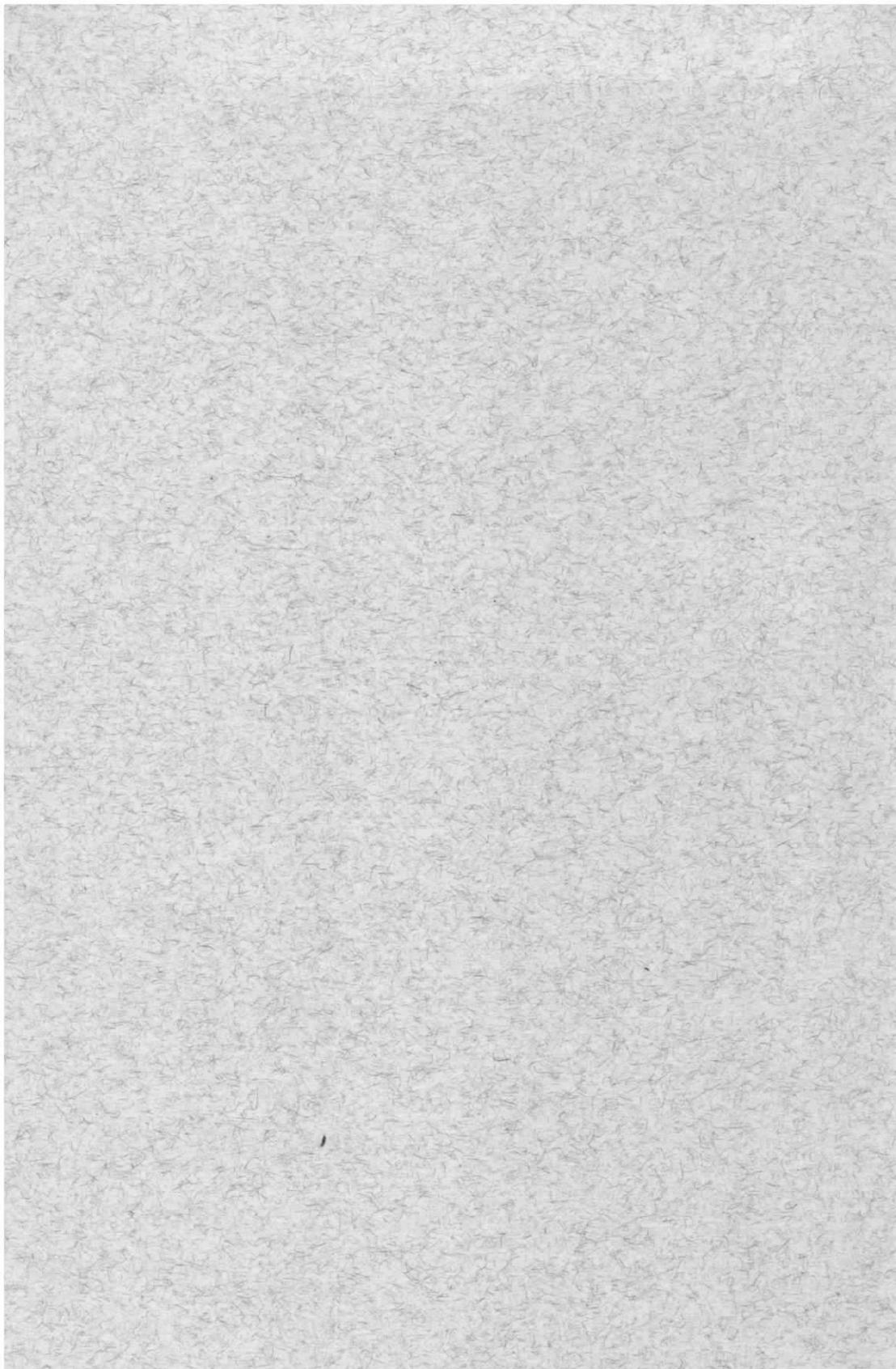


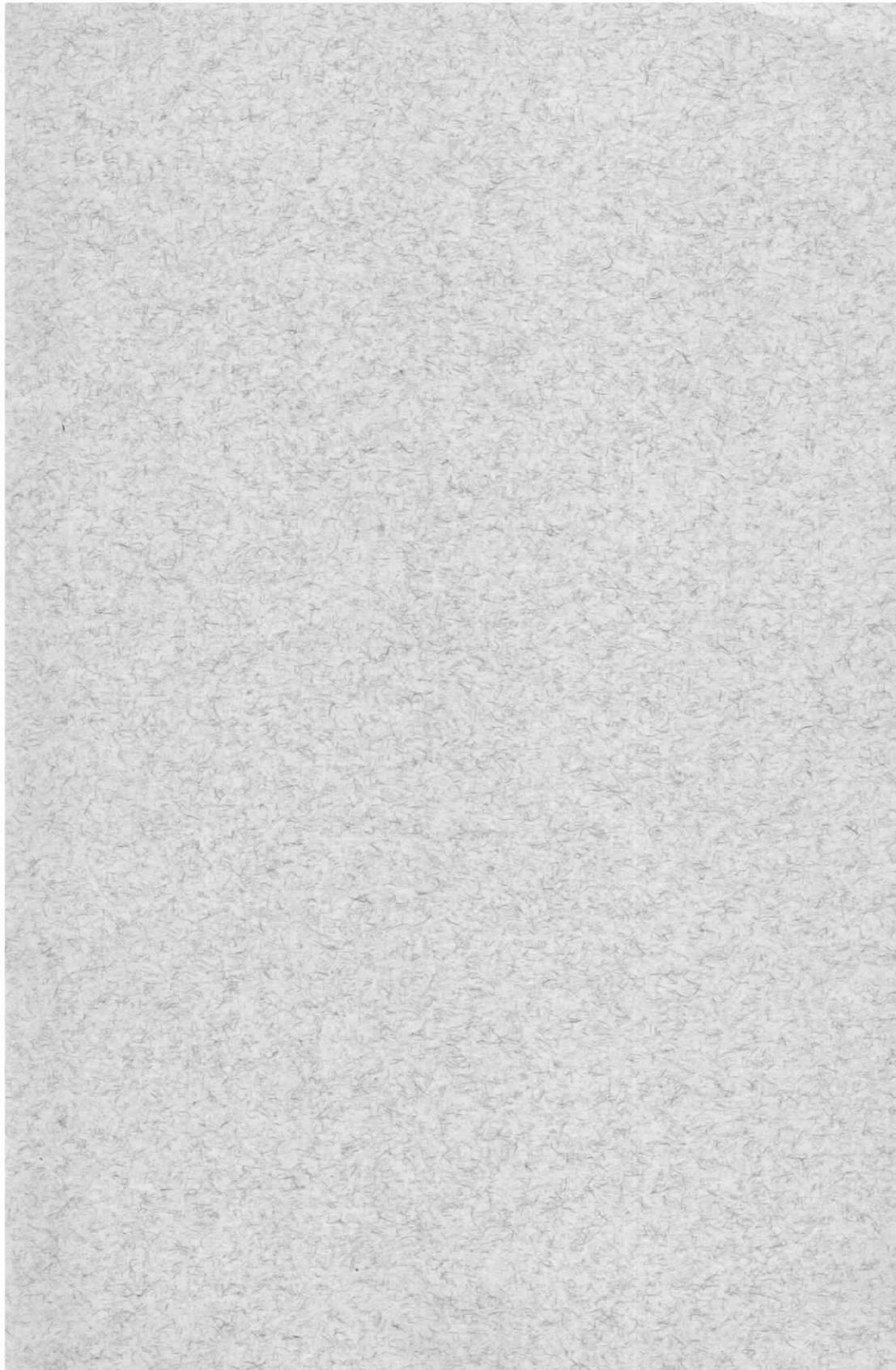
Year Book

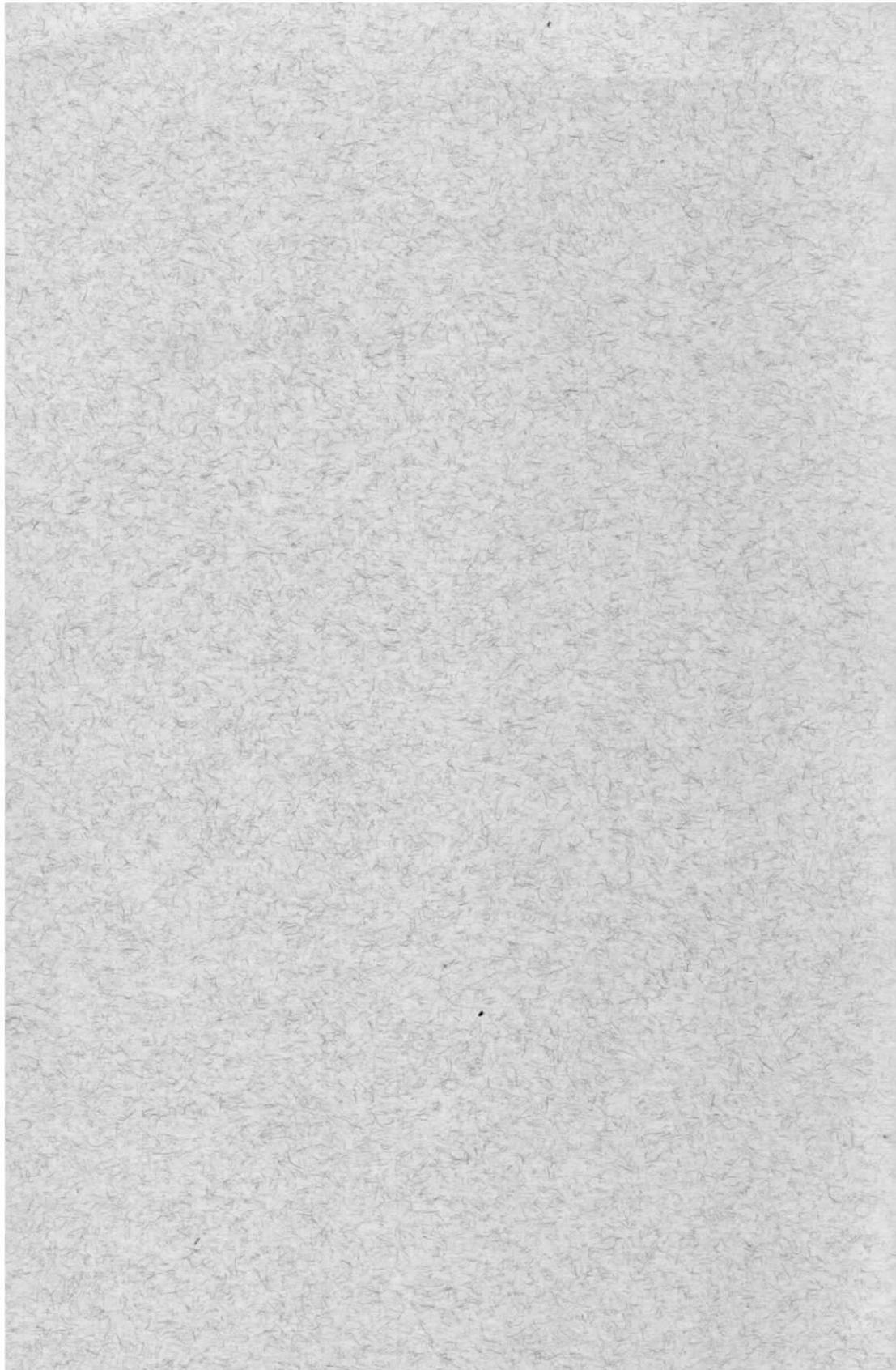
Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 43

1958







Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 43

1958

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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	\$3.00
Joint membership (two members of one family).....	\$5.00
Life membership	\$25.00

Annual dues are payable on January 1 of each year.

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

Payment of three 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. Only one copy of the year book is mailed to a joint membership.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the
DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

.....Dollars

OFFICERS

1958

President: EDMUND VAN WYCK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Vice President at Large: FRANK V. MYLOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Secretary: MRS. AMY PEARCE VER NOOY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Treasurer: MISS ALBERTINA T. B. TRAVER, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Curator: MRS. AIMEE BUCHANAN, Hyde Park, N. Y.

