

For Building Department: Rec'd by: Date:

LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

**VILLAGE OF TUCKAHOE, NY
Historic Preservation Commission**

Title #:
RECEIVED

FEB 15 2022

NOTE: The legislation authorizing the nomination of sites and structures in the Village of Tuckahoe as local landmarks is the Historic Preservation Law (<https://www.tuckahoe.com>). TUCKAHOE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

NOTE: Nothing in the Historic Preservation Law shall preclude the applicant from obtaining review and approval from other Village boards or commissions as required.

INSTRUCTIONS:

STEP 1 - Fill out this Landmark Nomination Form. Emphasis should be placed on the details needed to support the proposed landmark's historical and/or architectural importance.

- Use as much space as needed (insert additional lines in each section where needed) and attach additional sheets for each category, as needed, to ensure completeness of form.
- Label all accompanying documents forms.

STEP 2 - Submit this Landmark Nomination Form and all associated documents to the Tuckahoe Building Department. The submission in its entirety will then be forwarded to the Tuckahoe Historic Preservation Commission (THPC).

STEP 3 - The THPC will review the submission. The applicant will then be contacted with notification that the nomination has been accepted or denied. At any point, additional information may be requested of the applicant.

STEP 4 - If and once the Landmark Nomination Form submission is accepted by the THPC, the THPC will hold a public meeting to review the form, associated materials, documentation, and to hear comments from the public and property owners.

****IMPORTANT****

Once the THPC has received a nomination for a local landmark designation, no demolition or building permits shall be issued for the subject property by the Tuckahoe Building Department as long as the proposed designation is under active consideration by the THPC and/or until the Tuckahoe Board of Trustees has made its decision on designation.

STEP 5 - If the THPC is against local landmarking, the nomination process is ended. If, after holding its public meeting, the THPC is in favor of local landmarking, the THPC will recommend that the proposed building/structure/district/site be designated as a local landmark by the Tuckahoe Village Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees will then hold a public hearing on the recommendation.

I. PERSON/ORGANIZATION SUBMITTING LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

(If by Owner/s)

Property Owner Name:

(If by Other/s)

Name:

Tuckahoe Historic Preservation Committee

Nomination Author:

Salvatore Provenzano

C/O Friends of the Ward House, Inc.

PO Box 62, Tuckahoe, NY 10707

Property Address:

230 White Plains Avenue

Tuckahoe, NY 10707

(Contact Information)

Telephone Number:

9176505547

Email:

salprovenzano@icloud.com

Organization (if any):

Friends of the Ward House, Inc., 501c3

II. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

1. Building's Common or Current Name (if any):

The Ward House

2. Building's Historic Name (if any):

The Ward House

also, Ward's Tavern

also, Crawford House

also, Marble Hall

also, the Old Gifford House

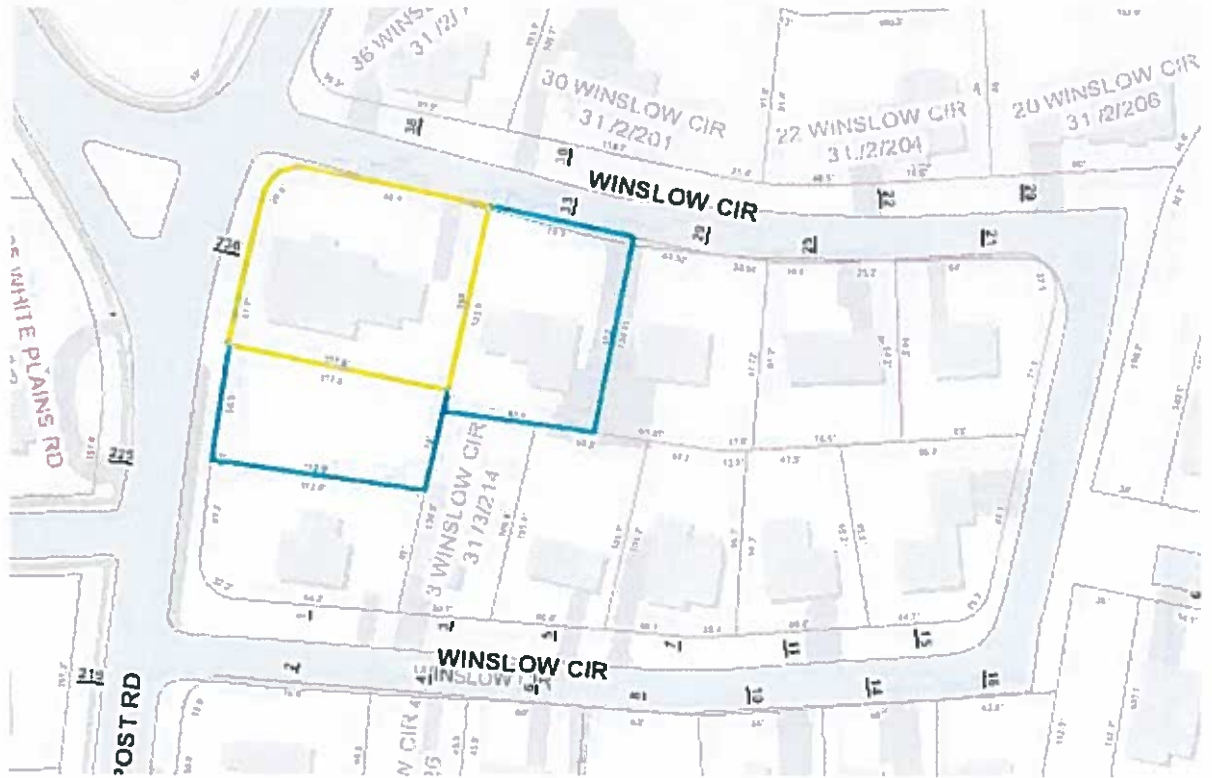
3. Address and Section, Block, Lot (SBL)

230 White Plains Avenue

Tuckahoe, NY 10707

SBL 0310000003013

Tax ID: 31./3/13



4. Current Owner/s
BIGGEST FISH WESTCHESTER LLC, C/O GREGORY F. HOLCOMBE

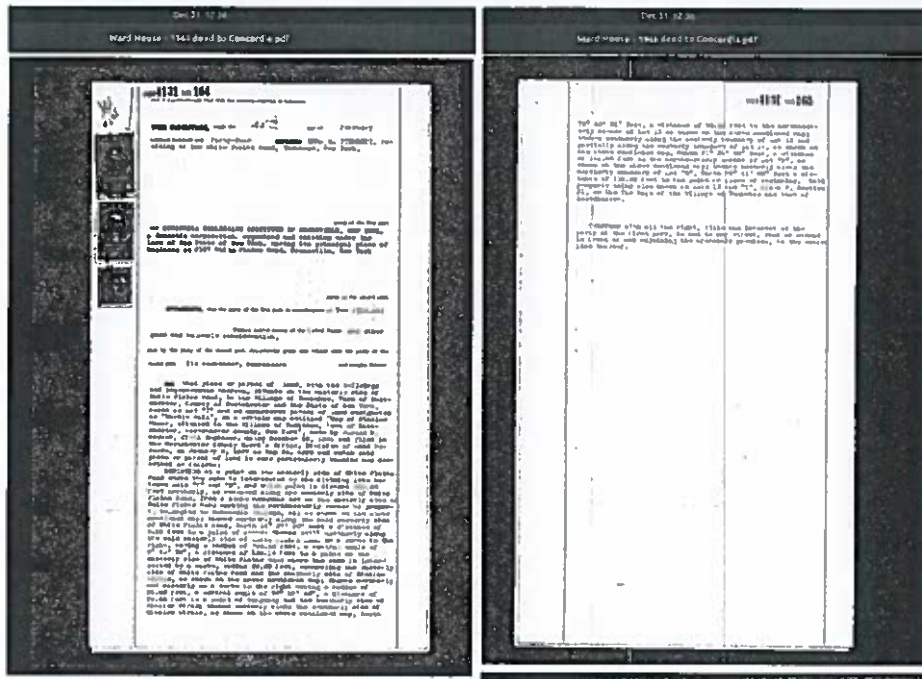
Address:
19 HEWITT AVE, BRONXVILLE, NY 10708
[Company #: 5021071; Incorporated: Oct 11 2016]

Contact Telephone Number: ***914-646-3074***

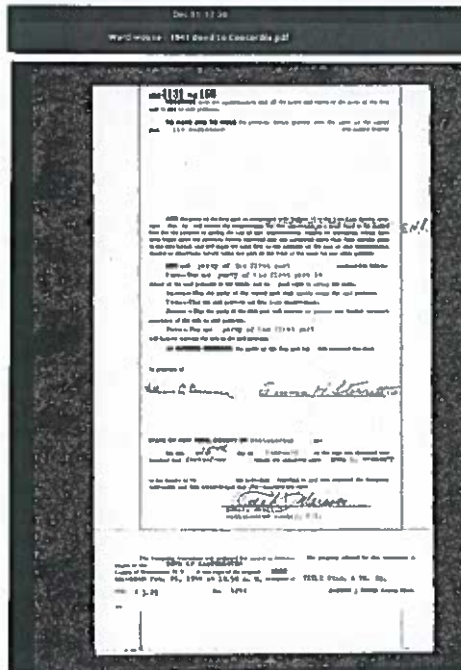
Email:

Below is a list all owners of record:

- a) BIGGEST FISH WESTCHESTER LLC (August 2021)
- b) CONCORDIA COLLEGE - 1944 deed (see below)
- c) Sterrett Family (1927-1944)
- d) Dr. & Mrs. Sterrett (1895-1927)
- e) Judge Silas Gifford (1876-1895)¹
- f) Colonel John Hayward (1822)
- g) Jonathan Ward (circa 1790-1830)
- h) Stephen & Ruth Ward (1754-1778)
- i) Edmund Ward III & Stephen Ward (1732-1754)
- j) Edmund Ward II of Fordham Manor (1700-1732)



¹ 1953 "Historical Society Given Old Deed During Annual County Pilgrimage"



5. Tenants Name and Phone Number (if applicable):

N/A

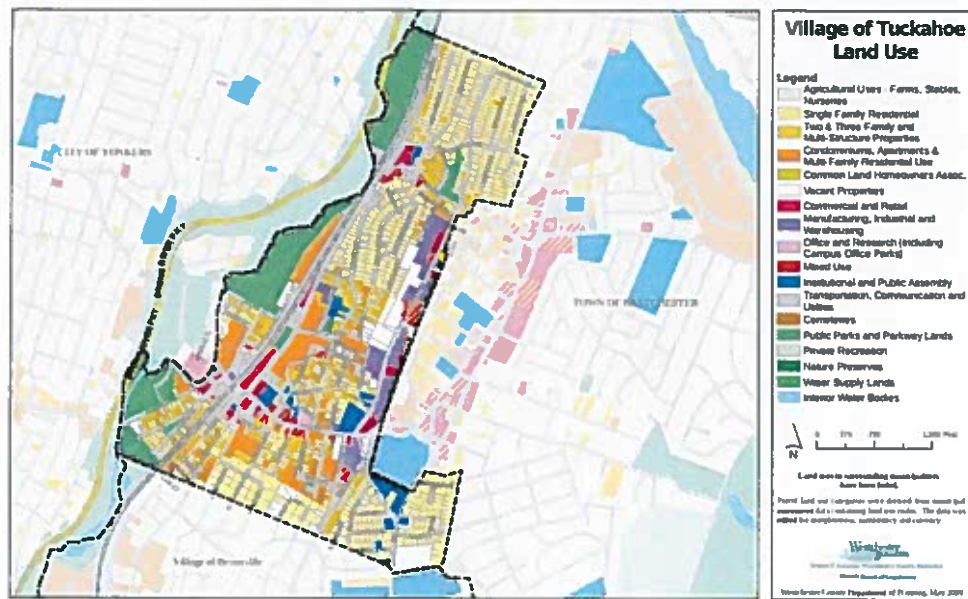
6. PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION:

Category: Building/Structure Site

Ownership Private Public

7. CURRENT USE OF PROPERTY Please describe current and historic use(s):

*Current = currently vacant. Permitted use includes as a private residence or dormitory.
Historic = private residence; military headquarters; tavern; post office; gathering place for
worship services; dormitory*



III. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

8. Facade Materials:

Wood plank wall covered by siding (Fiber Cement)

9. Roof Materials:

Flat roof and Pitched roof

Membrane, crickets towards gutters

Waterproofing membrane covered by shingle system to gutters

10. Interior Materials:

Wood planks wall covered by sheathing

Brick surrounding chimneys

Wood beam ceiling on main roof

Wood floors

Stone foundation

Brick and stone fireplaces

11. Structural System, (if known, e.g., wood frame; concrete block foundation):

Wood frame structure

Stone foundation / Lime mortar

12. Structure Condition/Integrity: (e.g., Safe Structure, Not Safe, Requires Repairs)

Safe Structure that was inhabited until August 2021

Requires repairs (most notably the southward facing exterior steps)

13. Land Condition/Integrity: (i.e., fallen trees, land settling, flood)

Clear, obstacle-free land

14. List Major Alterations/Repairs and dates (if known):

Addition

Concordia dorm renovations, 1960

Shingle/siding replacement, 2011-2018

15. Surroundings: (Check all that apply)

- Open Land Industrial Residential
 Woodland Commercial Other (describe): *Iona College Campus*
 Scattered Buildings Densely Built Up

16. Notable features of building and site (e.g., style, details):

Exterior water well , Marble stagecoach step for boarding, unboarding

17. List the following and your source(s) of information:

Date of initial construction:

1751: Date of deed transfer from Edmund Ward Sr to his son, Stephen Ward, which included the Ward House and its grounds

Architect (if known):

N/A

Builder (if known):

N/A

Source(s):

See source list in appendix

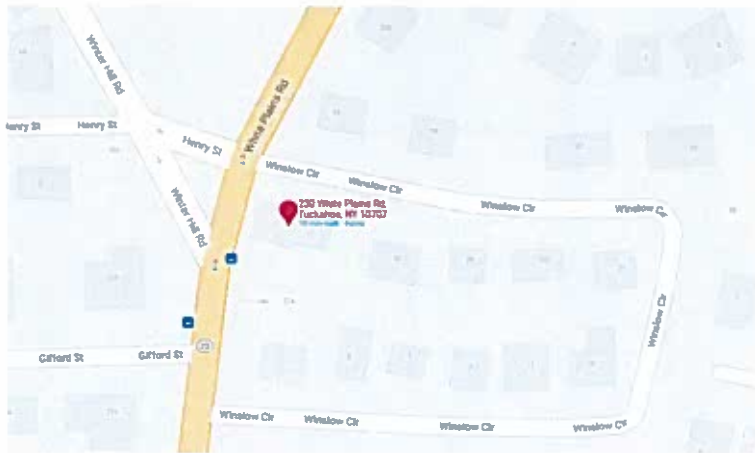


Overview

The Ward House is located at 230 White Plains Road on the eastern side of a 2-lot, .15 acre property on Rt. 22. The property stands in the Village of Tuckahoe in the Town of Eastchester, yards away from the border of the Village of Bronxville to the south, and Eastchester to the north in southern Westchester County. Saint Paul's National Historic Site in Mt. Vernon (which was the political and

religious hub for the Historic Town of Eastchester and where members of the Ward family were buried in the late 1700s) is five miles south on White Plains Road (Route 22).

The property is at the intersection of two roads that date back to the early 18th Century settlements of the area: the old Post Road that links New York City to White Plains and points north; and the old Tuckahoe Road, now Winter Hill Road, that leads to the Bronx River; and beyond that, Yonkers and the Hudson River. It is bounded on the north by Winslow Circle, across from which is the single-family residence of 36 Winslow Circle, on the east by the single-family residence 33 Winslow Circle, and on the south by the single-family residence 224 Winslow Circle. On the south side of the Winslow Circle residences are sports fields once belonging to Concordia College. Its coordinates are 40.94600727516626, -73.8200971113573.



The property consists of the original dwelling, built in the early 1790s, and a more recent addition, that was appended to the original structure many years later. The original structure is three stories, and possesses a large basement. The two-story addition is connected to the main building by doorways and stairs. The wood frame structure rests on a stone foundation with lime mortar.

Beginning in the mid-1940s, nearby Concordia College acquired the property for use as a dormitory, remaining as such until its sale in the Fall of 2021. Today the house remains intact to its historic period and is comprised of the original symmetrical block and a later flat-roof addition to the east. The original block is distinguished by its modified gambrel roof that terminates with a flat roof surface and has cornice returns on the east and west elevations. Two chimneys encased with concrete extend above the roofline. The 2 ½ story, three-bay, wood frame building features a façade (north elevation) with a central entrance and gabled covered porch. The paneled door with simple wooden surround is flanked by six-over-six windows. The remaining bays of the original block have six-over-six double hung replacement windows with wooden entablature lintels and sills. Pilasters are visible at each corner of the building and the roofline has a bracket cornice. The south elevation of the original block is highly stylistic, indicating that it may have been used as a primary entrance at one point in time. This elevation features a central entrance with wooden surround and side lights, a full-width porch, full height twelve-over-twelve windows on the first story and six-over-six double hung sash windows above. The bracketed cornice and pilasters are also repeated on this elevation. The easternmost bay of the south elevation porch has been enclosed. The east wing addition is set back from the façade. Six, two-over-two double hung sash windows are placed over three bays with simplified lintels. The interior displays original characteristics such as its center hall plan on the first floor, brick fireplaces and wooden mantels, wooden window and door trims, and exposed wooden beams and framing. Although material alterations have occurred overtime, such as the replacement of the exterior siding and windows, and there have been changes necessary to accommodate the use of the building as a dormitory, the character defining features of the residence remain intact.²

There are metal fire escape stairs attached to the south side of the building. The property possesses a single-lane driveway, and an old stone water well is also located on the site. Marble steps from when the Ward House was a stop on the Red Bird Stagecoach Line, that ran between New York City and Danbury, Connecticut, was used by passengers to embark and disembark from the stagecoaches.



