

## INTRODUCTION

Mabel K. Burhans

In this Year of History we have looked back into the past and found it good to do so; for the past is the foundation of the present, and, in the present we are laying the foundation of the future.

We marvel that the people in times past could do so much with so little. They inspire us to face the future with the same courage and integrity of purpose.

We thrill at the telling of great deeds and revere the leaders who are recorded with them. But what of the many others whose faith and labor made it all possible. Into the wilderness of central Dutchess they came from the south, the east and the west. They came on horseback and with ox carts. With hand tools they cleared land and built a log house. They cleared and planted more land. Almost all food required for their simple needs could be raised on their own land. Their sugar and molasses was gathered from the maple trees. Wool and flax of their own raising made their clothing. Their leather was in proportion to their own beef and mutton. Almost everyone could turn his hand to some trade and the tanners, cobblers, blacksmiths, millers, were among the settlers.

As their cleared land became larger they built frame houses and barns, they gathered together to organize churches and began to give thought to their children's education.

During the last century the cleared fields became prosperous farms and the first frame house became an ell, summer kitchen, or woodshed for the fine new farm houses built during this period, the very houses we know today.

Of the first log houses there is no trace, the hearthstones are covered again with earth, the last resting places of the builders have lost their markers, but their spirit will endure for all generations.

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Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us.

Leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their understanding men of learning for their people.

All these were honored in their generations, and were a glory in their day.

There be of them that have left a name behind them to declare their praises.

And some there be which have no memorial; who are perished as though they had not been.

And are become as though they had not been born, and their children after them.

But these were men of mercy, whose righteous deeds have not been forgotten.

With their seed shall remain continually a good inheritance. Their seed shall remain forever, and their glory shall not be blotted out. Their bodies were buried in peace and their name liveth to all generations.

People will declare their wisdom and the congregation telleth out their praise.



## WELCOME TO THE 40TH ANNUAL CLINTON CORNERS COMMUNITY DAY!

For 40 years the Upton Lake Grange has set aside a day in which the community could gather in friendship and in a spirit of good citizenship to review the accomplishments of the year. Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken in his history of Dutchess County states "Clinton is a Town of fine farms and fine families". We are proud of this heritage.

This year we are celebrating the 350th Year of History of New York State--The Hudson Champlain celebration. People in all parts of this beautiful state of ours have been reviewing their history and preserving the legends of their towns. This booklet is written in the same spirit. Some of the people whose roots in our Town go back for generations, have contributed material from their remembrances so that we could record for our children the history of the Town of Clinton.

It was not possible to chronicle here all that we would have liked to include in the time allotted to us. We would welcome additional information about our old families, homes and the way of life of long ago in the Town of Clinton.

Jean P. Webster

NOTE---The Upton Lake Grange has made possible the printing of this Historical Review.



## MESSAGE FROM OUR SUPERVISOR

Horace L. Kulp

Dutchess County was formed as a county Nov. 1, 1683. The Nine Partners Patent was granted May 27, 1697 and included the present towns of Clinton, Stanford, Washington, Pleasant Valley and parts of Hyde Park, Amenia and North-east. The Nine Partners were Hendrick TenEyck, Henry Filkin, Augustine Graham, James Emott, John Aertson, William Creed, David Jamison, Caleb Heathcote and Jarvis Marshall. On Dec. 16, 1737, the Nine Partners Patent became known as Crum Elbow Precinct. Amenia was taken off as a separate precinct Mar. 20, 1762 and after that Crum Elbow Precinct became Charlotte Precinct.

Clinton was formed from the precincts of Charlotte and Rhinebeck in the year 1786, two years prior to the civil reorganization of the County whereby precincts became towns.

This town, which was named for Gov. George Clinton originally extended westward to the Hudson River and as far south as the present towns of Poughkeepsie and La Grange, comprised over 66,000 acres with a population according to Federal Census of 4607. The size of Clinton was reduced Jan. 26, 1821 to its present size by the creation of the towns of Hyde Park and Pleasant Valley.

Cornelia Hymphrey, who had served as Supervisor of Charlotte Precinct in 1773-75, was elected Supervisor of the new town in 1786. In 1787 he was succeeded by Richard deCantillion. John DeWitt was Supervisor from 1800-02. The succession of Supervisors since the organization of the Town in 1821 is:  
 1821-22 John F. Schultz; 1823-25 John Dodge; 1826-27 John Wooley; 1828-29 John Dodge; 1830 John Wooley; 1831-33 Welcome Arnold; 1834-35 Alanson Wildey; 1836-38 Alfred Duell; 1839-40 Daniel H. Schultz; 1841-42 Daniel Sands; 1843 David Curtis; 1844-45 Isaac I. Platt; 1846 Tilley Crouse; 1847 Elnathan Gazley; 1848 Wesley Butts; 1849 Daniel H. Schultz; 1850 Stephen H. Smith; 1851 Fred C. Tilkens; 1852 Gilbert Bentley; 1853-54 Robert D. Cornell; 1855-56 Jonathan P. Sheldon; 1857-58 John G. Halsted; 1859-60 Fred B. Schultz; 1861 Wilson Hicks; 1862-63 John S. Wing; 1864 Egbert C. Butler; 1865 J.F.S. Stoutenburgh; 1866 Philip Cookingham; 1867-69 David B. Haight; 1870-71 Jacob Z. Frost; 1872-73 Henry R. Van Vliet; 1874-76 John H. Otis; 1877 Mandeville Burger; 1878 Timothy G. Palmer; 1879 Duane Story; 1880 Smith Sherman; 1881 Duane Story; 1882 Henry R. Van Vliet; 1883 Charles B. Doughty; 1884 Hiram Stoutenburgh; 1885-87 Rowland W. Hicks; 1888 John J. Rymph; 1889-90 Edward Herrick; 1891-92 Llewellyn Lent; 1893 Jacob Z. Frost; 1894-97 Pedro Sweet; 1898-99 Duane Story; 1900-01 George B. Welch; 1902-02 Charles W. Carpenter; 1908-10 Charles W. Wright; 1911-13 Edward Herrick; 1914-15 Charles Halsted; 1916-19 Edward L. Wilbur; 1920-25 Lewis H. Allen; 1925 Charles Halsted; 1926-33 Harold S. Wright; 1934-35 H. Richard Van Vliet; 1936-1951 Harold S. Wright; 1952-59 Horace L. Kulp.

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PRESENT TOWN BOARD --	Horace L. Kulp	- Supervisor
	William Tompkins	- Justice
	Ashleigh Losee, Jr.	- Justice
	Donald Cookingham	- Councilman
	Kelsey Wirehouse	- Councilman



# HISTORY OF CREEK OR CLINTON CORNERS MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Written by William M. Birdsall in 1914

"Different families settling in this region in 1771 numbered five men and three women, heads of families." A minute reads "Friends over the Creek desired a Meeting which was granted at the home of Jonathan Hoag". In 1776, the Meeting was moved to a little log house belonging to Paul and Phebe Upton. The meeting increased rapidly in numbers and was removed to Elijah Hoag's being held in his barn in summer and in his dwelling house during the winter." The name Creek was given to this meeting because people from the parent meeting, Nine Partners, had to ford the Creek to come here, calling the meeting "Over the Creek".

A committee had been appointed in 1775 to "Pitch upon a place" for a Meeting House and the stone building, standing today, was started in 1777 and finished in 1782. It is a substantial structure of native field stone, put together with clay. The hand-hewn oaken beams are imbedded in its walls. This building was constructed by members of the Meeting and now is the property of the Upton Lake Grange.

According to record, the Stone Meeting House and cemetery were built on land given by Abel Peters. About 1792 Mr. Peters built the brick mansion just to the north of it, which is still standing.

One of the earliest settlers in this vicinity was Paul Upton. He located in the beautiful valley on the borders of the romantic lake which bears his name. His residence is still standing (Pasqualicchio's) and a large addition has been added. The house had originally a large chimney with three fire places below and one on the second floor. Paul Upton was a Quaker; as he lived near the meeting house, his house was usually thronged at the time of the Quarterly Meetings; as many as forty people have been entertained at one time overnight in this little dwelling.

A great part of the members were Friends from the Oblong, New England, Westchester County and other places. These early Friends were an aggressive people, faithful to their faith and belief; and others, settling among them afterward, joined the meeting.

Creek Meeting acted as an "underground railroad" station for helping runaway slaves. A friend tells me she well remembered how Elihu Griffin (Ben. Germond Place) and others sheltered the slaves and helped Alfred Underhill (Webster Place) fit out his family carriage to start at dusk of evening for John Gould's in Hudson to send them on to Canada. Anna Upton would dress any wounds and make them comfortable.



## INDIANS IN TOWN OF CLINTON

Almon B. Beneway

Mid-Hudson Chapter of N.Y. State Archeological Association

Long before the dawn of recorded history of this land of hills and valleys, lakes and streams, the land was well known by the people we have come to know as the Indians. The present day traveler or the fisherman or trapper following a road or path bordering our lakes and streams may well be unaware that he is following a very old trail first worn smooth by the moccasin-clad feet of these first people.

Much evidence of one-time Indian occupation is found in the plowed fields abounding our lakes and streams. Small areas of burned and broken stones, fragments of bone and shell, chips of flint, arrow and spear points and rough stone tools are evidence of a one-time Indian hunting camp site.

Beaver trapping was encouraged by the Dutch traders and it was during the time of Dutch control of the Hudson Valley that activity by the local Indians had reached its peak and we may be sure that the Wappingers Indians from the south and the "Mahikans" from the north and east took a goodly share of fur bearing pelts from this region which is now formed in part by the Town of Clinton. Evidence of their early occupation now furnishes an interesting hobby for the amateur archeologist or arrowhead hunter.