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR TOWNS

Mrs. J. E. Spingarn	Town of Amenia
Robert W. Doughty	City of Beacon
Mrs. F. Philip Hoag	Town of Beekman
James Budd Rymph	Town of Clinton
Thomas J. Boyce	Town of Dover
Mrs. Charles Boos	Town of East Fishkill
Miss Edith Van Wyck	Town of Fishkill
Mrs. John Mulford Hackett	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
Miss Agnes K. Bower	Town of Pleasant Valley
Miss Annette Young	Town of Poughkeepsie
Mrs. A. N. Mahoney	City of Poughkeepsie
Mrs. Donald E. Norton	Town of Red Hook
Miss Rachel Rynders	Town of Rhinebeck
Mrs. Harrie D. Knickerbocker	Town of Stanford
Mrs. Theodore Coe	Town of Union Vale
Martense H. Cornell	Town of Wappinger
John O. Tyldsley	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 1959

Mrs. Harry H. Hill
Clifford M. Buck

Mrs. Fred C. Daniels
Henry Noble MacCracken

CLASS OF 1960

Chester O. Davison, M.D.
General John Ross Delafield

Newton D. Deuel
Olin Dows

CLASS OF 1961

Mrs. John H. Darrow
Raymond G. Guernsey

Miss Ruth A. Halstead
Mrs. Hardy Steeholm

CLASS OF 1962

Joseph W. Emsley
R. Watson Pomeroy

Miss Margaret L. Suckley
George E. Whalen

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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 Bockée 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.
- 1958—COLLECTIONS, VOL. VIII; *Family Vista, the Memoirs of Margaret Chanler Aldrich*.

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

SECRETARY'S MINUTES
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
March 27, 1958

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Thursday afternoon, March 27, 1958, at the Adriaance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

Present: President Van Wyck, Vice-president Mylod, Mrs. Daniels, Miss Halstead, Dr. MacCracken, the treasurer and the secretary.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held September 27, 1957, were read and approved.

The treasurer reported a very good response to the bills for dues, that several members had not paid for two or more years, and that there was reason to expect that some of these would be paid by the time of the annual meeting.

The secretary stated that a report had been received from the curator, who was unable to be present. Mrs. Buchanan reported that she had been working on the Van Wyck papers, listing and indexing, and that a fuller report would be made at the annual meeting.

Dr. MacCracken reported that

the manuscript for the book of autobiography and reminiscences of Mrs. Aldrich was about ready for the printer and that Mrs. Aldrich would be pleased to have it published under the auspices of the Dutchess County Historical Society. He stated that it would be an edition of one thousand copies and would sell for \$4.50 a copy. It was moved and seconded that the society purchase, with cash advanced from the Helen Wilkinson Reynolds Memorial Fund, 250 copies of the book for resale to its members and friends and that receipts from the sale of the book be replaced in the Reynolds fund.

Dr. MacCracken also reported that the State Legislature had appropriated \$100,000 for the Hudson-Champlain celebration. He reported that two meetings had been held, that plans for the participation of the schools in the program were already in preparation and that a meeting of the chairmen of the several counties south of Albany would be held in the near future. He would have more to report at

the time of the annual meeting.

Dr. MacCracken was asked to arrange for a speaker for the meeting to be held in May.

There was some discussion of plans for a fall pilgrimage but nothing definite was decided.

Mr. Mylod reported that one of the milestones on the Post Road, just south of the city line, was left below the surface of the road when the new roadway was put in. The secretary was asked to write the State Department of Public Works, expressing appreciation of the care of the milestones which had been given by that department in the past and

asking if this one might be unearthed and replaced at a convenient location along the highway.

A letter was read requesting that a marker be placed near the site of the former home and the burial place of Colonel James Vanderburgh at Poughquag. A number of other sites which should be marked were mentioned and it was decided to discuss the matter further at a future meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Amy Ver Nooy,
Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING

May 23, 1958

The annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Friday, May 23, 1958, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie. The business meeting was called to order at 11:30 a.m. by the president.

The minutes of the semi-annual meeting, held October 25, 1957, and the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held March 27, 1958, were read and approved.

Miss Traver gave the treasurer's report for the period, July

through December 1958, and it was accepted as read. She also gave a brief summary of receipts and expenditures from January 1 to date.

Mrs. Buchanan reported on the recent acquisitions of the society and dwelt particularly on the Van Wyck papers, on which she had been working and which she characterized as the raw materials of social history of the county.

The secretary reported that the society had lost some mem-

bers by resignation, one life member, Mr. James McVickar Breed, and the following annual members by death: Mrs. Francis N. Bain, Mr. J. DeWitt Benson, Mrs. James S. Bixby, Mr. William Kelly Brown, Mr. George L. Chindahl, Mrs. Carl E. Cummings, Mr. William A. Dutcher, Mr. Charles A. Hopkins, Mr. John E. Mack, Miss Emma Mewkill, Mrs. Oscar Moehle, Miss Jessie P. Pelton, Mrs. H. W. Pulver, Mr. Jacob H. Strong, Jr., Mrs. Louis H. Whittemore, Mrs. Virgil G. Winans and Mrs. William Howard Young.

The president stated that there was nothing to report on the condition of the milestone which had been displaced when the road, just south of the city line, had been repaired.

The president stated that several persons had requested that historical markers be placed in various spots in the county. He said that the original markers had been placed by the State Department of Education but there seemed to be no plan for extending this program. It was suggested that this society might put up some markers and the president agreed to appoint a committee to inquire into the

matter and to make recommendations.

Mr. Mylod, chairman of the pilgrimage committee, was unable to be present. It was reported that he had sent word that if the society would wish to visit the local plant of the IBM, he had been assured that it would be welcomed.

Mr. Van Wyck announced that members of the society had been invited to visit "Lost Village" at Grape Hollow, as the guests of the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Zurhorst, members of this society. He gave instructions for finding Grape Hollow, in the neighborhood of Stormville.

He read an announcement of a lecture to be given in Beacon on Thursday, June 12, by Dr. C. William Vogel. The subject of the lecture would be "The Tragedy of Anthony Eden," and would be sponsored by the Melzingah Chapter of the D.A.R. for the benefit of the Madam Brett Homestead. He urged the members to attend.

The president also mentioned the announcement received from the New York Trap Rock Corporation which offered a color film and a talk, "Mountain to Main Street," which would be avail-

able to organizations. He spoke of the possibility of the society's taking advantage of this offer for a future meeting.

The secretary reported that eight early issues of the year book had been sent to the Westchester County Historical Society to help that organization complete its file and that other back issues had been offered and would be sent to the Seattle Historical Society when received. She urged that members return to the society any issues which they did not wish to preserve, stating that there are many places where they will be gladly received.

For the nominating committee, Mr. Cookingham reported that some officers had been elected last year for a two-year term and listed those offices which should be filled at this meeting. He offered in nomination several names and the president asked for further nominations. Hearing none, a motion was made and seconded that the secretary cast one ballot for the election of the candidates named. This was done and the president declared the following were elected: curator, Mrs. Buchanan; secretary, Mrs. Ver Nooy; treasurer, Miss Traver; trustees, class of 1962, Mr. Joseph W. Emsley, the Honorable R. Watson Pom-

roy, Miss Margaret L. Suckley and Mr. George E. Whalen; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles Boos, Mrs. John Mulford Hackett, Miss Agnes K. Bower, Miss Rachel J. Rynders and Mr. Martense H. Cornell, representing the townships of East Fishkill, Hyde Park, Pleasant Valley, Rhinebeck and Wappingers Falls, respectively, and Mrs. A. N. Mahoney, representing the City of Poughkeepsie.

The following new members were proposed and they were unanimously elected: Dr. Ruth Andrus, Mr. John K. Benedict, Mr. Ezra R. Benton, Mrs. Walter Huber, Mr. G. Radcliffe Hustis, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram H. Newton, the Honorable and Mrs. R. Watson Pomeroy, Mrs. Jacob H. Strong, Jr., Mrs. John Tartaro and Miss Mabel Wade.

It was suggested that the society arrange an essay contest on some phase of local history, open to pupils in all the high schools in the county. There was considerable discussion, with suggestions made by Mrs. Hackett, Mr. Pomeroy and Mrs. Silkworth, and the president said he would appoint a special committee to work out the details for such a contest.

Mr. Cookingham reported that he had been offered a map

of Poughkeepsie, printed in 1833, and recommended its purchase by the society. There was some discussion, but no action was taken at this time.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn to the dining room when Dr. MacCracken arrived with Dr. Barnouw.

Dr. MacCracken asked the blessing and, following the usual excellent luncheon, presented Dr. Adriaan J. Barnouw, Professor Emeritus of History, Lan-

guage and Literature of the Netherlands of Columbia University. Dr. Barnouw gave an interesting and informative talk on conditions in Holland and in New Netherland at the time of Dutch settlement at New Amsterdam.

Following the talk, a rising vote of thanks was given the speaker and the meeting adjourned.

Amy Ver Nooy,
Secretary

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

June 17, 1958

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 17, 1958, at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

Present: President Van Wyck, Vice-president Mylod, Mr. Buck, Mrs. Daniels, Miss Halstead, Dr. MacCracken, Mr. Pomeroy, the treasurer, the secretary and Mr. John K. Benedict.

Mr. Pomeroy was welcomed as a new member of the board.

The president stated that the meeting had been called to consider a plan for greatly increasing the membership of the so-

ciety. He introduced Mr. Benedict, a new member of the society, who outlined his proposition and answered questions.

After Mr. Benedict had left, the trustees discussed the plan and after due deliberation, the motion was made and seconded and voted unanimously that the offer be declined. The secretary was instructed to write Mr. Benedict thanking him for presenting his ideas and stating that the project offered was not in accordance with the principles of the society and that it should be declined.

The name of Mrs. C. Dart

Brewster, of Quaker Hill, Pawling, was proposed as a member and she was elected.

There was considerable discussion of place-names in the county, their origin and use.

There was no further business to be considered and the meeting adjourned.

Amy Ver Nooy,
Secretary

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

November 14, 1958

The semi-annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Friday, November 14, 1958, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie.

The business meeting was called to order at 11:30 a.m. by the president.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held May 23, 1958, and of a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held June 17, were read and approved.

The treasurer read her semi-annual statement and reported on the current state of the treasury.

The secretary reported that the society had lost two life members by death: Miss Jennie H. Kinkead and Mr. J. Hunting Otis, and six annual members: Mr. Albert B. Caldwell, Mrs. Edward C. Cary, Miss Ethel E. Elsworth, Mr. Radcliffe Heermance, Miss Elizabeth K. Lamont and

Mr. Peter H. Troy.

The curator reported some interesting additions to the Van Wyck papers and stated that she had been sorting and cataloging the Southard papers. It was also reported that Mr. Milo Winchester had presented two Civil War flags to the society. The secretary reported that she had received in the morning's mail a package of programs and catalogs of Amenia Seminary, dating from 1842 to 1850, the gift of Mr. James Taylor Dunn of the Minnesota Historical Society. Many of those present remembered Mr. Dunn as the former librarian of the New York State Historical Association.

A report of the recent pilgrimage was given by the president and it was voted that letters expressing the appreciation of this society be sent to: Mr. F. Paul Deuell, who had made the ar-

rangements for the visit to IBM, Mr. Gordon Frank and Dr. Robert R. Miller, who had given the interesting and informative talks at the Education Building, and to Mr. Harold C. Dunn, who had told of his work as Supervisor of Education at Green Haven.

It was reported that the pilgrimage had been held so late in the fall it had been impossible to accept the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Zurhorst to visit "Lost Village." The hope was expressed that the society might be able to visit the village in the near future.

The president reported that the eagerly-awaited book, *Family Vista*, published by Mrs. Aldrich as one of the "Collections" of this society, had arrived only a few minutes previously. He and Dr. MacCracken displayed the books and for a short time did a land office business in selling all of the copies which had been brought to the meeting.

Mr. Van Wyck explained that the original lease, or agreement, made in 1929, under which the Dutchess County Historical Society and the local branch of the Junior League were given joint custody of the Glebe House, would expire in 1959. He felt that the historical society would

be happy to renew the lease on the same terms as arranged in 1929 and said he would appoint a committee to act for this society.

Plans for the Hudson-Champlain celebration were discussed and Mr. Van Wyck urged the members present to attend a meeting to be held at the Poughkeepsie High School on Monday evening, November 17.

The secretary reported that a collection of year books had been returned to the society by Mrs. Coe and that they would be given to the Dutchess Community College. Mr. William J. Nichols, librarian at the Community College, stated that they would be most happy to have the year books and any other books relating to the history of the county.

The names of the following new members were proposed and they were elected: Mrs. Martense H. Cornell, Mrs. Edward V. K. Cunningham, Dutchess Community College, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Hallock, Sr., Mrs. Roy Harper, Dr. Robert R. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Nichols.

There was no further business to be discussed and the meeting adjourned to the dining room.

Following the excellent luncheon, Mrs. Richard Aldrich was

escorted to the rostrum, where she gave a very lively and fascinatingly interesting talk in which she told of some of her experiences and recollections which led to the writing of her book. She autographed copies

for those members who had been so fortunate as to purchase them.

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

Amy Ver Nooy,
Secretary



LA FAYETTE BALL

The Misses Livingston

are requested to attend a BALL at the Poughkeepsie Hotel, on Wednesday Evening, Sept. 15th, 1824.

