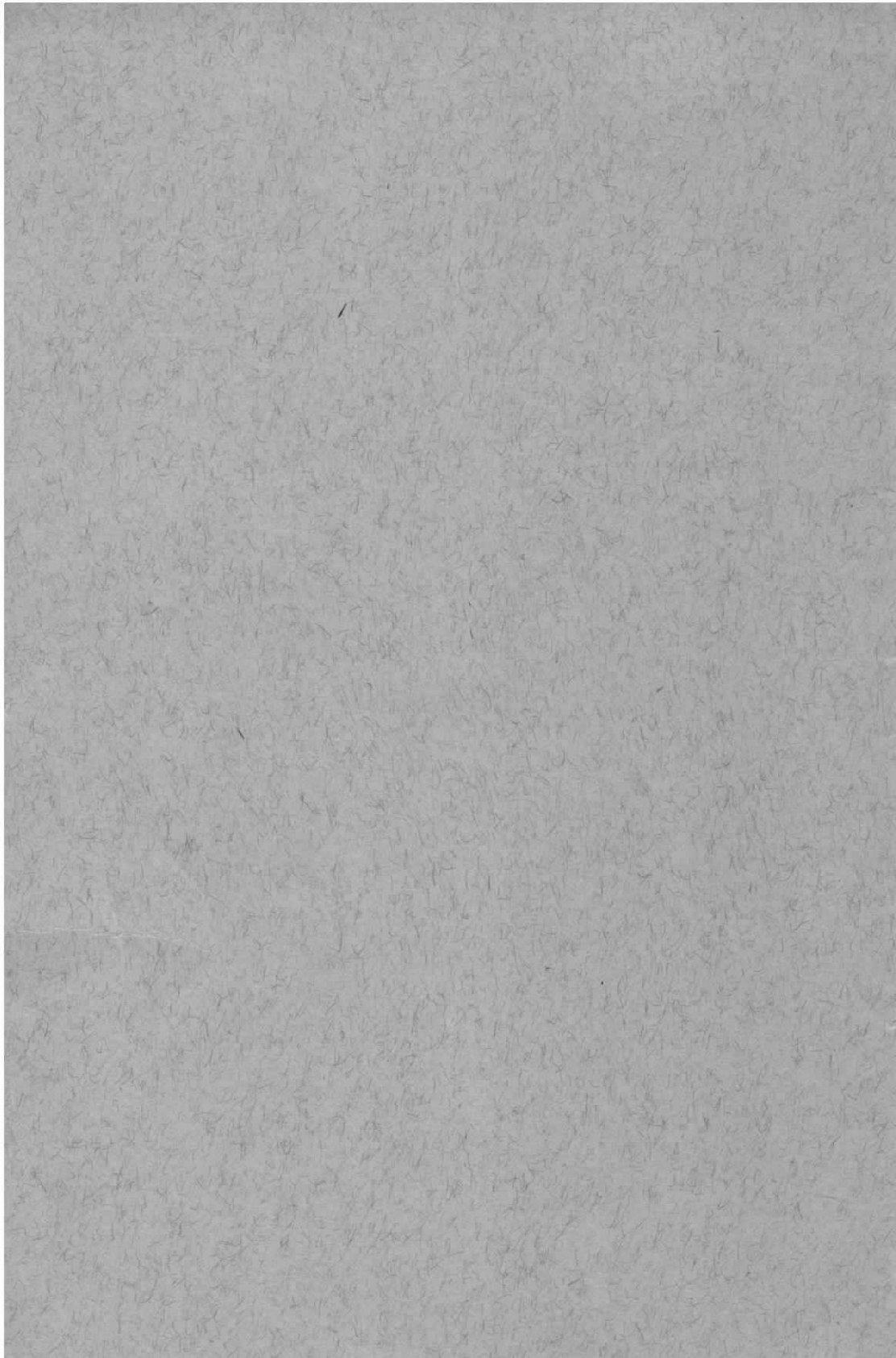


Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 37

1952



Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 37

1952

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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

1952

President: FRANK V. MYLOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Vice President at Large: EDMUND VAN WYCK,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Secretary: MRS. AMY PEARCE VER NOOY, 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
	Town of Dover
Mrs. Edward B. Stringham	Town of East Fishkill
Miss Edith Van Wyck	Town of Fishkill
Benjamin H. Haviland	Town of Hyde Park
Mrs. F. Jay Skidmore	Town of LaGrange
Henry R. Billings	Town of Milan
	Town of North East
Egbert Green	Town of Pawling
George E. Schryver	Town of Pine Plains
Clifford M. Buck	Town of Pleasant Valley
Miss Annette Young	Town of Poughkeepsie
Leland H. Shaw	City of Poughkeepsie
	Town of Red Hook
Mrs. Sumner Nash Spurling	Town of Rhinebeck
Mrs. Harrie D. Knickerbocker	Town of Stanford
Mrs. Theodore Coe	Town of Union Vale
Miss Mary Goring	Town of Wappingers
	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
The Curator, ex-officio

CLASS OF 1953

Mrs. Stuart R. Anderson	Stephen C. Millett, Jr.
Miss Josephine Deuel	George E. Whalen

CLASS OF 1954

Harry T. Briggs	Willis L. M. Reese
Olin Dows	Baltus B. Van Kleeck

CLASS OF 1955

Mrs. Fred Daniels	Newton D. Deuel
General John Ross Delafield	Miss Anne M. Vincent

CLASS OF 1956

Louis Booth	Miss Ruth A. Halstead
Raymond G. Guernsey	Robert G. Hill

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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 \$3.00 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.

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

SECRETARY'S MINUTES

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MARCH 12, 1952

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was called for Wednesday afternoon, March 12, 1952. The attendance was not sufficient to constitute a quorum.

Some matters of business which had been scheduled for action were discussed and the president said he would make recommendations at the annual meeting.

A letter, asking about the location of milestones on the road north of Rhinebeck, was read and Mr. Mylod said that he would see if something could not be done to have the milestones placed, at least approximately, in the spots where they should be.

There was considerable discussion with reference to the spring which gave Poughkeepsie its name. Mr. Emsley and Mr. Mylod agreed to see what could be learned about the ownership of the spot and the possibility of its preservation.

Mr. Mylod said he would appoint a committee to arrange for the spring meeting and would also appoint a committee to make nominations for the offices which should be filled.

After a general discussion of possible arrangements for a meeting in May, the group dispersed.

AMY VER NOOY,
Secretary

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SEPTEMBER 4, 1952

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Thursday afternoon, September 4, 1952, at four o'clock, at the Adriaance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

Present: President Mylod, Trustees, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Deuel, Mr. Emsley,

Mrs. Green, Mr. Van Wyck, Miss Vincent, the curator, the treasurer and the secretary.

The president announced that the meeting had been called to make arrangements for the fall pilgrimage.

Mr. Deuel, who was attending his first meeting as a member of the board, was welcomed.

There was considerable discussion and it was finally decided that the trip this year would be made on a Saturday and to the neighborhood of Pine Plains.

Mr. Deuel was appointed chairman and he said he would select a committee to formulate the plans for the day.

The president reported that the society had sustained a grave loss in the death of Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, a life member and a member of the Board of Trustees. He said he would appoint a committee to prepare a suitable resolution expressing the loss felt by the society.

A letter from Mr. Christian A. Zabriskie was read. Mr. Zabriskie, who had been a vice-president of the society, representing the Town of Red Hook, wrote that he no longer owned property or resided in the township and felt he should resign the position. The secretary was instructed to write Mr. Zabriskie, expressing the appreciation of the society for his long service and the regret that he had removed from Dutchess County. It was recalled, with pleasure that the society had enjoyed a pilgrimage to Blithewood some years ago and that the property had now been presented to Bard College.

Mention was made of the brok-

en condition of some of the historic markers in the county and Mr. Mylod reported that such a marker on the road south of Poughkeepsie had recently been repaired and reset under the supervision of the local office of the New York State Department of Public Works.

The president lamented the fact that the annual meeting, scheduled to be held in May, had been omitted. He said he would appoint a committee to arrange for the fall meeting to be held in October.

The nominating committee, which had been appointed to select candidates to fill the vacancies in the Board of Trustees and among the vice-presidents representing the townships, had prepared a list of nominees and it was decided to fill those offices at this meeting. Accordingly, Mr. Louis Booth, Mr. Raymond G. Guernsey, Miss Ruth A. Halstead and Mr. Robert G. Hill were elected trustees for a term of four years. Mrs. Fred Daniels of Pawling was elected to serve the unexpired term of Mr. Flagler and Mr. George E. Whalen of Dover Plains was elected to succeed Mr. Henry T. Hackett.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

AMY VER NOOY,
Secretary

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 31, 1952

The semi-annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Friday, October 31, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie. The business meeting was called to order by the president at 11:30 a. m.

The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees, held March 12 and September 4, 1952, were read and approved.

The report of the treasurer, given by Miss Traver, was accepted as read.

Mrs. Steeholm gave a detailed curator's report, which was accepted and ordered printed in the year book.

The secretary reported that the society had lost four members by resignation and the following members by death: Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, trustee and life member; Miss Aimee W. Brownell, Mr. Robert E. Doughty, Mrs. George A. Knapp, Mr. Roland Palmer, Mr. S. V. Phillips, Mrs. Fred Holmes Rees and Mrs. James O. Schoonmaker.

A resolution, expressing the loss to the society in the death of Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, had been prepared by the committee appointed for this purpose, Mr. Guernsey, Mrs. Steeholm and Mr. Booth,

and was presented by Mr. Guernsey. It was moved and seconded that a copy be sent to the members of Mr. Flagler's family, Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Matthews, and that it be printed in the year book.

Mr. Mylod spoke of the recent pilgrimage as one of the most enjoyable trips that have been held. Mr. Deuel reported on the pilgrimage and said that he was very fortunate to have had such able assistance, both in planning the trip and in giving the talks about the various points of interest in the neighborhood. He said he hoped the society would come again to Pine Plains in the not-too-distant future.

The motion was made and seconded that letters expressing the appreciation of the society be sent to Mrs. Beckwith, Dr. Shapiro, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Steeholm, Mrs. Netter and the Pine Plains Grange.

Mrs. Steeholm, Mr. Mylod and Mr. Booth reported for the Glebe House committee, that needed structural repairs had been made to the house, that a small addition which had been put on the building would be removed and that some arrangements were being

made for the redecoration of the interior.

Mention was again made of the milestone north of Rhinebeck which was not in its rightful position because the road had been changed and the milestone had been moved to the newer road. Mr. Mylod spoke of the state historic markers and remarked that some had been repaired by the New York State Department of Public Works.

The secretary reported that requests had been made for back issues of the year book and explained that some of the issues had been exhausted and that some of the requests, from libraries and historical organizations, had been filled because a few members had returned copies which they did not need.

Mr. Harris Cookingham inquired if the society had in print a statement of the aims and policy of the society, especially with reference to gifts. After some discussion it was moved and seconded that a brochure describing the society and its aims be prepared for distribution.

The following new members were proposed and elected: Mr. Joseph Acker, The Blodgett Memorial Library, Dr. James Brown, Mr. Osborn V. Burlingame, Mr. James R. Corey, Mrs.

Newton D. Deuel, Mrs. Marion Meyer Drew, Mr. Lester M. Eisner, Mrs. Charles R. Frost, Mr. Herman R. Hawks, Mrs. Julia S. Jordan, Mrs. Frank Mather, Mr. Homer Pearson, Miss Muriel Pulver, Mr. Joseph D. Quinn, Jr., Miss Revel Tobin, Miss Anne C. Tompkins, Mrs. William Robert Wood, Mrs. Robert E. Wunderly and Mr. Charles L. Wyman.

The business having been concluded, the meeting adjourned to the dining room where about one hundred members and guests enjoyed a very good luncheon.

After lunch, Mr. Mylod presented Mr. James Taylor Dunn, librarian of the New York State Historical Association. Mr. Dunn showed some beautiful and interesting colored pictures of Coopers-town and the headquarters of the New York State Historical Association, including the Farmers' Museum and the village which is growing up around it.

Mr. Dunn also told of the diary, kept by George Edward Seymour in 1848-49, while he was a student at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School on College Hill. Mr. Dunn described the school and read excerpts from the diary which gave a very good picture of life at the school and in Poughkeepsie one hundred years ago.

An enthusiastic vote of thanks was given the speaker and the meeting dispersed after those present had an opportunity to examine some items of interest, pertaining to the Poughkeepsie Collegiate

School, which had been brought to the meeting by some of the members.

AMY VER NOOY,
Secretary



A CHRISTMAS TOAST

A County is a parlous spot
 God wot;
Yet man is such a stubborn thing
He can contrive no rounder ring
 To sing.

He lilts his loudest lover's lays
 Of praise
To one lone Maid; less ardently
He makes a friendly melody
 For Family.

With sober and ironic frown
 His Town
Is lauded; last of all, his Land
And his allegiance come to hand.
 The band

Must bear *that* burden! Will no voice
 Rejoice
To toast a County? Aye! Let each
Of us his lyre nimbly thrum!
OLD DUTCHESS! Land of apple, peach,
 And plum!

H. N. M.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OCTOBER 29, 1951 - JUNE 30, 1952

PERMANENT ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, October 29, 1951	\$6,718.81
Interest to July 1, 1952	118.25
Balance on hand, July 1, 1952	\$6,837.06

CHECKING ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Trust Company

Receipts

Balance on hand, October 29, 1951	\$ 703.72
Received from dues	802.00
Received from sale of books	35.04
	\$1,540.76

Disbursements

Guest dinners	\$ 5.50
New York State Historical Association, annual dues	5.00
Stamped envelopes and stamps	20.00
Curator	50.00
Secretary	50.00
Treasurer	50.00
Rubber stamp and stamp pad	2.04
Postage on year books	27.50
Rhinebeck Gazette, printing year book	338.00
Morin Engraving Company, half-tones for year book	21.60
Lansing-Broas Company, binding year book	57.00
Editing year book	200.00
Mailing year book	15.00
Copyright for year book	4.10
	\$ 845.74

Balance on hand, July 1, 1952

THE HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS MEMORIAL FUND

Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, October 29, 1951	\$2,122.77
Interest to July 1, 1952	37.40
Gifts	25.00
Balance on hand, July 1, 1952	\$2,185.17

GLEBE HOUSE FUND—Fallkill National Bank and Trust Company

Balance on hand, July 1, 1952

INVESTED FUNDS

War Bond, purchased April, 1943, matures April 1955, valued July, 1952	\$ 900.00
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Respectfully submitted,

ALBERTINA T. B. TRAVER, *Treasurer*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

JULY 1, 1952 - DECEMBER 31, 1952

PERMANENT ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, July 1, 1952	\$6,837.06
Interest to January 1, 1953	85.72
Balance on hand, December 31, 1952	\$6,922.78

CHECKING ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Trust Company

Receipts

Balance on hand, July 1, 1952	\$ 695.02
Received from dues	158.00
Received from sale of books	2.00
	\$ 855.02

Disbursements

Curator	\$ 50.00
Secretary	50.00
Treasurer	50.00
Junior League, care of Glebe House	120.00
Coffee, annual pilgrimage (Pine Plains Grange) ..	15.00
Postcards and postage	35.62
Lansing-Broas Printing Company, printing postcards	10.90
Hotel room and lunches, guest speaker (Nelson House)	13.50
Check book, Poughkeepsie Trust Company	3.28
Supplies for curator, (McComb's)	6.07
	\$ 354.37

Balance on hand, December 31, 1952\$ 500.65

THE HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS MEMORIAL FUND Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, July 1, 1952	\$2,185.17
Interest to January 1, 1953	27.40
Balance on hand, December 31, 1952	\$2,212.57

GLEBE HOUSE FUND—Fallkill National Bank and Trust Company

Balance on hand, July 1, 1952	\$2,771.58
Joseph F. Klump, work at Glebe House	18.00
Balance on hand, December 31, 1952	\$2,753.58

INVESTED FUNDS

War Bond, purchased April, 1943, matures April 1955, valued December, 1952	\$ 914.00
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Respectfully submitted,

ALBERTINA T. B. TRAVER, *Treasurer*

REPORT OF THE CURATOR

OCTOBER, 1952

The society continues to be enriched by gifts of documents and papers. Since the last formal curatorial report, there have been received:

1. *The Noxon Papers*, gift of Marion G. Ogden, great-granddaughter of B. Davis Noxon. This collection consists of thirteen items, mostly autograph letters from Dr. Robert Noxon in Poughkeepsie to his son B. Davis Noxon, and treat of family affairs. They are accompanied by a folder of typewritten material on the Noxon family. Previous to the appointment of the present curator, a separate letter from Dr. Noxon to his son had been accessioned to the society, and this has been placed properly with the Noxon papers. The letters were written in the first half of the nineteenth century.

2. *The Van Wyck Papers*, gift of Miss Edith A. Van Wyck. There are fifteen items in this collection, dating from 1837 to about 1872. They include a touching volume by the Reverend Robert Armstrong of Fishkill, describing the suffering and subsequent death of Miss Hannah Hobbie of Northeast, a copy of the *New York Alliance* printed in 1855, one of the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, in 1857, and one of the *Fishkill Journal*, in 1866, and a number of report cards, invitations and notes, as well as catalogs of the Cottage Hill Seminary.

3. An enormous addition to the *Southard Papers*, one hundred and forty-four items of which have already been accessioned. The present addition, the gift of the Reverend John Appleby, executor of the estate of Miss Jennie Southard of Fishkill, numbers literally hundreds of documents. Many relate to the business and personal affairs of William Woolley of Pleasant Valley, maternal great-grandfather of Miss Southard. Another sizeable collection relates to the affairs of John V. Storm of Stormville, father of Miss Southard's mother; and still a third section deals with the Southards and contains the account book of Zebulon Southard of Revolutionary times, who apparently kept a tavern and noted down carefully each "nip" and "dram."

4. A great group of papers was presented by Mr. F. B. Van Kleeck of Mamaroneck. Many of them deal with the affairs of

Isaac DePuyster Teller and the Teller family, going back to 1754. Another important group in this collection deals with Revolutionary documents, pay lists, rosters, rolls and accounts, all autograph documents signed and an extremely valuable addition to the society's collection. This material has not yet been accessioned and, as it comprises several hundred documents, many of which must be handled with the utmost care, it may well take your curator the better part of a year to get it in order. It is likely that it will be divided into two sections, to be known as the *Teller Papers* and the *Van Kleeck Papers*.

5. Also, the society has been the recipient of a gift from Mr. Vernon Munroe of New York City, which consists of: the Tappen Family Bible; a painting of Elizabeth Crannell, daughter of Bartholomew Crannell and wife of Dr. Peter Tappen; a family record of Bartholomew Crannell's family; a will, dated 1792, made by Elizabeth Crannell Tappen; copies of twenty-nine letters to Helen Tappen from her brother, Dr. Peter Crannell Tappen, son of Dr. Peter Tappen and Elizabeth Crannell Tappen, dated 1808-1825.

6. As recently as October 27, Mrs. Robert S. L. Hadden of the Town of Clinton, generously gave to the society a part of her treasury of old documents relating to that township. The present gift comprises eighteen autograph documents dealing with business of school district No. 7, in the Town of Clinton, and the deeds for the land on which the school was built, etc. Mrs. Hadden and her son and daughter have also given a large and most complete genealogical roll of the Lyon, Schryver, Shelden, Mead and Hoag families, beginning in 1600 and ending in 1916; as well as an *Atlas of New York and Vicinity*, published by Beers, Ellis and Soule in 1867.

When the accessioning of the collection outlined above has been completed, it would seem feasible for the society to publish a list of the documents in its possession so that searchers and scholars may avail themselves of some of the rare papers we now own,—preferably after they have been microfilmed. It is no use keeping history locked up in a steel drawer. We are not collecting this valuable local material simply to preserve it and keep it from the ash can, but to preserve it in such condition and under such circumstances that all the historians

of the future may turn to it and use it.