The greatest evidence of an Indian camping site has been found at the point on Long Pond where the cottages are and many Indian artifacts have been found on the Adelbert Cookingham farm. Arrowheads have been found along the Little Wappingers, particularly north of Schultzville, and in Milan Hollow near a point where there is now a beaver dam, and along the Fallkill in the west part of the Town.

## CHURCHES

Creek Meeting was established sixth month, twenty-first, 1776 as a part of Nine Partners Monthly Meeting. In 1782 it was made a monthly Meeting. In 1828 there was a division, part of the membership built a new Meeting House on the site of the present Upton Lake Cemetary. This was known as The Shingle Meeting House. In 1890 another Meeting House was built in the village at the present location and the Shingle Meeting House was torn down. In 1916 the Friends Church felt the need for space to include community activities, so the Meeting House was moved back and the present church was built in front of it. The former building was made into a gymnasium and Church Hall.

At Pleasant Plains, the Society of the Reformed Church of Holland was organized in 1784. The Pleasant Plains Presbyterian Church was organized in 1837. Further details about these churches are included in the section on West Clinton elsewhere in this booklet.

Schultzville Christian Church was organized in 1864 and the church was built on land given them by Theodore A. Schultz. He also donated the money to build the church.



## HISTORY OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH - CLINTON CORNERS, N.Y.

Dorothy W. Wynkoop

The Church of the Immaculate Conception in Amenia, N.Y. was opened in 1866, and it took care of the spiritual needs of most of Dutchess County. In 1888, Bangall was established as a mission to Amenia; and in 1889, St. Joseph's Church in Clinton Corners was opened to serve the people of that community. St. Joseph's in Millbrook was also a mission of Amenia, N.Y. On February 24, 1890, Rev. Edward Michael Byrne was appointed the first resident Pastor of Millbrook, and from that time on, Father Byrne was in charge of Bangall and Clinton Corners Catholics. Prior to the residency of Father Byrne, Father Anthony Molloy travelled from Amenia to administer to the Catholics in both missions and in 1888 purchased and renovated a Protestant Church in Bangall with the help of parishioners from Millbrook and neighbors around Bangall itself.

Old timers can probably remember hearing that Mass was often celebrated in private homes where the priest and his driver, Mr. Patrick Doyle of Millbrook, were often asked to stay for Sunday dinner. Mr. Doyle's team of horses were often weary pulling through muddy roads or going through high drifts of snow, but that was unimportant as long as the Catholics of both missions could have Mass on Sunday.

In 1919 the Catholic Church at Bangall was given a resident Pastor, Rev. Robert A. Ross, and St. Joseph's Church in Clinton Corners then became a mission of Bangall.

In the early days, Father Byrne was assisted by Fathers Hughes, Dunphy, Canary, Coyle, Welch and Barry. In 1903 Father John F. Weir succeeded Father Byrne and he, too, drove his horse and carriage to visit the sick and celebrate Mass in the mission Churches. His assistant priests were: Fathers Donahue, Bossard, Cushion, Gallagher, Coakley, Doherty and Ross.

## CEMETERIES IN CLINTON

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Lyons -   | 2 mi. NW of Clinton Corners on road to Schultzville<br>Fosdick-Losee-Lyons-Martin-Rikert-Sackett-Smith-Wiley-Wing           |
| Wicks -   | 1 mi. SW of Clinton Corners on Old Cheeseman Farm<br>Carle-Owen-Smith-Tripp-Wicks   |
| Spencer -   | 1 1/2 mi. SE of Pleasant Plains on Rymph Farm - 2 stones -<br>Capt. Reuben Spencer and wife Elizabeth d 1806 and 1807       |
| M E Clinton Hollow-                               | 1 mi. SW of Clinton Hollow on Old Woodin Farm<br>Armstrong-Boughton-Briggs-Hadden-Hoag-VanWagner-Ward-Witherwax             |
| Providence  | - Pleasant Plains - 155 names<br>Allen-Barker-Frost-Lent-Leroy-Marshall-Nelson-Odell-Sleight-<br>Traver-VanVliet-Webb, etc. |
| Clinton Corners                                   | - By old Friends Meeting House  |
| Clinton Corners<br>Friends Upton Lake<br>Cemetery | - 1 mi. N of Clinton Corners  |



## EDUCATION

Ruth Wooden

Since Clinton has been so largely a rural township, its schools have been elementary ones. The first schools were probably held in private homes, often taught by the minister. Teachers could be licensed very young and had only to pass an oral examination given by the Commissioners.

Mrs. Anna Tousey Allen, after graduating from the Poughkeepsie Female Seminary started a private school in her home, at the age of nineteen. Two of her pupils still living in the community are Mrs. Mary Birdsall and Herbert Knapp. Alice Tousey Cady was a summer supply teacher at the Clinton Corners School at the age of 14.

The small building used as a schoolhouse for the children of the Jackson family is still standing on the Estes Stephens Farm on Nine Partners Road.

The original public school in Clinton Corners was a small frame building which stood on the site of the present Post Office. Then the building was used as a carpenter shop; then moved to a new site and converted to a house which is still standing and is the home of Mrs. Maud Boice.

The beginning of the common school districts which were the backbone of education in the town is obscure, but at one time there were one room schools at Clinton Corners, built in 1850, Prospect Hill, Schultzville, Bulls Head, Clinton Hollow, Oak Grove, Pleasant Plains, Ruskey, Frost Mills and Mountain View. There was a winter term for the older children, and a summer term for the younger ones, with vacation between. The only common school district still left is Prospect Hill, which contracts for the instruction of its pupils. The only schoolhouse still used, as such, is that of Clinton Corners.

We are familiar with the discomforts of the time. A great-uncle told of carrying a hot potato in his pocket on which to warm his hands on his long walk to school. The buildings were often neglected, and in severe weather, all crowded around the big stove to thaw aching fingers and toes, while under the stove would be the lunch pails and ink bottles.

But oh the joys of pleasant weather! Getting water from the neighbor's well in the pail, and playing all sorts of games in a shady, grassy yard. Then winter hardships - chilblains, gathering pieces of fence rail for fuel on frosty mornings - these were all forgotten.

Much has been said of the inferior education of these schools. But the opposite should also be noted. There were many teachers who taught for the love of teaching and because of their love for children. In 187-, Ruth Ann Carrol, taught besides the three R's, botany, manners, rudiments of music, health, marching, morals through mottoes, and even had report cards.

Many are the people who acquired their early learning in a one-room school; and found it good, and look back with pleasure to the days spent there.



## THE GRANGE

Mabel K. Burhans

The Grange was founded in 1867 by Oliver Hudson Kelley who saw in a fraternal organization, dedicated to improving agriculture, a means of improving the condition of the farmer impoverished by the Civil War and at the same time helping to heal the breach of bitterness the war had engendered.

Three Granges were organized in the town of Clinton - Upton Lake, Silver Lake and Fallkill. The Grange has made a great contribution as a Community Center.

As people progressed and life became easier, there was a need for more social and cultural activities. And these the Grange supplied. People of all faiths and political views could work together in the Grange. The Founders included women in the membership, a new idea at the time. So Grange membership could be made up of family units.

The Lecturer's program balanced the agricultural program. It aimed to offer opportunity to members to use and develop any talents they might have. In the days before radio and television these programs were looked forward to and worked out with much thought and care.

To have a fine community, some point of common interest must be maintained to hold the community together. In this day of centralized schools and with the diverse and specialized interests of the people this is hard to achieve.

A few of the many projects that have been sponsored by the Grange are Rural Free Delivery; the Farmers Institute; Farm Bureau; Grange League Federation (G.L.F.); National Grange Mutual Liability Co.; Dutchess & Columbia Patrons Fire Relief Assoc.; and the Rural Electrification Program.

## COMMUNITY DAY

Edward P. Sitzer

Believing in the pride on one's accomplishments on his farm and his wife's in her home, members of Upton Lake Grange voted at a meeting on April 3, 1917, to set aside as a Field or Community Day, October 2, 1917. Bert Budd, William Allen and Belle Sitzer were appointed as a committee to make arrangements for the day.

After varied discussions, planning meetings and the addition of other committees, the first Community Day was held on Oct. 2, 1917. It was an exhibit of grains and grasses, fruits and vegetables from the farm and canned goods and baked goods from the home. Exhibitors were limited to Upton Lake Grange. The day was a success, concluding in the afternoon with a parade led by a band, a speaker and community singing. Alva Lovelace was Master of the Grange at the time and at the October 16th meeting was given a vote of thanks for raising funds to hire a Beacon band for the occasion.



On July 19, 1918, the same general committee with the addition of Clara Drum was appointed for another Community Day, but on Aug. 2, 1918 it was voted to discontinue the affair for that year. No reason is found in the minutes for the lapse of time but the second event apparently was not held until 1921. However, it has continued nearly every year since then.

Alva Lovelace, James C. Allen, Thomas Parker, Marshall Knapp and Herbert Knapp each served as general chairman in the earlier years.

More recently other exhibits and attractions have been added, such as fancy articles, school exhibits, hobbies, pets, commercial exhibits and athletic contests. For several years a horse show has been an attractive feature. The Day has become a sort of home-coming event for the entire community.

### CLINTON'S EARLY AGRICULTURE

Dr. V. Henry Allen

It is with a great deal of humility that this writer attempts to give a short history of agriculture in the town of Clinton, because of the importance the subject deserves, the limited time to do proper research and the limited accurate records pertaining to do so interesting and important a subject.

