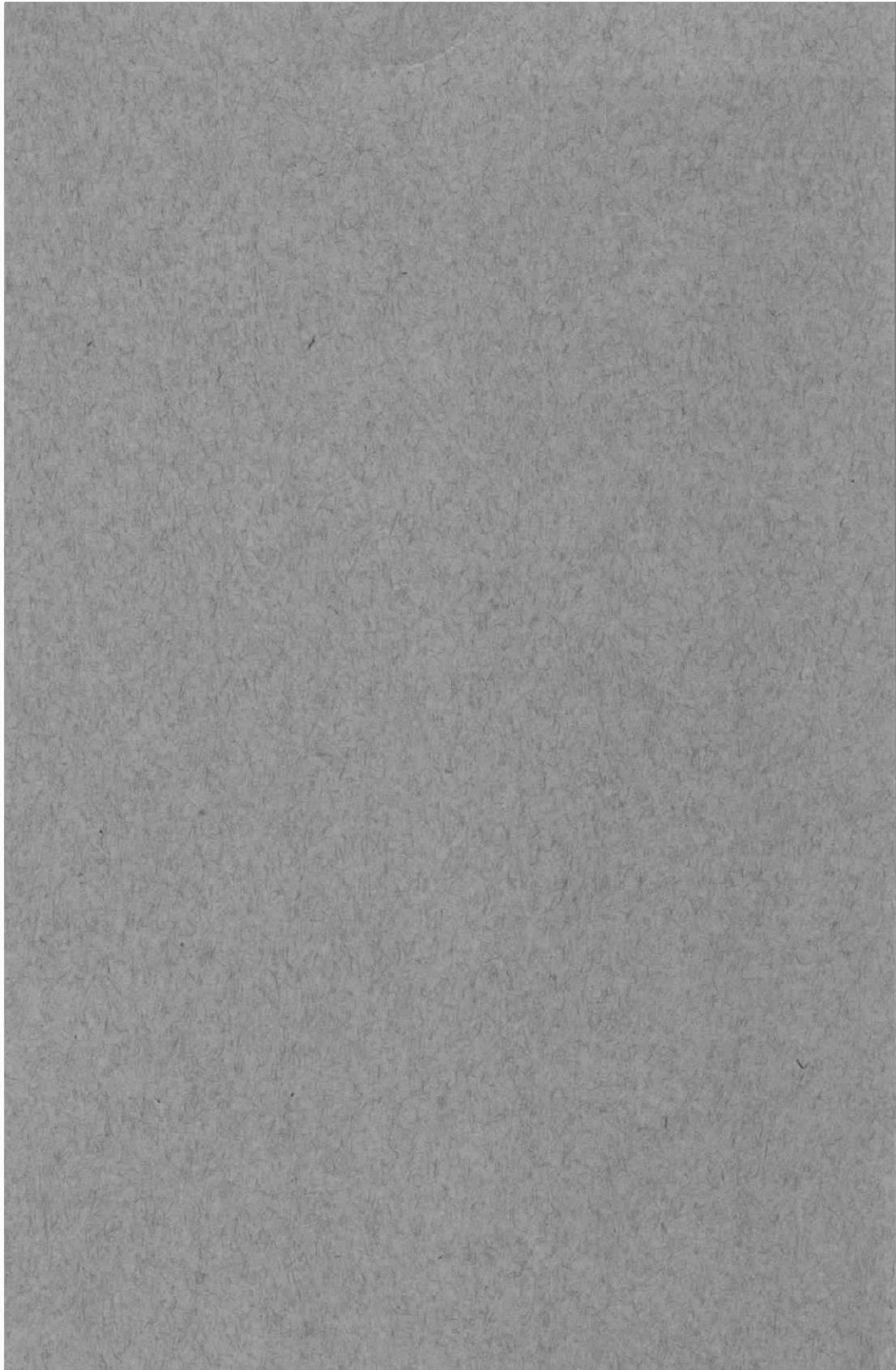


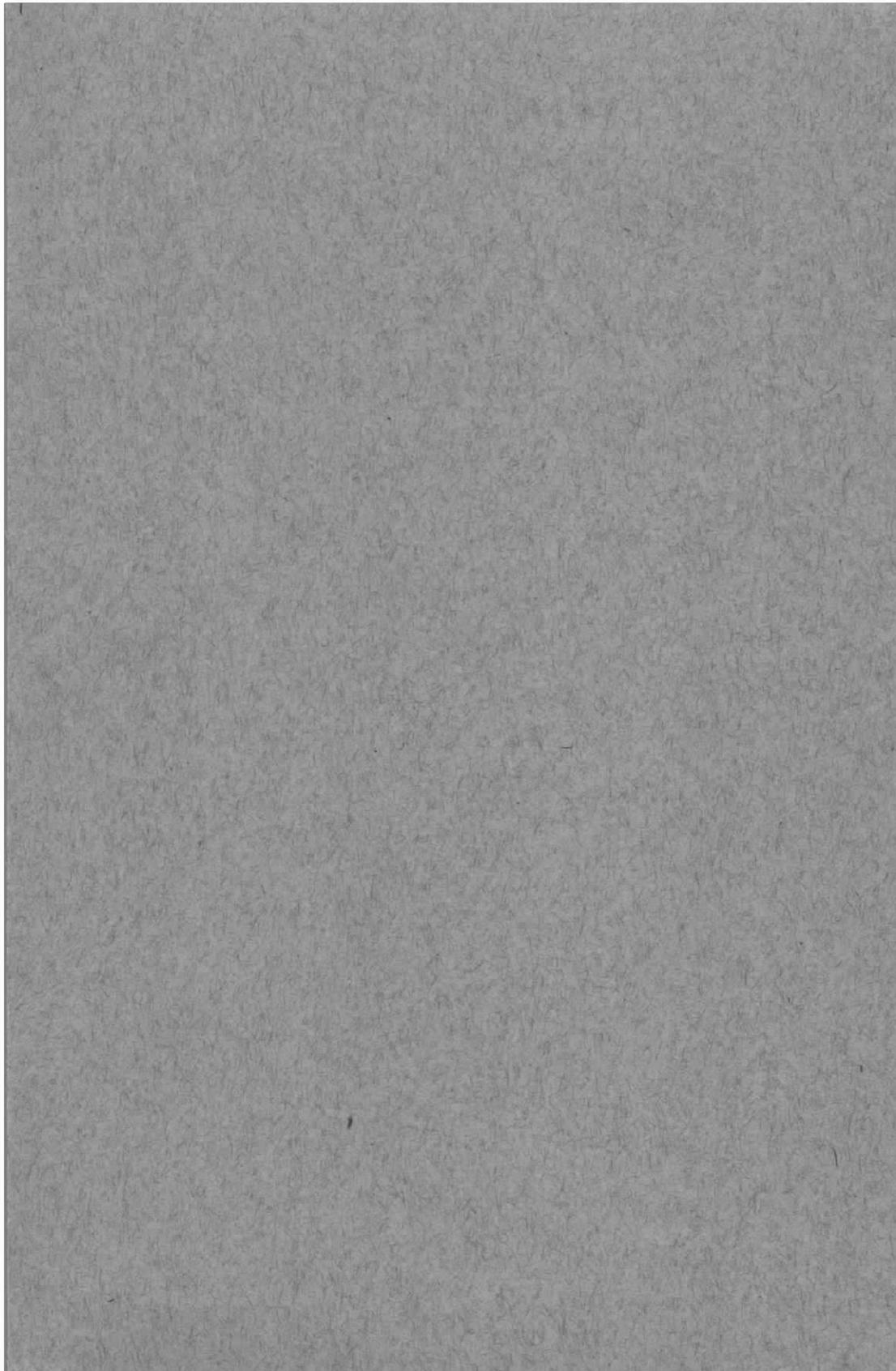
# Year Book

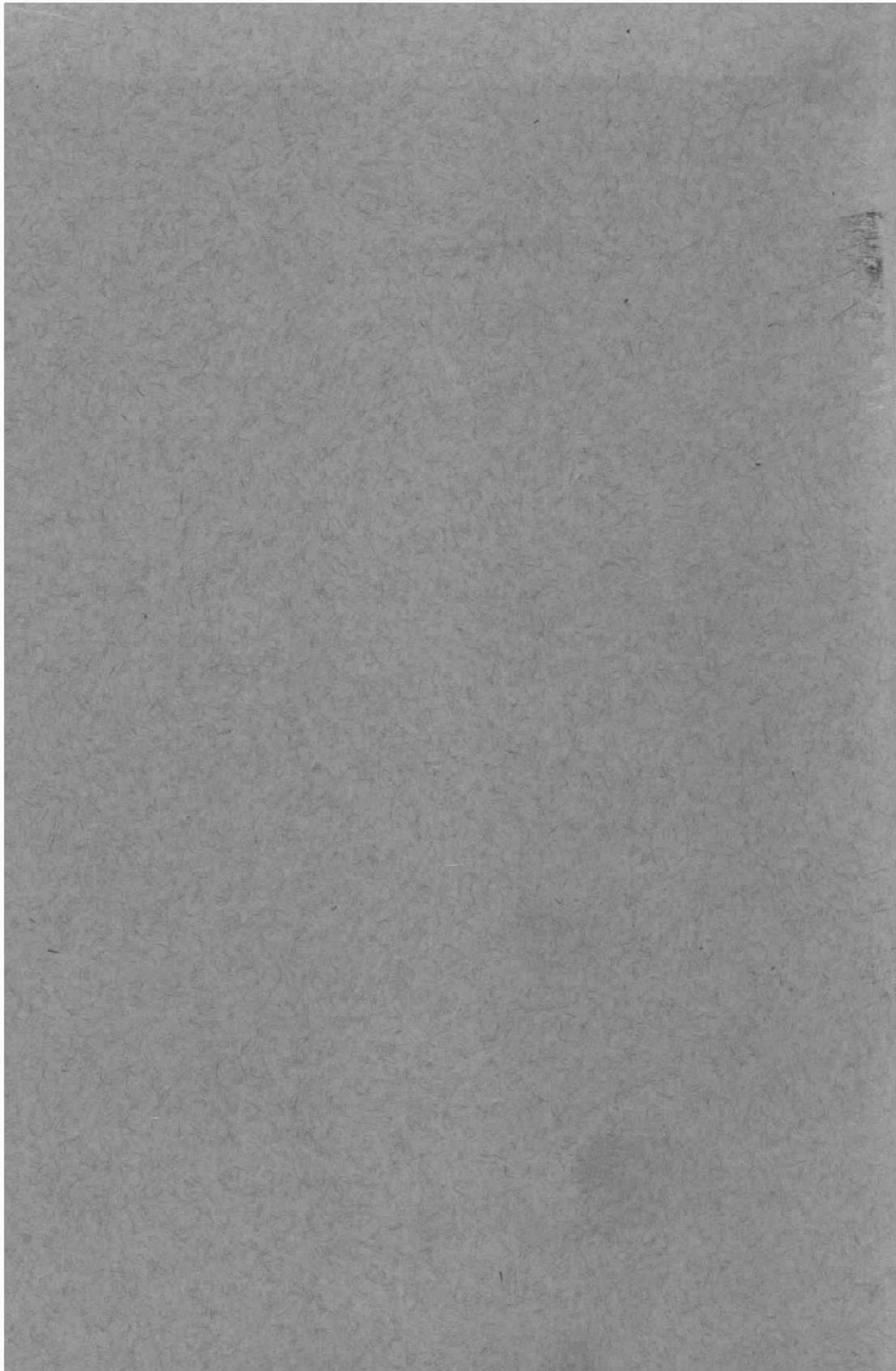
Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 35

1950







# Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 35

1950

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by the Dutchess County Historical Society

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

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEETINGS — MEMBERSHIP — DUES

ANNUAL MEETING, THIRD FRIDAY IN MAY

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, THIRD FRIDAY IN OCTOBER

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Dutchess County Historical Society may be had by the election of the applicant at the May or October meeting or at a meeting of the Board of Trustees and the payment of the dues.

Annual dues ..... \$ 2.00

Life membership ..... \$25.00

These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote and to take part in the proceedings of the society.

Annual dues are payable on January 1 of each year.

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

Copies of the year book are mailed only to those members whose dues are paid to date.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

..... Dollars

## OFFICERS

1950

*President:* EDMUND VAN WYCK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

*Vice-President at Large:*

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

*Treasurer:* MISS ALBERTINA T. B. TRAVER, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

*Curator:* MRS. HARDY STEEHOLM, Salt Point, N. Y.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR TOWNS

Mrs. J. E. Spingarn	Town of Amenia
	City of Beacon
Mrs. F. Philip Hoag	Town of Beekman
James Budd Rymph	Town of Clinton
Miss Anne M. Vincent	Town of Dover
Mrs. Edward B. Stringham	Town of East Fishkill
	Town of Fishkill
Benjamin H. Haviland	Town of Hyde Park
Mrs. F. Jay Skidmore	Town of LaGrange
Henry R. Billings	Town of Milan
Frank L. Minor	Town of North East
Egbert Green	Town of Pawling
	Town of Pine Plains
Clifford M. Buck	Town of Pleasant Valley
Miss Annette Young	Town of Poughkeepsie
Leland H. Shaw	City of Poughkeepsie
Christian A. Zabriskie	Town of Red Hook
Mrs. Sumner Nash Spurling	Town of Rhinebeck
Mrs. Harrie D. Knickerbocker	Town of Stanford
Mrs. R. Theodore Coe	Town of Union Vale
Miss Mary Goring	Town of Wappingers
Clive L. DuVal	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 1951

Raymond G. Guernsey

Miss Ruth A. Halstead

Mrs. Hardy Steeholm

Mrs. George B. Waterman

### CLASS OF 1952

Joseph W. Emsley

Mrs. Seward T. Green

J. Hunting Otis

Miss Margaret L. Suckley

### CLASS OF 1953

Mrs. Stuart R. Anderson

Miss Josephine Deuel

Mr. Henry T. Hackett

Mr. Stephen C. Millett, Jr.

### CLASS OF 1954

Harry T. Briggs

Olin Dows

Willis L. M. Reese

Baltus Barentszen Van Kleeck

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*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, Secretary, Dutchess County Historical Society, Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

# SECRETARY'S MINUTES

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MAY 16, 1950

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday afternoon, May 16, at four o'clock.

Present: President Van Wyck, Dr. Baldwin, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Emsley, Mrs. Green, Mr. Guernsey, Miss Halstead, Mr. Millett, Mr. Poucher, Mrs. Steeholm and the treasurer and the secretary.

The president explained that the meeting had been called to discuss plans for the annual meeting. He said that the Hyde Park Historical Association had invited the members of the Dutchess County Historical Society to attend an outdoor meeting to be held on Sunday evening, June 4, at the Vanderbilt mansion, at which time Mr. Gilbert Stoutenburgh would be the speaker and a sound picture in technicolor, "Eighteenth Century Life in Williamsburg," would be shown.

Mr. Van Wyck said that he and the secretary had conferred with Mr. Palmer, superintendent of the Vanderbilt Mansion Na-

tional Historic Site, and the Reverend Gordon L. Kidd, president of the Hyde Park Historical Association, and that arrangements could be made for the Dutchess County Historical Society to hold its business meeting at 7:30 o'clock, preceding the program which had been arranged for eight o'clock.

It was voted that the board accept the invitation of the Hyde Park Historical Association and that plans be made to hold the annual meeting on this occasion.

Mrs. Ver Nooy reported that Mr. Mylod, chairman of the Glebe House committee, had asked her to give a brief report of the present status of the project for the repairing of the building. It was voted to ask the chairman of this committee to confer with Mr. Freer, the member of the city council who had charge of public building, in an effort to have the work done as early as possible.

Mr. Van Wyck appointed a nominating committee, composed of Mr. Otis, chairman, Mr. Guernsey and Mr. Poucher, to nominate four trustees to succeed

those whose terms expire in 1950.

The following new members were elected: Life Member, Mrs. Thomas S. Lossing; Annual members, Miss Laura Hall, Miss Mary Hall, Mr. William Somers

and Mrs. Warren W. Rockefeller.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

AMY VER NOOY,  
Secretary

## ANNUAL MEETING

JUNE 4, 1950

The annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Sunday evening, June 4, at the Vanderbilt Mansion, Hyde Park. The society had been invited by the Hyde Park Historical Association to join with that organization in the meeting. Mr. George A. Palmer, superintendent of the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, had planned an outdoor gathering, but the day had been so cold it was thought advisable to hold the meeting indoors. Through the courtesy of Mr. Palmer, the mansion was open for inspection by the guests at seven o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the president at half-past seven for a brief business session.

It was decided to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the semi-annual meeting, held October 7, 1949, and the secretary gave a short report which includ-

ed a list of eight members of the society who had died since the October meeting: Miss Edith Alden, Mrs. Mary B. Browning, Mr. Eugene J. Cantin, Mr. Samuel Deuel, Mrs. Harriet Martin Dey, Mr. Edwin K. Dusenbury, Miss Edith Dutcher, Miss Anna Ward Sleight, Dr. Charles Jonathan Slocum and Mr. Frederick S. Stevenson.