The society should plan for this, it seems to me, and should begin to think about acquiring a microfilm machine, a viewer and a space in which such necessary equipment could be set up. The files at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, which have so kindly been loaned to us by Mr. Herman Kahn, the director, are already beginning to bulge. If such rich and valuable gifts continue, as we surely hope they will, the time is not too far off when the society will be faced with the real necessity of looking for permanent quarters both for storage and for exhibition. This problem crops up continually and this is not the first curator's report that has made mention of it. But, as the necessity continues to confront us, so must the curator continue to stress it, in the hope that in the near present sound plans for the future may be set afoot.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA STEEHOLM,

Curator.



LOST

On Thursday last, in Poughkeepsie (supposed between Peter R. Maison's and William Plummer's) a Lady's Work Bag, containing the following articles, viz. 1½ yards Callico, 1½ yards Cambrick, 1 ounce Pins, 1 doz. Needles, 2 Nutmegs, 1 small Shoe, 1 white handkerchief, and 6 Dollars in cash. The person who has found it, and will leave the same at Caleb Barker's store, shall be handsomely rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner.

HESTER LYON

Feb. 7, 1815.

Poughkeepsie Journal, February 8, 1815

OUR PRESIDENT SAYS:

Through the courtesy of the New York State Historical Association, our members were invited to attend the sessions held at West Point in celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the establishment of the military academy. Those of us who took advantage of the occasion enjoyed the meetings and were greatly pleased and inspired.

* * *

Some of our members attended the annual Indian pageant at Ticonderoga and meetings of the New York Folklore Society and the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands. Visits were made to the old stone houses at New Paltz and at Old Hurley on the days when they were open to the public, to the village at Smith's Clove and to the Farmers' Museum at Cooperstown. Although the rain poured down, some of us went to Kingston on the occasion of the visit of Queen Juliana. The excellent exhibit of animal, bird and insect life of the Stissing area, at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, has also been much enjoyed.

* * *

From time to time your President has made a request for more active participation by the members in the actual work of the society,—constructive suggestions with ideas for programs, invitations for pilgrimages, contributions of manuscript material, maps, genealogical records, Bible records, for our archives and for possible use in our year book.

* * *

Your officers realize and greatly appreciate that there is always considerable preparatory work necessary for a successful pilgrimage. Mr. Deuel, as chairman of the committee in charge of the 1952 trip, arranged a most interesting program. We know the members who enjoy these tours are aware of their good fortune.

* * *

Mr. James Taylor Dunn, librarian of the New York State Historical Association, was the speaker at our fall meeting. He told

about the attractions at the museums of the state society and showed colored slides. He also read excerpts from the diary of a boy who had attended the College Hill school, Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, in 1848. It was interesting to hear the inside story of his school and his impressions of life in the village of Poughkeepsie.

* * *

In another part of this year book is printed a resolution which records in a small degree the loss sustained by this society in the death of Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, long a member and an interested trustee. He will be greatly missed.

* * *

Dutchess County has places of historical interest in all of its four corners; New York State has erected at least 140 historical markers within the county.

FRANK V. MYLOD



To be SOLD, at Vendue,
on the 29th day of November, at two o'clock, P. M.

A quantity of Buckwheat, stacked in straw; a few loads of Hay, and a Fanning-mill; being the effects of Thomas Langdon, of Beekman's precinct, who has joined the Enemy. The sale will be held at his house.

Theo. Van Wyck
Henry Livingston, Jun } Com. Seq.

November 18, 1779.

The New-York Packet, and the American Advertiser
Thursday, November 18, 1779.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
MR. HARRY HARKNESS FLAGLER

The trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society wish to express to the family of the late Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler their deep sympathy and, on behalf of the society, to express a sense of irreparable loss.

Mr. Flagler's keen interest in, and many efforts on behalf of the society were without parallel. His was the guiding spirit which animated the restoration of the Glebe House, which now goes forward successfully as the result of his generosity. His penetrating interest in the historic past, together with his wise planning for the future, was of inestimable benefit to the society.

Therefore, it is the wish of the trustees that a resolution setting forth these sentiments be spread upon the minutes of the Dutchess County Historical Society, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to his daughters.

Clara Steeholm
Louis Booth
Raymond G. Guernsey
Committee

THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

After a grey and unpromising early morning, the clouds disappeared and a blue sky and bright sunlight prevailed throughout the rest of the day on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage, October 11, 1952. A spatter of rain while Mrs. Beckwith was speaking was annoying but not enough to disperse the group of more than fifty pilgrims gathered at Stanfordville. Mrs. Beckwith told of that neighborhood and the group moved on to the Baptist church, now used as a community hall, and here Mrs. Beckwith told the story of the various churches in the township. The procession moved on again and stopped at the Methodist church, erected in 1848. After this visit the cavalcade moved on, past Hunn's Lake and to the village of Pine Plains and to Stissing Lake.

As the procession moved from place to place an increasing number of cars fell into line. Gathered on the shore of Stissing Lake, the group was interested to hear Dr. Harry L. Shapiro tell of the geology of the neighborhood. He recommended a visit to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, where an exhibit based on the vicinity of Pine Plains has been created.

After eating lunch at the grange hall, where the members of the Pine Plains Grange served hot coffee, Mrs. Julia S. Jordan told something of the early days in the neighborhood of Pine Plains and Mrs. Hardy Steeholm spoke about some of the manuscript material which had belonged to Mr. Isaac Huntting and which had been presented some years ago to the society.

Leaving the grange hall, the procession again got under way and stopped at the Moravian monument at Bethel. Here Mrs. Helen Netter told the sad story of the Moravian mission at Shekomeko.

The ability of the several speakers covered the varied aspects of the history of the neighborhood. Standing before the Buettner monument in the late afternoon sunshine, the pilgrims extended an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the speakers and to the members of the committee

who had arranged and carried through so enjoyable a program.

Some of the talks given on the pilgrimage are published in this issue of the year book. The program arranged for the trip was as follows:

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1952

(Basket Lunches)

ROUTE OF THE PILGRIMAGE

At 10:30 a. m. cars will assemble about one-half mile outside the village of Stanfordville on what is now known as Bulls Head Road. This road runs between the hamlet of Stanfordville and the Taconic State Parkway and may be reached from Stanfordville by turning off Route 82-a, between the stores of Bauer and Devine.

Mrs. Elinor C. Beckwith will speak to the group concerning several topics of local interest in Stanford's history. It is expected that time will permit a visit to Bangall and a drive from there past Hunn's Lake and then to Route 82-a.

Upon arrival in Pine Plains cars will proceed to Stissing Lake, where Mr. Jonathan Holdeen will address the pilgrims on a particularly interesting subject.

Following Mr. Holdeen's talk the entourage will continue to the Grange Hall in Pine Plains, where arrangements have been made to furnish coffee as a supplement to the basket lunches.

At the luncheon interlude the pilgrims will be privileged to hear from Mrs. Julia S. Jordan, who will recall some of the highlights of the past in Pine Plains. Mrs. Hardy Steeholm will exhibit and will talk about some of the papers which had belonged to Mr. Isaac Hunting. Mr. Hunting lived in Pine Plains and wrote its history in his book, "History of the Little Nine Partners."

The group will then proceed to visit the Moravian Monument at Bethel. Here Mrs. Helen Netter will discuss various phases of the early Indian and Moravian settlements and relationships.

Following Mrs. Netter's address, pilgrims will disperse at individual convenience.

Pilgrimage Committee:

Newton D. Deuel, *Chairman*
George E. Schryver
Mrs. Hardy Steeholm
Miss Anne M. Vincent

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF STANFORD*

In 1788, when the civil divisions of the county were reorganized and the townships were created, Charlotte Precinct became the Town of Washington. This in turn was divided and the Town of Stanford was taken off in 1793, nearly one hundred and sixty years ago.

About ninety years before that Richard Sackett was granted a patent for 7,500 acres of land one mile south of Wassaic. He respected the rights of the Indians and lived at peace with them, though he was for a time the only white settler between Poughkeepsie and New Milford, Connecticut.

My great-great-great-great-grandfather, Samuel Sackett, in 1767, about twenty-five years before the town of Stanford was formed, built his log cabin in back of where John Layton now lives, and east of the Patterson place on the Amenia road. The Indian wigwams were still standing at that time.

Among the large land-owners of the early days were Amos Thompson, great-great-grandfather of Mr. Nathan Beckwith, here, and his two brothers, Enos and Samuel Thompson. They owned 2,800 acres around Thompson's Pond, now known as Hunn's Lake, and resided in what is known as the Maisel place, where Arthur Stout now lives.

Some research has brought to light the fact that at one time there was a Dutch trading post in our town. Its exact location is not known except for the fact that it stood at the fork of two streams. Thus it could have been any one of three or four such places. We do know that there are many Dutch names among those of the early settlers and that the name Bangall came from the Dutch word "Tobangall," meaning "winding path." The road still winds through the village. [See Editor's Note at the end of this article.]

The main street of Stanfordville, now known as Stanford Avenue until it meets Bangall Lane, was once called Stanchy street from the mill christened Stanchy mill and later called Haight's mill. This mill was built by a Quaker, Yorke John Hull, and when it was christened they used water instead of the usual rum.

*A talk given by Mrs. Elinor Beckwith on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage of the Dutchess County Historical Society, October 11, 1952.

"Stanchy Mill, by John Hull built
No rum spilt and nobody kilt."

We have two places in town known as Attlebury and Old Attlebury. The Old Attlebury postoffice was located on the corner opposite Ralph Haight's present home, on the Cold Spring road. It was moved to a spot opposite my great-grandfather Phineas Sackett's place. This place came into the possession of my grandfather, Frank Wilbur, and is now owned by my uncle, Supervisor John Creswell. This community, known as Attlebury, comprised an inn, a blacksmith shop and a shoemaker's shop. Stagecoaches stopped at my great-grandfather's inn for food and a change of horses.

Somewhat later there was a cheese factory located nearby, just up the hill on the Hunn's Lake road. Beyond this, at a turn of the road, a few gravestones marked until recently the location of a community church, painted red, and used alike by any denomination for preaching services, funerals, etc.

Between Attlebury and Old Attlebury is Stissing, once known as Teasink, from the mountain which bore that Indian name; then later Stissingville, Slab City and now Stissing. The name Slab City came from a large sawmill located a short distance above the present home of Mr. Frank Feldon.

The village was once a busy railroad junction with several trains a day; a railroad station and postoffice with two mails a day, until about twenty-five years ago when rail service dwindled to the lone "Toonerville Trolley" and then stopped completely. There was also a large general store conducted by Mr. Arnold which burned and was later rebuilt.

A retired sea captain asked for permission to hold Episcopal services in the schoolhouse, promising to give them a bell from his ship. Permission was granted, a cupola built and the bell installed. The people of the district thought it would be too costly to paint the schoolhouse but Great-grandfather Beckwith and Mr. Butts, who installed the bell, insisted on painting the cupola at least. This they did and it remained that way for a number of years. Few schoolhouses or even houses were painted in those days and nails were very costly. Wooden pegs were used in many homes although a number of homes were built with hand-wrought nails.

Stanfordville was originally a manufacturing town and this build-

ing before us, known as the paper mill, was first a grist mill. It was converted into a steam-drying paper mill by Whipple Newell and it burned in 1844.

A cotton batting mill on part of the site was the next venture, but it did not prove successful.

In 1852 Henry B. Gildersleeve built an addition to this mill and began manufacturing loft-dried straw wrapping paper. It was enlarged in 1862 by David R. Ketcham who bought it and continued the business until 1865, when he changed back to steam-drying. The mill burned again in November 1865.

It was rebuilt in May 1866 and business resumed. They made 600 tons of paper during a year. The merchants had no paper bags in those days, so sugar and rice were done up in pieces of this paper, as well as other merchandise. It was used by Thad Knickerbocker in his store at Bangall and this sample was given to me by his son, Harrie.

Rye straw was stacked outside the mill when it was in operation. There was great rivalry between the paper manufacturers and the rye straw dealers, namely John Butts at McIntyre and Mr. Coleman at Stanfordsville, who baled the straw and shipped it to New York City for the bedding of horses used on street cars, cabs, etc.

On the three-cornered piece of land at the foot of Robinson's hill, at our right, Asa Arnold's sash and blind factory was located.

Near Benjamin Wheeler's feed store, which we shall presently pass, was located an axle factory operated by Silas O. Rogers. Here axles for light wagons were made. They say that the trip hammer at the foundry made such a noise it deafened some of the employes and the noise could be heard fully a mile away. The axles were finished in another part of the factory located across the creek. This building was torn down when the railroad was built.

South of here, where the road to Haight's mill meets the railroad, stood Daniel Lawrence's printing shop and publishing house. He published *The New Instructor; being the Second Part of the American Spelling-book*, which was compiled by Asa Rhoads and was used as a text book in the Nine Partners School and other schools in the east. He also published other books, mostly religious works, and some of them bore the imprint, in 1803 and 1805, "Stanford: (N. Y.) Printed by Daniel Lawrence, for Henry Hull, and John F. Hull."

Joseph Gildersleeve's woolen mill and tailor shop was located on the hill above us, to our left near where Frank Smith now lives.

There were many grist mills around Stanfordville, but Stanchy Mill was famous throughout the state for its fine buckwheat flour.

Opposite the present Busha home, the old Germond place, on the road to Clinton Corners, there was for a time a small cigar factory. I believe Mr. Wesley Northrup has one of the molds used in the factory by a relative of his who was the owner.

Private schools in Bangall and Stanfordville numbered eight. The first one stood across the road from the present Stanford Union School. The next one was Miss Drury's School which was held upstairs in the wash house at Judge Daniel Guernsey's, across from the present Crystal residence. The Misses Butler's School, taught by two sisters, was located where the Kroms now live (before that, Fred Porter's home). Later they moved to Poughkeepsie and my mother, then Nina Wilbur, attended boarding school there.

The Misses Sackett's School, taught by Mary and Sarah Sackett, and later by Ada Traver, and a Latin teacher from Poughkeepsie as well, was located in what is now Hammond's garage. My father, Henry Cornelius, attended school here.

Georgianna Clark, later Mrs. Niles, had a school in her house. And, George Tripp had a school for four years where the Churtons now live, over their store in Bangall.

Last but not least, there was a private school in the Beckwith home. One of our bedrooms was known as the "schoolroom" until only a few years ago.

Some teachers in the first public schools were younger than their pupils, especially the boys who often attended only in winter. My paternal grandmother began teaching at the age of fifteen, for the munificent salary of \$6.00 a month, and "boarded round," that is, spending a week with each family in rotation.

The Christian Biblical Institute, founded by Dr. Weston to train ministers for the Christian Church, was moved here in 1872. Two of the buildings were donated by the Honorable David Clark of Hartford and instruction was free. Several pupils from outside attended for English subjects in what would now be the sixth to the eighth grades. Some of the ministers trained here preached in the local churches. The building was purchased in later years by our grange,

to use as a meeting place instead of Vanderwater's hall. It was also used as a meeting place for boy and girl scouts and all public affairs. When it burned, it was replaced by the present grange building.

The first public school was located where the road to Haight's mill joins Route 82-A. It later was moved to the farm of Howard Davis and became one of the outbuildings there,—a pig pen. What an ignominious ending! Mr. Davis tore it down before he left the farm.

The railroads caused the destruction of a printing house, a factory, a church and other buildings, but when the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad was built in 1870, it brought delight to the hearts of many children. A pleasure resort was built at Upton Lake and two excursion trips were made from Poughkeepsie every day. That's where I had my first ride on a merry-go-round.

* * *

The churches in our community have interesting beginnings, I think. The Baptist has the earliest history of any church in town. Its first member migrated from Massachusetts in 1755. Later, a number of members left the mother Church because its congregation sang Watts' Psalms by rule. It was not until 1778 that psalms and hymns were sung in the service.

The first church was erected below Mrs. David Lawson's present home and the second at McIntyre, opposite the burying ground. It was painted red and there was no stove. The members carried footstoves and when extremely cold met at the Elder's home. In 1780 the congregation of Elder Comer Bullock proposed to plant the Elder's corn, mow and secure his hay and prepare his wheat ground. He was never paid a salary.

The stream below the church was used for baptizing.

A new church, the third, was built south of the cemetery at Mrs. John Shook's present home, at the fork of the road, where it turns from Route 82-A to go toward Bangall. This was in 1814. This building was forty feet square, with a gallery and seats. Elder Burtch, the minister, also preached at Amenia, Fishkill, Pleasant Valley and Pine Plains.

A survey for the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad passed through the pulpit of the church and necessitated moving the building. The

railroad company offered to purchase it for \$1,650.00 and it was sold. The present church, where you are now sitting, was built for \$12,000. This was abandoned about twenty-five years ago, since most of the Baptists had died or moved away. The very fine bell was sold to a congregation in Syracuse and our Methodist Church later purchased the building for use as Sunday School rooms, church dining room and kitchen and as a community hall.

Soon after this church was built there was a split in the congregation and the Second Baptist church was built. Later it was sold to the Roman Catholic group and the two Baptist congregations reunited. Baptizing was done in the church here, in a tank under the pulpit. Among the ministers of note who served this church were Elder Bullock and Elder Burtch, each of whom served for approximately fifty years. John Vassar served also as a supply and later as a regular preacher for about seven years. He was affectionately known as "Uncle John Vassar."

The Christian Church in Stanfordville, a branch of the Milan Christian Church, was erected in 1837. Amos Knapp gave the land on which it was built and was one of its first members.

At some time prior to 1800, the Hicksite Quakers started a meeting at the home of Asa Arnold (the uncle of the late Mrs. Isaac Post), where Lucian Taylor now resides. Later, land was given for a church and burying ground by Yorke John Hull. When abandoned as a church, the lower part was used as a tenement house and the upper part as a public hall. Our Stanford Grange met there for a number of years. After that, Almon Harrison had a store there and there was a meat market in the rear. Burton Fradenburg was the next storekeeper and now it is known as George's Market, George Bauer being the proprietor.

The orthodox Quaker church was erected in 1828. Its members were made up of those who withdrew from the other church. It is now used as a dwelling by Robert Willis and family. Mr. Willis is the superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School, so it seems somewhat appropriate for him to live in a former church building.

Our Methodist church was built in 1843. Meetings were held at first in the schoolhouse. Then Leonard Winans (Joel Carpenter's great-grandfather and Jeanette Lawson's great-great-grandfather) gave all the timber for the frame of a new church and drew most of it from

Poughkeepsie. He also boarded the workmen who built it and gave \$100.00 in cash. At first, it was united under one pastorate with Pine Plains. Later it united at various times with Milan, Washington Hollow and Lithgow. At present we share our pastor with Pleasant Valley.

During, or at the close of the Civil War, while celebrating a victory, some boys climbed to the belfry to ring the bell. Not being able to reach it, the Baptist minister's son used an axe and in so doing cracked the bell. Maggie Winans, daughter of the man who was so influential in building the church, took up a subscription for purchasing a new bell.

Before closing, I should perhaps mention the shops that were at one time located in Bangall. There was a shoemaker's shop where the Churtons now have a garage; a tailor shop where Dr. Berry has his office; John June's tin shop in what is now the Bullis building; and a blacksmith shop was kept by John Cassidy.

