

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF NORTHEAST

From

HISTORY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

By James H. Smith

1882

Chapter XXI.

Part One

The town of North East lies on the extreme northeast border of the County. It is bounded northerly by Ancram (Columbia county;) on the east by Connecticut; on the south by Amenia; and on the west by Pine Plains and Stanford. Its name was derived from its geographical position in the County. The surface is hilly and broken, while along the eastern border extend the Taconic Mountains.

In old documents this name is written Tachhanick, Tagghanick, Tahkanick, Tachkanick, and some other ways. "It is probably impossible now," says Isaac HUNTLING, "to get the true Indian word and its signification, as in this case, like many others, the true Indian word has been corrupted and abbreviated for the convenience of writing and ease of pronunciation by the early settlers." The stream running through the gorge at Bash Bish, having its origin on the mountain elevations in the town of Washington, was the Indian Tankhanne or Takhanne, "the Small Stream," as it united with a greater near what is now Copake village, the site, or near it, of the "Toghkanick" of Colonial times. It is presumable that the mountain as well as the old village derived its name from this stream. Probably the oldest document containing this word is "Fragment of an Indian deed, 17th Feb. 1687," (Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. 3, p. 628), where it is written "Toghghanick," "Tachanick," and "Tachhanik," which evidently are corruptions of the old Indian name of this stream, Tankhanne or Takhanne. Confirming this new view it is significant that in this old document the second syllable commences in every instance with the "h" instead of the "k," which is an additional recent corruption and now used in the word "Toghkanick." This view leads to the conclusion that the mountain, the old village and the surrounding country, repeatedly referred to in the Livingston papers, derived their names from this stream. It was a stream probably as greatly celebrated among the Indians before the appearance of the white man as well as after. That the surrounding lands were thus named is proven by the records. It was applied to the "Flats" west of the mountains, and to other lands embraced in the Livingston patents for some considerable distance northwest and south, and was applicable and appropriate, so far as the papers show, to them as to the mountain. The name as applied to this range, according to the earliest records, and reference only to the mountain locality adjoining the stream mentioned. The prominent points north and south had other Indian names. The

Moravians who established missions in New York and Connecticut in 1740, put the name "K'takanahschan," and give the signification simply as "Big Mountain," which is really no signification. Others give it from the Indian signifying "Mountain of trees," but the opinion is inclined to, that the name is derived from the stream which has its origin on its highest plateau and summits, and is applied to the mountain as local and not generic. The deviation being so indefinite there has appeared among intelligent writers a tendency to transpose the spelling to the plain English *Taconic* and not mutilate with a mongrel "Taghkanick," our own language, and also that of the race which now lives in the dreams of romance.

North East was formed as a town, March 7, 1788; Milan was taken in 1818, and Pine Plains in 1823. North East Precinct was formed from the North Precinct, Dec. 16, 1746, and embraced the Little or Upper Nine Partner's Tract. In the earlier or Precinct records is found the following:-

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"On the 10th day of April 1769, Then the Overseers of the Poor of the North East Precinct for the year 1768 meet at the Dwelling House of Caleb ATWATER in said Precinct and Rendered their accounts for the said year 1768, being examined and allowed by Elisha COLVER, one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace in said precinct, and for Dutchess County, viz: Hantice COUSE, James ATWATER, John TRUESDELL, and John COLLINS, Overseers. First agreed Between the overseers of the Poor, Esq. COLVER and John COLLINS, that the said COLLINS shall pay unto the Overseers of the poor of the Precinct two pounds, Money of New York, for the service of the wife of Jacob CARPENTER for the year ensuing."

"Second, agreed that John TRUESDELL shall take old ELLIS' wife and keep her at the rate of L15qr. year.

"Hendrick HOFFMAN's am't examined & allowed for the maintainance of John ELLIS & wife L30: 17 : 6."

The earliest settlers in that portion of the Oblong now contained within the boundaries of North East, from 1730 to 1737, when the first civil divisions of the county were made, were simply inhabitants of the State of New York, freeholders perhaps, but it is doubtful if they were tax-payers, for they were not included even in North precinct until December 17, 1743, at which time Beekman's Crom Elbow, South and North Precincts were extended across the Oblong to the Connecticut line. North East precinct first appears with definite boundaries December 16, 1746, being bounded on the south by the northern line of the Great Nine Partners Tract, granted to Caleb HEATHCOTE and others, May 7, 1697, and by an east line from the northeast corner thereof to Connecticut, and on the west by the westerly line of the Little Nine Partners Tract, the patent of which was granted to Sampson BOUGHTON and others, April 10, 1706. Hence adjoining North East Precinct on the south, from its formation until March 10, 1762, when Amenia Precinct was formed, was Crom Elbow Precinct. By an act of March 7, 1788, the north lines of Amenia and Washington are described as the north line of Lower or Great Nine

Partners Tract, and the easterly line of Rhinebeck as the westerly line of the Little or Upper Nine Partners, and “all that part of the said County of Dutchess bounded westerly by Rynbeck, northerly by the County of Columbia, easterly by the Connecticut and southerly by the towns of Washington and Amenia shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of North East Town.” Notwithstanding that act, the then town clerk persisted in keeping the old name, for his records say, “town meeting was held at the home of Cornelius ELMENDORPH on Linton Plains, for the North East Precinct, on the first day of April 1788.” These, then, were the boundaries of North East for about thirty years, until Milan was set off in 1818, and 1823 when 18,176 acres were taken off for the erection of the town of Pine Plains.

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Chapter XXI.

Part Two

Among the earliest settlers was Samuel EGGLESTON, who located in the vicinity of what is now known as Spencer’s Corners, and who was the ancestor of all the families in North East who bear that name. The emigrant ancestor of that name was Bigot EGGLESTON, who was born in Exeter, England in 1585, and who in 1630 came to Dorchester, Mass., bringing his twin sons, James and Samuel, aged ten years. In 1635 he removed to Windsor, Conn. In 1661 Samuel married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas DISBRO, of Weathersfield, Conn., and settled in Middletown, in that State, where he died in February 1691, leaving his real estate to his eldest child, Samuel, born, March 6, 1662-'63, who on the 8th of July, 1703 married Patience PAYNE, and by her had eight children--Samuel, John, Joseph, Susannah, Abigail, Sarah, Patience and Mary. Samuel died in Middletown, Dec. 24, 1736. Some time prior to his death (Feb. 9, 1727-'28) he had executed a deed of certain premises situate in Middletown, to his said son, Samuel, with this proviso--that the premises should not be sold except on the recommendation of two judicious persons. This restriction so displeased young Samuel that he refused to have anything to do with the land thus conveyed, although he had in part paid for the same. Very soon thereafter he married Abigail RIBBINS and moved to Salisbury, (now North East, as the boundary line was changed,) and there reared John, Martha, Abigail, Joseph, Prudence, Nicholas, Benjamin, Amos, Ruth, and Samuel, born June 8, 1738, [O. S.,] who married Hester BUCK, daughter of Israel BUCK, of Amenia, March 18, 1761, and who is the ancestor of all the families

of that name in this section of the country. He died January 24, 1822, and Hester, his wife, died January 10, 1828. They were buried in the cemetery near Spencer's Corners.

The DAKIN family* (*The major portion of the facts relating to early settlers was taken from MS. Of Alanson COLVER written in 1874, and furnished through the kindness of James WINCHELL, whose influence had induced Mr. COLVER to put on paper his knowledge of the early history of North East. Alanson COLVER died Oct. 24, 1874, aged 84 years.) Came here from what is now known as Putnam County. Elder Simon DAKIN came to North East about 1776, and formed the first Baptist church at Spencer's Corners. He had three sons, Joshua, Caleb and Simon; Joshua married and had two sons, Jacob and Benjamin, and three daughters. Caleb had one son, also named Caleb, and a number of daughters. Simon had six sons, Ebenezer, Harvey, James, Homer, David, Talma, and three daughters, Ruth, Hannah and Phebe.

