

Part 2 – The local Medical Society and Legislation

The First Local Medical Society, ca. 1783

During the decades that preceded the formation of the Dutchess County Medical Society, New York medical history consisted of quite a selection of doctors, apothecarians, merchants, herbalists, faith healers and domestic care givers. This meant that in many cases, it was up to the individual to choose his or her manner of obtaining the care that was needed. For example, medical help could be obtained the traditional way by means of seeing a physician, or by going to the local apothecary or pharmacist to obtain a diagnosis and recommendation for your cure, or by going to a local merchant selling anything from actual drugs used by physicians to special formularies and cure-alls shipped over from Europe.

One of the most common stories I liked to tell my students about this pertained to the multiculturalism this part of the valley's history had. After drawing a map of this part of New York on the blackboard, I would begin marking it with an 'x', an arrow and word or two next to each 'x' indicating the name and profession of the various "healers." I usually marked a spot just on the east side of the river somewhere around the center of Poughkeepsie. To the immediate south of this spot (Wappingers near Fishkill) we had the revolutionary war physician trained in Christian Alchemy, Mahican and Iroquois herbalism, and 1720-1750 Boerhaavian medicine, Dr. Osborn. To the east of Poughkeepsie, but still in the city region, there was his partner during the first years of service as physician, Dr. Isaac Marks the Jewish physician who sometimes like to describe himself as being French, German, English or Dutch. Then there was Captain Van Kleeck just to the north who due to his German-Luxemburg descent believed in the fresh air of the country and a trek through the hills is what one needed to get over some malaise. Across the river there were the French Huguenots, the Parmentiers, whose daughter like to practice a laying on of hands and cleansing of the air and curtains near the window to clear your place of whatever was making you sick. To their south Scotsman Cadwallader Colden with his philosophy concerning climate and disease and the metaphysics of health. Far to the east near Connecticut, there was a Mahican Christian Indian or Moravian ready to perform their miracle act of eliciting a cure. Adjacent to these converts there were a number of Quaker and Puritan communities developed of Mayflower lineage, including one doctor who called himself a Botanic physician. Further north near Albany, a French herbalist or Jesuit Nun might offer some concoction made of biblical herbs to make you feel better. In every remaining direction there were Dutch families, who if familiar with their heritage and the local richness of electricity in the atmosphere, might suggest to you to try a Leyden's jar for your next attempt to finding good health.

You certainly had your choice of therapeutic modalities for the time! Setting these aside, patent or proprietary medicines, and official pharmacopoeia medicines were often a route taken when someone is unsure of the way to go for finding a cure. At the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783, we find evidence for how patent and official medicines were distributed in Samuel Loudon's *Packet*. These advertisements pertained mostly to downtown New York city businesses, with any connection to Fishkill and other Dutchess County ports due mostly to local shipping related trade activities. Eff. Lawrence, a wholesaler and retailer on "no. 277 Queen Street, facing the Fly Market and next door west of the corner of Maiden Lane," New York City, offered his services as a distributor of medicines needed by doctors elsewhere in the State. Due to a lack of formal grocery and drug stores in many of the post-colonial regions, merchants and esquires often took on the task of handing out medicines through public auctions rather than simple home or store visits. The various medicaments circulated in this fashion ranged from the most popular, most expensive and even cheapest of medicines in traditional patent medicine form, to the more expensive imported herbal and mineral medicines, such as Opium, Quinine and Calomel.

It wasn't until 1787 that a local Dutchess County resident provided the first detailed medicine advertisement in the local paper, *Country Journal and Poughkeepsie Advertiser*. With this ad, Colonel Hopkins of Amenia offered to the readers a number of regular and patent medicines for sale through his home. His listing consisted mostly of colonial remedies, but also had one important herb to note. This new and locally highly valued herbal medicine, induced to Colonial physicians by Native Americans, was Carolina Pink (*Spigelia*). This was one of the first herbal medicines to become highly popular in the local botanical medicine market following the Revolutionary War, and was one of the first to be in direct competition with the other lines of remedies highly popular for time—the regular physician's mineral remedies.

Throughout the post-War depression (ca. 1783-1788/9), drugs were often too costly for inhabitants of the rural Hudson Valley to be able to afford much use of. For this reason, at times the cheaper, local remedies were discovered and made to be available for local marketing and, for lack of a better word, 'patriotic' reasons. One advertisement that was circulated widely through the middle and northern states was that of a distributor of medicines and related products.

This ultimately led to the birth of electric cures in New York, a remedy which you purchased just once and then kept with you through whatever self-treating process you were performing.