If our town could speak, no doubt, it could tell us many more interesting facts.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In addition to that given by Mrs. Beckwith, there have been several explanations of the origin of the word Bangall and how the locality happened to receive the name. Unfortunately, the Dutch dictionaries at hand do not show anything which resembles the word "Tobangall." There is also the story of the discouraged Yankee tin peddler who gazed at his dead horse lying in the road and exclaimed "That bangs all!" The late Miss Helen Wilkinson Reynolds once said that she had been told that a very coarse cotton cloth, which would stand heavy wear, had been called bangall and had been manufactured at one of the mills in the neighborhood and that the place had received the name because it was referred to as the bangall mill. The dictionaries do not list a fabric called bangall. On the other hand, a striped muslin called bengal, in imitation of materials imported from Calcutta and Bengal, was made in many mills in this country and *may* have been manufactured at one time at the local mills.

Spafford's gazetteer of 1813 says, "In this Town [Stanford] are Bangall and Attlebury, the former a local name for a small village, in a central position, where are held the Town-meetings." The gazetteer of 1824, published by Spafford, uses the same statement, but also refers to the place as "Bangall, or Bengal." Disturnell's gazetteer of 1842 mentions Bangall, a village in the town of Stanford. A map of the Sharon turnpike, made in 1804, shows two roads, leading from different spots on the turnpike, marked "the road to Banghall."

An *Atlas of New York and Vicinity*, published by Beers, Ellis and Soule in 1876, shows a Bangall in the town of Stamford, Connecticut. This raises the question whether a Bangall in the town of Stanford, New York, had any connection with a Bangall in the town of Stamford, Connecticut.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF PINE PLAINS*

On November 1, 1683, the Province of New York was divided into twelve counties, one of which was Dutchess. At this time, it is supposed, there were no white settlers. The Mohican and Wappinger tribes of Indians were in possession of the land.

Soon after the organization of the Province of New York into counties, "land-grabbing" was inaugurated and the lands of Dutchess County were speedily taken by men of influence and capital. Robert Livingston took the initial step which was followed in this county by the granting of patents under the colonial governors. One of these patents was called the "Little Nine Partners Patent," and later Northeast Precinct.

Richard Sackett and Augustine Graham were the formulators of the boundary lines of the Little Nine Partners Patent and Charles Clinton, Deputy Colonial Surveyor, established the lines in 1743.

Pine Plains is indebted to the Graham family for its site, since Augustine Graham was one of the original nine patentees. Some of the patentees had died and some had sold their interests when the patent was surveyed and divided into sixty-three lots, in 1744. In this division, Lots 14, 17, 25, 27, 29, 48 and 55 fell to the share of James Graham, son of Augustine. The present village of Pine Plains takes in the adjoining lots 29 and 48.

Northeast Precinct was divided by natural barriers into three distinct areas. The "pine plains," or middle district, was separated from "the west" by Stissing Mountain and from "the east" by Winchell Mountain. The first meeting of record was held in the Stewart-Kellar house, April 5, 1774. This house was the first tavern of Pine Plains and James Young, its owner, was elected constable for the middle district. Morris Graham was elected supervisor and Charles Graham, town clerk.

At the annual meeting of 1785, held at the tavern of "Captain" Cornelius Elmendorph, it was unanimously voted "that the part of the precinct heretofore known by the name of the pine plains be forever hereafter called and distinguished by the name of Clinton Plains."

*The substance of a talk given by Mrs. Julia S. Jordan on the occasion of the pilgrimage of the Dutchess County Historical Society to the neighborhood of Pine Plains, October 11, 1952.

Philip Smith, in his history of the county, says that a "Town Meeting was held at the house of Cornelius Elmendorph on Clinton Plains, for the Northeast Precinct, on the first day of April, 1788." In the meantime, March 13, 1786, Charlotte Precinct was divided and the western half was given the name of Clinton Precinct. Three years later the civil divisions were reorganized and the county divided into townships instead of precincts. Northeast Precinct became the township of Northeast and Clinton Precinct became the township of Clinton and no more was heard of the attempt to re-name the pine plains.

As more settlers came into the county the larger townships were divided. On March 6, 1818, that portion of the township of Northeast known as "the west" became the township of Milan. And, following a meeting held March 26, 1823, "the pine plains" became Pine Plains township. "The east," plus the northern part of the township of Amenia, retained the name of Northeast township. This first town meeting of Pine Plains township was held at the house of Israel Reynolds. Israel Harris became the first supervisor and Reuben W. Bostwick the first town clerk.

One of the oldest houses still standing is the Dibblee-Booth house on West Church street. It is said that a log building used by the Indians as a trading post stood here when the white man came and that it forms a part of the present house owned by Isaac Kilmer.

Another old house is the Brush house, an oak log house. (My mother, soon to be 90 years old, remembers calling as a very young child with her mother on Mrs. Brush and being served freshly baked bread which had been taken with long tongs from the fireplace). This house is still standing, back of one of the business places of the town, and the square-hewn logs are still visible from the interior of the living room.

The stone house, built in 1772 by Morris Graham, son of Augustine Graham, is still standing. It was located on a part of Lot 29, just south of the present village. This was the first stone house to be erected here and created much interest at the time. The stones were quarried and picked from the surface of the land nearby and the lime for laying and plastering them was made in a kiln "within a stone's throw, by the side of the road south of the house." The farm of Morris Graham was known as the Stone House farm.

Another stone house was built at the foot of Stissing Mountain

by another member of the Graham family and, unfortunately, was dynamited in 1915 to make better pasture land for the cattle which grazed there. This, in later years, had been known as the Thomas house. The Thomas family were the only descendants of the Graham family living here in the early part of this century.

The present Stissing House is next of interest. In 1781, Cornelius Elmendorph came to Pine Plains and purchased part of Lot 29 on which stood a log building, which he operated as a tavern. The early town meetings were held here and at an early date a new building was erected. In 1897, Isaac Huntting stated that the hotel was "one hundred or more years" old. A succession of owners have made repairs, improvements and additions. It was given the name of "The Stissing House" by Albert Bowman, in the 1880's. While Ebenezer Baldwin was proprietor of the hotel, February 17, 1798, a meeting was held here to organize the Union Library of Pine Plains and the library (the first in Dutchess County) was housed here for several years. In 1839, the meeting to establish the Pine Plains Bank (later the Stissing National Bank) was held here.

The Round Top Meeting House was erected in 1746, about the time of the close of the Moravian Mission, on Lot 30, in Bethel. The Reverend John Christopher Hartwick, of Rhinebeck, came as first pastor. It was a Lutheran church and was erected by the Palatines who had come over from the Hudson valley.

Another early church was built about 1772 on the Pulver farm, about two miles east of the village, and was known as the "Little Red Church." In 1806 a Quaker Meeting House was erected in Bethel and was still standing until about 1920. In April of 1813, a group of early settlers met to formulate plans for a house of public worship to be known as the Union Meeting House. This later became the Presbyterian church. Pine Plains has had for many years churches of five denominations within the village.

One of the early industries of Pine Plains was the Husted tannery. It is said that a skilled tanner was imported from England to supervise the tanning of leather because little was known of the method of tanning in this part of the country at that time. Before the Revolutionary war John Harris was making scythes by hand on an anvil. This later became an important industry and continued about one hundred years. The product was marked "Harris Scythes, Established 1776."

The law office of the Eno family was built in 1814 and three generations of Eno lawyers practiced in the building which still stands on Main street. Four Eno lawyers in turn occupied the building over a period of 120 years, the first being Stephen Eno. The office is now owned by Jonathan Holdeen, a lawyer. A building of exact construction stands on the village street at the Farmers' Museum at Coopers-town, as an example of the early law office in this country.

Before finishing, I should like to refer to Pine Plains' contribution to the Revolutionary war. In New York, in 1775, a number of continental regiments were formed, the fourth of which was from Dutchess County. Morris Graham was the colonel of the regiment which was drilled at the foot of Stissing Mountain and a goodly number of the men were from this neighborhood. William Barker of Amenia was captain of the first company. He later became Colonel Barker and his gift sword is shown here today. He was the great uncle of Louisa May Alcott.

In closing, I should like to mention the burying place of several Indian chiefs, on the east side of Pine street, where until very recently a pine tree stood as their monument. It is said that one chief is buried sitting up and facing the east, looking over his "beloved Shekomeko Valley and the stream for fishing eels."



Heavy Freight.—The barge *Independence*, on Saturday, was loaded down to her guards with freight. About four hundred sheep had to be put on board of the *Rip Van Winkle*, and about fifty head of cattle were left behind—both the *Rip Van Winkle* and the *Connecticut* being unable to take them.

Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle, November 17, 1863

THE MORAVIAN MISSION TO THE INDIANS
AT SHEKOMEKO*

It is presumptuous of me to speak to this group on any phase of county history but perhaps a deep interest in local history and an enthusiasm for it will help to compensate for my definitely sketchy knowledge. Being firmly convinced of the importance of preserving all the evidences of our history that we can and of stimulating in our young people an interest in them, I am especially appreciative of the efforts of the Dutchess County Historical Society in this regard.

Pine Plains' chief claim to fame, historically speaking is the fact that within what is now the boundary of the town existed, in the opinion of one historian at least, the first successful mission to the heathen in North America. It is the highlights of this story that I will attempt to give you today.

In preparing these notes I have used particularly the following sources: Philip H. Smith's *General History of Dutchess County; History of Dutchess County, New York . . .*, by James H. Smith; *Martyrs of the Oblong and Little Nine*, by DeCost Smith; *Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares*, by Anthony Wallace; *The History of Little Nine Partners . . .* by Isaac Huntting and a memorial volume of the dedication of the Moravian monuments published in 1860 by the Moravian Historical Society. Several of these writers have apparently drawn heavily on G. H. Loskiel's *History of the United Brethren*.

Out of the confusion of Indian nations, tribes and half-tribes found in Dutchess County as well as throughout New York State it appears that those Indians living in this particular area were of the Mohican tribe. They depended largely on the raising of crops for their living and established more or less permanent villages, one of which was located very near this spot, being called She-kóm-eko or Shak-a-mé-ko. Varying explanations are given of the name, one being that it means "the great clearing," or "village;" another that *Sha ke meek* was the Indian word for eel and *Sha ke meek o*, the place of eels. At any rate the spot was well adapted for an Indian village, having

*A talk given by Mrs. Helen Netter at the site of the Moravian monument near Pine Plains, on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage of the Dutchess County Historical Society, October 11, 1952.

a nearly level stretch for the houses, wood and water at hand and extensive corn lands, as is pointed out by DeCost Smith.

The Moravians, with whom this part of our history is so closely related, claim to have descended from one of the earliest churches founded by St. Paul and have always been well regarded by the authorities of the Church of England as an ancient Protestant Episcopal Church having Apostolic authority from primitive times of the Church. The name of United Brethren was the result of a formal union around 1456 between the Moravians, Bohemians and Waldenses, following bitter persecution of all three groups.

The Moravians were the first Christian society who used printing, then newly invented, for the publication of the Holy Scriptures for general distribution among the people. The first edition, according to their historian, was published at Venice about the year 1470, being the oldest printed version of the Bible in any European language. Before the commencement of the Reformation in 1517, the Moravians had already issued three editions of the Scriptures. I have also been informed of their great love of music and that they were the first to bring the music of Johann Sebastian Bach to this country.

Frequent persecution and ultimate expulsion from Moravia led them eventually to Germany where they found a patron and protector in a rich nobleman, Count Nikolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf and Pottendorf. Through his help they began their work among the heathen, going first to Greenland in 1733 and later to the Creek and Cherokee Indians in the province of Georgia. Political difficulties with General Oglethorpe made it expedient for them to leave the province and for a short time the devoted band of missionaries attempted to work with the celebrated English revivalist, the Reverend George Whitefield and with John and Charles Wesley, particularly in Whitefield's efforts to establish a college for Negroes, called Nazareth, at the forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania. Although Whitefield's project did not reach completion, the land was later resold to the United Brethren for the establishment of a colony which was named Bethlehem by Count Zinzendorf, when he came to visit it in December 1741. Wallace, in his *King of the Delawares*, gives an interesting picture of the Bethlehem settlement which came to be the headquarters of the Moravians in this country.

It appears well established that from the beginning they confined

their missionary labors to the conversion of the heathen and held it un-Christian to build upon other men's foundations or to proselyte from other religious bodies. Their establishments, including the one at Bethlehem, were chiefly missionary colleges adapted to preparation for the work which they regarded as peculiarly their own,—the preaching of the Gospel to the heathen.

With this purpose in view, one of the brethren, Christian Henry Rausch, was sent to New York, arriving July 16, 1740, to determine where best they might next turn their efforts. In spite of attempts made by influential people to discourage him and continually recurring reports of the difficulties and extreme danger of work among the Indians, he was not to be dissuaded and arranged a meeting with an embassy of Mohican Indians who were in New York on business with the colonial government.

His first contacts with the Indians apparently bore out all the warnings he had received. "Ferocious, unkempt and much intoxicated," they must have presented a formidable appearance, but, waiting his opportunity, he finally found them sober and capable of conversing with him in broken Hudson River Dutch. Two of their principal chiefs, Tish-ip and Shabash, in particular, expressed themselves as being eager for a teacher and so Brother Rausch accompanied them when they returned to their village.

The place to which he was brought was Shekomeko, the group arriving here on August 16, 1740. DeCost Smith described the village as consisting of sixteen wigwams more or less scattered, with no stockade or fortification for defense. The ablebodied men of the community numbered between thirty and forty, although the number varied from time to time.

Brother Rausch was received with kindness, but within a short time became an object of scorn and derision among the Indians. The hardships of the life to which his religious convictions had led him were unbelievable, but his perseverance was as great and results were eventually forthcoming. The first convert was Tish-ip, reputed to be "the greatest drunkard among them . . . looking more like a wild bear than a human creature," who later became a preacher and an interpreter among the Indians. About this time the Indians at Scaticook and at Indian Pond applied to the authorities for a missionary teacher and Brother Rausch took over the care of the people there also.

It was now, as the mission began to show signs of prospering, that opposition from the white people became apparent. Realizing that their interests would be injured by the success of the mission, those white settlers who lived upon the vices of the Indians, profiting especially from their drinking, began to try to undermine the work that Rausch was doing. Hinting that his purpose was to make slaves of them or to practice witchcraft, the whites succeeded in turning most of the Indians against him and in losing much of the ground that had been gained at such tremendous cost.

One bright spot in this dark picture was the friendship and help given to Rausch by Joannes Rau and his family, who lived west of the village toward Stissing mountain. Despite the criticism of his white neighbors, Rau continued to befriend the Indians and to support the missionaries. With his help, Rausch was able to overcome to a certain degree the opposition which had been building up against him.

Late in 1741 more help came to the mission in the person of Gottlob Buttner who preached for the first time to the Indians at Shekomeko on January 14, 1742. The next month Rausch and Buttner journeyed to Bethlehem, where they were ordained deacons. They then baptized three Indian converts who had accompanied them. Tiship, being lame, was unable to go, but was later baptized at Shekomeko, on April 15, and given the Christian name of John. An interesting portion of a letter dictated by him to the brethren on this occasion has been preserved.

In the summer of 1742 a very noteworthy event in the life of the mission occurred, when it was visited by the Bishop Count Zinzendorf and his beautiful daughter, Benigna. More Indians were baptized at this time and a regular congregation was formed, consisting of ten persons, the first congregation of believing Indians established in North America.

In March, of the following year, the Holy Communion was administered for the first time at Shekomeko and in July the new chapel was finished and consecrated. It was thirty feet long and twenty feet broad and was covered with smooth bark and was, apparently, a source of great interest and pride to the Indians.

Trouble still was brewing however for the missionaries and the white people, feeling their business being injured, seized and enlarged upon every rumor, branding the Moravians as papists and traitors and

calling upon the public authorities in New York and Connecticut to banish them from the country.

Through the efforts of Count Zinzendorf a schoolmaster to the Indian children joined the mission in 1743 and, at the close of that year, the congregation of baptized Indians in Shekomeko consisted of sixty-three persons.

With the beginning of boundary disputes and trouble between the French and English governments which eventually resulted in the French and Indian war, agitation against the Moravians increased. The French were employing Jesuits to alienate the Indian tribes against the English and the fears of the white settlers were greatly aroused. This situation, of course, served to exaggerate the feeling of tension around Shekomeko and the missionaries were required to appear several times before the authorities. They were acquitted of numerous charges and in the minds of most of the people they were innocent of the charges against them but, finally in December of 1744, an act was passed by which the ministers of the congregation of the Brethren employed in teaching the Indians were expelled from the country under pretense of being in league with the French and were forbidden under a heavy penalty ever more to appear among the Indians without first having taken the oath of allegiance. In spite of the efforts of the Moravian bishop, the work at Shekomeko was ended and, not long after, the white people drove the Indians from Shekomeko by force, on pretense that the ground on which the town was built belonged to others.

Gottlob Buttner, who had been ill for some time, died on February 23, 1745, twenty-nine years of age. The Indians were greatly distressed by his death and buried him in the burying-ground at Shekomeko. The Indians themselves scattered, some forming a colony on the eastern border of Indian Pond, others going to Bethlehem and here it was that John, formerly Tish-ip, died a victim of smallpox.

Around 1850, the Reverend Sheldon Davis, an Episcopalian clergyman living at Pleasant Valley and acting as missionary under the direction of the Convocation of Dutchess, became greatly interested in evidences of the Moravian mission and, from time to time, mentioned them in his missionary reports. Continuing his investigation, he eventually presented it in lectures at Pleasant Valley and at Sharon and published it in pamphlet form, under the title of *Shekomeko*, at Pough-

keepsie in May of 1858. The appearance of this pamphlet created considerable interest among the members of the Moravian Historical Society and instigated plans for a visit to Shekomeko and Indian Pond on the part of a group of Moravians. Consequently, on June 13, 1859, a party from Bethlehem and Philadelphia embarked from New York on the *Thomas Powell*. They were joined on board by Benson J. Lossing, the historian, who entertained the group at his home in Poughkeepsie. In his library they were shown the remaining fragment of Gottlob Buttner's tombstone and identified it by comparing it with the original draft of the inscription designed at Bethlehem.

Two days later the group set out for the site of the old Shekomeko and the description of their trip through the pleasant countryside is charming. The route seems somewhat roundabout today, for mention is made of traveling through Mabbettsville and Hunn's Lake, where an unfortunate incident occurred, one of the horses dropping dead from the intense heat.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, they all met at the home of Edward Huntting, where the party was increased by a number of neighbors and friends, including the Reverend Frederick Sill of Red Hook, Mr. Samuel Deuel and Mr. Theron Wilber. Following dinner at Mr. Huntting's, they all visited Buttner's grave, which had been located through the efforts of Mr. Davis.

Visiting next the site of the old Indian village, they found strong disagreement between tradition and history. Having brought with them from Bethlehem a sketch of the village as it was in 1745, taken from the Moravian archives, they were able to make a mental reconstruction of the site,—the mission house, bake oven, stable, huts of the Indians, the church and the various other buildings, but no actual traces remained.

The party spent the night at the home of Mr. Theron Wilber at the north end of Buttermilk Pond, where a very pleasant evening was spent, following a sumptuous tea, strolling on the lawn, boating and in conversation.

Mr. Samuel Deuel entertained the group the following morning for breakfast, at his home in what is now Bethel, after which they continued their journey to the site of the Wech-quad-nach mission on Indian Pond.

It was as a result of this journey of historical reconnaissance that

the Moravian Historical Society resolved to erect monuments at the graves of Gottlob Buttner and of David Bruce and Joseph Powell at Wech-quad-nach. The commission for the stones was given to a firm at Poughkeepsie and Mr. Davis and Mr. Lossing superintended the work. The two obelisks of Italian marble were erected at a cost of \$276.41.

On Tuesday evening, October 4, 1859, the impressive dedicatory program began with a service in the little white church at "the Bethel," the Moravian Bishop Wolle being the chief preacher. On Wednesday morning the Buttner monument was dedicated in the presence of about one thousand spectators. The monument has since been moved from the site of the grave to make it more accessible to interested tourists. The following day the group proceeded to Indian Pond, where the dedication of the monument to Bruce and Powell took place.

