



TOWN OF FISHKILL

108 MAIN STREET
FISHKILL, NEW YORK 12524

October 26, 1971

Mr. Felix A. Scardapane, Jr., President
Fishkill Historical Society
Fishkill, New York

Dear Mr. Scardapane:

In reply to your letter of October 19, 1971, the Planning Board is happy to donate its copy of the Report on the Fishkill Supply Depot to be placed in the Research Room at the Van Wyck Homestead Museum.

Very truly yours,

Ronald C. Brown (eo)
Ronald C. Brown, Chairman
Town of Fishkill Planning Board

RCB:eo
Enc.: 1

Preface

Too often the study of American military history has concerned itself with strategic and tactical problems, allowing the more glamorous thunder of cannon to take precedence over and often obscure the important role played by the non-combatant elements of the army. During the American Revolution, the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments were entrusted with the critical tasks of procurement, storage and distribution. Since they were interdependent, these two agencies should not be separated in considering the supply functions of the army. Therefore, this study will treat them as responsible for a single general function supply.

The supply depot at Fishkill ultimately became the principal depository for military stores and provisions in the north. Both State and Continental agents were headquartered there. Troops from New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were levied at and/or were provisioned from Fishkill. Large concentrations of soldiers rendezvoused, camped and wintered at Fishkill. Although the Provincial Congress met at Fishkill from September, 1776 to February, 1777, and the Commissioners on Conspiracies held sessions there, and the Committee and Convention of Safety convened in the village in 1777, the role of Fishkill as a supply depot and military encampment was its most important contribution to the American war effort in the Revolution.

Geographic factors, the course of the war and socio-economic conditions contributed to the unplanned development of the Depot into the major northern supply center. Because of this, because of its many roles, because many important revolutionary figures spent time

there and most essentially because the main depot site is still relatively intact, the Fishkill supply complex offers an excellent opportunity for interpretation.

This paper will be basically concerned with the reasons for the selection of the Fishkill site, its growth and development, a description of the encampment and of the activities generally carried on there, a narration of some of the significant events which transpired at the depot, a discussion of its functions as a supply center and a listing of some of the notables who were assigned to and spent time at the installation. It was a difficult task to gather material on the departments of Quartermaster and Commissary for several reasons: First, there was no secondary work on the supply functions of the Continental army to guide this study. Both departments were re-organized in the spring of 1777. The re-arrangement was cloaked in secrecy as the Continental Congress desired civilian control and did not want the military to know what had transpired. This was a classic example of the civilian military power struggle. The net result was that records are extremely scarce. The problem was indeed compounded by the absence of a clearly defined, consistent and practical chain of command. Both State and Continental Quartermaster-Commissary officers operated from Fishkill and the artillery stored there was to be dispensed on the authority of the chief of ordinance and not by order of the depot commander. Were the medical department stores similarly restricted? The regions of jurisdiction were redefined in 1777 transferring the authority over Fishkill from the northern department. It was often difficult to determine if a source reference to

"Fishkill" pertained to the Village of Fishkill, the Supply Depot, Fishkill Landing, Fishkill Hook or East Fishkill. Inference was often the only tool available to solve this problem of identification. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, the word Fishkill is defined to mean the Supply Depot.

Descriptions of the depot and encampment are sparse and often retrospective or reminiscent. The observations of Udney Hay, Hugh Hughes, John Keese, John Fisher, Jacobus Swarthout, Horatio Gates, Alexander McDougall, Israel Putnam, Timothy Pickering and others will provide further insights. Also, articles pertaining to Fishkill in the Yearbook of the Historical Society of the Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, for 1894 should be consulted, as should the war maps of Sir Henry Clinton. The Journals of the Provincial Congress were not as useful to this study as one might expect. These suggestions should be considered by anyone undertaking further research.

Special thanks are extended to Mr. Radford Curdy who has been researching the Fishkill Supply Depot and the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments for the past ten years. He has also acquired a large number of documents and manuscripts pertaining to the subject. He is a valuable contact. Mrs. Willa Skinner, the Fishkill village historian, provided additional background and bibliographical information. Dr. Eugene F. Kramer of the Office of State History, aided the researcher with bibliographical leads and helped to clarify many uncertainties regarding American military procedure and strategy. For their help I offer my sincere thanks, but for all errors I am responsible.

Stefan Bielinski

Interpretive Proposal

I. Introduction

The first section of this report covered a brief historical account of the historic background and significance of the Fishkill Supply Depot. This section will sketch a proposal for the preservation and use of the site.

Emphasis, to date, has been primarily on the preservation of the Van Wyck - Wharton House. We regret this more constrained view. The full Depot site offers a fine opportunity to highlight a significant, but often overlooked, branch of the military. This site also affords the opportunity of implementing wise environmental principles. We urge full consideration of this broader approach.

II. Statement of Significance

By 1778 the Fishkill Supply Depot was very likely the largest northern base of the Quartermaster/Commissary Departments during the Revolutionary War. Legally established in 1776, it continued in operation to 1782. Its multiple roles as a base for the accumulation, storage and distribution of supplies, equipment and material; as a permanent medical facility; as a place of military justice, detention and for the mustering of troops encompass historic facets seldom interpreted elsewhere. The Van Wyck -Wharton House, being the last remaining building on site, illustrates both the headquarters function of the military and the often difficult conditions encountered by a civilian population caught up in war.

The site under discussion contains the "core" area of the Depot. The interpretive value of its historic remains await the results of archaeological investigation. However, the peripheral buildings, residences and military installations of the Depot and other existing historic sites in public and private ownership are available for interpretation also, and they testify to the far-flung significance of the Supply Depot in Revolutionary times.

III. Existing Local Conditions

Although the Supply Depot site has long been held in esteem, particularly locally, the onrushing growth of the Mid-Hudson area has resulted in certain established and irreversible conditions which today threaten the very existence of the site. We believe it would be an exercise in futility to attempt to undo past events and commitments. Rather our approach is to alert all the interested parties to the fine prospects of this site, and to assist in the formulation of a mutually satisfactory, long-range, practical solution. In short, we urge a channeling of commercial, social, historical and environmental interests so that the local and regional quality of life is permanently bettered.

Space prohibits a detailed statistic account of the immense changes in view as a result of planned commercial developments. Every

vehicle, using the crucial I-84/Route 9 interchange (estimated at 14,000 per day) carries a potential site visitor. A 1962 OPC Report estimates a rise in the permanent population of Fishkill from 6050 (1960) to 19,000 (1980). The 1950-60 decade saw population growth of 111.7% in Fishkill and the adjacent towns. The present elementary and secondary school population of Dutchess County is 47,868 and growing at an average annual rate of 5.11%. If the present school population of Orange, Putnam, Westchester and Ulster are included, some 266,159 school children can be added. If only 7th Grade school children are counted (i.e., the grade stressing New York history), the present figures are Dutchess (3603), Orange (3893), Putnam (938), Westchester (13,135) and Ulster (2472) -- a total of 24,041.

We believe that one helpful measurement for determining the current value of an historic site is the amount of use it gets, the corollary of which assumes an interpretive program equal to the needs of that use. Therefore, given a conscientious effort to develop and publicize the site, it is clear to us that the location and extent of the needed I-84 interchange is critical. The real culprit remains I-84 itself. Poorly located from the preservationist viewpoint, it is now forcing unwelcome solutions. But that is past. Now, to achieve a workable answer from the visitors' viewpoint, certain facts enter into consideration:

- 1) Although portions of the "core" area of the Supply Depot site are already covered by transportation/commercial facilities, most of it remains relatively free.
- 2) The major portion of the available "core" area lies west of Rt. 9, although the Van Wyck House lies east of it.
- 3) One Department of Transportation proposal to install all the needed interchange ramps in the southwest quadrant would inflict severe damage on the largest remaining portion of the site.
- 4) Chapter 513 of the General Municipal Law provides a clear legal base for historic preservation under municipal auspices, thereby adding strength to private efforts.
- 5) The present landowners of the "core" area are comparatively few in number.
- 6) The OPC Town Development Plan of 1962 is being updated. This comprehensive re-evaluation will spotlight interlocking community needs.

In addition, our experience suggests that the following opinions are true.

- 1) The historic significance of the Van Wyck House is at its greatest when interpreted as a farmhouse and as the headquarters of the

Supply Depot. Also, we believe that its significance as a farmhouse is less than its significance as a headquarters.

2) The present 3/4 acre lot containing the House is not of sufficient size to satisfy the needs of the potential interpretation or visitation.

3) As contained in the OPC Report of 1962, Rt. 9, south of I-84, will ultimately undergo widening.

4) For reasons of safety (if not expense), it is not reasonable to expect visitors to cross Rt. 9 and highway access ramps to enjoy the full historic site.

5) The probability of good archaeological results in the "core" area still exists.

It is the view of this Office that a viable solution to the problems of the preservation, interpretation and use of the Supply Depot site, including the Van Wyck - Wharton House, must satisfy the existing conditions to the greatest extent possible.

IV. Project Objectives

The Office of State History is convinced that the Fishkill Supply Depot should be preserved and interpreted as a permanent historical and cultural resource for the public. This conclusion is based on the historic significance of the site, on the contribution its preservation will make to the betterment of life in Fishkill and its environs, and on the potentials the project holds for the aggrandizement of the natural scene.

The 1962 OPC development plan, prepared by Frederick P. Clark Associates, stressed the long-range benefits of suitable and diversified recreational and cultural facilities. We heartily concur. The application of open space concepts to the Supply Depot site is wise environmentally, historically and socially.

V. Schematic Proposal

The purpose of this proposal is to suggest a practical plan for the preservation and use of the Fishkill Supply Depot. We urge the Planning Board to solicit other proposals; for, by weighing the views of other professional organizations, the Board will be in a better position to guarantee long-range benefits.

Phase I. We recommend that the Town of Fishkill set aside the "core" of the Supply Depot as an historic district under the provisions of Chapter 513 of General Municipal Laws of 1968.

We recommend the historic district acreage extend south from I-84 and west of Rt. 9 of sufficient extent to encompass the probable

locations of those Depot facilities included on Table I, History Section -- namely, the Upper Barracks, Storehouse, Stockade (Prison Building, Guard House and Palisade), Workshops (Blacksmith, Ordnance Store, Bake Shop, Tent Shop, Chandler, Wheelwright), Armory, Artillery Park and Powder Magazine. Also, we recommend this acreage include a suitable buffer zone.

We recommend two studies: 1) an analysis of the remaining land in the southwest quadrant (presently zoned commercial) from Rt. 9 westward through Fishkill Creek to determine the feasibility of open space/recreation use; 2) a similar analysis of the tract roughly bounded by I-84 and Van Wyck Lake Road. These studies will be the basis for insuring a compatible environment for the proposed historic district, and for determining the future of Fishkill and Clove Creeks.

Phase II. We recommend a thorough archaeological investigation of the historically identified Supply Depot facilities in this "core" area. This work should be preceded by an historical report. The attached report is a step in this direction.