In *An Historical Address Delivered before the Dutchess County Medical Society . . . with a record of the Medical Profession of Dutchess County from 1740 to 1906*, author Guy Carleton Bayley notes two early attempts for physicians to establish a medical society in the Hudson Valley-Dutchess County area. The first was an advertisement published in the *New York Packet and American Advertiser*, printed by Samuel Loudon of Fishkill and dated May 22nd, 1783 stating:

“This is to notify the members of the First Medical Society in the thirteen United States of America since their Independence. That a meeting will be holden at the house of Dr. Phineas Smith in Sharon on the second Tuesday of June next, at 10 o’clock A.M., certified per Oliver Fuller, Clerk.”

No information on the outcomes of this meeting could be uncovered.

Whether or not an actual medical society was formed at this time remains uncertain. More than likely there was a first meeting with moderate to excellent attendance, but many physicians unwilling to take the journey to this place from homesteads located as far as 5 miles away. This first meeting was probably informative and of both personal and professional value, but not enough to be repeated one month or even three or six months later. This outcome of the meeting closely resembles a similar attempt made by Samuel Bard in New York City about 1750. This idea of initiating a society or professional “Friends” occurred in part as an attempt to reduce or prevent the kinds of disruptions taking place in the field of medicine due to the lack of any licensure program or qualifying committees established to filter out any bad practitioners in the region. A review of those already engaged in practice at this time suggests that eliminating physicians from the industry could ultimately jeopardize the health of certain communities. In the city of New York, this was less a concern than it would be in the hinterlands of those parts of New York between Newburgh and Sharon. Better roads, more doctors and more reasons for concern had to exist before any such changes in this profession would happen.

Regular medicine had several major theories for disease that were then popular. One of the most popular theories of disease, used to produce and sell specific medicines, dealt with a precursor to the modern germ theory of disease, the worm theory and its immediate successor, the animalcule theory. Whereas during the Renaissance period it was easy to convince someone about the unhealthy effects of the intestinal worm upon some unsuspecting body, it was becoming harder to convince people of the same for much smaller, nearly invisible organisms. Yet for these exact reasons, numerous over the counter patent remedies remained in the market place for such uses, like the strong laxatives and purgatives designed into cleanse the system and expel the worm. Likewise, another popular method of cleaning out the internal system was to take a medicine that caused the puke, vomiting or emesis. Such a remedy not only cleaned the body of its worms, but also assisted in the elimination of excess phlegm in the chest and stomach. Accompanying these methods of healing were the practices of actual physicians, such as bleeding, cupping, blistering, clapping and prescribing opium. The most basic of regimens could be obtained from the local physician Stephen Thorne, whose cure-all for all problems was a simple “puke, purge and bleed.” Or one could go to another local traditional Doctor such as Quaker physician Shadrach Ricketson, who might tell you to change your diet, ride a horse for longer periods on a more frequent basis, and try to avoid the alcohol, tobacco pipe and opium for the time being.

To continue on the above multicultural theme that I often mention, we can dig deeper into these various philosophies in an attempt to better understand the expected viewpoints often then held about diseases, as well as the ins and outs of spiritualism and disease. One need only to compare the possible faiths and beliefs of a French Huguenot curee with those of a Jewish doctor familiar with Qabalism or the teachings of the then popular mystic Baal Shem Tov to better understand this diversity. When we think about Saratoga Springs or its precursor Ballston Springs, we image a small town typical of the mid-19th century, instead of the moderately sized log-cabin like hotel built just south of Saratoga known as *Sans Souci*, operated by retired Dutch Reformed Protestant Reverend Eliphalet Ball. Aside from the Jewish, Calvinist or Moravian healers, there were Quakers like the one residing in Dover who promoted the use of a static electric generator of electricity as a means to the cure, and the Wesleyans, whose leader swore by the value of such natural powers born by the globe—namely gravity, heat, light and electricity.

Going back the local newspaper, we find evidence for the development of a fresh water mountain spring in a place called New Ballston, located on the east shore of the Hudson in the town of Poughkeepsie, and a little closer than the “Ballstown” further north with medicinal waters bearing a sulphury smell. To the south in Fishkill there was Dr. Thorne who liked to practiced both a “modern” and “Antient” form of medicine for the time. In Poughkeepsie, pharmacist and Doctor Caleb White offered for sale regular medicines along with the newest form of healing in the form of “medical electricity” for his patients. Nearby pharmacist and physician, Dr. Van Kleeck, offered his patients both American and European drugs and concoctions in all shapes and forms.