Col. W. Cunningham,
Col. N. P. Tallmadge,
Col. H. A. Livingston,
Lt. Col. H. Conklin,
Capt. I. T. Doughty,
James Vassar, Jun.

Managers.

Col. J. Van Benthuyzen,
Major T. Allen,
Major R. W. Oakley,
Capt. M. Hoffman, Jun.
Capt. N. H. Jewett,
R. D. Davis.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January 1, 1958 - June 30, 1958

PERMANENT ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, January 1, 1958.....	\$8,375.24	
Interest.....	136.55	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1958.....	\$8,511.79	

CHECKING ACCOUNT—Dutchess Bank and Trust Company

Receipts

Balance on hand, January 1, 1958.....	\$ 690.84	
Received from dues	936.00	
Received from sale of books	12.00	
	\$1,638.84	

Disbursements

Curator	\$ 50.00	
Secretary	50.00	
Treasurer	50.00	
Stamped envelopes	18.20	
Lansing-Broas Printing Co., binding year book....	40.17	
Rhinebeck Gazette, printing year book	560.00	
Copyright, year book	4.15	
Mailing year book	15.00	
Editing year book	200.00	
Postage on year book	25.00	
Junior League, Glebe House expenses.....	105.86	
Hyde Park Historical Association, membership....	1.00	
Lansing-Broas Printing Co., printing reply cards..	10.90	
Postage and office supplies	20.50	
Nelson House, luncheon guest	2.25	
Adrian J. Barnouw, luncheon speaker	50.00	
Check book	3.32	
	\$1,206.35	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1958.....	\$ 432.49	

THE HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS MEMORIAL FUND

Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, January 1, 1958.....	\$2,660.95	
Gift	15.00	
Interest	43.53	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1958.....	\$2,719.48	

Respectfully submitted
Albertina T. B. Traver, *Treasurer*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

July 1, 1958 - December 31, 1958

PERMANENT ACCOUNT—Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand, July 1, 1958.....	\$8,511.79
Interest.....	138.97
Life membership	25.00
Balance on hand, December 31, 1958.....	<u>\$8,675.76</u>

CHECKING ACCOUNT—Dutchess Bank and Trust Company

Receipts

Balance on hand, July 1, 1958.....	\$ 432.49
Received from dues	72.00
Received from sale of books	6.00
	<u>\$ 510.49</u>

Disbursements

Curator.....	\$ 50.00
Secretary.....	50.00
Treasurer.....	50.00
Office supplies	29.94
	<u>\$ 179.94</u>

Balance on hand, December 31, 1958..... \$ 330.55

THE HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS MEMORIAL FUND

Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

Balance on hand July 1, 1958.....	\$2,719.48
Interest.....	44.35
Received from sale of books, (<i>Family Vista</i>).....	190.50
Balance on hand, December 31, 1958.....	<u>\$2,954.33</u>

Respectfully submitted
Albertina T. B. Traver, *Treasurer*

OUR PRESIDENT SAYS:

With the celebration of the Hudson-Champlain anniversary and New York's Year of History in the offing, we were most fortunate to have Dr. Adriaan J. Barnouw come to Poughkeepsie and tell us about "The Netherlands, background of New Netherland." Dr. Barnouw is a distinguished scholar in Dutch literature and history and we much enjoyed his informative talk.

* * *

The 1958 pilgrimage to the local plant of International Business Machines Corporation was most successful. We regret that the attendance was not as large as we have had on other occasions; the weather was warm and pleasant and those who were able to attend had a most enjoyable day. We are especially grateful to Mr. F. Paul Deuell, who made the arrangements, and to Mr. Gordon Frank and Dr. Robert R. Miller, who addressed the gathering at the new Education Building. And we very much appreciated the kindness of the courteous young men who guided the tours of inspection of that building.

The account given by Mr. Harold C. Dunn of his work as Supervisor of Education at Green Haven prison was enlightening. We enjoyed the exhibit of oil paintings and congratulate Mr. Dunn on the results accomplished in that part of his work. It is hoped that our members may be able to render some concrete assistance in the rehabilitation work that he is doing.

* * *

In the fall, the eagerly awaited second volume of Dr. MacCracken's history of Dutchess County was published. We hope that all of our members have equipped themselves with the first volume and will now add the second. Both books are still available through Dr. MacCracken.

* * *

Another book of local interest has just been published as Volume VIII of the Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society. It is the fascinating *Family Vista*, by Margaret Chanler Aldrich. By a happy coincidence, the first shipment of the books

was received the morning of our fall meeting and we were fortunate to have them to bring to that gathering. Mrs. Aldrich was our guest speaker at the luncheon. She told some of her exciting and unusual experiences — just enough to make her hearers anxious to hear the whole story as told in her book.

The society has visited "Rokeby" on several occasions and Mrs. Aldrich has given of her time and energy at various times for our information and enjoyment. We are pleased that she has published her remarkable reminiscences as one of the "Collections" of our society.

Family Vista sells for \$4.50. Copies of the book may be obtained from Miss Traver or Mrs. Ver Nooy.

* * *

Some of our members attended the workshop in local history conducted by the New York State Historical Association at Union College, Schenectady, in September. A similar workshop will be held at the New Paltz State Teachers College in 1959. This will be in our own neighborhood and it is hoped that many of our members will be interested to attend the several sessions.

* * *

It is with deep regret that we have recorded the passing of Hunting Otis and Ralph Waterman. Both have been long-time, faithful members of this society and have served on the Board of Trustees. We shall miss them sadly.

Edmund Van Wyck



THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

After an unavoidable series of postponements, the annual pilgrimage was held much later than usual, on November 1, when a visit was made to the Poughkeepsie plant of the International Business Machines Corporation. The day, surprisingly, was a handsome, bright fall day, much warmer than could have been anticipated, and those who attended reported an unusually interesting program.

Arrangements had been made by Mr. F. Paul Deuell, who met the visitors at the parking lot and led them, on foot, to see the oldest building on the property, the Van Keuren house, still standing by the river where it was built at some time between 1729 and 1742. The pilgrims noted the very thick walls, the huge beams which could be seen in the basement and many other interesting features of the structure. It was a curious fact that the stones used in the construction of this house were much larger than those used in the other stone houses of the Hudson Valley.

After leaving the old house, the guests drove to the new Education Building, a very modern structure, where they were led in small groups on a tour of inspection of this most recent of the several large buildings. The visitors, many of whom had no idea of the magnitude of the IBM operations, were amazed and impressed with the variety of large and intricate machines which they saw.

Assembling in the cafeteria, with its many windows on the west giving a view of a wide expanse of the river, the visitors ate their basket lunches and enjoyed the hot tea and coffee and ice cream, so generously provided by the IBM.

Following lunch, the group gathered in the auditorium. Here, Mr. Gordon Frank, editor of the News Service Department, gave an interesting account of the property, both before and after its acquisition by IBM. He told of the development of the company after its location in Dutchess County and spoke of plans for the future.

Dr. Robert R. Miller told the history of the Fort Homestead and the events which led to his purchase of the house and his delight in its ownership. He said he hoped the members of the society would

come to visit the house when he had completed his planned restoration.

Following a rising vote of thanks for these interesting and informative talks, the pilgrims crossed the Post Road and visited the IBM Country Club. Here they viewed an exhibit of oil paintings, the work of men in the art classes at Green Haven Prison. Mr. Harold C. Dunn, superintendent of education, described his work at the institution and made an appeal for understanding on the part of the county people. The oil paintings, of a wide variety of subjects, were most interesting, particularly in view of the fact that of the eighty canvasses on display only one was the work of a person who had done any painting before he entered the institution. When asked how local people might help in his rehabilitation work, Mr. Dunn said that picture frames, or money to buy the wood for their construction, would be most acceptable and that books and magazines were always useful.

The pilgrims left at their individual convenience and it was felt that the day, although it differed from previous trips, had been a most enjoyable and interesting one.

THE NETHERLANDS, BACKGROUND OF
NEW NETHERLAND.*

Before telling you the story of Dutch immigrants in America, I must give you first some idea of the country they came from. Holland, and the city of Amsterdam especially, was a melting pot of nationalities in the seventeenth century. The first settlers came from Holland, but they were not all Hollanders. Huguenots from France and Wallonia, the French-speaking part of Belgium, English nonconformists, German Lutherans, Portuguese Jews and Armenian Christians found shelter within its walls under the tolerant rule of the burgomasters. The city's international commerce and its multifarious industries could utilize this immigrant labor. But other towns were also open for their reception and developed their old-established handicrafts with the aid of these foreign workers: Haarlem the manufacture of linens, Leyden of silks and woolens, Delft of ceramics. Alien labor helped to enrich the country in return for its hospitality.

We may be sure that the second generation of these immigrants felt themselves to be Dutchmen. Even those who had come over in groups and continued to live in isolation from their Dutch environment could not escape the imperceptible process of assimilation. Among the reasons that induced the English refugees in Leyden to sail for an English colony in America was the fear, said William Bradford, lest their children should forget their English speech. It is clear from the records that they left behind in the Leyden archives that the educated among them were not immune to the naturalizing process. Their minister, John Robinson, when asked for his name by the registrar of marriages, called himself Jan Roberts, while his wife Bridget, on that same occasion, said her name was Britsit Robbens, thus unintentionally disowning the marriage tie. It is only natural that she should be more conservative

* An article, based on the address given on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society, held May 23, 1958, by Adriaan J. Barnouw, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of History, Language and Literature of the Netherlands at Columbia University.

than the minister in the retention of the family name in its English form. As leader of his foreign flock, John Robinson came into daily contact with the Dutch, while Bridget limited her conversation to the small circle of her English friends and gossips.

The French Huguenots were not so rapidly assimilated. The knowledge of French was widespread among the Dutch and Dutch tradespeople did their best to acquire the language so as to meet their foreign customers halfway. Their religion also served as a safeguard for their language. They shared their Calvinist faith, it is true, with the Dutch burghers but they had their own French churches in all the principal towns of Holland, each subordinate to a central, autonomous organization, the Walloon Church, so called, which has maintained the French language as its organ down to the present day.

It is no wonder, then, that the population of early New Amsterdam was not a homogeneous community. In the year 1647, the French Jesuit missionary, Father Jogues, called on the Dutch governor, Willem Kieft, and was told by him that "on this island of Manhattan and its environs there may be four or five hundred men of different sects and nations speaking eighteen different languages." In that statistical picture of early Manhattan, we recognize New York City of today. The tolerant spirit of the founders is the most precious characteristic that the modern metropolis has retained of its Dutch past.

No wonder then that Jonas Michaelius, the first domine who preached in the fort at New Amsterdam, was required to know French. He preached in Dutch, but for the benefit of the Walloons he administered Holy Communion in French, prefacing it with a sermon in that language. Colonial settlements could not expect to get the pick of available preachers, but even the Reverend Michaelius was a man of culture and learning and could correspond with colleagues in Holland in ornate Latin. He also tried to spread the gospel among the Indians, whom he found to be a thievish and cruel race, contrary to the reports that had been circulated about them in Holland. He was sadly unaware of his own cruelty in dealing with these savages, as he called them. He proposed to take the children away from their parents and train their tender minds while yet

unwarped by Indian superstitions; but, unfortunately, these devil worshippers were very fond of their offspring and would doubtless, by stealthy means, recover their little ones.

He must have been a cantankerous divine. In a letter to his colleague, the Reverend Smoutius at Amsterdam, he minced no words in describing all the drawbacks of his ministry. He found the people and the country suppressed, rather than sustained, by the management of some directors and chief officers, and many among the common folk were saying that they had not come there to work. If labor had been their aim, they might just as well have stayed in Holland. The food supply was deficient. Fresh butter and milk were scarce, owing to the small number of cattle and farmers. For most of the cows that had been sent over had died through accident or neglect, and there were not enough experienced dairymen to take proper care of those that had survived. The directors of the Dutch West India Company had granted Michaelius six or seven morgens of land for his sustenance, instead of free board to which he was entitled, but this grant was a bitter joke on him; for what was the use of so much pasture and arable land when neither laborers nor cattle were to be had for love or money? Seven weeks after his arrival on Manhattan he lost his wife, and he could not find the right type of woman to take charge of his three children, the only women available being slaves from Angola, "all thievish, lazy and untidy slatterns."

That is not a pretty picture of the beginnings of New York. But the directors in Amsterdam were not to blame. They had planned their settlement on Manhattan with the greatest care and minute attention to detail, but colonization was not their aim. All that its shareholders were interested in was the fur trade, and the founders realized that the fur trade needed a fortified centre where the peltry could be stored until an opportunity occurred for shipment to Holland. The island at the mouth of the Hudson was deemed to be the most suitable location for the company's post and storehouse.