The information here given has been obtained from old diaries, the 1865 census and facts told this writer by his father, uncle and grandparents.

It is interesting that the first soil survey was made in 1734 and divided the township into 5 different strips of 1 1/2 miles in width, beginning on the north border of the township of Clinton (at the Hudson River) and running from west to east.

The first strip was classified as indifferent, the second as bad, the third as indifferent, the fourth as indifferent and the fifth or south strip as good.

During the 18th and continuing well into the 19th centuries, the farming was simple and for subsistence and what few products that were sold were traded for staples and the then luxuries such as tea, cloth, utensils, etc. Since there were only a very few so-called roads in those early days, access to the Hudson River was limited except by foot or horseback.

It is believed that there were only three landings on the Hudson River, at Rhinebeck, Staatsburg and Poughkeepsie, in the early 18th century. From these landings such products as were not traded locally were shipped by boat to what is now New York City.

The first settlers, it is believed, arrived by way of the Hudson River, Connecticut and from down the Harlem Valley.



As time marched on, each farmer planted a few apple trees which in due time produced fruit for the owner. According to the 1865 census, most of our forefathers stashed away from 1 to 25 barrels of cider. This amount of the juice of the apple, after the proper length of time elapsed, was converted by nature into cider and, what was left, vinegar. It is needless to state, however, that some of the cider was processed into the potent liquid of applejack; the latter product, it is understood, came in very handy when a large field of hay or grain was cut down with scythe or cradle.

As the population increased in the 19th century, more land was cleared, more roads built and more trading was done of farm products for necessities with the neighboring communities. The Village of Poughkeepsie became a city and provided a market for a portion of the produce. The semi-annual or annual trip to the city or the Hudson River landings was by no means a small event. The heavy hauling was done by oxen as were some of the trips to the city or landings. It is recalled that the father of this writer told of loading the sled with pork, a beef carcass or two, and at 3 a.m. two oxen were yoked to the sled and a start made for the Rhinebeck Landing where the river was crossed on the ice, to Kingston where the produce was sold. The leather boots that the driver wore became so stiff with cold, that walking was necessary in order to prevent frozen feet. Usually the round trip took the better part of two days.

The crops raised were beef cattle, sheep, butter, oats, corn, turnips, potatoes, barley, rye, wheat and some tobacco and hops. Wages paid in 1860 were around \$15 and board a month, which during the war between the States jumped to \$25 and keep. During this period land values increased 25%. According to one census enumerator, "Morals became more lax". Another enumerator stated that "People were behaving themselves very well since most of the sinners were in the Army". You can use your own judgement.

Prior to 1865 there is no record of cows being milked for market, altho butter was made from the few milk cows and what was not consumed at home was sent to market once or twice a year. (The butter must have been very well salted.)

Prior to the advent of the mowing machine and reaper in the latter part of the 19th century, hay was mowed with a scythe and grain with a cradle, but help was cheap, food and drink substantial, men were strong and the day was long.

One narrator stated that he could hardly remember a day when company was not coming, going or staying. Even tho everyone worked hard, had no plumbing and few conveniences, they took the time to enjoy the better things of life socially, for a visit to relatives or friends and in most households, there was Grandma or Auntie to help spin the flax or wool and rock the cradle of the baby.

It is recorded that between 1880 and 1930, there was a 56% reduction in the number of farms and, during the past 30 years, many more farms are going back to nature. Behold the old order changeth!



This writer was amused by the general remarks made by an 1865 census enumerator of the town of Clinton. He stated, "Not one farmer in ten keeps any account of their business transactions. They forget or cannot remember the number of acres they pasture or plow. They don't know the number of acres in their fields, or the amount of bushels of grain or the amount of money received". (It sounds like an income tax quiz.)

Space does not permit further rambling on this subject, which has been so superficially treated, but we can look back on "the good old days" and find a lot of good in them. At least our ancestors had and took time to love, and really live, and enjoy the good things of life that the good Lord gave them.

## WEST CLINTON

Helena Van Vliet

The present Town of Clinton is separated from its neighbors Hyde Park and Rhinebeck on the west by the Crum Elbow stream. The natural resources of this stream valley were the motivation of its early settlers locating here. An eastern branch rises in two beautiful ponds; Frieds Pond and Browns Pond. At the point where this eastern branch approaches its junction with the main stream, it drops more than 40 ft. through a short narrow gorge, and is an accessible, easily tamed source of water power. The hills were covered with timber that seemed fabulous even to the early comers who had seen too many trees - oak, cherry, chestnut, maple, hemlock and black walnut were everywhere; a cabinet maker's and woodcrafter's paradise. Crops harvested from the new grounds, altho far from equaling present day, managed farming standards, so far excelled any that the farmers had known elsewhere that it seemed a veritable promised land.

The centers of industry or early trade:

Frost Mills which changed its name with change of owner was originally De Witte Mills, then LeRoys who expanded, adding a store which is presently operated by Frank Battenfeld, an interval of Cookingham & LeRoy and finally, ceasing operation of the Mills under ownership of J. L. Frost. Here at Frost Mills there was also a blacksmith shop, that with much conversion, has until very recently been used as The Modern Machines Plant.

The upper corner of Pleasant Plains was originally a four-corner cross road; the present turn off of Quaker Lane being non-existent and the south road running just west of the Pleasant Plains Manse and meeting the present Quaker Lane well below the Hyde Park town line. This old road bed may still be followed by any one familiar with its location. (The public activity at the Pleasant Plains corner centered around a combined church and school building 30' x 20' of the Low Dutch Denomination organized in 1815. This building has been moved east on the Clinton Hollow Road, has been preserved, and with an addition, is used as a dwelling; a store, the present home of Harvey Rymph, a blacksmith shop which was torn down in 1925, and a shoemaker's shop still standing, a weathered brown building about 12' x 10'.) The present Presbyterian Church was dedicated 1837 and the district school has been consolidated with the Hyde Park District.

The earliest families in this area were of diversified national origins--VanVliet, Van Keuren, Sleight--Dutch; Cookingham, Traver, Crapser, Schultz--German Palatine; LeRoy, DeWitt--French; Garrison--English.



John DeWitt, Frost Mills, was Supervisor of the Town of Clinton in 1800-02. He was a Sheriff of Dutchess County and earlier a delegate voting for the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The census of 1790 notes a total of 170 slaves owned in the town. Most families owned 1 or 2. John DeWitt, one of the largest holders, owned 9. In 1804 he set his slaves free.

One of the first taverns in the town was operated by the Sleight family near the present crossing of Meadowbrook Lane and Sodom Road.

Old houses in the area are presently owned by Robert Freid, built by the Garrisons; George Nailer, built by the Crapsers; J. H. Link, built by John DeWitt; William Wollerton, built by Travers; Alfred Rega, built by Schultzs'; the old Stone House, built by Travers; Kathryn F. Van Vliet house, built by Travers. In addition to these I will also mention the house built by the Teller family on the east side of Silver Lake owned by Dr. Hordes, which is the oldest house in the town.

During the Revolutionary period, there was much difference and division of opinion and even within family groups the war carried on. Jost Garrison was an officer in the Swarthout regiment operating with the Continental Army in the Mohawk Valley. His son-in-law, Carl Traver, was at home in Clinton stirring up the Tories; as an assist to the British he had kidnapped a bunch of the local boys holding them in a ravine to the west of Browns Pond and planning to turn them over to Admiral Vaughn when he came up the Hudson. These boys were released in a skirmish between the Tories and Minutemen and Carl Traver was wounded. He was reluctant to go to a white doctor because of uncertainty of sympathies. He went to an Indian witch doctor who told him to split a white oak sapling and crawl through the cleft in both directions, and if the tree lived he would live. This he did and both lived. The tree, which was called the Tory Tree, was located at the edge of the wooded hill below the home of Robert Freid. The tree was felled for lumber about 1900. Experienced woodsmen were felling it and it dropped in a completely unpredicted direction trapping Elsworth Traver, who escaped being killed only due to the fact that a stone wall supported its fall. When the tree was being sawed in the mill, the wedge marks were visible in the heart of the tree. A sawer, a man by the name of Knickerbocker, was cut and died of blood poisoning from his wound.

#### PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

A private school of some reknown was operated on the Fiddlers Bridge Road in the house opposite the Pleasant Plains Cemetary by Dr. Hoyt.

A medical doctor, Dr. Marven, built the first two-story house in the area at the present junction of Quaker Lane and Clinton Hollow Road (this house now owned by Robert Freid).

Another medical doctor, Dr. Dodds, gained quite wide reknown for a reputed herbal cure for cancer. He lived at Sodom Corners.

Surveyors who established lines for land titles in much of northern Dutchess were Capt. Reuben Spencer, who lived on the Rymph place on Rymph Road and who had served in the Continental Army with Washington, and George Van Vliet and his younger brother Henry R. Van Vliet.



## MILLS

Mrs. Howard Wiggers

In the early days of the Township, to build a log house or a framed house, a saw mill was needed, and to supplement the cultivation of grain, grist mills were wanted. Grist, saw and fulling mills were all important to an agricultural region, and such mills as these, near good water power, were a vital part of the economy of the area.

Hibernia--Grist mill erected in 1785 on the East Branch of the Wappingers Creek by David Arnold. Last known owner in 1840 was Oliver Drew.

Schultzville--Saw mill and grist mill erected in 1792 by John F. Schultz. He made \$100,000 out of this and passed it on to his son, Daniel H. Schultz. In 1867 it was owned by John Fellers.

Clinton Hollow--Saw mill and grist mill erected in 1797 by a man named Carpenter. LeGrand Graham was the last known owner.