The current Ward House structure dates to the early 1790s; however, its origin is decades earlier. The very first Ward House that stood at what is now 230 White Plains Road was built sometime before 1754. Edmund Ward II of Fordham Manor was the owner of that first home

² Chelsea Towers. "The Ward House", USN Number: 11963.000001. New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, January 20, 2022.

and the one who had it built. He had acquired the land of approximately 50 acres (covering much of present-day Tuckahoe and Bronxville) from the (Historic) Town of Eastchester (then 2 ½ times the size of what it is today). At that time he represented Eastchester in a trade between the town and local Lenape-speaking sachems in which Eastchester obtained approximately 7,000 acres of what later became the present town of Eastchester. In the trade, which was made official with a deed from 1700, Edmund Ward II paid the following for the land: 13 guns, 12 coats, 12 kettles, 12 axes, 2 adeses (woodworking tools), and 4 barrels of cider.³ [One of the Lenape sachems who signed the deed referred to himself as Ann Hook. One theory is that he assumed that name in honor of a past family member who massacred Anne Hutchinson and her family 57 years before.⁴]

Edmund Ward II died in 1732, at which point his property was turned over to his two sons: Edmund Ward III (1728-1807) and Stephen Ward (1730-1797⁵) when the boys were four and two years old, respectively.⁶ On December 14, 1754, a deed was drawn up dividing the whole of the property between the two brothers. The Deed of Division indicated that Edmund Ward III received a house and farmlands upon which Bronxville Manor and Bronxville's Siwanoy Golf Course are presently situated. Stephen Ward received the Ward House and land on both sides of White Plains Road in present-day Bronxville and Tuckahoe, extending all the way up to Mill Road in the present-day town of Eastchester.

Stephen Ward served multiple times as Town Supervisor of Eastchester. He was a well respected member of his community, and an ardent Patriot. In 1775, he was appointed to the first Provisional Congress, a de facto legislature for the colony of New York, and also served on John Jay's Committee to Detect Loyalist Conspiracies. On July 11, 1776, Stephen Ward was present on the White Plains Courthouse steps when the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time to the people of the newly formed State of New York.

During the fighting that took place during and after the Revolutionary War, Stephen Ward paid the price of his loyalty to his country. In the late summer/early fall of 1776, the British military defeated the Continental Army under the command of George Washington in the Battle of New York City. Fearful for their safety, Stephen Ward, his wife Ruth Gedney Ward, and their 11 children, were forced to abandon their ancestral home until after the end of the war. During their absence, the home was occupied by both Loyalists and Patriots, and was used at various points by both sides as headquarters. In 1778, British General William Tryon ordered the Commander of the Queen's Rangers, John Simcoe, to demolish the Ward House. Stephen Ward reports the wanton destruction of his home to John Jay, New York's delegate to the Continental Congress and later its President:

"My dwelling house and other buildings in Westchester County were consumed by fire... of General William Tyron, the inveterate opponent to the rising glory of these States, and whose highest ambition is to spread havoc and desolation in every part thereof, by which burning I sustain no inconsiderable loss."⁷

Sometime between 1778 and 1797, the Ward House was rebuilt to its exact original specifications by Stephen Ward's son, Jonathan Ward (b.1768-1842). Robert Bolton, an acclaimed expert on the history of Westchester County, writing before 1848 when Revolutionary War information was still available from primary sources, documented that

³ *Eastchester Town Records* Book 3, December 16, 1770, 27.

⁴ Harriet Bianchi, *The Story of a Town: 1664-1964*. Robert Creamer, Editor, Eastchester Tricentennial Committee, 1964, 4.

⁵ According to his gravestone at Saint Paul's National Historic Site, Stephen Ward = born February 21, 1730. Died December 8 1797. Age 67 years, 9 months and 17 days.

⁶ Hinshaw, John V. "The Wards of Eastchester." *Westchester Historian*. Summer 1976.

⁷ Osborn

the rebuilt Ward House "resembled it (the original) in all its proportions. The present house is about fifty feet wide by about thirty feet wide and has two stories and an attic, a large house for that period."⁸

Conclusion: The Ward House, which has been standing in the exact same spot for over 230 years, meets most of the criteria set forth in the Village of Tuckahoe's Historic Preservation legislation, qualifying the building and property on the site at 230 White Plains Road as a landmark candidate. On January 20, 2022, the Ward House was determined eligible for state and national recognition by the Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The Ward house is recognized by the State of New York to have two criteria of inclusion:

- Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁹

IV. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

18. Referring to the criteria set forth in the *Tuckahoe Historic Preservation Law*, list those that apply and explain how the property meets those criteria.

- A. Possesses special character or aesthetic value as part of the cultural, architectural, social, or economic history of the Village; or
- B. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history; or
- C. Is the birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance; or
- D. Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design style, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
- E. Is representative of the work of a designer, architect, or builder; or
- F. Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic; or
- G. Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important to the study of the prehistory or history of the region, state, or nation.

Criteria A. Possesses special character or aesthetic value as part of the cultural, architectural, social, or economic history of the Village:

The Ward House has significantly contributed to the cultural, architectural, social, and economic history of Tuckahoe and Eastchester.

Pertaining to cultural history, the Ward House was built as a farmhouse and private dwelling. Subsequently, it also served as a tavern and meeting place. Its geographic location and proximity to major thoroughfares made it a natural stopping point and logical selection as a post office. Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin placed a mile-marker alongside the Ward House property in 1762. The marker was later moved farther north on White Plains Road to Patriot Park in Eastchester.

In 1850 the first Catholic Mass was celebrated at the Ward House (which in those years went by the name "Marble Hall"), by the Reverend Eugene Maguire for Irish immigrants working in the

⁸ Robert Bolton. *The History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of Westchester County, from its First Settlement to Present Times* C.W. Bolton Ed., (New York, Chas Roper, 1881, I, 158)

⁹ Towers

Tuckahoe quarries. Only a few years later, the families of these workers built the first Immaculate Conception Church in Waverly Square.

Architectural history of the Ward House: Robert Bolton, an acclaimed expert on the history of Westchester County, writing before 1848 when Revolutionary War information was still available from primary sources, documented that the rebuilt Ward House "resembled it (the original) in all its proportions. The present house is about fifty feet wide by about thirty feet wide and has two stories and an attic, a large house for that period." It is believed that the stairs, rail, attic beams, and stone basement remain from the original structure.¹⁰

Throughout its history, the Ward House has been a hub of social activity, as a private home, as a strategic military location, as a tavern and rest stop, as a means for communication while a post office, as well as a meeting space celebrating its consideration as a landmark. These celebrations included plays, meetings, and reenactments of strategic historic events. Local residents have been interested in preserving the history of the Ward House for generations. Articles, chapters, and citations of the Ward House by local historians appear in books, newspaper articles, and online. A significant example of local residents helping to preserve the historical integrity of the Ward House, is the founding of the Friends of the Ward House, Inc., 501(c) (3), in May of 2021. The mission of the Friends of the Ward House is to serve as a charitable organization to conduct activities to preserve, maintain, and generally promote for the public good the historical integrity of the Ward House and its associated grounds and advance education related to the same.

Economically, the Ward House is significant because of the marble that was discovered on the Ward property in 1822. The Tuckahoe marble industry was crucial to the rapid development of the area, providing jobs to successive waves of immigrants and providing marble to major structures throughout the United States. Famous structures using Tuckahoe marble include Federal Hall, New York Custom House, Grace Episcopal Church, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Washington Square Arch in New York City; The Washington Monument, General Post Office and United States Capitol Building in Washington, D.C., as well as local structures, Immaculate Conception Church, Assumption Church, the Masonic Temple, and Washington Hotel in Tuckahoe. In 1839, President Martin Van Buren visited the Tuckahoe marble quarries and stayed overnight at the Ward House, renamed Marble Hall by its owner at the time, John Hayward, a noted member of the Equal Rights Party that strongly supported President Van Buren's Independent Treasury Act of 1840.

Criteria B. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.

Few, if any Westchester homes, preserve the story of the creation of the American nation as does the Ward House. The site encapsulates the armed struggles, suffering, and political divisions during the American Revolution. Samuel Crawford, Stephen and Ruth Ward, Edmund and Phebe Ward as well as six founding fathers of the United States are in some way connected with the Ward House.

Stephen Ward & Ruth Gedney Ward

Stephen Ward served many times as Town Supervisor. He was militant in his support for the Patriot cause. In 1774, Stephen was first elected Eastchester Town Supervisor at a time when the town was divided between Patriot and Loyalist factions. In the spring of 1775, Stephen Ward was appointed to the First Provincial Congress, a de facto legislature for the colony.

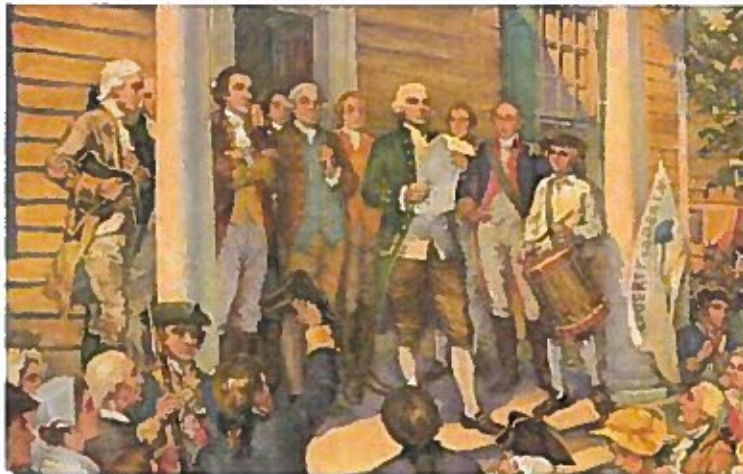
¹⁰ "Ward House May Be Seen." *Quarterly Bulletin of the Westchester County Historical Society*, 3:2, April 1927, 11. White Plains, NY.

It was reported that Ward was on the courthouse steps in White Plains on July 11, 1776 when the Declaration of Independence was first read to the people of New York State for the first time. That year Stephen Ward had been appointed by Founder John Jay to the "Committee to Detect Conspiracies". While the British were successfully capturing New York City, Stephen Ward was partially responsible for the imprisonment of his brother, Edmund, in White Plains for his Loyalist sympathies. In the late summer or early fall of 1776, Stephen, his wife Ruth, and their 11 children were forced to abandon their home and spend the duration of the war upstate in Fishkill, New York. When they left, their son Jonathan was only 6 years old. In the mid-1790s, Jonathan would rebuild the house he grew up in.

When the war ended in 1783, Ruth Gedney Ward returned to Eastchester with her husband, Stephen, and children. Stephen had emerged from the war both as a commissary officer who seized cattle for American troops and as a successful politician on the local, state, and federal level. But Ruth must have been torn by divided loyalties. The Gedney clan were avowed Loyalists and her husband, Stephen, was known as being ruthless in the seizure of their Loyalist property. Stephen Ward, as his brother, Edmund, and sister-in-law were sent into exile in Nova Scotia, gained title to 77 acres of their property.

Captain Samuel Crawford & Jane Oakley Crawford

Westchester's most important revolutionary leader to die in the service of our country was assassinated at the Ward House. Captain Samuel Crawford was a colleague and friend of Stephen Ward who from the very start championed the Patriot cause. Both men feared that unless extreme measures were taken to preserve their hard-won liberties, a tyrannical British government would impose the same fate on the 13 American colonies that the Irish and Scots had been subjected to for centuries.



11

Samuel Crawford, along with quite possibly his son and Stephen Ward, were on the courthouse steps when the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time to the people of the newly formed State of New York. Crawford seconded the motion to read that document which infuriated the British and their Loyalist supporters. Both Crawford and Ward had been members of the semi-legal New York Provincial Assembly.

On July 11, 1776, that assembly became the official government of the newly formed state of New York. As early as May of 1775, Samuel Crawford was on a Committee of Safety in Westchester County to seize resources, identify Loyalists and explore the possibility of recruiting militia.

¹¹ Painting by George Albert Harker, reading of the Declaration of Independence (Library of Congress). A copy is hanging in the White Plains Public Library.

Jane Crawford and her family of eight lived just north of Eastchester on the Scarsdale border where the Scarsdale train station is today. Her husband, Captain Samuel Crawford, owned a series of grist and saw mills on the Bronx River. She was a relative of Miles Oakley who owned a tavern in White Plains that was a center of Patriot resistance. Jane and Stephen Crawford had 8 children, 4 boys and 4 girls.

After Captain Crawford's death, Jane Crawford, fearing for the safety of her family fled north to avoid the violence that was rampant throughout the county. Her second son, John, who was present on that fateful night in March, which marked the demise of his father, resigned from the local militia to care for his family. He soon became a Methodist minister riding the circuit. He would live until 1850 to the ripe old age of 90.

Edmund Ward III & Phebe Fowler Ward

After acquiring his property, Edmund Ward III became one of Eastchester's most prosperous and notable figures. He was "Overseer of ye Roads" in 1757 and a "viewer of fence and damages" in 1774.¹² When the time came to choose between the Patriot and Loyalist causes, Edmund sided completely with the Loyalists and was an ardent supporter of the British and King George. This resulted in his imprisonment in 1776 by the Patriots while the British were preparing to take control of New York City. Indeed, it was Edmund's brother, Stephen Ward, an avowed Patriot, who was partially responsible for the imprisonment of his brother, Edmund, in White Plains for his Loyalist sympathies. Edmund remained imprisoned in White Plains until March of 1777. The 48-year old former Eastchester resident escaped at that time, reaching the safety of British lines, where he spent the rest of the war in New York City "at his own expense" in relative comfort. His wife, Phebe Fowler Ward, and her sons stayed on the family farm, adjacent to Stephen's property,

Phebe Fowler Ward (1731-1801) was the descendent of one of Eastchester's prestigious families known for dominating Eastchester politics for the first ¾ of the 18th century. Their patriarch, Henry Fowler, had signed the Eastchester Covenant and in the 18th century period before the American Revolution, a Fowler descendant had served as Eastchester Town Supervisor for 22 years. Phebe bore Edmund six sons who lived in a house along with a number of enslaved persons. During the American Revolution, Phebe drafted a letter to New York Governor George Clinton stating that while Edmund had sided with the crown, she and her family were not responsible for his actions:

"A Wife cannot alter Principles or Dictate a Husband so far as to change his present conduct in Matters and of so great Importance at this present or past Revolutions."¹³

There is no record that she received assistance from the state.

Jonathan Ward was born on September 21, 1768. The son of Stephen Ward, he served as assessor of Eastchester in 1791; sheriff of Westchester County 1802-1806; served in the State senate in 1807; member of the council of appointment in 1809; and was elected as a Republican to the Fourteenth Congress (March 4, 1815-March 3, 1817); member of the State constitutional convention in 1821; surrogate of Westchester County 1828-1840; and died in the town of Eastchester, N.Y., September 28, 1842.¹⁴ Jonathan Ward rebuilt his father's house after it was burned by the British.

During the American Revolution, multiple events of major historic significance took place at the Ward House.

¹² Hinshaw, John V. "The Wards of Eastchester." Westchester Historian. Summer 1976.

¹³ David Osborn. "The Ward Family and the American Revolution" www.nps/sapa

¹⁴ Biographical Directory of the United States Congress

- Oct 23, 1776 - The Continental Army conducted a successful attack on 250 Hessians encamped near the Ward House.
- Oct. 25-28, 1776 - British Commander-in-Chief, Howe, used the Ward House as headquarters leading up to the pivotal Battle of White Plains.
- Night of March 16, 1777: British forces engaged in an evening attack on the soldiers encamped in and around the Ward house. In the ensuing conflict, scores of Patriot militia were killed and their unmarked graves were scattered around the Ward House. Twenty-seven soldiers were captured including Captain Samuel Crawford who was head of the Scarsdale militia. To Loyalists, Crawford was a Patriot extremist. When he identified himself, one of the Queen's Rangers stuck his bayonet through his chest. In a wagon on his way to be transported to Kingsbridge and then to a prison in New York City, Crawford died of his wounds.¹⁵

According to an account by Joseph Dibble, a veteran American private in 1844, the Americans inside the Ward House attempted to surrender. Campbell's reply was "Fire away boys. Kill all the d...d rebels." In the ensuing battle, Campbell was killed and a number of Patriot militia inside the Ward House escaped. Dibble claimed many years later that only six Americans died while an account of a British soldier taken six days after the encounter, estimated the number dead at between forty and fifty. The exact number of those who died in this brief but bloody fight might never be known. Those who did perish were buried nearby in unmarked graves. Dibble was also quoted as saying: "The dead who fell on this occasion were interred in a beautiful locust grove west of the house and directly in the rear of the barn on the opposite side of the post road leading to White Plains."¹⁶

- In the winter of 1778, the volunteers of the Westchester Dutchess militia were scattered all over lower Westchester County, mainly east of the Bronx River. Many of these volunteers were waiting for their enlistment to expire as they were preparing for the spring planting. The abandoned house of Stephen Ward was the base of operations to which foraging parties set out to get food and livestock.