The archaeological excavations are of major importance. They will:

- 1) Help to verify the documentary record.
- 2) Provide a basic, original specimen collection for interpretive purposes.
- 3) Pinpoint historic features suitable for on-site interpretation.

The latter point is critical. Until we know what is in the ground, little firm interpretive planning is possible. However, once building sites are located, the feasibility and relative advantages of walking tours, ruins stabilizations, wayside exhibits, audio stations, publications and the like can be judged. It must be remembered that archaeology cannot guarantee dramatic results. However, it is an essential step, and, we insist, a valuable one.

Furthermore, should it be necessary to schedule this work for more than one season, we urge that the sites east of Route 9 be excavated first. The only reason for this is to accommodate the Department of Transportation should the construction of highway access ramps in the southeast quadrant be decided upon.

Phase III. Phases I and II clearly demonstrate our goals are the preservation and interpretation of the Supply Depot and the compatible development of its environs.

To help insure this, we recommend the Town acquire title to the land and house, and immediately designate a suitable agency or organization (e.g., the Fishkill Historical Society) to be responsible

for the development and operation of the historic district. This process implies continuing financial and technical support, as able, on the part of the Town. It implies a responsibility on the part of the designated organization to form a sound financial base, hopefully self-sufficient, and to maintain a satisfactory operating and interpretive program. Also, this step would make the site and house eligible for a grant from the State Historic Trust.

Due to the conditions sketched in Part III (p.1) and because an historical and archaeological analysis has not been completed, our interpretive proposals, of necessity, must be somewhat fluid. Nevertheless, we propose the following:

1. Move the Van Wyck - Wharton House to a general location west of Rt. 9 now occupied by a private residence. At this point the House will function as an interpretive facility. This location, still near the highways, will continue to contrast vividly the past with the present. Furthermore, moving the House will better serve the continuity of history by having it safer and more accessible to visitors (while still on historic ground) in its new role as an interpretive center. A full basement, with proper facilities, will serve as a study/storage area for artifacts, manuscripts and library. The ground floor will be devoted to interpretive purposes. The themes here will be the role and operation of the Supply Depot in the Revolution, and the Van Wyck Farm. We believe an historic refurnishing might be suitably blended with museum exhibits on this floor. The second floor would provide necessary auxiliary facilities (e.g., office space, a sales desk, rest rooms, staff lounge and general storage).

- a. We do not believe that the House should function as the principal headquarters of the operating agency (which implies an assembly room; kitchen facilities; social affairs; etc.) because of a lack of space and the conflicting functions.

- b. We urge the House be restored to preserve as much of the original fabric as possible (particularly visible fabric). At the same time it will be necessary to keep the intended functions (i.e., room uses) and probable needs (e.g., fire, theft, electrical and humidity systems; the type and location of the heating plant; insulation; operable historic fireplaces) clearly in mind so as to reduce possible conflicts between fabric preservation and modern operating needs.

- c. The Supply Depot interpretive theme will cover at least the following points: the nature and function of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments; the selection and abandonment of the Depot; the role and extent of the Depot; the commanding officers, men and units involved; specific events and people tied to the House and the Depot; the type, number and distribution of supplies handled; and the working relationship of the Supply Depot to other regional sites, particularly Washington's and Knox's Headquarters and the New Windsor Cantonment.

d. The Van Wyck Farm interpretive theme will cover at least the following points: the Van Wyck family; the nature and extent of the farm; important construction features of the House; and its post-Revolutionary history.

e. We believe the site should be operated primarily on a self-service basis. The House will require staff interpretive services, but the grounds will not. The site hours should be geared to meet visitor needs, particularly during Daylight Savings Time.

2. Develop a walking tour system for the grounds. The House will serve both to introduce and recapitulate the historic significance of the site. Depot buildings and features will be interpreted by markers expanding on the information given in the House. Hopefully, archaeology will disclose foundations suitable for stabilization. Possibly each building site can have an artists' concept of the building in use. Thus, as the visitor proceeds along the trail, his knowledge and appreciation of the Supply Depot will grow.

a. The walking tour should be accompanied by a pamphlet particularizing the problems, techniques and results of the archaeological investigations. This adds still another dimension for the visitor.

b. Adjacent to the House at the start of the tour, we suggest the construction of a small interpretive shelter. Under roof will be a plan of the "core" area of a regional map, and an audio station summarizing the significance of the site and what the visitor can expect to see. This tape will be particularly useful for "after hours" visitation (when the House may be closed) or for those who may wish to view the site first. Please note we do not recommend numerous audio stations. Experience suggests that the maintenance of an extensive audio system can be expensive and time consuming. Also, this shelter can be used to identify building locations (particularly east of Rt. 9) which will be inaccessible.

c. Out-of-doors features should include highway identification signs, a parking lot, an assembly area, judicious landscaping, and rest areas. Original Revolutionary War soldiers' tents are available for reproduction. These and other quality replica items could be utilized at appropriate locations.

VI. Conclusion

The Office of State History considers the Fishkill Supply Depot an important historical site well worthy of proper interpretation. We urge the creation of a wholesome park-like atmosphere in keeping with its historic significance, its original historic remains and its natural environment. We suggest that semi-accurate reconstructions of Depot buildings, the introduction of inappropriate demonstrations (e.g., cannon or musket firings and uniformed drill teams) will only falsify and cloud

the issue. However, we do believe that a policy of selected extension services and mutual aid to schools and other historic agencies and societies will prove very rewarding for the Village, Town and region. These may include loan collections for school classes, a speaker's bureau, the marking of other historic sites, the distribution of an auto tour brochure, special events and patriotic observances, assistance in the preservation of other sites and the general stimulation of historic values.

Secondly, we underscore the point that this interpretive scheme is fluid. Also, it does not have to be implemented all at one time. What is required, however, is agreement on a feasible, cohesive program.

Lastly, we appreciate the opportunity to serve the Town Planning Board. We stand ready to assist them, or any group, wishing to promote the preservation and sound use of the Fishkill Supply Depot historic site.

The Fishkill Supply Depot

At the northern end of the Highlands about five miles east of the Hudson River, south of the Village of Fishkill and southeast of where the Fishkill branches into Clove Creek is the flat basin called Clove Valley. This plain is restrained on the east and west by Round Mountain and Bald Hill respectively. The southern outlet called Snow Valley represents the only practical and most direct route through the Highlands to New York.¹

Cornelius Van Wyck (1694-1761) of Hempstead first came to the area with his brother for the purpose of surveying the Verplanck lands along Wappinger's Creek.² In 1732 he moved with his family to Fishkill and the next year he purchased some 900 acres of this bottom land from Madame Brett³ and began to build a homestead which eventually blossomed into a valuable farm. Van Wyck's land excluded a tract of about 70 acres near the Rapalje or Cotheal bridge which was owned by the Southard family.⁴ His property was cut by a simple path called the "Kings Highway." On a knoll facing the Clove Creek flood plain and immediately east of the "road," Van Wyck erected no later than 1735, the east wing of what will hereafter be referred to as the "Van Wyck House." The larger main portion probably was built in 1756. The dwelling was described as a long grey wooden house facing south, "simple and unpretentious." The east wing interior was primitive and served as a home for the pioneer.⁵

The homestead was wholly covered by woods in which deer and other game abounded and the Fishkill and Clove Creeks were full of trout and other fish.⁶ Cornelius Van Wyck spent his time clearing the land and improving the road. He was described as an "active, enterprising man"

who was distinguished by his "genial, social qualities." He was Justice of the Peace in 1743, a "Father" of the Dutch church in Fishkill and a man to whom responsibility was confidently delegated.⁷

British soldiers travelled King's Highway north during the Seven Years War and apparently "foraged severely" on the Van Wyck property as its inhabitants fled to Fishkill Hook in 1757.⁸

When Cornelius Van Wyck died in 1761, his son, Cornelius Van Wyck, Jr., inherited the property and it subsequently passed to his heirs who divided the farm.⁹ Isaac Van Wyck (1755-1811), the son of Cornelius, Jr., received the dwelling and a somewhat diminished portion of the land on the eve of the Revolution.¹⁰ Isaac ultimately became a captain in Jacobus Swarthout's Dutchess County militia¹¹ and his family continued to occupy the dwelling and probably lived in the east wing.¹²

With the commencement of hostilities it became critically important to store patriot supplies where they could service both downstate and frontier defenders and, at the same time, to locate these supplies in an area that would be safe from British or Tory confiscation. As early as June of 1775, a patriot map showed Fishkill as a "proper place...for a magazine."¹³ By August of the next year the New York Provincial Congress had resolved to quarter troops, store provisions and establish hospitals at Fishkill, in short to "...convert the place into an armed encampment."¹⁴ In October of 1776, it was reported that magazines and provisions were forming at Fishkill. The next month General Washington ordered the construction of what will be referred to as the upper barracks at Fishkill for 2,000 men.¹⁵ On November 8, 1776

the New York Committee of Safety authorized construction of the Fishkill Supply Depot as the center of a military complex.¹⁶ The public stores of New York City were removed to Fishkill in late 1776.¹⁷

Although there is no evidence that it was initially intended to be the major depot, the concentration of supplies at Fishkill was a logical decision. Washington recognized the need for a central depository but he had his own ideas and thought that Ulster County would be a safer place to establish it. The comparative lack of forragable materials on the west bank of the Hudson would severely inhibit, if not prevent, a successful British raid. But the commander-in-chief also reasoned that Governor George Clinton and General Alexander McDougall were much better acquainted with the proper places to store supplies and he left the choice to them.¹⁸ Washington, however, was uncertain as to where he wanted the depot because two months earlier he had written to Philip Schuyler that it would be more expedient to concentrate supplies and troops at Fishkill and thus they could be sent up and down the river as needed.¹⁹

Until 1777 Continental arms and provisions were maintained at various places around the state. But increasingly in 1777 supplies began to be concentrated at the growing Fishkill depot. Governor Clinton seems to be the instrumental figure and the person most responsible for this centralization.²⁰ Because of the considerable military activity in the Champlain-Hudson Valley in 1777 it was essential for the Americans to stockpile supplies in the mid-Hudson Region. The destruction of the stores at Peekskill in March 1777 and the burning the Kingston by the British that September made it clear that any cache of patriot supplies

in the Hudson region was in danger. A "safe place" was at best a relative term. American leaders feared for the safety of their supplies no matter where they were kept and this was especially true with regard to Fishkill.

New York Governor George Clinton had harbored chronic fears of serious British and Tory designs against Fishkill. This insecurity was undoubtedly sharpened by unfounded rumors such as the report of the historian William Smith in October 1777 that Royal troops had landed at Fishkill and were marching east towards the depot.²¹ In January of 1779 Clinton wrote of a plot by agents of the deposed royal governor, William Tryon, to burn the barracks at Fishkill. That May Clinton wrote McDougall that the British objective was Fishkill "...whose loss would be irreparable."²²

This paranoia did not elude Washington, but being less well informed about the situation in the Highlands, he probably was aroused by Clinton's phobia. In the spring of 1777 the General thought that the Continental stores at Fishkill were seriously imperiled and, with regard to a Continental Congress order for their removal to safer places, he wrote Israel Putnam at Fishkill. Washington criticized Putnam for not removing the stores as directed and, realizing the importance of the supply concentration there, he noted that "...the security of the magazines was of such consequence that the cost of moving them should not enter into the decision."²⁴ The net result of this correspondence was that the supplies did, indeed, remain at Fishkill.