Clinton Corners--Two grist mills erected in 1797 on Upton Road by Daniel Beadle. One saw mill erected 1797 at Upton Lake by Able Balsie. There was a grist mill at the site of the present Sinnott property that operated before 1800 and a saw mill at the present Engh place in 1860.

Pleasant Plains--by Miss Helena Van Vliet

There was a saw mill with a dam at the point where the east tributary stream enters the top of the gorge. This produced a mill pond which covered the entire present bushy marsh up to the point where the road turns sharply just below the present home of Clifford Barker. The logs were brought to mill in winter when farm work was slack and skidded off the sleds onto the ice and then floated into the mill at the time of the spring ice break-up. This mill was built in the early 1770s and torn down in the early 1920s. The grist mill was built by John DeWitt as a flour mill and pre-dates the American Revolution as flour was milled here for Washington's Army when it was stationed at Fishkill. Later when flour became available commercially, this mill was used for custom grinding of animal feed. The grist mill was a model of architectural ingenuity for labor saving, being three stories high, built against the hillside with water power delivered through a flume from the lower pond in the gorge. The farmer delivered his grain into the third floor peak and from that point gravity and water power combined to deliver it at a lower level, a finished product. This mill was torn down in 1948 and the large timbers were used in building the I.B.M. Club House.

Other industrial activity in the west township was a shingle mill operated by water power from a small stream dam, one of the head water tributaries of the Fallkill; this was located on the Clinton Hollow Road at the present Buchele place. A saw mill was also operated on another east tributary of the Crum Elbow stream on the present Schultz Hill Road at a spot formerly called Clinton Falls.

There was a mill on the old road from Hollow Road to Oak Grove School; one at Bulls Head; another on the Little Wappingers about 1 mile north of Salt Point and probably several others on the smaller streams in the town.



Extensive slate deposits in Schultz Mountain, a short distance west of Schultzville, have at different times afforded considerable industrial activity. The Hudson River Slate Company was the first organization to operate the quarries. In 1798, slate was quarried here for roofing the home of Mrs. Richard Montgomery in Rhinebeck. Manufactured slate was hauled to slate docks on the Hudson River for shipment. The quarries were abandoned in 1874 when the supply of good slate was exhausted.

## A RIDE WITH GREAT-GRANDFATHER

Farley Rikert

So this is Slate Quarry Hill! It is so different from the time when I was a boy and the quarry was running. There were no hard roads then---every farmer sold hay. The company had cattle running loose, and when you went through with a load of hay on your way to the river, those cattle would come running and nearly pull the load off the wagon. Good job the teamsters of the quarry had hauling loads to Rhinecliff. There the slate was put on river barges.

What did they use it for? Oh, tiles and slate for roofing. They cut it at the quarry--used saws.

Did they do much business? Well, I should say so. There were three or four houses on the quarry then - maybe more. One was a boarding house. There was a force of twenty-five or thirty men working at the quarry. Lots of Irish.

One day they got into some kind of an argument with Sam who ran the boarding house. It got hotter and hotter until it finally broke out into a good old-fashioned free-for-all. One of the men ran into the house and cried to Sam's wife, "Hey, come quick. They're killing Sammy".

She took one look out the door, picked up a sock from her workbasket and slipped into it a cobblestone as big as your fist. Then she waded out among the men swinging that sock left and right. She saved Sammy all right.

They used to have lots of fights. They would get drunk down at the store at Bulls Head. Swartz ran the store. He had to have four or five men helping him he had so much business. Didn't pay his help - just give 'em a drink of whiskey. They would come and go.

One day old man Swartz had some turkeys to dress, so he gave some fellows a bottle of whiskey to do the job. They finished the bottle before they began to work, and they made hash of those turkeys - tore off skin and feathers - just let it rip. The old man lost on that deal.

But usually Swartz was a shrewd old covey. They said he would sit on a little bench beside a forty-gallon whiskey barrel on Saturday night, and fill the glasses right from the barrel. (That was so the whiskey would go farther because there'd be more foam to fill the glass then if he drew it into a jug first.) They said he would sit there drawing off whiskey, and have his helpers pass it out, and not get up from the bench until that forty-gallon barrel was empty.



Country sure has changed, and not all for the worse either, and yet human nature keeps about the same.

Where are we now? Almost home? Well, well, cars do cover the ground faster than even a good road horse, don't they?

## ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION IN CLINTON

Clifford M. Buck

Early methods of travel were by water. In 1722, there were only three roads in Dutchess County. By 1762, 50 to 75 roads had been laid out. Overseers of highways were appointed and each resident had to contribute a certain amount of work to building and maintaining roads. The early roads were laid out along "marked trees".

The third road in Dutchess County and the first to pass through Clinton was the "Wassaic Road" which went from "Wissasiek" to Rinebeck" Landing. This began in 1718. One Sept. 27, 1748, the commissioners for Rhinebeck Precinct and for Crum Elbow Precinct met at a bridge over the Crum Elbow Creek two hundred yards from Hendrick Kips house to consult about this road which had been "in use for thirty years".

The commissioners from Rhinebeck Precinct (Colonel Henry Beekman and Andrias Heermans) approved a road that started from the bridge and ran "along the old wissasiek road, as the same has been used these thirty years past to the use of Rinebeck Landing at Abraham Kip's". Road Book p. 29.

At the same meeting, the commissioners for Crum Elbow Precinct (Mordecai Lester and Jacobus Stoutenburgh) approved a road that ran northwest and southeast across a part of the precinct. It is described: "Beginning at Henry Filkins (now Washington Hollow) by the road that comes from Dover and Gose to Poughkepsen--thence north along the old path to Isaac Filkins (now Bloomvale-Dr. Lloyd Kest) along said road to the whopings kill--over the kill--up the hill--a little west of Mordecai Lester Junr's house (now H. Spencer)--north by marked trees to the Plains--east along under the great hill by marked trees to Mordecai Lesters--north along a path by marked trees to Aron Boysses--along the north side of his house to bridge over the kill--north along marked path and marked trees to a hill--north by marked trees to a Greet Pond--around the head of the pond to a path--along path and marked trees to Hendrick Kips--along east side of his house and along a path to a bridge that Gose over the Crumelbow Kill where it meets the road that comes from Rinebeck". Road Book B p. 22.

In 1750, another road crossed the southeast corner of the town being a road from the present East Park to John Gazeleys house (now Salt Point) "north to the west side of the Little Wappingers Creek by marked trees past Joseph Hicks house and Lesters house to the Great Wappingers Creek". Dutchess County His. Soc. Yearbook 1940 p. 63.

In 1754, a group of freeholders and inhabitants complained that a certain road "is exceedingly bad and can scarcely be used with any Team at any Times and especially in Wet Weather" and they requested that a new road be laid out "so that they might with more ease Transport their produce to the Landing Places".



As the land was settled new roads were laid out until by the Revolution we had the roads very much as they are today; beautiful winding roads through the hills and woods, much better adapted now to nature lovers and horseback riders than to speeding automobiles.

These were the roads farmers used to take their produce by oxen and later by horses to the Landings at Rhinecliff, Staatsburgh, Hyde Park or Poughkeepsie; the roads they drove over on Sunday to get to church; and after 1812, the roads the children walked over to get to the district schools.

With the coming of the automobile, there began to be an improvement in roads and after 1920, many of the dirt roads were made passable the year around. The only State highway to touch our town is Route 9-G, which cuts thru the southwest corner of the town near Frost's Mills. Some of the earlier County roads with black top were the north end of Quaker Lane, Slate Quarry Road; the road from Salt Point north through Clinton Hollow, Schultzville to Milan and Route 199; and the extension of the Salt Point Turnpike thru Clinton Corners to Stanfordville. For a long time County officials opposed an improved road through Clinton Corners and over the Salt Point Turnpike to Poughkeepsie stating that the "parrallel" routs of 82A and 9-G answered our needs.

There were never any turnpikes or toll roads in the town.

On October 17, 1949, the Taconic Parkway was opened through the eastern part of the town and is a very beautiful parkway as well as utilitarian.

In 1870, the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company began purchasing rights of way for a railroad which was opened in 1871 and continued till 1933. This passed through the southeast corner of the town with a station at Clinton Corners. This was a great boon to the farms as they now had a short distance to haul their produce and to bring home lime, fertilizer and grain. The farms located on the level and near the railroad station then had a distinct advantage over the hill farms as the hill farmers were limited in size of loads teams could draw uphill.

Many high school children were now able to go to Poughkeepsie High School on the train instead of making the long drive by horse and wagon or sleigh to Millbrook. The train arrived at the Poughkeepsie Station at 8:45 the exact moment when school opened but as it took nearly ten minutes to walk to the school, they were always late. Neither the railroad or the school were ever able to change their schedule so that pupils could arrive on time.

During the summer the railroad ran special excursion trains to Upton Lake for picnickers and during the summer carloads of ice were taken to Poughkeepsie from the large icehouses at Upton Lake.

This railroad later became the Central New England and still later the New York, New Haven and Hartford. After its abandonment in 1933, most of the rights of way were sold back in the 1940s.

A competing railroad came out from Poughkeepsie parallel to the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and crossed same on the William Vandewater farm at Salt Point and went through Hibernia the very southeast corner of the town. This was the Poughkeepsie and Connecticut Railroad and they began to purchase rights of way in 1888. This later became the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad and then the Central New England. This railroad stopped about 1909 and many pieces of rights of way were sold back to adjoining landowners 1911-1914.



A railroad was planned north thru Clinton Hollow and Schultzville but never materialized.

After the railroad stopped ther was bus service. Haggerty operated for the longest time and the high school children went to Poughkeepsie on his bus.