The plans for it were designed with the same painstaking care that contemporary shipwrights devoted to the building of sea-going craft. Twenty merchants, all members of the Amsterdam Chamber

of the company, sat down one day around their council table and drew up instructions for Crijn Frederick, just as they would instruct their shipbuilder on plans for a new West-Indiaman. Their elaborate instructions prescribed the size and shape of the fort, the width and depth of the moat, the number and locations of gates, streets and houses. There is no city in the old world whose genesis was so systematically planned. New Amsterdam existed on blueprint before it was born.

The subsequent purchase of Manhattan was part of that blueprint. The astonishing feature of that transaction was not the smallness of the purchase price, but the fact that any sum was paid at all. Minuit might have taken Manhattan, as many an overseas island had been taken before, by force of arms. He introduced, under orders of his employers, an innovation in the methods of colonial expansion.

The Director General, as the company's chief representative, was the political ruler of the settlement. But since that company was a commercial body, the officer next to him in rank was the *commies* or supercargo, who kept an inventory of the company's stocks and an account of its loans to the settlers. The executive power was vested in the Director General and his council. The latter consisted of the chief officers of the company and the skippers of the company ships who happened to be in New Amsterdam.

The directors had good reason for ruling that the skippers should have a seat on the council. They thought of the young settlement as of a ship under sail. The town that Crijn Frederick laid out would be as lonely on its distant island as a merchantman in mid-ocean. The uncharted land west of it was a heaving sea of grassy hills and wild woodland, more mysterious and dark than the charted Atlantic. Frenchmen and Britons might attack the colonists as pirates attacked them on the voyage across. Big money and many human lives were invested in the settlement and the company saw to it that they should be no less safe in their township than naval architecture and nautical discipline could make them on shipboard.

These skippers were trained rulers. "Skipper under God" was the old Dutch phrase that gave expression to the Hollander's recognition of the captain's absolute authority. His will was law in the

lonely community adrift on the ocean. There was no power above him except the Almighty. The shipowners, it is true, were his masters, but they were out of reach and an appeal to them from the skipper's orders would not avail the recalcitrants among the crew. The skipper obeyed the owners' instructions as he saw fit. He could always plead the force of necessity in extenuation of his disobedience. Hendrick Hudson would never have reached the river that bears his name if he had faithfully lived up to the terms of his mission. He was sent to sea to try the north-east passage along the Siberian coast to China and the Indies, under strict orders to return to Amsterdam in case of failure. He was on no account to try his luck in the opposite direction. But that is just what he did. Being skipper under God, he followed his hunch and his disobedience won him everlasting fame.

Bold self-reliance was the skipper's second nature. They were accustomed to assuming responsibility, to giving orders and to having them obeyed. No wonder, then, that the directors in Holland entrusted their skippers with a share in the administration of the New Netherland government. Through the skippers they were kept informed about the internal affairs of the colony. It was not safe for a company official on Manhattan to incur a skipper's enmity. The man who knew which side his bread was buttered on carried favor with these despots of the sea.

One of these skippers under God gave his testimony about affairs at New Amsterdam not only to the directorate in Holland but carried it before the tribunal of posterity. In 1655, David Pietersz De Vries published his memoirs when he was sixty years of age. He belonged to a patrician family of the Dutch town of Hoorn. He had a high opinion of both his family and his calling. A merchant skipper was a more important person than the captain of a man-of-war. He reveals the difference in social status between the two in a remarkable passage in his memoirs. The secretary of the Prince of Orange once offered him a commission as captain in the States' navy, but he replied that in his town it was not proper for sons and in-laws of patrician families to sail as captains of the navy.

When a man of his mettle, world-wide experience and social importance returned to Holland from his latest voyage, he had

much to tell that was worth hearing; and, even now, three centuries after he visited New Netherland, his opinion of that colony and its administration carries weight. It is not a flattering picture that he drew.

His gravest complaint was that the directors in Holland would not allow the settlers to trade for themselves. The company's trade monopoly discouraged production. If the settlers might freely sell the fruits of their labors in foreign markets, especially in Virginia and South and Central America, the farmers would have an incentive to produce more than was needed for the settlement itself and for the ships that called at New Amsterdam. But the directors would not allow their colonists to prosper at the expense of what, in their shortsightedness, they thought to be the mainstay of their own prosperity.

As a result, the colony languished for lack of settlers. His visits to the British settlements at Jamestown and on the Connecticut River convinced De Vries that the Dutch West India Company was steering the wrong course. There he saw everywhere signs of expansion. The English, it was clear, had no difficulty in planting colonists. The quality of the British settlers also compared favorably with that of the Dutch. The English lived soberly, drank little, and punished drunkenness. In New Amsterdam, the liquor stores were numerous and did a thriving business. And Governor Kieft, instead of checking the flow of liquor, made intemperance fashionable by his own example.

De Vries did not try to account for the superior quality of the British settlers. One might infer from his words that the English as a nation were the moral betters of the Dutch. But that, of course, is not the explanation. In New England, homogeneous communities sprang up of earnest nonconformists who had come to America to live free from dictation by the Church of England. They brought with them the restraints and inhibitions that they had known and obeyed in the mother country. In New Netherland there was no national homogeneity. Governor Stuyvesant described the region under his rule as being peopled by "the scrapings of all sorts of nationalities." There were naturally troublesome elements among these who were apt to abuse, in this isolated outpost of civilization,

the freedom from restraints and conventions of Europe. The company directors designed for their colony a life on the same pattern as that of Holland and counted on the aid of the Dutch Reformed Church in keeping it within the traditional bounds. However, since the community on Manhattan numbered many of non-Dutch stock, who were ignorant or scornful of conventions imported from Holland, the Dutch themselves became lax in the maintenance of social restraints that they saw disregarded or ridiculed by their alien fellows and neighbors. Hence, the unfavorable impression the Dutch colony created in comparison with New England was not due to a greater amount of depravity among its settlers, but to a smaller degree of social restraint, and this, in its turn, was the result of lack of social cohesion, due to the mixture of Dutch and aliens who reduced the curbs they were willing to tolerate to their common denominator, the few conventions they all respected from the start.

There were, of course, admirable elements among the Dutch of New Netherland. Let me introduce to you an outstanding character, a fine woman, Maria van Rensselaer. She was born at New Amsterdam in 1645; her parents were Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt and Anna Loockermans. She must have received her education in the local school, which could teach her little more than the three R's. She never learned to spell correctly, and she probably never learned to speak English, although all of her letters which we possess were written after the British occupation. These letters do not tell us much about the social and domestic life in the colony. Maria never wrote for the mere pleasure of writing; she was incapable of a chatty letter. She discussed with her brother Stephanus van Cortlandt, in New York, business affairs, contracts, debts, claims, rents, litigation, labor troubles, disputes with neighbors, all the worries and cares that wealth is heir to. In her letters to the van Rensselaers in Holland, she used to complain about the burden of responsibility that was weighing her down after the early death of her husband Jeremias (1674), who left her the care of four sons and two daughters. But when the Dutch relatives decided to appoint Nicholas van Rensselaer, a younger brother of her late husband, director in her place, she strongly protested. Nicholas was willing to let her retain an important share in the administration. He consented to an arrangement under which Maria would be treasurer and Stephanus van

Cortlandt bookkeeper. This lasted until Nicholas died in November of 1678. Stephanus succeeded him in the directorship but, as he resided in New York, the actual management remained in Maria's hands until her death, in 1689. She must have been an able, energetic woman. She was never in good health, had to support herself on crutches, and died at the youthful age of forty-four, but she seems to have possessed a strong will power that overcame her physical handicap. She was not given to sentimental effusion. Her environment was hardly calculated to develop the softer side of human nature. She had to deal with impertinent farmers, quarrelsome neighbors, scheming relatives and doubtful friends. Of her parents, Maria wrote with genuine affection. This is from a letter of November 12, 1684, addressed to Nicholas van Rensselaer:

. On the fifth of April it pleased God suddenly to take out of this world my dear father, while he was in his prayers and in good health, in the presence of myself and my good mother, who would have liked so much to keep me with her for a while. Having been home but a short time, I received a letter that I must come down again. I therefore went down in all haste. God granted us a favorable wind, so that we arrived at New York the next day, but I found my dear mother in the place where my father's bier had stood. She had died on the 12th of May.

As a result of the shortsighted policy of the directors at home, the flow of immigrants into the colony remained a mere trickle. In 1695, John Miller published a little book under the title *New York Considered and Improved*. "The number of the Inhabitants in this Province," he wrote, "are about 3,000 families whereof almost one half are naturally Dutch." The core of this Dutch population was settled west of the Hudson, in the region now called Ulster County. Netherlanders must have outnumbered settlers of other nationalities, since their Dutch speech spread among them. The church records of the Huguenot community at New Paltz were kept in French during the first fifty years, but then the language became Dutch and remained Dutch for three-quarters of a century. Until the early nineteenth century the Dutch language prevailed in northern New Jersey, which does not mean, though, that the entire population there was of Dutch origin. Here, as well as in Ulster County, French and German settlers had adopted the speech of the majority. It is therefore impossible to form a clear picture of the size of the

Dutch immigration before the War of Independence. It has been blurred by large-scale inter-marriage between the various nationalities. The membership list of the Holland Society of New York is an impressive roster of Dutch names, but the name is no guarantee of undiluted Dutchness.

In the 'forties of the nineteenth century, the Dutch element in America received reinforcements from a new wave of immigration. The newcomers were recruited from the rural population of the Netherlands. They were orthodox Calvinists, who had seceded from the Reformed Church of Holland because it had swerved, they claimed, from the true doctrine of Calvin. They were forbidden to hold conventicles and were thrown into prison for disobeying the ban on their meetings. The hope to find in America unshackled freedom for their religious observances made them leave their native country; and the urge to emigrate gained additional strength from the prevailing economic need, resulting from a potato blight that destroyed their principal means of subsistence. The followers of the Reverend A. C. van Raalte settled in Ottawa County, Michigan. Another group, under the leadership of the Reverend Scholte, found a new home in Iowa and a Catholic community, headed by Father van den Broek, settled in the Fox River valley in Wisconsin. Similarity of soil and climate to those of their home country decided the choice. Attempts at colonization in Colorado, Texas and Florida ended in failure. Even in the mid-western states, the farmers had gradually to adjust themselves to the greater divergence between summer and winter temperatures and the long spells of heat and drought unknown in Holland.

Dr. van Raalte incorporated his flock with the Reformed Church in America, but there was opposition against this move from the outset. The stricter members of his congregation, who called themselves the Christian Reformed, seceded and organized the Christian Reformed Church and this separatist body of truer brethren split again in two by a secession of the truest. Such religious standpatters are also extremely tenacious of Dutch language and customs. There is a mystic bond between the native speech and the faith of the fathers. If one be kept pure, the other will survive intact, for he who surrenders his mother tongue is apt to become a

backslider in things religious.

These schismatic tendencies proved a blessing in disguise. The rival sects sought to surpass each other in the care for education. The Christian Reformed, having realized that the Dutch Reformed owed their higher social standing to the culture that was spread among them by the graduates of Hope College, redoubled their efforts to raise their own standard of education at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan. This educational rivalry will benefit both groups and may, in course of time, bring about their reunion.

Americans are not aware of the differences that separate Hollanders from Hollanders. They are to them a homogeneous group of Dutch-Americans, whom they respect for qualities that are common to all immigrants from the Netherlands: industry, thrift, love of peace. They belong to the prosperous class of small capitalists, hence, do not swell the chorus of social discontent, abstain from demonstrations against public authority, and do not figure prominently in the statistics of American crime.

It is impossible to determine to what extent this Dutch immigration has changed the face of America. In 1929, New Yorkers were invited to view an exhibition which its promoters called, "America's Making." It meant to give a comprehensive survey of the contributions made to American life by thirty-odd nationalities. It was a gorgeous pageant of native costumes from all parts of Europe; it was a busy workshop, where potters and glassblowers and lacemakers and glovers and woodcarvers were plying their old-world trades; it was a busy market of picturesquely furnished booths, where young ladies in uncommon European garb and common American accent sold the kind of knick-knacks that tourists bring home from transatlantic trips. It was, in short, a demonstration not of what these races had given to America, but of the things they had lost in giving themselves to the United States. The immigrants' contributions are not so tangible as to be capable of visual demonstration. The newcomers are too shy to parade their native costumes among an unfamiliar crowd; the handicrafts they know are too primitive to suit American efficiency; the things they can make are not the things that the market wants. But those are not the things that count. These aliens brought along with them their faiths, their

ethics, their industry, their skills; but of these no exhibits can be made. America's "making" is too complicated and too elusive a process to admit of a simple demonstration.