Lt. Thomas Amburey, a British officer captured with Burgoyne, was conducted through Fishkill in 1778 and reported that Fishkill was most

valuable as a center of communications linking north, south and east.²⁵ Amburey wrote that Fishkill was the principal depot of the American army and that a great number of huts helped to constitute the winter quarters of the army.²⁶ Several authors have written that Fishkill was secure in its position at the head of the Highlands, in the center of a highly patriotic region²⁷ and easily accessible to the nearby forts. In 1780, the French observer, the Marquis de Chastellux, pointed out that Fishkill had all the necessary qualities for a place of deposit. It was on the high road to Connecticut near the North (Hudson) River and protected by a chain of inaccessible mountains from the Croton River to the Fishkill.²⁸

The storage of supplies was by no means entirely confined to the Van Wyck property. Instead all available buildings within a radius of five or ten miles probably served as storehouses.²⁹ Army flour was stored in the mills of Brinkerhoff, a few miles northeastward, at Samuel Verplanck's, at William Van Wyck's, and the homes of others. Grain was stored in the houses of the Southards to the south and salt was kept at Henry Schenck's in Beacon.³⁰

The southernmost "safe" ferry on the Hudson was situated at Fishkill Landing, where the Hudson changed from brackish to pure water, and was run by the Wegle family under a charter originally granted to Alexander Colden in 1743.³¹ Major General Baron John Kalb was impressed by the excellent pasture lands and the location of Fishkill in the center of a highly productive agricultural region suggested the capability for provisioning a large army.³²

The complex located on the Van Wyck property was strictly a mili-

tary installation.³³ The most extensive description is supplied by Chastellux who called Fishkill the principal depot of the American army. He noted that the magazines, hospital, workshops and the "...handsome barracks built in the wood at the foot of the mountain form a town of themselves."³⁴ The Marquis wrote that the barracks were built of wood, well constructed and well covered, and also included garrets to store grain and even cellars. The Erskine military map of 1778 shows ten such buildings.³⁵ William Ellery's Journal for November 7, 1777 mentioned a Continental stables and it is known that cavalry horses were stabled at the depot.³⁶ Amburey observed that near the magazines were some "well-constructed" barracks (the upper barracks), with a prison surrounded by "lofty palisades." He continued that the prison held "... a number of unfortunate friends to government, (the disaffected), who were seized...for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States." They were held at Fishkill until a sloop could come to take them to New York.³⁷ Visiting the camp in 1780, Chastellux also noted a prison which was enclosed by palisades. The enclosure had one gate and a guardhouse and the prison had barred windows.³⁸ An armory was built where guns were repaired in 1780-81 thus supplementing the armory of village shopkeeper Jacobus Cooper which dated from 1777.³⁹ There was an artillery park at Fishkill but its precise location is in doubt.⁴⁰

Workshops were built at the depot for the manufacture of articles needed by the troops. The shops may have included an ordinance store, a bake shop, a tent shop, a chandler's (candles and soap), a wheelwright's, and it has been established that a smithy stood across the road from the Van Wyck's house.⁴¹ In 1781, the observer, Baron Ludwig Von Clozen noted an "extremely well constructed" barracks, workshop and a

great store house for food and forage.⁴² Chastellux also described a saw mill and furnaces.⁴³

Although the Trinity Episcopal Church in Fishkill and the Fishkill Seminary at Brinkerhoffville were used for a time as hospitals, after 1778 the major medical facility was south of the depot in Snow Valley.⁴⁴ These have come to be known as the "lower barracks." Fishkill was the principal repository for the hospital supplies of the northern army and the hospital probably was the same barracks building Hasbrouck mentioned as a retreat for wounded soldiers and Chastellux described as a log encampment four or five miles south of Fishkill.⁴⁵

Smallpox presented a problem that plagued the Fishkill encampment intermittently throughout the war. In January of 1777 there was a smallpox epidemic in the village and the leaders were afraid that it would spread to the barracks.⁴⁶ To combat the disease General Washington insisted to the Director of Hospitals, Dr. Isaac Foster, that the troops at Fishkill be inoculated.⁴⁷ But discontent among the troops at Fishkill prompted General McDougall to suspend inoculations there and to ask Clinton if there were any laws to stay the inoculation orders.⁴⁸ The disease continued to strike for in April of 1778 about two hundred men in the upper barracks at Fishkill had been infected.⁴⁹ About three years later Dr. James Thatcher noted that 187 soldiers of his regiment were stricken by the smallpox.⁵⁰ Inoculation continued throughout the war, probably intermittently, for Dr. Thatcher reported in 1781 that all the American troops in the Fishkill-Newburgh area had been vaccinated against smallpox.⁵¹

Several doctors served at Fishkill and among them were Dr. Van Wyck in the summer of 1780, Isaac Ladyard of the First New York Regiment in the

fall of 1780, Dr. Thatcher the next year and Dr. John Cochran of Pennsylvania as chief physician and surgeon.⁵²

Guarding the approaches to the encampment were three batteries of cannon mounted in redoubts and located on the sandhills where Snow Valley narrows about five miles south of the village of Fishkill. A sizeable Continental force was stationed there in 1777.⁵³ Immediately north of the batteries stood the two lower barracks hospital buildings shown on the Erskine Military Map of 1778. They were used also as a retreat for naked soldiers as well as to quarter troops.⁵⁴

Like Washington at Valley Forge, the Americans wintering at Fishkill went through starving periods and in 1780 Chastellux observed that "these honest people...have not in fact coverings, not even rags;... their arms in good condition seem to cover their nakedness and allow one to see only their courage and their patience."⁵⁵ Eberlein mentioned the great hardships the soldiers suffered and also the naked soldiers barracks. He wrote that "the soldiers had patched their clothes until patches and clothing both gave out and the garments dropped from their bodies."⁵⁶ Putnam lamented that there was "...not one blanket in the regiment. Very few of them have either a show or a shirt, and most of them have neither stockings, breeches nor overalls" in the winter of 1777-78.⁵⁷ Colonel Lewis DuBois and his Fifth Continental Regiment spent that winter in barracks at Fishkill and suffered from a scant supply of clothing.⁵⁸ Lt. Ambury wrote that the soldiers quarters afforded "...a miserable shelter...and I should imagine would render their troops very sickly for these huts consist only of little walls made with uneven stones, and the intervals filled up with mud and straw, a few planks forming the roof."⁵⁹ In December of 1778, McDougall reported

that two regiments were housed in tents at Fishkill and another 400 in the hospital. In the winter food was not plentiful either and General Washington wrote that the men ate every kind of horse meal, even hay.⁶⁰ In December of 1778, Alexander McDougall wrote to the governor from Fishkill, "The abuses would shock you." The general pointed to a total scarcity of vegetables, want of covering for troops and that the men were in spirited competition for animal fodder, while the cattle had been eating their mangers for three days and others were dying.⁶²

Because of the size of the military encampment and the smallpox problem, a soldiers cemetery would be expected, and several authorities have so noted.⁶³ One authority states that it was doubtful that any other place in the state had more dead buried there.⁶⁴ A case can be made for this as the sweeping smallpox plagues undoubtedly took many American lives. Also Fishkill was an important hospital center. Wounded and ill soldiers were brought to the medical facilities there especially after the battle of White Plains in the fall of 1776. They were housed in the seminary, the church and the upper barracks. Many died and they were buried in the cemetery.⁶⁵

It has been difficult to establish the exact burial ground site. An 1897 DAR monument has placed it near the present route 9 between Snook and Van Wyck Lake roads. This view probably sprang from several nineteenth century accounts which pointed to "the soldier's graveyard at the foot of the mountain near the residence of Isaac Van Wyck" or to the "...burial ground by the large black walnut trees and east of the road near the base of the mountain or to the gravelly knoll beyond the black walnut trees."⁶⁶

But remembering that smallpox victims were involved, more recent authorities have concluded that the site could not have been located

so close to the camp and barracks. One suggestion is that the military cemetery was located between Snook and Van Wyck Lake roads at the base of the mountain in the vicinity of the gravel pit.⁶⁷ However, another authority points to a gravel pit near Snow Valley as the burial site.⁶⁸ Both claim that the orchard of black walnut trees was present at their respective sites. It has been mentioned that the cemetery was located east of Van Wyck Lake road, which would tend to support the first opinion.⁶⁹ But, since the road curves and it is difficult to define what point on the road the burial ground is east of, the location cannot be established from historical data. Finally, the alleged burial site southwest of the present Texaco Station was archeologically tested by Paul Huey in 1968. Mr. Huey concluded that it was unlikely that the area tested was used as a burial site but rather, on the basis of his testing, as a park for wagons and artillery. His opinion is that since space was scarce at Fishkill, open flat land would not have been employed as a "mass burial site."⁷⁰ This explanation can be extended to the area marked by the DAR.

One point remains. An old woman reported that she saw in her youth, after the Battle of White Plains, the dead bodies of American soldiers piled between the Dutch and Episcopal churches in stacks as high as a cord of wood.⁷¹ Although local authorities discount this "tale" entirely,⁷² it may have some validity aside from the obvious exaggeration as wounded from the White Plains and other places were carted to Fishkill and many undoubtedly died and thus awaited burial in the spring.