The treasurer gave a semi-annual report which was accepted and ordered printed in the year book.

For the nominating committee, Mr. Van Wyck presented four names as trustees for a term of four years: Mr. Briggs, Mr. Dows, Mr. Reese and Mr. Van Kleeck. Dr. Baldwin moved that they be elected and the motion was seconded and carried.

Having concluded the really important business of the annual meeting of the Dutchess County

Historical Society, the meeting was turned over to the Hyde Park Historical Association, the Reverend Gordon L. Kidd, president.

Mr. Kidd introduced Mr. Gilbert Stoutenburgh of Englewood, New Jersey, who gave an interesting and informative talk on the Stoutenburgh family and its connections with Hyde Park. Mr. Stoutenburgh brought with him a family tree and some photographs which he exhibited after his dis-

course.

There followed a showing of the sound picture in technicolor, "Eighteenth Century Life in Williamsburg, Virginia," which was much enjoyed by the guests.

Light refreshments were served by the Hyde Park Historical Association and the meeting dispersed.

AMY VER NOOY,  
Secretary.

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OCTOBER 19, 1950

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Thursday afternoon, October 19, at four o'clock at the Adriance Memorial Library.

Present: President Van Wyck, Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Green, Mr. Guernsey, Miss Halstead, Miss Suckley, the curator, the treasurer and the secretary.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held May 16, 1950, were read and approved.

The secretary reported that the society had lost, by death, three long-time members: Dr. James F. Baldwin, Mrs. Arthur A. Parks and Mrs. Isaac S. Wheaton.

Mr. Van Wyck spoke feelingly of the loss to the society in the death of Dr. Baldwin. He said he would ask one of the trustees who had known him over a longer period of years than had the others, to prepare a resolution expressing the regret of the society in this loss. It was also decided to devote ten dollars from the funds of the society to be expended for a book or an object which could be placed in the Glebe House as a permanent memorial to Dr. Baldwin.

The president reported a large attendance at the annual meeting, held June 4, when the Dutchess County Historical Society mem-

bers were guests of the Hyde Park Historical Association at a meeting held at the Vanderbilt mansion. It was moved and seconded that the secretary send a note of thanks to Mr. George A. Palmer, superintendent of the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, and to the Reverend Gordon L. Kidd, president of the Hyde Park Historical Association, expressing the appreciation of the officers of this society for the kind hospitality of the Hyde Park association on that evening.

The president also reported on the recent pilgrimage as a most enjoyable occasion and it was moved and seconded that notes of thanks be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Lavina Blake, Miss Anne M. Vincent, the Reverend Mr. Case and the Reverend Mr. Crook for their kind cooperation.

Miss Traver reported that Mrs. Richard Aldrich had extended an invitation to the society to make its next pilgrimage to "Rokeby." The secretary was asked to write Mrs. Aldrich, thanking her and telling her that the society would be glad to accept her kind invitation for the 1951 pilgrimage.

Mr. Van Wyck reported that the Common Council of the city had allotted \$500.00 for structural repairs to the Glebe House and

that he had visited the house and thought that those in charge had done remarkably well with the amount of money expended.

It was reported that an anonymous donor had contributed \$2,500.00 to be used for redecorating and refurnishing the interior of the Glebe House. A joint committee of members of the historical society and of the Junior League had been appointed to make this sum go as far as possible in restoring the interior and purchasing some furnishings which would stay permanently in the house. The curator, Mrs. Steeholm, and Mrs. Charles S. Mitchell, as co-chairmen of the committee, had associated with them the following members: Mr. Raymond Corry, Mr. Louis Booth and Mr. Robert G. Hill, as a committee on floors, ceilings and woodwork; Mrs. David Ring, Sr., Mrs. John H. Darrow, Mrs. Ray G. Walter, Mrs. Edward L. Hoe, Mrs. Roland Child, Miss Ruth A. Halstead and Mrs. William Shopmyer, as a committee on furniture; Mrs. Richmond Meyer in charge of curtains; Miss Emmeline Guernsey on personnel and Mrs. Alexander G. Cummins, consultant in the furnishing of a room which might have been used as the rector's study. It was decided

that the treasurer would deposit the check in a special account at the Fallkill bank and would pay the bills after they had been audited by the curator and Mrs. Mitchell.

Mrs. Steeholm reported that the society had received a communication from the trustees of Vassar Brothers Institute, stating that they would like to have for the use of the Dutchess County Cerebral Palsy Association the room which is now used by the historical society to house its possessions and offering the use of quarters on the third floor for the belongings of the historical society. She also reported that she had talked with Sheriff Close and there was a possibility that a room in the county office building might be available to this society.

It was reported that two portraits of Mr. Edward Martin, former resident of Dutchess County, born in 1816 and died in 1890, had been bequeathed to the society by his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Martin Dey of Iowa City, Iowa. The curator reported that they had been received and were temporarily stored at Vassar Brothers Institute.

A letter was read from Miss Edith A. Van Wyck offering to loan to the society her father's

Civil War equipment. The secretary was requested to write Miss Van Wyck that just at the moment the possessions of the society were about to be transferred from one location to another and that as soon as they were moved, her offer would be gladly accepted.

Another letter, from Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, offered to give to the society a musket which had been carried by Zacharia Van Voorhis in the Revolutionary war. It was decided that the musket would be a welcome gift to the society and the secretary was asked to write Mrs. Hutchins and tell her that the society would be very happy to have it.

Miss Grace Bullenkamp was elected a life member and the following were elected annual members: Mrs. Joseph M. Bates, Mr. Franklin J. Bowman, Mrs. Franklin J. Bowman, Mr. Frank Hart, Miss Blanche Horton, Mrs. Grace N. Ostrom, Mrs. George A. Schiavone, Mrs. Harold E. Smith, Mr. Julian Smyth, Mrs. Julian Smyth, Mrs. Ray G. Walter and the Hyde Park Historical Association.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

AMY VER NOOY,  
Secretary

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

October 7, 1949 - May 19, 1950

### PERMANENT ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, October 6, 1949 .....	\$6,406.62
Life membership .....	25.00
Interest to April 1, 1950 .....	64.22

Balance on hand, May 19, 1950 .....\$6,495.84

### CHECKING ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Trust Company

#### Receipts

Balance on hand, October 6, 1949 .....	\$ 611.01
Received from dues .....	800.00
Received from sale of books .....	19.00
	\$1,430.01

#### Disbursements

Guest luncheon .....	\$ 1.80
Coffee, annual pilgrimage .....	10.00
New York Historical Association, annual dues ...	5.00
Curator .....	25.00
Secretary .....	50.00
Treasurer .....	50.00
Swan Engraving Company, half-tone for letterhead	4.00
Lansing-Broas Printing Company, letterheads and envelopes .....	25.10
Junior League, care of Glebe House .....	120.00
Envelopes for year books .....	44.00
Postage on year books and bills for dues .....	40.00
Lansing-Broas Printing Company, printing bills for dues .....	16.88
Bank service charges .....	3.57
	\$ 395.35

Balance on hand, May 19, 1950 .....\$1,034.66

### THE HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS MEMORIAL FUND

#### Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, October 6, 1949 .....	\$2,000.79
Interest to April 1, 1950 .....	20.05

Balance on hand, May 19, 1950 .....\$2,020.84

#### INVESTED FUNDS

War bond, purchased April 1943, matures April 1955, valued April 1950 .....	\$ 848.00
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Respectfully submitted,

ALBERTINA T. B. TRAVER, *Treasurer*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

May 19, 1950 - December 31, 1950

PERMANENT ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, May 19, 1950 .....	\$6,495.84
Life membership .....	25.00
Interest to January 1, 1951 .....	98.18
	_____

Balance on hand, December 31, 1950 .....\$6,619.02

CHECKING ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Trust Company

Receipts

Balance on hand, May 19, 1950 .....	\$1,034.66
Received from dues .....	306.00
Received from sale of books .....	22.20
	_____
	\$1,362.86

Disbursements

Junior League, care of Glebe House .....	120.00
Curator .....	25.00
Secretary .....	50.00
Treasurer .....	50.00
Postage, postcards, mimeograph paper .....	22.75
Coffee, annual pilgrimage .....	15.00
Morin Engraving Company, half-tone for year book .....	35.10
Editor, year book .....	200.00
Rhinebeck Gazette, printing year book .....	432.00
Lansing-Broas Printing Company, binding year book .....	175.60
Mailing year book .....	15.00
Copyright for year book .....	4.10
New York State Historical Association, membership .....	5.00
Bank service charges .....	2.18
	_____
	\$1,151.73

Balance on hand, December 31, 1950 .....\$ 211.13

THE HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS MEMORIAL FUND

Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, May 19, 1950 .....	\$2,020.84
Anonymous gift, in memory of Mrs. Wheaton ....	25.00
Interest to January 1, 1951 .....	30.54
	_____
	\$2,076.38

GLEBE HOUSE FUND

Fallkill National Bank and Trust Company

Anonymous gift .....	\$2,500.00
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INVESTED FUNDS

War bond, purchased April, 1943, matures April 1955, valued December 1950 .....	\$ 861.00
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Respectfully submitted,

ALBERTINA T. B. TRAVER, *Treasurer*

## REPORT OF THE CURATOR

MAY 1950

During the past year three important collections have been added to the documents now in the society's possession. They are:

1. The Braman Papers, gift of Miss Emily L. Braman and Miss Irene M. Braman, consisting of some thirty items dating from the middle of the eighteenth century, most of them relating to the village of Pleasant Valley. Among them are autograph account books, receipts, bills, auction posters and newspapers. One of the most outstanding items in this collection is an autograph bill of sale for a Negro wench, sold for £65 by Michael Oberecker to Christian Tobias of Charlotte Precinct, dated 1771.

2. The Mygatt Papers, gift of Miss Laura Mygatt of Amenia. This collection consists chiefly of clippings, letters, notes, etc., relating to Amenia, and does not include autograph letters or documents.

3. The Budd Papers, gift of Mrs. Arthur Atkinson, consisting of about thirty-five rare items, relating to Captain John Budd and his real estate transactions in the Nine Partners Patent. In particular, three maps in this collection appeared to be of such value and in such bad condition, that Dr. Herman Kahn, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, offered to have them photostated and then sent to the National Archives, in Washington, D. C., for lamination. Through Dr. Kahn's generosity, this has been done and the photostats as well as the laminated originals will shortly be accessioned to the society. The maps thus protected are: a contemporary copy of Henry Paulen's purchase, showing the site of Dr. John Bard's house, signed by John Bard, dated 1730; a contemporary copy of Franconnier's survey of what is now the village of Hyde Park, dated 1725; a survey of the Nien Partner's Land, dated 1764.

These three collections are now stored in the steel drawers allotted

to this society in Stack III at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, and the work of accessioning them is going forward,—slowly.

The museum objects belonging to the society, with the exception of smaller objects such as swords, medals, etc., are still stored in the room on the first floor of Vassar Brothers' Institute, together with the society's books and copies of the year book. Until such time as it is possible to remove them to the Glebe House and renovate them for exhibition, the articles of clothing, pictures, etc., belonging to the society will continue to be housed in Vassar Brothers' Institute.

As the membership of the society has been informed, the City of Poughkeepsie has undertaken to perform certain necessary repairs on the Glebe House, which the society has the right to occupy together with the Junior League. When these repairs have been completed funds will be available, through the generosity of a private donor, for the redecorating of the interior of the Glebe House, so at a time within the foreseeable future, the society may look forward to a home of its own with adequate space for displaying its choicer museum possessions. The removal of documents from the Roosevelt Library will need to await the completion of a County Building, or the availability of other suitable space for the safeguarding of documents, as the Glebe House is too small to permit the installation of proper drawers, files and showcases necessary for this purpose.

As always, the curator of the society has been greatly aided in her task by the friendly cooperation of the director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and the staff, by the secretary and treasurer of the society and by the committee chairmen of the Junior League.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA STEEHOLM,

Mrs. Hardy Steeholm, Curator

## OUR PRESIDENT SAYS

With this edition of the year book of the Dutchess County Historical Society, my term of office as your president comes to an end. The time has been very pleasantly spent because the officers and members of the society have made it so, and to you all I wish to extend my most hearty thanks for your unvarying kindness and for the wonderful willingness with which you have accomplished the many tasks asked of you. It is quite a job to plan, organize and carry to a successful conclusion one of our "pilgrimages" and yet not once, while I have been your president, has anyone said "No" when asked to let us come to their houses or churches or other places of interest nor has anyone refused to speak concerning the places, or things, or people, where we have visited. It has been a wonderful experience and my gratitude goes out to all of you for all the help you have given me, for all the kindness you have shown and for the many friendships I have made through these years as president of the society.

\* \* \*

One of the outstanding features of our society is the annual pilgrimage. (I love that word "pilgrimage" in this connection as it always reminds me of our beloved Miss Reynolds. I think she was the first to so call our delightful tours.) They have become traditional with us and, I believe, unique, for I know of no other place where they are a regular fixture. It is here that members can be of great service to the society and help the trustees. Every year the question of "where to go" comes up. Some times we have several invitations and some times the board is at a loss to know just which direction to point its plans. If each member would list the old houses, historic sites, interesting places, beauty spots, etc. with which he or she is familiar, no matter where situated in the county, we would have a wonderful catalog and subject matter for innumerable pilgrimages.

\* \* \*

Our joint meeting with the Hyde Park Historical Association was much enjoyed by the members of our society and our thanks go out

to the Reverend Mr. Kidd and Mr. Palmer, for their helpfulness in making the arrangements, and to our neighboring society for its gracious invitation to share the meeting at the Vanderbilt Mansion and the warmth of fellowship extended to us on that Sunday evening.

\* \* \*

Our latest pilgrimage, to the Clove Valley, fell upon a beautiful autumn day and I wish to extend my thanks and to express the gratitude of the society to all who helped to make the trip successful; to Mr. and Mrs. Hoag, at whose home we stopped and where Mrs. Hoag told us of the Poughquag end of the valley; to those in charge of the Poughquag Methodist Church, who permitted us to go in and to inspect the building and grounds; to Mrs. Blake of Beekmanville, who gave us a very complete and interesting history of the Baptist Church there and also graciously allowed us to go through her house, the former home of Albert Tower; to the Reverend Mr. Crook, who opened the Clove Christian Church for our inspection; to the ladies of the Union Vale Grange, who served coffee and allowed us the use of the hall and the lawn; and finally, to Miss Vincent, who closed the day's program with an address on the history of the Clove, its early settlers, stories and traditions. Mrs. R. Theodore Coe, of Poughkeepsie, who could not be present due to an important family engagement, also helped with information which she had collected and her cooperation is greatly appreciated.

\* \* \*

Representatives of the society attended the dedication of the cemetery gates at the old cemetery on the post road at Pink's Corners, or Wey's Crossing, in the town of Rhinebeck. The first church building in Dutchess County was erected here in 1716 by a congregation of German Lutherans and Calvinists. The dedication of the gates, under the auspices of the Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on June 11, 1950.

EDMUND VAN WYCK

## JAMES FOSDICK BALDWIN, Ph.D., L.H.D.

James Fosdick Baldwin, professor emeritus of history at Vassar College and vice-president-at-large of the Dutchess County Historical Society, died October 6, 1950.

Dr. Baldwin took a keen interest in the society from its beginning, having become a member during its first year, in 1914. A resident of the Town of Poughkeepsie, he was elected a vice-president of the society to represent that township in 1925. He was elected vice-president-at-large at the October 1928 meeting.

On October 12, 1937, Dr. Baldwin addressed the students of Vassar College on "Some Reflections on the Early History of Poughkeepsie," in a program arranged by the college as a part of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Poughkeepsie. In the fall of 1938, when Poughkeepsie was celebrating the anniversary of the ratification of the federal Constitution by the State of New York in 1788, the New York State Historical Association held its annual meeting at Vassar College and Dr. Baldwin was the principal speaker, taking as his subject, "What Poughkeepsie Celebrates."

In 1942, Dr. Baldwin was appointed Dutchess County Historian and was serving as such at the time of his death.

Through his years as a teacher of history he wrote a number of books and many articles for historical periodicals. A series of history text books was published by Vassar College. In the field of English constitutional history he was an authority. He contributed, from time to time, articles for the year book of the Dutchess County Historical Society.

It was evident that Dr. Baldwin was well equipped to be of service to the society. During his forty-four years as a member of the Vassar College faculty he had the opportunity to know this community and its historical background. With his passing the society records the loss of a valued member and friend.

FRANK V. MYLOD

## THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

The annual pilgrimage for 1950 was held on September 30. Ending a succession of disagreeably grey and cold days, the fog lifted on Saturday morning to a handsome fall day. More than thirty cars assembled before the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Philip Hoag, at Poughquag, where the pilgrims were welcomed by the owners, the small granddaughter and two lively little kittens.