After Poughkeepsie High School refused to take out-of-town children, there wasn't much business for a bus and finally all bus service stopped.

Now there is complete bus service for children of all ages to the Central Schools at Rhinebeck, Pine Plains, Millbrood and Roosevelt.

## TAVERNS AND STORES

Oakley D. Robinson

The first store in Clinton Corners was located at the entrance to Depot Road, now Fire-house Road. The railroad had not been built (until 1870). Nehemiah Halsted was the first recorded owner, then Stephen H. Smith, then Thomas J. Sands about 1821. Sold to Isaac F. Collins, then David Bedell, then John Wing about 1857. After this David Bedell formed a partnership with Rennessalaer Barton and later moved goods to the building which later became the Pearsall Store (where the Post Office is now). Additions and alterations were made to this old building and it was used as a store for many years.

David Bedell sold to Stephen H. Smith, then William Selly, Jacob Drum, Jacob Smith until 1868, then John P. Doty, then Mrs. Gilbert Pearsall. At her death, about 1910, the property went to her daughter Anna Pearsall. The store was run after Pearsall ownership by Dr. Pearsall, then his son, William Pearsall. Then Charles Wright hired the store and ran it for years until about 1907 when Charles Deanne and John Brett (Deanne & Brett) bought the business of Charles Wright and ran it until about 1914 when Deanne sold his interest to their clerk Frank E. White. It was continued as Brett & White for several years until Brett sold his share to Smith Stewart. It was continued a short time as White & Stewart. There were some disagreements so they sold goods at auction. Frank White built a small store on his property (now Setaro) and ran a store a few years and sold the business to Harvey Ostrander. At his death, goods were sold at auction and business was discontinued. Building was remodelled into a dwelling.

The Pearsall store was vacant a long time when purchased by Clara R. Robinson. It was later, and now is, used for storage and Post Office.

Dr. Charles H. Tripp built a small building in 1890 on the corner of his lot to be used for the sale of ice cream, candy, soda, drugs, etc. This was the first soda fountain and first public place in Clinton Corners where ice cream was sold. Fred Cunningham, brother-in-law of Dr. Tripp, was the first occupant. In 1895 the store was enlarged and Alfred Haight formed a partnership with Dr. Tripp to run a general store. In about one year this partnership was discontinued. Haight opened a store at Salt Point and Dr. Tripp continued this general store until 1903, when he sold the business to Oakley D. Robinson who ran the store here for ten years when he built a new and larger store in 1913, where the Clinton Corners General Store now is. Robinson continued this business until 1945 when he sold the property to Robert Chalker who continued the business until about 1953 when he sold the property to the present owners who run it under the name of The Clinton Corners General Store.



O. D. Robinson was in business here 42 1/2 years, probably longer than any other merchant.

The Pleasant Plains Store was formerly known as LeRoy's Mills. The first business was established by the LeRoy family, then Alexander Dela Verne, then Irving Burger about 1898. At I. Burger's death, the property went to his step-daughter who married Frank Battenfeld and who now runs the store.

In Clinton Hollow, the upper store was opened about 1890 by George Gazley, then Burger Brothers. Then Irving bought the Pleasant Plains Store and George continued the business there. Then it became Greaves, Edward Reimuth and Macnamara. The lower store near the old mill was run by George Gazley, then by Homer Gazley, Martin E. Rikert, and Alice Rikert.

In Bulls Head the first owner was Luther Husted (my father John H. Robinson was clerk for Husted before his marriage), then Peter Sweet and at his death, his son Grant Sweet. Now the building is a dwelling. William Doughty built a store just on the top of the hill on his father-in-law's place, Edward H. Herrick. At his death the store was not continued.

At Schultzville, originally a Schultz family owned all the land in the vicinity of this village, including grist mill, saw mill, cider mill, blacksmith shop and large farm. This was the origin of name of the village. This family gave the ground for the church and cemetery and also built the church. They also gave land and building to Warren Lodge, F & A M. (About 1880) William H. Sleight owned the store for many years; after his death it was run by Melvy Sweet. Then about 1915, it was purchased by Benjamin Bradley. At his death, his son-in-law Archer Traver continued the business; then Foster Lake.

Taverns - Abel Peters was an inn keeper and merchant in Clinton Corners just before 1800. The Sleight family had a tavern at Sodom Road and Meadowbrook Lane.

## UPTON LAKE

Edith Allen Webster

Although Upton Lake is very small and has no claim to fame, it has been a very beautiful little lake and in times past when there were no automobiles to take people greater distances, it was well known and popular. From very early days, it was used to supply ice for surrounding farmers. The day or days of ice harvest were quite an occasion - lasting from four a.m. when the ice had to be "marked out" with horse-drawn plough until dark - when, with luck, the ice house was full of large thick cakes of clear ice, with saw-dust "chinked" in between. In the late 1800's, the old Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad built two huge ice-houses at the upper end of the lake, across from the south point of the "island". And those ice-houses supplied many Poughkeepsie ice-boxes.

In summer time, the lake furnished a spot for boating and fishing and even swimming for a few hardy souls. But swimming wasn't as popular as it is now, for a couple of drownings made folks wary, and suspicious of "cold springs".



The boarders at the Hoag House--a large and fine building just south of the Drake home--enjoyed the lake; there were many boats there and some mild swimming. The Hoag House was torn down some years ago, but is pleasantly remembered by many of the older generation. Many of the farmers' wives of Clinton Corners added to their family's finances by "taking in boarders" and the Carroll family, who lived in what is now the apartment house, had several boarders with them each summer.

Down at the south end of the lake, in the early 1900s, there was a flourishing amusement park. It was owned by the railroad--the same old P & E -- and various concessions "rented out". There was quite an impressive bridge with a covered summer house in the middle across the inlet, from the grove to the railroad track. The track has long since disappeared but one can easily trace its former location. For several years the railroad ran five trains each way every day between Poughkeepsie and Boston Corners (Columbia County), so that excursions and picnics could come out from "town" to spend the day and early evening. The park offered many attractions. There was a fair-sized restaurant on the hill overlooking the water. There was an open-air dancing pavilion--it did have a roof--and there was a completely open-air amphitheatre in the depression at the right of the drive up into the grove. There were benches placed in a semi-circle and a stage at the bottom of the depression where vaudeville acts and acrobatic stunts were performed, and surrounding the amphitheatre a high canvas fence to insure that an entrance fee be collected at the "gate". There was also a merry-go-round and swings. And I well remember a Wild West Show on the level ground to the south of the grove, still on the hill. It boasted five calico ponies and half a dozen 'hell'-raising cowboys who rode around the enclosure, constructed for the purpose, with wild whoops and very tricky horsemanship. One act they exhibited showed a horse-thief plying his trade, then the capture, and swift retribution so vividly performed that my dreams were haunted for several nights thereafter. I was a rather small girl at the time.

There were many boats to rent at the grove; the large, heavy flat-bottomed variety, which were completely safe for the children of the many Sunday School and grange picnics which enjoyed the Grove for years.

To me as a child, Upton Lake Park or "The Grove" as we usually called it, was a place of excitement and thrills and as I write a feeling of nostalgia for the old simple pleasures creeps over me.

As cars became more popular and railroading less profitable, fewer trains were run, the crowds visiting the lake dwindled, the old Poughkeepsie and Eastern sold out to the Central New England Railroad. Few, if any, trains, stopped at the grove, the old bridge rotted away and had to be dismantled. Some of the better buildings in the park were purchased--many by Poughkeepsie people--and converted into summer cottages, and other cottages were built. The Grove is no longer a public picnic ground. The eastern side of the lake is still unspoiled and lovely to look at; the green fields and pastures at the north end still bring vivid memories of past days.



## ORGANIZATIONS

Masonic Lodge----Allen Meuser

Warren Lodge #32 was organized June 10, 1807. It was named in honor of General Joseph Warren who fell in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Warren Lodge is the oldest Lodge in Dutchess County and the 28th in the State.

The meetings convened at Pine Plains at first. Later the Lodge moved to LaFayetteville. Since 1865, it has been meeting in a Temple of its own in Schultzville. The land and money for its erection were donated by Mr. Schultz.

It is one of the few remaining Moon Lodges. The meeting night is set on the Thursday night nearest the full moon. The second meeting is held on the third Saturday night following.

Fire Companies----Kenneth Nelson

In the early days there was no organized fire company. A large fire "gong" was located in the center of the Villages. Anyone needing the assistance of the volunteers in the community would summon help by ringing this gong. Men from all over the village would pick up their fire buckets and rush to the fire.

Clinton Volunteer Fire Company was organized and incorporated in 1932. The company had as its first truck, an old Model T Ford, equipped with a chemical tank. It had been owned by the Arlington Fire Dept. This truck was later remodeled by placing the equipment on a used Reo chassis and adding a second chemical tank (soda acid).

In 1939, a fire district was organized which is known as the East Clinton Fire District, and commissioners were appointed. The abandoned railroad station and 100 square feet of property was purchased for a firehouse.

In 1941, the district purchased an American LaFrance fire truck for \$6000. The company purchased ladders and equipment. The company now owns four pieces of apparatus.

The present firehouse was dedicated June 29, 1957.

West Clinton Fire District was organized in 1945. Their pumper was purchased the same year and they have steadily added to their equipment. Their new firehouse will be dedicated in the autumn of 1959.

East Clinton and West Clinton have always functioned together as a team and have served the town well, not only in the matter of fire protection but supporting civic matters as well.

W.C.T.U.----Mrs. Ivy Chapel Fish, County President 1933-1953

In 1886, the Clinton Corners Womens Christian Temperance Union was organized with Mrs. Charles Goddard Tousey as President.