The interest and enthusiasm with which this project was met by local residents gives us a warm feeling of pride in our forebears' recognition of the importance of preserving such fragments of history. It is to be sincerely hoped that present generations and those to come may be as appreciative of our heritage.



Garden Seeds.—George Van Kleeck & Co. have received an assortment of Garden Seeds of the last year's growth, from the society of Shakers at New Lebanon which they offer for sale.

N.B. Having not kept seeds before this spring, they have no old seeds on hand.

Poughkeepsie Journal, March 23, 1836

ICE YACHTING ON THE HUDSON RIVER

THE POUGHKEEPSIE ICE BOAT ASSOCIATION—PART II

There was no ice boating during the season of 1879-80, a very mild, open winter.

The following year the ice boats were early on the river. The *Eagle* of January 20, 1881, stated that the yachtsmen had already had twenty-one days of sailing. A match race had been held on December 27, between the *Gypsy* and the *Fairy*, an exciting race, won by a few lengths, by the *Fairy*. On January 13, the *Snow Flake* won a three-heat race with the *Avalanche*. On the 15th, the *Gypsy* won the Ladies' Pennant in an eight-mile race against the *Fairy* and *Zip*. A few days later the *Avalanche* won, by a narrow margin in a whirlwind finish, a match race with the *Gracie*.

The newspaper said that the Poughkeepsie association was composed of gentlemen of means and did not race for money, stating, "this club is not a sporting club in the American sense of the word." At this time the club had a membership of thirty and they owned twenty-three yachts.

During the whole season the ice was unprecedentedly good for yachting. On some occasions races scheduled were called off for lack of wind. The *Icicle* won the Ladies' Pennant on February 16, in a race against the *Gracie*, *Snow Flake*, *Avalanche*, *Haze*, *Aeolus*, *Fairy*, *Hail*, *Restless*, *Ella*, *Echo* and *Virginia*. The rigging was ripped loose from the *Virginia* and she capsized, throwing out her sailing master, who, fortunately, was not injured. This race was on a new course, from a flag opposite the Vassar Brewery, to another flag one mile south, to a flag five miles north, near Crum Elbow.

Several visitors from New York who had enjoyed the hospitality of the local yachtsmen had presented a silver tiller as a trophy. It was won first by the *Aeolus* on February 16, competing with ten of the other local boats. The next day another race was held for the tiller, and was won by the *Icicle*. On the following day the third heat for the tiller was held. The *Aeolus* led the yachts away, followed by the *Icicle* and the *Restless*. She retained her lead until approaching the out stake for the second time. Due to heavy wind she was tem-

porarily out of control and could not get around the stake. The *Icicle* raced home two miles ahead of the *Restless*. Having won the two of three heats, the *Icicle* and Commodore Roosevelt were presented with the "Corinthian Championship Tiller."

With the winning of this trophy, the official races of the Poughkeepsie club closed for the season. Scrub races were held on the 18th, "The loveliest day of ice boating of the season." In the afternoon nearly all of the boats, with two or three men on each, started down the river to visit the New Hamburg club. The *Hail*, while rushing along at tremendous speed, broke her bowsprit, her mast went overboard and she lay in the middle of the river a complete wreck.

The Ladies' Pennant was won by the *Fairy* on February 16 and by the *Gypsy* on the 17th. This trophy, first won by the *Haze* in 1872, now became the property of James N. Winslow, won twice by the *Gypsy* during this season.

On February 21, 1881, there was great excitement and much interest among the local ice boating enthusiasts when Captain Hiram Relyea, of Athens, sailed in at Poughkeepsie with his newly designed ice yacht *Robert Scott*, and speculation ran high as to how the new boat would measure up in contests with the fast ice yachts of the Poughkeepsie and New Hamburg groups.

Captain Relyea resided in Athens, New York, and was pilot of the steamer, *Daniel S. Miller*, owned by the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company. During the previous summer, at Poughkeepsie with the aid of Mr. Buckhout, he had designed and built the new ice yacht, making several radical changes in its construction. It carried 499 square feet of sail and it was the theory of her builder that she would sail much faster on all points of the wind than any ice yacht yet built. It was constructed with a tray cockpit, with cable side stays instead of wood side rails, making the yacht much lighter in weight. It also had a new improvement in balance of weight, as her mast was stepped three feet forward of the runner plank, whereas masts of the older boats were stepped directly over the runner plank causing a heavy drag on the rudder which is a great handicap, especially if the ice is soft. She used a much smaller jib and a shorter boom, bringing the center of effort to a better balanced point as to resistance, with higher hoist

of the main sail.

All of the yachtsmen were anxious to test the merits of the new boat and the next day a scrub race was arranged for the *Icicle*, *Aeolus*, *Snow Flake* and *Robert Scott* to sail to New Hamburg, nine miles. The *Robert Scott* defeated them all, from four to thirteen minutes. Commodore Roosevelt then purchased the yacht for \$600. and re-named it *Great Scott*. From this improved design, our later fast, rear-steering ice yachts were perfected. The late George Buckhout built one that sailed a mile and a half on a measured course in 32 seconds, about 176 miles per hour, which is fast traveling in an open conveyance on a frosty day.

On January 18, 1882, at a meeting of the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association, John A. Roosevelt, Theodore V. Johnston, Thomas Ransom and Dr. Guy C. Bayley were re-elected officers of the club. The regatta committee was appointed, as follows: Dr. Bayley, Thomas Foster and Clarence Cary. The association had a membership of between thirty and forty members who owned the following yachts: *Advance*, *Aeolus*, *Avalanche*, *Cyclone*, *Echo*, *Ella*, *Fairy*, *Gracie*, *Gypsie*, *Hail*, *Haze*, *Icicle*, *Jessie B.*, *Norseman*, *Restless*, *Sappho*, *Snow Bird*, *Snow Flake*, *Virginia Bird* and *Zip* and two or three new boats, built during the past summer. There was no weather for ice boating until late in February. The New Hamburg Ice Yacht Club had challenged, on January 30, for the Challenge Pennant of the Hudson River, which had been won by the Poughkeepsie club three years before. And, the Poughkeepsie association challenged the New Hamburg organization for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America. On the last day of January, twelve inches of snow fell; February 2, twenty inches more; and, on the 5th, thirty-six inches more, a total of sixty-eight inches of snow in six days. This was followed by a thaw and, on the 15th, the ice in the river started to break. Then came sleet, hail, rain and snow and a cold snap. The steamer, *J. L. Hasbrouck* took eighteen hours to get from New York to Newburgh. It was not the right weather for ice yachting.

It was reported that on February 23, 1882, there were seventeen ice boats at Roosevelt's Point, where a triangular course had been laid out. Races were sailed for three silk pennants. The *Aeolus* won

the first race, winning four heats out of five, against the *Viking*. In the second race, the *Avalanche* (which had been remodeled after the *Robert Scott*) won two straight heats in a contest with the *Aeolus* and the *Gracie*. (The pennant was awarded to the first yacht winning two heats.) In the next race, between the *Flash*, *Fairy* and *Gypsy*, the pennant was awarded to the *Gypsy* which won two heats out of four.

On the 26th, there was a race between the *Gracie*, *Viking* and *Viva*. It was won by the *Gracie*, sailed by Commodore Roosevelt. On this occasion Archibald Rogers appeared upon the scene with his new yacht, *Jack Frost*, which had been built on the design of the *Robert Scott*, but larger. George Lumb was out with his yacht, *Jessie B.*

On March 2, there was rain, snow and a heavy fog. The yachts were taken off the ice and there was no more sailing that season.

It was reported that one boat was on the river at Poughkeepsie on January 16, 1883. Plans were made for four regattas: one for the club colors, now held by the *Icicle*; a race for the Poughkeepsie Challenge Pennant, held by the *Snow Bird*; a race for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America, held by the *Phantom*, of New Hamburgh; and racing by the Poughkeepsie yachts, for the silver tankard.

On January 23, the club pennant was won by the *Avalanche*, owned by E. H. Sanford, vice-commodore of the club, against the *Gracie*, *Viva*, *Aeolus*, *Hail*, *Jessie B.*, *Snow Flåke*, *Icicle*, *Flash*, *Ella*, *Jennie* and *Jack Frost*. On the 25th, a match race was arranged between John A. Roosevelt's *Viva* and Judge Gildersleeve's *Virginia* (sailed by E. H. Sanford). The *Virginia* was leading and was "fairly flying" at 500 yards from the finish buoy, when a heavy gust of wind heeled her over on her beam and carried her within fifty feet of the finish line, when Mr. Sanford was thrown out on the ice. He held on to the tiller and threw her up in the wind and stopped the boat with her bowsprit broken in three pieces. The accident barred it being a race, and it was so declared.

The *Poughkeepsie Eagle* of January 27, 1883, mentioned that a reporter from the *New York World* had been in Poughkeepsie within a few days and the metropolitan newspaper had published a description of the races held here.

The Poughkeepsie Challenge Pennant, held by the *Snow Bird*,

was the trophy for which the New Hamburg group raced the local club on February 1. The New Hamburg club was represented by the *Phantom*, owned by A. Van Wyck and sailed by "Nort" Carpenter. The *Aeolus* was away first, followed by the *Phantom* and the *Avalanche* and, on the first leg buoy, it was *Avalanche*, *Phantom*, *Aeolus*. At the upper buoy the *Ella* and *Flash* had collided. In order to avoid hitting Judge Gildersleeve, who was standing at the buoy, the *Hail* hit the buoy, carrying it a half-mile across the river. No one was hurt. In rounding the lower buoy, on the first leg, the *Jessie B.* hit the buoy as well as the starter's cannon. On the second leg, *Avalanche* was still leading, followed by *Gracie*, *Aeolus* and *Phantom*. *Viva* had been disabled and had retired. The race was won by *Aeolus*, sailed by Norman Wright. The *Phantom* came in fourth. Other yachts starting the race, included the *Cyclone*, *Snow Flake* and *Virginia*.

The following week the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association and the New Hamburg Ice Yacht Club contended for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America. It was won by the *Avalanche*, owned by Aaron Innis. *Jack Frost*, owned and sailed by Archibald Rogers, came in second.

Some days later, on February 21, 1883, races (best two in three heats) were held for the Archibald Rogers cup. The distance was sixteen miles and the competitors were all members of the Poughkeepsie club. Aaron Innis won two straight heats with his new *Haze*, sailed by Richard Knight and Jacob Buckhout. The new boat had never been sailed before. It had been built by Jacob Buckhout and was patterned after the *Robert Scott*, the model followed by most of the later yachts.

On Washington's birthday there was much stir and excitement among the yachtsmen at the riverfront. Captain Charles E. Throckmorton, James B. Weaver, James Doughty, C. A. Hendrickson, J. M. Dennis and W. H. Chandler, all of Red Bank, New Jersey, representing the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, had come with their ice yacht, *Scud*, to contend for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America. The regatta committee was composed of Commodore Bayley, John Miley, Clarence Cary, James Reynolds and Thomas Foster. Eleven of the local boats were entered against the *Scud*. Positions were drawn

but the wind died out entirely and the race was called off, after the boats had drifted about for a time. The visiting yachtsmen were banqueted that evening at the Arlington Hotel and they attended a performance at the Collingwood Opera House, where they saw Sol Smith Russell in "Edgewood Folks."

There was better luck the next day. The *Scud* drew the favorite place and only seven of the local boats were entered. Most of them carried two men each. The distance was to be 20 miles and the course from the Pumping Station to Roosevelt Point. The starter's gun sent them away at 9:15 a. m. The *Haze*, *Jack Frost*, *Avalanche* and the *Scud* went away in that order, but it was evident at once that the *Haze's* runners were too sharp, as the *Jack Frost* overhauled her and went into the lead "with the speed of a frightened deer" and was first at the outer buoy, followed by the *Haze*, 19 seconds behind at the turning of the first leg. They were followed by the *Avalanche*, *Icicle* and *Scud*, in that order. At the end of the second leg the *Scud* fell back to seventh place. On the fifth and last leg up, *Jack Frost* and *Haze* passed the *Scud* on her fourth lap. The *Jack Frost* finished in 1:14:35, with the *Haze* twenty-two seconds behind, followed by *Avalanche*, *Icicle*, *Aeolus*, *Viva* and *Gracie*. The *Scud*, "the smartest ice boat in the world," did not finish and the North Shrewsbury visitors and challengers realized that they were soundly beaten, much to their astonishment and disappointment. They were outclassed and acknowledged it by ordering Jacob Buckhout to build them a new yacht of the latest pattern for the next year.

Besides the racers in line, a score of other yachts, gaily decorated with flags, were flying about in every direction. The sun shone brightly, the air was crisp and bracing and the scene generally was a picturesque one. When the *Jack Frost* finished she was loudly cheered, as was the *Haze*. When the confusion had subsided, Archibald Rogers was presented with the Champion Ice Yacht Pennant of America and hoisted it above the masthead.

Within a few days the yachtsmen with their yachts gathered at Rogers' Point and were guests of Mr. Rogers who had luncheon served at his boat house. There were two scrub races from this point to Esopus Island and return, going around the island. In one race

Dr. Guy C. Bayley was thrown from the *Gracie* and was "ducked" in the river, when her runner dropped into an air hole. One of the races was between the *Gracie*, *Aeolus* and the *Scud*, each carrying three men. The *Scud* was defeated.

In 1884 the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club challenged the Poughkeepsie association for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America. The local club accepted the challenge and appointed a regatta committee composed of William Morse, Thomas Ransom and Thomas Foster. The race was sailed on February 10, on the Poughkeepsie course, north 6 2/3 miles and return, sailed over three times; twenty miles, with a time limit of one hour and eighteen minutes. The North Shrewsbury group was represented by the *Dreadnaught*, Captain Throckmorton; *Idler*, Captain George Coley; *Uncle Bob*, Captain Thomas Hubbard and *Tempest*, Captain James E. Doughty. The wind was fresh, S.S.E., the ice was good (there was a slight rain), and the start was made at 10:29 a. m.

Position	owner, sailor	first leg	2nd leg	third leg	time
1 <i>Jack Frost</i>	A. Rogers	2	3	3	1:07:10
2 <i>Icicle</i>	J. A. Roosevelt	7	6	8	1:12:48
3 <i>Aeolus</i>	Norman Wright	5	8	6	1:11:35
4 <i>Northern Light</i>	Dr. Barron	6	7	4	1:10:14
5 <i>Tempest</i>	James E. Doughty	9			did not finish
6 <i>Idler</i>	George Coley	4	4	5	1:11:14
7 <i>Haze</i>	A. Innis (Knight)	1	1	1	1:05:30
8 <i>Dreadnaught</i>	C. E. Throckmorton	3	2	2	1:06:56
9 <i>Avalanche</i>	E. H. Sanford	8	5	7	1:12:05
10 <i>Jessie</i>	George Lumb	10	9	9	time not taken
11 <i>Uncle Bob</i>	Thomas Hubbard	11			did not finish

The *Haze* led away, followed by the *Dreadnaught*, *Jack Frost*, *Icicle* and *Avalanche*, and was first at the out buoy. From there to the finish line it was a great race between the *Haze*, *Jack Frost* and *Dreadnaught*. It was the first time the remodeled *Haze* had raced for this trophy and she finished "amidst the blowing of whistles, firing of cannon, ringing of bells and the cheers of the two thousand spectators, to which her sailing master, Dick Knight, responded by rolling on his back in her cockpit and kicking up his heels as he 'downed stick' and sent her across the line, winner of the 'Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America,' twenty miles in one hour, five minutes and thirty seconds." *Dreadnaught* came in second and *Jack Frost* third. It was a great race.

Other races, of less importance, were held that season. Dr. J. C.

Barron had presented a cup which was won by Archibald Rogers and his *Jack Frost*. The course was from Poughkeepsie, three and one-half miles north and return, to be sailed twice, a distance of fourteen miles. Each entrant must sail his own boat and must win two heats. There were only three contestants in the first heat. It was an exciting race between the *Jack Frost* and *Icicle*, finishing thirty-three seconds apart. The time for the *Jessie B.* was not given. In the second heat there were five yachts competing: *Icicle*, *Snow Flake*, *Jessie B.*, *Jack Frost* and *Aeolus*. The *Jack Frost* won in 54 minutes. The *Jessie B.*, sailed by Charles Lumb, was second. A race for the club pennant was won by Aaron Innis's *Haze*, sailed by Richard Knight, against nine other boats.

The local newspaper of January 17, 1885, reported that the ice yachtsmen were disconsolate because there were no signs of boating. "They are all ready, rigging all set, boats oiled and polished, new canvas, runners sharpened, flags ironed out and still the yachts are resting on shore and liable to stay there for some time." A week later a telegram was received from Archibald Rogers reporting that the ice was fine at Hyde Park. The *Jack Frost* was the first on the river that winter. There was zero weather by February 11 and two yachts from the New Hamburg called on the local club. The next day five Poughkeepsie boats, *Northern Light*, *Jack Frost*, *Avalanche*, *Gracie* and *Flash*, returned the call. It was reported that Commodore Grinnell, of the New Hamburg club, was out with his new yacht, *Zero*, built after the *Robert Scott*, and that she handled beautifully.

Arrangements were made for a race between the New Hamburg Ice Yacht Club and the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association for the Challenge Pennant of America, to be held on February 14, 1885. The course, twenty miles, was to be two miles north from Poughkeepsie, to be sailed over five times. The regatta committee was composed of Thomas Ransom, Clarence Cary and Peter Hulme. There were more than 2,000 spectators gathered at the river when the start was made at 4 p. m. Twelve members of the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club had arrived in town and they wished to start in the race. The New Hamburg club was asked to agree, but claimed prior rights and refused to give its consent. Seven Poughkeepsie club boats: *Haze*,

owned by Aaron Innis and sailed by Richard Knight; *Avalanche*, E. H. Sanford; *Icicle*, Commodore Roosevelt; *Northern Light*, Dr. Barron; *Jack Frost*, Archibald Rogers; *Gracie*, Commodore Roosevelt, and sailed by William Smith; and *Jessie B.*, George Lumb; and an equal number of New Hamburg boats: *Quickstep*, owned and sailed by William Leroy; *Whiff* and *Whistler*, owned by Commodore Grinnell; *Phantom*; *Zero*, owned and sailed by Commodore Grinnell; *Zephyr*, J. S. Ackerman; and *Mischief*, owned and sailed by G. L. Aldridge; were entered in the race.

The *Haze* led off but was soon winded by *Northern Light*, which was first at the out buoy. The *Zero*, which was following, fouled the out buoy and struck a boy, Samuel Scott, son of the flagman stationed near the scene, bruising him severely. Commodore Grinnell stopped the *Zero*, to go to the boy's assistance, and other New Hamburg yachtsmen did also, which put them out of the race. Coming down the river the *Avalanche* went to the windward of the *Haze* and took second position, with the *Jack Frost* in the fourth place and the rest far behind. From there on there were only four boats in the race, with the *Northern Light* leading up to the last lap at the out buoy. The wind was now blowing a gale and as she reached and was about to turn the buoy, she became unmanageable and Dr. Barron was unable to take her around. It was here that the *Haze* overhauled her and took the lead, having passed the *Avalanche*, and came home the winner, thirty seconds ahead of *Jack Frost*.

After the race Mr. Grinnell, Commodore of the New Hamburg Ice Yacht Club, and sailing the *Zero*, put in a claim of foul against the *Haze*, as did also Mr. Rogers who sailed the *Jack Frost*. Mr. Grinnell said "the *Haze* crowded him against the buoy." Commodore Grinnell claimed "that after the *Haze* had rounded the upper stake boat the first time, the *Zero* was close up when the *Haze* ran across the *Zero's* bow and Mr. Grinnell being crowded by the *Haze*, had to turn abruptly to the westward to avoid a collision and in so doing hit the boy."