Mrs. Hoag told the story of the neighborhood and of her home and answered many questions. From the Hoag home the procession moved on to the Poughquag Methodist Episcopal Church. Through the kindness of the pastor, the Reverend Andrew E. Case, the church was opened and Mr. Van Wyck told something of its history, that it was built in 1839 and that when erected it had a steeple, which has since been removed because of the difficulty and expense of keeping it in repair. He said that the partition across the back of the church had been constructed to enclose a part of the building for a Sunday school room.

Mr. Haviland told that his grandfather, John Haviland, was building the Baptist church at Beekman at the time the Methodist church was erected and was asked to come over and supervise the "raising" of the latter. He said that Henry Wright was the builder, that Oliver Smith was the mason, and that when the meeting house was raised, August 10, 1839, a dinner was served by the ladies of the congregation to one hundred and fifty people and that the building committee insisted that no alcohol be used on the occasion. After some heated discussion the feat was accomplished without the alcohol on the premises, but that same evening a "proper" celebration was held elsewhere.

The procession got under way and moved through the village of Beekmanville and stopped at the Baptist Church of Beekman. Here Mrs. Lavina Blake told of her neighborhood, reading some of the early records of the church and some items from the diary of Henry Dodge. Mr. Haviland told that this church was built by his grand-

father and that he had also built several houses in the neighborhood, including the home of Mrs. Blake, across the road.

At Mrs. Blake's kind invitation some of the members visited her home, which had been built for William E. Haxtun and later owned by Albert Tower. Others walked up the road to a spot where they could look upon the old ore pits.

Again the procession moved on (and at each halt more cars joined the line), past the old Tower iron smelter and past the Clove Christian Church and the Clove cemetery. A brief halt was made opposite the Eighmie house and the tour continued on to the Union Vale Grange Hall. Here the basket lunches were consumed. Some folks sat outside and others availed themselves of the tables and benches arranged in the hall. Members of the grange served hot coffee.

After lunch the group assembled in the lecture hall and Miss Vincent gave an interesting account of the historic neighborhood. The Reverend George W. Crook spoke briefly about the Clove Christian Church and invited those present to visit it. After a rising vote of thanks to the speakers and to the president, the pilgrims went their various ways and many stopped to visit the Clove Christian Church.

The program for the pilgrimage was arranged as follows:

#### THIRTIETH ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1950

#### BASKET LUNCHES

The Dutchess County Historical Society has been invited to make a pilgrimage this fall to Clove Valley. It has been the custom to hold the pilgrimage in the middle of the week to avoid week-end traffic on the main-traveled roads. Because the places to be visited are off the beaten track, Saturday has been chosen for the 1950 tour. This should accommodate the large number of members who find it impossible to attend a trip in the middle of the week.

There is much of historical interest in "The Clove" and a very attractive program has been planned by our members and friends in that locality.

## ROUTE OF PILGRIMAGE

At 10:00 a. m. the leader's car will park in the highway before the home of Mrs. F. Philip Hoag, at Poughquag. Cars will fall in line in order of arrival.

Pilgrims from Poughkeepsie would take Route 55, through Billings, to the intersection of Route 216, near the village of Poughquag. Turn left, 100 yards, and again turn left on dirt road to the Hoag Homestead (about one-fourth mile). This road is the one which leads to Gardner Hollow and to Pleasant Ridge.

At the Homestead, Mrs. Hoag, one of the vice-presidents of the society, will give a brief history of Beekman, Poughquag and the Hoag Homestead, which was built between 1740 and 1750.

Leaving the Homestead, cars will follow the leader to the village of Poughquag, and through it pass the Methodist Church, and to Beekmanville, where a stop will be made at the Baptist Church.

Here, Mrs. Lavina Blake will give an historical sketch of the church and of the Tower mansion opposite and will tell about the ore pits. The church and Mrs. Blake's home will be open for inspection and the ore pits are on a side road, a few hundred feet distant.

At this point the tour enters "The Clove" proper. Shortly after crossing Route 55, the procession will turn to the left and, driving slowly, may observe one of the old Tower iron smelters, on the right hand side of the road. Tradition has it that only one run of iron was made in this particular furnace, and that one onto the ground, where it may still be seen, having the appearance of a rounded mass of slag.

At the traffic circle, pilgrims may see the home of David D. Vincent, on the right, on the bank wall. Just beyond, opposite the cemetery, is the Clove Christian Church, erected in 1871 or 1872, having been moved from its original site on the William Coe property, about three miles up the valley. Next to the church is the Christie house, built in 1743.

The next stop will be at the Emigh house, erected about 1740 and now owned by Judge John E. Mack. Nearly opposite, on the right, will be seen the Methodist Church.

Proceeding about a mile, the tour will turn left at the former residence of Mr. John P. Ham and will stop at the Union Vale Grange Hall. Here the pilgrims will eat their lunches and members of the grange will serve hot coffee.

After lunch, Miss Anne M. Vincent will tell the story of Union Vale and The Clove.

Following the addresses, pilgrims may depart for home or continue in procession through the village of Old Verbank and disperse on arrival at the Mid-County highway, Route 82.

The society is very grateful to all of those who have so kindly cooperated to make this tour possible and extends special thanks to Mrs. Lavina Blake, Mrs. R. Theodore Coe and Miss Anne M. Vincent.

## THE POUGHQUAG NEIGHBORHOOD\*

The Town of Beekman is, of course, part of the Beekman Patent, given to Colonel Henry Beekman of Kingston in 1697 by the Crown of England (William III), for which he was obliged to pay an annual rental of forty shillings. He surrendered that patent and received a new, rent-free, one in 1703, from Queen Anne. In 1737, when the county was divided into precincts, Beekman's was one of the original precincts and, in 1769, it was divided and the eastern part was given the name of Pawling precinct. In 1788 the townships were set up and Beekman's precinct became the Town of Beekman. At that time it comprised all of the area included in the present townships of Beekman and Union Vale and part of LaGrange. The town of LaGrange, then called "Freedom," was formed in 1821 from portions of Beekman and Fishkill. (East Fishkill was not set off from Fishkill until 1849). In 1827 the town of Union Vale was formed from sections of Beekman and Freedom.

Settlements were probably made in the town soon after 1710. At an early date Jan DeLong moved here and later an inn was kept here by his son Arie. Arie died in 1798 and is buried in the orchard at the rear of the hotel at Beekmanville. Some of the other early residents were mentioned in the records of the Lutheran Church of New York. The pastor of that church made periodic visits to the German settlements up the Hudson river, as far as Albany, holding services and performing baptisms and marriages. On May 8, 1717, he baptized at the home of Pieter Lassen, Catharina, child of Pieter Lassen and wife Cornelia; Gertrud, child of Zacharias Flegelar and wife Anna Elisabeth, "born March 18, 1716, at Pachque"; and Jacob, child of Jacob Feeck and wife Anna Maria, born April 11, "at Packquee." On June 21, 1718, "at the house of the deceased Pieter Lassen," the following children, "born at Pachquee, back of the 'Lange Rack,'" (The Lange Rack, or Long Reach, was the straight stretch in the Hudson river which extended from the mouth of the

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\* The substance of a talk given by Mrs. F. Philip Hoag at her home on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage of the Dutchess County Historical Society, September 30, 1950.

Wappinger to Crum Elbow point) were baptized: Margareta, child of Peter Drechsler and wife Catharina; Christina Magdalena, child of Jan de Lange and wife Anna Magdalena; and Johannes, child of Hans Theobald Scherer and wife Justina. The witnesses were probably neighbors, although some were known to have lived nearer Fishkill. The names of some of the witnesses were: Maria Elisabeth Schwitsler, Henrich Busch, Christina Schneider, Hannes Mittler and wife Elisabeth and James Hussi and wife Mary.

A Lutheran church was formerly located on the road which leads north from Gardner Hollow to Verbank. There is in the office of the county clerk record of a deed of gift, made September 10, 1749, by Colonel Henry Beekman of Rhinebeck, to Nicholas Walter, Nicoll Koens, Jury Koens, Peter Sheer, Solomn Fluglar and Jacob Reasnors, all of Beekman precinct. The property included two acres, eight perches, of land, "together with the Church, Churchyard and Fences," and was granted for "the Use of the freeholders and Inhabitants of and in Beekmans . . . . Being of the Lutheran religion, to exercise their Worship in said Church, According to the Rules and Description of said Lutheran Church; . . . . as also in Trust to and for the use of a Cemetery or Burial Yard for Burial of Christian Corps." At this time there were at least twenty-nine members of the congregation.

In 1923, when Dr. Poucher was gathering inscriptions from the old graveyards of the county he found an abandoned cemetery at the location which had been given for the Lutheran church. He copied inscriptions from the twenty-five remaining stones. At the time, Mrs. Amos Baker, who lived near the burying ground, told Dr. Poucher that her father as a boy had attended services in a Lutheran church which then stood next to the graveyard, but which had been taken down approximately 1815-1820.

Some of those who lived in the neighborhood were the Emigh, Pleas, Oakley, Dennis, Hall, Runnels, Cary, Carman and Vanderburgh families. A little later came other families, named Haxtun, Sweet, Baker, Brill, Stover, German, Gardner, Sherman, Bentley and Simpson. Some of the early settlers lived on top of the mountain east and north of here. The Sweets, Bentleys, Bakers and Simpsons lived there. Later the Johnson meeting house was built there. It was probably the

early Baptist church of the vicinity.

In 1766, at a meeting of "members of the Church of England in Dutchess County," representatives from Poughkeepsie, Rumbout, Charlotte and Beekman guaranteed to raise money for the purchase of a glebe if the Reverend William Beardsley, missionary at Groton and Norwich, Connecticut, would come to serve the congregations in Dutchess county. William Humfrey and Bartholomew Noxon of Beekman signed the agreement and the first service which Mr. Beardsley held in the county was on December 21, 1766, at the house of William Humfrey who lived a half-mile west of Beekmanville and about a mile from Sylvan lake. In May 1767, William Humphrey, Joshua Carman, James Van Der Burgh, Richard Cornell, Thomas Cornell and Samuel Osburn organized a congregation at Beekman, but it disbanded in 1774. Of necessity the Church of England was very quiet in the county at that time! In 1793 an Episcopal church was formally organized as St. Ann's Church. Benjamin Snider, John Halstead, William D. Williams, Major William Clark, Major Bartholomew Van der Burgh, James Cornell and Stephen J. De Lancey were among the interested members. St. Ann's was quickly lost to view and left no trace. About 1850 a mission called St. Mary's, at Poughquag, was in charge of the Reverend Homer Wheaton of Lithgow. That also had a very short life. Philip Smith, in his history of the county, published in 1876, says that an Episcopal church was built in 1752 on the rising ground east of Poughquag, was taken down in 1772, and the material conveyed to Sing Sing camp ground and there converted into cottages.

What has been known for years as Gardner Hollow was undoubtedly the first Poughquag, as the meeting house there was the Apoquague Preparative Meeting. This Friends' meeting was organized in 1771 and their first meeting house was erected on the site of the Friends' burying ground. The second meeting house was erected two miles to the west. Near the graveyard were a store, a blacksmith shop, a shoemaker's shop and several houses.

The Apoquague Indian camp ground was probably on the hill west of the present village. That is where Indian relics were found. However, there were many arrowheads and a very fine stone axe found on this farm.

The Brills owned all the land from east of Poughquag to Green Haven. They built a fulling mill which was across the road from the present schoolhouse. It was torn down a few years ago. The village was built to house workers in the mill. Several of the present houses date back to that time. In 1800 Henry Brill built the Poughquag Inn, now occupied by William Gardner. It was a halfway house on the stage route from New Milford to Poughkeepsie. Before that was built there had been an inn across the road.

The Poughquag Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1839. The *Poughkeepsie Journal* of July 17, 1839, contained the following announcement:

There will be a Sermon preached by the Rev. Charles Carpenter on the Corner Stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Knoxville, (Beekman town,) on Wednesday, July 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken to aid in the erection of the church.

The building was raised on August 10, of the same year, and the building committee was insistent that no alcohol be used on the occasion. The story is told that some of the willing workers were not so willing when the announcement was made but a promise was circulated that liquid refreshments would be provided elsewhere after the raising and all went well. The "Knoxville," referred to in the newspaper probably meant Noxonville.

Just north of Beekman cemetery at Poughquag, was the home of Colonel James Vanderburgh who was a member of the Provincial Congress, a colonel in the war of the Revolution and a personal friend of George Washington. In General Washington's diary for May 1781, he mentions the fact that he was a guest at the home of Colonel Vanderburgh on May 18, while on a trip to New England and again on his return May 25. James Vanderburgh's son, born May 24, 1781, between these two visits, was named George Washington. Colonel Vanderburgh died in 1794 and is buried in the family ground on the farm. His house was built on a hillside, with slave quarters downstairs and a long porch at the second floor level. It was torn down in 1860 and only a teaberry vine now marks the site. Colonel Vanderburgh's son General James (War of 1812) is buried in the Haxtun ground, about a mile from here. He married Rhoda Haxtun and her brother, Benjamin Haxtun, married Almira Vanderburgh, sister to James. Ben-

jamin Haxtun represented the district in the General Assembly and held offices in the town.

About halfway between here and there was the home of Dr. Ebenezer Cary, who was supervisor for several years and a member of Assembly in the 1780's. The Cooper family lives there now.

The Gardners lived on the farm next north of here. There were several sons living around the neighborhood, so the place became known as Gardner Hollow.

This house was originally built by Adam Stover, probably in the 1740's. The Stovers were buried on the sand knolls. The daughter Mary was buried in 1806. The stones of the father and mother were sunk below the initial or date line when I first remember, although the date line on Mary's was still several inches above the ground level.

Lewis Gardner lived on this place after that. He took down the west end of the house, taking off one room, using the stones to make the cellar walls, and built on the wooden end in 1852. If the stone house were dated, it was probably on that end. A woman who had worked for Mrs. Gardner before the house was changed, told my grandmother about the house. There were no inside stairs; the outside ones went up on the west end. There was only one window to a room. The stone walls were laid up with mud and the inside walls were made of mud and straw, with a lime surface. The partitions were built by cutting the ends of sticks, about two inches in diameter, down to about three-quarters of an inch. This was fitted into a slot made by nailing strips to the posts. The stick was plastered over and around with mud and straw, another stick added, more mud and straw, —and so on until the partition was up. We learned this when we attempted to put pipes through the partition. The weaving room, upstairs, had rough stone walls for many years of my life. We finally studded and plastered it. My grandmother had the downstairs rooms studded and plastered inside the old walls and around the chimney in 1870. The chimney sloped three ways from floor to roof. The floors are wide oak boards, nailed down. There was a hole in the east end of the house, about a foot square, with a sill about chest-high above the garret floor. It has been bricked up.

After leaving Poughquag church we will pass first the Noxon house, built in 1800 of brick made on the place, with brick partitions inside. As we come to the Fishkill creek we shall see Doughty's tavern on the right and his mill on the left. The house beyond was a Skidmore homestead and, in the field beyond that and south of the road, was the birthplace of Benson J. Lossing. The Clove Branch railroad probably was built across the site of the house.

## AMERICAN NAMES

The editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal has commenced a vigorous attack upon what he calls the bad taste of the American people in giving names to places . . . . .

As the above lists are very interesting, we must "take the responsibility" of making a further addition of several poetic names. These names may not be found upon any map, but the places are nevertheless well known to the people inhabiting them and their neighborhood. Without going beyond the limits of Dutchess county, we may enumerate, Bang All, Hard Scrabble, North Star, Kidney-kill, Eel Pot, City of Peth, Skunk's Misery, Tinkertown, Bicletown, Pond Gut, Nigger Squeeze, Ass's Bridge, Bull Hill, Mutton Hollow, Canoe Hill, Rock City, New-Guinea, Doughty Town, Scabby Valley, Square, Blakesleyville, Union Society, Nine Partners, Logtown, Hell Hollow, Rum Tub, &c . . . . .

*Poughkeepsie Eagle*, March 23, 1839

## THE BEEKMAN NEIGHBORHOOD\*

As you have heard, settlement of this neighborhood was probably begun about the year 1710. A man by the name of DeLong is said to have settled here in 1716 and at an early date kept an inn, the location of which is now unknown.

Beekman Furnace, also called Clove Valley Postoffice, near the north line of the town, contains the Clove Spring Iron Works, organized in 1873. It consisted of one anthracite furnace and one charcoal furnace, the latter being the old "Beekman furnace," built by Elisha Sterling in 1831. The charcoal furnace had a capacity of about ten or twelve tons per day and the iron made was of a very superior quality and was used for making the finest steel. The anthracite furnace turned out about twenty-five tons per day.

The Beekman iron mine, one of the most valuable in the county, was discovered by W. E. Haxtun about 1846. It was opened in 1869 by Albert Tower. The summer residence of Mr. Tower, which he purchased from Mr. Haxtun in 1867 or 1868, is now the home of Chester A. Baker and myself.