In 1910, the Schultzville W.C.T.U. was organized with Mrs. Mary Pultz as President. This union joined with Pleasant Plains in 1933.

In 1917, the Pleasant Plains W.C.T.U. was organized with Mrs. Robert Hadden as President.



This organization has been active in working for total abstinence and promoting scientific information about alcohol in the schoold and Sunday Schools.

The W.C.T.U. has many activities besides working for total abstinence, such as work in the armed services and hospitals with flowers, relief, clothing, magazines; with speech contests and scientific instruction in schools and Sunday Schools; with health and medical temperence and fruit beverages. A great deal of work is done for peace, missions and legislation.

The Young People's Branch was organized in 1910 in the Schultzville, and 1930 in the Pleasant Plains Unions. It is now called the Y.T.L. (Youth Temperance League).

February 20, 1910

Notes of Clinton Corners, N.Y. as given to Oakley D. Robinson by Phebe Chamberlain, whose memory of the village begins in 1839.

"At that time the village included 7 dwellings; 1 blacksmith shop; 1 carpenter shop; 1 wagon maker and paint shop; 1 harness and tailor shop.

"Then, as now, Clinton Corners centered around the fork of three roads. The open area made by the fork has always been called 'the square'. In the center of the square was the village watering tub. So let us place these first buildings around the square.

"On the ground now occupied by the building housing the Post Office was the carpenter shop and the schoolhouse. The general store was located squarely on the entrance of Firehouse Road. The blacksmith shop stood across the square on the site of the home of Rose and Jacob Burnett. The wagon and paint shop was located on the site of Roy Wings store."

Phebe Carhart Chamberlain (1836-1920), who in later years was called "Aunt Phebe" by the entire village, was a very small girl when her father purchased one of the first homes in the village. We will record the seven original dwellings first.

1. Aunt Phebe's home is now occupied by Herbert Sherow. "The house was built for John Flowers in 1836 by Amos Barton, carpenter. Sold to Lindorf Frederick and Jacob Rorick who lived in same one year, then sold to Richard Carhart, who lived here until his death in 1868; then inherited by Phebe and Daniel Carhart and finally 1/2 interest purchased by present owner Mrs. Phebe (Carhart) Chamberlain." Later sold to Walter Wirehouse; then to Harold S. Wright; then Herbert Sherow.

Later she moved into the house (now owned by Raymond Hiesel) "built by her father about 1845--Amon Barton, carpenter. It was first built for shoemaker shop and used for that purpose by owner for about 20 years. Since used for various purposes, addition put on and turned into dwelling about 1870". Later owned by Walter Wirehouse; then to Harold S. Wright; to Tressa Anderson; to Raymond Hiesel.

2. "Directly across from Mrs. Chamberlain was one now owned by Fred Morris, first owned by Jane Vail (moved there 1836), once used for paint shop above and carpenter shop. Mrs. Vail had three daughters. At her death 1851 her home went to her two daughters Ann and Maria; 1892 it went to Fannie Vail Sands (wife of



Thomas Sands) who gave deed to Mary Sands, wife of her son Daniel, about 1856. Jane Vail sold same to August Wood, who traded same with Miles Knickerbocker 1877, for place now owned by Dr. Alan Bieroff. At Knickerbockers death in 1889, it was sold by his widow to Stephen Thorn of Albany. In 1900, it was sold to Henrietta Lane, now Mrs. Walter Nelson"; then sold to Harold Wright; to Fred Morris.

3. "Next door was another house owned by Jane Vail inherited by her two daughters Ann and Maria in 1851 at her death; in 1891 it went to their sister Fannie (Vail) Sands, wife of Thomas Sands, who gave the deed to Mary Sands, wife of her son Daniel. After the death of Daniel Sands, the place was sold to Charles W. Wright (1909). The house was then moved to its present location at the lower end of the village now owned by Monroe Rickert. In its place C. W. Wright built a new house and barn". At his death about 1912, it was bought by G. P. Knapp, then to G. H. Talleur in 1913; then to Harold S. Wright. It is now owned by the Mc Manus brothers.

4. "Store and dwelling on present Firehouse Road owned by Nehemiah Halsted; then sold to Isaac D. Sands; then Stephen H. Smith; then Thomas J. Sands; then about 1851 Isaac F. Collins who ran the store two or three years; then to David Bedell; then owned by John Wing who changed barn into house and also took the harness and tailor shop, cut it in two and made the two ends of the house".

"He raised the old store up and made lecture room above (used for Methodist meetings and Sunday School) lectures, spelling school, reading circles and social center. This took place about 1857. Then David Bedell formed partnership with Rensselaer Barton and moved good to the building now occupied by the Post Office.

In 1870, when the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad was built, the original store was moved to the place now owned by Charles Budd and made into a dwelling.

5. The dwelling part of the store was situated north of present well and moved to the present location of house now occupied by James Daley, where additions and alterations made it as at present.

David Bedell sold this property to Stephen H. Smith; then William Suley for only a short time; then to Jacob Drum for about one year; then to Jacob Smith until 1868; then to John P. Daley who in turn sold it to Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Pearsall. About 1910 at her death, it was willed to her daughter, Anna Pearsall present owner; then to Clara R. Robinson; then to O. D. Robinson in about 1942 and is now owned by James Daley.

The storehouse on Depot Road on this same Pearsall property was made into a dwelling by O. D. Robinson; then sold to Grahame Supply Corp.; then to Peter Burns present owner in 1959."

6. "The Ira Wirehouse place across the square and occupied by Miss Emma Nelson for many years, was owned in 1939 by Dorman Ollivet. The blacksmith shop stood on this property. The old house was where the well is now. Mr. Ollivet built the present house about 1848. It has been the property of Richard Sherman, James Hoag, Phebe Losee, Frank Traver. At this time a building was moved from depot grounds where it was built by Charles Hicks, by Charles W. Wright and located on the site of the blacksmith shop on land purchased from Mrs. Losee and a meat market was opened. Afterwards Mrs. Losee purchased land and building back again." Mrs. Elizabeth Wirehouse bought the place. At her death, it passed to her children, Ira Wirehouse and Florence W. VanBenschoten.



7. John B. Nauta place just south of the square "was built by William Knapp before 1836. Amos Barton, carpenter, occupied the house and in 1839 he sold it to Isaac H. Vail, a tailor, and about 1842, after the death of his wife, it was sold to Stephen H. Smith. In 1898 it was purchased by Charles Brown; 1900 purchased by Frank E. White" and then Cora H. Allen; then to Herbert Knapp; then to John Nauta.

Stephen H. Smith raised house to two story and built the porch, added the kitchen and spent about \$1500. He repaired the barn and built a wagon house."

8. "The house now owned by Irma Wing Dykeman, occupied for many years by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wing, was owned by Jacob Moore in 1842. He put on an addition and ran a grocery store for one or two years. It was then purchased by Rennsselaer Barton who ran the wagon shop on present site of Post Office for 15 years or more. Barton sold to William Henry Crapsen, who owned it several years; then sold to Charles Green. In 1886 it was sold to James Still, who built a new building for agricultural implements. At his death Jane Still, his wife, inherited it. She sold it to S. E. Wing and Sons about 1910. It was operated as a barber shop, ice cream parlor and store for many years. Roy Wing has a grocery business here at the present time."

Now we will travel south from Wing's store along the Hibernia road.

9. "The Ettore Fenaroli place was built by Stephen H. Smith. Previously there was a wagon shop on this location which was moved back and a barn made of it.

This shop was run by Miles Knickerbocker and George Thomas. This shop was on fire from beneath at one time but was put out before serious damage was done. This was about 1874. It was then purchased by Margaret Smith, widow of Thomas Smith; then sold to G. W. Drumm for one year; then to Newton Robinson, George N. Bowman, George Allendorf, John Allen, Paul Harris, Edward Nelson and its present owner Ettore Fenaroli.

10. The Dayton Burhans home "was built by Martin Williams about 1847, who ran a blacksmith shop in the southwest corner of the yard.

Then Jacob Bedell, Isaac Smith, Solomon Smith, Sally Hathaway, then Mrs. Levely, a niece of Mrs. Hathaways; Willet Robinson 1898 and Archer Brown in 1903; then George Drum who ran a livery stable in the barn on the property". The barn was torn down in 1935. Then to Stewart Meyers, Charles I. Burdick, Frank Burhans in 1929 and Dayton Burhans.

11. The Andrew Setaro place. Built by Frank White for a grocery store. The business was later carried on by Harvey Ostrander. Purchased by Mrs. John Allen and made into a dwelling. Sold to John Nauta and then to Andrew Setaro.

12. Leonard Kinney's place. "There is said to have a house here previous to memory of Mrs. Chamberlain. Land purchased by Dr. Tripp in 1888 and house and barns built. A little store was built on part of the lot in 1890. This is about the place where the blacksmith shop was originally run by Martin Williams. Store built by Dr. Tripp and run as drug store and soda fountain and ice cream parlor was also sold. This is the first place for the sale of ice cream and soda in Clinton Corners. In 1895 the store was enlarged and Tripp and Haight ran a grocery store for about one year. When the firm became bankrupt and C. H. Tripp purchased business and continued same until 1903 when O. D. Robinson hired building and ran a grocery store, and in 1905 purchased same together with small portion of land. Store building torn down in



1914 when Mr. Robinson moved to new store on depot corner. The store lot was sold to Dr. Tripp about 1915. House and lot sold by Mrs. Carry Tripp to Mrs. Libby N. Kinney. Inherited by her grandson Roswell Kinney."