Mr. Rogers protested against the *Haze* claiming the race and the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America on the grounds "that the helmsman of the *Haze* did force my yacht, *Jack Frost*, either to run

into the *Haze* or give way and accept a lee berth, said yacht *Jack Frost* being on starboard tack and said yacht *Haze* being on port tack. The yacht *Jack Frost* would have winded the *Haze* if the latter had acted up to the rules of the road."

On Mr. Rogers' claim, Richard Knight played ignorance and to Commodore Grinnell's claim, he replied, ". . . after I rounded the buoy I ran in stays [tarry; dally; wait] and in endeavoring to move my tiller found that the end of it had caught in the button-hole of my coat, so I kept the boat in her stays, thinking Mr. Grinnell would take in the situation and act accordingly. I consider that he claims a foul on a mere technicality."

It would appear that Mr. Knight tried some foxy and loose sailing, according to the rules, and, unfortunately, the regatta committee did not handle the matter at all skilfully. They first presented the matter at a special meeting of the club, which had been called for other business; it was referred back to them and they then decided the matter without any hearings from either of the claimants.

Mr. Knight said that if they did not award the pennant to the *Haze*, she would not start in the race against the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, to be sailed within a few days for this same trophy.

The regatta committee awarded the race to the *Haze*, which under the circumstances was most unfortunate. Immediately Commodore John A. Roosevelt, Archibald Rogers and several others resigned from the club, a blow from which it never fully recovered.

James B. Weaver of the Shrewsbury club had brought to Poughkeepsie his new yacht *Scud*, equipped with the new lateen sail, the largest in the United States, measuring 52 feet on the foot, 36 feet on the yard and 40 feet, six inches, on the after leech, an area of nearly 600 square feet of canvas. The new model, lateen rigged ice boat, was credited to Charles Gallup, an idea which he had conceived twelve years before. It did away with the jib and main sail, spreading them all into one, which swung between two supports. Mr. Gallup had been a member of the Poughkeepsie club but had removed to Cuba.

A day or so later the Shrewsbury club had the opportunity to race for the Challenge Pennant of America, against the Poughkeepsie club.

The course, from New Hamburg to Van Rensselaer Point and return, and over the course four times, a distance of twenty miles, was chosen. The Shrewsbury group entered three yachts, *Scud*, *Dreadnaught* and *Grover Cleveland*, and the Poughkeepsie club had five yachts in the race: *Northern Light*, owned by Dr. Barron and sailed by J. Buckhout; *Haze*, owned by Aaron Innis and sailed by Richard Knight; *Avalanche*, owned and sailed by E. H. Sanford; *Jack Frost*, owned and sailed by Archibald Rogers and *Jessie B.*, owned and sailed by George Lumb.

The *Haze* led off but was soon overhauled by the *Northern Light*, which held the lead to the finish. The much-vaunted *Scud* became stalled on the first lap and was never in the race. However, the *Dreadnaught* sailed a good race and was beaten by three minutes. The members of the Shrewsbury group were much surprised and disappointed and issued another challenge to the local club. Dr. Barron agreed to race his *Northern Light* (sailed by William Smith) against any yacht of the Shrewsbury club. The date was set for March 26, in the early forenoon, because it was late in the season and the ice might become soft. The contestants gathered at New Hamburg at 7:30 a. m., but by 9:30 the ice had become too soft. The race was postponed and within a few days the steamboats were on the river again.

I can recall that, on April 1, 1885, my father, John G. Briggs, came home saying that he had just sailed from Poughkeepsie to Hyde Park with Edward S. Foster, on the latter's ice boat, a feat that he had never heard of at so late a date. And I have never heard of such an experience since.

The organized ice yacht clubs of the Hudson Valley, at this date, included: Dutchess Junction Ice Yacht Club, Newburgh Ice Yacht Club (later the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club), Carthage Landing Ice Yacht Club, New Hamburg Ice Yacht Club, Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association, Port Ewen Ice Yacht Club (with seven boats in their fleet), Rondout Ice Yacht Club, owning five yachts; Athens Ice Yacht Club, Hudson Ice Yacht Club and the Albany Ice Yacht Club.

The men, including Archibald Rogers and John A. Roosevelt who had resigned from the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association, organized the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club. Dr. Barron became a member

of the new group, but also retained his membership in the Poughkeepsie club.

On January 1, 1886, the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association held its annual meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, Theodore V. Johnston; vice-commodore, William R. Innis; secretary and treasurer, Thomas Ransom. W. B. Weaver of Red Bank, New Jersey, a member of the Shrewsbury club and owner of the *Scud*, was elected a member of the Poughkeepsie association.

The Hudson River Ice Yacht Club challenged the local club for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America and for the Poughkeepsie Challenge Pennant. The New Hamburg Ice Yacht Club also challenged for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America. However, there was no racing under the auspices of the Poughkeepsie association during this season. The newspaper of January 18 reported that the previous day had been a gala day for winter sports on the Hudson. A crowd, estimated at one thousand men, women and children, had been skating on the river and there had been trotting races on the ice. The ice yachtsmen had been there too, but there was no wind for sailing. Judge Barnard, one of the skaters, had skated fourteen miles and others were reported to have skated to Kingston. Throughout the month, in fact during the whole season, there was no proper ice for ice boating at Poughkeepsie. However, there was racing at Hyde Park and at New Hamburg. On February 6, there were at one time on the ice at New Hamburg twenty-five yachts, with all sails standing and presenting a handsome picture.

The newspaper of February 8, gave a long description of a new steam ice yacht which looked "exactly like a locomotive with runners instead of wheels," which had been invented in New York by a former local resident.

The Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association held its annual meeting on January 4, 1887, and re-elected the officers of the year before. The river north and south was in good condition for ice boating and the local yachts were being rigged and put upon the ice. The riverfront presented a scene of great activity. Hundreds of fishermen with nets sunk through the ice were catching striped bass, perch and frost fish.

Harvesting of the ice crop was in progress, requiring the aid of thousands of men and boys and horses and a hundred steam engines. Then came snow storm after snow storm and there was splendid sleighing but no ice boating. The newspaper reported that Mr. Herrington had used his roller on College Avenue and the track was in good condition for horseracing. At the end of the month the ice yachts were finally on the ice and plans were made for the race for the Poughkeepsie Challenge Pennant to be held the next day. This was the first race for this pennant since February 1, 1883.

The regatta committee, Theodore V. Johnston, William F. Booth and Theodore Van Kleeck, selected a twenty-four mile course, from the Lower Landing to and around a flag bush off Van Rensselaer Point, to be sailed over twice. The Hudson River Ice Yacht Club entered eight boats: *Bessie*, owned by N. P. Rogers; *Reindeer*, George Bech; *Northern Light*, Dr. J. C. Barron; *Jack Frost*, Archibald Rogers; *Great Scott*, E. H. Sanford; *St. Nicholas*, Edmund P. Rogers; *Icicle*, John A. Roosevelt; and *Gracie*, sailed by Lewis Edwards. The Poughkeepsie association entered the *Haze*, owned by Aaron Innis and sailed by Richard Knight; *Jessie B.*, owned and sailed by Charles Lumb and the *Scud*, owned and sailed by J. B. Weaver.

The *Reindeer* led the yachts away and was first at the out buoy; however, the *Bessie* beat her home on the first leg. The boats had been sent away ten seconds apart, to avoid interference. The *Scud*, which had been re-rigged from a lateen to a sloop and boasted of now being the fastest yacht sailing to windward, was beaten on every leg of the race. She finished the course in 1 hour, 12 minutes and 40 seconds.

The race was won by the *Reindeer*, her time being 1 hour, 5 minutes and 40 seconds. She was followed by the *Northern Light*, second, and *Bessie*, third. The newspaper reported that the *Scud* was fourth but, a few days later, Archibald Rogers and other members of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club protested that the *Great Scott* and the *St. Nicholas* had been fourth and fifth and the *Scud* had really come in sixth. A passenger on the *Jack Frost* had had his foot frosted and the boat had stopped and had withdrawn from the race. The *Haze* had carried away a bob-stay and had withdrawn.

This was the first race for the *Reindeer* and was sailed by Jacob Buckhout. The pennant which she won was never won away from the Hudson River Yacht Club. This was the first ice yacht race which I had ever witnessed. I was twelve years old and was much impressed and well remember it to this day.

On February 14 there was great excitement on the river. The yachtsmen were preparing their boats for the contest for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America, held by the local club. The newspaper reported that it was a cold day and a strong wind blowing. There were about a thousand persons and about thirty handsome ice yachts. The regatta committee had selected a 16-mile course from a stake off the Main Street pier to, and around, a stake off Milton, four miles south and return, to be sailed over twice. There were entered three local yachts: *Haze*, owned by Aaron Innis and sailed by Richard Knight; *Scud*, owned and sailed by J. B. Weaver; and the *Jessie B.*, owned and sailed by Charles Lumb.

The Hudson River Ice Yacht Club had entered nine yachts: *Jack Frost*, Archibald Rogers; *Northern Light*, Dr. J. C. Barron; *Great Scott*, E. H. Sanford; *St. Nicholas*, E. P. Rogers; *Reindeer*, George Bech; *Icicle*, John A. Roosevelt; *Bessie*, N. P. Rogers; *Avalanche*, Edward Sanford; and *Eskimo* by Phillips Phoenix. These yachts were all sailed by their owners.

The *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle* of February 15, 1887, reported that it was a great race. The *Jack Frost* led on the first leg, followed by *Northern Light*, *Haze*, *Great Scott*, *Eskimo* and *St. Nicholas*, with the others following closely behind. "As each boat rounded the stake and turned south again, several of them lifted and the spray from their groaning and shrieking runners flew to the rear in clouds and sparkled and shone like particles of diamond dust." It was a beautiful and exciting race as the great white wings tacked and sped up and down the river after one another and it had the assembled spectators spell-bound. When the *Jack Frost* shot across the line, the winner, there was tremendous cheering, especially by the friends of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club. Soon after, the famous yacht had the Challenge Pennant at her peak and there was more cheering.

The boats made the sixteen miles in the following time:

	minutes	seconds
<i>Jack Frost</i>	43	40
<i>Northern Light</i>	44	20
<i>Haze</i>	44	30
<i>Great Scott</i>	45	50
<i>Reindeer</i>	46	45
<i>Icicle</i>	47	35
<i>Eskimo</i>	47	35
<i>St. Nicholas</i>	48	5
<i>Scud</i>	50	29
<i>Avalanche</i>	50	30
<i>Bessie</i>	50	32
<i>Jessie B.</i>	56	

This was a very satisfactory race, with no protests or complaints. The Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America was presented to Commodore Roosevelt of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club and it was never won away from this club.

The next season it was reported that the first month of the year, 1888, had been one of the coldest Januarys, with continuous cold and snow, in forty years. The ice boats had little opportunity to get on the river until the end of February. There had been some trotting on the ice during that month. Early in March there was some racing at Low Point and at Hyde Park. Some of the local boats were participating in those races. Then came the great blizzard and there was no ice yachting for the rest of the season.

The *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle* of March 1, 1888, lamented that neither the New Hamburg Ice Yacht Club nor the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association had held an annual meeting or arranged for any racing and that both groups seemed to be practically disorganized. It commented on the fact that the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club had "come to the front with a rush that is something wonderful, considering the fact that it has been organized not quite three years, and now has a membership of sixty-five and a fleet of thirty-two handsome and improved yachts." All of the enthusiasm that had marked the Poughkeepsie club when it was "the greatest ice boat club in the world," seemed to have evaporated. Even the proddings of the newspaper did not rouse any great response and there was no racing under the auspices of this association after it lost the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America on February 14, 1887. Many of the members joined the

Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, some sold their yachts and others continued to enjoy the sport for its own sake. By 1892 the disintegration of the local organization seemed to be complete. No trace of the record books has been found. The dissolution of the club has been considered the result of the unfortunate accident involving the skipper of the *Haze* on February 14, 1885. Another reason for the discontinuance of racing at Poughkeepsie, in addition to the location of the headquarters of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club at Hyde Park, was the continued effort to keep open the ferry track.

The *Icicle*, together with the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America and one of the other pennants, has been preserved in the museum of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. For more than a quarter of a century Poughkeepsie had been the center of ice yacht racing. When the pioneer of this sport, the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association, dissolved the Hudson River Ice Boat Club was flourishing and it carried on the sport for some years.

HARRY T. BRIGGS

NOTE. The *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle*, of January 11, 1886, published the conditions under which the races, for the pennants, were held by the local clubs:

The Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America, the championship flag of the world. Regattas open to all organized yacht clubs. The races for it are to be sailed in the order in which the challenges are received, over the annual regatta course of the club challenged, but if the ice on such course be in no proper condition, the race shall be sailed over the nearest mutual course to be selected by the committee appointed for this particular race. By precedent the course has been ten miles to windward and return, to be made in one hour, fifteen minutes. (Under very favorable circumstances the race was sailed over in 57 minutes and the flag won by the *Avalanche* in 1883).

The Poughkeepsie Challenge Pennant is the championship flag of the Hudson River and the regattas are open only to organized yacht clubs on the Hudson River.

The Ladies' Pennant and the Winslow Pennant were both referred to as "club pennants" and were sailed for only by the members of the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association.

ELIZABETH CRANNELL,
WIFE OF DR. PETER TAPPEN

In the early 1740's, as a young man, Bartholomew Crannell, the son of a former sheriff of New York, came to Poughkeepsie to make his home. His education had been much above the average of that of the settlers in this community and he was the only resident lawyer for many years. On June 25, 1744, he married Catharine, or Tryntje, Van Kleeck, the oldest daughter of Peter Baltus Van Kleeck and Catharine Lewis.

Peter Baltus Van Kleeck died in 1733 and shortly thereafter his widow sold to Francis Filkin the farm called "de vlackte" for ninety pounds. And, on September 21, of that same year, Francis Filkin married the widow. (She already had six children and they acquired seven more in the course of the next thirteen years.) Francis Filkin was a man of means, a farmer, and he kept a general store. In connection with his store he kept an account book and entered therein, in a mixture of English and Dutch and in addition to his store accounts, many miscellaneous items which help to build a picture of life in the community at that time.

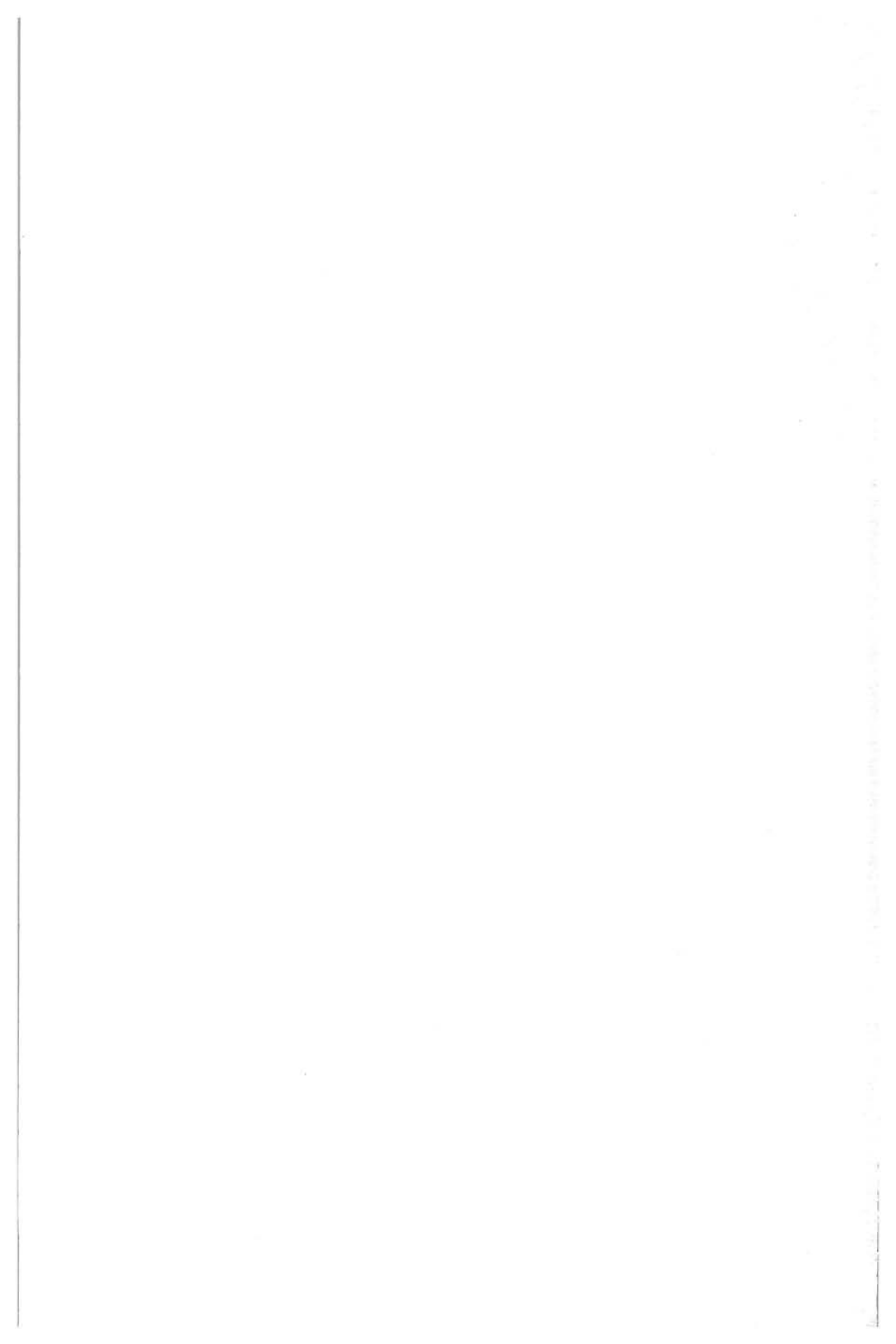
He recorded that "Bortho Crennel," in the winter of 1743, "werat one deed or Leas for me for thirty shils . . ." In the following summer he noted, "June 25, 1744, don is trintie van kleeck Getrout met Bortholomewis Crennel by domini wise." His record book is a fair example of the manner in which the residents of the community combined the two languages.

After Tryntje married Bartholomew Crannell she and her husband remained some five months in the household of her mother and stepfather while a suitable dwelling for their own use was being constructed. The new home was built on the lane which led eastward from the court house and was located on the site of the present building at 448 Main street. Francis Filkin was helpful in the construction of the house. He loaned Crannell money, supplied building materials and labor as well as other commodities: wheat, corn, buckwheat, beef, mutton, lamb, bran for his cow, wood, hay, etc., etc., and made careful note of every item.

Filkin entered in his accounts, under date of November 25, 1744,



Elizabeth Crannell
daughter of Bartholomew Crannell and wife of Doctor Peter Tappen
born 1748, died 1829



"I carted all what Belangs to his bulding of his house and vidling he and his wife 5 monts and vidling al his workman of his house and my people workt several wecks at said house which came to thirty pounds which I never had one farding for; it and he had a Grad deel whoed and pasteran besids . . ." About a year later Filkin noted, "we paid one another in full."

Another item from Filkin's book: "April 20, day anno 1745 doen is Bortho: Crennels Eerste dochter Geboren tin uren in de avont har nam is Cathrina," recorded that Catharine, the first daughter of Bartholomew Crannell, was born at ten o'clock in the evening of April 20, 1745.