Transportation in the 18th century was always a problem and as Bailey points out: "The roads were sometimes almost impassable through Johnsville and below Fishkill village...they could take only twenty bushels of corn or wheat at a load...⁷³ and consumed a whole day

going to and fro to Fishkill Landing." Aside from road conditions, wagons were always scarce and in the winter the only means of overland transit of supplies (or bodies) was by dragging them on sleds.⁷⁴

As previously mentioned, the military encampment at Fishkill included a prison with prisoners also being held at the Dutch church in the village while the nearby hatshop of Mrs. Mary Bloodgood was requisitioned as a guard house.⁷⁵ Fishkill prison also served as a jumping off point for the exchange of prisoners and loyalists. Colonel Aaron Burr is frequently mentioned as having conducted groups of Tories from Fishkill to the British lines.⁷⁶ Visiting Fishkill in 1780 the Marquis de Chastellux reported that about thirty English and Tory prisoners who had accompanied the Indians on the Mohawk Valley and Lake Ontario raids were being held in the prison.⁷⁷

Since Fishkill was located on the principal route south, and was the last and safest American encampment before crossing the Hudson, it was only natural that the English and Hessian prisoners captured at Saratoga should be billeted there during their prison trek in the winter of 1778.⁷⁸ The German Major General Baron Reidesel recorded his force of prisoners' arrival at Fishkill on November 28 and stated that Fishkill was the headquarters of George Washington who "...saw all our divisions and treated our officers with great politeness." Reidesel wrote that the English prisoners left and were ferried across the Hudson the next day. Two divisions of these German troops crossed the river to Newburgh on December first and General Washington was extraordinarily vigilant as it was rumored that Sir Henry Clinton might make an attempt to sweep north and rescue the prisoners. The American commander therefore sent a few extra brigades to discourage such an effort by Clinton.⁷⁹

The American army at Fishkill experienced several unfortunate problems of discipline. Moore's Diary of the Revolution notes that on May 20, 1778 two regiments of the New England troops at Fishkill laid down their arms when they were paid with conciliatory notes. They also refused to work on the fort.⁸⁰ Alexander Hamilton, Israel Putnam and William Smith all mentioned the Fishkill mutiny of November, 1777. Enoch Poor's brigade of New England troops arrived at Fishkill on November second. Hamilton states that they had not been paid in six to eight months. Five days later the troops refused to cross the Hudson and mutinied. The officers tried to suppress the rebellion and a captain ran one soldier through. But before he died he fatally shot the officer. In order to bring peace and make it possible to reinforce Washington, Putnam tried to borrow 1000-1500 pounds to give the troops a month's pay.⁸¹ Putnam put several of the mutineers in the stockade and convened a general court martial. About twenty of the prisoners escaped and went home and Putnam sent troops to bring them back.⁸² On November tenth, Hamilton wrote that Putnam was a blunderer, that he had handled the situation poorly and should be recalled and replaced by Governor Clinton.⁸³

In October of 1780 Major General William Heath reported that twenty prisoners had escaped from the provost at Fishkill by digging more than twenty feet underground. He noted that search parties had been sent out and some of the inmates were re-taken.⁸⁴

The rather large concentrations of troops at Fishkill presented Continental officers with other problems of discipline. According to Bailey, the soldiers sneaked past the night sentinels and robbed hen roosts. They stripped all the fence rails from Fishkill to Brinkerhoffville for fuel and pulled the siding off the Presbyterian Church. The burning of Abram Brinkerhoff's mill by accident was also

attributed to the soldiers although the troops rebuilt it under orders from General Washington.⁸⁵ In the winter of 1777 Isaac Van Wyck complained to the Convention in Fishkill that the citizens had suffered great damages by soldiers cutting wood from their lands and robbing rails for fuel when there was much timber on the mountain adjoining the barracks.⁸⁶ Israel Putnam strictly forbade the plundering of private property, the robbing of gardens and the burning of rails and fences.⁸⁷

The Van Wyck House is the sole surviving component of the Fishkill supply depot. There has been, however, some question and much speculation regarding the capacity in which the house was used. It has been traditionally held that the Van Wyck House served as the officers' headquarters and as the residences of the Continental Commanders.⁸⁸ Although it is possible that certain officers of note may have occasionally stayed at the house, it is improbable that any of them resided there for any extended period of time especially if the Van Wycks continued to live there.⁸⁹

One source holds that Samuel Loudon published his New York Packet and American Advertiser in the Van Wyck House.⁹⁰ Since he was also the postmaster, it follows that the Van Wyck House served as the Post Office as well because it would have been impractical for Loudon to "run" between two buildings. The March 13, 1777 edition of the Packet which states that Loudon had set up his press at the Van Wyck House is offered as evidence.⁹¹ But two other sources note that Loudon published at the house of John C. Van Wyck in Fishkill. This building and not the Isaac Van Wyck House was also the site of the Post Office. One of

these sources continues that the home of Isaac Van Wyck's family was far too congested and also that the floor was not strong enough to support Loudon's press.⁹²

The Van Wyck house can most correctly be characterized as a headquarters, an office, a place where work was done.⁹³ It was not primarily a living quarters for military officers, not a printer's shop and not the Fishkill Post Office. Because of the importance of the Fishkill depot, the many decisions made here were important.⁹⁴ Orders for clothing issues were written there. Clerks worked there and the paymasters office was located there.⁹⁵ It has been noted that several prominent officers including Washington, Lafayette, Steuben and Putnam, dined at the House. Many court martials were held in the large square room there.⁹⁶ The most famous trial was that of Enoch Crosby, the alleged model for James Fenimore Cooper's The Spy.⁹⁷ Beveny Robinson, the notorious accomplice of Benedict Arnold, was examined at the house in February 1777.⁹⁸ Court martials were held at a military headquarters and this the Van Wyck house certainly was.⁹⁹

The depot site continued to grow throughout the war years especially between 1777 and 1780. Fishkill ultimately became the principal center of the Quartermaster-Commissary Departments in the north. Its location and the course of the war were factors that were largely responsible for its development. Supplies were sent to Fishkill from Dutchess and adjacent counties as well as from other eastern states.¹⁰⁰ Fishkill was even provisioned from France as a Provincial Congress committee obtained 7,000 lbs. of gunpowder which was transported to Fishkill in October 1775.¹⁰¹

The Fishkill powder magazine supplemented the Albany supply. Stores of munitions, grain and cattle were shipped up and down the river on barges.¹⁰² Although Fishkill was the central depository, supplies were kept all along the Hudson Valley such as the iron and powder cache at Claverack, and wherever else they would be safe from a surprise attack.¹⁰³

Most of the New York troops and militia levied at Fishkill and New England outfits were often provisioned from there as well. Stores and munitions were shipped from Fishkill and Hamilton reported that clothing destined for Southern troops was stored at Fishkill in 1777.¹⁰⁴ Mrs. Buys also noted that there is evidence that the Sullivan expedition was supplied from Fishkill.¹⁰⁵

Fishkill served as a rendezvous point for the Dutchess County militia, New York line troops and New England drafts. Fishkill's safe location and its situation on an important crossroads made it easy to concentrate large numbers of soldiers there. Major General William Heath was at Fishkill in command of a division of 5410 men in November of 1776. The second and fourth New York regiments rendezvoused at Fishkill and wintered there in 1777. Israel Putnam's 600 men spent that winter at Fishkill as well. Putnam's division was there in the summer of 1778 and three regiments of 1575 men rendezvoused at Fishkill in June of 1780.¹⁰⁶ One authority notes that there were usually about 2400 soldiers to guard the installation, the most important of its kind.¹⁰⁷ Fishkill served as the rendezvous point for defense of the state.¹⁰⁸ Animals and wagons were concentrated at Fishkill and boats were stockpiled at Fishkill landing.¹⁰⁹

Clothing was stored at Fishkill throughout the war. Philip Livingston sent 11,000 pounds of clothing to Fishkill in January 1777. Shoes, stockings and blankets were kept at the Continental stores in Fishkill after George Clinton's concern caused the State clothing store to be removed to Kingston. Surplus and used clothing was stored at Fishkill in the later years of the war.¹¹⁰ The usual food requirements of an army were met by provisions stored in the Fishkill area. These included flour and bread, vegetables, rye, corn, oats, buckwheat, hay for the livestock held there, salt, salt pork, and rum.¹¹¹ Empty watertight hogsheds and wagon wheels were also stocked at Fishkill and the large number of tents kept there were often used by barracksless troops.¹¹² Fishkill served as a center for the storage of forage and other animal needs. Lumber, lead and iron were kept there also.¹¹³ Fishkill was a principal munitions depot and besides the large artillery park there, the encampment served as a major repository for gunpowder, shot and weapons.¹¹⁴

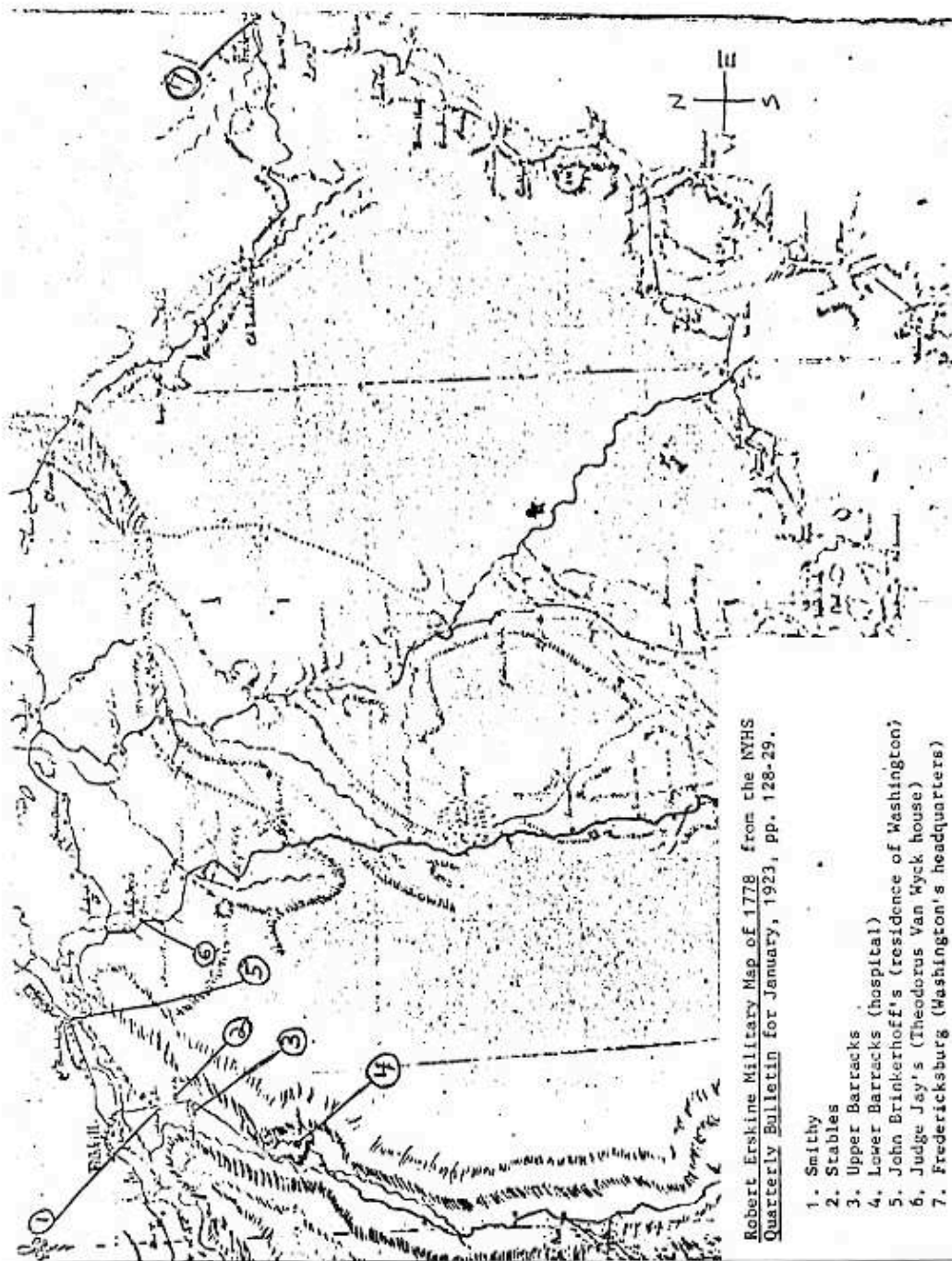
Both Continental and State agents were headquartered at Fishkill and they are listed in Appendix table II.