Deeds in the possession of this Beekman Baptist Church indicate that the site was given by Egbert DeLong on April 16, 1839. The church was erected in that year and the congregation was formally organized the following spring. It has never been a large congregation but it has kept alive. The baptisms have been held in the creek just back of the building. The minutes of the Dutchess Baptist Association show that its eighth anniversary meeting was held here in October 1842. Since that time the association has met here in 1851, 1860, 1867, 1873, 1880, 1928 and 1948.

Philip Roberts was clerk of the First Baptist Church of Beekman for some years and from his records we learn that:

The few brethren and sisters that composed this small church when first organized, were for the last two years members of the

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\* A talk given by Mrs. Lavina Blake at the First Baptist Church of Beekman on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage of the Dutchess County Historical Society, September 30, 1950.

first Baptist Church in Fishkill; previous to that time all but one were members of the second church in Fishkill; four of them had been the professed followers of Jesus upwards of thirty years, and had been connected with different churches.

This little band was located near Beekmanville about seven miles from the church to which they were last connected. They had for some length of time felt (for the general good and their own convenience) desirous to erect a house of worship and establish a new religious interest in their immediate neighborhood, but no door in providence seemed to open for its accomplishment until about the first of April 1839. The site on which the meeting house now stands was then offered by an individual living in the village, which was readily accepted; a Title was immediately secured, Trustees and a building committee were appointed and all the necessary preparations were made for the accomplishment of this desirable object. The house was finished the following autumn at an expense of about \$3,000, and on Christmas day (1839) was dedicated to the worship of God.

From later minutes it is learned that the Reverend Daniel Hill was the first pastor. Oliver Osborn, Mary Osborn, Nicholas German, Robert Simmons, Malvina Simmons, Pamilia German and Caroline Taylor were among the charter members. The building committee for church sheds was appointed February 13, 1841. On March 13, 1847, a committee was appointed to circulate a subscription for the purpose of raising money to build a parsonage. A committee was appointed to reverse the church seats in August 1879 and a new organ was purchased in July 1880.

With reference to the "reversing" of the church seats, an amusing story is told that when Mr. Morgan Vail, for many years our clerk, first entered the Beekman church in 1878, the pews faced the two front doors (which are now the inside doors). The minister was preaching and the congregation all faced the door through which Mr. Vail stepped. He had expected to enter a hall and get his bearings before he slipped into the back of the church. Like most well-dressed men of that day, he was wearing a long linen duster and a stove-pipe hat and was somewhat surprised when he popped into the church and found the whole congregation facing him and no convenient seat to drop into. The tale does not tell us if Mr. Vail were one of the committee which decided to reverse those seats!

Another story was told of a small Negro boy who lived with a family in the neighborhood and who was sent to church one Sunday and instructed to go up the stairs and sit. When the door is open the

stairs to the gallery are not in plain sight, but those to the old pulpit were, so the child mounted the only stairs he saw and sat down beside the man (the minister) who was already there.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell, who lived where Mr. Howard Davis now lives, were very faithful attendants and never missed service. Mrs. Cornwell always carried a fan, summer and winter, and every few minutes she would use it to tap her husband on the hand, to keep him awake. During the alterations, the church building was closed for some time and no services were held here. Mr. Cornwell was invited to attend services at the Poughquag church, but he declined and said: "I am willing to sleep for the Baptist, but not for the Methodist."

Mr. Henry Dodge, born in 1844, kept a diary and some of the notes which he made are of interest:

1888

Jan. 15, Beekman Post Office discontinued. This is the last day we get mail from the Beekman Post Office.

Feb. 16, Didn't get any mail from Poquag in 2 days.

Wed., Feb. 22, Joe Lake's daughter came here to hire out to teach school at \$8.00 per week and to board at Mrs. Wright's at \$3.00 per week.

Sun., Mar. 11, Cloudy & warm looks very much like a storm. Mercury above 30. Commenced to snow about 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Has appearance of grand storm. A bad day for the Baptist to have their meeting as they have a dominie today.

Mon., Mar. 12, Snow storm the worst of the season. A regular blizzard, only not very cold. (the worst storm I ever saw in my life. I couldn't go a rod in it.) No school today on account of storm. Frank & Major had all they could do to get up to barn to feed. At noon the storm was the worst of any time.

Tue., Mar. 13, Snowing yet this morning & cold. Mercury at 6 above. The most snow I ever saw on the ground at any time in my life. Hogs covered up in the nest. Mrs. David's funeral to have taken place yesterday but undertaker couldn't get there as yet and no prospects for getting there in a week. Annie Storm's auction—couldn't get there. At night snowing & blowing as hard as ever—no sign of stopping.

Wed., Mar. 14, Snowing fast this morning yet—but trying to clear. Shoveled out the road some. Old Barton & Myron Harris & others; also Tom Wright & his harness makers.

Thurs., Mar. 15, Clear & warm. Mercury 30. Wind later & blew quite hard. Went out after & helped dig out the roads. Went down to Sam Jackson's. Used old Barton's team,—colts 5 & 6 yrs old.

Sun., Mar. 18, Clear & cold. Mercury 10 above zero. The Clove Branch R. R. shoveling out to-day. Offering 15c per hr. for hands to help shovel. Went up to Charley's (on hill). Walked up & down on snow and didn't break through. R. R. Co. opened as far as trestle.

Mon., Mar. 19, The first mail for a week. Joe Rathgeb opened the harness shop this morning for the first time since last Apr. 1887. Mr. Watson from Roundout to run it.

1894,

Apr. 23, New Ore Bed put on half time.

1896,

Apr. 4, Miller, the tract boss moves next Mon.

Apr. 13, Towers laid off a lot of men.

1897,

Apr. 7, Discontinued the Sylvan Lake Post Office.



### RUN AWAY NEGRO

Ran away from the subscriber's house early this morning MATSEY, a yellow Negro wench, 16 years of age. She has a sour look but rather a good countenance and a remarkable white spot on one of her upper fore teeth. She calls herself married to Chancellor Livingston's black man, Jupiter, alias Kilsby. She talks good English and is artful enough to deceive Satan himself. Whoever brings her to the subscriber's house shall receive twenty dollars reward and reasonable charges.

J. Parsons.

Parndon, near Red Hook  
July 12, 1800.

*The Poughkeepsie Journal*, August 5, 1800

## UNION VALE AND THE CLOVE\*

Clove Valley, extending north and south, derives its name from the cleft, or clove, in the mountains at its northern end. (Tathapathsin, on the east, and Momkating, on the west, and the Valley Foghpack-sinck are Indian names appearing in the old deeds). It is a pastoral valley, long and narrow, hemmed in on both sides by low-lying ridges. Nearby is the entrance to the floral gardens and 1,000-acre estate of the Honorable John E. Mack, formerly the home of Dr. David Knapp. This occupies the western slope of Chestnut Ridge. From the crest of the ridge, the whole valley may be seen, six miles long and one mile wide, pocketed cozily between the flanking ridges which rise to an altitude of 1,000 feet. A panoramic view, extending to a distance of fifty miles, spreads away to the northwest, with the rugged peaks of the Catskills standing in silhouette against the sky. To the southwest, Mount Beacon and the Storm King stand like grim sentinels guarding the Hudson Highlands.

Mr. Mack, lawyer and jurist, has attained state-wide prominence as a member of the bar and in the New York Supreme Court. He placed Franklin D. Roosevelt in nomination for president in 1932 and 1936.

The Clove Valley Methodist church, three hundred feet south of the Mack homestead, was built in 1832. The original cost, exclusive of labor, was about \$800.00. The first trustees were Peter A. Emigh, Abram Cline and Jonathan Vincent. These trustees, with William Coe, acted as a building committee when the building was erected. From the date of its erection, for more than a century, the society enjoyed unbroken services.

The old Union church at Green Haven, frequently referred to in the ecclesiastical documents of the county and which was called the "Old Union" as early as 1820 when there was not a house of worship within the present town limits of Union Vale, is described as

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\* A talk given by Miss Anne M. Vincent at the Union Vale Grange Hall on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage of the Dutchess County Historical Society, September 30, 1950.

a large building, for the time, with a gallery at one end, a high pulpit with seven or eight steps leading up to it, and a sounding-board poised over the preacher's head. Another "Old Union," perhaps older than the one at Green Haven, stood on the Amos Denton farm.

In the fall of 1823 an extensive revival occurred at the old Union church at Green Haven and many converts were baptized in Johnson's pond now Sylvan lake. This revival culminated in plans made by Colonel Henry Uhl and Henry Emigh for the erection of a house of worship in the spring of 1824, the latter giving the land and the former donating the timber and furnishing a large share of the board for the workmen engaged in its construction. Many were liberal in the help they bestowed and a neat chapel appeared. Soon after the Civil War some of the members of the Clove Cemetery Association, which had been formed November 10, 1858, with the following trustees: William W. Abel, Albert Hall, Orson Davis, Daniel Duncan, David A. Knapp, Joseph M. Cutler and Harrison W. Tilton, discussed the expediency of having a church at the entrance to the cemetery. They, therefore, made the proposal that the Christian church be taken down and moved some three miles to its present location. This was favorably considered by the church members and the old church was taken down and a larger one, from a different model, was erected about 1872. The Reverend S. Wright Butler delivered the dedication address.

A Catholic church was built in 1883 as an outlying mission of the Sylvan Lake church. It holds services at stated intervals. The land for the building was purchased from John Ross for \$50.00 and the building was erected for \$800.00.

William Coe purchased the farm adjoining the Emigh homestead in 1826. He had been a tan currier and shoemaker, having his tannery near what was later David Moore's store. He marketed his hides of leather in New York, driving over to Poughkeepsie or Low Point and shipping by sloop. In his day the leather required six months' soaking in vats instead of the few weeks' preparation of today.

Walter Allen Knittle, author of *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*, published in 1937 (Dorrance & Company, Philadelphia), included in a list of the Palatines who sailed from Holland on May

23, 1709, Johan Nicolaes Eemig. On the first subsistence list, dated 1710, his family is given as composed of two adults. On the second subsistence list, in September 1712, his family consisted of two adults and one child.

From 1714 to 1719, he was probably living at East Camp. The baptismal records of some of his children are listed in the register of the Kingston Reformed Dutch Church. From 1718 to 1727, his name is given on the assessment lists of the North Ward of Dutchess county (showing that he was still with the Palatines in the northern part of the county). From 1728 to 1738, he is on the list of taxpayers in the South Ward and, from 1739 to 1761, he was a taxpayer in Beekman precinct. This factual evidence discredits a story that Nicholas Emigh was in the Clove as early as 1687.

Henrich Uhl's name was on the subsistence lists in 1710 and 1712. He is listed at East Camp from 1710 to 1714, as was Anna Margreta Brill as head of a household, and Martin Buch, or Buck. They all appeared on the assessment roll of Beekman precinct in the same year, 1739, shortly after the county had been divided into precincts.

The first Peter Lossing was in Albany as early as 1659 (*Early Records of Albany . . .*, 1656-1675, by Munsell, page 258). In 1681 Peter Lossing sold his half of a brewery in Albany and, in 1683, Pieter Lassingh and Jan Smedes were given, by Indians, quit-claim deeds to land in Dutchess county (Albany Notarial Papers). On June 26, 1690, Peter Lossing purchased land from Arnout Viele and, on May 20, 1704, he was given a patent to the same land. The Rombout patent of 1685 and the Schuyler patent of 1688 covered the same land and superseded his patent. Lossing did not obtain the land in the Schuyler patent, but was permitted by the Rombout patentees to retain a part of their land.

In the register of the Lutheran Church of New York record is made of the marriage on October 9, 1739, at the home of the bride, Anna Margaretha Bucken, Y.D., to Joh. Jurgen Kuhns, Y.M. Banns had been published "in the Highland, in the 'Kloof' of Bachwayk," and both were living there.

Other early settlers brought to the valley the names of Kline,

Uhl, Morey, Wilkinson, Abel, Crouse, Mosher, Scidmore, Vincent, Duncan and Williams.

The Emigh house stands in a field two hundred feet back from the road. Although the exact date of his coming is not known, tradition says that he first built a log cabin and, in 1740, built this commodious house. It is a story-and-a-half structure, well preserved, and outwardly little changed. The doors and much of the interior are of later date. Lath and plaster walls cover the massive nine by twelve-inch beams, which in Emigh's day were exposed. The fireplaces have been closed with brick and mortar. The floors, trod by early pioneers and primitive Indians, are the original eighteen-inch oak planks, hewn and trimmed from primeval trees and fastened to the beams with hand-wrought nails. Emigh built this house with enduring thoroughness. The foundations of the window-less slave quarters, an eight by ten foot building, can still be traced about eight feet from the main house and opposite the east door. The Coe family, whose descendants until recently occupied the farm next beyond the Emigh house, owned the farm upon which it stands and was associated with Emigh in building the house and clearing the land. "N.E., 1740" is inscribed on a stone in the chimney.

On this Emigh homestead is the famous Clove spring. This is a natural fountain of the purest water, from which flows a stream equivalent to an ordinary mill race. The spring itself is seventy-five feet across and was a factor influencing the early settlement of the Clove valley. The Emigh burying ground is on the farm, in the center of a large field, with walls broken down and monument stones of slate slabs taken from the fields and names and dates chiseled thereon. In a corner of the same field was the burial place of the slaves, but now all evidence of graves has disappeared.

In Revolutionary days a chap by the name of Heinrick Emigh was said to have lived there. He and his good wife had gotten what little money and silver they had hidden somewhere about the place. One night, when old Heinrick was milking the cow, he heard his good *frau* screaming for help. He ran to her rescue and found three big, burly Hessian soldiers there. "Where is your money and silver," they asked. "Got no money or silver," muttered old Heinrick. "Begone,

you dirty Hessians!" Then the leader said, "Get a rope to hang the dirty Dutchman." They dragged poor Heinrick to the cellar, his wife following along. Then they brought a rope and slipped it loosely around his neck. Tying the rope to a beam, they drew him up. When they began to pull the rope, the old woman yelled, "Stickie, Heinrick, stickie." Black grew the face of Heinrick Emigh as the rope tightened, eyes closed, tongue out. "Stickie, Heinrick, stickie," the wife wailed in broken English. He stuck it out and was still living when cut down. Wouldn't you like to see the beam from which old Heinrick hung?

The Scidmore house is on a dirt road and was at one time the home of Jean Webster, author of *Daddy Longlegs* and the "Patty" books. Jean Webster was a niece of Mark Twain and Charles Webster, her father, was Mark Twain's publisher. She graduated from Vassar College in 1901 and came back to live in Dutchess County as the wife of Glenn Ford McKinney. The house where she lived is an outstanding example of the nineteenth century "colonial," painted white and surrounded by spacious lawns and formal gardens set among beautiful trees. A red brick wall separates it from the highway. The house was built by Andrew Scidmore before 1816 from profits in the iron industry. There was a foundry where the pond is now and General Gage had a contract for all cannon balls and other products of the foundry to go to General Washington for resale to the continental army.

In front of this house an interesting figure of a young woman sits in a broad crotch of a green tree. The story is a pretty one. A young lady lived there at the time of the Civil War and her sweetheart was in the army. She would go and sit in the tree to watch for him to return. She became very ill and before she died she requested that a statue of herself be placed in the tree where she had sat so much.

The facts of the story, though, are these. A figurehead, named "Flora MacDonald," was taken from the schooner, *Golden Fleece*, raised from Lake Erie, some time after the Civil War by Mr. Charles Webster. This statue was placed in the tree by Glenn Ford McKinney in the 1920's. Mr. Webster also had bits of Admiral Peary's flagship raised. These, together with other collections, are in this beautiful old home.

There is an old Scidmore burying ground on the place, with stones which date back to 1815, the date of death of the Andrew Scidmore who built the house. This old and well-known family was of German descent and first settled at Great Neck, Long Island. Andrew Scidmore and Judith, his wife, came to Dutchess county in the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Christie house is the second oldest in the township. It was built by Benjamin Hall three years after the Emigh house was built and came down by direct descent to Peter Christie. The house has been modernized and shingled, but the hand-hewn, century-old beams and fireplaces remain the same. The family says the house is loved as no other house is loved. It has now come, by descent, to Lieutenant Mercer Walters, located in Italy, and Henry Walters, professor of chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh. They often come back and bring their families to this home, which is left in the capable hands of Mr. and Mrs. John Luce, caretakers.

The third oldest house is the Andrews house, near Potter's Corners and is still in the Andrews family, occupied by Norman Andrews. Gordon S. V. Andrews occupies the next oldest house, built by Colonel Henry Uhl on a farm in North Clove.

The Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club controls five thousand acres of woodland and meadow. In its aviaries 5,000 ducks and 7,000 pheasants are reared and liberated annually. The pond, which is the pit of the old orebed, is restocked each year with 9,000 trout.