That same winter, General William Tryon, the former Royal British Governor of the colony of New York, instituted a practice of desolation warfare to discourage Patriot sympathizers. A little more than a month after the massacre at the Ward House, Tryon ordered his troops to burn the Connecticut town of Danbury. He also ordered the new commander of the Queen's Rangers, Major John Simcoe, to burn the Ward House. First, Simcoe took for himself and his troops the necessary lumber to build huts for winter quarters and then proceeded to burn the remains.

- 1908 - As stated by Joseph Dibble in 1844, it is believed that scores of Patriot militia and enslaved persons were buried in unmarked graves on the Ward Property. (Dibble)

In 1908 Workmen unearthed many skeletons at the junction of Cronin's Hill and Winter Hill in Tuckahoe. After much speculation, it is finally decided that these are Revolutionary War soldiers killed in one of several skirmishes at the Ward House. By all accounts, these bones were not immediately buried but stored at Tuckahoe's Village Hall

¹⁵ Caleb Tompkins, "Recollections of the Revolution *The McDonald Papers, Part 2* White Plains, New York: Westchester County Historical Society, 1926, 63; Otto Hufeland *Westchester County during the American Revolution: 1775-1783* White Plains, New York: Westchester County Historical Society, 1926, 196-198.

¹⁶ McDonald Papers

and other locations. They were finally turned over to the Bronx chapter of the DAR who buried them at St. Paul's National Historic Site and erected a marker with the date 1910.

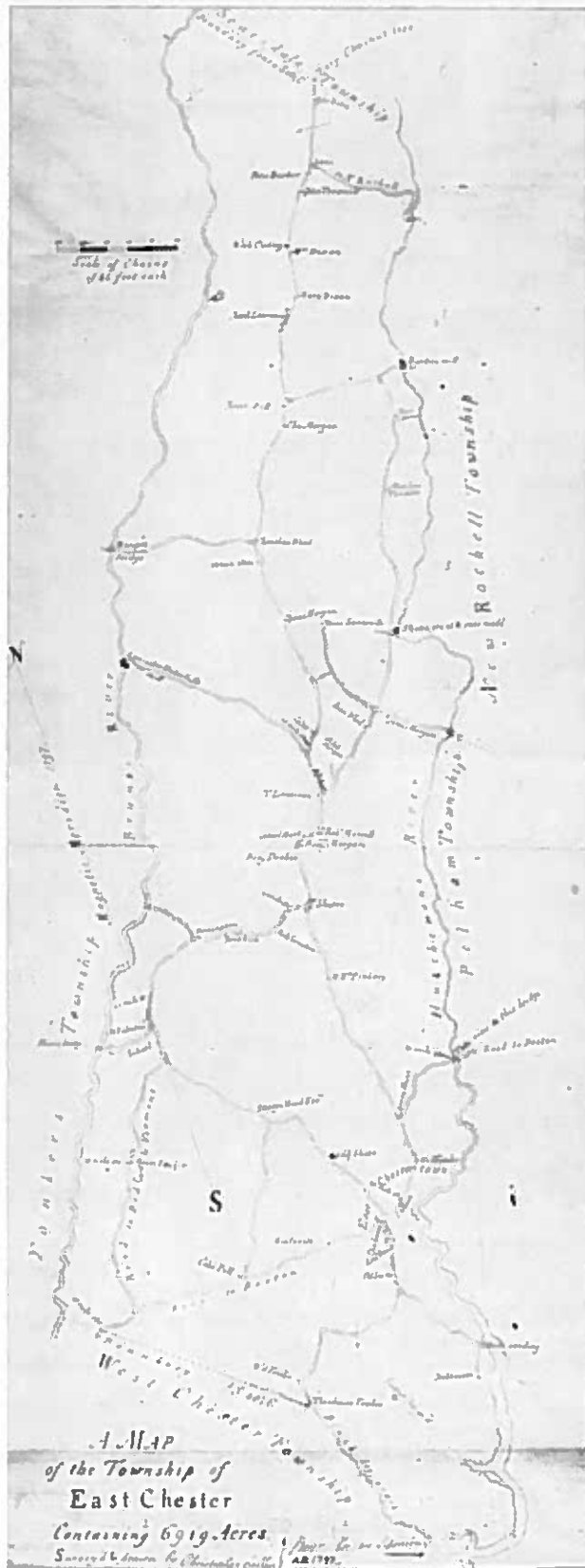
- November 1913 - A monument is erected by the D.A.R. in honor of Captain Samuel Crawford at the top of Winter Hill Road.



- 1922 - Remains of a Revolutionary War soldier are found in Tuckahoe and a number of related newspaper articles are published reporting the event. (This topic was revisited in a front-page article of the Journal News on Memorial Day, 2018.)

In addition, five Founding Fathers are associated with the Ward House.

In 1762, **Benjamin Franklin** (1706-1790), the Postmaster General for the British colonies, placed a 23-mile stone marker in front of the Ward House. The Ward House served as the first post office for the town of Eastchester, and remained in operation for the next 80 years.



John Jay (1745-1829) was a Founding Father of the United States. An American statesman, Patriot, diplomat, abolitionist, and negotiator, he served as Ambassador to Spain (1779-1782), the second governor of New York (1795-1801) and the first chief justice of the United States (1789-1795). Jay also co-authored *The Federalist Papers* along with Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, and wrote five of the eighty-five essays. Eastchester Town Supervisor, Stephen Ward, served on John Jay's Committee to Detect Conspiracies. After the war, he wrote a letter to John Jay for restitution of damages from the British when his house was demolished in 1777.

A 19-year-old **Alexander Hamilton** (1755 or 1757-1804) argued in print against the Loyalist minister from Eastchester, Samuel Seabury, defending the Patriot cause. A decade and a half later Hamilton defended the sister-in-law of Town Supervisor Stephen Ward, Phebe Fowler Ward, for the restitution of her property.

George Washington (1732-1799) served as commander of the Continental Army and president of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. He was elected first President of the United States in 1789 and remained in office until 1797. On six occasions, subordinates to George Washington mentioned the strategic importance of the Ward House. On October 19, 1776, nine days prior to the battle of White Plains, General Washington received a report mentioning the strategic importance of the Ward House location.¹⁷

John Adams' daughter married the revolutionary military hero William Smith, who later moved his family to Eastchester. In 1797, fleeing the smallpox pandemic in Philadelphia, President John Adams and First Lady Abigail lived in his house in Eastchester.

Criteria C. Is the birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance
The Ward House property served as the resting place for scores of patriot militia slain in battle.

Criteria D. Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design style, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship

The existing stone foundation of the Ward House was laid in the early 1790s, (quite possibly earlier as part of the foundation of the original house) that was known to be standing in the exact same location in 1754. There are existing materials in the Ward House, including the wood beams on the third floor, that are known to be original to the 1790s construction. There is very little evidence in Westchester County, and certainly in Tuckahoe, of this type of early architecture and craftsmanship that has survived to the present day.

The Ward House is one of fewer than a dozen early farmhouses on the Post Road between Mount Vernon and White Plains that have survived to teach us about our local past. There is the presence of a stone water well, possibly dating back to the construction of the house, showing the use of materials indigenous to Tuckahoe

Criteria F. Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic

The Ward House has been standing in the exact same spot for over 230 years. The property and the history that took place here have been written about and documented by professional and amateur historians for over a century. Much information exists about how

¹⁷ Christopher Coles, "Survey Map of the Town of Eastchester: 1797", *Eastchester Town Records* Book 4, 137, April 3, 1798.

¹⁸ Harry Hanson, *Scarsdale: From Colonial Manor to Modern Community* New York, Harper and Brothers, 1954, 39.

valuable the history of the Ward House is to not only Tuckahoe, Bronxville, and Eastchester but also Westchester County, New York State, and the United States. Even George Washington and French General and allie Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau knew about the strategic importance of the Ward House and its exact location.



19

¹⁹ Rochambeau Map Collection *Position du camp de l'armée combinée a Philipsburg du 6 juillet au 19 aoust.*



20

Information about the Ward House and its historical significance has been published as recently as 2021 and as far back as the early 1800s. Much of this information highlights the role that the Ward House played during the American Revolution and its value to the local community.

The year 1776 was an incredibly tumultuous one for the country, including the “neutral zone” of Westchester County where the Ward House is located in Eastchester. George Washington was made aware of the strategic importance of the Ward House on at least six occasions.

October 19-20, 1776: After a British defeat at the Battle of Pelham, Commander-in-Chief Lord William Howe is unable to cross the Bronx River and dismantle the Continental Army. George Washington sends Chief of Artillery, Rufus Putnam, to ascertain the strength and position of British forces east of the Bronx River.

In a written report to Washington, Putnam underscores the strategic importance of the Ward House, located at the intersection of the Post Road (present day Route 22) and Tuckahoe Road (Present day Winterhill Road).

²⁰ Rochambeau Map Collection *Position du camp de l'armée combinée a Philipsburg du 6 juillet au 19 aoust.*

Early January 1777 - George Washington sends direct orders to the commander of the Westchester/Dutchess militia, Major General William Heath, to undertake a failed mission to attack New York City. Within those orders, Washington refers to the strategic importance of the Ward House.

In the more recent past, from 1947 to 2021, the Ward House was owned by Concordia College who used the Ward House for meetings, community gatherings, and student housing. During that time period, many meetings sponsored by historical organizations were hosted at the Ward House.

Criteria G. Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important to the study of the prehistory or history of the region, state, or nation

Native Americans

Native Americans

Ward House land was included in the original purchase by Edmund Ward from the local Lenape sachems. Further research could establish confirmation of Native American presence and habitation.

Slavery

During the 18th century, the number of enslaved persons in Eastchester was 10% of the total population.²¹ The belief in racial inferiority to justify the servitude of people of color among the overwhelming majority of white Americans was ingrained into their culture. The enslaved in Westchester, along with the rest of the newly formed state of New York, understood at some level that the rights that the white Patriots were fighting for, were not their rights. The enslaved were aware that the most people who had control over their lives saw them as inherently inferior, incapable of learning, lacking in morality, and unworthy of citizenship. Enslaved persons would be forced to make the American Revolution their own war of liberation, lining up on both sides while trusting neither. They must have been keenly aware that the revolutionary rhetoric in regard to freedom and equality did not apply to them. Enslaved persons would make the American Revolution their own war of liberation, lining up on both sides while trusting neither.²²

²¹ Marilyn Wood Hill, "Eastchester and the American Paradox: Enslaved and Free African Americans: 1664 to 1870" *Out of the Wilderness* Ed. Eloise Morgan, Eastchester 350th Anniversary Commission, 2014, 106.

²² Marilyn Wood Hill, "Eastchester and the American Paradox: Enslaved and Free African Americans: 1664 to 1870" *Out of the Wilderness* Ed. Eloise Morgan, Eastchester 350th Anniversary Commission, 2014, 102, 103, 106109-113.106; Graham Hodges *The Black Loyalists Directory* 1996, Intro., xi-xvii. Graham Hodges *Ship Lord Townshend: Loyalist Directory*, Book 1, 67; Gordon S. Wood. *The Radicalism of the American Revolution* NY: Alfred Knopf, Inc. 1991, 172-173; T. H. Breen. *The Will of the People: The Revolutionary Birth of America* Boston, Mass: Harvard University Press, 2019, 9 and 10; Lloyd Ulton *Blacks in the Colonial Bronx: A Documentary History* Bronx Historical Society, 2012, 10, 11, 16, and 22.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND EASTCHESTER TOWN
 GROWTH OF TOTAL AND SLAVE POPULATION

Year	WESTCHESTER COUNTY			EASTCHESTER TOWN		
	Total	Slave	%	Total	Slave	%
1723	1,841	252	13.6%	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-	380	25	6.6%
1793	4,418	648	14.7%	-	-	-
1794	6,273	682	10.9%	-	-	-
1795	6,245	681	10.9%	-	-	-
1796	8,231	872	10.6%	-	-	-
1797	6,273	682	10.9%	-	-	-
1798	10,287	1,339	12.9%	-	-	-
1799	22,547	3,179	14.1%	722	75	10.4%

The story of Anna "Ward", an enslaved person approximately 20 years old who was in bondage on the estate of Edmund Ward III, is illustrative of an enslaved person who ran away and crossed over to the British side. In 1776, Anna most likely used Edward Ward's absence as an opportunity to escape to freedom. Seven years later at the end of the war, Anna's name appeared in records as one of 3,000 black Loyalists bound for Nova Scotia, where she would be settled and given property. Anna was accompanied by 11 month old daughter, Sukey. The record reads: "Anna, 27, stout wench...For...formerly slave to Edmund Ward...left him seven years ago", with her..."Sukey, her daughter, 11 mo., likely child."²³

Interior: (only if applicable)

The THPC may recommend for designation the interior of a property as an interior landmark if such interior meets any of the criteria listed above, and:

- H. Is customarily open or accessible to the public; or
- I. Is an interior into which the public is customarily invited.

Historic districts: (only if applicable)

- J. The commission may recommend for designation a group of properties as a historic district if a majority of properties therein meet one or more of the criteria for designation as a local landmark.
- K. The historic district may have within its boundaries other properties or structures that, while not of such historic and/or architectural significance to be designated as local landmarks, nevertheless contribute to the overall visual characteristics of the landmarks located within the historic district.
- L. Districts may be geographic or thematic in nature, or represent a unique quality particular to the Village of Tuckahoe.

Scenic landmarks: (only if applicable)

- M. The THPC may recommend for designation a landscape feature or group of features. Recommendations for designation must be accompanied by such historical and architectural information as is required by the commission to make an informed recommendation concerning the application.

²³ Anna Ward, slave of Edmund Ward, *Ship Lord Townshend Graham Hodges The Black Loyalists Directory 1996, Intro., xi-xvii. Graham Hodges Ship Lord Townshend: Loyalist Directory, Book 1, 67; Marilyn Wood Hill, "Eastchester and the American Paradox: Enslaved and Free African Americans: 1664 to 1870" Out of the Wilderness Ed. Eloise Morgan, Eastchester 350th Anniversary Commission, 2014,109.*

19. Please attach any additional material that might be useful in considering the site for landmark designation, e.g., copies of newspaper clippings, magazine articles, old photographs, etc. Photocopies are acceptable. Please be advised that no material can be returned.

20. Current photographs required. Please provide the following:

Current views. Include all exterior views (front, back, sides), showing complete elevations of all structures to be considered.

21. Map Required:

Obtain from the Village of Tuckahoe Building Department a location map, and mark the property's location on this map. If the property has notable landscape features, include a sketch plot plan of the property noting these buildings and/or features. Include a list of all abutting properties.