The Quartermaster-Commissary departments developed large and important operations at Fishkill and even in the spring of 1782, there were still fifty officers at Fishkill supervising supply operations alone.¹¹⁷ Many other notable military figures spent time at Fishkill and they can be found by consulting Appendix table III.

As the fighting subsided in the north, troop movements at the Fishkill crossroads gradually decreased although Fishkill remained important as a Quartermaster-Commissary center and as a supply depot.

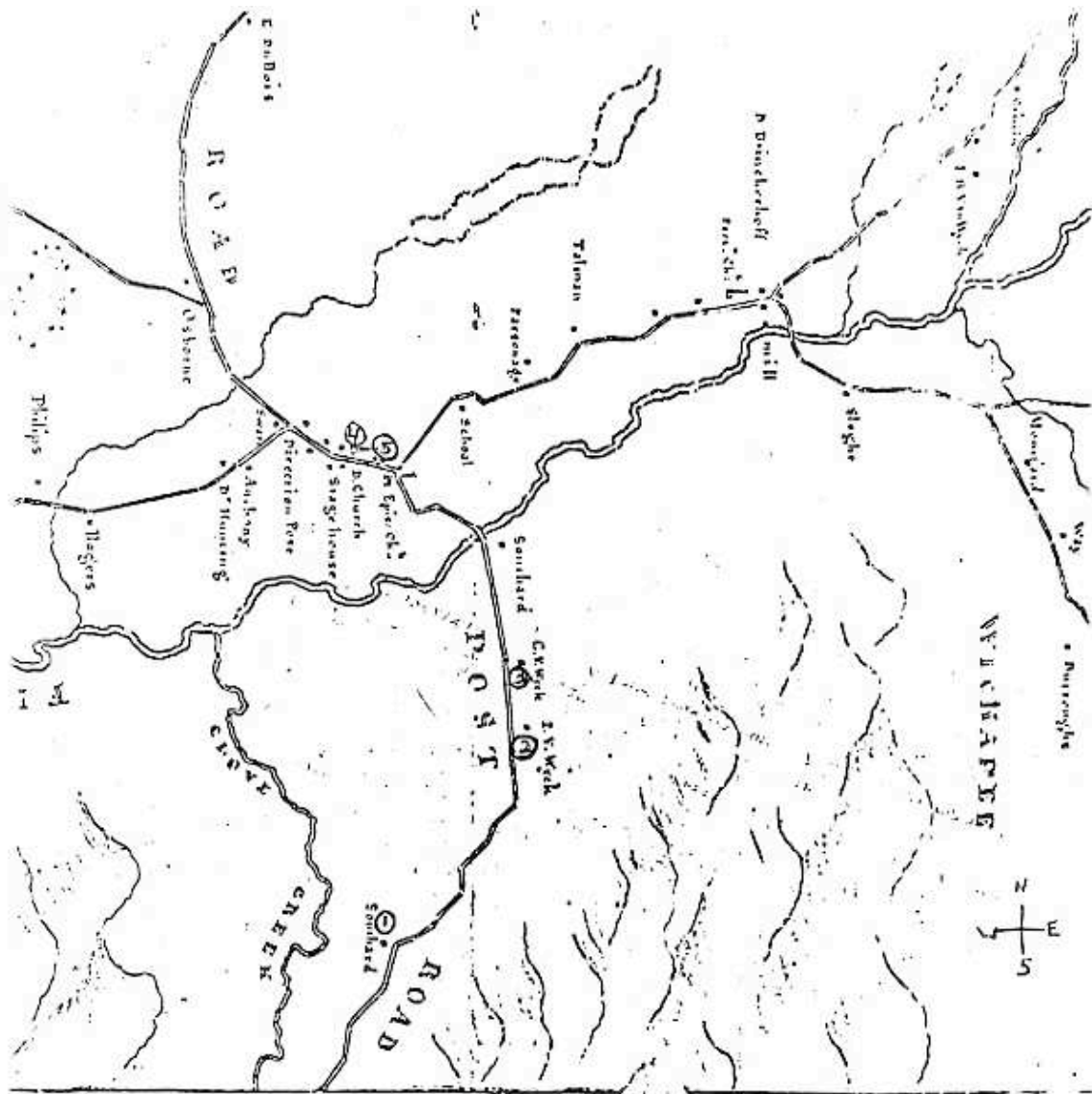
In 1782 Quartermaster General Timothy Pickering was stationed at Newburgh with some seventy-eight men who were still on the payrolls of the Quartermaster at Fishkill and Fishkill Landing and seventeen men employed at the Continental Village.¹³³ The Quartermaster Department was again reorganized in 1782 and supply functions passed from the state to the Confederation Government.¹³⁴ The Fishkill Landing Newburgh ferry was taken over by the Quartermaster Department in 1782. As the "Continental Ferry" it was then moved south.¹³⁵ Supplies were removed from the Fishkill depot late in 1782 and Colonel Pickering described the conditions at the site in May of 1783. Regarding the Isaac Van Wyck property he wrote: "At Fishkill there are many public buildings, some valuable, others of little worth - large arrears for ground rent and for damages done his whole plantation are due the owner. The buildings are worth much more to him than they will be to others. He expects that the buildings will remain and become his...It was with reluctance that he consented to suffer some of the buildings wanted elsewhere to be removed."¹³⁶ The end of the war terminated the utilization of the Van Wyck property as a military supply depot. The buildings were abandoned and the wood was used by the local citizens for building.¹³⁷

The preceding pages make it clear that the Fishkill Supply depot was of critical import to the American Revolutionary War effort. Its significance transcended the boundaries of New York. We therefore believe that this site is of the historic stature which merits serious consideration of its preservation.



Robert Erskine Military Map of 1778 from the *NHMS Quarterly Bulletin* for January, 1923, pp. 128-29.

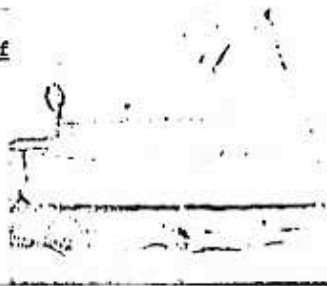
1. Smithy
2. Stables
3. Upper Barracks
4. Lower Barracks (hospital)
5. John Brinkerhoff's (residence of Washington)
6. Judge Jay's (Theodorus Van Wyck house)
7. Fredericksburg (Washington's headquarters)



View of Tiddit is taken with

Henry Livingston Map of 1798 in David Mix, Catalogue of Maps and Surveys (Albany: 1859), p. 262.

1. Southard house.
2. Isaac Van Wyck "Wharton" house.
3. Cornelius Van Wyck house, built 1790.
4. Dutch Reformed Church
5. Trinity Church