Three brothers of the name of COLVER came from France and settled in this country. By some of them the name was spelled CULVER. It is supposed that all the families of that name in this section of country descended from these brothers. Some of them settled in the western part of Massachusetts, and the historical accounts of the early settlers of that State speak of a family who spelled the name COLVER. Elisha COLVER was a descendant of one of these three brothers. He lived at one time near the old Baptist Church near Spencer's Corners, and at one time on a farm afterward owned by Noah GRIDLEY, called the EGGLESTON farm. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church. He was a Justice of the Peace under King George the Third, and used to do a great deal of the legal writing for the inhabitants of the town. In the family of Alanson COLVER is a deed drawn up by him 117 years ago. He had three sons, Elisha, Jr., Joseph and John, and four daughters, Hannah, Sarah, Martha and Polly. His son, Elisha, married Betsey KETCHAM, and had three sons, Henry, Elisha and Hiram. The first went south, the second went to Brooklyn, and Hiram became a sea captain and died on his passage from Batavia to Philadelphia. His son, Joseph, married Miss REED, a relative of James REED, of Salisbury, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. John COLVER became a Methodist minister. He was received into the Methodist Church July 8, 1788, and was licensed as an exhorter by the Rev. John BLOODGOOD, July 31, 1790. He was accepted as a local preacher by Rev. Freeborn GARRETSON, August 7, 1791. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop ASBURY, July 14, 1793, and as Elder, May 17, 1829. He was an ordained minister for 44 years, and was 72 years, 5 months and 20 days old when he died, July 23, 1835. When he began to preach there were but few Methodists in this part of the country. He used to hold his meetings in private houses, school houses and barns, as the Methodists had no church in the town. Besides preaching here he held services in the surrounding towns.

From his journal it is learned that he married over two hundred couples, and it is supposed he preached over eight hundred funeral sermons. He was a preacher at the time of the epidemic in Ancram when the death rate averaged three per week.

Thomas HAYWOOD came to this town about the year 1802. He had five sons and nine daughters, the most of whom, together with himself and wife, were members of the Methodist church. At his house were held once a fortnight the services of the itinerant Methodist preachers. About this time a man named WILLIAMS died and gave his property to the School District No. 3, for the erection of a school house. Toward this project Thomas HAYWOOD agreed to give \$50.00, provided the district would build a house large enough for religious services. The offer was accepted and in 1807 the school house was built. Mr. HAYWOOD was a resident of this town twelve or fourteen years, when he moved to Pleasant Valley, where he died.

Josiah HALSTEAD lived on what is now known as the WILCOX Place. He was a blacksmith and worked at his trade. Before the year 1800 he moved to the town of Ancram, near the line, where he engaged in farming. He had six sons, Benjamin, John, Samuel, Joel, Joseph and James, and three daughters, Nancy, Betsey and Lavina. John was a man of considerable ability. He studied medicine under Dr. DODGE, and died of consumption when young.

Elisha DRIGGS came from Middletown, Conn. He was a tanner and currier, and lived on the James HALSTEAD place. He married Charity DAKIN, a daughter of Joshua DAKIN, and moved to near Cooperstown about the year 1800.

Among the prominent families of North East was that of the WINCHELL's descendants of Robert WINCHELL, who came to Dorchester, Mass., as early as 1634, and removed to Windsor, Conn., about 1635. He died January 21, 1669, and his wife died July 10, 1655. The first to settle in this town was James WINCHELL who located on what is known as WINCHELL Mountain, in 1760. He came from Turkey Hills to North East a little before attaining his majority. His father, Martin, is said to have aided him in effecting a location. Whether from a love of mountain slopes and mountain summits, imbibed from a residence upon the flanks of the "Turkey Hill Mountain," or "Copper Mountain," or from shrewd intuition of the extraordinary attraction of the soil and the situation, James and his father seem to have alighted upon a mountain farm which certainly must have appeared in their day infinitely less inviting than the industry of three generations has made it. "WINCHELL Mountain," so called from the family which has continued to possess and cultivate its surface, is one of the ridges of the Taconic range. The summit is a fertile plateau, about half a mile in width. In the middle of this, on the highway from Salisbury to Rhinebeck, James erected his dwelling, the traces of which are now extinct. He took an active part in the measures which resulted in the independency of the States, and was one of the principal supporters of the cause of Liberty in the town and county of his residence. His death was caused at the early age of thirty-nine, by camp fever taken from a suffering soldier whom

he quartered one night in his house. He was buried in the public cemetery "on the mountain," within a few rods of his home. He was born at Turkey Hill, Conn., in 1741, and died February 13, 1778.

From him descended Martin Ezer, Philo Mills, John, Aaron Ely. Martin Ezer had five sons, James Manning, Abraham, Horace, Lewis, Renssalaer, George R., and six daughters, Mary, Sylvia, Thirza, Elmira, Louisa, and Sally Emeline.

Of these children James Manning was a Baptist minister in Boston. He was graduated from Brown University in 1812, and was licensed to preach by the Baptist church in North East, October 4th of that year. In June, 1813, he was ordained at Bristol, R. I. On the 14th of March, 1814, he was installed pastor over the First Baptist Church in Boston, "where he accepted the difficult position of successor to the great Dr. SKELLMAN." He died Feb. 22, 1820.

Abraham was a lawyer of some prominence. He was educated at Yale, studying there in 1815-'17, and at Harvard College. He studied law for three years under General James TALMADGE, of Poughkeepsie, and settled in his native town, but seems not to have made any great efforts to secure a large practice. He was remarkably well read in law, and would have made an excellent judge. He possessed a calm judicial mind, regulated at all times by the keenest sense of justice and the purest principals of morality. He died in Dryden, N. Y., April 4, 1843.

Horace WINCHELL, father to Alexander WINCHELL, the celebrated geologist and scientist, was born in North East August 12, 1796. He inherited a competency from his father, but manifested throughout his life a contempt of secular possessions, and devoted himself to labor in the cause of humanity and ecclesiastical reform. Destined by his father for a collegiate education, he completed the preparatory course at a somewhat famous classical school, conducted by Rev. Daniel PARKER, at Ellsworth, in Sharon, Conn., but becoming dissatisfied with certain tenets and practices of the Baptist church, of which he had been a member from the age of twelve, he became absorbed in the effort to correct reforms within his church, and finding this impracticable, he set himself to his life-long endeavor to reform the ecclesiastical world at large. He labored by personal appeals, by public addresses, and by printed works. He died June 26, 1873.

James WINCHELL was born March 5, 1763. He settled, originally as a carpenter, in the valley east of WINCHELL Mountain. On Ten Mile River which flowed past his residence--at first a simple-framed dwelling, afterward enlarged to an elegant mansion--he built a large flouring mill, which he continued to run for many years in connection with his farming operations. (Subsequently, for 18 years, he rented the mill to Alexander McALLISTER.) By industry and good management, he accumulated a large estate which he expended liberally in the cause of education and of the church. His parents and all his ancestry had belonged to the Presbyterian or Congregational

church. In 1773, however, the influence of the revival spirit inaugurated by WHITEFIELD, resulted in the establishment of a Baptist society in North East, and in 1775 a chapel had been opened on a site which is now embraced in the south part of the burial ground, half a mile west of Spencer's Corners. In the enlargement of his residence in 1826-'7, he fitted up a large room in the second story, where the society were in the habit of holding their meetings, during the winter months. In 1829 a new brick meeting house was built at Spencer's Corners, costing \$4,700. "Toward this sum there was received from the society about \$750.00, and from Deacon James WINCHELL \$1,700." During the same year through his influence and liberality a scholarship was raised, and a room furnished for the Theological Seminary at Hamilton, N. Y. He lived a pure and useful life, and died in North East, April 8, 1834, and was buried near Spencer's Corners. His real estate was bequeathed to the church for the support of her ministry.