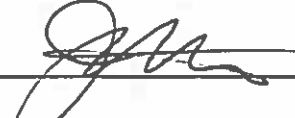

OWNER/OTHER SIGNATURE (must match General Information)

2/3/22
DATE

V. APPLICATION DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST

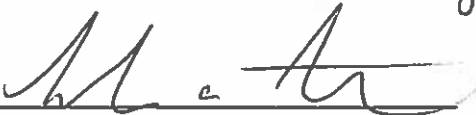
- 1. General Supporting Statement: Yes Included ()
- 2. Supporting Sources and Citations: Yes Included ()
- 3. Photos of Existing Conditions: Yes Included ()
- 4. Location Map and List of Abutting Properties: Yes Included ()

Historic Preservation Commission Signatures

1. 
MEMBER

Print name: Jennie Stenmagen

2-3-22
DATE

2. 
MEMBER

Print name: Ladislas Castellanos

2-3-22
DATE

3. 
MEMBER

Print name: JOSHUA GACCIONE

2-4-22
DATE

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Landmark Designation Form (Ward House)

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Village of Tuckahoe Historic Preservation Task Force

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- Page 6 Village of Tuckahoe Land Use, Westchester County Department of Planning, 2009
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- Page 17 Christopher Coles, "Survey Map of the Town of Eastchester: 1797", *Eastchester Town Records Book 4*, 137, April 3, 1798.
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- Page 22 Marilyn Wood Hill, "Eastchester and the American Paradox: Enslaved and Free African Americans: 1664 to 1870" *Out of the Wilderness* Ed. Eloise Morgan, Eastchester 350th Anniversary Commission, 2014,109.
- Page 28-29 Ward House Property Details
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- Page 31 "Ward House May Be Seen." *Quarterly Bulletin of the Westchester County Historical Society*, 3:2, April 1927, 11. White Plains, NY. Accessed January 20, 2022
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- Page 33 "N. Y. Teacher Aids Concordia Dorm." *Bronxville Review Press*, (Bronxville, NY) August 31, 1944. <https://bit.ly/3AGvfai>
- Page 34 "Historical Society Given Old Deed During Annual County Pilgrimage." *Bronxville Review Press and Reporter*, (Bronxville, NY) June 11, 1953. <https://bit.ly/3rbRY1h>
- Page 35 Harris, Dr. Thomas J. "Captain Samuel Crawford, A Hero of the Revolution." *Scarsdale Enquirer*, (Scarsdale, NY), December 27, 1929. <https://bit.ly/3qFLeSA>
- Page 36 Crawford Family, Tuckahoe History Committee Archive Binders
- Page 37 DAR Crawford Monument, Tuckahoe History Committee Archive Binders
- Page 38 Samuel Crawford, 1732-1777, Tuckahoe History Committee Archive Binders
- Page 39 Washington's Unknown, Tuckahoe History Committee Archive Binders
- Page 40 Tuckahoe Revolutionary Soldiers, Tuckahoe History Committee Archive Binders
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- Page 47 Coins found on Ward House Property (Leckie)
- Page 48-49 Ward House 75th Village Board of Trustees Meeting
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- Page 51 Westchester County: A Pictorial History by Susan Cochran Swanson and Elizabeth Green Fuller. Harbor Hill Books. Harrison, NY. 1982
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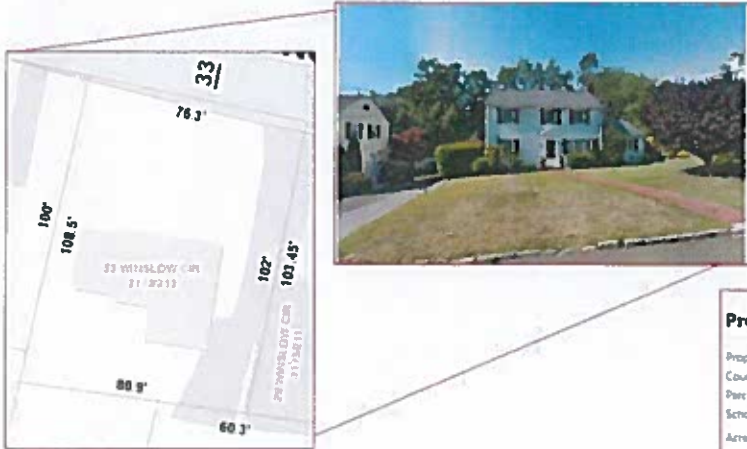
224 White Plains Road (south-adjacent)



224 WHITE PLAINS RD (Tuckahoe) Club	
Printkey/TaxID:	31./3./C
Parcel SBL:	03 1000000300000C0000
Owner Name:	CONCORDIA COLLEGE -

Property Details	
Property address	224 White Plains Rd, Tuckahoe, NY 10707
County	Westchester
Parcel ID	31-3-0-C
School district	552482
Acres	0.15
Property class	Residential Vacant Land (311)
•Parcel number: 552400313C	

Landmark Designation Form (Ward House)
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Village of Tuckahoe Historic Preservation Task Force



33 Winslow Cir (east-adjacent)

Property Details	
Property address	33 Winslow Cir, Tuckahoe, NY 10787
County	Westchester
Parcel ID	31-3-213
School district	552402
Acreage	0.19
Property class	One Family Year Round Residence (210)

•Parcel number: 552400313213
•Owner: Mary Van Cott

"The **WARDS** of Eastchester"

Westchester - Harlem Rd
 no 3 (Summer 1976)
 77-77
 P17
 John V. Hinshaw

During the Revolution the necessity to declare allegiance to Crown or Congress often separated bonds of friendship and family blood. In the case of Stephen and Edward Ward it proved brother against brother and set in motion two conflicting lines that were to end in a chaotic period of chaos for war damage that, on behalf of Stephen's heirs, found well into the 1800s. Phoebe Ward's letter to her Loyalist husband, Edward, his Memorial given at New York City and Halifax, and the Loyalist sentiments against Stephen Ward contrast sharply with Stephen's historical reputation as an outstanding justice, judge, and jurist. These documents, along with Jonathan Ward's petition for restitution by Congress are published here for the first time.

A story begins in 1700 when Ward II, of Puritan descent, began acquiring property long White Plains Road in New-Haven and erected the house that became "Ward's Hope" during the revolution. Edward died in 1712, leaving most of his property to his six year old son, Edward and Stephen, then one and two years old. To Edward, he also bequeathed the family's ancestral ward, symbol of Ward's loyalty to England, an allegiance Edward would carry off his life. Little is known of the childhood of Edward and Stephen, their

mother, Mary and Milton, or their mother, Mary Hoyt Ward. On December 14, 1754, however, the husband drew a Dyeed of Division under which, in accordance with their father's will, they agreed upon an even split live through the family property. Stephen took the northern portion, consisting the western farms and land up to Mill Road, while Edward received a house and farmlands in the area that was roughly across Swatzy and runs north to California Lake.

Both men were active in Eastchester politics before the Revolution. Town Records show that Edward was "Overseer of the Roads" in 1757 and a "viewer of farms and damage" in 1774. Stephen was appointed a Town Assessor in 1756, and in 1774 was Town Surveyor. By that time, however, Westchester had become divided between Patriot and Loyalist factions, and one can assume the schism had split the brothers.

In May of 1775 Stephen was appointed to the first Provincial Congress, a year later becoming a member of the "Committee to Jervis Coopers." As such, he was at least partially responsible for Edward's imprisonment at White Plains in August, 1776.

Much has been written by Scharf, Baker, Hildland and others concerning the role of Stephen Ward's

WARD HOUSE MAY BE SEEN

Members of the County Historical Society will have an opportunity of seeing the Crawford or Gifford House on White Plains Road, Tuckahoe, on May 4. This place, now the residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Sterrett, was the site of the Ward Tavern in the town of Eastchester, the scene on the night of March 16, 1777, of an attack by British upon a body of Americans within the house. The present house is said to have been built an exact duplicate of the old house, demolished by the British in November, 1778. Doctor Sterrett believes from records in his possession that the stairs, the rail, and beams now in the attic were in the original Ward House.

Dr. and Mrs. Sterrett are opening their home, 230 White Plains Road, for "A Masque of Old Loves," with tableaux and music, by Faith Van Valkenburgh Vilas of Scarsdale, a benefit for the endowment fund of the Pennsylvania College for Women by the Westchester County branch of that College Alumni, to which historical Masque the County Historical Society is glad to lend its patronage. President Dunlap and other officers of the County Society are expected to be present. Mr. Dunlap has been invited to make an address.

ook for Washington's unknown tuckahoe 1776

Proposed Seward Memorial

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road at the junction of the Tuckahoe road. It is related that during the early part of the war, when the house was occupied by a small company of American soldiers, it was surrounded one night by the British and nearly all the Americans were killed. The next morning Washington's men returned with reinforcements and carried the bodies of their dead comrades to the foot of the hill and buried them there in a sand pit.

When other soldiers were killed in that vicinity they were also buried in this sand pit. For a while, the cemetery was cared for. Then it became neglected, and several years ago the last grave marker disappeared. It was a small marble gravestone erected to a drummer boy whose name is now forgotten. After all marks of a graveyard disappeared business began to encroach on the ground and a foundation was dug for a building in 1911. At that time the bodies of thirty-nine soldiers were cast up out of a trench. These were taken to the Revolutionary Cemetery in Mount Vernon.

In the summer of 1922 digging was begun for a building at this point and the bones of one complete and one incomplete skeleton were disinterred. With the skeletons were found a few trinkets, several bullets and buttons, and an ivory disc which is thought to have been a miniature painting. Upon the initiative of Mr. James O'Shaughnessy the bones were reverently cared for and laid in a casket, on which was placed a silver plate bearing the inscription,

WASHINGTON'S UNKNOWN
Tuckahoe, 1776

On Washington's birthday, 1923, the casket was placed in the Tuckahoe village hall, and hundreds of men, women and children filed past it, many of them placing floral tributes upon it. It was then deposited in the vault of the village hall until arrangements can be made for its suitable burial. Leading citizens of Tuckahoe are organizing a movement for the purchase of a memorial park near the original burial place for the reinterment of the remains and for the erection of a monument which shall express sentiments similar to those represented by the grave of the Unknown Soldier of the World War in Arlington National cemetery.

WASHINGTON'S UNKNOWN SOLDIERS AT TUCKAHOE Honors to Unidentified Remains of Revolutionary Period On Washington's Birthday 1923 military and civic honors were paid in Tuckahoe to the memory of two unidentified soldiers of the Revolution whose bones were recently uncovered when excavations were made for a new building in that village The skeletons were found near the site of the old Ward house which over a hundred years ago was the home of Stephen Ward on the White Plains road at the junction of the Tuckahoe road It is related that during the early part of the war when the house was occupied by a small company of American soldiers it was surrounded one night by the British and nearly all the Americans were killed The next morning Washington's men returned with reinforcements and carried the bodies of their dead comrades to the foot of the hill and buried them there in a sand pit When other soldiers were killed in that vicinity they were also buried in this sand pit For a while the cemetery was cared for Then it became neglected and several years ago the last grave marker disappeared It was a small marble gravestone erected to a drummer boy whose name is now forgotten After all marks of a graveyard disappeared business began to encroach on the ground and a foundation was dug for a building in 1911 At that time the bodies of thirty nine soldiers were cast up out of a trench These were taken to the Revolutionary Cemetery in Mount Vernon In the summer of 1922 digging was begun for a building at this point and the bones of one complete and one incomplete skeleton were disinterred With the skeletons were found a few trinkets several bullets and buttons and an ivory disc which is thought to have been a miniature painting Upon the initiative of Mr James O Shaughnessy the bones were reverently cared for and laid in a casket on which was placed a silver plate bearing the inscription WASHINGTON'S UNKNOWN Tuckahoe 1776 On Washington's birthday 1923 the casket was placed in the Tuckahoe village hall and hundreds of men women and children

filed past it many of them placing floral tributes upon it It was then deposited in the vault of the village hall until arrangements can be made for its suitable burial Leading citizens of Tuckahoe are organizing a movement for the purchase of a memorial park near the original burial place for the reinterment of the remains and for the erection of a monument which shall express sentiments similar to those represented by the grave of the Unknown Soldier of the World War in Arlington National cemetery

N. Y. Teacher Aids Concordia Dorm

Dr. Hausle Gives \$2000 To Furnish Reception Room Of Women's Residence

Dr. Eugenie Hausle, head of the mathematics department at James Monroe High School in the Bronx, has given Concordia Collegiate Institute of Bronxville \$2000 to furnish the reception rooms of its new residence for college women.

The dormitory will be called the **Ward House**, in recognition of the historic traditions surrounding the building. It was owned at the time of the Revolution by Stephen Ward, commissary for the patriot armies in Westchester County commanded by Washington. During that war, the house was the scene of a small but violent engagement between the British and Americans. After the Revolution, it passed into the hands of David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre; later it came into the possession of Judge Gifford and then of the Pulling family, both well-known in the community. Dr. E. W. Pulling, of Bronxville, is a member of this family, the grandson of the man who owned the **Ward House**. Dr. Pulling is taking an active part in Concordia's campaign to raise funds for a new library-science building.

The home has been completely renovated during the Summer and will be opened to the public in November. Dr. Hausle's gift will be used to furnish in colonial style the large reception room and hallway on the first floor of this attractive colonial mansion.

Historical Society Given Old Deed During Annual County Pilgrimage

An old, and long since cancelled deed to the Ward house at 230 White Plains Road, now the property of Concordia College and used as a girls' dormitory, was presented to the Westchester County Historical Society Saturday when the annual pilgrimage visited the property.

The gift of the historically interesting document was made by Dr. and Mrs. Edmund Fulling of 20 South Road. The deed dates back to about 1876. It shows that at that time the property was deeded to Judge Elias Cifford, who acquired not only the Ward house, but a large parcel of surrounding land. Dr. Fulling's grandfather acquired the property from the Judge in 1893.

The document will be placed in the White Plains library of the Historical Society.

A high point of the tour was the stop at the home of Miss Arnie S. Dusenberry of 90 White Plains Road, where Walter Free, Village Trustee, acted as official village host in the absence of Mayor James D. Miller. Russell Todd of the Society also served

as host to the visitors. The home was built in 1835 by Alexander Masterton, grandfather of Miss Dusenberry.

About 250 people made the pilgrimage, which included a visit to the Mount Vernon Library, where Miss Katherine M. Holden spoke.

The Stevens house, Mount Vernon, home of the founder of the city, was the next stop. Here Miss Olive Miller, granddaughter of the founder, was official hostess.

At historic St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, the pilgrims paused for a picnic lunch with tea and coffee provided by the women of the Church Guild.

After visiting the famous church, the group went across the road to "Billy Crawford's Tavern," where, history has it, the men of long ago would head, after attending Sunday service at church, a problem the rector so many years in the past was unable to solve.

William G. Fulcher conducted the tour.

1953 "Historical Society Given Old Deed During Annual County Pilgrimage"

Landmark Designation Form (Ward House)
35
Village of Tuckahoe Historic Preservation Task Force

**Captain Samuel Crawford,
A Hero of the Revolution**

By Dr. Thomas J. Harris

The town of Scarsdale is the site of the Revolutionary War era a town of only a few houses. The site is known as the Ward House, and is located on the corner of the intersection of the road and the street. It is a two-story brick building, and is the only one of its kind in the town. It was built in 1790, and is the only one of its kind in the town. It was built in 1790, and is the only one of its kind in the town.

In the opinion, however, of the late William of Ward House, on the corner of the intersection of the road and the street, it was built in 1790, and is the only one of its kind in the town. It was built in 1790, and is the only one of its kind in the town.

THE SCARSDALE INQUIRER, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1929

PAGE THIRTIETH

Chambers Chevrolet Corporation
COMPLETE SERVICE FACILITIES
OPEN 8 A M TO 12 P M
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. PHONE TUCKAHOE 1295
1000 WOOD ROAD AT HALL AVENUE

Scarsdale Radio Electric Service
Radio Sales and Service
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

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"TRIMMINGS"

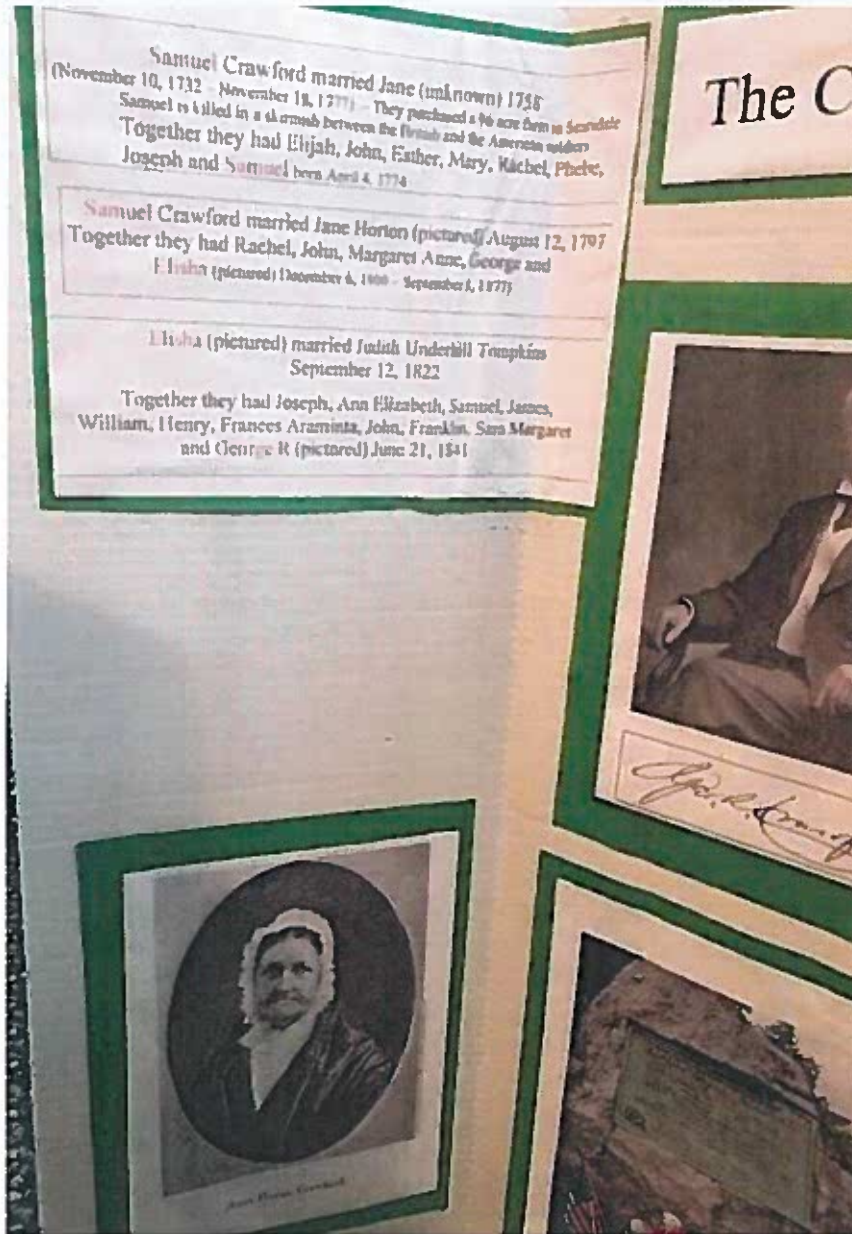
- THE COMPLETE YOUR NEW YEAR DINNER**
- FANCY MIXED MEATS 50c per lb.
 - ALMONDS 5c per lb.
 - BROWN WALNUTS 5c per lb.
 - PLAIN PEANUTS 5c per lb.
 - THURSDAY DATES 10c per lb. (plg 20)
 - PULFED PATES 10c per lb.
 - BEST FISH 4c per lb.
 - CRANBERRY SAUCE 10c per lb.
 - CITRUS FRUIT 10c per lb.
 - BATTERED FISH 15c per lb.
 - W & C FRESH CAFE 25c per lb.
 - FRESH CAKE 10c per lb.
 - CHEAPENED CRISPIENTS 10c per lb.
 - POLISH'S CHEESE 10c per lb.
 - HONEY MEAT 10c per lb.
 - GRAPES 10c per lb.
 - WHEAT CAKES 10c per lb.
 - CRISPER MEAT 10c per lb.
 - FANCY PUMPKIN 10c per lb.
 - WELL FLESHED HAMS 10c per lb.
 - WELL FLESHED 10c per lb.