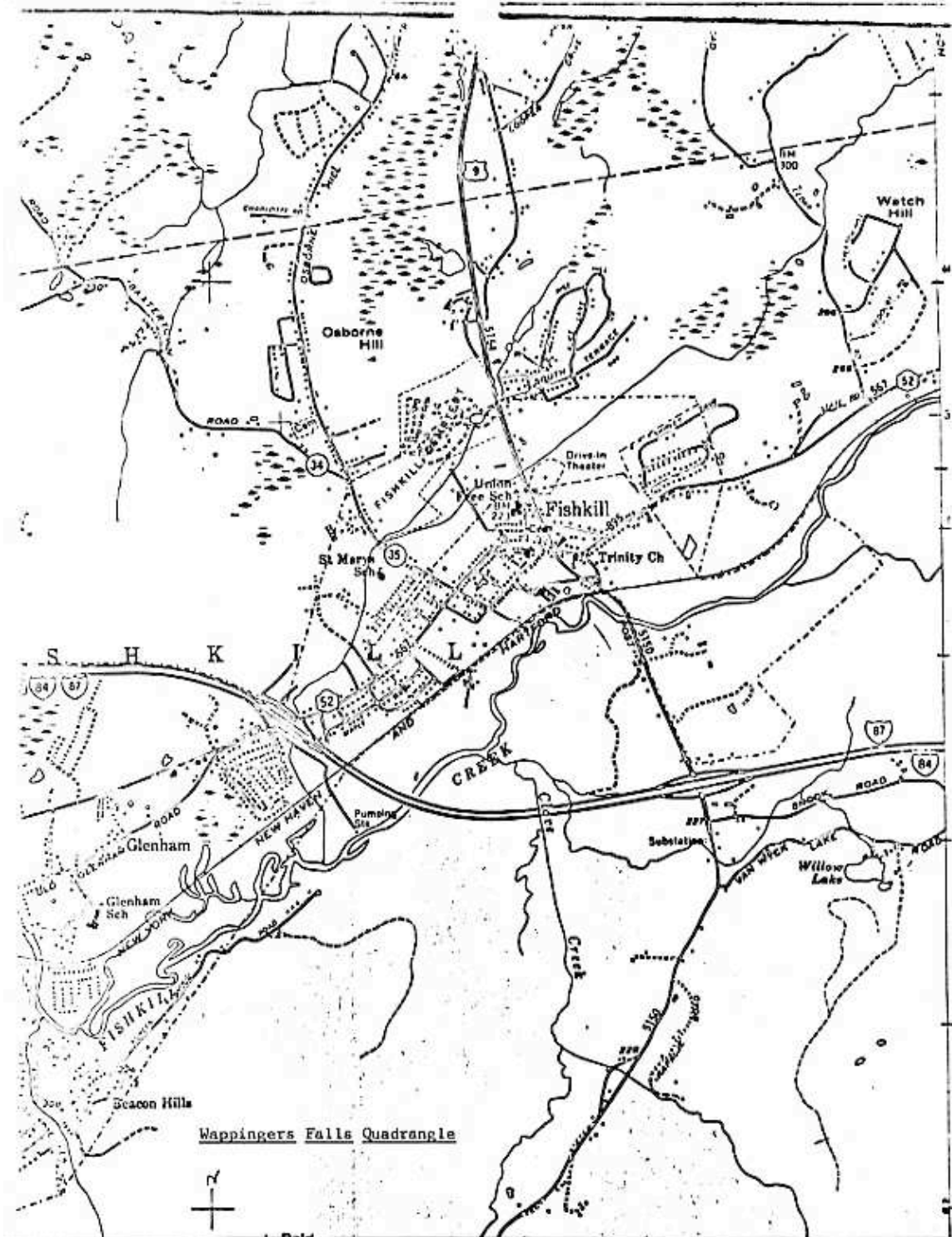


Table I

Buildings in the Depot Core Area

<u>Building</u>	<u>Date of Reference</u>	<u>Paper Page</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
<u>Isaac Van Wyck House</u>				
built	1732-35	1	-----	4
improved	1756-57	1	-----	4
description	n.d.	1	Eberlein	5
occupied by family	during the Rev.	2&13	-----	7&89
use	" " "	13	-----	88-92
headquarters	" " "	14	-----	-----
court martials	1777	14	-----	96-99
renovated	after the war	--	Reynolds p. 397	-----
<u>Upper Barracks</u>				
built	Nov. 1776	2	Wm. Smith, Jr.	15
plot to burn	Jan. 1779	4	Geo. Clinton	22
fear of small pox	Jan. 1777	7	Provincial Congress	46
smallpox	Apr. 1778	7	-----	49
description	Dec. 1780	6	Chastellux	35
noted	1778	6	Anburey	37
shelter for wounded	1776	9	Hasbrouck	65
description of temporary barracks	1778	8	Anburey	59
location	1778	--	Erskine Map	-----
<u>Stockade - See A.*</u>				
mutineers at	Nov. 1777	12	-----	82
prisoners at	1778-80	11	-----	75-77
escape	Oct. 1780	12	-----	84
described	1778	6	Anburey	37
noted & described	Dec. 1780	6	Chastellux	38
<u>Magazine</u>				
"proper place"	June 1775	2	Clinton Papers	13
forming	Oct. 1776	2	Provincial Congress	14
its security	June 1777	4	Washington	23
noted	Dec. 1780	6	Chastellux	34
noted	1778	6	Anburey	37
contents	n.d.	15	Krout	102
location	1778	6	Anburey	37
<u>Smithy</u>				
	----	6	-----	41
<u>Armory</u>				
	1780-81	6	MacCracken	39
<u>Artillery Park - location</u>				
	n.d.	6	Curdy, Clinton	40
	n.d.	10	Huey	70

Table II

Associated Buildings

<u>Building</u>	<u>Date of Reference</u>	<u>Paper Page</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
<u>Tents</u>				
noted	Dec. 1778	8	McDougall	60
noted	-----	16	Heath	112
<u>Snow Valley</u>				
Batteries located	1777	7	-----	53
Lower Barracks Hospital	-----	--	-----	--
Hospital	Dec. 1780	6	Chastellux	34
Hospital location	n.d.	7	-----	44
wounded and naked soldiers	1780	7	Chastellux	45
location and naked soldiers	1778	7	Erskine	54
naked soldiers barracks	n.d.	7	Eberlein	56
hospital	Dec. 1778	8	McDougall	60
<u>Cemetery</u>	n.d.	9-10	-----	63-72
<u>Brinkerhoff mills</u>	-----	--	-----	--
flour	n.d.	5	Myers	30
burned	n.d.	12	Baily	85
<u>Southard home</u>				
land & location	1730's	1	Van Wyck	4
flour	n.d.	5	Myers	30
<u>Wm. Van Wyck</u>				
flour	n.d.	5	Myers	30
<u>Samuel Verplanck</u>				
flour	n.d.	5	Myers	30
<u>Schenck Home</u>				
Beacon - salt	n.d.	5	Myers	30
<u>Jacobus Cooper</u>				
Armory	1777	6	Clinton	39
<u>Sawmill & furnace</u>	Dec. 1780	6	Chastellux	43
<u>Mary Bloodgood's hatshop</u>				
used as a guardhouse	-----	11	-----	75
<u>Dutch Church</u>				
founding	1730's	2	Van Wyck	7
dead	1776	10	-----	71
<u>Trinity Church</u>				
hospital	before 1778	7	-----	44
dead	1776	10	-----	71

<u>Building</u>	<u>Date of Reference</u>	<u>Paper Page</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
<u>Stables</u>	7 Nov. 1777	6	Ellery, Gates	36
<u>Storehouse</u>				
forming	Oct. 1776	2	Provincial Congress	14
size	1781	6	Von Closen	42
clothing	n.d.	16	Hamilton	110
reference	-----	16	-----	113
<u>Workshops</u>				
noted	Dec. 1780	6	Chastellux	34
description	n.d.	6	Myers	41
noted	1781	6	Von Closen	42

*A. The stockade, per se, containing a prison building and a guardhouse surrounded by a palisade is reported by Amburey and Chastellux. (See footnotes 37-38). The precise location of the stockade is in doubt, but there is reason to believe that it was near the upper barracks. In March of 1777 the Commission on Conspiracies meeting at Fishkill notes the "Tory prisoners at the barracks." (See Minutes of the Committee and of the First Commission for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York, published as the NYHS Collections for 1924, volume I, p. 196). This could mean that the barracks were used as a prison as well, either because the stockade was not built at that date (the first reference to it comes in November) or that the large number of tories held at Fishkill awaiting deportation to the British lines necessitated the added use of the barracks as a prison. We suggest that the possible use of the upper barracks as a detention center was a temporary (extraordinary) condition. The problem of the detention of prisoners is further complicated by the use of Bloodgood's hatshop in the Village of Fishkill as a guardhouse and the use of the Dutch Church as a jail. Certainly the stockade was the main facility for this purpose. However, on the basis of his evidence offered, Mr. Huey is stretching the point when he writes that the "...guardhouse seems to have been annexed to the barracks if not actually a part of them." (Huey, p. 20).

Table III

Miscellaneous

<u>Building</u>	<u>Date of Reference</u>	<u>Paper Page</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Footnote</u>
<u>Transportation</u>				
Road (route 9)				
King's Highway	1730's	1	Hine	5
improved by C. Van Wyck	1730's-40's	1	Van Wyck	7
Seven Years War	1757	2	Van Wyck	8
poor roads	n.d.	10	Bailey	73
repair	Spring 1778	18	Clinton	122
<u>Ferry</u>				
charter & Wagle family	1743	5	Wagle	31
prisoners use	Dec. 1778	11	Riedesel	79
taken by Continental Army	1782	20	Odell	135
<u>Fishkill Post Office</u>	Mar. 1777	13-14	-----	91
<u>John Brinkerhoff home</u>				
Washington residence	-----	17	-----	118
Lafayette convalescence	-----	17&19	-----	118-123
<u>Fishkill Inn</u>				
Hamilton residence	1777	18	-----	119
<u>Kip House</u>				
Von Steuben	-----	19	-----	126
Pulaski	-----	19	-----	129

Table IV

Supply Officers at Fishkill

Udney Hay: Continental Deputy Quartermaster General from 1776 to 1780 and after that purchasing agent for New York State. He was also the paymaster and handled large sums of State and Continental money. He was the chief purchasing agent in the Hudson River region. Hay spent much of the war at Fishkill straightening out bills, preventing the formation of supply monopolies and seeing to the care and safety of the American stores. Upon impressing forage and wagons from Dutchess County farmers, he insisted that Congress pay for them instead of issuing the usual warrants. This action was undoubtedly responsible for his transfer to Poughkeepsie in 1780.¹¹⁵

Major John Fisher: of New Jersey succeeded by Keese in 1780.¹¹⁶

John Keese: Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General, chief agent for the Continental Army and commander at Fishkill 1780-82.¹¹⁶

Thomas Wicks: Deputy Quartermaster-General.¹¹⁶

Francis Chandonet: of New Hampshire, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General.¹¹⁶

Nathaniel Stephens: Deputy Commissary-General of issues dispensed clothing at Fishkill.¹¹⁶

Lt. David Brooks: of Pennsylvania.¹¹⁶

Nathaniel Greene (before 1780).....Quartermaster Generals.¹¹⁶
Timothy Pickering (after 1780)

Table V

Non-Supply Military Officers at Fishkill

- George Washington: occasionally visited and inspected the installation. He generally stayed at John Brinkerhoff's house. Lafayette also convalesced at Brinkerhoff's while he was ill in 1778. Washington noted the problems of supply and wrote that Governor Clinton was "...making every exertion in his power for the relief of the army." He then noted that Clinton had resolved to deal with the supply problem by issuing impress warrants to take flour and other provisions where they could be found.¹¹⁸
- Alexander Hamilton: Washington's aide-de-camp spent time at Fishkill and boarded at the Inn in the village across from the Dutch Church. He issued troop movement orders from the Fishkill headquarters and escorted the French ambassador, Mr. de la Luzerne, through the area on his trip from Boston to Philadelphia in 1779. He was at Fishkill to describe the November, 1777 mutiny.¹¹⁹
- Israel Putnam: was given command of the Fishkill-Peekskill Highlands in May of 1777. His wife died while he was headquartered at Peekskill and he withdrew to Fishkill when the British threat became more eminent in late summer of 1777. Putnam's health was failing and he was replaced by his energetic subordinate, Samuel Parsons early in 1778.¹²⁰
- Alexander McDougall: given command of the Highlands from March to 15 April 1778.¹²⁰
- George & James Clinton: visited the camp in Spring of 1778.¹²¹
- Horatio Gates: replaced McDougall as commander in the Highlands on 15 April 1778. He made his headquarters at the Robinson House in Peekskill.¹²¹ He was given the command to strengthen the River defenses and to establish a line of communications between New York and New England. Arrived at Fishkill in May of 1778 and had his men begin work repairing the road to the south.¹²²
- John Kalb: and his regiment were quartered at Fishkill from September thru November of 1778. He was bored and longed for his wife and home. In October he moved his camp northeast fourteen miles in search of better house fodder. At the end of

the month Washington ordered him back to Fishkill because of a threat of a British attack. He spent several days with his friend, Lafayette, while the Marquis was convalescing at Brinkerhoff's.¹²³

- Lt. Col. Marinus Willet: was ordered to Fishkill in November of 1776 to recruit and train a regiment. He spent that winter raising recruits, drilling and clothing them "...as well as the situation of things would permit." He also took part in the court martials at Fishkill in 1777.¹²⁴
- John Lamb: was at Fishkill in 1779 as he divided his time between the depot and his command at West Point. He visited the camp in the summer of 1780 and reported on the troop disposition there.¹²⁵
- Baron Von Steuben: served at Fishkill on several occasions and stayed at the Kip house in the village and also at Mount Gulian.¹²⁶
- Henry Dearborn: was at Fishkill in November of 1777 and in May of 1779 with the Second and Third New Hampshire battalions; they stayed overnight and crossed the Hudson for eastern Pennsylvania on May 18.¹²⁷
- John & Samuel Adams: stopped at Fishkill on 18 November 1777, at the officers mess and conferred with Lt. Henry Williams before continuing home to Massachusetts.¹²⁸
- Casimir Pulaski: stayed at the Kip House.¹²⁹
- Lord Stirling: (William Alexander) was stationed at the encampment in the spring of 1782.¹²⁹
- Anthony Wayne: was stationed at Fishkill in the summer of 1779 and there planned a new but unspecified sequel to his successful attack on Stony Point.¹³⁰
- Lt. Col Wessenfels
Col. Jacobus Swarthout of the
Dutchess Co. militia and
the magazine commander
Col. Kosley
- mentioned in the Clinton Papers as being
in Fishkill.¹³¹
- John Jay spent some time at the Theodorus Van Wyck House in East Fishkill.¹³²