Philo Mills WINCHELL, born in North East, October 14, 1767, was another prominent citizen of the town. He united with the Baptist church in North East in 1786, and soon took rank among the most promising members. In 1829 he was elected to the Legislature of the State, and proved himself a competent and useful member. He died April 11, 1833.

John WINCHELL, born in North East July 31, 1794, was a farmer of some importance. His children were Harriet, James Marcus, Philo Mills, Caroline, Homer. He died March 4, 1876.

James Marcus, one of the sons, now living in Millerton, was born in this town June 11, 1818, and has passed his life mainly in farming pursuits. The farm of his family at one time embraced part of the present site of Millerton. He was a contractor in the construction of the Harlem and other railroads through this vicinity.

A prominent member of this family, and one of the most eminent natives of North East, is Alexander WINCHELL, (To whose MSS, and printed publications kindly placed to our use, we are indebted for the facts relating to himself and the WINCHELL family.) The celebrated geologist, whose writings are widely known both in this country and in Europe.

Alexander WINCHELL, son of Horace, was born December 31, 1824. He was at first destined for the profession of medicine, and after acquiring a primary education, went in November, 1838, to South Lee, Mass., where he remained two years, attending the Stockbridge Academy in the summer, and the village school during the winter. In 1840 he returned to North East and began teaching in the common schools of the town. In 1842 he entered Amenia Seminary, graduated in the teachers' course, and received the diploma in July, 1844. In September of that year he entered the Sophomore class, Wesleyan University, from whence he was graduated in August, 1847, and accepted a position as teacher of Natural Sciences in Pennington Male Seminary, N. J. In 1848 the chair of Natural Sciences at Amenia Seminary was proffered him, which he accepted in August of that year. (To this Seminary he presented 1,000 botanical specimens.) December 5,

1849, he was married to Miss Julia Frances LINES, of Utica, N. Y. From Amenia he went to Newbern, Hale county, Ala., in October, 1850, to take charge of an Academy at that place. In 1851 he assumed charge of the "mesopotamia Female Seminary, at Eutaw, Ala., where he entered at once upon that course of scientific investigation which had always been the unrealized vision floating before his mind. Here he remained until 1853, when, having been elected President of the "masonic University" at Se;ma, Ala., he sold out his affairs at Eutaw, and in July entered a new field, which proved to be an important step forward. The institution suddenly suspended operations on account of the ravages of the yellow fever in the vicinity, and he then accepted the position of Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering in the University of Michigan, November 16, 1853, and entered upon his duties January 24, 1854. In 1855, the University created the chair of Geology, Zoology and Botany, to which Prof. WINCHELL was transferred in July of that year. In 1859 he was state Geologist of Michigan, and editor and publisher of the *Michigan Journal of Education*. In August, 1872, he was elected to the Chancellorship of Syracuse University, and entered upon his duties January 17, 1873.

Professor WINCHELL was, perhaps, the very first scientist in America who descended before popular audiences from that high-caste and stately, but dry and unpopular, style in which the older scientists had thought it fit to cloak the dignity of science. Prof. WINCHELL has been also a popular and voluminous author. Among the numerous works which have emanated from his able pen are "Leaves from the Book of Nature," (1858), "Voices from Nature" (1863), "Geological Surveys" (1867), "The Geology of the Stars" (1873), "Sketches of Creation" (1870) and "Sparks from a Geological Hammer," published in 1881. The "Sketches of Creation" had, perhaps the largest sale of any scientific work ever published in America. His work on "Preadamites," published in April, 1880, was received with universal favor, both as a literary production and for its scientific importance.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, on the 25th day of June 1879, he was called to the chair of Geology and Palentology in the University, which position he still retains.

His grandfather, Martin E. WINCHELL, was Colonel of militia, and represented his district in the Legislature of New York in 1826 and 1827. His surviving brothers, all graduates of the University of Michigan, are Newton H., who is professor of Geology in the University of Minnesota, and State Geologist; Samuel R., founder, editor and proprietor of the *Educational Weekly*, Chicago; and Charles M., for some years connected as civil engineer, with the United States Survey of the Lakes. His surviving sister, Antoinette C., is the wife of Prof. Edward JOHNSON, of Lynn, Mass.

Josiah WILCOX lived on the farm afterwards owned by Alanson COLVER. He had one son, Elisha, and six daughters. It is said that Ethan ALLEN assisted at the "raising" of the house in which he

lived, and John ARMSTRONG had the wound dressed in it which he received in a duel at Boston Corners in August, 1811.

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Chapter XXI.

Part Three

The old Hartwell burial ground, in which many of the early settlers were buried, was in the forks of two roads leading easterly therefrom, one to Spencer's Corners, and the other to Dakin's Corners. This old graveyard was formerly left open to commons, but about the year 1825, it was fenced into the field by the owner of the HARTWELL farm, who afterward removed the gravestones which had been placed there, used the stones for a fence, and plowed over the ground as if it were never used for the sacred purpose of the burial of the dead. There are now few if any traces left of the old graves.

John RAU, who emmigrated from Germany with the Palatines about 1712 or '15, built, it is supposed, about 1745, the original mill which stood on the site of what is known as the Phineas CARMAN mill. *(This property was sold at auction and bid in by Walter LOUCKS, for \$2,520.00, November 1, 1879.) This is believed to be the oldest mill site in this locality. In 1740, if not earlier, John RAU, *(In old documents this name is written RAU, RAUGH, and ROW. It is now almost universally written ROWE.) Had a residence northeast from this mill, where Chauncy ROWE now lives. He was a carpenter by trade, and is said to have built the old portion of the house in which Chauncy ROWE, a descendant, now (1879) lives. The pine beams in the house, which were cut and hewn in the forest on the "pine plains," over a century and a quarter ago, are doing duty now and are in a good state of preservation. Peter RAU, a son of John RAU, is the first positively known owner of the CARMAN mill. He sold it to his brother Mattice or Mottice, *(A name now known as Matthias.) And soon after the sale emigrated to Scaticoke, Rensselaer county, N. Y. One or two men, of the name of REYNOLDS, succeeded Mattice RAU in the ownership of the mill. Then Mr. ELLISON, then Richard CARMAN, the Phineas CARMAN, his son. At the death of the latter it came into the possession of his sons; John, the youngest lately deceased, being the last owner. According to the surveys of the Little Nine Partners and Great Nine Partners grants, a strip of land triangular in shape, was left between them, the point being at the western boundaries, which strip widened as the boundaries extended eastward to the

Oblong, and was known as the "Gore." The mill stands on this gore. Here the Sha-ca-me-co creek, which furnishes the mill power, runs through an opening or pass in a range of hills of considerable note, which rise on either hand perhaps four hundred feet. The Indian name for this locality was "Puck-ka-puck-ka," rock against rock, signifying two rocky hills or mountains bearing down upon each other, with a stream intervening. *(Isaac HUNTLING on Indian names and their significance.) Tradition has preserved the Indian name, somewhat corrupted, in the mountain north of the mill as "Buck-ka-barrack," while the mountain south of the gap is known as "Fish Mountain," after an early settler at its eastern base. A short distance down the stream stands an old one-story house, 16 by 18 feet, with the wall of stone, which forms the back of the fireplace, and part of the chimney and fireplace exposed to the weather, filing half of the end of the building. This building also stands on the "Gore," and tradition has it that John RAU was the builder. The nails used were wrought, and imported from Germany or Holland. Here in an early day settled John FLYNN--the father of Old John FLYNN--whose wife, familiarly styled "Aunt Molly," was well known in the neighborhood. Her husband left her in the early days of their married life, and she paid for the building of the now old house. She died about 1817, not far from ninety years of age.