Verbank was settled in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The settlement is said to have derived its name from its verdant hillsides. The surrounding hills are well wooded with ash and hemlock. For years the village was the center of a tanning and charcoal industry. Hemlock trees were felled and stripped of their bark for the tanyards, while the logs were put into pits and burned into charcoal. Directly north of the pits is an area thickly strewn with chips of flint stone, from which arrowheads were made by the Indians. A large number of arrowheads have been found there.

There seems to be no record of when the first mills and dams were built, but there were several dams along the stream. The first

one belonged to the sawmill, near the easterly approach to the place. Then for nearly a quarter of a mile the principal road, or street, ran along the north side of the narrow mill pond, which fed the great wooden waterwheel of the red grist mill. Down the rocky gorge below the grist mill dam were other ponds. One supplied water power for the running of the woolen factory, where fleeces of wool from the farmers' sheep were first made into rolls which were taken away and spun into yarn in the homes of the owners. This operation brought into play the large and small spinning wheels, which long ago went out of use. The yarn when returned to the factory was woven into cloth for clothing. A machine shop, with water power from another pond, was run by Morris Germond and his son.

The village of that day, aside from the factories and the mills, was composed of many dwelling houses, a hotel, two well-patronized stores (one of which was kept by Alonzo D. Vail and the other by Washington Vincent), a shoe and boot making shop by popular Archie Colwell (who always had four cobblers constantly busy, making shoes and long legged boots and mending old ones), a blacksmith shop (where Joe Masten, with two helpers, did a thriving business), and an establishment headed by George Manchester, for the making and repairing of wagons and sleighs. George Florence, the tailor, plied his trade at his shop which was just across the bridge.

The Verbank Methodist Episcopal Church was organized July 2, 1827. Mr. Strowbridge gave the land for the building. It was called the second Methodist Episcopal church in Dutchess Circuit and was located on the hill across from the present schoolhouse. Fifty years later, in September 1877, collections were begun for a new church. The cornerstone was laid September 17, 1878, and the new church was dedicated December 8, of the same year.

The long grist mill pond was the favorite skating place and the deep pond at the woolen factory was the chosen place for swimming and diving. John Green was the managing miller and the owner of the mill at that time.

Dr. Holden and Dr. Cook were the only physicians located here for many years. Just outside the hamlet was the white cottage of

Mrs. Wheeler and her daughter and her sister Miss Vincent. Beyond was the pleasant home of John G. Duncan; on the southerly road was the farm and residence of Elias Vail; and next came the substantial farmhouses and valuable farms of Isaac Vail, James Vincent, Leonard Sherman and E. Germond. A short distance down the road running to the west from the corners was the old Michael Vincent farmplace, the ancestral home of the Vincent family of this region. On the road leading to the Clove were the homes of John G. Oakley, James Van Wyck, "Governor" Morey, Joseph W. Hall and Joseph Waite, the latter a noted carpenter of his day. On the east lived the old Trowbridge family, prominent in later years in Poughkeepsie. The late Jonathan Ham became the owner of the farm and his son, Eugene, inherited the property. Nearby was the farm of Dr. Alonzo Haight; then, along the way, were the Germond, Fowler and Wilkinson homes. Eastward was the Richard Vincent farm and that of Smith Thorn. William I. Thorn, son of Smith and Ruth Thorn, obtained his early education there. He came across lots from his father's farm, a mile or so from the school. He studied law, became district attorney of the county and was a prominent criminal lawyer in Poughkeepsie. He married Richard Vincent's daughter, Mary. Was it he who said, "Give me a jury of Unionvale farmers, and I'll win any case you bring to me?"

Next was the Hall place, now part of the modern institution known as Greer School. This school was founded in 1906 by Bishop David H. Greer to meet the needs of boys and girls, between the ages of six and eighteen, whose homes had been broken because of death, illness, separation, divorce or unsuitable guardianship. It was called Hope Farm until 1940, when the name was changed to Greer School, mainly because it is in no sense a school to teach farming and that, unlike some "farm schools," it does not accept delinquent children. It is open twelve months of the year and offers not only good schooling from the primary grades to college entrance, but also many other features that make for a well-rounded life. The students live in cottages supervised by a housemother, or a housefather and mother, who create a homelike atmosphere and give adequate training in behavior and character. Each boy and girl receives the security of a well regulated but flexible program.

The main group of buildings includes a large schoolhouse with auditorium, class rooms, workshop, laboratory and greenhouse; a library with reading and class rooms; a modern gymnasium thoroughly equipped for indoor exercises and sports, including basketball; and an administration building. One wing of this building houses a model infirmary, containing separate wards for boys and girls and for contagious diseases, also a dispensary and dental room; in another wing are located a general store, bakery, a meat market, a refrigerating room and a steam laundry; and still another wing provides housing for guests.

Scattered around this main group, at varying distances covering a large area, are the chapel, the director's home and eight cottages. Each of these cottages accommodates from fifteen to thirty students. An extensive farm is operated, primarily to supply food for the school, but it also has educational value in giving full opportunity to observe the various and interesting activities of farm life. A large vegetable garden (and a canning plant), cared for and operated by the older boys, provides the school community with fresh and canned vegetables for the entire year.

The area of land was assembled from many interesting farms with an historical background. Among them are the Platt and Jay Hall place; Captain Israel Vail of the Revolutionary war is buried in a family cemetery on the grounds. During the period of the Revolution there was a military hospital and a prison there. Then there are the Boyce place and the Burns place, formerly the Watts DePeyster Home for Convalescent Children. John Watts DePeyster was a large landowner and he donated land to the Brothers of Nazareth to enable them to establish their hospitals and other institutions. The Brothers of Nazareth were here first. Some prominent women in New York interested Bishop Greer in a movement to get a place for Protestant children from broken homes. He brought the Reverend Thomas R. Hazzard here from his church in Ossining and then began the building of this outstanding school. Its present population is two hundred boys and girls whose ages range from six to eighteen years.

Moore's Mills is a community south of Verbank. It was named for a mill operated by Alfred Moore on a tributary of the Sprout

creek. At the crossroads, the center of the village, is the former home of Susan Moore, the proprietor of "Floral Home." The place takes its name from the abundance of beautiful roses and other flowers which make it a restful home of great charm. It is situated on a knoll and little falls are spanned by bridges over the creek, in a setting of fine shade trees.

Right, on a gravel road is Oswego. (It has been said that Oswego received its name from a couple of drunken Indians who, leaning on each other for support, lurched along saying "Us-we-go, Us-we-go.") Oswego, or Quaker City, is a small hamlet where a meeting house was established in 1761 by the Society of Friends. As early as 1736, the neighborhood was referred to as Oswego in the assessment lists of the county. The original meeting house gave way in 1828 and the present structure was built. Services are held there during the summer months. This simple frame building of the usual design of a Quaker meeting house stands high on a hillside and overlooks the cemetery. Some of the dwellings built by the first settlers still stand near the present meeting house. There was a boarding school there at one time, established by the Society of Friends after the Nine Partners School had closed, and it was a flourishing institution under their charge.

On the famous road that DeChastellux took on his trip from Providence to Hartford, to New Preston, to Bull's Bridge, to Dover, on his way to Fishkill to see General Washington, he passed through Pleasant Ridge. From the crest of the ridge a magnificent panoramic view of the Catskill and the Fishkill mountains is seen. On this ridge Nicholas Baker built his house and store. The siding was of shingles and he forged the nails himself on his anvil. It was his custom when about to take a trip to New York for goods—which he undertook only twice a year—to prepare his bed and a stock of provisions to last several days. These he had to take with him as the sloop did not furnish beds or board the passengers in those days. Then he was often forced to submit to a long and tedious passage. Several days would elapse before he would again set foot in Poughkeepsie and would then be conveyed, with all his goods, in wagons over rough roads to the top of Simpson hill.

Some years ago a widow named Odell, picked up near Pleasant Ridge a silver Spanish dollar and a little later her son found another.

Reports of the discovery spread among the people and many rushed to the spot and began to search for treasure that was supposed to be buried there. About sixteen Spanish dollars in all were found. Old settlers told the story of a foreigner who visited there years ago and his final disappearance was so sudden as to cause remark. It is thought that the foreigner buried his money on the mountain and that it was washed out of his hiding place.

At the foot of the mountain, and on the Clove road, stands the home of David D. Vincent. He was a man of wealth and the owner of a great deal of land. His store and tavern were across the way but only the house is now standing; to the south was the home of Vincent Williams; to the west the beautiful Scidmore home and to the north the Clove with its many old homes, including the Fish house and the very old Davis place. This home was filled with beautiful antiques and valuable musical instruments.

There was an extensive iron mine on property now owned by the Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club. The iron supplied the Beekman furnace, two miles south.

On the summit ridge of the West mountain, overlooking the valley threaded by the Harlem railroad, partly in the town of Unionvale and partly in Dover, is a tract of land, between four and five hundred acres, known as the DePeyster ranch, now almost a dense forest. There are ruins of five or six homesteads which were once occupied by farmers. "These farms were portions of the patent of the famous Colonel Henry Beekman. His landed possessions were so extensive that the story is told that a discussion once arose in the neighborhood concerning whether there might be land on the moon. And, an old farmer of Dover township remarked that "if any human being could tell, it would be Colonel Beekman; because if there were any land there the Colonel must have a patent for a large share of it."

## TWELVE CANNON STREET, POUGHKEEPSIE

Another landmark has gone. The building, known to local residents for the past sixty years as the W.C.T.U. building has been torn down. Twelve Cannon Street presented an imposing front for many years; erected in 1836 and designed in the prevailing Grecian Doric style, it withstood many changes in its neighborhood and held its own for more than a century.

At the time of its erection the village of Poughkeepsie was enjoying a prosperous era. It was the county seat and strategically located on the river with its many steamboats, tow boats and sloops. With turnpikes, "improved roads," and plank roads, radiating fan-like in all directions on its side of the river and with ferry service to the opposite shore, the village was a centre for the shipping of produce of all sorts and for the reception of goods from New York which were delivered throughout the county and into Connecticut. A goodly number of stage lines, increased during the winter when navigation on the river was closed, carried passengers and mail in all directions.

In the 1830's business was booming in the village. There were three, sometimes more, newspapers; four banks (three of them still occupy the same locations) Vassar's brewery and two malt houses; a silk manufactory; two whaling companies, each with two ships at sea; two iron foundries; a steam locomotive engine factory (although the railroad was still only talked about); a coach factory; wood and iron screw manufacturing plants; two yards for shipbuilding; two brick-yards; two tobacco and segar manufactories; five cooper shops; three plough factories; a venetian blind factory; two potteries and numerous other smaller industries.

On the Fallkill there were four flouring mills, one dye wood mill, a sawmill, a cotton factory, a pail factory and two buildings used as machine shops, in which were four establishments fitted up with turning lathes, a sash factory and a planing factory.

During this period, to 1837, the steamboat reached the highest point of its usefulness and regular lines of sloops were still holding a share of the business. There were several good hotels; the Exchange

House, built in 1834 at the foot of Main street and patronized especially as a summer resort for New Yorkers, was said to have made a fortune for the proprietor, Warren Skinner. And there was the Poughkeepsie Hotel, on Main street facing Market, the scene of a lavish entertainment for General Lafayette in 1824, and the Forbus House where Henry Livingston welcomed Lafayette on the occasion of that visit. The Northern Hotel was on Mill street and the Eastern House, which for many years was maintained by Theodorus Gregory as a temperance hotel, occupied the site where the Morgan House (later the Windsor Hotel) stood for many years. The Forbus House has grown into the present-day Nelson House.

In 1831, appropriation was made for purchasing a site and contracts were made for the erection of a village hall "to be built of brick in a good and substantial manner." It was finished before winter and has served well in the same capacity ever since that time. A city reservoir, designed to supply water (pumped from the Fallkill and piped to convenient locations in the lower part of the village) for fire fighting, was constructed on what is now known as Reservoir Square, at the top of Cannon street hill.

A group of men, known as members of the "Improvement Party," had their money invested in most of the industries and held office in the village. They were responsible for the paving with cobblestones of the main streets, the brick sidewalks and other such outstanding and modern improvements. Among them were included Isaac Balding, Jacob Van Benthuyzen, Gideon P. Hewitt, Samuel B. Dutton, William and Thomas Davies, Henry Conklin, Paraclete Potter, Morgan Carpenter, James Emott, Nathaniel Tallmadge, Alexander Forbus, John B. Van Wyck, Henry Swift, Robert Forrest, Abraham G. Storm, Isaac Platt, Charles P. Adriance, George Nagell, Isaac Roosevelt, James Hooker, Matthew Vassar, Gilbert Brewster, Walter Cunningham, George P. Oakley, John Delafield, Theodorus Gregory and others. They composed what in modern days would be called a chamber of commerce.

There was a great real estate boom. They purchased tracts of land and laid out streets, some of them named for the owners and promoters. At the time there were listed seventy-nine streets, thirty-

eight of which were opened in one year, notably Mansion Square, with its surrounding handsome homes, the new Episcopal church and the Mansion House (opened as a hotel and later used as a Friends' boarding school). Christ Church had purchased, for a burial ground, property south of Montgomery street and members of the Improvement Party bought land on all sides of it and laid out building lots.

There were Baptist, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Friends' Meeting, Methodist, Presbyterian and Universalist churches. Several of these denominations erected new church buildings. Roman Catholic services were held in a dwelling in the village until a church building was built in 1837. And there were several societies for the cultural betterment of the residents.

As they built churches, so also the Improvement Party built schools. The private schools and academies had the prestige and the "free schools" were expected to take care only of those whose parents were unable to pay tuition and, of course, compulsory attendance was still a long way off. There were no free public schools supported by taxation. The academies and the Lancaster school received a share of the state money. A few pupils were received free of charge but they generally rendered some service in return. The public schools, supported by taxation, were everywhere gaining but it was not until 1859 that the first free academy, or high school, in Poughkeepsie was opened in the Church street school building.

In 1836 there were already several seminaries and academies in the village: Miss Arabella Bosworth's "oldest ladies' seminary in the county," Miss Lydia Booth's, Mrs. Congdon's, Mrs. Proctor's, the Dutchess Academy, Mr. Fenn's "Pestalozzian Institute" and several well conducted primary schools. During that year, when the village had a population of between seven and eight thousand, sixty-three dwelling houses, a number of stores and three very important school buildings were erected.

Gordon's gazetteer of New York State, published in 1836, in a description of the village, said:

. . . . . one of the handsomest and most thriving of the state  
. . . . . The increase in the last six years has been nearly 100 per cent.  
Several of the streets are well paved and compactly built upon, and  
many stores in Main street might be admired in Broadway, whilst many

dwellings, in more private parts of the town, show wealth and taste. On the 1st January 1835 there were 708 dwelling houses . . . . . There were ten licensed physicians and twenty-one practicing attorneys . . . . .

Since 1831 more than one hundred thousand dollars have been expended in opening, regulating and paving streets; over twenty-five thousand dollars have been laid out in the construction of a reservoir, pipes, &c., for supplying the village with water for the extinguishment of fires; and the following valuable improvements have been made: one thousand feet of dock and bulkhead including the new shipyard and dock of the whaling companies, (which alone have a waterfront of 450 feet,) a new brick brewery near 200 feet long, a silk factory of brick, four stories high, 36 feet by 100; new market and village hall, at a cost of \$20,000; 2 Episcopal churches, a new Baptist church on the site of the old one . . . . . a collegiate school, 77 by 137 feet; and young ladies' seminary, of large dimensions; two elegant banking houses, a new post office and range of offices attached; a new park or square, highly ornamented and stocked with deer, a splendid mansion house opposite, and about 40 fashionable modern dwellings, mostly of brick, in its immediate vicinity; four whale ships have been built or fitted for sea, and the keel of another lately laid; besides numerous schooners, sloops and tow boats. Within the last year upwards of 160 buildings have been erected. Property has risen greatly in value, and in 1835, there was not a single unoccupied tenement in the village . . . . .

The *Poughkeepsie Journal* for December 28, 1836, listed the outstanding schools of the county, with the number of pupils attending each, as follows: Amenia Seminary, 134 (72 male, 62 female); Dover Plains Academy, 40; Fishkill Female Boarding School, 40; Fishkill Academy, male and female, 50; Highland Grove Gymnasium (male), 25; Pawling Academy at Quaker Hill, 60; Poughkeepsie Female Academy, 83; Seminary for Young Ladies' (Mrs. Congdon's), 40; Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, 50; Dutchess Academy, 50; Red Hook Academy, 20; Nine Partners Boarding School, 81 (46 boys, 35 girls); Jacob Willett's Boarding School, 45. Hyde Park Female Seminary was listed but the number of pupils was not given.

The important achievement of the Improvement Party was the purchase of the slightly elevation, then known as Adriance hill and later as College hill, and the erection of a replica of the Parthenon as the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, for boys. This building, used as a school until 1867, could be seen from almost any part of the city and was an outstanding landmark until it burned to the ground on February 11, 1917.