Francis Filkin and his family removed to New York in November of 1746 and for that reason there is little further record of the family life of the Crannells in Poughkeepsie. Filkin did not immediately dispose of his holdings here and his wife, as the widow of Peter Baltus Van Kleeck, still had an interest in the Van Kleeck property. Filkin had been a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a judge of the Court of General Sessions and for two years clerk of the Board of Supervisors. After he removed to New York he served as alderman, representing the South Ward of that city, from 1752 until 1774. As an alderman and a merchant in New York he and his family enjoyed some prominence in the community. The family kept in close touch with the Crannells and other relatives in Poughkeepsie and, undoubtedly, there was much visiting back and forth. The names of Bartholomew Crannell and his wife occur at intervals as sponsors of children baptized at Trinity Church, New York. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in New York and was baptized there. The sponsors at her baptism were Gertrude Crannell and Elizabeth Van Kleeck (they were probably sisters to her father and mother, respectively) and Goldsbrow Banyar, Deputy Secretary of the Province and a well-to-do resident of New York. (Banyar was a member of Trinity Church, later was one of the contributors to the building fund of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, when the Reverend Mr. Beardsley solicited funds from his friends in New York, and in New York was listed as a "disaffected person" at the time of the Revolution.)

While the Crannell girls were growing up Poughkeepsie was a small place. The county court house was located on its present site and the Reformed Dutch Church was across the lane which led east-

ward. Scattered about on both sides of the King's Road (the present Market street) and East Lane (the present Main street) were a few houses, not more than thirty-five or forty in number. Each dwelling was on its own house-lot which usually contained a garden, orchard, barns and outbuildings and, perhaps, a well. The community was located in a wooded area and the homesites had to be cleared of trees. From the court house westward the long hill which slopes to the river was covered with trees and the lane to the landing led over the present Washington street and down the hill, past the Van Kleeck house which stood on the south side of the present Mill street. The house which Bartholomew Crannell had erected was a bit further from the court house than most of the other houses, on the lane which led eastward. The lane had developed from a footpath along the boundary line between the properties owned by Jacobus Van den Bogaardt and Baltus Van Kleeck and was narrow and at seasons very muddy. Sidewalks and pavements, even the brick and cobblestones, were not yet used in the village. The little girls probably traveled the half-mile between their home and that of their cousins in the Van Kleeck house, past the court house and the church, many, many times.

There was considerable traveling up and down the river between New York and Albany. During the French and Indian war the Earl of Loudon, in 1756, marched an army from New York to Albany by the Post Road, or King's Road, opened by him through the highlands, where it had formerly been merely a trail. And the Dutchess County Militia was sent to reinforce his army at Lake George. With this King's Highway the up-the-river settlements were accessible from New York during the periods when the river was closed to navigation.

Every year saw more settlers moving into the community. In his *History of New-York*, published in 1757, William Smith said there were only two villages in the county, Poughkeepsie and Fish Kill, "though they scarce deserve the name." The members of the Dutch church had erected a building and a group of Presbyterians had gathered together and strove to maintain an organization. There were occasional services of the Church of England, although there was no formal organization of a Church until 1766.

Bartholomew Crannell was an important person in the community. He was the outstanding lawyer in Dutchess County from 1741 until the war of the Revolution and acted as surrogate of the

county during most of that period. He was a member of the Church of England and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the mission in Poughkeepsie and in the organization of Christ Church. He contributed generously, advanced money for the purchase of the glebe and for the construction of the glebe house, or rectory. And he signed the call to the first rector, the Reverend John Beardsley.

Simultaneously with the purchase of the glebe a movement was begun to build a schoolhouse and "to appoint a Master to teach the English language," and a subscription paper was opened on July 28, 1767. A plot of ground on the present Market street was purchased from Lewis DuBois, who later contributed an adjoining parcel, "the Land to Sett the Church on," when the English church was erected. Daniel Roberts, according to the assessment lists, was a schoolmaster in Poughkeepsie as early as 1754 and was one of the leaders in the English church in the first few years of its existence. It is possible that he was brought here to instruct the young folks in the Crannell family and became master of the school when it was established. It is significant that the school was organized to teach the English language. And it might be noted that the names of many of the members of the Dutch Church were included on the list of contributors to the building fund of the English Church. Members of the important families, both English and Dutch, had intermarried and most families had connections with both Churches. A cordial relationship always existed between the two organizations and, whenever by misfortune one or the other did not have a building, services were held in the other church.

The Glebe House was erected in 1767 and it was to this house that the Reverend Mr. Beardsley moved his family as soon as it was ready for occupancy. It was located about a half-mile from the Crannell home and the Crannell family were undoubtedly frequent visitors. There seems to be no record of the death of Sylvia, the first wife of the Reverend Mr. Beardsley, nor is there record of the date of his marriage to Gertrude, the daughter of Bartholomew Crannell, at some date prior to February 12, 1775.

Bartholomew Crannell had purchased a large tract of land, most of it east of the present Catharine street, a considerable part of it north of the present Main street. The home which he built was located on the south side of the street and he owned the mills on the Fallkill at the present Clinton Square.

Elizabeth Crannell was married to Dr. Peter Tappen, son of Petrus Tappen and Tjaatjen Wynkoop of Kingston, New York, where Peter Tappen was born June 22, 1748, and baptized June 24, by the Reverend Petrus Vas, his great-grandfather. According to the family Bible, Elizabeth and Peter were married December 12, 1771. In a collection of Livingston papers on file at the Public Library of the City of New York are many items of interest to Dutchess County. Some years ago photostat copies of a half dozen letters written by Dr. and Mrs. Tappen and by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Livingston were obtained by the Dutchess County Historical Society. In one of these letters Dr. Tappen advised Elizabeth that he had already obtained the license and urged her to set the date for their marriage:

Poughkeepsie November 3d 1771

My Dear

I Come here last night and to my Surprise I found you was gone to New York and your father tells me that you will be out some time yet. I intended to have fixt a time for marriage at this time. My Dear I hope will Consider the Season It is a time that I ought to make provision for winter I have made some already but Should be more free in it if we had fixt a time, I had formed a plan within myself which was this to git married next week and in this manner, to go to the Fishkills to Mr. Rysdicks and then Cross over to Mr. Clinton's and Stay there a Day or two and then you might Stay home as long as the Weather would Permit. I had Sot so much Store by this Sheme that I have Sent for our Licence in order to accomplish it. My Dear I hope you will Consider of this matter and Lett me have a line or two by the first Post after you Receive this, You Cannot Conceive the Discontentment of mind I Suffer on this occasion, and likewise my Business Suffers greatly from my being abroad, I hope will Consider Both these Circumstances in a Proper Light and then I Cannot Doubt but what you will be glad to Settle matters as Soon as you Can as well as I, if I had Known of your Going to New York I Believe we might have Contrived so that I had gone down two and got married there But Shall now Expect a Letter from you by the Post and a time Sot when it will Suit you.

I Remain your Affect

Love for Ever

Peter Tappen

Catharine Crannell had married Gilbert Livingston, February 27, 1763. To his daughters Catharine and Elizabeth, Bartholomew Crannell gave adjoining pieces of property located on the north side of "the road or East Lane leading from the Court House to the Nine Partners." He may have built a comfortable home for each of them. The deed given to Peter Tappen and Elizabeth specifically mentions "with the house thereon" and later advertisements in the newspapers show this to have been a brick house. It is known that Gilbert Livings-

ton and his wife "lived in a pleasant house which stood for many years where the First National Bank is now located." Immediately east of his home stood the building in which Livingston maintained his office and where, in later years, James D. Kent was his partner, as was Smith Thompson, son-in-law to Gilbert Livingston.

In the years just preceding the Revolutionary War life in the small village was exciting and interesting. There were many young people in the community and more were continually arriving. The location of the court house brought to the county seat visitors from all parts of the county and farmers from the interior brought their produce to ship by sloop. William Smith had described New York as "one of the most social places on the continent," and Poughkeepsie was, perhaps, not too far away to share in that gaiety or to try to imitate it. The local merchants could bring from New York the best that the new world had to offer in the way of luxuries for those who could afford them. And the Crannell family was well-to-do. The Reverend Samuel Provoost, the preacher at the consecration service of Christ Church on Christmas Day, 1774, mentioned that the members of the congregation were "supplied with all the Comforts and conveniences of Life." Catharine's husband formed a law partnership with his father-in-law; Elizabeth's husband was a physician and Gertrude's husband was the rector of the Church. They were thus the leaders in the Church, the law and medicine in the community.

At the time of the Revolution the Association Pledge was circulated throughout the county, binding all who signed to "adopt and carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention." The names of those who refused to sign, as well as those who signed, were placed on record and very soon the non-associators were known and were regarded with suspicion. Among the latter were Bartholomew Crannell and the Reverend John Beardsley. After their refusal to sign the pledge, living in Poughkeepsie became very uncomfortable for the families of these men. Crannell had opposed the establishment of a Committee of Correspondence in Dutchess County, to report the names and activities of Tories and he had done what he could to prevent rebellion and to foster loyalty to the existing government and to the mother country. In May of 1775 he received an anonymous letter calling him a traitor and threatening his life.

Much has been written of the trying times during the war of the Revolution and they were particularly trying to the members of the Crannell family. Of the five Crannell daughters, two, Catharine and Elizabeth, had married staunch patriots, Gertrude had married the Reverend Mr. Beardsley, rector of the Church of England and a Tory and the two younger children, Frances and Mary, were unmarried. A story is told that Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Tappen, both of whom shared the patriotic feelings of their husbands, were said to have offended their father very early in the dispute by wearing in his presence aprons embroidered "Liberty" and "No Tea." But, when the differences of opinion became more serious and sides must be taken there seemed to be feelings only of mutual understanding and affection between those members of the family who supported the new republic and those who remained loyal to the Crown.

When the Committee of Correspondence, in spite of the opposition of Bartholomew Crannell and other conservatives, was formed in 1775, Dr. Tappen was appointed a member. In September of that year he served as a first lieutenant in the Minute Company of Colonel Swartwout's regiment in Dutchess County. He was appointed, in August 1776, a surgeon in the Second New York Regiment "raised in the Collony of New York for the defence thereof in the Continental Service," and was rated "good."

The husbands of both Catharine and Elizabeth took an active part in the Revolution and were absent from home for long periods. The hamlet was filled with people, soldiers coming and going, and the selection of Poughkeepsie as the site for the building of ships to be used in the war brought to the community a number of artisans from New York. (In addition to the *Congress* and the *Montgomery*, fourteen fire rafts were constructed in the village.) These shipbuilders were a different element from the former residents and the strike which they staged, with reason, was probably the first in the history of the community. The unrest of the times had developed in the state a great crowd of persons who were willing to use the war as an excuse for annoying and stealing from the known Tories as well as from other citizens. Both Gilbert Livingston and Peter Tappen served at times as members of the Commission for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies and on one occasion even Peter Tappen had reason to protest to the Council of Safety:

. . . We have acquainted you of the dangerous seeds of faction springing up in this place; we are sorry farther to acquaint you that it increases to an amazing and dangerous degree. Last night about nine o'clock they assaulted and stopped in the public highway with presented muskets a young man that lives with Mr. Crab; about half an hour after they did the same to Doctor Tappen, who had with him in the wagon his wife and sister, searched the wagon, &c. What they want is not in our power to say, unless to destroy all government and authority, which we fear is their view . . . The whole clan, consisting of about ten persons, mostly the carpenters from New-York, we think not above two or three inhabitants . . . This moment the two assaulters, viz. Alexander L. Miller and Jno. McDaniel, came and surrendered themselves, pleading that they only suspected wagons carrying away Tory effects, though we doubt it; yet we have consented to take bail . . .

There was always the threat that the British fleet would come up the Hudson. While Mrs. Livingston was staying with her husband at Fort Montgomery, in April 1776, they felt relatively safe and Catharine wrote to her sister Elizabeth, ". . . now let the tories come if they dare, we'll shew 'em what we can do, we have thirty two pounders within twenty yards of this door."

In July of 1776 both Catharine and Elizabeth were in Poughkeepsie. Dr. Tappen was at Fort Constitution and Elizabeth wrote him that in Poughkeepsie everything was in great confusion, that almost every Tory in the county had been brought before the Committee of Safety, troops were flocking in like swarms of bees and that people who were living at the river were moving their belongings away because of reports that the British ships were approaching.

In October Dr. Tappen wrote his wife that the ships had been within a few miles of Fort Constitution but had gone down again to Tarrytown, that he thought she might with safety come down to live with him and that he proposed to come up the following week and would take her down if she cared to go.

At a vestry meeting, held July 13, 1776, it was decided to stop divine service at the English Church. Shortly after this Mr. Crannell, because of violent speeches against him, went to Orange County where he expected to remain about three weeks. He was returned to his home and, finding it most uncomfortable and possibly dangerous to remain in Poughkeepsie, he went to Long Island in December and from there within the British lines in New York.

In the summer of 1777 Mrs. Crannell, with her two unmarried daughters, Frances (baptized in Poughkeepsie, March 16, 1759, by

the Reverend Samuel Seabury, rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead) and Mary (baptized in the Poughkeepsie Dutch Church, December 1, 1765), was permitted to join her husband. She was allowed to take with her only their clothing and necessary bedding and provisions for the journey. Shortly thereafter the Commissioners of Sequestration sold such of Crannell's personal estate as they could find.

During the summer the known Tories were brought before the commission for detecting conspiracies and the Reverend Mr. Beardsley, on June 7, again refused to take the oath of allegiance to this state. He was ordered to return and remain on his farm (the Glebe House) "until the further order of this board, with permission to go and Visit the sick and Baptize Infants where requested." He admitted that he had been to New York and the assistant commissioners, Peter Tappen and Andrew Billings, wrote to the Council of Safety requesting an order for the removal of Mr. Beardsley and family to New York. They stated that

. . . the spirits of the people are up so that I fear they may injure him in his person. His conduct since he has been on parol, has been unexceptionable; but it is not in our power to ease the minds of a set of men who are exceeding troublesome in this place, and therefore think it advisable to send him to New-York. Beardsley himself thinks he is in danger here; desires that if he is to be sent to New-York, that it may be soon, and that he may be permitted to carry with him his household furniture . . . We hope the Council may direct something concerning them immediately . . .

When the order did not arrive, Tappen and Billings again wrote:

. . . advise whether Mr. Berdsley and Van Den Burgh are at liberty to sell effects to pay just debts due to the inhabitants where the bargains were made previous to the order for their departure, as application has been made to us, and what are we to do with such goods as can be made appear were the property, or given to the children of Mr. Berdsley some years past. We expect they will depart in two or three days.

It was not until December that Governor Clinton granted permission for the "Reverend John Beardsley, his Wife and five Children, His Negro Wench and three Negro Female Children with the Wearing Apparel, Necessary Bedding for the Family & Provision for their Passage" to go into the City of New York. They were to go on board Captain Robert North's sloop, with a flag, and the sloop with the captain and the hands on board to return to Poughkeepsie unmolested.

Within the British lines in New York Bartholomew Crannell was a public notary and had "an appointment of a Dollar per day and five Rations from Sir Henry Clinton. On an application to Sir Guy

Carleton he allowed him £50 per quarter York currency." The Reverend Mr. Beardsley was appointed chaplain to Beverly Robinson's Loyal American Regiment.

In the meantime, during the summer of 1777, George Clinton had been elected the first governor of the state of New York. His wife was Cornelia, the sister of Dr. Tappen, and she had been staying in Poughkeepsie with the Tappens at the time the British fleet actually came up the Hudson. As appears from his letter, Dr. Tappen hurriedly took his wife and Mrs. Clinton to the home of Mrs. Barnes at Pleasant Valley, where they remained until the British had gone back down the river. Governor Clinton was on the west side of the river, marching his troops from New Windsor to Kingston, and had requested Colonel Hugh Hughes, who was stationed at Fishkill, to send a messenger to Dr. Tappen asking news of Mrs. Clinton. Dr. Tappen replied to Colonel Hughes:

Plisent Valey, about 8 miles
Back of Poughkeepsie Oct'r 10th, 1777

Sir,

I just now Received you' letter. I have got Mrs. Clinton as far as Mrs. Barnes Eight miles from the River where I hope we may be Safe; However if you Should think the Enemy would penetrate Farther into the County we should be glad of a Couple of Covered weagons. I Suppose the Intention of the Enemy is to go up to Albany and if they can do that will not penetrate into the Country as far as this, I sent the sloop with the Governors affects to Eusopus Excepting a little Close and Some of her Bedding. I have given Directions they might be Caried into the Country there as it was Impossible for me thro the Hurry to git them up from Poughkeepsie. I will leave the sending of the Weagons holely to you; if you think it necessary you will Send them to this Place. If you see the Governor be kind Enough to let him know Mrs. Clinton is as well as Common.

I Remain you humble Ser't

Peter Tappen

P.S. we Will not be Desirous to go farther than this if you think we may be safe here.
Coll. Hughes Fish Kills.

Governor Clinton's belongings had been sent by sloop to Peter Tappen at Poughkeepsie. On the following day, although the British ships had reached there, garbled reports spread about the town and there was undoubtedly great excitement. The Tories may have been secretly making plans to welcome the British. Probably the only serene person in the neighborhood was the Reverend Mr. Beardsley. He and Gertrude were still waiting at the Glebe House for their pass to go to New York. Her sisters had fled to Pleasant Valley. There

must have been panic on the part of some who had no means of fleeing or, if they had, would have no destination. Small boys would be hard to repress and small girls were undoubtedly kept with the women in close seclusion. Business would be at a stand-still. Peter Tappen, with the women at Pleasant Valley, probably wrote truly when he said he was very unhappy that he could not be with Governor Clinton and his army:

Plisent Valy Oct'r 11th, 1777

Dear Brother,

Yesterday morning We Received Intaligence that the Enemy had landed on both sides of the River and where marching up; all the town was in Confusion Immediately; we had got a Couple loads of your goods up to my house and in the hurry we got one load more out; I ordered the Sloop up to Eusopus Kreek; I thout it Safer there then if she had gone to Albany. This morning I Sent Polly McKesson and Polly Tappen to Eusopus, Requested them to acquaint Mr. Wynkoop and Dumond and let them do with you[r] good[s] as they thought best. We have got into a good place at Mrs. Barns About Eight miles from Poughkeepsie. Caty is as well as common; she is well Satisfied with her Situation. I hope from what we hear we Shall in a few Days go back to Poughkeepsie. I just Received a line from Gilbert Informing that His Father was Robed of the Reacords of this County; I Fear more from the Tories here than from the Rigulars; however I mean to Defend the women here; Mr. Machien is with us he is Bravaly; Betsy I Expect every minute will be taken in labour. It makes me very unhappy that I cannot be with you at this time but I Cannot leave my wife. I Congratulate you on the good News from the Suthard; all the women join in love

from your Loving Brother
Peter Tappen

P.S. Caty Rec'd your letter of the Ninth Instent
To his Excellency George Clinton Esqr
Governor & Commander in Chief of the
State of New York

After the fall of the forts in the Highlands, Montgomery, Constitution and Clinton, the British fleet proceeded, with little opposition, up the Hudson River. Just below Poughkeepsie the mill and forge near the mouth of the Spackenkill were burned and it was likely on the trip up the river that the ball which struck the Henry Livingston house was fired. The fleet passed Poughkeepsie on October 15. It was composed of thirty or forty vessels, possibly the largest number of boats that had been in this part of the river at any one time, and anchored for the night above Hyde Park. Kingston was burned the next day and the fleet continued up the river to Red Hook, where Livingston's mills and every house of consequence were burned. General Putnam was at Red Hook with his army and the British, having heard

of the surrender of General Burgoyne, withdrew after a few days and started back to New York. According to the log of the British galley *Dependence*, the principal object of the move up the river had been to "facilitate the motions of the Northern Army, and by the alarm which it will occasion to cause a diversion in their favour." It was too late for this.

There is no local record that the fleet was fired on as it passed or that it fired on any of the landings at Poughkeepsie. However, the log of the *Dependence* stated that on the return trip on Thursday, October 23, they "saw the Rebel Army posting themselves Advantageously behind the Heights of Pokeepsy . . . brought too to scour the Narrow Pass between Esopus Meadow and the heights that the enemy were posted upon, . . . fired 14 four lbs. with round and Grape at them whilst the Transports were passg."