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Chapter XXI.

Part Four

The earliest town record that can now be found bears date of April 10th, 1772 and is a record of a bill of sale dated the third day of April, 1772, given by John HULBURT to Joseph KETCHAM both of Oblong, and County of Dutchess, for and in consideration of the sum of forty pounds current lawful money of New York, to the said John HULBURT in hand paid, in which Bill of Sale is mentioned seventy-eight acres of wheat all of which wheat is made over to the said Joseph KETCHAM :--Byron Morris GRAHAM, Town Clerk.

The name Morris GRAHAM appears as clerk until December 12th, 1774, when the name of Charles GRAHAM appears, he being elected to that office the previous April. *(The earlier records of the town have been loosely cared for. Some of the books are undoubtedly lost. North East Precinct was formed as before stated, December 16, 1746, and embraced what is now Pine Plains, Milan, North East, and a portion of Amenia. The town officers for years were

undoubtedly from various parts of the now separate townships.) As the following records of the first town meeting now to be found will show :--

“At a meeting of the Freeholders and inhabitants of the North East Precinct, Dutchess County, on Tuesday the 5th of April, 1774, after choosing James ATWATER, Esq., Moderator, made choice of the following officers : Morris GRAHAM, Supervisor ; Charles GRAHAM, Clerk ; James BRYAN and Hantice COUSE, Assessors of County Taxes ; Hantice COUSE and Israel THOMPSON, Assessors for Quit Rents ; George HEAD, Constable and Collector; Middle Constable, James YOUNG ; East Division, Josiah HOLLY; James HEDDING, Hantice COUSE, and James BRYAN, Overseers of the Poor ; Lewis BRYAN, Daniel WILSON and Israel THOMPSON, Commissioners of Roads, John COLLINS, Collector of Quit Rents.”

The following has been the succession of Supervisors and Clerks from 1775 to 1881 :--

Year	Supervisors	Clerks
1775	Israel THOMPSON	Charles GRAHAM
1776	ditto	Jonathan LANDON
1777-78	Hugh REA	ditto
1779-81	Lewis GRAHAM	ditto
1782	Hugh REA	ditto
1783	Uriah LAWRENCE	ditto
1784	Lewis GRAHAM	ditto
1785-87	John WHITE	Andrew WHITE
1788-92	Josiah HOLLY	Ebenezer DIBBLEE
1793	Ebenezer DIBBLEE	Jessee THOMPSON
1794	Josiah HOLLY	ditto
1795-96	Ditto	Ebenezer DIBBLEE
1797	Ebenezer DIBBLEE	Cor. W. VANRAUST

1798	ditto	Peter HUSTED.
1799.	Peter HUSTED	Hugh GAMBLE
1800	ditto	Charles HOAG
1801	[No record for this year]	
1802	Isaac SHERWOOD	Peter HUSTED
1803	ditto	Fyler DIBBLEE
1804	Martin E. WINCHELL	ditto
1805	ditto	Peter HUSTED.
1806	Jonathan DEUEL	Jonathan DEUEL
1807	Benj. R. BOSTWICK	Stephen ENO
1808-09	Jonathan DEUEL	ditto
1810	Enos HOPKINS	John W. RIGHTER
1811	ditto	Fyler DIBBLEE.
1812-1	3Isaac SHERWOOD	Israel HARRIS
1814	Uri JUDD	ditto
1815	ditto	Cornelius ALLERTON
1816	Martin LAWRENCE	ditto
1817	ditto	Aaron E. WINCHELL
1818	Fyler DIBBLEE	ditto
1819	ditto	William WOODIN
1820-21	Philo M. WINCHELL	ditto

1822 In this year Pine Plains	was taken off, and the town meeting was held at	the house of Alexander NEELEY
1822	Israel HARRIS,	Reuben W. BOSTWICK
1823	Philo M. WINCHELL	Platt SMITH
1824	David SHELDON	Peter MILLS
1825	ditto	William H. BOSTWICK.
1826	Amos BRYAN	ditto
1827	Abraham BOCKER	Platt SMITH
1828	ditto	Nicholas HOLBROOK.
1829-30	Douglass CLARK	ditto
1831	ditto	Joseph HORTON
1832	Alanson COLVER	William WINCHELL
1833-34	Eli MILLS,	Nicholas HOLBROOK
1835	David SHELDON	ditto
1836	ditto	William WINCHELL.
1837-38	John H. CONKLIN	ditto
1839-40	Moses CLARK	ditto
1841	Eben WHEELER	ditto
1842	ditto	John G. CAULKINS
1843	Jeduthan ROE	ditto
1844	Hiram WHEELER	ditto
1845	ditto	ditto

1846	Abraham BOCKEE ¹	John G. CAULKINS
1847	James HAMMOND	Edward CROSBY
1848	Abner BROWN	John G. CAULKINS.
1849	George DOUGLASS,	Alva ROE
1850	Geo. R. WINCHELL,	John G. CAULKIN
1851	Gerald PITCHER,	Chas. P. CAPRON ²
1852	John WINCHELL	Harvey ROE
1853	Edgar CLARK	Edward W. SIMMONS
1854	Jeremiah W. PAINE	ditto
1855	Platt A. PAINE	John M. BENEDICT
1856	Hiram ROGERS	Lucius P. WOODS
1857	Edw'd W. SIMMONS	ditto
1858	John F. WHEELER	Theron I. PAINE
1859	Phoenix BOCKEE	ditto
1860	George CLARK	James FINCH
1861	David BRYAN	Lucius P. WOODS
1862	John CAMPBELL	Selah N. JENKS
1863	George F. MORE	Delancey M. NORTHRUP
1864	Edw'd W. SIMMONS	Collins SHELDON
1865	ditto	Sterling MOORE
1866	ditto	Edward COOK

1867	ditto	John G. CAULKINS
1868	William H. BARTON	Chas. H. GILBERT
1869	William L. PRATT	John R. WINCHELL.
1870	James COLLINS	Nathan C. BEACH
1871	ditto	William R. SMITH
1872	ditto	James FINCH
1873	George DAKIN	Hilem B. EGGLESTON
1874-75	Nelson A. McNEIL	Daniel McELWELL
1876	Michael ROWE	ditto
1877	Jeremiah W. PAINE	Selah N. JENKS
1878	Hiram ROGERS	ditto
1879	James M. WINCHELL	ditto
1880	George E. CRANE	Nelson A. McNEIL
1881	Wheeler ROWE	Chas. N. WATSON

¹Member of Assembly, and Sheriff about 1850.

²Resigned , Harvey ROE appointed to fill unexpired term.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF NORTHEAST

From

HISTORY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

By James H. Smith

1882

Chapter XXI.

Part Five

This section of the country is rich in iron ore. Numerous valuable mines have been opened and worked, the iron yielded being particularly adapted to certain of the mechanical arts. The DAKIN Ore bed, one of the most prominent of those found in this section, was discovered in 1846 by Henry and Gideon DAKIN, sons of Orville DAKIN, on land owned by the later. They at once sunk shafts for mining the ore, and a company was formed to develop the industry, under the title of Dutchess County Iron Company, under the management of Moses C. WELLS, Phineas CHAPIN (The founder of Chapinville Furnace), Charles C. ALGER. On the ten acres of land adjoining the ore bed sold to them by Orville DAKIN, this company built in 1848 the furnace now in operation there. The furnace was run by them until 1850 or '51, when the company failed, and the furnace was sold to Orville DAKIN who conducted the business until 1856. He failed through the mismanagement of his partner, and the property was sold to Silas HARRIS, Henry C. MYERS, Cornelius HUSTED and George BARTON. They sold the furnace to George MORGAN who worked the ore bed from 1858 to 1860 or '61, the furnace in the meantime lying idle. The entire property was then sold to Caleb S. MALTBY who has since conducted the business. The ore bed has proved to be very valuable. The principal production of the furnace is a fine grade of carwheel iron.