The Dutchess Academy had outgrown the building at the corner

of Academy and Cannon streets. The old building, which had been brought from Fishkill and reconstructed at this location, was removed to the corner of North Clinton and Thompson streets (and later used as a public primary school). A new building for the academy was erected at the corner of South Hamilton and Montgomery streets and still forms the front portion of the Old Ladies' Home.

The first of these new school buildings to be completed was the Poughkeepsie Female Academy, at a cost of \$14,000, on a lot purchased from Dr. John Barnes. During the summer of 1835, Dr. Barnes had been advertising for sale, valuable building lots on Cannon and Market streets, adjoining the property where he maintained his office and near the Farmers and Manufacturers Bank. In September a notice, signed by the building committee (Thomas W. Tallmadge, Anthony Rutgers, William Broas, E. L. Haley and A. G. Storm) was published in the newspapers. It was addressed "To Builders" and stated that sealed proposals for the building of a Female Academy on Cannon street would be received until September 25 and that the drawing, together with the specifications, could be had by calling on A. G. Storm at his store. The building was probably well started before cold weather, but it was not until December 29, of that year, that John B. Van Wyck, Henry Swift and Robert Forrest, trustees, representing twenty-four joint proprietors of the Poughkeepsie Female Academy, took title to a part of the Barnes property.

When he sold the lot for the erection of the school, Dr. Barnes still owned property to the east, the south and the west. The deed which he gave to the trustees promised that no building of any nature should be erected within ten feet next west of the west line of the school lot and that no building "with windows opening on the said lot of land hereby conveyed" should be erected on the property immediately east of the school lot. For many years a house stood on this lot and there were no windows opening on the side of the school, as may be seen in the illustration. That dwelling was torn down some twenty-five years ago and the office building which occupies the lot today has twenty-four windows on the restricted side.

In the spring of 1836 the newspaper reported that the Poughkeepsie Female Academy was nearing completion,—“a new and fine

institution . . . . in the first style of modern architecture, built of brick, 64 feet front and 60 feet deep, three stories high, with a furnished basement, would conveniently accommodate 75 boarding pupils and have ample room for the various departments of the school." The first term was announced to begin the first Wednesday in May and the second term the first Wednesday in November, each term to consist of 22 weeks.

Board and tuition were offered at \$150.00 per year, or \$75 per term, washing extra, at 37c per dozen. Special lessons were offered in drawing and painting in water colors at \$10.00 per term; French, Spanish or Latin, \$10.00 per term; and music, with use of piano at \$26.00 per term. Pupils were furnished with the necessary books and stationery at fair prices. The school required that one-half of the tuition be paid at the beginning of each term and the remainder at its termination. The pupils were provided with furnished rooms, light and fuel, and were to be subjected to no extra charge beyond those specified. Day pupils were received at \$10.00 per term for the regular course.

The curriculum, "designed to be useful, as well as practical and ornamental, . . . . embraced all the branches of a complete and approved system of female education as taught in the finest institutions in the United States," and offered a much wider choice of studies than had been the custom in girls' schools. The first term opened May 18, 1836, with Miss Arabella M. Bosworth as principal. She with her sister, Susan had successfully conducted girls' schools in the village for a number of years. (She was the daughter of Jabez Bosworth and Prudence Medcalf and was born April 24, 1787, and died March 4, 1846.)

The advertisement stated that Miss Bosworth "whose experience in teaching and success in forming a high order of female character, entitle her to the approbation of the Board and to the confidence of the public," would be assisted by "a male classical teacher who will preside over the higher branches of mathematics &c and will assist in such other branches as male intellect and education peculiarly fit him for." The Reverend Joseph Wilson, A.M., formerly of Athens, New York, "a gentleman of high character and unquestioned literary at-

tainments," was the person selected as the assistant to Miss Bosworth and he was given charge of the higher branches of mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, philosophy, etc. Other assistants were Miss Richmond, Miss Demarest, Miss Harrington and Miss Sturgis. The boarding department was in charge of the Misses Schoonmaker, "ladies qualified to justify high expectations from their relation to the institution and who, the Trustees feel assured, will spare no exertion to render pleasant the situation of the pupils." The discipline as adopted was believed "to be such as must ensure to diligent, docile pupils the acquirement of superior mental and moral attainments."

It was at this time that Freeman Hunt, in his *Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity*, written in 1835-1837, in a letter written from Poughkeepsie said:

By the way, Porter, if you have any young men in your goodly city in want of wives, and good ones I have no doubt—some of the fair and certainly very beautiful—I advise you to send them on forthwith to the care of our gallant young friend of the Poughkeepsie Hotel, as there are in the village, according to a census just completed, one thousand one hundred and thirteen unmarried young ladies, ready, doubtless, to enter into the blissful state of matrimony . . . . .

At the conclusion of the first term a public examination of the pupils was held. Benson J. Lossing, who was publishing the *Poughkeepsie Casket*, a semi-monthly literary magazine which, undoubtedly, was on the approved list at the school, attended the examination and printed an account in his periodical on Saturday, October 22, 1836:

. . . . . The first term of this new and flourishing institution expired the present week, and on Monday and Tuesday an examination of the pupils took place. We were present a short time on Tuesday and were never more gratified than in hearing the various rehearsals in the several English branches taught in the Academy. In History, Geography and the Elementary principles of Astronomy we found most of the young ladies very proficient, answering questions promiscuously selected by the catechist with a readiness which would have done honor to the professed and profound student in English literature. Algebra, a science of much importance but in which few scholars of either sex are conversant, has been acquired to a great extent by several young ladies during this single term. Compositions upon various subjects were read, which in many instances gave evidence of a precocity of intellect, warmth of imagination and purity of thought and judgment which might have gained laurels for a writer or declaimer far wiser in age and experience. This exhibition speaks loudly in favor of the abilities of the tutors of this institution, and more especially the susceptibility of the female mind to receive and impart to their fullest extent, not only every branch of English education, but the more complex and abstruse knowledge gleaned from the study of

natural science and metaphysical researches. We might expatiate at length upon the *equality* of the female mind with that of men where similar circumstances might lead to similar results; and point out a multitude of instances of the transcendent excellence of many a fair scholar in the walks of literature. But our limits in the present number will not permit and therefore the subject will be continued anon.

Only two weeks later, in *The Casket*, for November 5, 1836, Mr. Lossing (who, it might be remembered, was born in 1813), continued the subject:

The Female Mind . . . . . Until within a few years, females were seldom permitted to indulge in studies beyond the *elementary* knowledge of schools and it was considered equivalent to a waste of time and money to bestow on them the expense and labor of teaching them the higher branches of education. History, Astronomy, Mathematics, Algebra, Philosophy, Rhetoric, *et cetera*, were considered useless studies and necessary only for the intended professional scholar whose *business* it is to acquire a knowledge of these things. To teach them any language but their vernacular tongue was a thing scarcely dreamed of, and to have intimated that young ladies were capable of delving into the mysteries of natural science and the abstract studies of metaphysics, would have subjected the asserter to the sneers of the many. But such notions are fast disappearing before the onward march of universal education, and throughout the length and breadth of our land seminaries for the exclusive benefit of young ladies are springing up . . . . . It is a noble scene, a scene which makes the heart of the wise and benevolent glad, to see the female mind free from the effects of those illiberal prejudices which enthralled it and all its proverbial ardor becoming beautified and strengthened by an extended knowledge so necessary to the wife and mother to whose care is entrusted the direction of the youthful course for pursuit, and the formation of character of the statesmen who are hereafter to wield the destinies of this great Republic.

This same article, with slight changes, was published in the *Poughkeepsie Journal* and also in *The Casket* for May 5, 1838. He undoubtedly reflected the "progressive" attitude of his day.

However, there was no question that the school was exceptionally advanced for its time. Miss Bosworth had introduced an innovation in the village, which was commended by the newspaper, in engaging Mr. Jones to give lessons in the elements and practice of vocal music to the young ladies who attended the institution over which she presided. Mr. Jones was probably Abner Jones who was choirister at the Presbyterian Church.

Miss Bosworth remained as principal for only three years. She resigned to reopen a boarding school of her own and advertised that she would accept only twenty-five pupils at an annual charge of \$200.00,

payable quarterly. In November, 1837, she was succeeded at the Poughkeepsie Female Academy by the Reverend Joseph Wilson, A.M., who since its opening had had charge of the higher branches of mathematics, and would also teach Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Mrs. Isabella Holt, "a lady of much experience and success in teaching," was associated with him. At the beginning of the next term, May 1838, Mrs. Holt was listed as the principal and the Reverend Mr. Wilson had dropped from sight.

A year later it was announced that the summer session would commence on Wednesday, May 1, 1839, under the superintendence of Miss Sarah Curtiss and that the playgrounds were to be improved, "the building refitted and newly furnished in a style of elegance and comfort rarely to be found in a boarding school." Miss Curtiss remained with the school two years and is not mentioned again in the advertisements of the school or in the village directories. She died at Hyde Park, February 5, 1848, aged 52 years, according to the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph*.

In 1840 and 1841 Mrs. Holt was advertising a day school of her own for young ladies and in the spring of 1841 an advertisement of the Female Academy announced that the Reverend Horace Galpin "and lady" had been engaged to take charge of that academy. He was recommended as a gentleman of amiable and benevolent disposition, industrious habits, practical knowledge of human nature and undoubted piety. It also stated that Mrs. Galpin had long been favorably known in New York as connected with some of the best female seminaries in that city. He had married Miss Susan Cropsie of Fishkill on June 9, 1827. They remained two years, then left Poughkeepsie. While he was in the village he had revised the *Bentley's English Spelling Book*, a standard text book published by William Wilson of Poughkeepsie and used in many schools throughout the east.

Charles H. P. McLellan came to Poughkeepsie in the spring of 1843 and took charge of the school. He advertised board and tuition, including bed and bedding, at \$82.60 per term and \$12.00 a term for the day pupils. (If a boarding pupil furnished her own bedding the charge was \$80.00 per term.) He advertised that the beds, bedding and furniture were entirely new. He was assisted by Miss R. B.

Haskell as assistant principal. It was noted that pupils could be taught "Music on the Piano by a Lady or Gentleman Teacher, at the option of the Parents." "Mons." Aweng taught French and Mr. Grube had been engaged to teach music, painting and drawing. These gentlemen were part-time teachers, as were some of the local clergymen, at one time or another in most of the seminaries and academies in the village.

Adolphe Aweng came to Poughkeepsie in 1838. He was born at Nancy, France, August 21, 1809. In addition to his teaching in the schools, he gave private lessons in French and continued to teach almost to the time of his death, April 16, 1895.

Louis Grube and his brother, Charles John Grube, came from Germany. They were both musicians and Louis was also a painter. Louis came to Poughkeepsie in 1837 or 1838 to teach the science of music and piano playing at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Shortly thereafter his brother also came to Poughkeepsie to teach. They were listed in the catalogs and advertisements as members of the faculty of the various schools. Louis Grube left the village in the early 1850's, but Charles, a bachelor, remained and lived at the Forbus House, later the Nelson House, until his death, February 26, 1908, at the age of 94 years. Both he and Adolphe Aweng spent the larger part of their lives teaching in the city. They had much in common, were long-time friends and were well loved by all who knew them.

The Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, has a very attractive little watercolor, signed by Louis Grube. It is a picture of Miss Bosworth's school on Garden street, painted in 1841, and was given to the library in 1905 by Charles Grube.

In October of 1848, Dr. McLellan opened a school of his own. The newspapers announced that "while the trustees regret that Dr. McLellan has resigned the charge of this school, they are happy to state that they have secured the services of Jacob C. Tooker, A.M., late principal of Brockport Collegiate Institute." Mr. Tooker was a graduate of Union College and had been for several years at Montgomery Academy in Orange County. Mrs. Caroline Tooker was listed as a teacher of intellectual philosophy and ancient and modern history. Announcement was made that "morals and manners as well as mental

training of the pupils will be the constant aim of the Principal and Trustees in the educational administration of this institution . . . . . Young ladies boarding in the Principal's family who study French will be required to speak the language at the table and in their recitations."

During the earlier years there had been more or less conflict of authority between the trustees and the several principals which interfered with the operation and the prosperity of the school and would account for the numerous changes in the head of the institution. The financial panic of 1837 had affected the fortunes of members of the board of trustees and within the next decade the personnel of the group changed considerably. When Mr. Tooker was appointed the management passed more completely into his hands and resulted in a smoother operation. He undoubtedly invested money in the school and, in 1853, purchased a piece of land at the rear, when a considerable increase in attendance necessitated additions to the building. (Twenty years later, when Dr. Wright purchased the school property, Mrs. Caroline Tooker of Amsterdam was one of the grantors.)

Mr. Tooker died March 18, 1856, aged 52 years. During the next few years Mrs. Tooker, who was a sister to Charles B. Warring of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, operated the academy. Probably things did not go too well, for the school was not advertising in either the newspapers or the city directories. In the spring of 1859, the trustees announced the resignation of Mrs. Tooker and the appointment of the Reverend Daniel G. Wright, late principal of the Woolcott Institute of Litchfield, Connecticut.

The village had become a city in 1854 and was already called "the city of schools." These schools provided an important part of Poughkeepsie's social and cultural life. The Female Academy was at all times ready to contribute to and participate in community events. Its semi-annual oral examinations were open to the interested public, as were the exhibits of the drawings and paintings of its art students and *soirees* given by the pupils in the music department. The newspapers continually noted that the young ladies of the academy had joined in a Fourth of July procession to the grove on the west side of College Hill where patriotic exercises were held, had contributed gifts of clothing to the Home of the Friendless, had assisted at a flag-

raising at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, had made generous contributions to the soldiers' relief association, etc., etc. In Dr. Wright's time they were frequent guests at the boys' schools in the city.

On May 19, 1865, the pupils of the academy gave an entertainment, *Tableaux Vivants*, in aid of the Women's Relief Association. The exhibition was held at Pine Hall and the decorating committee respectfully solicited the loan of canary birds in cages to be suspended from the ceiling about the hall. The committee promised that the birds would be put in charge of a gentleman accustomed to their care and would be promptly returned on the following morning. The affair was a great success. Music was furnished by the Eastman College band and the sum of \$602.42 was realized for the relief association. In June of the same year a concert of vocal and instrumental music was given at Pine Hall by the young ladies of the academy. The newspaper reported that the usual award of prizes and diplomas was made by Dr. Wright with some brief and appropriate remarks and added with less tact than frankness, "we were glad to notice that the usual bore of an address was omitted and that the exercises were considerably shorter than they sometimes are on such occasions, both of which added materially to the pleasure of the audience."

In the spring of this year the school was closed for four weeks due to a threatened epidemic. There must have been considerable discussion in the city for, on March 20, after the school had resumed sessions, the principal made a two-column announcement in the local newspaper. He explained that a case of sickness of one of the pupils had been diagnosed by the attending physician as "The Varioloid," and that the patient had been segregated. When a second case appeared "a panic through some means having been excited among a portion of the household," he decided to suspend the work of the school and so informed the parents of his pupils, some of whom requested that their daughters be sent home. However, about one-third of the pupils had remained at the school during the recess.

Under Dr. Wright the institution flourished for many years. It reached its peak in attendance in 1865-66, when a total of 205 pupils were registered. Of this number, 74 were from without the city, 99

were residents of Poughkeepsie and presumably day pupils, and 32 were primary scholars. He advertised in the local newspapers and for many years the city directories carried a full page advertisement and a favorite illustration, used over a period of years, which showed a sketch of the school, with a wooden fence along the sidewalk and ladies with parasols strolling by. A horse, carrying a lady mounted side-saddle, picked its way down the street but the cobble-stone pavement seemed to have no effect on the poise and unconcern of the occupant of a horse-drawn buggy traveling eastward at a rapid gait. Two tie-posts and a horse-block, mute symbols of service, stood at the curb.

Dr. Wright had an excellent record and a wide reputation when he took charge and his scholarship and ability made him a most successful principal for many years, but it was his personality, the interest he always took in the welfare, the progress and the prospects of his pupils which endeared him to their hearts. And Mrs. Wright was almost equally beloved and as fondly remembered by many of our local residents who were former scholars. The Wrights and their family were devout members of Christ Church parish and each Sunday the boarding pupils filled several pews in the old church which stood on the corner of Market and Church streets.

In his catalog the principal announced that the school was not devoted to the interest of any particular religious denomination but that pupils were required to attend service once on the Sabbath, either with the principal or at such place of worship as parents or guardians should designate, but always accompanied by a teacher. He insisted on a plain style of dress for school and required that expensive ornaments be dispensed with. The manners and personal habits of both day and boarding pupils were vigilantly watched. Correspondence was supervised and no miscellaneous books were allowed among the scholars unless they were first submitted to and approved by the principal. There was in the school, in the 1860's, a library of more than six hundred selected titles.