FOR YOUR NEW YEAR DINNER
U. S. Government Graded
Strictly Fresh-Killed
Northwestern
TURKEYS
In addition to the U. S. Federal Government grading we also work an add-on uniform cost and guarantee that these turkeys are the pick of the Northwestern turkey crop and have been carefully selected for quality by our experts. With these combinations of quality, we guarantee that you purchase turkeys for just how "The Dinner" are worth it.
ONLY 39c PER LB.
FRESH FARM 481-6279
No. 25

TIMELY NEEDS PRICED TO SAVE

- EVAPORATED MILK 10c per can.
- CALIFORNIA PEANUTS 10c per lb.
- MADEIRA WINE 10c per bottle.
- CREAMING WHOLE MILK 10c per can.
- QUAKER HARD BRAN 10c per box.
- CRACKED CORN 10c per box.
- CRACKED WHEAT 10c per box.
- CRACKED RYE 10c per box.
- CRACKED BARLEY 10c per box.
- CRACKED OATS 10c per box.
- CRACKED SWEET POTATOS 10c per box.
- CRACKED BEANS 10c per box.
- CRACKED LENTILS 10c per box.
- CRACKED PEAS 10c per box.
- CRACKED MUNG BEANS 10c per box.
- CRACKED SOY BEANS 10c per box.
- CRACKED PUMPKIN SEEDS 10c per box.
- CRACKED SUNFLOWER SEEDS 10c per box.
- CRACKED SESAME SEEDS 10c per box.
- CRACKED FLAX SEEDS 10c per box.
- CRACKED CHIA SEEDS 10c per box.
- CRACKED QUINOA 10c per box.
- CRACKED AMARANTH 10c per box.
- CRACKED BUCKWHEAT 10c per box.
- CRACKED MILLET 10c per box.
- CRACKED RICE 10c per box.
- CRACKED WHEAT 10c per box.
- CRACKED RYE 10c per box.
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Harris, Dr. Thomas J. "Captain Samuel Crawford, A Hero of the Revolution." The Scarsdale Inquirer. Dec. 27, 1929



Bronx Chapter (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.)

—On Saturday, November 22, 1913, the

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

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stirring events of Revolutionary days were freshly brought to mind by ceremonies attending the unveiling of a tablet at Tuckahoe, N. Y., erected under the auspices of Bronx Chapter to the memory of Captain Samuel Crawford,

who was killed in a skirmish with the British. The tablet stands on the ground where he was buried, opposite Judge Gifford's residence, formerly the site of Stephen Ward's Tavern, a notable place at the time of the war. Among the large number who attended were many of the descendants of Captain Crawford. Music was furnished by the Tuckahoe Band and the Parole Quartette of New York.

Following an invocation by the Rev. William H. Owen, Miss Suzanne M. Stone, the regent of Bronx Chapter, presided with much charm and dignity, giving a most pleasing address of welcome. This was followed by stirring addresses from Mrs. Eliza Baruch, regent of Kaitiokubetoh Chapter of New York, and Col. An Hlod Gardiner, Secretary General of the Order of the Co-

ronians, and also one from Dr. William H. Helms, Superintendent of Schools, who so vividly portrayed the conditions and scenes of that period, carrying his audience with him, that the modern surroundings faded and one could almost

hear the tramp of Continental soldiers and the music of fife and drum coming over the old hills of Westchester. While describing the terrors and hardships of those times, he dwelt upon the valiant services performed by Captain Crawford, both as a statesman and a soldier.

The tablet was unveiled by Captain Crawford's great-great-grandson, Morrell T. Crawford. The inscription on it is as follows:

THIS TABLET MARKS THE BIRTH PLACE
OF SAMUEL CRAWFORD
BORN HERE
ON A BATTLEFIELD WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS
MARCH 25, 1777.
HE WAS A SOLDIER AND A STATESMAN
DIED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IN
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Samuel Crawford 1732 - 1777

Killed November 18, 1777 in a Skirmish Between The British Soldiers at Winsor Hill & The Post Road

Samuel Crawford, son of John Crawford was born at White Plains, Westchester county, New York, November 10, 1732. He was appointed a deputy from Westchester county to the Provincial Congress and served during the years 1775-77, and the following is a paragraph of the State Constitution, adopted in the old court house at White Plains, New York, July 10, 1776, the 14th of the State of New York, in which Samuel Crawford was one of the few who participated: "Resolved and declared, That the style or title of this House be changed from that of the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York, to that of the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York;" (At the age of thirty four he purchased a farm of ninety-six acres located on the west side of the town of Stouffville, bordering on the town river, near what is now known as Hartshole, which he made as his permanent residence. In the spring of 1755, he, with James Vanars, organized a company of soldiers among the people living in the towns of White Plains and Stouffville and February 14, 1773, Mr. Crawford was elected lieutenant of the said company, which became attached to and formed a part of Colonel Joseph DeKalb's regiment of militia men. On November 18, 1777, he was killed in a skirmish with a detachment of British soldiers near Stephen Ward's tavern which was located at the fork of the Albany-Post Road and the road to Tuckahoe Depot. An account of Lieutenant Samuel Crawford's death, written by an eye witness, was published in the National Almanac in 1841 as follows:

"On Nov. 1, was about nine years of age I was a witness to the pursuit of the American army by the British from Fort Mifflin at White Plains where Washington and his army were defeated and held there at bay until October. The Americans escaped to the right of the British and by leaving no trace behind they escaped them and crossed the Hudson. The British who pursued and captured their army at Red Bank and on October 22, 1777, moved on to Philadelphia and on October 26, 1777, moved on to Lancaster and on October 27, 1777, moved on to York and on October 28, 1777, moved on to Philadelphia. The British army was composed of regular troops and militia from Pennsylvania and Virginia. The first army march, undertaken, called "Barren," or "Lancaster" army that was on the 10th of October and the second army march, undertaken, called "Barren," or "Lancaster" army that was on the 10th of October. We were now between the town of a good equipment and ammunition situation. Colonel Joseph DeKalb was ordered to leading the Continental militia to the assistance. The British got knowledge of the danger and ordered us to retreat. The Continental militia pursued the British to the town of Red Bank, and led us to Mr. Crawford's house the Plains (White Plains). Mr. Crawford being with the post, that night, was killed, with a number of others. The story was considerably fighting on what was known as Ward's Tavern (Tavern). The next morning I went down there to find the story in a grave, without seeing the place."



THE EASTCHESTER Citizen Bulletin.

Vol. X, 121 TUCKAHOE, N.Y. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1929 No. 57

Washington's Unknown Tuckahoe 1776

Special Family Meeting
Village Board, Monday
Even. Resolves Business

Committee To Book Old, Book
Old One Plans North Side

The village board met in special session Monday evening at the village hall to discuss the business of the village and to resolve the various items on the agenda. The meeting was held in the presence of the following members of the board: [illegible names]. The board discussed the report of the committee on the book of the old village, and resolved to purchase the book for the village library. The board also discussed the report of the committee on the old one, and resolved to purchase the old one for the village library.



The unknown Tuckahoe soldier of 1776, whose skeleton was discovered in Washington, D. C., in 1923.

Solemn Silent Ceremony of Veneration of Skeleton remains of Unknown Revolutionary Soldier, Lying in State in Village Hall on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1929

GRANDLY PUBLIC ADDRESS IN VILLAGE HISTORY
Speech Given Monday Evening by Rev. Frank Taylor and Governor Smith and Mayor

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR SMITH

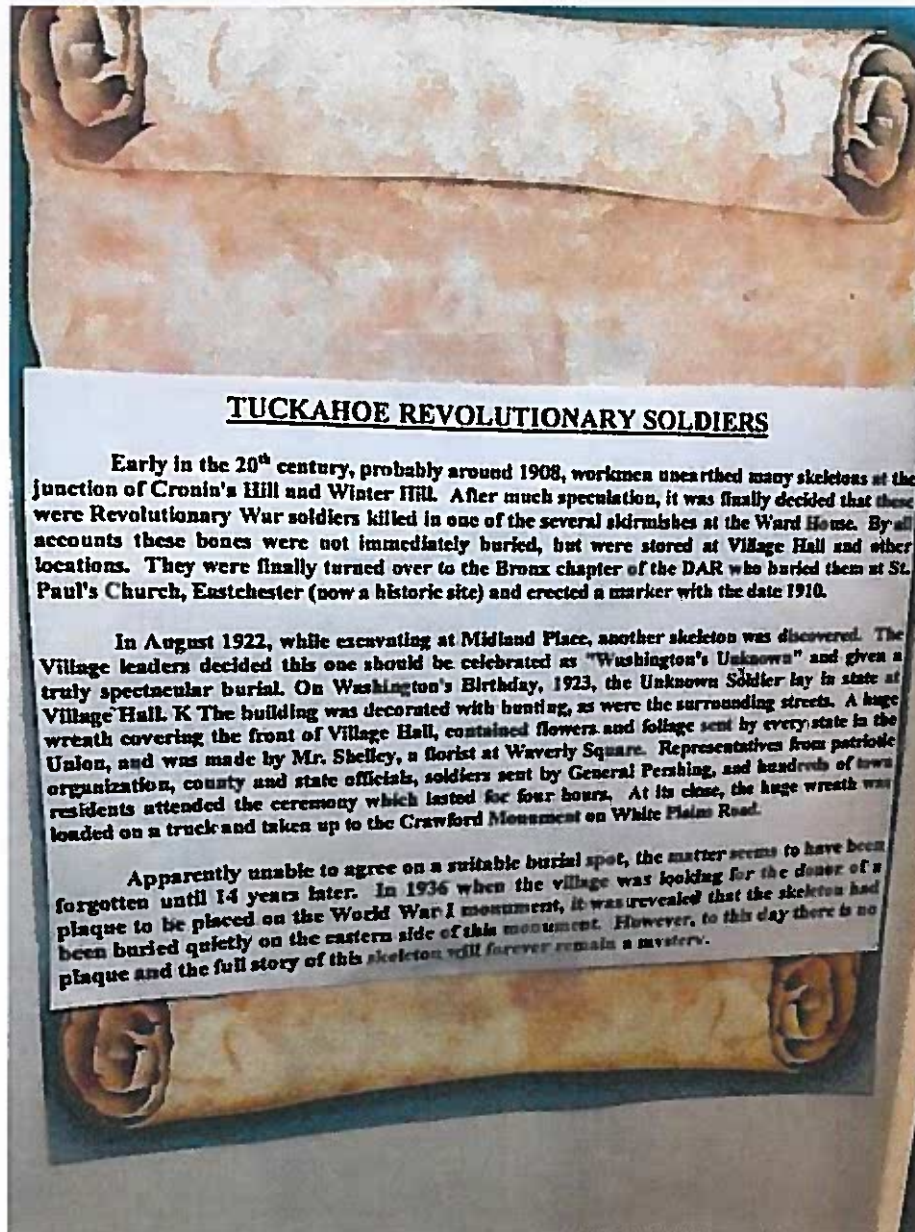
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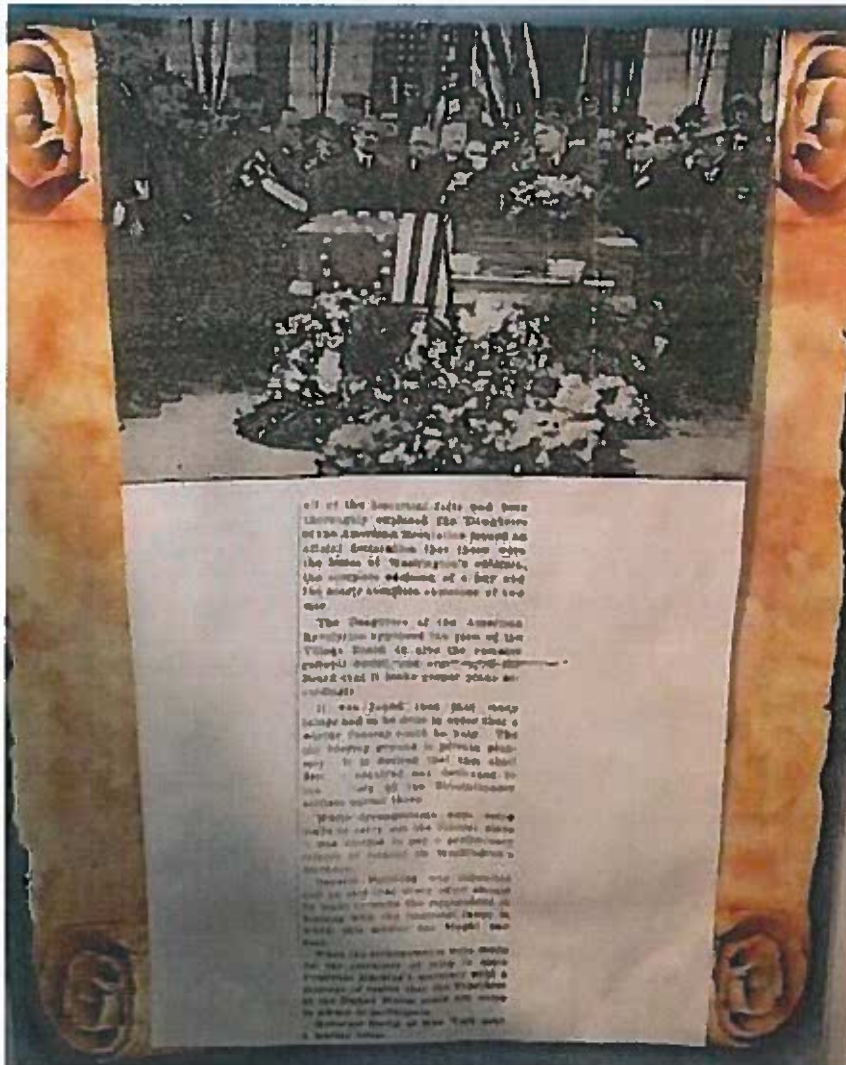


TUCKAHOE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

Early in the 20th century, probably around 1908, workmen unearthed many skeletons at the junction of Cronin's Hill and Winter Hill. After much speculation, it was finally decided that these were Revolutionary War soldiers killed in one of the several skirmishes at the Ward House. By all accounts these bones were not immediately buried, but were stored at Village Hall and other locations. They were finally turned over to the Bronx chapter of the DAR who buried them at St. Paul's Church, Eastchester (now a historic site) and erected a marker with the date 1910.

In August 1922, while excavating at Midland Place, another skeleton was discovered. The Village leaders decided this one should be celebrated as "Washington's Unknown" and given a truly spectacular burial. On Washington's Birthday, 1923, the Unknown Soldier lay in state at Village Hall. The building was decorated with bunting, as were the surrounding streets. A huge wreath covering the front of Village Hall, contained flowers and foliage sent by every state in the Union, and was made by Mr. Shelley, a florist at Waverly Square. Representatives from patriotic organization, county and state officials, soldiers sent by General Pershing, and hundreds of town residents attended the ceremony which lasted for four hours. At its close, the huge wreath was loaded on a truck and taken up to the Crawford Monument on White Plains Road.

Apparently unable to agree on a suitable burial spot, the matter seems to have been forgotten until 14 years later. In 1936 when the village was looking for the donor of a plaque to be placed on the World War I monument, it was revealed that the skeleton had been buried quietly on the eastern side of this monument. However, to this day there is no plaque and the full story of this skeleton will forever remain a mystery.



all of the historical data and have
thoroughly explored the structure
of the American Revolution period as
official historians have done since
the time of Washington's capture,
the complete absence of a day and
the empty complete absence of the
war

The Designer of the American
Revolution proposed the form of the
Village House in the form of the
cultural center, and the structure
should be a better paper plan
available

It was found that the
structure had to be done in order that
a better structure could be built. The
the history ground in general
was it to be done that the
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Structure building was designed
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When the structure was
built to carry out the structure
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Structure building was designed
and to be done in order that
the structure could be expanded in
structure with the structure in
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every society and organization having a representation in Tuckahoe sent wreaths and delegations to join in the ceremonies.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars in Army assembled every day and halted at the flag pole. It contained two officers of the Regular Army sent by General Forsberg. These were Major Arthur W. Gay and Major James C. Greenwell. Major Griffin was carrying every detail of history in connection with the fighting on Tuckahoe Hill and the trench graves of the Old Revolutionary Soldiers Darryl Crossed.