The COUCH mine, in the northeastern part of the town, leased and discovered and now being worked by Orville and Gideon DAKIN, is another valuable mine. The DAKIN brothers also purchased, in 1872, a farm known as the LLOYD farm in the northern part of the town, and there developed a profitable ore bed which is now being successfully worked and which contains perhaps the richest iron ore in the Oblong.

SETTLEMENTS

One of the first settled localities in the town was that portion known as SPENCER'S Corners, a little north of the old time Amenia. The place derived its name from Philip SPENCER, father to the Hon. Ambrose SPENCER, who lived there many years. He came to North East previous to 1769, and even at that time this section had become quite an old settlement. In 1773 the place was known as "SPENCER'S Clearing." Before that date even, art and science had to some extent flourished there rapid advancement had been made in agriculture, and it is recorded that there were in existence there some fine orchards in 1744. ("Field notes of the Survey of the Oblong."--Vol.43.)

Elder Simon DAKIN, who came from the vicinity of Boston, previous to 1751, located here, where he organized a Baptist Church, of which for many years he was pastor.

An earlier settlement in the town was known as "Sichem." How the name was derived is not known. The place was established earlier than 1750 and in 1797 it was numbered among the

places that the forefathers once knew, but for many years even then had known no more. In MORRIS' American Gazeteer, 1797, Sichem is described as "formerly a settlement of the Moravians on the east line of New York State, twenty-five miles southeast of Kingston, on Hudson's River."

After the white settlers had driven the Moravians and the Christianized Indians from their settlement at Sha-ca-me-co, (See history Town of Pine Plains.) the Indians formed a colony at Wechquadrach on the eastern border of Indian Pond, and a congregation of them was formed under the charge of the Moravians. David BRUCE, a Scotchman, was appointed to the station, and here he died July 9, 1749, and was buried on the scene of his labors. From this mission also, the Indians were driven, and after their dispersion the white settlers established a congregation on the western side of Indian Pond, in North East, on land owned by Hiram CLARK. Here they built a church which in after years was converted into a school-house. After the dispersion of the Indians, Rev. Joseph POWELL, one of the missionaries, ministered to a congregation of the early settlers in this vicinity. He died and was buried here in 1774. Rev. Abraham REINKE, another of the Moravian brethren, ministered to the people in different parts of this town and Amenia.

Of the Moravian mission house no vestige remains, and its site is now covered by fields of grain. Even the tombstones, which in an adjoining burial ground once designated the graves of some of those early missionaries, have disappeared from view. One indeed a few years since was reset, in a slate rock, near the former site of the Mission house, but unprotected except by the fences enclosing the pasture field in which it stood, the "unconscious herd" in time displaced it, and in its fall was broken in fragments. In 1859 a monument was erected to the memory of David BRUCE and Joseph POWELL, a short distance from the eastern border of Indian Pond, near the site of the ancient settlement of Wechquadrach. The monument bears this inscription on the north side:--

" Joseph POWELL, a minister of the Gospel in the Church of the United Brethren, born 1710, near White Church, Shropshire, England, Died September 22, 1771, at Sichem, in the Oblong, Dutchess County, New York."

On the south side:--

"David BRUCE, a minister of the Gospel in the Church of the United Brethren, from Edinburgh, Scotland, Died July 9, 1749, at the Wechquadrach Mission, Dutchess County, New York."

The west side bears the following inscription:--

"Erected by the Moravian Historical Society, October 6, 1859."

On the east side is a selection from Isiah.

The more modern settlements are neither large or numerous.

MOUNT RIGA

Mount Riga is a small hamlet. The postmaster here is Abram B. COUCH. A general merchandise business is conducted here by Ward B. GREY, of Millerton.

SHACAMECO

Shacameco is a station on the railroad. The postmaster is R. D. BERTINE, who has held that office some four or five years. He also runs a store and a coal yard.

COLEMAN STATION

Coleman Station, on the Harlem Railroad, has the depot and post-office, the latter kept by Oliver BARRETT.

WINCHELLS

Winchells, on the Newburg, Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, is merely a stopping place. The postmaster here is James M. WINCHELL who has held the office some eight years.

IRON JUNCTION

Iron Junction is at the junction of the Connecticut Western, Poughkeepsie & Eastern, and Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroads. The postmaster and sole merchant is James CAMPBELL.

IRONDALE

Irondale contains a few houses, and the population consists chiefly of those who work in the mill and furnace, the sole business features of the place. The postoffice was established here some six years ago. The present postmaster is Charles H. WATSON, appointed in 1879. The buildings of the Millerton Iron Company were erected in 1854 or '55, by Julius BENEDICT, now an iron manufacturer in New York. He sold to BARNUM & RICHARDSON, the former of whom is now president of the company. The mills employ about one hundred and fifty hands. The ore is procured from the immediate vicinity, and is peculiarly adapted to the making of car wheels. A general store is also run by the Company. The grist mill here, controlled by the MILLERTON Iron Company, was built in 1880. The old mill which stood here previously, and which gave way to the present building, was that built by James WINCHELL about 1803. After his death in 1834, the property went into the hands of Charles PATERSON. Then Bailey BOWDITCH, then Curtis POTTER, then Julius BENEDICT were owners, and it is now owned, as stated, by the company owning the furnace.

MILLERTON

Millerton, in the northwestern part of the town, is the largest and most important of the villages. It derived its name from Sidney G. MILLER, one of the contractors and builders of the

extension of the New York & Harlem Railroad from Dover Plains to Chatham. (The meeting of which the village was named was held in the house of Walter WAKEMAN in 1851.) It is on the Harlem Road, thirty-six miles from Chatham on the north. The Dutchess, Newburg & Conn., the Poughkeepsie & Eastern, and the Connecticut Western railroads also touch here.

In 1851 there were no houses where the village of Millerton now stands. The place now contains a population of six hundred. The village was incorporated June 30, 1875. The first officers were Nathan C. BEACH, President; Orrin WAKEMAN, Hilem B. EGGLESTON, Ward B. GREY, Trustees; John M. BENEDICT, Treasurer; William E. PENNEY, Secretary.

The postmaster here is John H. TEMPLETON, who was appointed in 1879; William E. PENNEY deputy, who has acted in that capacity ten years. The office was established here thirty years ago. The first postmaster was Selah N. JENKS. Harvey ROE, Henry BUNNELL, Edward W. SIMMONS and Ward B. GREY, make up in the order named the succession of postmasters. The building in which the postoffice is now located, was the first erected in Millerton. (Built in 1851.) In that building E. W. SIMMONS was probably the first to keep a store. He traded until four years ago when he was succeeded by the present merchant, James FINCH. The other merchants now doing business here are:--BEACH, HAWLEY & Co., (Nathan C. BEACH, Cyrus F. HAWLEY, Elias B. REED and Alonzo A. BATES,) general merchants, in business here fourteen years,--another store at Sharon is also conducted by this company; Ward B. GREY, a native of Pine Plains, born May 19, 1832, general merchant, in business here since 1867, and who also has another store at Mt. Riga, which was established in 1880; EGGLESTON Brothers, (Hilem B. and William T. EGGLESTON,) general merchants, (The store was built by them in 1873.) in business eight years; Levi P. HATCH, druggist, in business here nine years; Charles P. SUYDAM & Co., general merchants, who began business in April 1879; Dwight STENT, dealer in stoves, tinware and house-furnishing goods, establishing the business in February, 1879; John M. BENEDICT & Son, dealers in lumber, lime, brick, etc., in business since 1878; James R. PAINE & Son, general hardware, in business as a firm since February, 1879; Sylvester TRIPP, a native of Schoharie county, born in 1837, jeweler, in business here since 1865; L. A. KNICKERBOCKER, harness and horse-furnishing goods, in business some four years; Thomas DYE, merchant tailor, in business since 1872, succeeding his father, Thomas DYE, who established the business in 1869; Sarah HULL, millinery, in business here four years; L. A. BROWN, confectionery and fancy goods, in business ten years; Charles P. CAPRON, photographs, in business since 1865; Bernard CARNEY, marble works, in business since 1876, succeeding William COON; Joseph HARRIS, merchant tailor, in business since July 15, 1875; STILLMAN & HOAG, (Sidney STILLMAN, Arthur F. HOAG,) druggists, in business since August, 1879.