At this time Dr. Wright advertised that he had twelve accomplished assistants, that the board and tuition in the English department was \$320.00 per year, that the buildings were ample and commodious,

lighted throughout (except the sleeping apartments) with gas and warmed by hot air from furnaces in the basement, and that hot and cold water was conveyed to the second floor "where there is a bathroom." The rooms were large, well-ventilated and furnished with regard to taste, convenience and comfort. Each boarder brought with her four sheets, four pillow-cases, a supply of towels and napkins, an umbrella, over-shoes and walking shoes and "a silver teaspoon for use, if necessary, in her own room."

A part of the announcement read:

A large part of the expenses of many young ladies at school is entirely unnecessary, and, what is worse, decidedly detrimental both to themselves and their mates, and a source of great trouble to their teachers. As to dress, we would have our pupils adorn themselves with modest apparel, not with "gold or pearls or costly array." Let the whole school outfit be characterized by simplicity, freedom, comfort and perfect neatness. Good taste requires this; health and the interests of the institution require it. School is not the place to exhibit expensive dresses or frequent changes. As to cakes, candies, preserves, pickles, and the like, the less money spent on these the better; therefore *parents are requested not to furnish such things nor the money with which to buy them.* Kept in private rooms, they breed disorder, discontent and sickness for pupils, and increased labor, care and anxiety for Matron and teachers.

The prospectus announced that each boarder would be "*required* to take lessons in Dr. Lewis' system of Gymnastics—for which a suitable dress is necessary and should be prepared before leaving home. *And no one will be excused from exercising in this way, except by advice of the Physicians of the Academy.*" In the laboratory was an "extensive philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus" and physiology was illustrated by charts and a skeleton.

In 1862, Dr. Wright had added a juvenile department "for misses under ten years of age." They were day pupils and many were the younger sisters of other scholars. In later years the daughters of many of his early pupils attended the school.

The school prospered and, in 1876, Dr. Wright purchased the building and grounds. He advertised that on certificate of the Rector, as he was called, graduates of his school were admitted to the freshman class of Vassar College, without examination.

After long years there came a time when the popularity of the

private schools of the city began to wane. *The Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle*, on July 3, 1885, announced:

An Important School Change. The Poughkeepsie Female Academy to be sold . . . . . As time has gone on the schools of the south and west from where the students came, grew better and became equal to those in the east so that there was no longer an inducement to go so far from home for an education. This combined with the depression in business which has prevailed for ten or twelve years, arrested the growth of the school and latterly it has ceased to be remunerative . . . . .

A mortgage for a sum much less than the value of the property was held by the Mechanics Savings Bank of Fishkill and as the interest had been permitted to get into arrears a foreclosure suit was begun

. . . . .  
What will be done with the Female Academy cannot be determined until after the sale. It will be a great pity to have the property sacrificed, and the school which has been kept there for so long closed. The sale affords an excellent opportunity to get a valuable and well appointed building, long and favorably known as a school, at a very low price and we trust that some one will come forward and take it. The matter is not one of mere private concern, but of public interest and affects our citizens and our city prosperity generally.

The sale was held on July 16 and the property was bid in by the Mechanics Savings Bank of Fishkill for \$8,400. The newspapers commented that Poughkeepsie a few years since had had three large and prosperous schools for young ladies and that with the extinction of Dr. Wright's it would have but one, and queried, "What is the reason?" The *Eagle* believed that there was "a capital chance for some person to take that building and do a good business keeping a school," and regretted that it might stand idle. There was a rumor that a firm of Poughkeepsie manufacturers had looked at it with a view to purchase and to convert into a factory.

Dr. Wright had been for some time in doubt as to whether to continue the school but the foreclosure determined the question. It so happened that Charles Van T. Smith, principal of the local high school, resigned from the position in June of that year and Dr. Wright was engaged in his place for the coming year.

It is probable that the good old scholar, now over seventy years old, was not used to dealing with the sort of pupils with whom he now came in contact and he did not seem able to maintain the kind of discipline that was needed. He complained of the pranks of unruly boys and girls and it may be assumed that he was extremely glad to be relieved of his position at the end of the year. He had been appointed

rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Highland and he continued in that office as long as his strength permitted. He died December 29, 1897, aged 84 years.

The year following the sale of the school property a college preparatory school was conducted in the building by Miss Jane Mandeville, who had been one of the teachers. Miss Mary C. Alliger, another teacher, took a position in the Lyndon Hall School and a few years later purchased the Quincy School, which she conducted as an elementary school until 1904.

In September of 1887 the city Board of Education decided to abandon two rooms in the first story of the public school on Church street and rented two rear rooms of the old Female Academy building. In the reports of the board and in the city directories it was referred to as "School No. 2, Annex, No. 12 Cannon Street," and was continued as such until the summer of 1891. In the fall of that year the public school system took over the building of the Leslie School on Academy street, a former private elementary school for boys, which had been closed. At this same time the Cottage Hill Seminary, a girls' school on Garden street, offered two large rooms to the Board of Education for a rental of \$20.00 a month. The enrollment at the seminary had probably been affected in the same manner as that of the Female Academy.

Meanwhile, in 1873, the temperance movement which had many adherents in the county, crystalized with the formation of a local unit of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. George Sterling was its first president. In the early years of its existence the members opened a coffee house on Main street, and later another on Cannon street, to keep men and boys out of the saloons. The ladies visited the saloons of the city, urging the owners to give up the evil business.

They had been holding their meetings in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association and, in December of 1885, at the twelfth annual meeting of the Union, report was made that the members "feel greatly the need of a place of their own." Two years later they were much pleased to be able to purchase the building at 12 Cannon street

for \$10,000. In 1889 a boys' branch was started and a reading room was opened in the building for the benefit of the public. The next year a day nursery was opened for the accommodation of working mothers. When the Dutchess County convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held here in 1889, the attendance was so large that the sessions had to be held at the Second Methodist Church on Cannon street. Mrs. H. A. Nelson was the county president. It was during this convention that Mrs. E. V. Seaman reported having obtained the privilege of erecting, under the auspices of the organization, a refreshment booth at the fair grounds on the occasion of the Dutchess County fair. In her report she stated that, at the request of the temperance union, no intoxicating liquor, not even cider, would be allowed to be sold at or near the fair grounds.

In 1889, the *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle* felicitated the Women's Christian Temperance Union on its progress and its acquisition of a permanent home:

By the purchase of the commodious Cannon Street property of the Poughkeepsie Female Academy, one of the organized academies of the state under the care of the State Board of Regents,—the Women's Christian Temperance Union has preserved for the city another of its old landmarks. It has also by this acquisition procured for itself an almost unique distinction. It is one of the few reform organizations anywhere to be found which rests on the solid foundation of real estate, owned by itself and devoted to the purposes of the organization.

The temperance union had established its headquarters in the building and rented out the portions which it did not need for its own use. At the time of the purchase Miss Jane H. Mandeville was conducting her "select school," a girls' preparatory school, in a part of the building. She continued here until 1890.

Over a period of years many tenants rented living apartments in the former school. The most notable of these was probably Joel Benton, who came there to live in 1895 and remained until his death, September 15, 1911. At the turn of the century the rather stout man, with luxuriant black hair and beard and expressive black eyes, wearing a long black cape, was a familiar figure on the city streets. He was born May 29, 1832, at Amenia and was educated at the Amenia Seminary. He was a member of the literary Benton family of Troutbeck and, in a more fortunate day, had made his home there. He had

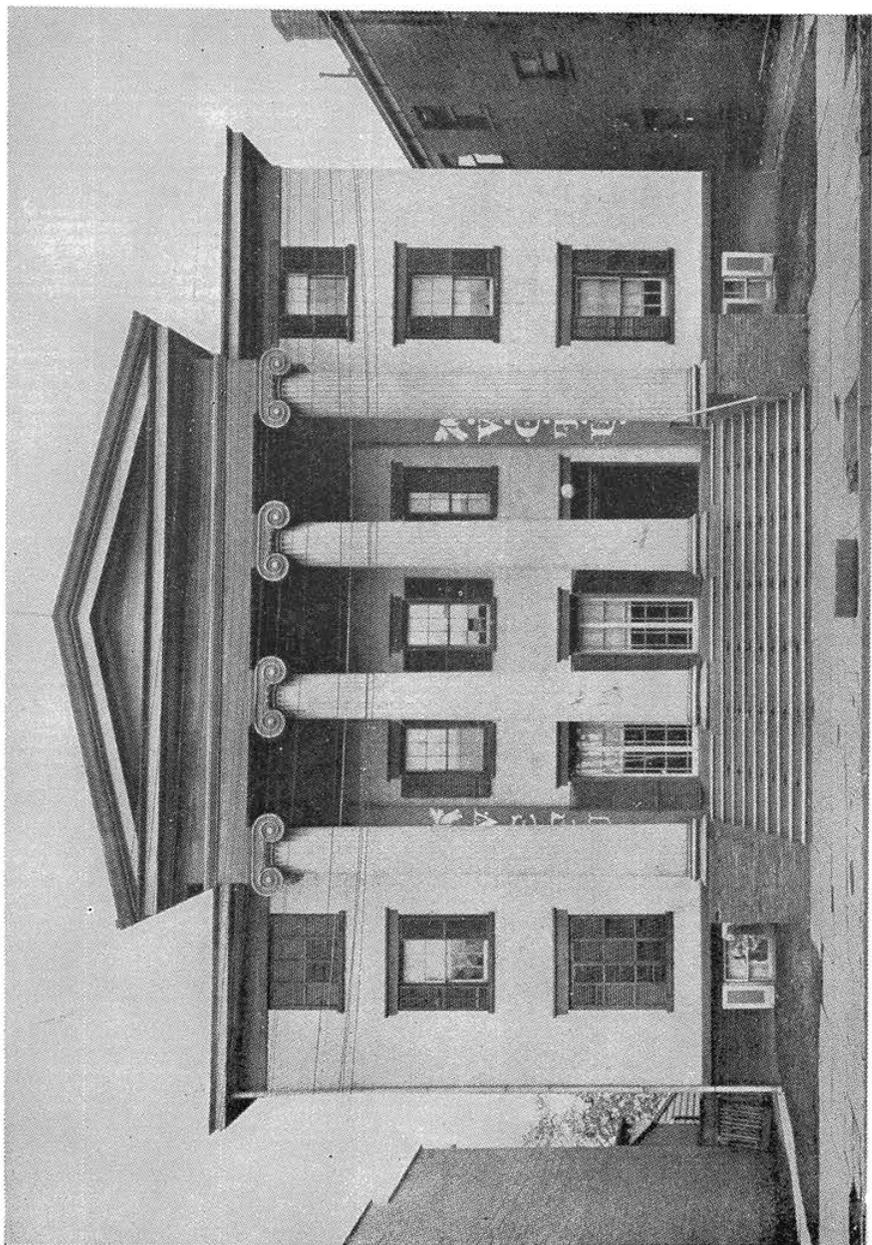
been for some years editor of the *Amenia Times*, before he came to Poughkeepsie with his mother, in the early 1890's. In his later years he cultivated a resemblance to the poet Tennyson, in which he took great satisfaction. He was a writer of essays, a poet and author of many magazine articles and he made many contributions, of an historical nature, to the local newspapers. Some of his published works are still on the shelves of the public library in Poughkeepsie.

While it was in the possession of the temperance union the brick building had been painted grey and on two panels, extending from the top of the second story to the porch level, were painted in white from top to bottom, a bowknot of the symbolic white ribbon and large capital letters, "W C T U." Just when the large, square cupola was removed has not been discovered. Tradition says that it had become a source of potential danger and was taken down. It was this cupola which commanded "a magnificent view of the entire village, the Hudson river, the mountain scenery in Ulster County and the rich country at the south and east."

The building has been dismantled during the summer. Two of the four large pillars are said to have been used as a part of the structural equipment of a modern open-air, or drive-in, moving picture theatre. The other two are still for sale. Some of the hardware and doors were purchased by local families and they will be given another lease on life in homes where an effort is being made to restore the interiors. Some of this hardware bore the name of the maker, "H. Wray." Henry Wray was a local lock- and gunsmith in the 1830's.

The landmark has gone now, but there are many who will remember it with affection and interest. At a time when the public high school was located on Washington street and had no auditorium, commencement exercises were held in the Collingwood opera house and, following the ceremonies, the graduates were herded across Cannon street, where a group photograph was taken of the class seated on the steps of the stately building of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. There are probably many such photographs in Poughkeepsie homes.

What was undoubtedly a well arranged and equipped school building by 1836, or even 1875, standards had not been kept in good re-



The Building at Twelve Cannon Street  
Erected 1836  
Demolished 1950

*The plate was made from a photograph taken about 1900.*



pair and had seemingly no possibilities of rehabilitation in 1950. It showed its age in every line and in the march of progress has been eliminated,—which is much better than if it were allowed to deteriorate into an eyesore.

AMY VER NOOY

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A great number of ships have been sent up the Hudson from New York, to lay up during the war. Several have already arrived here and some we understand have gone to places higher up the river.

*Poughkeepsie Journal*, July 8, 1812

## POUGHKEEPSIE, AS A PLACE NAME

That there are other Poughkeepsies besides the one in New York State is known by some residents of Dutchess County. My interest was awakened when a buddy, during World War II, told me there was a town named Poughkeepsie near his home town of Fort Wayne, Indiana. After my discharge from the army, in 1945, I dug up some facts about three places named Poughkeepsie in the United States.

Poughkeepsie, Allen County, Indiana, called Poe on most modern road maps, is on the St. Mary's river, thirteen miles south of Fort Wayne. Its settlement date is unknown, but it was first called Williamsport in honor of William Essig, who owned the land on which it lies. Since there was a town of that name in Indiana, its name was changed to Poughkeepsie. Just how that name was chosen, I have been unable to discover. It did have a hectic postal history. A post office was established there January 13, 1838, and was discontinued March 14, 1839. It was re-established January 31, 1840, and discontinued May 29, 1856. It was re-established as Po, on December 20, 1856. The name was changed to Poe, June 6, 1881, and the post office was discontinued October 31, 1916. At present the mail for the community goes through Fort Wayne. Some Indiana maps for 1842 through 1856 carry the name Poughkeepsie. After the name was changed to Po, the Indiana state gazetteer became stubborn and continued to list the community as Poughkeepsie from 1864 through 1873. Its population in 1940 was 106, and in 1949 was 68. An interesting fact, as noted in the first paragraph of this article, is that the town is still called by its old name of Poughkeepsie by at least a few people.

Poughkeepsie, Sharp County, Arkansas, is just south of the Strawberry river, in the northern part of the state. It was first settled about 1850. When the inhabitants petitioned the Post Office Department for a post office they failed to send in a name for their community. The Post Office Department in granting their petition assigned the name of Poughkeepsie. The population is about 350.

Near Ouray, among the 13,000-foot mountains of southwestern Colorado, is Poughkeepsie Gulch. A gold mine was found in this

gulch as early as September 1874. It was owned by a man named R. J. McNutt. It is not definite, but he may have emigrated from Poughkeepsie, New York. In November 1871, the Denver post office advertised that it was holding a letter for him. In those days such advertisements usually indicated that the addressee had recently arrived in the area. *The Ouray Times*, July 6, 1878, states: "The name by which the Po'keepsie was first known both in the records and by the miners was Alphaia but the naming of Po'keepsie lode by its discoverers changed the title of the section and the first name is never heard at present."

HAROLD NESTLER

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EDITOR'S NOTE: In an article published in *The Sunday Courier*, May 20, 1894, Joel Benton wrote, concerning the name of the city, "Poughkeepsie, I believe, has no duplicate in the known world." Mr. Benton lived in Poughkeepsie for many years and wrote for the newspapers numerous articles dealing with the history of the county. Satisfied with his pronouncement, he probably made no effort to discover if he lived in the only community in the world which carried the name Poughkeepsie.

In addition to Mr. Nestler, another member of this society, Mr. Paul D. Hasbrouck, was interested in another community which bore the same name. In 1939, Mr. Hasbrouck visited Poughkeepsie in Sharp County, Arkansas, and reported his conversations with the postmistress and other townspeople. They were of the opinion that their town had been named for an Indian Chief. Mr. Hasbrouck brought back some photographs of various buildings, the post office, the Poughkeepsie cotton mill, two school buses and a small frame church, all bearing the name of the town. A photograph of the agricultural school showed an attractive one-story fieldstone building. Another photograph pictured the drugstore, owned by A. G. Smith who sold Smith Brothers cough drops, as well as practically everything else. Grouped with Mr. Smith before the drugstore were several residents,—G. W. Denton, C. F. Beyar, W. G. Van Winkle, Thomas A. Briggs and Floyd Norris,—all of whose names might have a familiar ring in Dutchess County. Since Mr. Hasbrouck's visit a correspondent, in 1947, wrote him: "I was in Poughkeepsie, Arkansas, yesterday. It is a nice little town, has blacktop on its streets and is practically

run by the Smith brothers. Of course, they don't make cough drops like your Smith Brothers."