Footnotes

1. Barbara S. Buys in her Notes on the Fishkill Supply Depot (n.p., 1968), p. 14 cites the deed of Cornelius Van Wyck to the property. See Helen W. Reynolds, Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776 (New York: 1929), p. 396. C. G. Hine, The New York and Albany Post Road (New York: 1905), p. 46. Several authors have confused Snow Valley with Wiccopee Pass which lies to the northeast between the present routes 52 and 84. Both Radford Curdy and also Paul Huey in his Test Excavations at the Fishkill Barracks and Supply Depot Sites (n.p., 1968), call the pass "Drybridge." See pp. 4 and 2.
2. Anne Van Wyck, The Descendants of Cornelius Barantse Van Wyck (New York: 1912), p. 47.
3. Catheryna Brett was the daughter and heir of Francois Rombouts. The 1707 partition of the "Rombout Palent" left her with the fertile Fishkill valley. The Brett's built a mill and millhouse on the creek and a homestead in 1709. Mme. Brett ultimately sold the mill property and devoted her time to the energetic management of her large estate. She was a substantial benefactress of the Dutch Reformed Church in Fishkill. On her death in 1764 the remaining lands passed to her heirs. See Edward M. Ruttenber's Catalogue of Manuscripts and Relics in Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, New York (Newburgh: 1890), p. 102. Reynolds, Houses, p. 326-27.
4. Van Wyck, p. 48. On page 14, Mrs. Buys has fixed the date of the initial construction as before 1733 on the basis of a 1732-33 map which shows a building at that location. It is generally agreed that the house dates from the early 1730's. Anne Van Wyck states that it was built about 1735. The front addition was added in 1756 according to Mr. Radford Curdy. Helen Reynolds writes that it was improved prior to 1757, p. 397.
5. Harold D. Eberlein and others, The Manors and Historic Homes of the Hudson Valley (Philadelphia: 1924), p. 175. See the picture of the house facing p. 176. Also, Reynolds, p. 396.
6. Van Wyck, Van Wyck Descendants, p. 48.
7. Ibid., pp. 48, 50.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid., p. 50.
10. Reynolds, Dutch Houses, p. 397. There was a period in the early 1770's when several heirs owned the property. The other son of Cornelius Jr., Cornelius C. Van Wyck, built a house similar to his brother's home near the present site of the Holiday Inn in 1790. Mr. Curdy is of the opinion that there may be something to

to the local tradition which holds that this Van Wyck house was built with boards from the barracks.

11. New York in the Revolution as Colony and State (Albany: 1904), I, p. 135 as cited by Mrs. Buys on p. 15.
 12. Mr. Curdy is of the opinion that the family of Isaac Van Wyck lived in the house, probably in the old part, during the war. Mrs. Willa Skinner, however, holds that they lived with relatives. Anne Van Wyck states that the family continued to occupy part of the old mansion, Van Wyck, p. 51.
 13. John McKesson to George Clinton, 8 June 1775 in the Public Papers of George Clinton edited by the State Historian, (Albany: 1911), I, p. 198.
 14. Journals of the Provincial Congress (Albany: 1842), I, 14 August 1776.
 15. William Smith Jr., Historical Memoirs (New York: 1956), edited by William Sabine, II, pp. 27, 38. Smith continued that the construction was to be undertaken by a detachment of the disaffected under the auspices of William Duer. The buildings were to be earthen or of mud and were to be completed in a month.
 16. Provincial Congress, I, p. 707.
 17. Rutenber, Catalogue, p. 38.
 18. John C. Fitzpatrick ed., The Writings of George Washington (Washington: 1932), VIII, pp. 4-5. Washington instructed George Clinton and Alexander McDougall that the places they would select be not nearer than twenty miles to the river, covered and protected from the vilbiny and schemes of the disaffected, 2 May 1777.
 19. Ibid., volume I, pp. 272-75, 12 March 1777. Also see the Marquis de Chastellux, Travels in North America in the Years 1780-82 (London: 1787), published in New York in 1968, I, p. 64.
 20. See John A. Krout's article on "Finance and Army Supplies" in volume IV of Alexander C. Flick's History of the State of New York (New York: 1933), p. 136. E. Wilder Spaulding, His Excellency George Clinton (New York: 1938), p. 124. Spaulding also gives McDougall some credit for the designation of Fishkill as a central depository. Mr. Curdy concurs that Clinton was probably the most responsible for the designation.
 21. William Smith's Memoir, II, p. 228. Isaac Q. Leake, Memoir of the Life and Times of General John Lamb (Albany: 1857), p. 221. John Lamb was at Fishkill in June 1779 and helped to spread rumors as he wrote to Henry Knox that "camp news" and British deserters reported that the enemy had taken Verplanck's Point.
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22. Clinton Papers, IV, p. 485, 15 January 1779, p. 872, 31 May 1779.
23. Washington to Putnam, 22 June 1777, Writings, VIII, p. 284. The Commander-in-chief is here testifying to the importance of the Fishkill depot. The supplies were to be removed to Wallkill, Hanover in Orange County and Nine Partners according to Mr. Curdy. An interesting postscript was that in October of the same year Washington directed Putnam to move all his extra supplies and arms to Fishkill. See Washington's Writings, IX, p. 290.
24. McDougall to Clinton, 30 May 1779, Clinton Papers, IV, p. 860. Mr. Curdy, however, states that a major advantage of the Fishkill location was that the supplies could be rapidly dissipated in the event of an attack.
25. Thomas Anburey's Travels through the Interior Parts of America (London: 1789), II, p. 238. Henry Noble MacCracken, Old Dutchess Forever (New York: 1956), pp. 405-6. An almost identical description is quoted from another observer by Mrs. Buys on p. 12.
26. Anburey, Travels, volume II, p. 235. Anburey's account also appears in Alexander J. Wall's research on "Burgoyne's Army Reaches Newburgh" in The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay... (Newburgh: 1928), XX, p. 24. Chastellux's Travels are, in many instances, similar to Anburey's observations written two years earlier.
27. Historical and Genealogical Record of Dutchess and Putnam Counties (Poughkeepsie: 1912), p. 9. See T. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff's chapter in the Historical Sketch and Directory of the Town of Fishkill (Fishkill: 1866), p. 83. But Radford Curdy holds that the location of the depot north of the Highlands was not as great a factor as its location in an intensely patriotic area that would willingly cooperate with the "wide ranging" state and continental agents. Ruttenber Catalogue, p. 97.
28. Ruttenber Catalogue, p. 64, 20 December 1780. Chastellux was a noble French officer under Rochambeau and a strong American sympathizer. Also see volume I of Frank Hasbrouck's History of Dutchess County New York (Poughkeepsie: 1909), p. 181.
29. Opinion of Mr. Curdy.
30. See Helen Myers' "Historical Interest Rekindled in Old Fishkill Encampment" in the Poughkeepsie Journal, 27 May 1962, p. 1-C and hereafter referred to as Myers.
31. William Smith Jr., p. 261. Curdy interview. The Wagle's claims to be the oldest ferry family in America and this particular ferry was chartered from 1743. Irene E. Wagle's "A Ferry Reminisces" in the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands (Newburgh: 1966), XLII, pp. 28-29 notes Washington's supplies being

transferred to Fishkill Landing on the family ferry. Burgoyne's captive army also forded the river on the ferry. See also "The Newburgh Ferry" by Pauline R. Odell in the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay..(Newburgh: 1956), XLI, pp. 3-6. Alexander Colden was the son of the famous Cadwallader Colden. William Smith says that the pilot was Captain William Dobbs but his ferry was located farther to the south.

32. Frederick Kapp, The Life of John Kalb (New York: 1870), p. 162. Kalb was there in the fall of 1778. Murrell Baker and Kip Hammond, The Legend of Fishkill Village (n.p., 1964), p. 13.
 33. Opinion of Mr. Curdy.
 34. Chastellux, pp. 63-64.
 35. Chastellux in Hasbrouck, volume I, pp. 181-85. The Marquis lamented that these wooden barracks were superior to the type used by the French. He observed that the Americans also built the French-type of dwellings as temporary quarters. He says that the wood barracks are built in only three days and the others in twenty-four hours. The temporary billets are described as low-walled, of piled up stones and chinked with mud. The roofs are planks and they are very warm as the chimney is on the outside and the sole access is through a little side door by the chimney. The description is also (originally?) found in Chastellux, p. 68. Morgan Lewis wrote governor Clinton regarding the construction of the wooden barracks in 1778, Clinton Papers, IV, p. 218. A copy of the "Erskine Military Map of 1778" is most easily found in the New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin for January, 1923 on pp. 128-29.
 36. Fishkill Weekly Times, 24 July 1895, pp. 36-37. Rutenber Catalogue, p. 39.
 37. Anburey, pp. 235-36.
 38. Chastellux, p. 69. Clinton Papers, IV, p. 50, VII, p. 262 notes a provost at the camp in 1781.
 39. MacCraken, p. 370. Clinton Papers, I, p. 562.
 40. Clinton Papers, volume IV, pp. 468, 823, 867. Radford Curdy, "The Breadbasket of the Revolution, Past and Future," in the Dutchess County Historical Society Yearbook for 1967, p. 47. Brinkerhoff, p. 84. Curdy interview. The major artillery storage area was at the present site of the Merritt Industrial park. Paul Huey's report on Godfrey J. Olson's dig in 1962, pp. 3-4 leads him to the opinion that artillery and wagons were stored behind the smithy (i.e., the site of the present Texaco station).
 41. James H. Smith, History of Dutchess County (Syracuse: 1882), p. 188.
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Eberlein, p. 176. Myers, p. 1-C. Interview with Mrs. Willa Skinner and also with Mr. Curdy on 22 October 1970. See the New York State Historic Trust report on the "Fishkill Supply Depot," February, 1969, p. 5.