HOTELS.--The village contains three hotels. The *Millerton Hotel* was built in 1852 by Alexander TROWBRIDGE, Alexander HOLLEY and James M. WINCHELL. The first to keep it as a hotel was

George COLE, who remained six months or a year; James M. WINCHELL then conducted it for two years and a half, and then sold it to Harrison GILBERT in 1855, who kept it until 1862, put on the addition where the store now is, and built the barn. He sold to Hoffman SWEET, who probably ran it three years and sold to Ebenezer SHERMAN, who conducted it a short time and died. The property then went into the hands of Norman E. WHEELER, and so remained three years, when he sold to Myron PITCHER, who kept it two years and sold it to Elias B. REED. In his possession the property remained five years, Noah G. CLARK running the hotel as lessee. The later then purchased it, kept it five years and sold to BEACH, HAWLEY & Co., who now own the property. The present landlord is Noah G. CLARK, the lessee.

The *Planet Hotel* was built in 1859, by Edward SHINNERS. James BIRD was the first to keep hotel in the building, running it a year or more. Henry DAYTON then purchased the hotel, and, in company with his son-in-law, James PAINE, conducted it two or three years. An addition to the building was built by DAYTON in 1861. Sterling MORE and Marshall DOTY were the next successors in line, each remaining but a short time. The hotel went into the hands of William CARD, who run it some ten years, and the property was then sold under mortgage to Myron HAMLIN, who is the present owner. The hotel is now kept by Perry LOUCKS, who has been its landlord three years.

The *Brick Block Hotel* was erected by James CONLAN in 1872. (James CONLAN died in 1873.) The first to keep a hotel here was Charles A. CORREY, who remained two years. Michael ROWE succeeded him, and is the present landlord. The store which occupied the site of this hotel was built by James M. WINCHELL in 1856, and was burned down on the night of July 4th, 1871.

The *Central Hotel* was built in 1865, by George GREATHEAD, (a native of Yorkshire, England, born April 20, 1830, came to America in 1849, and to Millerton in 1854. For some years he was prominent as a speculator and merchant.) and was used until 1871 as a storage house. The building was moved to its present site in 1872, and was run as a hotel by Mr. GREATHEAD from the spring of 1873 until the spring of 1876. ROWLAND and Eugene SIMMONS, Seymour L. BUCKLEY, and _____ BARNUM, were the successors in line. The present proprietor (1881) is Frank SILVERNAIL, who has been here two years.

NEWSPAPERS.--The *Millerton Telegraph*, a weekly newspaper, was established in 1876, by Cooley JAMES, who conducted it some three months and sold to VAN SCRIVER & DEACON, the present editors and publishers.

Webotuck Lodge No. 480, F. and A. M., was organized June 11, 1860. The Charter officers were:-Lucius P. WOODS, W. M.; Samuel L. BAGLEY, S. W.; J. Curtis SMITH, J. W. The present Secretary is Levi P. HATCH. The lodge meets every other Friday.

NORTH EAST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.--The village contains a fine library under the control of the North East Library Association, which had its origin in the Millerton Reading Room Association, organized January 10, 1876. It was changed to the present association, April 10, 1876. The first officers were Andrew J. COPP, President; Mrs. Jeremiah W. PAINE, General Walter PHELPS, Jr., Darius PENNEY, Vice Presidents; William E. PENNEY, Treasurer, Secretary and Librarian. The library contains about 350 volumes.

PHYSICIANS.--Among the past physicians of the town was, Curtice J. HURD, who practiced here from 1820 to 1834 or '36, and who had an extensive patronage. He went to Manilus, Onondaga County, N. Y., about 1837, and practiced for some time there, where he died a number of years after. Two of his sons, George and Darwin, were also physicians, and for a short time practiced here. Both are now dead. Dr. Samuel ROBERTSON, a native of Windham, Greene County, N. Y., practiced here from 1830 until 1846 or '47. He went to near Albany, and in 1881, was living in Canisteo, N. Y. Dr. BULL was also a prominent physician here previous to 1820. Other physicians were Dr. NORTHROP, previous to 1864-5; Dr. TIBBLES, 1865-'67; Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, 1870, died 1873; and Dr. James F. PRESTON, who practiced here from the fall of 1878 to 1880, and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The physicians now in practice here are, Dr. Sidney STILLMAN, who graduated from the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1837, and who came to North East, July 4, 1846.

Dr. Henry A. HART, a native of New Britain, Conn., born in 1828, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1853-4, and came to Millerton in 1874.

Dr. Arthur F. HOAG, a graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1879.

William SELLECK, M. D., a native of Dover Plains, graduated from New York Homeopathic College in 1875, and came to Millerton in 1880.

Frank G. HUGINS, a native of Sheffield, Mass., Surgeon Dentist, came to Millerton in 1881.

Dr. Frederic V. CLARKSON, a native of New York, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city in 1852, and came to North East in 1865.

LAWYERS.--The lawyers are Edward W. SIMMONS, a native of North East, born in 1816, admitted to the bar in 1867.

Collins SHELDON, a native of Copake, Columbia County, admitted to the practice in May, 1862, and came to North East in February, 1863. He is Surrogate of the County, to which position he was elected in 1877.

William R. SMITH, a native of Ancram, Columbia county, born in 1827, became a resident of this town in 1868. He was admitted to the bar in 1873.

CHURCHES.--Millerton contains four churches, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic. The history of the *Baptist Church* embraces a period of a century and a quarter. The organization was begun on the 6th day of November, 1751, when nine persons, who had been

baptized on a profession of their faith, entered into church relationship. The names of the original nine members are as follows:--

Simon DAKIN, Elijah CALKIN, Josiah BAKER, Maltheo ROWLEE, Reuben CLOOS, Barzillai KING, Stephen PEPPER, Elisha COLE.

A church covenant and articles of faith were adopted, and these nine disciples became the "Baptist Church of Phillips' Patent, Government of York." (Phillips' Patent, in which the church was first located, was a tract of land in Westchester county, 20 miles square, lying south of a line running due east from the mouth of Croton River. It was granted by Charles II., of England, to Frederic PHILLIPS, who settled upon its western limits in 1680.) There were at that time less than fifty Baptist churches in North America, with a membership of less than 4,000. But few then could be found to sympathize with Baptists, and the movement was generally regarded as the illustration of a fanaticism that would soon expend itself. The church appears to have been destitute of a settled pastor until 1753. In that year an invitation was given to Simon DAKIN, one of the nine constituent members, to assume the pastoral charge. He accepted the call, and at once began his labors as the first pastor of the Baptist Church of Phillips' Patent. He was ordained by a council, and for fifty years was a faithful minister in that denomination. Up to 1761, the society was without a house of worship, but in that year a beginning was made, and in the following year the house was finished and dedicated. At this time the membership had become increased to thirty-three. In 1770, the society joined the Philadelphia Association of Churches, and had then a membership of sixty-five.