Externally, the town of Holland, Michigan, has nothing characteristically Dutch any more. A visitor from the Netherlands will not feel at home among its domestic architecture and, though he can speak his own language there and be understood by some residents, Holland has ceased to be a Dutch enclave within the territory of the United States. Mr. Willard Wichers, the active propagandist of cultural relations between the Netherlands and the American Middle West, once told me that when he was in high school, which must have been some thirty years ago, the children of Dutch-American homes were ashamed of their origin. That is different now, Now it is considered a distinction to be of Dutch ancestry. I suppose that this change of feeling is due to the complete americanization of the Dutch community. As long as the people of Holland were still part aliens, their children, anxious as all children are to conform, were looked upon, to their chagrin, as outsiders by their American classmates. But, now that the grown-ups behave as Americans, no stigma attaches any longer to a citizen's Dutchness. On the contrary, it is now deemed an honor to be related to one of the early founders and the entire community, regardless of erstwhile nationality, takes pride in the town's Dutch origin.

The statistics of the Netherlands' exports do not list the authors and scholars and artists whom Holland sends abroad. Bulbs and hams and cheese and butter supply food for speculation to the statisticians at The Hague; they are not concerned with scientists. Still, Holland produces a larger number than its universities can absorb and, since the United States has never erected a tariff barrier against their admission, American universities and industrial concerns are plucking the fruit of learning that Holland has raised. There are hundreds of highly-trained scholars of Dutch birth in the United States, among them economists, chemists, botanists, physicists, astronomers, philologists. One of them, the physicist Debije at Cornell University, is the recipient of a Nobel prize. The large majority are quiet, self-effacing men. Most Hollanders are shy, self-conscious and modest individuals, averse to self-advertisement. It is

small wonder that the two who have won national fame in this country, Edward Bok and H. W. van Loon, were so little representative of the average Dutchman. They were temperamentally Americans, and that explains the wide acclaim they won in their adopted country.

The line on the map that represents the transatlantic course of the ships of the Holland-American Line is a hyphen, linking the two countries together. The old town of New Amsterdam on Manhattan was a symbol of the flight away from Europe. Its first settlers were the forerunners of the ceaseless stream of immigrants from all parts of the Old World who wanted to escape from its despotisms. To them, New Amsterdam was only a port of call at the entrance to that uncharted sea of mountain, wood and prairie that lured ever larger numbers westward. But this very desire to leave Europe as far behind as possible stimulated American ingenuity in devising means of accelerating travel. The vastness of this continent was a challenge to inventive genius to defeat distance. The descendants of the pioneers who wanted to cut themselves off from Europe for good and all brought the old continent nearer and nearer to the new, until the distance between them, which used to be measured by weeks, is now, thanks to the K.L.M. and other airlines, measured by hours. Hence, the name New Amsterdam is no longer a symbol of the flight from Europe, but it is now borne by a ship that, like a shuttle, carried to and fro the threads that are gradually woven into a harmonious pattern of Dutch-American friendship.



THE LAST OF HER KIND

A Victorian Lady in This Modern Age — Miss Ellen C. Roosevelt

Some might assume that Miss Ellie was a stuffy duffer or a fuddy duddy. She was not. She was a "lady," yes, and not a stuffy one. Some might have been misled by her strait-laced carriage and her Victorian "air," but that was because they did not know her.

I was fortunate to have known her during the last ten years of her life while I rented as a summer place one of the tenant cottages on her estate. Over the years I came to have an increasing appreciation of her by stopping at the big house to chat on the comfortable verandas or in her cosy sitting room. Or, if I were driving to town and asked if she cared to go along for the ride, she was always alert to get her hat and add a cheerful note to the occasion.

Ellen Crosby Roosevelt held to the manor, manners and mores of her youth while the other members of her closely associated family went out and made their mark in the world. Her only sister, Grace, married and moved into the wider circles of New York society. Her first cousin, Franklin, became the thirty-second president of the United States. Her third cousin, Eleanor, became a figure of international importance and influence. Her fifth cousin, Teddy, became the twenty-sixth president of the United States. Miss Ellie remained on the family estate where she was born in 1868, protected by its hundreds of surrounding acres, observing the changing world outside, yet not permitting it to change her way of life or her heritage.

Perhaps the best way to visualize Miss Ellie would be to describe her setting as I first saw it. Describe one and you describe the other. They were one and the same, quiet, serene, dignified and solid, yet vital and well-tended.

First you would turn off the New York-Albany Post Road as you enter the township of Hyde Park. From the solid, stone gate posts you would follow the tree-lined driveway over the old mill pond and up onto an expanse of trimmed lawns which sloped gently down to the Hudson river. Continuing along the gravel drive past beds of peonies, lilies and roses, you would see the big, 1830 house set in a circle of majestic trees, venerable oak and Norway spruce, spreading their low-sweeping limbs over masses of woodland ferns.

When you approached the house, you might, as you passed the petunia bed surrounding the ornate urn, be startled by a loud, resonant, single "woof." Olga, the ancient great Dane, had arisen from the petunias to inform the household that strangers were present. Her protective duty having been done, Olga would sink back into the petunias to continue her nap.

The drive then divided and completely encircled the house and its wide verandas. You might take your choice, but, if it were morning, you stopped at the east veranda; if the sun were setting, you stopped at the west veranda. If you had made the wrong choice, Walker, the Swiss-trained butler who had been with Miss Ellie for forty-six years, met you and escorted you through the house to her.

There, you saw, not unexpectedly, a gracious lady, tastefully dressed with a black velvet choker at her throat and her white hair done up in soft waves gathered at the back in a bun. The fine, elderly lady and the spacious, old house were perfectly matched and you were immediately made comfortable by both of them.

If the conversation with Miss Ellie were led to the past and to the days of her youth, you might hear some interesting bits of information. For instance, you might learn that she and her sister received the "proper" and best education governesses and tutors could give in the private schoolhouse built especially for them on the family estate. In her youth she traveled extensively with the family on "grand tours" of Europe and went frequently with her ailing father to the "waters" of Wiesbaden and Baden-Baden.

Miss Ellie, always physically active, won the United States women's singles lawn tennis championship in 1890 and, with her sister, won the first United States women's doubles lawn tennis championship at Forest Hills. Decorum, however, prevented her from going further in sports activities, though she continued to play in the modest ankle-length canvas skirts of the day on the private courts of her own and neighboring estates.

As you sat and talked with Miss Ellie on the west veranda you could look down over the sweeping lawns to the shores of the majestic Hudson river. If you listened to her carefully you might be able to relive all the exciting races that had swept its surface. There,

along the shores of the Roosevelt estate, the first Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta was held in 1895. The Columbia University crews were housed in temporary buildings on John A.'s land. It is to be expected that his championship title-holding daughter came to know the college heroes quite well and to be their loyal supporter.

On the eve of the first regatta Miss Ellie wrote some verses (published at the end of this article) about the Columbia crew and completed the stanzas the day of their victory over Cornell. The officers of Columbia University thought so well of the verses they wished to publish them but, being a modest young lady, she refused. It was not until her eighty-second birthday that she was persuaded to make a tape recording of the verses and to file a copy with the Curator of Columbiana.

Like the other "river families," the Roosevelts took active roles in sail boating and ice yacht racing on the Hudson. Miss Ellie was especially proud of her magnificent mahogany sloop, which in later years she lent to the Sea Scouts for training purposes, and which eventually she had destroyed rather than let it deteriorate ignominiously.

During her youth, Miss Ellie's engagement book was always full and her place in society was well above the salt. The many guests at her Hyde Park home, the social functions in the family New York City town house, the fashionable box parties at the Metropolitan Opera, the fortnight visits to Newport, all were a part of her very active early life. Miss Ellie was a popular young lady, yet she never chose to marry.

In later life, unlike the other members of her family, she did not enter actively into the area of politics and social service. Miss Ellie continued to embrace happily the comfort and security of her home, "Rosedale," where she had been chatting with you so pleasantly.

The cottage I rented from Miss Ellie had been built at the river's edge in the early '70's to serve as a playhouse for the two little sisters and friends. Miss Ellie was most amused and pleased with my choice to furnish the cottage with the Victorian jim-crack and what-nots of her young days. Frequently she would have the

chauffeur drive her in the jeep through the woods and down the horribly bumpy lane so she could enjoy the latest piece of ancient junk I had found in an antique shop or at an auction. Once, she "just" could not wait to see the latest acquisition, a reed parlor organ. She had a caller at the moment so she brought him along. They both enjoyed the ridiculous picture they presented — Miss Ellie in her elegant afternoon dress seated on an egg-crate in the back of the jeep, and her guest, the rector of St. James' Church, facing backward, his legs dangling over the tail-gate.

Miss Ellie accepted everyone at face value as a lady or gentleman, regardless of his obvious social position. She was pleasant, courteous, and always interested in his activities, until he proved not to be a gentleman or, respectively, a lady. She had no airs and no pretensions about herself. Although her name might awe some people, or some might recognize her typical Roosevelt face and become flustered, she was always quick to put them at ease by remaining perfectly sincere. Her calm manner and her genuine interest in them as personages immediately gave them a feeling of security and worthiness.

I remember one extremely warm afternoon in the summer of 1949 when she had driven with me to Poughkeepsie. The shopping trip ended at the upper part of Main street in the more humble section of town. An ice cream cone was in order and I knew of a little sweet-shop where the proprietor made his own cream. Rather than wait in the glaring sun, she chose to go into the shop. The owner recognized her and became confused to the extent of dropping one of the cones. After tasting her delicious cone and having learned that he had been making his own product for fourteen years, Miss Roosevelt said with genuine enthusiasm, "Think what I have been missing all these years!" It is needless to say the man has been her ardent admirer ever since.

Miss Ellie was a strong character who held tight to the rigid discipline and the controlled manner of her Victorian era. She required her gardeners and workmen to wear shirts with full sleeves, even in the hottest weather, so they would not expose the "vulgar" part of the arm. In the summer of 1950, I heard little Artie, the neighbor schoolboy who tended Miss Ellie's Jersey cow, complain,

"None of the guys have to wear even a T-shirt on the other places."

Another occasion evidenced the fact that anything vulgar or crude just did not exist in her sight. To her last year she loved to attend the Dutchess County Fair at Rhinebeck. She enjoyed everything: exhibits, displays, rides, age-guessing, etc. While walking down the midway with her during the 1951 fair, we were suddenly startled by much noise, gongs, bells, shrieks and shouts. Out onto the platform to our right came the strip-tease girls of the girlie-show, undulating, gesticulating, bumping and grinding. With simple ease, Miss Ellie turned to the left, inspected a rifle range briefly, moved on to one or two other booths and then returned to the middle of the midway. She didn't see a thing; the burlesque did not exist.

Miss Ellie never learned to cook. She never needed to. Household duties did not interest her. She preferred grubbing in the garden, helping with the animals, riding the horses and other outside chores. One evening, I had dropped in for a few minutes but stayed longer than I intended. About nine o'clock, she said she felt hungry and asked if I would have a bite to eat with her. She explained we would have to take pot-luck because it was Walker's evening out and she had told him she would not require anything. Like a stranger in the butler's pantry, she could find nothing but a little stale cheese and a few crackers. She was amused and chuckling when she asked me if I minded eating with a sharp kitchen knife. Also, we would have to share it since Walker had put all the silverware in the safe and she did not know the combination.

Miss Roosevelt's needs were few and her wants were simple. Many times callers have been caught by the four o'clock tea-time gong sounding in the butler's pantry. They were always asked to share the simple snack with her. It invariably consisted of a glass of sherry or port and some cheese crackers, unpretentious and typically Dutch. However, when she entertained the affair would have had the complete approval of Emily Post.

One time my mother was visiting me at the cottage. Knowing both elderly ladies enjoyed an afternoon drive, I planned to take them to tea at the famous old hotel, the Beekman Arms, in Rhinebeck, on Monday. Much was my embarrassment on arriving at the hotel to find the dining room closed. Where to have tea? The only

other place open in that small town was the modern monel-metal diner.

"Of course, we shall go there," decided Miss Ellie. It was the first diner experience Miss Ellie had and she enjoyed the mug of tea and herself tremendously.

The next day a gardener delivered a note to my mother inviting us to tea on Wednesday. Fortunately, my mother insisted that we dress properly, much against my arguments that I always had been well received in my lounging clothes. Sure enough, Walker met us at the door in winged collar and striped trousers. Miss Ellie received us in the drawing room, dressed in her best lavenders and high collar, regal and elegant.

The gong sounded in the butler's pantry. In staggered Walker with a tiered pie-crust table laden with goodies and *petit fours*. Next came the tea-wagon with its massive sterling silver tray and tea-service, which was wheeled before Miss Ellie's chair. The stage was set. She spooned tea into the pot, poured on hot water, stirred, then sample-poured. "My, how pale this tea is!" she commented.

Into the pot went a few more spoonfuls of tea, a little more water, more stirring, then the pouring. Walker served us. I tasted mine. It nearly lifted the hair from my head. Miss Ellie tasted her's and exclaimed, "Walker, what tea *is* this?"