After the British fleet had gone down the river and the alarm caused by its proximity had subsided, the Tappens with Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Livingston returned to Poughkeepsie. Governor Clinton took up his residence in the town in December and continued to make his home here for six or seven years. The Crannell house had not been occupied since Mrs. Crannell had removed to New York. She had not been permitted to take any furniture with her and, as it was one of the largest and best in the village, her home had been well furnished. Its particular parcel of land comprised four acres and contained, in addition to the dwelling, a barn and other improvements and an excellent garden. To protect the property of their father-in-law, Dr. Tappen and Gilbert Livingston were, quite understandably, happy to place the house at the disposal of the governor. During his occupancy, in 1780, Governor Clinton had repairs made to the house "formerly belonging to Crannell," at the expense of the state. (This house was demolished in the middle of the last century.)

During the war sloops passed up and down the river under a flag of truce and the governor granted passes to visit New York. There is no record in the *Public Papers of George Clinton* that such passes were given to the families of Peter Tappen and Gilbert Livingston, but it would seem probable that Elizabeth Tappen and Catharine Livingston had been enabled frequently to visit their parents and their sisters.

In the early fall of 1783, Elizabeth Tappen was in New York

and wrote to her husband:

New York ye 15th 1783

My Dear

I Recd yours of ye 2d also one by [Captain] Davis and 1 by [Captain] North—and am happy to find that you are all well I long to see you all very much & had concluded to go up with Davis today but as my Father & family are going to Noviscotia & Probably I will never see them again they are desirous that I should stay till North goes up . . . tuesday or wednesday at farthest aunt Jones and aunt Crannell Came in yesterday uncle Barent will go to Parson Schonemakers tuesday to stay a fortnite uncle Stuart came here last night he has been unlucky he did not intend going home but writing but hearing how Betsy is has concluded to come up with me his business prevents his going today our Friends are desiros to see you Gilbert, Caty they expect to go by the first of Next month I shall without doubt be up so that you may Come down with Davis Next saturday but if I shoud be so unfortnate as to not be there then you may (venter ?) to come leave your keys at Mrs. Clintons sunday is no day of business I must have a very long Passage if I am not home on monday Daddy wishes to have all the money due to him from you for Bill as well as this wench I shall be able to pay him about £35 daddy wants one Barrell of Vinnager & some Fowels Sam is unwilling to go with daddy except he takes that Child with him that is at uncle Baltuses daddy begs you woud go to him & ask him to let him have her on an account that is between them they would be glad if he woud come down & bring her with him send the side saddle down & warming pan from sister I have sent a Chest with goods & some smoothing Irons 2 pots & a Brass Kettle for sister the (?) & some sugar plumbs and oranges you will find in the private till let the Children eat the oranges soon I have given the key to davis send the Chest down again it is mammys I have Recd the money from Lefferts wheat is low North is offered 7/ Give my love to all Friends

Elizabeth Tappen
From yr affectinate wife

(?) is desirous to see her Mother begs you would let her know that she is going away in a fortnite & wishes she woud come down

This, undoubtedly, was the last time Elizabeth saw her parents. The refugees arrived at Saint John (at that time it was called Parr Town) in October of 1783. As Loyalists, Bartholomew and his two daughters were granted lots in the settlement, as was the Reverend Mr. Beardsley. Bartholomew commenced business as a merchant; he was appointed the first Common Clerk of Saint John and was the first man to be admitted to the bar of New Brunswick. He was generally known in the profession as "Father Crannell." His daughter, Mary, married Captain Richard Longmuir and Frances married Thomas Lawton. In the family Bible record and in the register of the Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie, Thomas Lawton and Frances, his wife, were

listed as sponsors at the baptism of Geertruid, daughter of Peter Tappen and Elizabeth, born January 19, 1786 and baptized shortly thereafter. There is nothing in the records to indicate that there were proxies, so it may be assumed that Frances and her husband had come down to Poughkeepsie from New Brunswick to visit her sisters.

After the war was over Dr. Tappen formed a business partnership with Captain Israel Smith. He may have given up entirely the practice of medicine for, in a letter written to him by his wife when he was at Fort Montgomery, she had said: ". . . Please to let me know whether you meant that I should sell the whole of the medicine in the chests or sel them singly. When I heard the ships were Coming up I thought best not to unpack that they might be ready for moving let me know how to sell [illegible] pr oz & . . ." In the business connection with Israel Smith they were engaged in a general mercantile and shipping business, with stores at the riverfront known as the Middle, or Union Landing. The storehouse was long known as the Union Store and the road leading to it from Market street was called the Union Store Road, (the present Union street). In 1786 Gilbert Livingston was added to the partnership and later Israel Smith withdrew.

The court house, erected in 1745, had burned and the state legislature, April 11, 1785, authorized taxation to raise £1,500, before November 1, in order to build a new court house. Peter Tappen and Gilbert Livingston, with Cornelius Humphrey, were appointed to take charge of the work. Some months later it was ordered that £2,000 be raised "for compleating the Court House and Gaol." Peter Tappen, Esq. was appointed "Superintendent to finish the same with all imaginable dispatch," so as to have the building completed by the first of the year. Peter Tappen submitted an account for £2984/16/10. The next year the supervisors requested the legislature to enable them to raise a further sum of £1300 to complete the building. In March of 1788, it was noted that "there are arrears in taxes as levied for building and compleating court house and gaol in the County of Dutchess and so a sum is still owing Peter Tappen, one of the Superintendents of the work of building . . . therefore the Supervisors are required to audit the accounts of Peter Tappen & ascertain the amount due him January 1, 1787, said sum to bear interest at 7% from January 1, 1787, until paid."

It was during the summer of 1788 that the legislature met at the local court house and the debates were held which preceded the ratification of the constitution by the State of New York. Gilbert Livingston was one of the delegates to the convention.

There is no record of an occupant of the Crannell house between the time that Governor Clinton removed to New York and May 30, 1788, when the Commissioner of Forfeiture conveyed to Gilbert Livingston and Peter Tappen, five parcels, "all of the real estate in the town of Poughkeepsie deemed forfeited by the attainder of Bartholomew Crannell." (The Reverend Mr. Beardsley, whose conduct had been "unexceptionable," had been permitted to take with him his furniture and personal belongings. In 1797 his son, Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, came to Poughkeepsie to sell the real estate owned by the clergyman and, in 1805, both the Reverend Mr. Beardsley and his son came and settled his local affairs.)

Crannell might have fared worse were it not for the close relationship to Peter Tappen and Gilbert Livingston and it was undoubtedly through their influence that the sale of his real estate was postponed until 1788 and they were allowed to purchase it. The following year the home and house-lot were sold to Myndert Van Kleeck and his wife, Cornelia. (Cornelia was a sister to Gilbert Livingston). The property included land on both sides of Main street, "houses, out houses, mills, mill houses, dam, water rights, etc." (That portion of the Crannell property south of Main street and east of South Hamilton street remained in the possession of Mrs. Tappen until her death. It extended at least as far south as Church street. After 1824, Cannon street was extended east through the property and the land was laid out in building lots and offered for sale. The descendants of Mrs. Tappen lived on the South Hamilton street property for years. When Josh Billings was living in Poughkeepsie, in 1857, he purchased a 50-foot lot on that street from Sarah, widow and executrix of the estate of Peter C. Tappen, for which he paid \$1,000.)

After the war of the Revolution the population of the community increased rapidly. Poughkeepsie was the temporary capital of the state from 1778 until 1783 and the sessions of the legislature brought to the village the law-makers and the prominent lawyers of the state. And some remained and made their homes here for years. A local newspaper was established in 1785. The English Church had been

dormant for some time, although regular elections of the vestry had been held on Easter Tuesday throughout the war period. In 1787 the Reverend Henry Van Dyke came as rector and moved into the Glebe House. Since the departure of the Beardsley family the house had been rented to a succession of tenants and Mr. Van Dyke earnestly requested that some repairs be made before his arrival. About this time the English Church reported that there were forty Episcopal families and twenty Episcopalians, not included in the above families, in the town.

In 1789, the Reformed Dutch Church was reorganized and Peter Tappen was elected one of its elders. It had been without a pastor for seven years and at the time of its reorganization the use of the Dutch language was given up.

The families of Peter Tappen and Gilbert Livingston were connected with both churches. Over a period of years both families held pews in the English church as well as the Dutch and Tappen children had been baptized in both.

According to the map of 1790 of Poughkeepsie, the Tappens were living in the homestead on the north side of Main street. Peter had been engaged for some years in the mercantile business at the Union Landing and had acquired the house on Water street, at the corner of Union, long known as "the white house near the river." In February of 1792, Tappen advertised:

TO BE LET, from the first of May.

The house wherein the subscriber now lives, in Poughkeepsie. The house is in complete order, with a barn, stable, outhouses, &c., and fit for the reception of the most respectable family.

PETER TAPPEN

February 17th, 1792

Such advertisements usually ran for months but this one was discontinued in March and it may be assumed that the Main street house was rented and the Tappen family moved into the house by the river.

Peter Tappen died September 3, 1792, and his widow carried on the business at the Union Store with the assistance, as long as he lived, of Gilbert Livingston. Gilbert, long and closely associated with his brother-in-law, died September 14, 1806, and after that the two widowed sisters lived for years in the village. The families of Elizabeth and Catharine had been particularly congenial. Their husbands had been interested in serving their country and community in every possible way. Their business ventures had been undertaken together, their

last joint enterprise was in 1791 when they petitioned for lands under the water at the Union Landing and they applied, with others, for grants of water lots "opposite Poughkeepsie and New Paltz," with the probable intention of starting a ferry.

During the last year of his life Dr. Tappen was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, the senior trustee of the Dutchess County Academy (opened in 1792), and was associated with Richard DeCantillon as one of the proprietors of "the Stocking Manufactory" in the town of Clinton. In a short obituary, in the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, September 5, 1792, it was stated:

On Monday night departed this life after a short illness, The HON. PETER TAPPEN, Esq., Surgeon and physician and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Dutchess, in whose death his numerous family will feel the loss of an affectionate husband and father and this little town one of its most valuable members of society, as well as the poor and indigent a friend indeed!

During the next few years the population of the town and its importance grew to the state where there was talk of incorporating the closely settled portion of the township as a village. This was accomplished in 1799. Village trustees and a president of the board were elected. Ordinances were passed for the collection of taxes and "a law to prevent horses running loose in the streets and highways, to prevent racing and violent riding and driving from yards &c, into and upon the streets." Those streets were either very muddy or very dusty, according to the weather. The "bee hive," symbol of industry, was chosen as the device on the corporation seal. James Baker was elected first president of the village board, and Gilbert Livingston was president in 1801.

In 1797, in the *Poughkeepsie Journal* for January 25 and for some weeks following, Elizabeth Tappen advertised:

TO BE LET

And possession given on the 1st of April

THE WHITE HOUSE & LOT

near the Union Store or Middle Landing, half a mile from Poughkeepsie court house, late of Peter Tappen, deceased, the house is two stories, large and commodious, and commands the best view of the Hudson of any on its banks.

Also the House and Lot, (being the homestead of the late Peter Tappen) in the centre of the town, with 4 acres of land in the highest cultivation.

Also about 50 acres of excellent land, to be let on shares or otherwise, in the vicinity of the town, with a large proportion of meadow. The above lands and premises are so well known that a particular description is needless.

ELIZABETH TAPPEN

In an advertisement, dated June 20, 1797, and running in *The Poughkeepsie Journal* for nearly a year, Anthony Ernest of New York, announced that he had "opened a wholesale & retail store of Ironmongery & Hardware, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Tappen." Mrs. Tappen probably moved back and forth, depending upon which house would rent to a desirable tenant. In 1803, the "White House" is described in an advertisement in the *Political Barometer* of February 15:

TO BE LET

For one or two years from the 1st of May next, The White House near the river and Middle Landing, half a mile from Poughkeepsie Court House. It is 52 feet in front, two stories high, has two rooms, a hall, a bedroom and pantry on the lower floor, a large kitchen adjoining back, and a close piazza of 14 by 34; five rooms and a hall on the second floor, a garret over, and cellar under the whole; with between three and four acres of land, on which is a garden, a potatoe yard and young bearing apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit; a barn, a carriage house, a never failing well, &c. This situation is both healthy and pleasant, having in view part of the town, the post road, three stores and their landings, the roads leading to them, and a prospect ten miles down the river.

Also about ten acres of land in the town, next east of Esq. Emott's. For terms apply to

ELIZABETH TAPPEN

February 15

The ten acres east of the land owned by James Emott was the property south of Main street and east of the present South Hamilton street. The brick house on Main street, given to Elizabeth and her husband by Bartholomew Crannell and known as the Tappen "homestead," was described in an advertisement in the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, March 9, 1808:

THREE HOUSES TO LET

A brick house on the upper end of Main street, containing a hall, three rooms and three pantries in the first story, and four rooms and two pantries on the second; a cellar kitchen, bed room, pantry and cellars under, and garret over the whole; with a yard, garden with fruit, a good well of water, a cistern, stable, &c.—Another house, brick front, has a large hall, five rooms, a pantry & kitchen on the first floor, the second story contains 3 rooms, a garret over and cellar under the whole, a large yard & garden with a variety of fruit, two pasture lots, with an apple orchard, a good well of water, a cistern, barn, carriage house, smoke house, &c. Another house in Union street.

Enquire of

ELIZABETH TAPPEN,

in the brick house.

Dr. Tappen made a will, dated February 12, 1776, in which he left to his beloved wife, Elizabeth, as long as she remained his widow, the use and possession of all his estate, real and personal. In case

she remarried, she might have "so much of my estate as she brought to me on marriage," the remainder to be divided among their three children. At the time of Peter's death, in 1792, two of these children were living and he had made no provision for the six children who were born after he had made the will.

Shortly after the death of her husband, Elizabeth made a will, "in order to make equal provision for our younger children who were born after the publishing of their Father's will," in which she bequeathed to the six younger children, to be equally divided among them, the property "which was conveyed to my Husband and me by my Father Bartholomew Crannell and which is now vested in me as Survivor." Her personal property "of whatever kind which may belong to me at the time of my death" was bequeathed to the eight children, share and share alike. This will was never probated.

Elizabeth was a capable business woman and she kept intact for her children the Poughkeepsie real estate which she and her husband had owned at the time of his death and which increased in value as the village grew. As disclosed in her obituary, she was a faithful member and a constant attendant at the services of the Reformed Dutch Church. In addition to looking after her properties and her family, Mrs. Tappen headed a group of women who gave of their time and means to help the less fortunate, at a time when it was not considered necessary to include in the village appropriations a respectable sum for poor relief. The following appeal was published in *The Republican Herald*, February 3, 1813:

COMMUNICATION

A small number of Females of this village, having formed themselves into a society to meet on set days for the purpose of preparing garments, &c. for the relief of poor women and children of the village, and the sick of either sex—after each member throwing in their mite, they resolved to solicit the aid of all humane and well disposed people of the village, to enable them to proceed in their laudable undertaking. Any one who is disposed to throw in their mite at any time, may find a place for it at Mrs. Catharine R. Livingston's, in Market-street. The liberal donations already received from a number of Merchants, encourage us to hope, that our labor will not be lost, or our desire frustrated; but that it meets with divine approbation. And we now take this opportunity publicly, to thank Messrs. Conklin, Carman, Frear & Valentine, Davis, Barker & Doty, Mulford, Arnold, Cunningham, Myers, and Mr. Plummer, trusting we shall be enabled to give a good account of our stewardship.

By consent of the society,

ELIZABETH TAPPEN.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 25th, 1813.

Elizabeth Tappen died May 26, 1829. The death notice and obituary, published in the *Poughkeepsie Journal* of May 27, extolled her Christian virtues and commented upon her business ability:

Yesterday in this village, in the 81st year of her age, after an illness of four months, Mrs. Elizabeth Tappen, . . . widow of the late Dr. Peter Tappen.

Her life has been a protracted one, and distinguished by more activity in business, till within a few months of her death, than ordinarily falls to the lot of woman. She was blest with a strong constitution of body, and a vigorous and well-informed and well disciplined mind; and she needed them, for she was left a widow in the prime of her life, with a large family, and a perplexed estate, needing all her care and protection . . .

At the time of her death Mrs. Tappen was living in the homestead on Main street. At intervals over the years, she had advertised the various properties for rent. The last such advertisement, published in the *Poughkeepsie Journal* and dated May 20, 1829, stated that inquiry could be made "of the subscriber in Main street." In addition to the homestead, she still owned an "old stone house on the lot next east," the "White House by the river" and a house and lot in Union street. In her later will, dated July 13, 1828, she bequeathed the homestead, "the old Mansion house and the lot on which it stands at the west end of my lot on the north side of Main street," to her three unmarried daughters, Anna Maria, Gertrude and Helena, together with her household furniture. She specified that the adjoining plot of land on the east be equally divided into three lots for the other surviving children, Catharine Livingston, Sarah Van Ness and Peter Crannell Tappen, and that the same three share "as tenants in common, the house and lot in Union street which I purchased of Nathan Myers." Other property which she wished to be equally divided between them included "land on both sides of the Fallkill near Mill street;" "all land lying back of the place where the old Dutch Church stood, from Washington street," lands on the north and south sides of Mill street, lands east of South Hamilton street and south of Main street and "all the rest of my real estate to my six children to be divided equally." She mentioned that she had, on August 1, 1823, "purchased all the real estate of my late husband Peter Tappen, deceased, lying in four different counties of New York state, Dutchess, Ulster, Clinton and Montgomery." She left her silver tankard to Peter C. "and such other articles of furniture as he has in his possession," a plain gold ring to Anna Maria and her wearing apparel

to her five daughters. She did not mention her portrait or the family Bible, which she had probably already given to her son, Peter.

Elizabeth Tappen had eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, seven daughters and one son. Catharine, the eldest, married on March 10, 1792, Robert H. Livingston, (a brother to her uncle, Gilbert Livingston). He had succeeded his father, in 1789, as Clerk of Dutchess County and held the office until his death, August 31, 1804. Catharine died May 1, 1841. They had two daughters.

Cornelia, the second daughter, married November 18, 1792, George Bloom Evertson. They had seven children, two of whom died young. Cornelia died January 29, 1808. (George Evertson married April 13, of the same year, a second wife, Frances Mary Nicoll and they had eleven children).

Sarah married, April 18, 1798, Garret Van Ness, a partner in the law business with her uncle, Gilbert Livingston, and in 1802 he was president of the village. He died October 4, 1806, in his thirty-third year. They had two sons and one daughter. Sarah died January 10, 1840.

Three daughters died unmarried: Caroline, October 2, 1822; Gertrude March 18, 1846, and Anna Maria, August 12, 1854.

Helena married, June 12, 1838, a widower, the Reverend Peter A. Overbaugh. He died February 20, 1842, and Helena died January 5, 1858.

The son, Peter C. Tappen, was two years old at the time of his father's death. He was brought up in a household of women and was very fond of his sisters. As a young man he studied and practiced medicine in New York City. He wrote frequently to his sister, Helena, or Helen, who was three years older than he, and the families visited back and forth. In 1811, when he had been in New York only a short time and before he had married, he wrote: "The city is now delightful—such life and gaiety . . . Don't tell Mother I go to the theatre." and, in July of the same year, "What happiness to be blessed with sisters . . . I have often regretted that I have no brother, but I should regret still more the want of a sister. Brothers I can form wherever I meet with a congenial disposition, but the customs of society will not allow the same privileges among females . . ." He married, in Poughkeepsie, October 4, 1813, Sarah Trowbridge and they had five daughters: Olivia, who married James Bowne; Maria Beekman

married the Reverend H. G. Ludlow; Elizabeth married David Hoadley; Caroline died, unmarried, and Helen married Bartow W. Van Voorhis. There were no sons to carry on the Tappen name, the only son, Joseph, having died young.