In 1773, they were invited to remove to the section of the country lying north of them, known as the "North East Precinct of Dutchess County." Owing to the numerous difficulties, and the invitation to removal being so cordial, they decided that the change should at once be made. Previous to removal, however, they dismissed some of their number to form another church in the same county, over which Nathan COLE was ordained as pastor. By the last of April the removal was effected, and on the first of May, 1773, they held their first covenant meeting in North East, at the house of Rev. Simon DAKIN, the pastor, near "Spencer's Clearing." During 1774, seven were baptized and ten received into membership. In 1775, Rev. Elijah WOOD, a Congregational minister over a church in Amenia Precinct, (See History of Baptist Church in Amenia.) was baptized and received into the Baptist Church. During this year the severance of the colonies from Great Britain was declared accomplished. The storm of patriotic indignation burst, and every day added intensity to its force. The patriots of Dutchess County called a meeting at Poughkeepsie, and a pledge was adopted "that under all the ties of religion, honor and love to country, they would adopt and carry into execution whatever might be recommended by the Continental Congress."

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF NORTHEAST

From

HISTORY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

By James H. Smith

1882

Chapter XXI.

Part Six

On the 5th of July 1775, this pledge was sent into the precinct of North East for signers. The response was enthusiastic, and among the names of those who signed we find James WINCHELL, Benjamin COVEY, Eusly SIMMONS, Elisha MEAD, David HAMBLEN, the KNICKERBACKERS, John FULTON, Ebenezer CRANE, Smith SIMMONS, Israel THOMPSON, Nathaniel MEAD, and others. The ore bed, now known as the MALTBY, formerly the DAKIN, ore bed, had been opened several years before, but abandoned. It was this year re-opened, and iron taken out of the casting of cannon for the patriot army.

In 1776 the society prepared to build a house of worship. Rev. Simon DAKIN donated to them the land now occupied as the old burial ground at Spencer's Corners, and on this they laid the foundation of their second meeting house, which was completed and dedicated the following year.

In 1778 the church recorded its protest against slavery, and at a church meeting, held September 24th, they declared it to be contrary to the gospel and voted that they would do nothing to uphold it. Few events of more than ordinary interest occurred until the year 1780, when Elder WOOD, with others, withdrew from the North East church, and organized a church in the Amenia Precinct. Elder WOOD was ordained their pastor. Hezekiah EASTMAN was licensed to preach, being the third thus authorized by this church.

In 1787 occurred a serious division of sentiment, which was continued into the following year, when, by invitation of the church, a council met at their house of worship to advise with them. As a result, fifteen were dismissed to form a new church, which they did at what is known as North East Centre.

In 1797 the membership had decreased, by deaths and removals to sixty-four. In this year Rev. Simon DAKIN died. During this time Rev. John LELAND moved into the town, purchased land, and took charge of the church. He preached on the Sabbath in the meeting house, and on week day evenings in the kitchen of the house now the Presbyterian parsonage.

In 1812, James M. WINCHELL, having graduated at Brown University, was licensed to preach by the Church. He was ordained the following year at Bristol, R. I., and the next year was installed as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. In this same year John BUTTOLPH was licensed to

preach, and on the 4th of May, 1814, he was ordained, and began his labors as pastor, which he continued for eleven years.

In 1828 the erection of a new house of worship was begun, and was finished in 1829, the dedication taking place on the 12th of August, Rev. Thomas WINTER preaching the sermon, and Rev. Rufus BABCOCK assisting in the services. The edifice cost about \$4,000, of which sum James WINCHELL donated \$1,700. In 1831, James WINCHELL and wife gave to trustees a house and fourteen acres of land, to be for the use and assistance of the pastors of the church.

In April, 1839, Rev. Thomas WINTER resigned the pastorate, and was succeeded by Rev. John LAGRANGE, who began his labors, as the sixth pastor, in April, 1843, and remained until March, 1846. His successor was the Rev. C. C. WILLIAMS, who remained as pastor until 1847, and was followed by Rev. H. L. GROS, who began his labors in 1848, and closed them the 20th of December, 1851.

Rev. C. B. KEYS succeeded to the pastorate, in March, 1852, and resigned in 1853. In 1854, Rev. G. ANDERSON, a licentiate from the Baptist church in Lewisburgh, Penn., came here, and the church called him to the pastorate. He was ordained November 21st, and remained until 1857. Rev. George KEMPTON succeeded him in 1857, and closed his labors in 1860.

In 1861, Eugene M. BYRNES was called to the pastorate and began his ministry. He was followed by Rev. Thomas WINTER, who in August, 1863, was the second time called to serve the church. He remained until 1865, when he removed to Roxboro, Penn. The pulpit was then for some time supplied by different pastors who officiated for brief periods. Rev. W. C. MCCARTHY supplied the pulpit a few weeks and Rev. J. B. SIMMONS, of Philadelphia, officiated for a month.

In 1866, the church voted to sell the meeting house, purchase a new site, and erect a new edifice in the growing village of Millerton. On the 19th of August, the church met for the last time in the old house at Spencer's Corners. November 4th, 1867, a hundred and sixteen years after its organization, the church met to lay the corner stone of its fourth house of worship.

In November, 1873, Rev. S. L. HOLMAN began his labor as pastor, and on the 20th of November, the new house of worship was dedicated. Mr. HOLMAN's pastorate lasted until the 23rd of May, 1875. His successor was Rev. A. C. LYON, the present incumbent, who began his ministerial work in June, 1875.

The *Presbyterian Church*, formerly known as the *North East Congregational Church*, was organized January 15, 1829, with nine members, six by letter, and three by the profession of faith.

The names of these members were:--Elihu PAINE, Ezra L. BARRETT, Rhoda BARRETT, Phillip J. JENKS, Julia Ann JENKS, John G. DOUGLASS, Elizabeth CLARK, Mary HOTCHKISS, Myra COLEMAN, [Mrs. PITCHER]. The original church was formed and located at North East Centre. The old

church edifice there was torn down in 1866. During the year there were fourteen additions to the membership, eight by letter and six by profession of faith. Phillip J. JENKS was elected Deacon.

The first to preach to the society was Rev. Mr. VANDYKE, who remained six months. In 1830, the first regularly installed pastor, Rev. Thomas FLETCHER, began his labors. On the 21st of May, 1833, Rev. Thomas FLETCHER was dismissed for want of adequate support. On the 30th of September, 1834, the church became connected with the Litchfield North Association of Connecticut. There is no account of a ministerial supply for that year. In 1841, Rev. Mr. HOWE was the pastor. Rev. Joel OSBORN was invited to become the pastor, and was installed May 27, 1846. In 1848, Rev. Joel OSBORN was dismissed on account of ill-health. The church was closed the greater portion of the time from his withdrawal to March, 1850. In that year Rev. Isaac DEVOE was engaged for one year. Mr. DEVOE was again engaged for 1852, and remained until 1855.

From April, 1855, until the summer of 1858, the church was for the most part closed. In the latter year Rev. E. W. STODDARD, pastor of the church in Amenia, commenced preaching every Sunday afternoon, and under his labors the church was gathered together again, after being seemingly almost scattered. Mr. STODDARD supplied the desk until September, 1859, when the Rev. George R. FERGUSON took his place. In October, 1863, the church secured the services of Rev. O. PARKER, who held for three weeks a series of revival meetings. In 1866 the church was removed to Millerton. The last sermon in the old house was preached February 11th. The corner stone of the new house was laid August 1st, with appropriate ceremonies. Services were held in the basement of the Methodist church, at the Centre, while the work of building was in progression. The new house of worship was dedicated February 17, 1867.