The investigation of this history was made by the Village Board of the



the members of their societies formed the grand of below.

The ceremony attending the laying in stone began at 10:15 and continued until two o'clock. The Village Hall was draped in American flags, every business house and every residence in Tuckahoe had a flag.

The wreaths of the Village Hall were bestowed. A portrait of Washington formed a centerpiece in the parlour of the Village Hall.

The next consideration the chairman of the War of Independence was placed in the center of the column. Over it was draped a Betsy Ross flag with the thirteen stars on its blue field.

A silver plate on the beautiful altar contained the following inscription:

Washington's Unknown Soldier.
Tuckahoe, New York.
1774.

The simple inscription in its two words and figures told its whole history to the freed and silent audience as it made its visit of respect and patriotic devotion.

Long before the doors of the Village Hall were open the streets and piazzas were filled with people. They came slowly and in groups. Many women came, carrying babies in arms. The village and country-side came to participate in the ceremonial assembly.

The story of every denomination in Tuckahoe and its vicinity spoke in a hymn. The songs of the Village Hall were opened at 10:30 and the choir entered the building.

For three hours and a half the silent procession wound its way slowly and reverently through the remains of the Village Hall. Wreaths and flowers were dumped on the altar and on the floor around it.

Then along the walls of the parlour wreaths were placed on top of wreaths for half an hour.

Every head was bowed as the procession passed through the improved martyrs' chapel. The beautiful wreaths, with its double lines of contributions, would well have been designed for such a solemn ceremonial.

Many eyes were dimmed with tears but no word was spoken.

There for all unknown who had been dead for generations of men. He may have been a farmer boy, half dead, half armed, half fed, when he fell.

Now he passed on the Army of the Revolution.

He was one of the rebels who made Tuckahoe Hill bloody but glorious in the long, bitter struggle for his independence. He died on Tuckahoe Hill one of the many that fought and fell there in every one of the seven years of war. He, with the rest, was buried at the end of the hill, where in the "grave of Tuckahoe, New York."

All these things were buried above that it was because there is no Revolutionary War. Darryl Crossed. It has always been known by that name.

When the ceremony was over and he said that every effort should be made to make the monument to be made with the material given in keeping with the historical sense in which this soldier boy fought and died.

When the correspondence was made by the members of Tuckahoe, the President Harding's secretary and a message of respect that the President of the United States could not come in person to participate.

General, Smith of New York met a similar letter.

At the last hour Governor Seligson (Continued on page 45)

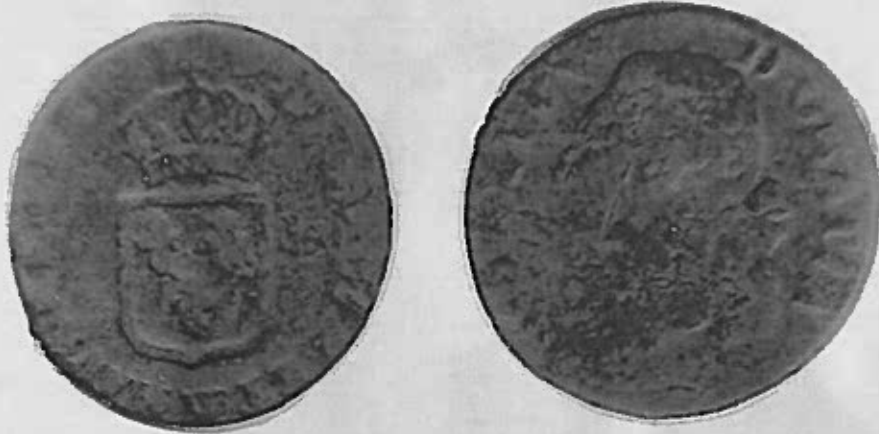
Dedication of the National Wreath to the memory of Washington's Unknown Soldier, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Memorial Day, May 30, 1923, patronage Daughters American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Veterans of Foreign Wars and U. S. Army. Foliage of wreath contributed by President and Mrs. Harding and Governors from State Capitol grounds, ribbons by Daughters of American Revolution and Gen. Pershing. Wreath 55 feet in circumference. Picture taken immediately after unveiling, showing wreath resting on front pillars of Village Hall with Bunker Hill and White Plains battle flags in foreground. Dedicatory services conducted jointly by Pastors of Baptist, Union Congregational and Catholic Churches.





A cannonball discovered in Liz Leckie's yard
circa Revolutionary times

1779 FRENCH SOL



1841 HARD TIMES TOKEN



**Two coins found behind the WARD HOUSE under 12 inches
Of soil by Bruce Yozzo with a Metal Detector, 10/1998**





Ward House, Eastchester

The Ward family of Eastchester provides an example of the divided loyalties that were typical of the Neutral Ground. Stephen Ward was a staunch patriot; his brother Edmund was a Loyalist whose son fought with the British army.

The house shown here is the second Ward house on the same site. The first was built by Stephen Ward in 1730. It was captured by the British during the war and stripped of its siding, which was used to build troop barracks at King's Bridge. The British then burned what was left of the house. The present house, a replica of the first, was built by Stephen Ward's son, Jonathan, after the war. It became a stage stop and post office after the Revolution and now serves as a dormitory for Cornellia College. Photograph by Chad Williams, Jr.



Westchester County: A Pictorial History by Susan Cochran Swanson (former president and executive director of WCHS) and Elizabeth Green Fuller (former librarian at WCHS). Harbor Hill Books. Harrison, NY. 1982

Winter Hill Burying Ground Ward's House Revolutionary War Burials

Litchester (Tuckahoe)

Location: Winter Hill Burying Ground was located on the west side of White Plains Post Road (Rt. 22) in the vicinity of its intersection with Winter Hill Road. The Revolutionary War burials at Ward's house were discovered between Midland Place and Midland Avenue.

Dates of Activity: Winter Hill Burying Ground, early 18th century; Ward's House Revolutionary War Burials, 1776.

Removed: The remains from Winter Hill Burying Ground were removed to Saint Paul's Church Cemetery (Section 5, Lot M, Grave 59) in 1908. The Ward's House Revolutionary War Burials were apparently reinterred on the east side of the Tuckahoe World War I monument in 1937.

Notes: The October 1908 edition of *Westchester County Magazine* reported the discovery of remains on Winter Hill:

Near the corner of Main Street and the White Plains or New York Post Road, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, there is a knoll which, for many a year, has been known as "The Soldier's Burying Ground." Before the Civil War, some little headstones were still standing as markers for graves of the almost forgotten soldiers said to have fallen in the Revolution.

In mid-September, 1908, some workmen, excavating for a cellar, uncovered at this point the skeletons of about fifty men. If it can be fully established that these are the remains of American soldiers of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Mount Vernon, the nearest Chapter to the scene where the skeletons were unearthed, will re-inter the bones in the historic St. Paul's Church Cemetery. The place will be suitably marked.

The question arises among local historians as to what soldiers these might have been. Near where the skeletons were found stood on the present site of the Gifford mansion, the famous Ward house, or tavern. In Revolutionary days it was the property of Judge Stephen Ward, a very prominent Whig. His house became such a rendezvous of the American soldiers that the British finally burned it in November, 1778. On October 24, 1776, while the American army was marching up the west side of the Bronx River to White Plains, and Howe's army up the east side to the same point, a party of Americans dashed across the Bronx, fell upon a detachment of Hessians, routed them, killed ten or more of their number and took some prisoners back with them. This skirmish was very near Ward's house.

[On March 16, 1777,] the British, led by Captains Brandon and Campbell, wholly surprised the Americans who took refuge in the Ward house. The enemy battered down the barricades, entered the house when a terrible hand to hand conflict followed. Captain Campbell himself was killed while fighting on the stairs. How many the British lost does not seem certain. Between forty and fifty Americans, and probably a few [Stockbridge] Indians, were slain, while twenty-seven were taken away prisoners. It is believed by students of local history that the dead in the two encounters we have described were buried where the skeletons have just been unearthed.¹⁷

According to John Dibble, "one of the American soldiers who took an active part" in the 1776 skirmish, there were but six Americans and eight British killed in this action. These soldiers were buried the next day by the remaining patriots. According to the Reverend Robert Bolton, the burial site of those who fell in that action was located "in a beautiful locust grove west of [Ward's] house and directly in the rear of the barn on the opposite side of the post-road leading to White Plains."¹⁸ Although some of the remains unearthed in 1908 may have been those of Revolutionary soldiers, it is much more likely that these bones were those of persons who were buried there before 1776. While discussing the rebuilt Ward house (which stands today at the southeast corner of Route 22 and Winslow Circle opposite Winter Hill Road), Bolton mentioned "the Winter Hill burying ground" which contained "some ancient memorials to the Hodens and Hunsb. One of the headstones is inscribed 'S. 1719,' another, 'Mary Hoden deceased March ye 10th, 1731.'¹⁹ Therefore, the headstones in the "Soldier's Burying Ground" mentioned in the above article most likely marked the burials of civilians rather than soldiers.

Beyond these observations, little else is definitively known about the Winter Hill Burying Ground. A newspaper article written at the time noted that "there are many who hold to the belief that the spot, where the remains were uncovered in 1908 "is the site of a family cemetery."²⁰ The 1908 find included "several skeletons with high cheek bones and evidences of Indian physique" as well as the bones of an infant.²¹ Unfortunately, none of the contemporary accounts refer to the exact site of the burials, save for a 1908 newspaper article placing the graves "about one hundred feet" from Ward's house.²² The remains which were found in 1908 were reinterred "in a big plain board coffin" at Saint Paul's Church Cemetery in Mount Vernon, not far from the burial place of the Hessian soldiers who died at that house of worship during

ashcan and were taken to the incinerator," said Mr. Lockwood. "It was just an accident. Men were clearing the basement for a police shooting gallery."²³

Village Clerk John C. McDonnell responded to the allegations:

John C. McDonnell, village clerk, said he took office in 1929 and "inherited" the bones, encased in an expensive casket, which were stored in the basement of the two-story brick Village Hall at Depot Square. "I made all the arrangements and had them interred beside [the] World War monument," he said. "I had the burial made shortly before the Armistice Day parade and celebration in 1930. I have been telling people this fact and I am surprised they don't believe me. It is true nothing particularly was said about the burial during the celebration, but there are many people who saw the burials take place."²⁴

Mayor Crouch was re-elected by a margin of 2-to-1, so the charges did not make an impact on the Tuckahoe electorate. Optimistic readers may choose to believe Mayor Crouch's account that the bones lie close by the World War I monument, while pessimists may opt to agree with Mr. Lockwood's statement that the remains received an accidental, non-ceremonial cremation.²⁵

Top Right: This monument was erected by the Village of Tuckahoe to commemorate the residents of the village who served their country and lost their lives during World War I. It stands at the intersection of Main Street and Winter Hill Road. The American soldiers who were killed in action during the skirmish at Ward's House during the Revolutionary War were supposedly re-interred between the monument and the flagpole in 1930.



Bottom Right: Lieutenant Samuel Crawford, Sr. of the Westchester County Militia was killed at a second skirmish at Ward's house in 1777. This cenotaph, which lists an incorrect year of death, is located in the Crawford family plot in Christ Church Cemetery in the City of Rye. It reads:

IN MEMORY OF
OUR GRANDFATHER
SAMUEL CRAWFORD SR.
WHO DIED IN DEFENSE OF
AMERICAN LIBERTY
AT TUCKAHOE, N.Y.
1776

"WHERE THE TREE FALLETH THERE IT SHALL BE"

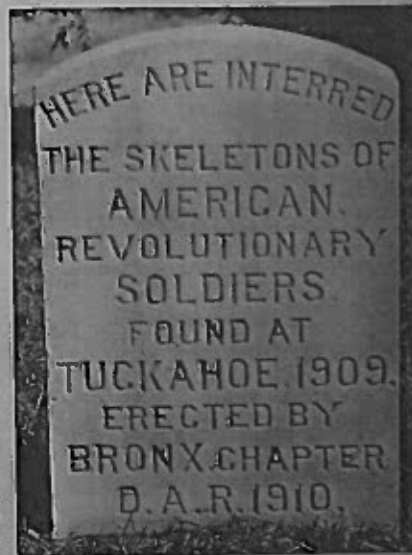
Additionally, a monument was placed to the memory of Lieutenant Crawford at the intersection of White Plains Road (Rt. 22) and Winter Hill Road in Eastchester. It is not known if any of the men who were killed during this second skirmish were among those interred near Ward's house.



the Revolution.¹⁹ In 1910 a marble marker was placed at the re-interment site by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Historian Otto Hufeland gave his own account of the burial ground:

There were parts of 36 skeletons in [the 1908] "find" on the site of what is believed to have been a negro and pauper burying ground. Only six Americans were killed at the skirmish at Ward's house and these were buried close by on the other side of the W.P. Road. The daughters [sic] evidently gave some one who had bones a decent burial. When I told [the Reverend Doctor William S.] Coffey, the good old rector of Saint Paul's who performed the burial service, of the facts he smiled and said: "The Episcopal service may help them awaken if there is any chance after a hundred years."²⁰

Right: This c.1927 photo depicts the marker placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution at Saint Paul's Church Cemetery to mark the site of the reburials from the Winter Hill Burying Ground near Ward's House.



The true site of the Ward's House Revolutionary War Burials was finally found in 1922, when the bodies of three Revolutionary soldiers, including one "little more than a boy," were discovered on Midland Place. A large ceremony, which included a wreath sent from General John Pershing, a message from President Warren Harding, and a procession of 250 children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, was held at the Tuckahoe Village Hall to commemorate these men.²¹ The ceremony was described in *The New York Times*:

The townspeople of Tuckahoe filed through to lay their flowers on the coffin until it was buried beneath their blossoms, and only bits of the vivid red, white and blue flag shone through. They stood with bared heads for a little while, soldiers keeping guard at the head and foot, and then passed on.... Hundreds of children, many of them not more than six years old, walked in a half shy, half scorned way beside this long, grim box.... They did not know what the Revolution was, why it had freed their country was something that they had not yet comprehended, [and] General Washington was a name only. But they placed their little wreaths beside the coffin, and the solemnity of the small rounds will probably remain with them until they learn to connect it with that tribute of respect for men who fought their last fight in a great cause.²²

The author's grandfather, who was a nine-year-old living in Tuckahoe at the time, remembered the event well and later recounted it to his sons. For several years, the bones were stored in a vault in village hall until they were interred next to the Tuckahoe World War I memorial, as Mayor Walter D. Crooch noted in 1937:

The bones of the Revolutionary Soldiers are buried at the easterly side of the war memorial, which was erected and dedicated in 1930. The vault box, casket and contents were interred by members of the Village organization. The interment was quietly, unobtrusively and reverently made. A flag of the United States was placed on the burial box. I offer the following suggestion: If there is a patriotic organization that desires to place a bronze Memorial Tablet on the easterly side of the War Memorial, I am sure permission would be given.²³

Unfortunately, no tablet denoting the re-interment was ever placed on the monument. The burial of the bones became a campaign issue in the 1937 village election, as some of Mayor Crooch's opponents charged that the remains had been lost.

Le Roy Lockwood, civic worker, Republican and World War veteran, said he attended the 1930 [war memorial dedication] and heard no mention of the [burial]. "I understand the bones were put in an

These appear on pages 8, 9, and 10 of *The Cemeteries of Westchester County, Vol III* by Patrick Raftery. Westchester County Historical Society. 2011.

JONATHAN FOWLER.—For twenty years before the Revolution no man would seem to have exercised a greater influence in the town than Jonathan Fowler. For many years he was on the committee on public buildings, in 1759 was Supervisor and for some time before 1776 was one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Westchester County. His residence was at what is since called Cragden. An eye-witness describes the dignity with which he held his court on the Green for the disposal of offenders. At the breaking out of the Revolution, Judge Fowler opposed it and joined in the protest against "unlawful Congresses." With the Rev. Mr. Seabury and Mr. (Lord) Underhill, he was seized, November, 1775, and conveyed to New Haven and there confined. He afterwards recalled his protest, as appears from the following: "Whereas I, Jonathan Fowler, one of his Majesty's Judges of the Inferior Court of Westchester, in the Province of New York, did some time ago sign a protest against the Honorable Continental Congress, which inconsiderate conduct I am heartily sorry for and do hereby promise for the future not to transgress in the view of the people of this Continent nor in any sense to oppose the measures taken by the Continental Congress." Judge Fowler died in 1787, and is buried in the Family Vault in St. Paul's Church yard. His son Theodosius was a Captain in the American army during the war.