42. Evelyn M. Acomb ed., The Revolutionary Journal of Baron Ludwig Von Closen 1780-83 (Chapel Hill: 1958), p. 62.
 43. Fishkill Weekly Times, 24 July 1895, p. 29.
 44. Opinion of Radford Curdy which he rationalizes by pointing to an obvious desire of military leaders to isolate smallpox sufferers from the healthy troops. There are numerous references to the hospital at Fishkill in the Clinton Papers.
 45. Francis M. Kip, One-Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Reformed Church of Fishkill (New York: 1866), p. 29. Hasbrouck, I, p. 173. Chastellux in MacCracken, p. 336. See Hamilton Fish Jr., George Washington in the Highlands (Newburgh: 1932), p. 18. These barracks were built under the orders of General Nathaniel Greene. William Duer is said to have superintended the early work on the barracks, Smith, p. 38. The later construction of the lower barracks was undertaken by a sergeant and fourteen men within the county, Hasbrouck, I, p. 173.
 46. Provincial Congress, I, p. 786.
 47. Washington Writings, VII, p. 432, 18 April 1777.
 48. McDougall to Clinton, VIII, p. 129 of the Clinton Papers, 3 April 1778. To fight the epidemic McDougall had the barracks "...cleansed of the infection."
 49. William Smith Memoirs, p. 343, 8 April 1778.
 50. In MacCracken, p. 368.
 51. MacCracken, p. 368. This is an early evidence of a mass military inoculation.
 52. Clinton Papers, volume VI, p. 24, MacCracken, p. 368. Curdy, "Breadbasket," p. 47. Harold C. Syrett ed., The Papers of Alexander Hamilton (New York: 1962), II, p. 443.
 53. Baker and Hammond, section II, p. 5. Brinkerhoff, p. 84. Hasbrouck, I, p. 326. The place was masked by a DAR monument in 1902.
 54. See Erskine's map in the New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin for January, 1923, pp. 128-9. Putnam and Dutchess, p. 33. Hasbrouck, I, p. 173. Fish, p. 18.
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55. Clinton Papers, I, p. 419. Chastellux in MacCracken, p. 336.
Hasbrouck, I, p. 173.
56. Eberlein, p. 177.
57. Buys, Notes on the Fishkill Supply Depot, p. 32 as footnote number
36.
58. See R. Emmet Deyo's article on DuBois in The Historical Papers of the
Historical Society of Newburgh Bay... (Newburgh: 1906), XIII,
p. 196.
59. See Wall's account of Amburey's observations in The Historical Society
of Newburgh Bay, *Ibid.*, p. 24. These were the temporary
barracks Chastellux described in footnote 35.
60. Putnam and Dutchess, pp. 13-14.
61. In Hasbrouck, History of Dutchess County, I, p. 173.
62. Clinton Papers, IV, p. 377, 15 December 1778.
63. Eberlein, p. 176. Hasbrouck, I, p. 325. Brinkerhoff, p. 84. Henry
D. B. Bailey, Local Tales and Historical Sketches (Fishkill
Landing: 1874), p. 191. Smith, History of Dutchess County,
pp. 189-90.
64. James Smith, History of Dutchess County, p. 190.
65. Hasbrouck, History, I, p. 173.
66. Ibid., I, p. 325. On page fifty Hine calls Van Wyck Lake Road
"Jonas Road." Bailey, pp. 198, 348. Hasbrouck calls Bailey's
work "...a compilation of a few old woman's tales and local
traditions." James Smith's History, p. 189, however, is far
more reliable but Smith does not attempt to fix the cemetery
location.
67. Skinner interview.
68. Curdy interview.
69. Brinkerhoff, Historical Sketch, p. 84.
70. Huey, Text Excavations, pp. 13-14.
71. James Smith, History, p. 189, recorded this recollection in the 1850's.
Also see Hasbrouck, History, I, p. 173. MacCracken, Old Dutchess
Forever, p. 365.
72. Mrs. Skinner and Mr. Curdy.
73. Bailey, p. 351.

74. Clinton Papers, IV, p. 622.
75. American Guide Series, Dutchess County, W.P.A., (Philadelphia: 1937), p. 80. Myers, p. 1-C.
76. Although neither Parton's nor Schachner's biography of Burr mentions Fishkill, see the Clinton Papers, III, pp. 601-02, volume IV, pp. 74, 186.
77. Chastellux, I, p. 68. The Marquis felt that the prisoners should have been hung but Americans feared British reprisals on American captives.
78. Clinton Papers, IV, p. 434.
79. Memoirs, Letters and Journals of Major General Reidesel, translated by William L. Stone, (Albany: 1868), II, pp. 53, 57. The Baroness Reidesel made the same trip and reported on the rough accommodations and rude treatment she was subjected to by her American captors. See Anburey, II, p. 236. See the Letters and Journals of Baroness Fredericke Reidesel, translated by William L. Stone, (Albany: 1867) pp. 138-40.
80. Frank Moore, The Diary of the Revolution (Hartford: 1876), p. 582. William Smith, II, p. 404.
81. See Jared Sparks Ed., Correspondence of the American Revolution (Boston: 1853), II, p. 31, Putnam to Washington, 7 November 1777, also pp. 5, 33. Hamilton Papers, I, p. 358.
82. Hamilton Papers, II, p. 31.
83. Ibid., p. 35.
84. Memoirs of Major General William Heath, edited by William Abbatt, and first published in Boston in 1798 and then in New York in 1901, p. 240, 24 October 1780.
85. Bailey, Local Tales, p. 363.
86. Quoted by Buys, Notes on the Fishkill Supply Depot, p. 14.
87. W. C. Ford compiler and editor, General Orders issued by Major General William Heath (Brooklyn: 1890), p. 95. This work also contains Putnam's orders.
88. James Smith, History, p. 189. Kip, One-Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary, p. 30.
89. The residences of the major officers living in the Fishkill vicinity will be established in a subsequent section. Opinion of Mr. Curdy.

90. Skinner interview.
91. New York Packet, 12 March 1777, hanging on the wall of the Fishkill Post Office.
92. Curdy Interview. A. J. Wall, "Samuel Loudon," in the New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin, October, 1922, p. 81. Opinion of Mr. Curdy.
93. Ibid.
94. New York Packet, 8 May 1777. Buys, p. 19.
95. Van Wyck, p. 46.
96. Eberlein, p. 176. James Smith, p. 191. Also see Buys, p. 29. Huey, p. 20.
97. See Benson Lossing's Pictorial Fieldbook of the Revolution (1850-52), I, pp. 680-91, for the trial. See H. L. Barnum, The Spy Unmasked (London: 1829), for a narrative of the life of Enoch Crosby. See Herbert H. Howe, "Cooper's Tale of the Neutral Ground" in the Westchester County Historical Bulletin, XXVII, pp. 16-21. See also the W. P. A., Dutchess County, p. 24. MacCracken, p. 388. Rutenber, Catalogue, p. 100.
98. Rutenber, Catalogue, p. 101.
99. Opinion of Mr. Curdy.
100. Hasbrouck, I, p. 172.
101. Krout in Flick's History, IV, p. 140. The powder was transported from France on the chartered sloop "Nancy" and was carted from Providence to Fishkill.
102. Ibid., p. 141. Curdy Interview.
103. Curdy Interview.
104. Leake, p. 222. Hamilton Papers, I, p. 265. William M. Willett ed., A Narrative of the Military Actions of Colonel Marinus Willett (New York: 1831), pp. 39-40.
105. Buys, p. 21. She does not say, however, that the campaign was provisioned entirely from Fishkill.
106. Henry B. Carrinton, Washington the Soldier (New York: 1899), p. 135. Clinton Papers, V, p. 785. Willett, pp. 39-40. William Smith, II, pp. 260, 280.

107. Kenneth C. Miller, "Defending the Highlands in the Revolutionary War" in the Yearbook of the Dutchess County Historical Society for 1964, p. 37.
108. Clinton Papers, I, p. 814, III, pp. 132, 442-3, V, pp. 603, 817.
109. MacCracken, p. 356. Samuel Tallmadge and other editors, Orderly Books of the Fourth New York Regiment 1778-80 and the Second New York 1780-83 (Albany: 1932), p. 522. William Smith, II, p. 82.
110. Hamilton Papers, I, p. 265. William Smith, II, p. 64. Hamilton Papers, I, p. 557. Buys, p. 19. Tallmadge, p. 41.
111. Clinton Papers, V, pp. 259, 596, 622, 431, 565, 800. MacCracken, p. 356. Ford, p. 99. Moore, p. 582.
112. Tallmadge, pp. 374, 530, 41. Ruttenber, Catalogue, p. 39.
113. MacCracken, p. 356.
114. Krout, p. 140. MacCracken, p. 356. Leake, p. 222.
115. MacCracken, p. 356. Curdy Interview. Hamilton Papers, II, p. 351. Curdy, "Breadbasket," p. 44. Clinton Papers, IV, p. 822. See Lyndon K. Caldwell's "A Battle of Bureaucrats" in New York History, XXXIII, pp. 154-58 for a sketch of Hay and his relationship with Timothy Pickering. See Alexander C. Flick, The American Revolution in New York (Albany: 1926), pp. 181-82. Flick's eighth chapter on military supplies should be consulted to aid in understanding the state-wide supply problem.
116. Curdy Interview. Curdy, "Breadbasket," p. 46. William Smith, II, p. 381. George Washington Greene, The Life of Nathaniel Greene (New York: 1871), p. 76. Tallmadge, Orderly Books, p. 528.
117. Curdy, "Breadbasket," p. 47.
118. Clinton Papers, IV, p. 77. Hamilton Papers, I, p. 557. Fish, p. 18. Hamilton Papers, II, p. 440. Heath Memoir, p. 265, 11 May 1781. Hay was then stationed in Poughkeepsie and was the chief executor of these orders.
119. Hamilton Papers, I, p. 349, 2 November 1777, p. 55, 27 September 1778, II, p. 146, 30 August 1779, p. 440, 23 September 1780, III, p. 198, 18 November 1782. Curdy Interview.
120. See the DAB article on Putnam by James T. Adams, XV, p. 282. Ford, p. 91. Clinton Papers, II, p. 653. See the DAB article on Parsons, XIV, p. 270. James Smith, p. 55. Putnam had suffered a stroke in 1779 and Parsons had assumed most of his duties and functions for the past year. Clinton Papers, III, p. 101. McDougall spent most of the war in the Highlands and was in command at Fishkill at least two different times.

121. Clinton Papers, III, pp. 102, 140, 147, 235. Samuel W. Patterson, Moratio Gates Defender of American Liberties (New York: 1941), pp. 273, 277.
122. William Smith, Memoirs, II, pp. 388, 403. Clinton Papers, III, p. 336.
123. Kapp, pp. 162-64. Kaib had hoped for action but was consigned to inactivity at Fishkill.
124. Willett, chapter IV, p. 39.
125. Leake, pp. 223, 239, 251.
126. Skinner interview. Hamilton Papers, II, p. 357, July, 1780. Rutenber Catalogue, p. 101. Reynolds, Houses, p. 401.
127. Lloyd Brown and other editors, Revolutionary War Journals of Henry Dearborn (Chicago: 1939), pp. 113, 152.
128. L. H. Butterfield, ed., Diary of John Adams (Cambridge: 1961), II, pp. 268-69. Clinton Papers, II, p. 639. Reynolds, Houses, p. 400. The Adams' were traveling from Philadelphia and took the route through Fishkill.
129. Hammond, p. 7. William Duer, The Life of William Alexander, Earl of Sterling (New York: 1847), II, p. 247.
130. Rutenber, Catalogue, p. 16.
131. Clinton Papers, V, pp. 16, 39, VI, p. 204.
132. W. P. A., Dutchess County, p. 24, Reynolds, p. 398. The Erskine Map refers to it as "Judge Jay's."
133. Buys, Notes, p. 22.
134. Copy of the Congressional Order in the Clinton Papers, VII, pp. 585-86, 31-32.
135. Odell, p. 4.
136. As quoted by Buys, Notes, pp. 22-23.
137. Opinion of Mr. Curdy.