About the time of the death of his mother, Dr. Peter C. Tappen came back to Poughkeepsie to make his home. The *Poughkeepsie Journal* of April 28, 1830, announced that "Miss Tapping intends opening a school the first Monday in May next, in the brick building formerly occupied by Doctor Tapping in Main street . . . Boarding may be had for a limited number in the family of Doctor Tapping." In a communication, addressed (by Leonard Maison, who lived in that section), to the trustees of the village, requesting that a street crossing be laid opposite the brick house occupied by Dr. Tappen, and dated July 20, 1831, mention is made that "the children of almost every family living on the south side of Main street are sent to Dr. Tapping's school."

Dr. Peter C. Tappen shared equally with his sisters in the division of his mother's property. Before her death, Cannon street, in 1824, had been extended through the old Crannell property south of Main street and east of South Hamilton street. It was divided into building lots and later several of the descendants were living on those lots. In 1923 the Bowne house, which had stood on the northeast corner of South Hamilton and Cannon streets, was moved around the corner and set on a lot on the south side of Cannon street, where it still stands. When Josh Billings was living in Poughkeepsie and purchased property in 1857 on the east side of South Hamilton street, it was from the executors of the estate of Peter C. Tappen.

Dr. Peter C. Tappen did not long survive his mother. He died July 9, 1836. In his will he left to his widow, in addition to his real estate, his gold watch and gold pencil case and his portrait. To his daughter, Olivia, he bequeathed his seal ring "containing the hair of my departed Father and Mother;" and to his daughter, Elizabeth, "my silver watch which was my Grandfather Crannell's." There was no mention of the portrait of Elizabeth or of the family Bible, although the inventory of his estate mentioned the Bible and the family library and pictures.

They were a kindly family. Although the weekly newspaper of the late 1700's and the early years of the nineteenth century did not

devote too much space to obituaries, the integrity, the Christian kindness and generosity and the loss to the community were mentioned in the report of the demise of each member of this remarkable family. Of the elder Dr. Peter Tappen comment was made on his generosity to the "poor and indigent." In the obituary of Gilbert Livingston it was stated that he "had long since liberated all his slaves, . . . his benevolence and his charity were as expansive as the light. Never did the real sufferer appeal to his feelings in vain. He was indeed an honest man," and of his wife that "the poor have lost a benefactor and friend." Of Robert H. Livingston, in 1804, it was said that ". . . the mild manners and sweet disposition . . . endeared him to all and render his loss the subject of universal regret." Of the younger Dr. Tappen, the *Poughkeepsie Eagle* said: "a learned and experienced physician and surgeon, and an upright, honest and beneficent man . . . a kind and affectionate husband, father and brother."

Some of it may sound like fulsome praise but, in comparison with the very brief death notices which were the custom of that day, it has the ring of truth and affection.

This family, the backbone of the community one hundred and fifty years ago, has dispersed. As far as can be learned, only one descendant of Dr. Peter Tappen and his wife, Catharine Crannell, is now living in the county. Miss Julia N. Bowne, the great-granddaughter, returned to Poughkeepsie some few years ago to make her home. She is a member of the Dutchess County Historical Society. Catharine street, named for Catharine Crannell, wife of Gilbert Livingston, and Crannell street perpetuate the names of those who lived here two centuries ago.

AMY VER NOOY

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- Records in the office of the Surrogate of Dutchess County, Court House, Poughkeepsie.
- Records of the Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, New York.
- Copies of Tappen correspondence on file with the Dutchess County Historical Society.
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The Salem *Observer*, in speaking of Thanksgiving day, enumerates the following particulars in which we are "made to differ," and for which, among other blessings, we should be thankful. The article deserves a good deal of sober and serious consideration.

NATURAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL ADVANTAGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. We are blest with an extensive sea coast, abundantly provided with capacious ports and harbours, admirably calculated for foreign commerce.

* * *

9. Our government is the most free and liberal that ever existed.

10. The administration of our affairs is as inexpensive as that of any nation in the world.

11. Our debt is insignificant, not equal to the annual interest paid by some other nations.

12. Taxes are so light as not to be felt.

* * *

18. We have abundant room for all the valuable superfluous population in Europe.

Poughkeepsie Journal, December 10, 1823

BIBLE RECORDS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY FAMILIES

TAPPEN FAMILY BIBLE

Biblia . . . te Dordrecht. By Hendrick, Jacob en Pieter Keur. t' Amsterdam, by Marcus Doornick en Pieter Rotterdam. Anno 1702.

Dutch Bible, with records in Dutch and in English and in a combination of both. The Bible is bound in calf with brass corners and heavy clasps. It was given to the Dutchess County Historical Society by Mr. Vernon Munroe. The records have been translated into modern English.

1727, November 5, Pieter Tappen and [This entry was not completed or has faded entirely. It probably recorded the marriage of Pieter Tappen, young man, and Barbara Mathysz, widow, both residing in Kingston, which, according to the marriage register of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, was performed by the Reverend Petrus Vas, November 5, 1727.]

1760, March 29, Pieter Tappen has given this Bible to Petrus Tappen, son of Tjatje Tappen, which he has done in my presence.

D: Wynkoop, Jun.

* * *

1760, December 6, Peter Tappen died at 9 o'clock in the morning and was buried on the 8th.

1761, January 27, Barber Tappen, wife and widow of Peter Tappen, died about 9 o'clock in the evening and was buried on the 29th.

1710, July 2, Tjatje Wynkoop, daughter of Cornelius Wynkoop, was born on Sunday afternoon.

1715, January 28, Petrus Tappen, son of Christophel Tappen, was born.

1736, July 2, Petrus Tappen was married to Tjatje Wynkoop, by the Reverend Petrus Vas.

1737, June 5, Christophel Tappen, son of Petrus Tappen, was born; and died four years and three months thereafter.

1738, September 3, Peter Tappen, son of Petrus Tappen was born; and died nine years and 9 months thereafter. O.S.

1740, May 5, Cornelia Tappen, daughter of Petrus Tappen, was born; and died about thirteen months thereafter. O.S.

1742, June 2, Christophel Tappen, son of Petrus Tappen, was born on a Tuesday. O.S.

1744, November 19, Cornelia Tappen, daughter of Petrus Tappen, was born on a Sunday night. O.S.

1748, January 12, Petrus Tappen died, and was buried on the 15th.

1748, June 22, Petrus Tappen, son of the deceased Petrus Tappen, was born.

1759, May 4, Cornelia Vas, widow of Christophel Tappen, died, with the very great misfortune in the consuming of her house.

* * *

1741, May 11, Annatje Wynkoop, daughter of Johannis Wynkoop, was born on a Monday.

- 1761, May 9, Christophel Tappen, son of Petrus Tappen, was married to Annatje Wynkoop, daughter of Johannis Wynkoop, on Saturday at one o'clock in the afternoon.
- 1762, June 6, Maria, daughter of Annatje Tappen, was born on Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning; and was baptized the 13th instant by the Reverend Manceus. Johannis Wynkoop and his wife, godfather and godmother.
- 1763, September 28, Cornelia Tappen, daughter of Christophel and Annatje Tappen, was born at one o'clock; and was baptized the following Wednesday by the Reverend Casparius Freymoet. Petrus Tappen and Tjatje Tappen, godfather and godmother.
- 1764, January 18, the last named Cornelia Tappen died, about one o'clock in the night; and was buried the 19th, the next day.
- 1764, October 30, Petrus, son of Christophel and Annatje Tappen, was born on Tuesday, about five o'clock in the morning; and was baptized November 4, by the Reverend Harmanius Meire. Petrus Tappen and Cornelia Tappen, godfather and godmother.
- 1766, October 7, Johannes, son of Annatje Tappen, was born on Tuesday at ten o'clock in the evening; and he was baptized at the house of my Mother November 4, by the Reverend FreyenMoet. Johannes Wynkoop, Jun., and Christina Wynkoop, witnesses.
- 1768, May 14, Cornelius, son of Annatje and Christophel Tappen, was born about ten o'clock in the morning; and was baptized in the church at Kingston, on the 30th of the same month, by the Reverend Gerhard D. Cock. Dirck Wynkoop, Jun'r, and his wife, Sara Smedes, witnesses.
- 1770, February 8, Cornelia, daughter of Annatje and Christopher Tappen, was born on Thursday, about nine o'clock in the evening; and was baptized at the house of Johannis Beekman at Kingston on March 26, by the Reverend Gerhard D Cock. George Clinton and his wife, [end of page is worn off], witnesses.

* * *

- 1749, January 2 (O.S.), Elizabeth, the fourth child of Bartholomew and Trintje Crannell, was born in New York, about ten o'clock at night. Coldsbrew Banyar was Godfather and Gertruyd Crannell and Elizabeth Van Kleek were Godmothers.
- 1771, December 12, Petrus Tappen, son of Petrus Tappen, was married to Elezabeth Crannell, daughter of Bartholomew Crannell, on Thursday, about six o'clock in the evening.
- 1772, December 1, Catherina Tappen, daughter of Petrus and Elezabeth Tappen, was born at four o'clock in the morning; and was baptized the 6th instant by the Reverend Beardsly. Bertholomew Crannell, godfather, and Trintie and Gertruy Crannell, godmothers.
- 1774, March 11, Cornelia Tappen, second daughter of Petrus and Elezabeth Tappen, was born at ten o'clock in the evening; and was baptized the 13th instant by the Reverend Schoonmaker. George Clinton and Cornelia, his wife, godfather and godmother.
- 1775, November 7, Peter Montgomery Tappen, son of Petrus and Elez [torn] Tappen, was born at eight o'clock in the evening; and was baptized the 26th instant by the Reverend Steven Van Voorhes. Gilbert Livingston and Catherina, his wife, godfather and godmother.

- 1777, November 1, Sarah Crannell Tappen, third daughter of Petrus and Elezabeth Tappen, was born at six o'clock in the morning; and was baptized the 30th instant by the Reverend Salamon Frelig. Christopher Tappen and Annatje, his wife, godfather and godmother.
- 1779, November 24, Anna Mariah Tappen, fourth daughter of Petrus Tappen and Elezabeth Tappen, was born at ten o'clock in the morning; and was baptized the first day of January 1780, by the Reverend Salamon Frelig.
- 1782, February 4, Elizabeth Tappen, fifth daughter of Petrus Tappen and Elizabeth Tappen, was born on Monday at four o'clock in the afternoon; and was baptized the 10th of March by Doct'r John Livingston.
- 1783, September 28, the last named Elizabeth Tappen died about ten o'clock in the evening and was buried on the 30th.
- 1784, January 9, Tjatjee Elizabeth Tappen, sixth daughter of Petrus Tappen and Elizabeth Tappen, was born about 10 o'clock in the evening; and was baptized the 27th of February by the Reverend Isaac Rysdick.
- 1784, November 21, the above named Peter Montgomery Tappen died at 10 minutes after 11 in the evening.
- 1785, October 9, the above named Tjatje Elizabeth Tappen died at 10 minutes after 3 in the morning.

* * *

- 1786, January 19, Geertruid, seventh daughter of Petrus and Elizebeth Tappen, was born at 10 o'clock in the morning; and was baptized by the Reverend Riysdyk. Thomas Lawton and Frances, his wife, godfather and godmother.
- 1787, December 8, Helena, ninth child of Peter and Elizabeth Tappen, was born at Poughkeepsie; and was baptized by the Reverend Mr. Blawvalt. John Van Derbelt and his wife, Helena, of Flat Bush, were godfather and godmother.
- 1790, April 13, Peter Vas Crannell, tenth child of Peter and Elizabeth Tappen, was born at Poughkeepsie, Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock; and was baptized by the Reverend Mr. Blawvelt about 6 weeks after, in this house.
- 1792, February 22, Caroline, eleventh child of Peter and Elizabeth Tappen, was born at Poughkeepsie; and was baptized in the Dutch Church by the Reverend Mr. Gray.
- 1792, September 3, Peter Tappen, Esquire, died at Poughkeepsie, at 12 o'clock in the night; and was buried on the 6th.
- 1822, October 2, Caroline, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Tappen, died at Poughkeepsie, about six in the evening; and was buried on the seventh.
- 1829, May 26, Elizabeth Tappen, wife of the above Peter Tappen, Esquire, died at Poughkeepsie, about 5 o'clock in the morning; and was buried on the 27th; aged eighty years, 4 months and 13 days.
- 1856, August 12, Anna Maria Tappen, daughter of the above Peter Tappen, Esquire, died at Poughkeepsie, about 2 o'clock in the morning; and was buried on the 15th; aged 76 years.
- 1858, January 5, Helena Overbagh, daughter of the above Peter Tappen, Esq., died at Poughkeepsie, about half past five in the afternoon; and was buried on the 8th; aged 70 years, 27 days.

FAMILY RECORD OF BARTHOLOMEW CRANNELL

The record is on a separate sheet laid in the Tappen Family Bible. The handwriting may be that of Elizabeth Crannell, wife of Dr. Peter Tappen.

- 1744 Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County, June 25th, Matrimony was solemnized between Bartholomew Crannell and Trintje (Daughter of Peter Van Kleeck) by the Rev'd Mr. [Weiss] Minister of the Gospel at Rhinebeck.
- 1745 Poughkeepsie, April 20th, was born our first child between 9 and 10 at night and baptized Catharine.
- 1746 Poughkeepsie, Septr. 28th, between 9 and 10 at night, was born our second child, a son, who died sixth of October following.
- 1747 Poughkeepsie, November 9th, between 10 & 11 at night, was born our third child, a son, and baptized Robert, who died August 24th, 1748, in New York.
- 1748, New York, Monday, Jan'y 2nd, about 10 o'clock at night, was born our fourth child, a daughter, and baptized Elizabeth. Goldsbrow Banyar, Godfather; Gertruyd Crannell and Elizabeth Van Kleeck, Godmothers.
- 1751 New York, Saturday, October 5th, about ½ past 9 in the morning, was born our fifth child, a daughter, and baptized Gertruyd. James Isaiah Ross, Godfather; Margaret Ross and Catharine Jones, Godmothers.
- 1756 Poughkeepsie, Sept. 15th, was born our sixth child, a Daughter, and baptized Sarah. Baltus Van Kleek and Sarah his wife, Godfather and Godmother.
Feb'y 1779, Died the above Daughter Sarah.
- 1759 Poughkeepsie, Jan'y 11, was born the 7th child, a Daughter, and baptized Frances. Leonard Van Kleek, Godfather; Sarah Van Kleek & Catharine Filkin Godmothers.
- 1765 Poughkeepsie, Nov'r 5th, was born the 8th child, a Daughter, and Baptized Mary. Thomas Fisher and his wife Gertruyd, Godfather and Godmother.
- 1790 St Johns, N. Brunswick, May 24, Died Bartholomew Crannell, aged 69 years.

BAYLEY FAMILY BIBLE

FAMILY BIBLE of John Bayley, who married Mary Thompson of Stanford, Dutchess County, lived in the Town of Clinton for several years and died in the Town of Hyde Park, May 7, 1827, and is buried in the churchyard of the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Valley.

The records were furnished, in 1939, to the Dutchess County Historical Society by a descendant, Mr. Theodore L. Bailey, who stated that John Bayley was born in Springfield, Long Island, and that his son, the Reverend John Bayley, Jr., was born and died in Dutchess County and his grave is beside that of his father.

BIRTHS

John Bayley
Mary Bayley

August 16, 1757
February 6, 1762

A[sa] Thompson Bayley
Rachel Bayley

April 30, 1784
July 4, 1786

Sally Bayley	October 11, 1789
Ephraim Bayley	September 19, 1792
John Bayley, Jr.	July 22, 1794
Amos T. Bayley	June 10, 1798
Mary Bayley	November 21, 1800
Jane Bayley	October 19, 1803
Benjamin Wright	November 26, 1768
Elizabeth Wright	May 12, 1771
Joel Wright	December 12, 1795
Millicent Wright	February 22, 1796
Ebenezer Wright	August 19, 1798
Phelena Wright	February 1, 1801
Emeline Wright	February 7, 1803
David P. Wright	May 2, 1805
Eliza Wright	April 13, 1811
Aaron Wright	February 6, 1813
Amelia Wright	April 25, 1816
John Bayley, Jr.	July 22nd, 1794
Millicent Bayley	February 22, 1796
Mary Eliza Bailey	September 30, 1816
Theodore Wright Bailey	January 2, 1819
John Thompson Bailey	May 26, 1821
Benjamin Franklin Bailey	June 26, 1823
Alfred and Andrew Bailey	March 11, 1826
Edward Bailey	July 13, 1830

MARRIAGES

John Bayley	to Mary Thompson	March 19, 1783
A. Thompson Bayley		August 26, 1805
Sally Bayley		October 1808
Ephraim Bayley		January 29, 1811
John Bayley, Jr.	to Millicent Wright	September 21, 1814
Theodore W. Bailey	to Cornelia P. Couch	November 29, 1842
David F. Lee	to Mary E. Bailey	March 7, 1843
Benjamin F. Bailey	to Mary Hamilton	July 29, 1846
John T. Bailey	to Catherine K. Head	January 21, 1847
Andrew Bailey	to Mary Jones	December 24, 1848
Alfred Bailey	to Adaline H. De Wolf	January 30, 1849
Edward Bailey	to Susan M. Beers	October 15, 1851
Andrew Bailey	to Frances R. Marston	July 13, 1853

DEATHS

Rachel Bayley	September 27, 1786
Sally Lee	June 10, 1811
Benjamin Wright	October 21, 1819
John Bayley	May 7, 1827
John Bayley, Jr.	April 19, 1830
A. Thompson Bayley	May 29, 1833
Mary Bailey	January 28, 1835
Emeline Hait	April 15, 1844
Mary Jones, wife of Andrew Bailey	March 7, 1850
Mary Woolsey	April 1, 1853
Elizabeth Wright	May 23, 1838
Mary E. Lee	March 7, 1856

Phelina Wright	June 12, 1860
Eliza Wright	May 28, 1862
Ebenezer Wright	August 1862
Aaron Wright	October 28, 1865
Frances R., wife of Andrew Bailey	October 4, 1872
Millicent Bailey	June 17, 1886
David Wright	1886
Benjamin F. Bailey	February 11, 1887

HUSTED FAMILY BIBLE

FAMILY BIBLE, printed in 1793, at Berwick, England, and formerly owned by Mr. J. Watson Vail of Marlborough, Ulster County, New York.

The records were copied in 1934 and sent to the Dutchess County Historical Society by the late Mr. A. Law Voge who had purchased the Bible at auction.

FAMILY RECORD

Peter Husted born April 28, 1762

* * * * *

Ebenezer E. Husted born August 5, 1767

Hannah Lewis born September 27, 1771

The children of Ebenezer Husted and Hannah Husted

Lewis Husted born December 26, 1791 [corrected to 1790]

Gitty Husted born August 11, 1794

Daniel Husted born February 27, 1797

Ebenezer E. Husted deceased November 8, 1810; aged 43 years, 3 months, 3 days

* * * * *

Lewis and Ann Husted married February 18, 1818

Martha Husted born February 2, 1819

Hannah Husted born October 20, 1820

Phebe Husted born April 9, 1822

Gertrude Husted born August 9, 1824

* * * * *

Israel F. Vincent and Hannah Husted married January 26, 1841

Hannah Hunting died February 9, 1855

Daniel Husted died April 9, 1857

Israel F. Vincent born May 28, 1815

Charles A. Vincent born October 29, 1842

Gertrude Vincent born February 28, 1844

Gertrude Vincent married Geo. Wilkinson of Ill.; died June 1913.