O. D. Robinson ran the store from 1903 to 1913 when he moved goods to his new store and dwelling on the corner of the main highway and Firehouse Road. This business continued here until 1945 when the place was sold to Robert Chalker who continued the business until 1952 when he sold it to the present owners, Clinton Corners General Store, Carl Smith, manager.

13. The Troy Burrows place opposite Kinney's, "built by George Briggs who ran a shoe shop in part of the house. The house was then sold to Asa Jones, Henry Seeley, John Knickerbocker, N. E. Lane, J. E. Hoag", to O. D. Robinson, William Dykeman, Oswald Hohmann, Mrs. Suenderoff, William Madion and its present owner Troy Burrow.

14. The John Quinlan home "was built by Daniel Haight in 1847. It was then sold to Isaac Smith, John T. Smith, Enroth Dorland. Edwin Weed willed it to his wife, who in turn willed it to her daughter Emma Drum. Lewis F. Duke then purchased it and a harness shop was built on the corner of the main highway and Jamison Hill Road and was conducted by Edwin Weed; then by John W. Drum." The building is still standing now in 1959. This house was sold to Sheridan, James Haines and its present owner John Quinlan.

15. The William Kinane place by the Catholic Church, "was built before 1886 and used as a tenant house of William Cornell, former owner of the A. Lovelace place. It was then purchased by Alexander Tallerday and inherited by Julia Tallerday. Ida Lemcaretel then became owner in settlement of the estate; it was then purchased by Julia Tallerday Briggs and at her death, it went to her daughter Amelia Tallerday." In 1916 it was purchased by O. D. Robinson, sold to C. W. Oakley January 1, 1916. He in turn sold it to Sammy I. Jackson; then Harold S. Wright and then to Joseph Dragg; then William Kinane.

16. The Dr. Alan Bierhoff place "was built over one hundred years ago. It was an old house when Jacob Rorick purchased it in 1839. Mr. Rorick then sold it to Oscar Rymus; Miles Knickerbocker who remodeled the whole house and traded it with Augustus Wood who sold it to Walter H. Travis"; and then to its present owner Dr. Alan Bierhoff. Mrs. Seaman built a new home on the hill near the woods after her son-in-law, Dr. Bierhoff purchased the property.

17. The Dominico Cacio home was first owned by Alex Tallerday. He sold it to Edward Horton; then John Lane, Herman Land and now its present owner, Dominico Cacio.

18. The Charles Heisel home. Charles Heisel purchased the property from his mother and built a new home.

19. August Weiss place "was purchased by Stephen Smith in 1839 (it was one of the old houses at that time). Elijah Weed then purchased it and died there. Amos Barton married his widow and, at his death, she sold it to Roswell Thomas and then to Mrs. Louisa Est"; to Charles Hiesel and then August Weiss.



20. William McCracken home. "In 1839 William Raulding purchased the property. He sold it to John T. Smith; then Alonzo Van Deburgh. It was inherited by his widow Harriet Van Deburgh who sold it to E. W. Cornell"; D. C. Delemater, who completely remodeled it; W. R. Gardiner; and its present owner William McCracken (1939). A very old house.

Now we will travel back up the Hibernia road toward the village.

First is Markstein property. "It was built by Daniel Bradley and sold to William Ketchum and his wife", then to Thomas Parker; Herschel Purdy, Mrs. Frank White, and its present owner Evelyn Markstein.

21. Harold Spencer place. The original house on this property was built in 1730 across the road from the site of the present house. The house as it stands now was built in 1850. The Doty-Bedell family kept this farm in their family for 200 years. It was sold in 1934 to Peter Tower and in 1947 Mr. Spencer purchased it from Mr. Tower.

Mrs. Mary Burkowske tells that when her great-grandmother, Maria Doty was planning the interior of the house, she decided that she would like a wood carving of ivy leaves along the staircase wall. She paid the workmen 7 cents an hour to do this carving and made tallow candles to that they could do the carving at night.

The house, which most of us know as the OLD WEBBER HOME, is one of the oldest here--of pre-Civil War vintage with hand hewn beams and square nails. It was purchased soon after the Civil War from Agrippa Wing by Willis Haviland Case and, at that time, it was known to be about one hundred years old. Willis Case's sons, Homer, lived there for many years and his children were born there. It was later sold to Owen Webber and is now the property of the Wilden family. The barn was sold to Francis Royer who has remodelled it and lives there.

22. The next home was built by David Van Deburgh and then purchased by Charles Rowe; and its present owner Miss Kerling.

23. Robert Noteware. "This house was built by Sincerbox. It was then sold to Alonzo Van Deburgh; then Mrs. Bates; Mrs. Van Deburgh. It was then purchased by Sarah Smith and at her death it was inherited by her son William Smith." He sold it to O. D. Robinson, Clara Hicks, Fred H. Gidney and its present owner Robert Noteware.

To the north of the Noteware property is a tract of land where E. Cornell had a nursery business at the turn of the century. The homes of Mrs. Olive Dykeman and Mrs. Florence Cronk have been built on this property.

The Alan Pitell place was build by Mr. Bishop on land purchased by William Heermans, owned by his widow Jane Heermans," then Mrs. Hattie Cheeseman, Sank Morton, J. Oravitz in 1946 and Ann Buchanen in 1947. Mr. and Mrs. Ayasse purchased the property and sold it to Alan Pitell

Now let us turn up Jamison Hill.

"The John Hamilton Home. In 1852 Thomas Jones moved the frame from the east side of the road on Punkin Lane to its present site. It was then sold to Willet Robinson and in 1890 to Walter Taber. In 1906 to Fred Schaffer, then to Maude Boice and in 1948 to its present owner John Hamilton."



"The Ella Smith Home was built by William P. Roberts about 1850. It was sold to Alfred Rymus who put on west end making it twice its size. Then at his death, his wife Evelyn rented it for some time and then sold it to Ella, Minerva, Elizabeth and Dora Smith." The house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Luhmann.

The next house is owned by Bracia. The original dwelling was called "the little red house". It was owned by George Hallock and then sold to Mrs. Saunders, Henrietta Lane Nelson and then to Estella Deering. Its present owner being Mr. Bracia.

The John Tinnelly home. "It was built by Frances Anthony, a colored man, in about 1845. It was then purchased by John Hamilton and at his death it went to his wife" who sold it to Charles Horton, who sold it to its present owner John Tinnelly.

The Edward Wing home. Ed Younghans bought the property from Emmet Bedell and built his home. Later this home was sold to Edward Wing.

The Oakley D. Robinson home. Emmet Bedell built the house in 1924. In 1934 Alfred Willis bought it and sold it to O. D. Robinson.

The Claude Burdick Farm. One of the first owners was George P. Smith. He sold it to George Hallock who in turn sold it to Claude Burdick Sr. in 1922. In 1959 Claude Burdick Jr. bought the farm from his father.

Claude Burdick Sr. home. It was built in about 1946. The lumber for the house was gotten from Sammeys mountain, the other side of Schultzville, and brought back to the farm to be sawed on their own mill.

Now we will go back down the hill to the square and travel north on the Stanfordville Road.

The Clinton Corners General Store was built in 1913 by O. D. Robinson on the corner of the main highway and the Firehouse Road. He sold the property in 1945 to Robert Chalker. It was sold to its present owners in 1952.

The house attached to the store "was built by John Wing in 1860; later owned by Edward and Emund Corner; then John P. Doty. In 1900 it was sold to Mary Alley. At her death the same, under will, went to Frank Alley Townsend and sold to O. D. Robinson in 1913 who built new store shed and garage".

The Maude Boice home. "It was used as the school house and was built in 1850. At that time the old school building was sold to Alfred M. Underhill, who owned Brick house and property. He moved it south of Quaker burying ground and made dwelling putting on some additions. The south part was the old school room. Then purchased by Eliher Griffin who owned the whole farm. This house and lot was purchased by Rachel and Hannah S. Hull. It was purchased in 1903 by O. D. Robinson." About 1947 it was sold to Maude Boice.

The Boices' built another house on the property which was sold to Charles Kellerhouse in 1959.



Mr. Rimpotti's home "was built by Aluah Murch. The blacksmith shop was there at that time. He sold same to Alfred Wiley and Dr. Pearsall. Then purchased by S. Briggs who conducted business a long time; after his death property was sold to Charles Brown and a few years later to Harry M. Fingar." About 1943 sold to John Anderson; at his death his widow sold to Edward Byrnes and is now owned by Mr. Rimpotti.

The Elwood Egerton home "was built by E. Cornell. After the death of his wife he sold it to Charles Deans." Then to A. Conover in 1914. Then George Nelson, Fred Schwab, Clara Robinson in 1937, then Richard and Dorothy Talluer 1939, Charles Talluer in 1945 and to its present owner Elwood Egerton.

Roy Wing home "was built by E. Cornell several years before the Egerton place was built. Ester and Lydia Griffen purchased same of E. Cornell. After their death, it was purchased by Luella Wing" and at her death it went to Roy Wing.

James Schullhoff home. "Built by Charles Hicks in 1884. Then purchased by Willet Robinson, then to Charles McDowell, then Charles Vail who left it to his wife Minnie Vail; at her death was sold to James Schullhoff.

Charles Budd place. "Old store on the site of present Anna Pearsall place by the Depot Road was moved and made into a house on this place about 1870 by James Hoag. Then sold to William Tompkins, when willed to Ophelia Sherman. At her death, it was sold to Thomas Parker, and at his death it went to Parker's daughter, Mrs. Elsie Sitzler and she sold it to Charles Budd."