"Miss Ellie, that is the tea *you* purchased this afternoon. It is *green* tea." Miss Ellie seldom shopped, leaving it usually to Walker.

After asking Walker if he did not have any of his usual tea, she was informed that he had only tea bags. "Well, get them."

We were re-served with a cup of tea bag brew. Miss Ellie tasted her's, then exploded, "This is terrible. I hate tea, anyway. Walker, get the bottle!" The curtain fell.

The modern methods of psychological selection of employees impressed her not at all. Miss Ellie hired help only on the basis of letters of recommendation from former employers. She interviewed prospective help in the "proper" setting and as a lady should. It was shortly after the war, in 1946, when help was scarce and Miss Ellie needed another gardener and handyman. It was suggested that the scientific personnel techniques of the Veterans Administration be elicited to help find a good man.

The V.A. machinery went into action and selected a choice

"specimen," a former farmer, strong, sober and industrious. He was the tall, lean and wiry type. His letters of recommendation were good, so Miss Ellie asked me to bring him to see her.

She was in the library when I first came in alone. We chatted a few minutes before she said she would meet him in the sitting room. As I was going out to bring the man from the car, she asked me to recall his name. "Lee Harrington," she was informed, "Mr. Harrington."

In the sitting room they were introduced, "Miss Roosevelt, this is Mr. Harrington."

"Won't you sit down, Lee," calmly assured us that Victoria still ruled in the year 1946. She was most gracious and talked with him for fifteen minutes. In the end, she did not hire Lee. She did not think he was "strong" enough. Bulk and size seemed to be her criteria.

Miss Ellie was a staunch Republican, as had been her father, John A., before her, and as had been Isaac before him. Only once did she leave the party to vote for "Cousin Franklin." She was opposed to the third term. In 1945, we were talking about the difficulty she had with one of her former employees. She had discharged him for what she considered good and sufficient reason. However, out of consideration for his five unfortunate children she had permitted him to continue occupancy of the tenant house. Now that a new worker was ready to move into it, her lawyer was prevented from evicting the former because of the O.P.A. housing regulations. There was punch in her conclusion: "Those damn laws Franklin passes in Washington. They do not consider our rights on our own place."

Until the day she died, close to her eighty-sixth birthday, Miss Ellie was an attractive woman, a sprightly conversationalist and an intelligent, mature thinker. She had a vivid sense of humor and chuckled frequently. She kept up-to-date with world events and developments through newspapers and radio. She read widely in current literature, both fiction and non-fiction. She loved the movies and attended them twice a week. She saw "The Greatest Show on Earth" three times and thought Betty Hutton was "wonderful." She attended the Episcopal Church regularly. She welcomed "calls" and returned them promptly.

Miss Ellie died last October (1954), a charming anachronism.

A series of strokes brought relatives, nephews, grand-nephews and neighbors to her bedside. Both she and the old house were well attended by nurses, companions, the butler and other servants necessary to their social stations. Yet they were alone, the last members of the Victorian landed gentry.

It was a wonderful experience to have known Miss Ellie.

Walter B. Patterson



Said Mr. Jacob Ruppert, "I am sorry I did not ship my ice manufacturing machine to the county fair. I will send the whole business to the next fair here. Such things attract attention, because they are new and novel, and I would like to have Dutchess County farmers see mine. We will manufacture ice right before their eyes, and supply all the fair grounds with ice water. We can show them cakes of all sizes and shapes. I am sure it would please the farmers."

Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle, October 8, 1892

THE COLUMBIA CREW

Verses by Ellen C. Roosevelt, written June 1895

The Columbia crew is the crew for me.
They are handsome and brave and strong in the knee
And their rowing is something you seldom see.
The first in the boat is R. Presprich, bow.
He seems to know all, so he does not ask how.
I am sure he is one you'll ne'er find in a row.
Next to him sits the Captain, a good one and true.
He surely looks well in the striped white and blue
And one can see plainly he's proud of his crew.
Then comes Orleans Longacre with the light hair.
We always look sharply to see if he's there
For sometimes he's off with the Freshmen, somewhere.
Number four is big Hodby, a good looking chap.
He always rows better the third or fourth lap
But to have him give up, he would never do that.
Five is Donald McGregor, another big man.
He has not done much rowing, but all say he can.
His back is quite white, and not covered with tan.
At sixth, we have Carter, and heaviest of all.
He says he likes rowing, but the best of things pall,
And to go to New York, he says he would crawl.
Now comes number seven, tall Hamilton Fish.
To see him a winner, is what his friends wish,
And, if disappointed, they'll say more than "Pish!"
And next in the boat, is Pierpont, the stroke.
He knows how to row, but one day his oar broke.
Some say he used language that made the air smoke.
The last in the crew is the coxswain, Sill.
He is far from heavy and looks quite ill.
But, when he gives orders, he shouts with a will.
And, now I have finished and hope that you
Will soon be able to see this crew;
That is, if to see them will be something new.

* * *

The Columbia crew was the winner strong.
It had been well coached for its stroke was long,
And to it all honor and glory belong.
The crew had a mascot, a small black cat.
Some people still think they won by that,—
I call it good rowing that gave them the snap.

SPEED LAWS AND THE SANITARY CODE IN 1866

When Poughkeepsie was incorporated as a village in 1799, a charter was passed which created a board of trustees composed of five discreet freeholders to be elected annually on the first Tuesday in May "by the freeholders and inhabitants of the said village, qualified to vote at town meetings." At the same time the voters were authorized to choose "not less than three nor more than five judicious inhabitants, being freeholders, as assessors; one treasurer, being also a freeholder; one collector, and as many fire wardens as the trustees may direct." Anyone who should refuse to serve as trustee, assessor or fire warden was liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars. In this same year, the beehive was selected as the device on the corporation seal and the boundaries of the village were set, as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of a small brook falling into Hudson's river, at a small distance south of a point of land commonly called ship yard point, which mouth of said brook is on the land of the late Henry Livingston, deceased; thence east, as the magnetic needle now points, one hundred and thirty chains to a stone set in the ground, on which is engraven the word "Corporation"; again, from the mouth of the brook aforesaid, northerly along Hudson's river, including the flats or shoals between high waters' mark and the channel of the said river, to the mouth of another small brook, or where the same joins the waters of Hudson's river aforesaid, which last mentioned brook is commonly known by the name of Kidney's creek or kill, and divides the land of Abraham Pells; then from the mouth of the said brook last mentioned up the middle of the same, however it runs, to the post road; thence due east as the magnetic needle now points so far as that on a straight line due west it will be one hundred and thirty chains from Hudson's river, to a stone set in the ground, on which is engraven the word "Corporation"; and thence in a direct line to the stone set in the ground first above mentioned.

The boundaries of the village, as set in 1799, remained the same for more than one hundred and twenty-five years, until 1928, when a portion of the township was annexed to the city. And, the beehive device with the date 1799 remained on the corporation seal, although the inscription around it was made to read "Seal of the City of Poughkeepsie, 1854," when the village became a city, in 1854.

Recognizing that the existing laws were inadequate, the Charter

of 1799 gave to the trustees power to make such

. . . . prudential by-laws, rules and regulations, as they from time to time shall deem meet and proper and such in particular as are relative to public markets, streets, alleys and highways of the said village and draining, filling up, paving, keeping in order, and improving the same; relative to slaughter houses and nuisances generally; relative to a town watch and lighting the streets; relative to the number of taverns or inns to be licensed; relative to restraining geese, swine or cattle of any kind; relative to the better improving their common lands; relative to the inspection of weights and measures; relative to the erecting and regulating hay scales; and relative to anything whatsoever that may concern the public and good government of the said village; but no such by-laws shall extend to the regulating or ascertaining the prices of any commodities or articles of provision, except the article of bread, that may be offered for sale: Provided also, that such by-laws be not contrary to, nor inconsistent with the laws and statutes of this State or of the United States.

The village charters had been revised and reprinted in 1843 and in 1851. In 1854, a city charter was printed and another in 1866 (and more than a dozen since that date). The Common Council had amended and revised many of the laws, had adopted some new ones and had carried over some in their original form.

The following excerpts from the small volume printed in 1866 should prove of interest in comparing them with the rules and regulations which have become necessary within recent years:

The Common Council of the City of Poughkeepsie do ordain as follows:
No goose or geese shall hereafter be permitted to be at large in any of the streets or highways of this city.

* * *

Every person who shall by design and without just cause, fling or throw any stone or pebble, or any other hard or hurtful substance or thing, by hand or foot, or by a sling, or air gun, or by any other propelling power, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for each offense.

* * *

It shall be, and is hereby declared unlawful for any person or persons to drive any charcoal wagon or wagons, sleighs or other vehicles used for carrying and vending charcoal, faster than a walk in any of the public streets or highways within the limits of the city

No person shall place or cause to be placed any stones, lumber, plank, boards, or other material for building, dirt or rubbish, on any street or lane, or sidewalk for a longer term than twenty-four hours

No person shall obstruct the walks laid across the public streets in the

city of Poughkeepsie, by placing or stopping his or her horse or carriage, or any other animal or vehicle, upon or across any of the said walks,

* * *

No person shall suffer any carriage or other vehicle without horse or horses, or other team to remain or stand on any street or lane or public place for more than one hour (without a written permission from the Mayor or one of the Aldermen,) under the penalty of one dollar for each offense.

* * *

No person shall use any small or hand sled or other vehicle, without horses, for the amusement of sliding or riding down hill, in or upon any of the streets in this city.

* * *

No person shall raise or fly any kite in any of the streets of this city.

* * *

No person shall sift or screen any lime, ashes, dirt or sand, or shall shake any carpet in any paved street

No person shall throw or deposit in any street, lane or alley of this city, from his, her or their house, houses or premises, any stinking, noxious, impure, offensive or noisome water, substance or thing, in a liquid or flowing state under the penalty of one dollar for each offense.

No person shall on Sunday do any servile work or labor (works of piety, charity and necessity excepted,) nor sell any goods, wares, or merchandise or any other thing, but it shall be lawful to sell meat and fish at the markets until nine o'clock in the morning, and milk at the same time, and after four o'clock in the afternoon

Any person who shall make, aid or countenance, or assist in any noise, disturbance or improper diversion, in the streets, public places, lanes or alleys of this city, or collecting large bodies or crowds, to the annoyance or disturbance of the citizens or travelers, shall forfeit for every offense the sum of five dollars.

The term "horse," as used in this ordinance shall be construed so as to extend to mare, gelding and mule.

No person shall ride or drive, or lead by a halter or otherwise, any horse or horses, or other animal, in the city of Poughkeepsie with greater speed than at the rate of five miles an hour

No person, upon turning the corner of any street, or passing to or from any yard or other place, across any sidewalk in the city of Poughkeepsie, shall ride, drive, or lead any horse or horses otherwise than on a walk

No horse or horses or other animals shall be suffered or permitted to

go loose or at large, or to stand without being tied or held by some proper person, in any of the streets in the city of Poughkeepsie

No person shall suffer or permit to go or lead, or ride or drive any horse or other animal upon any sidewalk in the city of Poughkeepsie, unless it be in crossing the same to go into or from a yard or lot

No person shall run or race any horse or other animal in any public street, road or avenue in the city of Poughkeepsie, nor shall consent to or suffer such racing

The last preceding section of this title shall be construed to prevent and punish the running, racing, or trotting of any horse or horses, or other animal for any trial of speed, or for the purpose of passing any other horse or horses or animal, whether the same be founded upon any stake, bet, or otherwise

* * *

No person or persons shall hereafter fire, discharge, or set off, or cause or procure to be fired, discharged, or set off, any cannon, gun, pistol, swivel, serpent or chaser, in any of the streets of this city, except on the fourth day of July.

* * *

No horse, or horses, cow or cows, goat or goats, or sheep, or other neat cattle or swine, shall be permitted to lie, run or be at large in any of the streets of the city of Poughkeepsie

* * *

No person shall at any time play ball or shinney, or wicket, or pitch quoits in the streets

No person shall on Sunday play ball, shinney or wicket, or pitch quoits or play any other game anywhere in said city.

No boy shall at any time after sundown engage in any play or game, or sport, which shall cause any running or noise or other disturbance in the streets of the city of Poughkeepsie.

* * *

No sleigh or sleighs drawn by horse or horses, mule or mules, shall be permitted to be driven through any street or streets in this city without bells attached thereto.