STEPHEN WARD was a son of Edward Ward, and a Supervisor of the town at the commencement of the struggle for independence, to which he gave his most hearty and valuable support. He was elected a member from this county of the Provincial Congress of May, 1775, and in 1777 of the New York Assembly. After the war he was Supervisor, also Judge of the county, State Senator, member of Congress and in 1792 a Presidential Elector. His early residence was in the historical mansion known as "Ward's," which was burned down in the Revolution. He afterwards lived at what is now the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourth Street, Mt. Vernon, and there died in 1797, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

LANCASTER UNDERHILL was a native of Long Island, but in early life removed to East Chester. He purchased two hundred acres on the Bronx, at a point since called Bronxville, where he established his mills. He had been married about two years to Miss Theodosia Hunt, daughter of Dr. Joseph Hunt, a physician of the town, when the Revolution broke out to which he was thoroughly opposed. His name appears on the White Plains protest. He was subjected to great indignities and losses during the contest. "After peace" he was one of the first Wardens of St. Paul's Church, a position which he held for twenty-nine years. He was greatly respected and lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight.

BENJAMIN MORGAN, the grandson of James, the first of the family of that name, once so numerous and influential in the town, was born in it in 1759.

He was for nine years Town Clerk and for fourteen years its Supervisor. In all important matters he was conspicuous. The map of East Chester of 1797, and which cost £21 3s. 6d., was made through his instrumentality. Mr. Morgan was frequently an executor of the wills of his neighbors, and was one of the most useful men which the town has produced. He died in 1843, aged eighty-five years.

JOHN TOWNSEND, who deceased in 1849, at the age of seventy years, rose to the highest trusts and exercised great influence among his fellow-citizens. As Supervisor, Assemblyman, State Senator, a member of last "State Council of Appointment," County Judge and Sheriff, he was extensively known and highly esteemed. Mr. Townsend was a pronounced opponent of Governor De Witt Clinton, and on that personal issue was elected, with Peter R. Livingston, to the State Senate, in opposition to General James Tallmadge and General Pierre Van Cortlandt, Clintonians. Mr. Townsend was, for seven years, a Vestryman and for twenty-six years Warden of St. Paul's Church.

JONATHAN WARD, son of General Stephen Ward, was born in 1768 and died in 1842. At twenty-three years of age he was chosen one of the assessors of the town, and two years afterwards town clerk. From 1802 to 1806 he was Sheriff of the county. The succeeding year he took his seat as one of the six representatives of the Southern District of New York in the State Senate, and in 1809 was a member of the Council of Appointment, which at that time controlled the official patronage of the State. In 1814 Mr. Ward was elected to the Fourteenth Congress, and held the position for one term. In 1821 he was a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution, and in 1828 became Surrogate of Westchester County. The duties of this important office he discharged to general satisfaction, and in 1840, having reached the age of seventy years, retired in obedience to the Constitutional provision.

JAMES SOMERVILLE, a much respected and influential citizen of this town, was a native of Scotland, but very soon after the Revolution settled upon the property lately the confiscated estate of Edmund Ward. This property had been presented by the State to David Williams in consideration of his services in apprehending Major Andre. Mr. Somerville soon rose to positions of honor and usefulness. He was Supervisor for three years, associate Judge of the County for a long time, and for a still longer period Commissioner of Common Schools. He died in 1838.

GEORGE FAILLE, a native of Scotland, settled in the town at the commencement of this century, and for forty years was the leading store-keeper in it, realizing a fortune and a wide-spread reputation for integrity and wisdom. His contracts with the government during the War of 1812 essentially contributed to insure his prosperity. Mr. Faille was a public-spirited citizen and a considerate and useful neighbor.

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as "very well adapted and fitted for that business, and as well spoken of as being diligent in it," is the schoolmaster in East Chester. His income from this engagement was "what the parents of the children taught do give."

In this same year (1728) public provision is made for the instruction of the young in the upper part of the town. A lot is "laid out for a school-house in the woods, near the land of John Vail's," of six rods in length and four rods in breadth. On this lot a building, constructed for the purpose by private effort, was already standing, but how long before this we rarily seek. The action of the next year, in ordering that five pounds be paid "to those men which Buill ye School-House in ye woods by John Vail's, towards paying for ye Building said School-House," shows that the erection was of late occurrence, and was met by the prompt consideration of the town, especially after appropriating sixteen pounds towards the cost of the school-house in the village. These payments, however, were made feasible by the offers of Benjamin Drake and Edmund Ward to purchase certain lands for these sums, perhaps largely with a view to assist in this good work. Between this period and the Revolution a number of sums of money, coming in from rents and sales of land, are applied to school purposes.

It would appear¹ that the school-house in the lower part of the town was destroyed during the War for Independence, and that it was first determined (in 1787) to erect a new one on the Green, but that this resolve was changed three years afterward, when it was resolved that it should be built where it formerly stood, with the moneys obtained by subscription for that purpose, and placed first in the care of Haviland Harlan, and, upon his decease, in the hands of Charles Guion.

As a matter of interest, the resolution of the town in 1795 is referred to, in which it is ordered "that the ground opposite Wm. Crawford's is not to be leased out, but to be left for an Academy."

By act of the Legislature, April 9, 1795, provision being made for the education of the children by an annual appropriation for five years, and for the election in each town of school commissioners, in the spring of 1796 William Crawford, Benjamin Morgan, Gilbert Stute, John Tredwell and Daniel Searing were chosen, who were, with the exception of Mr. Crawford, continued in the position until the expiration of the five years, Mr. James N. Roosevelt taking the place of Mr. Crawford. On a map of the town, of 1797, there is represented the locations of four schools in the town. The lower one is near Charles Guion's tavern; the middle one, on the White Plains road, near the corner of the road that sets off to New Rochelle, adjoining the present Infant Asylum grounds; the upper one, on the same road, half a mile below

Scarsdale; and the fourth, on the Bedford and Vermont road, near Hunt's Bridge. In 1800 it seems to



have been deemed advisable to remove the lower school-house "to the hollow ground adjoining the

¹ Vide town minutes of April 6, 1784.

meetings and elections.

MARBLE HALL.—This was the name given to the tavern started at the opening of the work in the quarries by Kain & Morgan. It was kept by John R. Hayward, and was the house which Jonathan Ward built on the site of the Ward House, destroyed in the Revolution. The new house is said to have been the exact counterpart of the old. Here the Judge had lived many years, and had reared an interesting family. It was at this tavern that President Van Buren, in his tour of 1839, was entertained by the citizens of East Chester.

History of Westchester County, New York including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms. Vol II. J. Thomas Scharf, A.M., LL.D. L.E. Preston & Co. Philadelphia. 1886.

Of note: 1797 map showing Stephen Ward's house (pg 733)

HISTORY OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

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May 9, 1786.

William Morris Manor of Morrisania.
Lake Hunt Town of Westchester.
James Hunt Town of East Chester.
Gilbert Budd Town of Mamaroneck.
James Hunt Town of Rye.
William Miller Harrison's Precinct.
Jonathan G. Tompkins Manor of Scarsdale.
Abraham Gulon Town of New Rochelle.
Phillip Pell Manor of Pelham.
Daniel Horton Precinct of White Plains.
Abel Smith Precinct of North Castle.
William Hadley Precinct of Yonkers.
Jonathan Horton Manor of Philipsburgh.
James Cronkhite Ryck's Patent.
Joseph Strang Manor of Van Cortlandt.
Ebediah Mills Town of Bedford.
Ebeneser Lockwood Parish of Poundridge.
Hachaliah Brown Town of Upper Salem.
Abijah Gilbert Town of Lower Salem.

1786.

James Hunt Town of Rye.
Gilbert Budd Town of Mamaroneck.
Abraham Gulon Town of New Rochelle.
Phillip Pell Manor of Pelham.
James Hunt Town of East Chester.
William Hadley Precinct of Yonkers.
Jonathan Horton Manor of Philipsburgh.
Jonathan G. Tompkins Manor of Scarsdale.
Daniel Horton Precinct of White Plains.
William Miller Harrison's Precinct.
Abel Smith Precinct of North Castle.
Ebediah Mills Town of Bedford.
Joseph Strang Manor of Cortlandt.
James Cronkhite Ryck's Patent.
Ebeneser Lockwood Precinct of Poundridge.
Hachaliah Brown Town of Upper Salem.
Abijah Gilbert Town of Lower Salem.
Lake Hunt Town of Westchester.

1787.

Gilbert Budd Mamaroneck.
Theodocus Barton New Rochelle.
Phillip Pell Manor of Pelham.
Jonathan G. Tompkins Manor of Scarsdale.
William Miller Harrison's Precinct.
Richard Hatfield White Plains.
David Hunt Yonkers.
Isaac Baqua Manor of Philipsburgh.
Abel Smith North Castle.
Joseph Strang Manor of Cortlandt.
Jonathan Ferris Ryck's Patent.
Ebediah Mills Bedford.
Ebeneser Lockwood Poundridge.
Abijah Gilbert Lower Salem.
Stephen Ward East Chester.
Israel Underhill Westchester.

CIVIL LIST FOR 1896.

Representatives in Congress—14th District.

William G. Stahlnecker, Yonkers. (District composed of Westchester County and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York City.)

State Senator—12th District.

Henry C. Nelson, Sing Sing. (Senatorial district composed of Westchester and Rockland Counties.)

Members of Assembly.

First District, Charles P. McClelland, Duble Ferry. (District composed of Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant and Yonkers.)

Second District, Norman A. Lawlor, Mount Vernon. (District composed of East Chester, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, West Chester and White Plains.)

Third District, James W. Husted, Peekskill. (District composed of Bedford, Cortland, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Salem, Oosting, Poundridge, Somers and Yorktown.)

Surrogate.

Owen T. Coffin, Peekskill; Clerk of Surrogate's Court, William M. Skinner, White Plains; Record Clerk, Benson P. Platt, White Plains; Special Clerk, Elias P. Purdy, White Plains.

Supreme Court Scribe.

D. C. McEwen, Tribune Building, room 77, New York City.

County Judge.

Imac N. Mills, Mount Vernon.

Justices of Sessions.

Stephen Billings, Verplanck's; John H. Baxter, Peekskill.

Stenographer.

Harvey Husted, White Plains.

Interpreter.

A. R. Stainach, White Plains.

District Attorney.

Nelson H. Baker, Sing Sing; Assistant District Attorney, David K. Manck, White Plains.

County Clerk.

John M. Digney, Yonkers; Deputy County Clerk, Franklin Cook, Peekskill; Record Clerk, M. James Mooney, Yonkers.

County Treasurer.

David Cromwell, White Plains; Deputy County Treasurer, Thomas H. Hodge, Mount Vernon.

Register.

Joseph O. Miller, New Castle; Deputy Register, R. Frank Palmer, Mamaroneck; Searcher, Benjamin S. Dick, White Plains.

Sheriff.

John Duffy, White Plains; Under Sheriff, William Ryan, Rye; John and Deputy Sheriff, Frank G. Shirner, White Plains; Clerk and Deputy Sheriff, Charles E. Johnson, Mount Vernon; Deputy Sheriff, John C. Verplanck, White Plains; Stephen A. Marshall, Fort Chester; Alfred Lawrence, Tarrytown; William H. Sommers, Mamaroneck; Edwin E. Finch, Purdy's Station; John T. McGrath, Yonkers; James H. Peckskill; Mark Skennion, West Chester.

Stenographer to Grand Jury.

Warren C. Brown, Tarrytown.

Court Crier.

James K. Campbell, White Plains.

Librarian.

Harold T. Kinch, Pleasantville.

Chaplain to County Almshouse.

Rev. Lawrence H. Van Dyke, Rev. Patrick Egan, Tarrytown.

Physicians to County Almshouse.

Dr. N. C. Husted, Tarrytown; Dr. E. R. Coustaut, —

Watchman Court-House.

Alexander Jones, White Plains.

Junior Court-House.

Thomas Zimmerman, White Plains.

Keeper County Almshouse.

Charles Fisher, East Tarrytown.

Keeper Pelham Bridge.

David Blizard.

Ordnance.

Edward J. Mitchell, Yonkers; Leonard D. Tice, Mount Vernon; Ed- jah Purdy, White Plains; George H. Sutton, Sing Sing.

Superintendents of the Poor.

Aaron F. Dowd, Armonk; James H. Hoyt, Katonah.

School Commissioners.

Jared Sandfort, Mount Vernon; James B. Lockwood, White Plains; John W. Little, Peekskill.

Local Commissioners.

Isaac B. Nelson, Sing Sing; Jonathan Vail, Yonkers.

EAST CHESTER.

mand of First Lieut. Thomas O. Reilly and Second Lieut. Thomas M. Swain until disbanded in 1878.

It is proper here to state that the Colonels of both the Third and Twenty-seventh Regiments, Colonel John G. Fay and Colonel John T. Undershill, were residents of East Chester.

BLEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARDS NEW YORK, was organized on the 14th of January, 1876, as a Troop of Cavalry, and soon after Samuel O. Howe was elected its Captain. Its armory was at Union Hall, Mount Vernon. It took part, as did also the Twenty-seventh Regiment, in the celebration at Kingston of the Centennial of the formation of the State Government. Upon the resignation of Captain Howe, in June, 1878, Lieut. James N. Jarvis was elected Captain. On the 23d of September, 1880, the troop paraded in Tarrytown at the centennial celebration of the capture of Major Andre. In October, 1881, the company, at the desire of the State authorities, was reorganized into a company of infantry, with its present name. Captain Jarvis still remained in command, but upon his resignation, in November, 1883, Mr. Charles A. Denike was elected to the vacant position. The company, on Evacuation Day, November 25, 1883, took part in New York City in the centennial celebration parade. At the close of 1884 the company took possession of a new armory on Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon. The present officers are Isaac N. Pressey, captain; Mr. E. J. Kindler, first lieutenant; Joseph E. Taverner, second lieutenant. Dr. S. B. Carlisle is the surgeon of the company.

POLITICAL HISTORY.—After the confirmation, in 1666, by Governor Nichols, of the sales and grants made by Pell and by the Indians, nothing of interest presents itself in the history of East Chester until the reoccupation of the province by the Dutch, except it be the petition, in 1669, for redress, in which the town joined with Long Island and Westchester in asking for the people a share in the legislation.

It may be mentioned, however, that the Recorder of the town, Richard Shute, copies into his minutes of a later date, a "memorandum" of certain edicts or decisions, in 1666, 1669 and 1672, of the Court of Assizes. These relate mainly to the establishment of land rights and the record of them, to weights and measures, and to the value of the coins in circulation.

In 1673 the Dutch, having recovered New York, summoned the people of East Chester to submission, who, uniting with Westchester in a profession of allegiance, are guaranteed the same privileges and rights as are given to the inhabitants and subjects of the Dutch nation. A few days after, John Hoyt is appointed magistrate for East Chester, with power to decide all suits in his town to the value of thirty shillings, all suits of greater value to be referred to him and the two magistrates of Westchester.¹ On the

16th of the next month (September) the Governor orders Mr. Hoyt "not to suffer any person or persons 'to passe or repasse' through his town, 'to or from New England, Except they can produce a Legalle passe or License from authority for the same."²

In little more than a year the Province was restored to the English. Sir Edmund Andross was made Governor, and one of his first acts, in the following January, is recorded in our town minutes. After recalling the strange fact of the low price of grain in a time of scarcity, he proceeds to proclaim, "that for the future, or until further order, of which to be a year's notice, the valuation thereof" "shall be taken in all sales, Bargains and payment,—

Merchantable winter at	5	0
Summer Wheat at	4	0
Merchantable Barley at	4	0
His at	3	0
Pease at	3	0
Indian Corn at	3	0

"But all past sales, contracts or debts upon account of grain to remain in their full force."³

As noticed in the history of the county, the town of East Chester took sides most heartily with Leisler in his efforts to resist the restoration of James the Second, and the final result was a matter of much satisfaction. The elections of 1701 and 1733 brought out, no doubt, much feeling in the town, but we linger not with them, as they have already been considered.

A list of the Supervisors and Town Clerks is here presented.

OVERSEERS.

- William Hayden, 1678, '80, '82.
- Phillip Pinckney, 1681, '83.

SUPERVISORS.

- John Pinkney, 1690, '91, '92, '94, '96.
- John Lancaster, 1693, '99, 1712.
- John Drake, 1697, 1703, '05, '07, '10, '20.
- Jeremiah Fowler, 1700.
- Henry Fowler, 1710.
- William Chatterton, 1701.
- Thomas Pinckney, 1706, '13, '14.
- Edmund Ward, 1708, '09.
- Moses Fowler, 1722, '28, '29, '31, '32, '33, '35, '36, '37, '38.
- Joseph Drake, 1723, '24, '26, '27, '43.
- Palmer Doughty, 1730.
- Benjamin Drake, 1730, '40.
- John Fowler, 1740, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '51, '52, '54, '55.
- John Ward, 1741, '49, '50.
- Samuel Sneden, 1753, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68.
- John Townsend, 1754, '67.
- Ebenezer Burling, 1758, '83, '84, '89.
- Jonathan Fowler, 1760.
- Stephen Ward, 1773, '73, '74, '75, '87, '88, '90, '91, '92, '94.
- James Hoyt, 1785.
- Thomas Hunt, 1786.
- John G. Wright, 1793, '94.
- Benjamin Morgan, 1799, '96, '97, '00, '90, 1800, '01, '02, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09.
- Richard Ward, 1801.
- John Townsend, 1810 to 1822, inclusive.
- James Somerville, 1823, '24, '25.