The Parsonage was built in 1874 by Philetus Roberts, better known as "Elder Roberts". Then it was sold to Charles Tousey who gave it to his daughter Anna E. Allen. Then it was purchased by the Society of Friends (Orthodox) for parsonage.

The Harold Sherow home "was built by George Line in 1914. The land purchased from Anna E. Allen". The next owners William H. Allen, James Shay, Joseph Aldrich and its present owner Harold Sherow.

Glenn Harper home. The land was purchased of Anna Allen by Mrs. Etta Mott and the house was built in 1913. It was sold to Henry Allen; then Alva Dykeman about 1945; then to Glen Harper who operates a garage.

William Hevenor home. "Esek Wilson built the house. It was then purchased by Mrs. Emmot Heermans; then to Mrs. C. B. Barnes and then to John Chase and to its present owner William Hevenor".

Ellison Capers home. It was built by Edward Smith about 1850 and then sold to Richard Sherman; then to Dorm Olivet who built a blacksmith shop near corner of school house yard. This was torn down by next owner, Dr. and Mrs. Pearsall. At her death it was purchased by her daughter Anna Pearsall. It was then sold to J. M. Burton; then to Finelli; and then to Wasko. Its present owner being Ellison Capers.

The Willows was built by B. C. Tousey in 1914 and is now owned by his daughter Ruth Ostrander.



Schultzville Road - Webster Farm; believed to have been built around 1770; Has been in the Tousey-Allen-Webster family for six generations; Was a "Station" in the Underground Railroad; Later home of J. C. Allen, State Assemblyman. Owned in 1810 by Israel I. Vail; 1816 by Jacob Cornell; 1824 by Reuben Howes, then Alfred M. Underhill, Alfred A. Underhill son, a Mr. Davis, Sinclair Tousey, Charles G. Tousey, Anna Tousey Allen, Chauncey and Edith Webster and Allen Webster.

Benjamin Germond Farm - This farm has been in the family of Mrs. Anna Griffin Germond since 1826. Daniel Griffin and his family lived in the "old house" (now used as the woodshed) until 1829 when the present house was built. The farm originally was owned by the Carhart family and was part of the Nine Partners Grant. Recently, the Germond family found the mortar for the walls of the "new" house. There is evidence that there was a school room attached to the present house that was used as a class room for the Griffin children. This house was a station in the "Underground Railroad" and there is a secret staircase where the slaves were hidden.

Joseph J. Sinnott, Jr. Home - In 1854 three of the sons of Daniel Griffin; Elihu, William Davenport and Jacob purchased this property from Alexander Haviland. It was referred to as "homestead of David Smith." In 1858 the house, as it stands now, was built by the three brothers. William Davenport Griffin was the first to marry, so the other two brothers returned to the old homestead on the top of the hill. (Germonds)

Among those whose families have lived in Clinton Corners for generations, there is the legend that the village had its beginning at this site. We know that there was a blacksmith shop located there and a grist mill was located at the end of the pond, and south of it was another dam where there had been some water power attached.

Harald Engh Home - This house was the residence of the Robinson family in 1860. (Oakleigh Robinson's grandfather.) A saw mill was operated on this site and the remains of the old dam can be seen. It was later the home of George S. Hicks, Alva Dykeman and Ted Nathanson.

Fred Spross Home - This home was probably built around 1860. It was built by George Wing and deeded to his son Smith Wing. Abram Van Vlack sold it to Frank Birdsall in 1894 who farmed there until 1924 when it was sold to a Dennis family. Then it was sold to the Bryan family and then to George Scheffield who sold to the present owner.

Robert Hancock Home - "The Grove" built in 1954.

Gerald Cotler House - Built about 1890 by C. G. Tousey and used as house for Tenant farmer of the Webster Farm.

Henry Harper Farm - Originally owned by George Wing and built before 1800. Then Charles H. Smith lived there and it was purchased in 1868 by the Ireland family. In 1916 John Anderson purchased the farm and sold it in 1926 when the Harpers bought the farm. Ford Harper and family built a home in 1954 on the other side of the road from Ford's parents.

DeGraff Home - This house belonged originally to the branch of the Wing family, now represented by Ed and Roy Wing who reside in the village. It was later sold to the Jacksons.



Mrs. Marjorie Hitt's Home - Leather Apron Farm - Originally owned by Isaac Ireland in the 1700's. Isaac Ireland was known as the "little leather apron man" because when he bought a piece of property he went out in his leather apron and built a stone wall around the boundaries.

The Harry Richter home was a family-house for the farm workers on the Ireland farm.

South of the Willows are the new homes of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Peck and Mr. and Mrs. Emmot Lester.

"Tuckaway" - Home of the late Mrs. C. Sinnott - Built in 1784. In 1834, Judith Marshall Griffin, who married Alexander Haviland, conducted a private school at that site. Their two daughters were born there (Lydia, who died at an early age at the Westtown Quaker School in Philadelphia; and Phebe, who married Elmer D. Gildersleeve, an old and prominent name in Poughkeepsie.)

H. Wilson Guernsey Home - This house was built by the Upton family in 1809. Smith Harris, a Quaker, married Sara Upton and lived in this house around 1880. It was deeded to Paul Harris, then sold to Charles Burdick; then Robert P. Thomas.

Henry and Oscar Burkowske - This is believed to be one of the Upton houses. It belonged to Dr. Pearsall, and then to Annie Pearsall and her brother John in 1900. Deeded to Gilbert Knapp. The Burkowske family have resided on this farm since 1911.

Talleur Lane branches off here on which are located eight more new homes.

The Coogan Property ("Musicians home") at one time. It was built in 1783 by Abel Peters. This man gave land for the old stone Meeting House.

This same house was built from bricks made on this place. The clay was dug in a field north of the house. A daughter returned to this place during the time when owned by Bert Hicks and related how she drove the oxen that mixed the mortar to make the bricks. Isaac Smith, Hicksite preacher, then John Wines, Alfred Underhill, Elihu Griffin. Bert Hicks, P. R. Carroll, Harold S. Wright, Carl Fraumberger and its present owner Mr. Coogan.

The Stone Meeting House. Land for this and the cemetery was given by Mr. Peters, owner and builder of the brick house. The meeting House was built in 1777 and finished in 1782. It was purchased in 1927 by the Upton Lake Grange.

The Clinton Corners Friends Church across the road was built in 1890 and the addition in 1916.

Now we will go south on the Salt Point road.

The garage on the Harold Sherow place was built as a business establishment in the 1930s by Walter Wirehouse. When it was no longer used for that purpose, it was rented by the fire company until they purchased the depot property. It was also a barbershop and a shoe repair shop.

The first three houses on the road have been included in the early history.



The Vetter home, "is one of the old houses built on land purchased of Mr. William Cornell from the Lovelace place, by Lurdorf Fredericks in 1839 who built the house; also built the barn on the east side of the road. After four or five years he sold to John L. Smith. After three or four years, he sold to Hannah Hatfield; then to Wright Lattin, who died there; then to Dr. Case, who purchased it for his daughter Mrs. Salomon Smith. After her death, it went to Dr. Otis Case, who sold to B. Scisim; then purchased by W. C. Wirehouse." At his death it went to his wife Evelyn Wirehouse and at her death it was willed to her sister, now Mrs. Jennie Vetter in 1959.

The Cleland Wyncoop place is one of our newer homes. It was built by Walter Wirehouse in the middle twenties for a blacksmith shop, then a garage. In 1935 Mr. Nelson made it into a dwelling. It is now owned by Cleland Wyncoop.

The Monroe Rikert place. "The story of this house is recorded as one of the first houses in the village and moved to its present location around 1910. It was sold to John Germond and four generations of the Germond family lived there." It was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Caine and then to its present owners.

The Bassi place was built by Alvah Lovelace in 1927 and sold to Joseph Wasko in 1948. It was then purchased by Mr. and Mrs. MacMorran and to its present owners Mr. and Mrs. Bassi.

The Harold Wright place. Mr. Wright bought land from Harry Lovelace in 1949 and built his new home.

Harry Lovelace farm. "Mr. Cornell owned this property for years. From this property nearly all land in the southern part of the village was purchased by those desiring to build homes. It was first owned by Robert D. Cornell, then his son William, and his twin brother, William Bedell", Alvah Lovelace and its present owner Harry Lovelace.

The Howard Wigger place. This is another old house. The owners have been Dr. Charles H. Haight, Dr. Biers, Dr. Gurnsey, Dr. Bockee, Dr. Eperim Case, M. J. Tompkins, Enos Montross, Theodore Ham, Harold Wright, Robbins", J. Ashton Cypher, and its present owner Howard Wiggers.

Edward Sitzter farm. Smitem Tripp built the house, then to Vincent Tripp youngest son; Edwin Weed, Wright Lattin, Joe Alley, Mary Alley, Mark D. Sitzter; and its present owner Edward Sitzter.

The Beck Farm owned first by Wickes then sold to Filkins Cheeseman. At his death it was owned by Charles and Nathaniel Cheeseman, and then purchased by Charles Cheeseman. In 1914 J. Griswold Webb bought it and made it a country estate. The farm house was moved down the road and Mr. Webb built a new house. While living here he became senator of this district." After his death, it was bought by Brenner Farms, then in 1947 by William Beck.

The Cemetery near the south line is known as the Wickers Burying ground. Some descendants of the family now live in Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Webb built three homes on the estate. They are now occupied by O. M. Berrington, George Pommer and Fred S. Stokes.



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# TOWN of CLINTON

## An Historical Review

1959



Stone Meeting House Erected in 1777. Now the Home of Upton Lake Grange.  
(from an old photograph)

Compiled by Members  
of Upton Lake Grange