In 1873 the church severed its connection with the Association of Litchfield North in Connecticut, and was received under the charge of the Presbytery of North River. Mr. FERGUSON closed his labors about 1874, and September 21st, of that year a call was extended to Rev. John J. WALSH, who accepted it and remained until March 5, 1876, when on account of failing eye-sight he was compelled to cease preaching. >From that time for a considerable period the desk was variously supplied by Revs. BEEBE, PHILLIPS, TERRITT, CLEVELAND, BROWN, ACKERMAN, WOODRUFF, WESTERVELT, LENT, COOPER, SHAW. William E. WESTERVELT was called in February, 1877, and remained until 1880. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Y. MARSH, one year.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* records are very meagre. The Methodists were the first to hold religious services here after the departure of the Moravian missionaries. Their first meeting was held in this town about 1750, and the first sermon was preached in a house just east of Sharon

Station, by whom it is not known. One of the early Methodist itinerants of Northern Dutchess was "Billy" HIBBARD, who probably preached in this vicinity.

One of the early members of the church here was Thomas HAYWOOD, who lived near what is now known as Mt. Riga. He had a family of five sons and nine daughters, nearly all of whom were Methodists. At his house the traveling preachers were wont to stay, and services were held there once a fortnight. This was probably from the year 1790 to 1807, as the school house near there was built in 1807, to the erection of which Mr. HAYWOOD gave fifty dollars on condition that the building be made large enough to be used as a place of religious worship. The first original document as yet discovered is a certificate of incorporation of the chapel which stood at Spencer's Corners. It read as follows:--

"At a meeting of the members and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Spencer's Corners, at the house of Orville DAKIN, Nov. 5, 1842, at 7 o'clock P. M., the meeting being duly called, Rev. A. F. SELLECK, preacher in charge was called to the chair, A. WINCHELL was chosen secretary, and Nathaniel GRIDLEY and Orville DAKIN officers to preside at the meeting. Upon motion of N. GRIDLEY, it was voted that the number of trustees of said church would be five, two of whom should be chosen for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and two for the term of three years. Orville DAKIN and Alexander MCCALISTER were then chosen for one year, Alanson COLVER, for two years, and Nicholas D. EGGLESTON and Nathaniel GRIDLEY for three years.

"It was then voted that the church be known by the name of 'Spencer's Corners Methodist Episcopal church.

Alonzo F. SELLECK, Chairman.

Alexander WINCHELL, Secretary.

Nathaniel GRIDLEY, } Presiding officers of
Orville DAKIN, } said meeting."

This was duly recorded February 7, 1843, in the Clerk's office of Dutchess County.

The next is an agreement for the land, and then the minutes of another meeting in which John W. SNYDER figures in procuring a vote for a gallery in the house, and these are all the records which have been discovered relating to Spencer's Corners' chapel.

The first record of the North East Centre church, of which anything is known, is under date of 1842, and is a record of an election of trustees. The first mention of pastor is of Rev. D. C. BENJAMIN. In 1847 appear the names of sixty-four members, divided into classes, under different leaders, with Denton KEELER as pastor.

Under date of April 2, 1859, is found the following:--

"The trustees of Millerton beg leave to report that they have purchased a lot on which they have erected a church edifice which costs, with the said lot, the sum of \$4,500. That they have

paid \$3,700. That there is a debt of \$350.00.

This relates to the present church edifice.

From 1842 to 1881 the succession of pastors has been as follows:--

Rev. A. F. SELLECK.....1842
Rev. D. C. BENJAMIN.....1845-46
Rev. Denton KEELER.....1847-48
Rev. J. KEYS.....1849
Rev. J. L. DICKERSON.....1850-51
Rev. J. N. ROBINSON.....1852
Rev. A. N. MULNIX.....1853
Rev. A. H. FERGUSON.....1854-55
Rev. W. G. BROWNING.....1856-57
Rev. A. E. GALLAHUE.....1858-59
Rev. W. E. CLARKE.....1860
Rev. Thomas EDWARDS.....1861-62
Rev. T. B. ANDREWS.....1863-64
Rev. Philip GERMOND.....1865-67
Rev. Robert HUNT.....1868-70
Rev. Aaron COONS.....1871-72
Rev. Marvin R. LENT.....1873-75
Rev. Wm. A. MACKAY.....1876-78
Rev. James H. MICHELL.....1879-81

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

No complete record was made of the men who served from this town in the late war. The following list was gleaned partly from official and partly from private sources, and is manifestly incomplete. We give it, however, as it was given us, to preserve at least a few names of those who fought for their country in that eventful struggle.

91st Regt. N. Y. S. Vols. Enlistments of 1861; Co. E.--John MCGINNIS; Thomas O'HARAN, died in the service in 1865; John TAYLOR, died in the service in 1863; Henry F. BENEDICT, died in 1866; Michael FARLIN, Co. H., died in 1862; Jeremiah PRICE; Perry KNICKERBACKER, (Enlisted in 1864), and Michael ROWE, (Michael ROWE was a Corporal. He is now a landlord in Millerton.)

128th Regiment, Co. B.--William E. HAMILTON, (Corporal,) William H. SPIELMAN, Edward CAIRN, Michael SULLIVAN, James CAMPBELL, L. VAN ALSTYNE, Leonard LOUCKS, Charles H. FERRIS, George BISHOP, Jacob BURCH, John R. WOODEN, Walter H. LOUCKS and William PALMER.

Co. F.--Theodore V. SMITH, Theodore SIMPSON and Patrick CONNERS.

Company unknown.--George S. DRAKE, E. KNICKERBACKER, Seneca H. MARKS, George M. LUBAN, William PARKER, George STOREY, John C. THORNE, (Died in Pine Plains in 1865.) Edgar J. CRAINE, Jacob COON and Walter FISH.

150th Regiment, Co. D., (This company was mustered into the service October 11, 1862, and was mustered out June 8, 1865.)--Theodore TEMPLETON, Corporal; Francis [or Frank] WOOD, Corporal.

Irving E. AYRES, James DELANCY, Sanford EGGLESTON, Charles E. FRENCH, Henry MAYHEW, William H. MYERS (Died about 1866.), Joseph MCGHEE, John MCLAUGHLIN, John MAYHEW, William W. PALMER, Lewis REED, George M. SCRIBNER, Charles H. SCRIBNER, George N. BIRCH, (The following were transferred to other regiments and the Veteran Reserve Corps.) Martin C. PALMER, George COOK, James E. MYERS, Patrick MCCUNE, George REED and Freeman THURSTON died in the service.

Company unknown.--George BRUSIE, Edward FRENCH, Theodore H. MYERS, M. C. PALMER, Robert W. PHELPS, Chauncey PHELPS, J. C. SMITH (Now a dentist in Washington, D. C.), George F. WILSON, Phoenix BOCKEE (Assistant in Q. M. Department.), Daniel BISHOP, Peter MELIUS and George T. WILSON.

Scattering.--M. WOODIN, 47th Regiment; John WOODEN, 5th Conn. Regiment; David KILLMER, 9th CONN. Regiment; Samuel REED, First N. Y. Mounted Rifles; Horace GILBERT, 16th Artillery; John LINDSEY (Died about 1879.), 20th Battalion.

Regiments unknown.--Henry SMITH (Dead.), John SWART, Chandler C. DRESSER, Levi VAN WAGNER, H. S. NEWCOMB, W. E. OSTRAM, Francis FRANK, Joseph FRANK, T. J. GILBERT, Ira MARSHALL, Cornelius MORRIS, John H. FULLER and Sidney PRATT.