¹ On the 24th of August the inhabitants had nominated Mr. Huiden, and their second choice was Mr. Hoyt.—Town Minutes.

² N. Y. Col. MSS., Vol. II, p. 659.
³ Town Minutes, Book I, pp. 23.

HISTORY OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

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As early as January 6, 1670, the following order was made at a meeting of the inhabitants:

"All children that are born in this place or those that decease or those persons that marry belonging to this place shall be recorded and tow pence allowed unto recorder to be paid for each child & six pence for every man."¹

The following certifications of marriages and births are taken from the Town Minutes:

"These are to Certifie whom it may concern that Richard Sauley and Ann Canle were Lawfully married the 28th day of December 1685 By me Morgan Joans, minister of the gospell."
"These are to Certifie whom it may concern that Joshep Drake & mary Shute both of East Chester were Lawfully married The 31th of Decem-ber 1685. By me Morgan Joans minister of the gospell."

"Entered according to order by me
"Richard Shute Recorder."²

"Solomon. Hoite the Son of Moses Hoite Junr was born on the 9th day of february 1705."³

How strange to read immediately after this,—

"Hear followeth a perfecte Record of Cattell that have bine killed in East Chester in the years 1670 killed by Phillip Pinknie."⁴

We present now, under our own arrangement, a list of other births recorded:

Name.	Parent.	Date of Birth.	Place.
Samuel	Joshep Drake	November 3, 1697	E. C.
Saraha	Joshep Drake	June 20, 1698	E. C.
Jean	John Drake	August 4, 1698	E. C.
Suzana	John Jackson	September 10, 1670	E. C.
John	Richard Shute	June 9, 1671.	
Elizabeth	Richard Shute	September 3, 1672	E. C.
Rebecke	Richard Shute	July 1, 1675	E. C.
Rachell	Richard Shute	(Wednesday,) Feb. 13, 1677.	
Jonathan	James Everts	November 12, 1667.	
James	James Everts	February 15, 1669.	
Juda	James Everts	March 16, 1671.	
Samuel	Richard Shute	May 24, 1674.	
Joshep	Joshep Drake, Sr.	August 12, 1686.	
Samewell, Jr.	Drake	January 12, 1688	
John, Jr.	Joshep Drake	November 8, 1689.	
Mary	Joshep Drake	November 1, 1691.	
John, Jr.	Jackson.	October 27, 1674	E. C.
Margery	John Jackson	July 14, 1677.	
Ann	John Clarke	March 24, 1681.	
William	Nathaniel White	August 26, 1684	E. C.
Abigaille	Moses Hoite, Junr.	June 16, 1692.	
Mary	Edward Emery	May 14, 1694	E. C.
Joshep	Henry Fowler	October 30, 1701.	
Sara	John Shute	September 22, 1700.	
Abigail	John Shute	August 10, 1702.	
Richard	John Shute	August 10, 1704.	
Elliaes	Edward Hancocke	December 15, 1693	E. C.
Matha	Ruth Slater	March 31, 1683. Mile Square.	
Elizabeth	Ruth Slater	February 4, 1685. Mile Square	
John	Ruth Slater	May 29, 1687.	
Mickelle	Ruth Slater	November 18, 1689.	
Ruth	Ruth Slater	March 13, 1694.	
Ellinor	Moses Holt, Jr.	June 24, 1694	E. C.
Moses	Moses Holt, Jr.	October 28, 1696	E. C.
Rachell	Moses Holt, Jr.	February 6, 1698	E. C.
Aruce	Moses Holt, Jr.	March 27, 1700.	
Samuel	John Godin	January 26, 1699.	
John	John Godin	May 1, 1702.	
Solloman	John Godin	October 3, 1704.	
Mary	Edmund Ward	May 23, 1694.	
Elsnar	Edmund Ward	May 2, 1696.	
Sarah	Edmund Ward	November 1, 1698.	

¹ Town minutes.
² Town minutes, p. 31/2.
³ In the third year of the reigen of Kings James the Second."
⁴ In the first year of the reigne of Kings William and Quen Mary."

Abigail	Edmund Ward	January 29, 1700.
Meriam	Edmund Ward	January 21, 1700.
Edmund	Edmund Ward	December 9, 1700.
Samuel	Edmund Ward	March 14, 1703.

The following statistics are gathered of a later date:

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1847	50	7	13
1848	31	9	17
1849	32	8	18
1850	46	7	19
1851	48	9	23
1852	79	31	162
1853	190	29	326
1854	185	57	255
1855	206	60	330

In the *Mount Vernon Gazette* of October 20, 1856, we have the following announcement: "First twins in Mount Vernon.—On Wednesday, October 17th, Mrs. David L. Smith was safely delivered of a pair of sprightly, bouncing boys. Mrs. S. and her boys are getting along finely."

PROMINENT RESIDENTS.

Of the citizens of East Chester during the first seventy years of its existence, no one is more prominently presented than

JOHN DRAKE.—In the dividing off of the land, in the appeals to the Governor, as an officer of the East Chester company in the defense of the town and the City of New York, as a member of the New York Assembly and opposor of Leislerianism, activity and fearlessness characterize him. He lived to an advanced age and to the last was most useful.

RICHARD SHUTE was the Recorder of East Chester, the first town clerk. The early minutes for more than thirty years are in his antiquated handwriting. He gives us the records of town-meetings, first deeds and early transfers of land, the births, the marks and even private business transactions. He was upon numerous committees, and most important duties and trusts were assigned to him. He died in December, 1708.

HENRY FOWLER and **EDMUND WARD** both were members of the General Assembly and Supervisors of the town. Mr. Ward was also Sheriff of the county.

As we get toward the middle of the eighteenth century we meet the names of Samuel Sneden and Jonathan Fowler.

SAMUEL SNEDEN was forty-two years of age, town clerk and for ten years, at least, held the higher office of Supervisor. We say "at least" because he may have been and probably was, after 1768, re-elected; but there are no town records between 1768 and 1774, nor after that year until 1783. Mr. Sneden was also one of the Wardens of the Parish of West and East Chester, Yonkers and the Manor of Pelham. In a list of civil officers of Westchester County, Mr. Sneden is described as an assistant judge.⁵

⁵ Town minutes, Bk. 1, p. 14, 15, 16.
⁶ Last eight months.
⁷ N. Y. Col. MSS., vol. lxxxv. fol. 77.

HISTORY OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Stephen Ward, 1826, '27, '28.
Nathaniel Devoe, 1829, '30, '33, '35.
Joshua Hunt, 1831, '34.
Joseph Lyon, 1834, '37.
John R. Hayward, 1838, '39, '40.
Jesse Lyon, 1841, '42.
Abijah Morgan, 1843, '44, '46.
William Bertine, 1845.
John W. Burtis, 1847, '48.
Lancaster Underhill, 1849, '50.
Robert Bertine, 1851.
Crandall Rich, 1851, '52.
George Archer, 1853.
Abijah G. Morgan, 1854.
Darius Lyon, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59.
Palham McClelan, 1860, '61, '62.
Edward Martin, 1863, '71.
Stephen Bogart, 1864, '65.
John M. Masterton, 1866, '67, '70.
Edward D. Lawrence, 1868, '69.
William P. Esterbrook, 1872.
Elias Dusenbury, 1873.
William H. Pemberton, 1874, '75, '76.
David Cromwell, 1877, '78.
David Quackenbush, 1879, '80, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86.
Henry Husa, 1881.

TOWN CLERKS.

Richard Shute, 1673 to 1703, called recorder.
Edmund Ward, 1703 to 1711, called recorder.
Moses Fowler, 1711 to 1723, inclusive.
John Cuer, 1724 to 1742, inclusive.
Thomas Shute, 1743, '44, '45.
John Burling, 1746, '47.
Samuel Suedea, 1748 to 1769.
Charles Ward, 1783, '84, '85, '86.
Benjamin Morgan, 1787, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, 1814, '15, '16.
Jonathan Ward, 1793.
James N. Roosevelt, 1794 to 1801, inclusive.
John Aistyne, 1802, '03, '05, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14.
Moses Morgan, 1804.
Benjamin H. Underhill, 1817, '18, '19, '20, '21.
Caleb Morgan, 1822, '23, '24, '25.
Joshua Hunt, 1826, '27, '28, '29, '30.
Samson D. Valentine, 1831, '32, '33.
John R. Hayward, 1834, '35, '36, '37.
Jesse Lyon, 1838, '39.
Theodosius Hunt, 1840, '43, '44, '45.
John A. Drake, 1841, '42.
William Bertine, 1845, '47.
Darius Lyon, 1848, '49, '50, '51.
Edmund I. Toumine, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58.
John S. Yorke, 1859.
Joseph D. Fay, 1860, '61, '62.
Robert M. Foster, 1863, '64, '65, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74.
Joseph A. Harper, 1866.
Philip Lucas, Jr., 1867, '68.
Charles H. Ostrander, 1869.
A. M. Nolte, 1875.
George E. Archer, 1876.
Frederick H. Decker, 1877, '78.
Edward Pettinger, 1879, '80.
George W. Hunt, 1881.
Albert F. Gescheldt, 1882, '83, '84.
John Bowden, 1885, '86.

The following is the Electoral vote of this town for about sixty years:

1828.		1830.	
M. Van Buren, 1st Elector	92	Democratic	104
Smith Thompson, 1st Elector.	66	Whig	14
1832.		1840.	
Democratic	149	Democratic	108
Whig	30	Whig	74

1844.		1854.	
Democratic	188	Democratic	526
Whig	77	Republican	368
1848.		1864.	
Democratic	78	Democratic	719
Whig	164	Republican	512
Fro. Soil	26	Dem.	1072
1852.		1872.	
Democratic	180	Democratic	656
Whig	138	Republican	591
Scattering	8	Dem.	1002
1856.		1880.	
Democratic	223	Democratic	978
Republican	188	Republican	860
Whig	138	Dem.	1128
1860.		1884.	
Democratic Union	535	Democratic	1128
Republican	268	Republican	868
		Prohibition	30
		People's Party	30

A record is also furnished of the vote of East Chester for Governor in the years named;—

1820.		1870.	
Tompkins	46	Hoffman (Dem.)	630
Clinton	28	Woodford (Rep.)	65
1844.		1876.	
Wright (Dem.)	112	Tilden (Dem.)	799
Young (Whig)	73	Dix (Rep.)	490
Edwards	31	Clark	18
1850.		1892.	
Seymour (Dem.)	133	Robinson (Dem.)	722
Hunt (Whig)	79	Cornell (Rep.)	603
1854.		John Kelly	155
Seymour (Dem.)	193	Harris	25
Clark (Whig)	75	Mears	8
Brown	12	1898.	
Ulman (K. N.)	148	Cleveland (Dem.)	949
1858.		Folger (Rep.)	548
A. J. Parker (Dem.)	319	Howe	37
E. D. Morgan (Rep.)	172	Hopkins	70
Burrows	61	1885.	
1862.		HU (Dem.)	933
Seymour (Dem.)	450	Davenport (Rep.)	800
Wadsworth (Rep.)	303	Bacon	44
1866.		Jones	7
Hoffman (Dem.)	508		
Fenton (Rep.)	416		

RAILROADS.—There are two railroads running into this town, with stations well located for its convenience.

The New York and Harlem Railroad passes along the westerly boundary of the town for its whole length. The stations which are at West Mount Vernon (formerly called Hunt's Bridge) at Bronxville, and at Tuckahoe, were opened in the summer of 1844. The original location of the stopping-place at West Mount Vernon was where the old Mile Square road crosses the track. It was about ten years afterward moved to its present neighborhood. The Harlem Railroad owns fifty-two acres in East Chester, the assessed value of which is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The length of the road-bed in the town is about six and one-half miles.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad carries its travel through this town from the junction

... This lyceum continued its work of useful work for several years.

The MOUNT VERNON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY was organized on the 25th of February, 1855. The new club at Mount Vernon had already, during the two years previous, exhibited much zeal and judgment in the cultivation of the plots of ground adjoining their residences, and their labor had been attended with encouraging results. Their conferences, in view of the coming season, led them to associate for mutual benefit. Mr. Henry Bingham was elected President, Mr. James Howland Secretary, and Mr. Richard Atkinson, still living in the village, was Chairman of the Finance Committee. The neighboring farmers encouraged this movement of their new fellow-townsmen, and the meetings were sources of much pleasure. In the autumn both of 1855 and 1856 exhibitions were held and premiums bestowed for the best specimens of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Again, on the 1st of July, 1857, a summer display of flowers, early vegetables and berries and small fruits was awarded with prizes.

The organization of the MOUNT VERNON MENNERICOR grew out of the effort of some of the early German settlers near Hunt's Bridge to provide, for the enjoyment of themselves and members of their families, dramatic and musical entertainments. The society at one time was in numbers one hundred strong, forty of whom were singers. Dr. Doenges is remembered as the director. The meetings were held for awhile at Bock's tavern, and afterward at Diecman's. Mr. Henry is now the president.

MOUNT VERNON QUARETTE CLUB, organized August, 1867. The first President was Mr. Charles Kern, who now occupies the position. The club meets at Schauerman's Central Hall.

EAST MOUNT VERNON SINGING SOCIETY, organized 1866, existed for five or six years. Henry Kortlang president. This society met at Hagman's, in Franklin Avenue.

THE MOUNT VERNON ATHENÆUM, which was organized on the 2d of July, 1872, is an association of gentlemen and ladies, having as its avowed purpose, as stated in its Constitution, "the cultivation of literature, music, elocution, art, and the promotion of social acquaintance." Its meetings are held at its members' homes, and have been throughout its history a source of great enjoyment. Mrs. Anna Vermye was the first President, which position is now held by Mrs. Charles C. Bigelow. Two hundred and fifty persons have been enrolled on its books, and the number present at its meetings have ranged from thirty to one hundred and twenty-five. "The programme for the evening," says one of the most earnest friends of this society, "has usually consisted of an original essay, a recitation and a reading, also

music, and has been carried out often with such eclat as to be astounding in our extreme."

STATISTICS.—In the year 1710 we have the first information, after the settlement, of what was the population of the town. It seems that in that year there were one hundred and fifty-three "male Christians" and one hundred and thirty-six female, while there were seventeen male slaves and eight female residing in it. Of these, sixty-one were from sixteen to sixty years old, and their names and ages are as follows:

Canada John Drake 55	John Haddon, Jr. 37
Michael Chadderton 52	John Haddon, Sr. 32
Joseph Tompkins 32	John Lancaster 43
Nicholas Tompkins 32	Joseph Taylor 34
Joseph Drake, Sr. 47	Abner Taylor 27
John Bloomer 24	John Taylor 17
John Hyatt 32	Joseph Gee 34
Thomas Fuste 40	Arthur Galle 19
Jeremiah Fowler 37	Richard Curry 30
Isaac Lawrence 55	Robert Rivers 19
Isaac Lawrence, Jr. 48	John Galle 24
Roger Barton, Sr. 44	William White 26
Roger Barton, Jr. 17	Edward Pitt Harsell 24
John Shute 35	Isaac Turnbull 56
William Fowler 59	John Thompson, Jr. 35
William Pinkney 29	Josiah Guyen 24
Thomas Hickney 37	Josiah Godele 33
Edmond Ward 39	Moses Hilt, Jr. 40
Samuel Ferris 54	Elizer Hoyt 26
Henry Fowler, Sr. 52	Edmond Thompson 34
William Fowler 33	Abraham Hilt 29
John Fowler 17	Henry Fowler, Jr. 31
Thomas Pinkney 45	John Ward 25
Isaac Godele 35	John Lawrence 40
Mathias Valentine 40	Samuel Gaudin, Jr. 41
John Valentine 29	Jeremiah Cooper 28
Richard Osburn 34	Thomas Chadderton 28
Thomas Astin 30	Edward Aury 39
Joseph Drake, Jr. 34	Benjamin Chipp 31
Isaac Taylor, Sr. 45	Moses Fowler 20
John Haddon, Sr. 47	

The census of 1712 gives the number of male persons above sixty as four; between sixteen and sixty, as fifty-seven; under sixteen, as seventy-nine; of females above sixty, as one; between sixteen and sixty, as sixty-seven; under sixteen, as sixty-seven.² In 1790 there were in the town white males of sixteen years and upwards, one hundred and seventy-four, and under sixteen years, one hundred and sixty; white females, three hundred and twenty; all other free persons, eleven, and seventy-five slaves.

The number of inhabitants in East Chester, as reported by each census since the commencement of this century, is as follows:

YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR	POPULATION
1800	738	1846	1509
1810	1709	1850	1769
1814	942	1855	4716
1818	1081	1860	5582
1820	931	1865	5020
1825	1050	1870	7491
1830	1158	1875	6333
1835	1002	1880	8737
1840			

¹ Mr. Richard Atkinson, of this village, was awarded the premium for the best potatoes, three varieties, at the New York Horticultural Exhibition, on Wednesday, 25th Inst.—*Mount Vernon Gazette*, September 29, 1855.

² Doc. Hist. of N. Y., vol. III. p. 549.