Published with the charter printed in 1866, was a table showing the valuation by the assessors of the real and personal estate in the city of Poughkeepsie, with taxes raised:

Year	Valuation of Real Estate	Valuation of Personal Estate	Total Valuation	Taxes
1855	\$2,039,675	\$1,958,031	\$3,997,706	\$11,980.00
1856	2,118,775	2,007,620	4,126,395	18,082.40
1857	2,159,490	2,017,842	4,177,332	21,271.80
1858	2,178,940	1,925,282	4,104,222	21,326.51
1859	2,205,740	1,939,900	4,145,640	21,349.62
1860	2,249,615	2,023,923	4,273,538	22,828.78
1861	2,331,365	2,108,590	4,439,955	22,184.70
1862	2,428,750	2,169,129	4,597,879	24,405.55
1863	2,524,940	2,201,551	4,726,491	38,843.70
1864	2,681,015	2,209,851	4,890,866	54,401.42
1865	2,727,725	2,574,816	5,302,541	81,939.26

It is an interesting comparison, showing the increases, especially in the war years.

Baltus B. Van Kleeck



An Act to establish the corporation seal of the village of Poughkeepsie:
Passed 23d May, 1799.

Resolved, That the common seal of this corporation be made of brass, plated with silver; that the device be a Bee-hive, and below it the figures 1799; and that there be engraved around it the words, "Corporation seal of the Village of Poughkeepsie."

*Charter and Laws of the Corporation of the
Village of Poughkeepsie*

BOOKS

Blithe Dutchess, by Henry Noble MacCracken. New York, Hastings House. 1958

After the publication of *Old Dutchess Forever*, everybody waited impatiently for the second volume. And, when *Blithe Dutchess* appeared it came up to every expectation. The earlier volume told the story of the county up to the time of "the great split," when Dutchess County was divided. Putnam County was created from the lower section and includes practically all of the area which had comprised the original South Ward, or Southern Precinct, with its slice of the Oblong.

This new book is divided into six sections, each covering a different phase of life in the county.

Sometimes the political pot boiled and the author has told many anecdotes and tales of the great men of the state, all of whom at one time or another had dealings and connections in Dutchess. Poughkeepsie was an important place, both as village and as city, — the county seat. It was strategically located, a rural community, seventy-five miles from the metropolis with access by road, rail and water.

One part of the book is devoted to what Dr. MacCracken calls "a sense of neighborhood," which tells of the kinds of people who came to Dutchess in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and why they came here. Another part has to do with the writings of Josh Billings and of Major Henry Livingston; and he strengthens our conviction that the well-beloved Christmas poem, "A Visit from St. Nicholas," was really written in this county.

Dr. MacCracken makes a distinction between the Newcomes and the Newcomers; "the first has arrived, the second is just arriving." He was not the first to use the term "Newcome" in this county. During the eighteenth century the assessors carried a certain "Newcome John" on the tax rolls for several years. Finally, they gave him his full name (perhaps the newness had worn off) and for the remaining years that he lived in the county he was listed as John Hoag.

It took these Newcomes and Newcomers to develop the re-

sources of the county, physical and intellectual. On the land, in industry, in music, art and literature, in sports and amusements, Dutchess made her contributions; and when she did not create for herself, the best in America, and in Europe, was brought to the residents for their edification and entertainment. Dr. MacCracken has filled his book with accounts of what our people have accomplished and how they did it. There are many personal reminiscences of Franklin D. Roosevelt and other outstanding personages. He tells of those who came and added lustre to the county and those who left a record behind them when they went on to shine brightly elsewhere. Tales of teachers and preachers, husbandmen and homesteaders, craftsmen, sportsmen and scientists and writers and politicians; those who went to war and those who stayed at home; the historian has set it all down. It is there in black and white and the spirit which inspired the happy title crops out all along the way.

It is a happy title and, without the contributions of all of those nineteenth century settlers, it would never have been Blithe Dutchess. It took the sparkling wit and devil-may-care shrugamarugg of the Irish, the sly jibes of the British, the hearty and homely jokes of the Germans to leaven the mixture which Dutchess had assembled and it brought about a gaiety that was unequaled in any other part of the country.

Open it anywhere. It's good reading.

The Editor

Family Vista, the Memoirs of Margaret Chanler Aldrich, by Margaret Chanler Aldrich. New York, The William-Frederick Press. 1958

We have been fortunate in having as a member of our historical society an author as versatile as Mrs. Aldrich who, in her book of memoirs, has shared with us her own charm and that of the years now gone. This is clearly brought out as from page to page she visits with the reader about the yesterdays.

Her approach is unusual and therefore interesting. The book grows in appeal as one reads experience after experience. She tells of her work with the Red Cross in Cuba and Puerto Rico at the time of the Spanish-American War, her experiences in China during the

Boxer uprising, the organization of the Women's Army Nurse Corps and her Red Cross work in the First World War.

Mrs. Aldrich, a member of the politically famous Chanler family, has lived many years at "Rokeby," Barrytown. She gives a fascinating account of life in her own and the other "river families" in the county. One sees the old home on the bank of the Hudson; hears the voices of her family and friends and relives with them happy moments, moments of disappointment, great joys, shattering griefs. The book is full of incidents and anecdotes of the many prominent people whom she knew intimately.

In reading *Family Vista*, one realizes how little human beings change from century to century and how problems remain the same even though time moves on and on.

We congratulate Mrs. Aldrich and wish for further reminiscences.

Charlotte Cunneen Hackett



C. CONGDON,

Has received a few dozen pairs LADIES' *Superior Sealskin Shoes*, which will be sold cheap.

Also,

A supply of PATENT ELASTIC WATER PROOF HATS, for \$2.75 cts. each.
12 Mo. 26th.

Poughkeepsie Journal, December 27, 1820

ELSEA HAIGHT'S BOOK

Some years ago, Mrs. Joseph T. Tower, a descendant of the Thorn and Haight families of Dutchess County, gave to the Dutchess County Historical Society a typed copy of a manuscript book which had been kept by Elsea Thorn, (born 1775 and died 1844), the wife of John Haight and daughter of Jacob and Dorothy (Griffin) Thorn. With the exception of a few additions, inserted in brackets [], the items are printed as they appeared in the book started by Elsea Haight and continued by her son, Isaac Haight, Jr. It would appear that Isaac Haight, Jr., was the son of John Haight and, according to a common custom, was called junior to distinguish him from an older relative by the same name.

Some of the dates have been translated from the old Friends' method to conform to modern usage and to make the entries uniform. The names from several lists of deaths, which were neither alphabetical nor chronological, have been placed in alphabetical order in one list.

THE PROPERTY OF ELSEA HAIGHT, WASHINGTON

This book was kept by my mother Elsea Haight of Hart's Village, Dutchess County, and was taken by her son, Isaac Haight, Junr., of the same place in the year 1844. This first Jacob Haight was my Great Grand Father, from whom our family of Haight in Dutchess County sprang. [Signed] Isaac Haight, Jr., of Hart's Village.

The Ages of Jacob Haight, his Wife and Children

Jacob Haight, son of Nicholas, was born on Long Island, April 3, 1705
His wife, Sarah Haight, dau. of Jacob Hicks, was born July 8, 1710

Their Children

Elizabeth Haight	was born	October 13, 1734
John Haight		February 18, 1736
Stephen Haight		July 21, 1738
Nicholas Haight		July 3, 1740
Jacob Haight		October 27, 1742
Patience Haight		August 28, 1744
Sarah Haight		April 2, 1746
Samuel Haight		April 20, 1748
Phebe Haight		May 7, 1750

The Births of Jacob Haight, His Wife and Children

Jacob Haight [son of Jacob Haight], was born October 27, 1742

Phebe Haight (formerly Haviland), was born 1745

Charity Haight	was born	1769
Patience Haight		1771
James Haight		(died when young)
Sarah Haight		April 1775
John Haight		August 25, 1777
Elizabeth Haight		July 29, 1779
Jacob Haight		October 2, 1782
Isaac Haight		October 24, 1784

* * *

Charity Haight	married	Obadiah Thorn
Sarah Haight		Abner Wing
John Haight		Elsea Thorn
Elizabeth Haight		Philip Allen
Jacob Haight		Amy Clement
Isaac Haight		Joanna Clement

* * *

A List of the Deaths of Jacob Thorn and Dorothy,
his Wife, and their Descendants

Jacob Thorn, died December 25, 1796; a. 54

Dorothy Thorn [dau. of Obadiah Griffin], died Jan. 15, 1808

Sarah Titus	died	Feb. 9, 1787; a. 23-4-20
Mary Thorn		June 18, 1798; a. 19-1-18
Hannah Holmes [w. of Samuel],		Mar. 24, 1801
Samuel Holmes		Mar. 11, 1829
Anna Cromwell [w. of William],		Aug. 30, 1803
Obadiah Thorn [m. Charity Haight],		May 3, 1827; a. 58
Marium Wing [w. of John],		June 23, 1829; a. 45-9-14
John Wing		Apr. 30, 1858; a. about 79
Daniel Wing		June 19, 1836; a. 20 y., 6 m.
Brice Wing		Mar. 27, 1827; a. 24-7-19
Anna Wing		a. 11-11-11
Isaac Thorn		Dec. 3, 1857; a. 87
Wives of Isaac Thorn:		
Sarah [dau. of Nehemiah Merritt],		June 1, 1796
Dorcas [dau. of John Griffin],		Dec. 15, 1808
Anna [dau. of Andrew Moore and		Nov. 5, 1838

wid. of Consider Merritt],

Children of Isaac Thorn:

Nehemiah Thorn	May 7, 1793
Jacob Thorn, Jr.	Sep. 13, 1796
Sarah Thorn	Feb. 3, 1808
Samuel Thorn	Feb. 17, 1808
Isaac G. Thorn	Sep. 15, 1825

DEATHS

Eliza Ann Ager, May 2, 1842; a. 17
Sarah Alberson, May 5, 1818; a. 70
Benjamin Alerson, Nov. 19, 1841; a. 68
Agnes D. Allen, Mar. 17, 1887
Ann L. Allen, 1850; a. 62
Anna H. Allen, Oct. 6, 1844
Clark Allen, [Feb. 28], 1854; a. 68; [in Poughkeepsie]
Elizabeth Allen, Nov. 5, 1836
John Allen, Aug. 16, 1834
Katharen Eliza Allen, w. of Norton [and dau. of Benjamin Hart],
Aug. 25, 1846; a. 29-10-24

Phebe Allen, Mar. 21, 1841
Ruth Allen, Apr. 4, 1886
Samuel Allen, May 23, 1838
Jonathan Angavine, Jan. 28, 1841
Rufus Anson, Mar. 21 1864; a. 83; at Harts Village
Jane T. Atwood [wid. of Elijah and] dau. of William Thorne, Nov. 13, 1843; a. 28
Elizabeth Barmore, wid of James, Dec. 22, 1857; a. 97
Dorothy Boyce, Apr. 17, 1826
Jacob Carle, Aug. 9, 1831
Phebe Carle, wid of Jacob, Feb. 8, 1859; in 90th y.; in New York
Daniel Carpenter, Apr. 2, 1840; [at Providence, Saratoga Co.]
Seaman Carpenter, Jan. 4, 1842; a. 82
Lydia G. Clap, w. of Thomas G., [and dau. of John Gifford], Oct. 18, 1836
Deborah Clement, Nov. 20, 1841; a. 66
Lois Coffin, Aug. 13, 1841; a. 70
Magdalen Coffin, wid of Robert, Aug. 30, [1866; a. 84]
Paul Coffin, Feb. 10, 1829; a. 88
Robert Coffin, Nov. 28, 1842; [a. 64]
Robert Cross (b. Glasgow, Scotland), Feb. 19, ; a. 81; at Pleasant Valley
Gusty Davis, Oct. 23, 1842; [a. 58]
Jamima Dayton, Nov. 17, 1840; a. 70
Lydia Dayton, Sep. 30, 1844; a. 55. She came to live with John and Else Haight

when only 10 years old and lived with the family until her death.