Mr. Nestler suggests that R. J. McNutt, who owned a gold mine in Poughkeepsie Gulch, Colorado, as early as 1874, may have emigrated from Dutchess County. A search of the Poughkeepsie directories does not discover that anyone of that name was listed as residing in the city within a decade before or after 1874. However, in 1880, a group of local business men organized the "Lucille Consolidated Mining Company" to operate Lucille and Protection mines at Rossiter, Custer County, Colorado. The organizers of the company were William A. Davies, George B. Adriance, Stephen M. Buckingham, John G. Boyd, John Trowbridge, Le Grand Dodge, George Wilkinson and Dr. A. B. Harvey of Poughkeepsie, and George Wood and Fred Barndollar of Pueblo, Colorado. Directors of the company included John F. Winslow, in addition to Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Adriance and Mr. Boyd of Poughkeepsie, and four business men of Pueblo, Colorado.

Mrs. B. B. Spencer of *The Ouray County Herald*, in a letter to Mr. John W. Horner of Denver, Colorado, author of *Silver Town* (Caldwell, Idaho, Caxton Printers, 1950), writes that they "most definitely do have a Poughkeepsie Gulch in the county. The stream itself of that name is a very lovely tributary of the Uncompahgre River which empties into the Colorado River at Grand Junction. The Poughkeepsie Gulch road joins the 'Million Dollar Highway' about three miles south of Ouray and goes up a very rugged course over Engineer Mountain and into Lake City, Hindsdale County. This road is traveled only by jeeps and trucks, and only during the summer months, but the scenery is truly magnificent and is becoming quite a tourist attraction."

She adds that she does not believe there are any metal mines in operation, that there are innumerable mining claims, properties, buildings and workings along the entire distance of about twenty-six miles. Most of the properties had good production records but ceased operations during hard times and have never been revived. The "Mickey Breen" was operated until the death of the owner during the past year. *The Ouray County Herald* anticipates a great development of this region in the next few years.



. . . . ., for horse stealing . . . . . is to receive 39 stripes on his naked back for three successive Fridays.

. . . . ., alias Squire Walker, for swindling, to receive 21 lashes on Friday.

*Poughkeepsie Journal*, October 17, 1792

## BOOKS

During the past year four publications of interest to members of the Dutchess County Historical Society have appeared. They are of special interest because they were written by members of this society and because they deal with some phase of local historical interest. They include: *Franklin Roosevelt of Hyde Park*, by Olin Dows; *Diesel Electric 4030*, by Henry Billings; *The House at Hyde Park*, by Hardy and Clara Steeholm; and a pamphlet, *North Quaker Hill and its Traditions*, by Mary C. Allen.

*Franklin Roosevelt at Hyde Park*; documented drawings and text, by Olin Dows. New York American Artists Group, Inc., [1949].

Practically everyone in Dutchess County is familiar with the murals which Olin Dows painted for the United States post offices at Rhinebeck and at Hyde Park. In addition to the fact that they are worth knowing from an artistic standpoint, they are an education in the history of these towns. They represent many hours of real, painstaking research. And this book is the result of two years of such study and work.

Mr. Dows is one of the trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society. He has made a remarkable book, unlike anything else that has been attempted, and has given in his 174 drawings and the accompanying text an insight into the quiet and unostentatious enjoyment of living at Hyde Park during the lifetime of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The drawings are what one would expect from Mr. Dows. They tell the story of the country seats which are so rapidly disappearing from our Hudson Valley. For end papers he has drawn a pictorial map of the neighborhood which includes all of those things which one associates with Franklin D. Roosevelt's Hyde Park.

Mr. Dows has given an affectionate description of a life-long friend in the home that he loved. Only Mr. Dows could have made such a book.

*Diesel Electric 4030*, by Henry Billings. New York, Viking, 1950.

This book was written and illustrated by Henry Billings who lives in the town of Milan. Mr. Billings is one of the vice-presidents of the Dutchess County Historical Society, but he is better known because he painted the murals in the United States post office at Wappingers Falls!

His book was designed for the teen-age boy but has much accurate information for the adult who is interested in trains and engines. Diesel Electric 4030 is attached to the *Pacemaker*, New York Central's No. 1 train, at Harmon. It is here that the electric engine which has brought the train from New York City is replaced by the oil burning engine. The reader takes a trip in the engineer's cab from Harmon to Albany.

The engine, the tracks, the road bed, the tunnels and the bridges along the Hudson River are all described and pictured in detail. A second section of the book includes diagrams of the tracks, road bed, etc., and gives explanations of the significance of the various colors in the signals: green over green, yellow over yellow, yellow over red and red over red, until the engine comes to a full stop. There'll be new enjoyment in the next trip to Albany. Any boy, young or old, will be fascinated with the book. The local setting adds much to its value.

\* \* \*

*North Quaker Hill and its Traditions*, by Mary C. Allen, is the latest addition to the Quaker Hill series of pamphlets on local historical subjects. Its sixty-four pages are filled with information about the various pieces of property and the people who have lived at North Quaker Hill. Miss Allen has given bits of folklore and history and many anecdotes which have come down by hearsay and which would be lost but for such a compilation. It is interesting reading for the non-resident and should prove of more than passing interest to those who live in the neighborhood. A folded map, tipped in, helps to identify the many properties mentioned and adds much to the value of the pamphlet.

THE EDITOR

*The House at Hyde Park*, by Clara and Hardy Steeholm. New York, Viking. 1950.

We know surprisingly little about the kind of life that has been lived in some of the great houses along the Hudson during the past century, but Clara and Hardy Steeholm have remedied this lack of knowledge in part with their study of the Roosevelt home. Royalties from the sale of the book will go toward the maintenance of the Hyde Park Free Library, formerly known as The James Roosevelt Library and a gift to the village about 25 years ago from Mrs. James Roosevelt.

The basis for this book lay in the discovery some years ago in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library of Sara Delano Roosevelt's "household" book, a catch-all of recipes, cough remedies, household hints given her by relatives and friends, notes on knitting and feeding chickens, and similar homely information jotted down at odd moments between 1879 and 1931. As such, the volume contains little that any housewife of the period would have overlooked, although a few of the recipes may still prove tempting to adventurous epicures. The sole importance of these jottings lies in what they reveal of the domestic life of the Roosevelts, and they provide a slender but interesting key to the character of Mrs. James Roosevelt.

The Steeholms have been particularly successful in bringing to life their account of the Roosevelt and Delano backgrounds, and they have given us quite the best published narrative of what it was like to live "on the river" fifty or a hundred years ago. There is considerable new biographical material on both James and Sara Roosevelt and their multifarious connections among the Astors, Roosevelts, Aspinstalls, and other prominent families. Since this is primarily a printing of one of Sara Roosevelt's personal documents, her famous son is mentioned only in passing. We need to know a great deal more about this highly important and intriguing woman, who serves as so important a link between not only two widely divergent periods, but between two wholly dissimilar worlds as well.

The book is well illustrated with two dozen or more unfamiliar photographs of members of the families involved, and the whole enterprise amounts to a fragrant souvenir of a vanishing way of life.

GEORGE W. ROACH, The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

## THE OLD ASHER HOUSE

Driving over the hills eastward from the old Post Road, from Hillside to Wurtemberg, one climbs ever higher and higher and, at last, up the long Haggerty hill, round the turn in the road where one pauses to view the breath-taking panorama of the Catskills or Blue Mountains, as they were called by the early settlers from their clear, cerulean shade in bright sunlight, then on through the small community of Ackert Hook, when off to the southward may be seen this beautiful old sequestered homestead, nestled in a huge natural amphitheatre with verdant slopes reaching up to a wooded rim. About halfway down the southwest slope the cool, sparkling waters of a never-failing spring pour forth and are led down past the house toward the pit of the great natural bowl. A spring was one of the most valued assets of the pioneer settlers.

This lovely old house, known to many people as the old Asher homestead, although, as a matter of fact for many years now, it has sheltered families of other names, was built in 1762. An article, published in a local paper of 1919, says it was built by Henry Beekman. Other sources of investigation claim it was built by one Captain Broge (or Progue) of a sloop plying between New York and a landing on the east shore of the Hudson opposite Kingston. It is known that the adjoining, so-called Traver, Homestead was a Progue dwelling. (Perhaps this article may be the means of eliciting yet generally unknown data regarding the original builders.)

The Asher homestead is a gem of masonry and whoever built it was a master artisan. It is not large but most substantial and it has withstood our northern climate for nearly two hundred years. In 1870, a veranda of wood was added the full length of the dwelling, but in recent years the veranda has disappeared and the full view of the masonry is seen. A picture of the house and veranda, made by an artist of the family, is still a valued possession. Many innovations have crept in, in keeping with modern living; porches, doorways, dormers and a kitchen extension have been added and the entire interior has been finished in beautiful wood paneling, severe, cool, artistic and immaculate.

On the twenty-third day of September, 1774, Jury Adam Escher (George Adam Asher) purchased this farm which is located about four miles from Rhinebeck and consists of 188 acres and two roods.

. . . . . Beginning at a White Oak stump in the West bounds of Johannis Backer's farm, it being also a corner of Matthias Brogs [Matthew Progue] farm; and runs from thence along said Backers Farm . . . . . to the place of beginning; Containing 188 acres and two roods . . . . . Yielding and paying therefore . . . . . from the date hereof unto the party aforesaid . . . . . the yearly rent of One couple of live fat Hens on the feast day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Lady Day, and not only the yearly rent of one couple of live fat hens aforesaid on the Feast Day aforesaid, but also an additional yearly rent of thirty Schepples, or twenty two & an half bushels of good sweet Merchantable winter wheat on the first day of May yearly at such convenient Store house or place within twenty miles of the before granted premises . . . . .

Here George Adam Asher and his wife, Maria Angenise Betz, from Alsace-Lorraine, made their home. They had two children, Johannes, born October 15, 1739, on shipboard from Germany to America, and Catherina, born February 15, 1742.

Johannes married Sophia Seger and they had five children: Margaretha, who married Bastian Poltz; Maria, who married Johan Christoffel Diehl; Salome, who married Martinus Ackert; Johannes, born December 30, 1769, who married a daughter of Michael Pultz (Johannes had a son, Petrus, who was born December 14, 1793, and married Rachel Dederick, sister to Jacob Dederick who married Jane Scott); and Adam, born April 12, 1773, who married Anna Fraleigh.

GENEVIEVE B. SPURLING

## BIBLE RECORDS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY FAMILIES

### JACOB ASHER FAMILY BIBLE

Jacob Asher, born December 3, 1801 ) Married  
Ellin Ostrom Asher, his wife, born April 30, 1809 ) January 7, 1829

#### BIRTHS

Sarah Emily Asher born February 20, 1830  
Lewis Alvaro Asher born October 13, 1831  
John Rensselaer Asher born February 27, 1834  
Jane Ann Asher born September 2, 1836  
Delia Frances Asher born July 23, 1838  
Jacob Howard Asher born December 27, 1840  
Augustus F. Asher born November 11, 1851

#### MARRIAGES

Sarah Emily Asher to George Benj. Van Steenbergh, April 20, 1853  
Lewis Alvaro Asher to Emeline Ackert, January 22, 1857  
William H. Johnson to Delia Frances Asher, September 28, 1858  
Stephen Cramer to Jane Ann Asher, January 2, 1860  
John Rensselaer Asher to Mary Wolcott, July 21, 1862  
J. Howard Asher to Olivia Welch, May 21, 1872

#### DEATHS

Sarah Emily Van Steenbergh died July 21, 1855  
Jacob Asher died April 28, 1860  
Delia F. Asher Johnson died July 16, 1870; aged 33 yr., 11 mo., 23 da.  
Ellen Asher, wife of Jacob, died February 18, 1879  
John R. Asher died March 5, 1879

## JOHN MICHAEL ASHER FAMILY BIBLE

John Michael Asher, born September 5, 1813 ) Married December 3, 1840  
Delia Caroline Ostrom, born January 4, 1820 )

### BIRTHS

Catherine Emeline Asher born December 26, 1841  
George Livingston Asher born September 24, 1843  
Anna Maria Asher born October 17, 1845  
Franklin Ostrom Asher born November 13, 1847  
Mary Ellen Asher born November 3, 1849  
Delia Caroline Asher born February 26, 1852  
Herman Augustus Asher born November 12, 1855  
Emma Gertrude Asher born November 13, 1857

### MARRIAGES

Fenwick W. Slauson & Mary E. Asher, May 23, 1871  
William H. Johnson & Katherine Emeline Asher, March 26, 1872  
John C. Brown & Annie M. Asher, June 2, 1874  
George L. Asher & Catherine Sleight, October 2, 1876  
Herman A. Asher & Lizzie Near, September 29, 1886

### DEATHS

Delia Caroline Asher [daughter] died May 1, 1866  
John Michael Asher died October 21, 1863  
Delia Caroline Asher [wife] died December 4, 1868  
Mary Ellen Asher Slauson Fritz died March 1914  
Annie Maria Asher Brown died March 21, 1914  
Herman A. Asher died March 7, 1915  
George L. Asher died November 11, 1925  
Frank O. Asher died May 3, 1934  
Emma G. Schryver died November 1936

## ADAM ASHER FAMILY BIBLE

German BIBLE, including preface of the entire Holy Script (Apocrypha) by Rev. D. Christoph Maethai, Professor of Holy Script at the University of Tübingen and examiner and preacher at Lorch, with special permission of the Principality of Württemberg. Published by John Phillipp Erhardt, 1748.

German Bible owned by Mrs. Sumner Nash Spurling of Rhinebeck, who has supplied the translation for this issue of the year book. There is a family tradition that Johannas, eldest son of George Adam Escher and his wife [Maria Angenise Betz] was born on shipboard when his parents were on their way to America from Germany.

### BIRTHS

Adam Asher	Born Apr. 12, 1773
Anna Freleigh Asher, his wife,	June 28, 1777
George Asher	Feb. 24, 1797
Andrew Asher	Aug. 11, 1799
Jacob Asher	Dec. 3, 1801
John Michael Asher	Sept. 5, 1813
Anna Mariah Asher	Aug. 6, 1816
Gertrude Asher	July 16, 1820
My eldest son Johannas Asher was born	Dec. 30, 1769
My youngest son Adam Asher was born	Apr. 12, 1773
The 14th Dec. Anno. 1793 was to me Johannas Escher, his son born whose name was Petrus.	
Johannas, born	Oct. 15, 1739
Catharina born	Feb. 15, 1742

### DEATHS

Adam Asher	Died Apr. 17, 1821
Anna, wife of Adam	May 2, 1827
Andrew Asher	Sept. 4, 1809
George Asher	June 15, 1815
Gertrude Asher	Mar. 29, 1821

### MARRIAGE

Adam Asher and Anna Freleigh, now Anna Asher, were married June 28, 1796

## BREVOORT FAMILY BIBLE

The Cottage Bible, and Family Expositor; containing the Old and New Testaments, with Practical Expositions and Explanatory Notes, by Thomas Williams . . . . . Edited by William Patton . . . . . Hartford, Case, Tiffany & Burnham, 1848. 2 volumes.  
The Bible is owned by Mr. Harold Nestler of Paterson, New Jersey.

### MARRIAGES

Thomas J. Brevoort and Phebe E. White were married	Dec. 17, 1844
Jennie Brevoort and Sarles Barrett were	December 6, 1868
Jennie Barrett and C. W. Horton	Oct. 4th, 1871
Benjamin Breevoort and Etta Fisher	August 8th, 1873
Benjamin H. Brevoort and Helen ( ? ) Wise	February 22nd, 1927

### BIRTHS

Thomas J. Brevoort was born August 28, 1820  
Phebe E. White was born Sept. 20, 1821  
Benjamin H. Brevoort was born April 23, 1847  
Sara [or Lanal] J. Brevoort was born January 11, 1849; Died 1938  
Thomas B. Brevoort was born Sept. 1st, 1874. Died Oct. 8th, 1938  
Helen Virginia Brevoort, daughter of Benj. & Helen Brevoort, was born Wed., Sept. 25, 1929.

### DEATHS

Thomas J. Brevoort Died July 25th, 1873; Aged 52 yrs., 11 mos., 27 days  
Sarles Barrett Died July 8th, 1871; aged 27 years and 29 days  
Phebe E. Brevoort died Dec. 17th, 1885; aged 64 years, 2 mos., and 28 days.  
Thomas B. Brevoort died Sat., Oct. 8th, 1938

## SIMMONS FAMILY BIBLE

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments . . . . . New York, American Bible Society, 1854.

The Bible was owned by Delia C. Simmons, Upper Red Hook, Dutchess County, and is now in the possession of Mr. Harold Nestler of Paterson, New Jersey.

### MARRIAGES

Hubert Kline and Delia C. Simmons on the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred seventy two.  
John C. Kindleburgh and Martha A. Simmons on the 24th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred eighty.

### DEATH

John H. Kindleburgh, In the year 1883, Staatsburgh, Dutchess Co., New York. August 18th at half past nine P. M.