Louisa M. Deuel, dau. of Norton Allen and w. of Stephen T. Deuel,
Jan. 24, [1864]; a. 23-8-18

Isaac Dewel (cousin), Jan. 5, 1837
Ruth Deuel, Sep. 11, 1866; a. 81
Abigail Dorland [wid. of Enoch], Jan. 26, 1841; a. 82
John Ducher, Sep. 29, 1841; a. 60
Sarah Ducher, Aug. 13, 1841; a. 58
Edwin Dubois, Feb. 19, 1864; at Hart's Village
Erastus Edmonds, Mar. 6, 1864; in Town of Washington
Jonathan Elsbree, Feb. 14, 1862; a. 87
Thomas Everit, Sen., Jan. 26, 1840; a. 76; [at Brooklyn]
Isaac Flayger, Dec. 9, 1839; [a. 40-7-26]
William Fowler, Nov. 30, 1828; a. 88
Hannah Frost (aunt), July 8, 1825
Solomon V. Frost, Jan. 25, [1868]; in 78th y.; at Poughkeepsie
Henry Gildersleeve, Mar. 24, 1836
Benjamin Griffin, Mar. 4, 1842; a. 62
Isaac Griffin (cousin), Sep. 20, 1843
James Griffin (cousin), Nov. 30, 1842; a. 92
Micah Griffin (uncle), June , 1793
Obadiah Griffin (grandfather), Oct. 27, 1784
Obadiah Griffin, Aug. , 1851
Phebe Griffin (aunt), May 30, 1805
Sarah Griffin (cousin), Mar. 26, 1827
Margaret Grimshaw, Oct. 16, 1835; a. 65
Ann Haight, w. of Zebalon, July 2, 1840
Benjamin Haight, Mar. 10, 1840; a. 68
Elizabeth Haight, dau. of Nicholas, Feb. 6, 1859; a. 94-2-14
Else Haight, Feb. 5, 1844; a. about 69½
Enoc Haight, Jan. 1, 1830; a. 34
Isaac Haight, Sign., Nov. 10, 1856; a. about 72
Jacob Haight, Apr. 8, 1822
Jacob Haight, s. of John, July 14, 1845
Jacob Haight, Apr. 15, 1862; in 80th y.; in Fairfax Co., Virginia
John Haight, Apr. 26, 1836; a. 58-8-1
John J. Haight, Dec. 22, 1861
Josiah Haight, May 11, 1818; a. 80
Lewis Haight, Nov. 8, 1842
Lydia Haight, wid. of Silas, Dec. 25, 1861
Moses Haight, Apr. 3, 1841; a. 89
Patience Haight, Jan. 13, 1820
Phebe Haight, May 14, 1818
Rhody Haight, Dec. 21, 1840; a. 76

Silas Haight, Nov. 22, 1829; a. 67
 Silas R. Haight, June , 1868
 Stepen Haight, Jan. 12, 1841; a. 50; in Vermont
 Stephen Haight, 1825; in Monkton, Vermont
 Susanna Haight, w. of Benjamin, [Aug. 16], 1847; [a. 71]
 William Haight, July 4, 1836; a. 31-6-5
 David Halstead, Dec. 29, 1839; a. 62
 Mary Hart, dau. of Rascom, Feb. 17, 1866; in 17th y; at Hart's Village
 Philip Hart, Aug. 31, 1837; [in 87th y.]
 Ruscom Hart, Jan. 25, 1864; a. about 59; at Hart's Village
 Eleazor Haviland, Dec. 27, 1863; in 88th y.; at Hart's Village
 Roby Haviland, wid. of Jacob, Apr. 5, 1863; a. 88; in Poughkeepsie
 Willis Haviland, Jan. 2, 1864; a. 67; at Hart's Village
 Peter P. Hayes, Mar. 11, 1842; a. 54
 Phebe Heaveland, Mar. 23, 1836
 Jacob Heaviland, Aug. 1, 1831
 Benjamin Hicks, May 9, 1819
 Elias Hicks (b. Mar. 19, 1748); d. Feb. 27, 1830
 Isaac Hicks, Jan. 10, 1820; a. 68
 Jemima Hicks, Mar. 17, 1829
 Sarah Hicks, Dec. 4, 1832
 Charles Hoag, Jan. 23, 1840; a. 69; [in town of Pine Plains]
 Samuel Hoag (uncle), Nov. 6, 1841; a. 98
 Lodawick Hochsey, Sep. 17, 1843; a. 89
 Gilbert Holmes, Dec. 19, 1861; in 77th y.
 Marther Holmes, Aug. 17, 1821
 Nicholas Holmes, Oct. 12, 1814
 Phebe Holmes, Feb. 7, 1827
 Samuel Holmes, Mar. 11, 1829
 Elizabeth Horton, Apr. 17, 1841; a. 64
 Peter Howard, May 5, 1842; a. 60
 Edward Hull, "author of Adison Ville," Mar. 28, 1864; a. 78; at Hart's Village
 Mary P. Hull [dau. of Sarah C. and the late Henry], July 15, 1841; a. 20
 Phebe Hustis, Aug. 28, 1837
 Daniel Lawson, Jan. 29; 1841; a. 72
 David Lawton, Feb. 27, 1834; a. 83
 Hannah Lawton, w. of David, Oct. 5, 1828; [in 75th y.]
 Peter Lawton, Mar. 26, 1842; a. 72
 Wait Lawton, w. of Peter, July 12, 1860
 Eliza Mabbett, June 24, 1840; a. 21
 Hannah Mabbett, w. of Richard and dau. of Nics. Holmes, Sep. 18, 1829; a. 61-9-5
 Sarah Mabbett, w. of James, Oct. , 1862
 Margaret Macumber, Aug. 19, 1843; a. 82
 David Merritt, Mar. 31, 1840; a. 65

Eliza Merritt, w. of Isaac, Aug. 5, 1848; [in 49th y.]
 Benjamin Mitchel, Nov. 25, 1832; a. 61
 David L. Mitchell, Dec. 20, 1881; a. 50
 Hannah Mitchell (aunt), June 14, 1865; a. 75
 Richard Mitchell (uncle), Nov. 12, 1864; a. 85
 Dr. Henry T. Orton, Jan. 2, 1864; a. about 82; at Hart's Village
 Margaret Palmer, Dec. 19, 1831; [a. 63]
 Samuel Parsons, Nov. 20, 1841; a. 68
 Lucius Petit, Mar. 22, 1832
 [Widow] Dency Potter, May 1, 1834; [in 64th y.; at Poughkeepsie].
 Mary Pratt, Feb. 25, 1840; a. 80
 Stephen Pratt, Mar. 5, 1829; a. 88
 John Preston, Feb. 28, 1863; in 81st y.
 Amy Rament, Mar. 14, 1843; a. 66
 Jonathan Rickerson, July 31, 1840
 Dr. Shadrick Rickerson, Mar. 3, 1839; [in 71st.y.]
 Phebe Rogers, dau. of Joseph Rogers of Ferrisburgh, Vt., Feb. 9, 1827; a. 29-7-14
 Jerusha Smith, sister of Benjamin Atkins, Dec. 4, 1839; a. 95; at Darthmouth
 Stephen Smith, Jan. 24, 1843
 Jamima Sweet, Oct. 19, 1842; a. 88
 Thomas Sweet, Nov. 9, 1843; a. 70.
 Eliza Swift, w. of Beriah, Mar. [29], 1847; [in 58th y.]
 Gurdon Swift, Sep. 25, 1841; a. 27
 Jane Swift, Sep. 14, 1841
 Henry Taber, s. of James, Sep. 8, 1866; a. 14
 Phebe Taber, Aug. 13, 1824
 Ruth Taber, Dec. 6, 1842
 Anna Thorn (aunt), July 6, 1826
 Anna M. Thorn, May 11, 1838
 Charity Thorne, [wid of Obadiah], Dec. 30, 1849; a. about 80;
 [at Marcellus, N. Y.]
 Eliza Thorne, wid. of Nicholas, Mar. 14, 1842; [at res. of J. S. Mott,
 Great Neck, N. I.]
 Hannah Thorn, Feb. 14, 1830; a. 80
 Isaac Thorn (uncle), Feb. 20, 1829
 Isaac Thorne, Dec. 3, 1857; a. 86; in Ohio
 He was a minister amongst Friends Society for over 56 years.
 Isaac G. Thorne, s. of John, July [27], 1851; of small pox. In November Uncle
 Isaac, John and family went and settled in Warren County, Ohio.
 Jamima Thorne, (aunt), [wid. of William], Sep. 10, [1840]; a. 98 y. 6 m.
 John Thorn, s. of Isaac, 1862; in Warren Co., Ohio
 Joseph Thorn, Feb. 27, 1829; a. 88
 Joseph Thorn, Sep. 29, 1841; a. 29
 Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Jonathan Thorne, July 27, 1843; a. 20; [in New York]

Sarah H. Thorn, dau. of Joseph, Mar. 5, 1840; [in 28th y.]
 William Thorn (uncle), Mar. 24, 1815
 Elizabeth Titus, Aug. 5, 1812
 Elizabeth Titus, Dec. 19, 1839
 John Titus, Apr. 31, 1841; a. 79
 Mary Titus, Jan. 20, 1825
 Stephen Titus (cousin), May 2, 1796
 Stephen Titus, Oct. 23, 1817
 Hannah Tompkins, wid of Haywood, Feb. 5, 1852; a. 88
 Hawood Tomkins, Oct. 10, 1840; a. 71 y., 6 m.
 Catharine Treadway, wid of Doct. A. Treadway, Dec. 31, 1863; a. about 82 y.; at
 Hart's Village

[Doct.] Alfred Tredway, Apr. 15, 1826
 Stephen Tredwell, Aug. 12, 1843
 Hannah Underhill, Mar. 28, 1823
 Hannah Underhill, w. of Andru, Town of Clinton
 Lydia Vail, Oct. 17, 1842; a. 43
 Hannah T. Van Benschoten, Mar. 8, 1841; a. 30
 Mary Van Benschoten, Jan. 20, 1841; a. 66
 Thorn V. Benschoten, Sep. 2, 1841; a. 6 m.
 Lydia Vincent, Feb. 25, 1843; a. 40
 Hannah Wanzer, Aug. 10, 1843
 William Wheeler, Dec. 19, 1841; a. 15; [at Friends' Boarding School]
 Enock Wilber, Aug. 11, 1836; a. 82
 John Wilkinson, Jan. 31, 1842; a. 62; [at Union Vale]
 Jacob Willetts, Sep. 12, 1860
 Joanna Willits, Dec. 27, 1839
 Jacob Wing, Nov. 17, 1841; a. 31
 Sarah Wing, Jan. 19, 1843; a. 68
 Jeremiah Wintringham (great uncle), Apr. 22, 1865; a. 81
 John Wintringham, Dec. 17, 1831; [a. 77]
 Mary Wintringham, w. of Sidney, of New York, Mar. 25, 1847
 Mary Wintringham, sister of Thomas Wintringham [and dau. of John],
 Oct. 24, 1847; a. about 61

Joseph Wooley, Dec. 13, 1828; a. 90 y., 7 mo.
 Rachel Wooley, Apr. 19, 1837; a. 62
 Veniah Wooley, Apr. 29, 1842; a. 80

RECORDS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY FAMILIES

Family Record of Asahel Hall

The following items were copied from a small memorandum book, the gift of Miss Katharine Wodell:

Asahel Hall was married to Catharine R. Toffey (widow), February 24, 1818, at Beekman, Dutchess County, New York

Asahel Hall, son of Aaron & Elisabeth, was born at Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut, April 6, 1792

Catharine R. Van Der Burgh, daughter of William & Sarah, was born at Beekman, Dutchess County, New York, May 1, 1791

Henry Clay Hall was born at Beekman, Dutchess County, New York, August 17, 1820

George Van Der Burgh Hall was born at Northford, New Haven County, Connecticut, June 29, 1823

Ann Hall was born at Washington, Dutchess County, New York, April 27, 1828

DeWitt Clinton Hall was born at Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York, August 17, 1831

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HAIGHT FAMILY BIBLE

The following items were copied from a page torn from a family Bible. They were supplied by Mr. Harold Nestler of Waldwick, New Jersey.

Elijah Haight was born Dec'br 23, 1787

Electa Haight was born March 11th, 1790

Caroline Haight was born September 13th, 1819

Cordelia Haight was born April 30th, 1821

Eliza M. Haight was born Nov. 30th, 1832



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

REPORT ON THE RESEARCH WORK OF
DR. J. H. SCHNEIDER, JR.
DURING HIS VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
IN 1954-1955

The following report describes the work done by Dr. J. H. Schneider, Jr. during his visit to the Physical Chemistry Laboratory of the University of Chicago. The work was done in collaboration with Dr. R. M. Waymouth and Dr. R. W. Weisberg.

The first part of the report describes the synthesis and properties of a new class of organotin compounds. These compounds are characterized by their high thermal stability and their ability to form stable complexes with a variety of ligands. The synthesis of these compounds is described in detail, and their properties are discussed in terms of their structure and bonding.

The second part of the report describes the study of the kinetics of the reaction of these organotin compounds with a variety of ligands. The reaction rates were measured as a function of temperature and concentration, and the results are discussed in terms of the mechanism of the reaction.

The third part of the report describes the study of the effect of the organotin compounds on the rate of the reaction of a variety of ligands with a metal ion. The results are discussed in terms of the mechanism of the reaction and the role of the organotin compounds.

REFERENCES

1. J. H. Schneider, Jr., R. M. Waymouth, and R. W. Weisberg, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 5785 (1955).
2. J. H. Schneider, Jr., R. M. Waymouth, and R. W. Weisberg, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 5795 (1955).
3. J. H. Schneider, Jr., R. M. Waymouth, and R. W. Weisberg, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 5805 (1955).
4. J. H. Schneider, Jr., R. M. Waymouth, and R. W. Weisberg, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 5815 (1955).
5. J. H. Schneider, Jr., R. M. Waymouth, and R. W. Weisberg, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 5825 (1955).