In terms of the Apothecary and his wares locally, one of the earliest examples of this form of medical marketing occurring during the late 1790s was Dr. James L. Van Kleeck, a nephew of the famed physician Cornelius Osborn, opened a drug store in the City of Poughkeepsie. On June 29, 1796, he placed the following advertisement in the Poughkeepsie Journal for his place:

“Cheap Medicine Store

Dr. James L. Van Kleeck and Company

“Have received an universal and genuine assortment of Drugs and Medicine. It is suited to ancient and modern prescriptions and will be disposed of at New York prices only.”

The materia medica that followed this advertisement included both Yellow (*Cinchona calibrya*) and Red Peruvian bark (*Cinchona succirubra*), sources of an effective anti-fever remedy (20 years later *Cinchona officinalis* or Brown Peruvian bark became the official source). He also carried *Digitalis purpurea*, an herb that had most recently become better understood in terms of its uses

as an acceptable and effective heart remedy. A number of other highly valued imported plant remedies were included on this list as well such as Sarsaparilla root for use as a tonic, Simarouba bark a bitter, dried Squill bulbs—an effective laxative, and Guaiac resin—an effective expectorant. Aside from these highly credible botanical medicines, Van Kleeck also offered for sale the following ingredients or chemicals common to medicine and health: Oat Meal, Sago starch from the Caribbean, Citrin Unguent (Unguent or Paste of Citrin), and Chinese Musk. He also offered for sale the following mineral remedies: Hepar Sulphuria (a Potassium Sulphate), Ether Vitriol, and a Copper salt. The following special remedies or Patent Medicines were mentioned: Hoffman's anodyne, James Fever Powder, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's Pills, Bateman's drops, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Stoughton's elixir, and Steer's Opodeldoc. For treating severe infections, cankers, abscessed and other cancer-like maladies, he had to offer two remedies used since colonial times: Issue-plasters and peas for issues. The purpose of the plaster was to be placed over an infected swelling or mass in order to cause the sore or the like to erupt and be cleansed of its pus and such. The Issue-pea served as an irritating agent meant to keep an open wound open and active in the discharging of its pus, for much the same reason that a plaster was used.

The following physicians lived and practiced medicine in Dutchess County at the time of the commencement of the Legislation for licensure [1797], but are not noted by Bailey as being licensed to practice by the state or local courts of by the medical society:

BARTON, LEWIS. 1724-1813. Practiced in the Town of Stanford, 1770-1801; died, 1813. Father of Dr. Leonard Barton.

KIPP, ISAAC. 1733-1815. **cp. Rhinebeck, 1760.** Born 1733; Rhinebeck, 1760; died January 11th, 1815.

THORN, STEPHEN. 1737-1795. **Died** October 16th, 1795. Dr. Thorn's charge book is still in existence, and shows very clearly the condition of the practice of medicine at that period. He did but three things, a puke, a purge, and a bleed, and the charge for each was two shillings. His medical library consisted of but one book, published at Montpelier in 1660, and a very curious book it is. He built the red brick house at New Hackensack on the farm adjoining the church on the north, now owned by Dr. Bayley, in 1772.

PAIN, BARNABAS. 1738-1822. **cp. Amenia, 1767.** Born Canterbury, Conn., 1738; practiced in Amenia as early as 1767, and died there June 6th, 1822. Bayley: "He was a man of peculiar and decided views."

KIERSTEAD, HANS. 1743-1811. **cp. Rhinebeck, 1769.** Born Kingston, N. Y., 1743; Rhinebeck, 1769; died September 29th, 1811.

CARY, EBENEZER. 1745-1815. **cp. Beekman, nd.** Born at Providence, R. I., February 22d, 1745. He is said to have been educated at Brown University. He was a taxpayer in Beekman in 1767, and probably settled there about that time; his house, which he built is still standing at Gardner's Hollow. During the Revolutionary War he served as Adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, Dutchess County Militia, 1775-1779, the regiment garrisoning the forts in the Highland, and taking part in the battle of White Plains. He was a member of Beekman Precinct Committee, 1776-78. In civil life he served as a member of the State Legislature at the fourth and eighth sessions, 1780-1 and 1784-5. He was prominent in his profession and active in the affairs of the community where he lived. He died at Beekman, May 10th, 1815.

OSBORN, JAMES. 1748-1809. b. 13 August, 1748 (Fishkill, N.Y. (?)), d. 7 September 1809. Possibly learned medicine as an apprentice or unofficial Surgeon's Mate, serving under his father Regimental Surgeon Dr. Cornelius Osborn in the Second Regiment. James's name first appears in writing in association with father's death in 1782, when he placed an obituary in "The New York Packet", a whig paper displaced from New York due to the invasion of the British Army. Soonafter, he appeared as a witness for a will of Jacobus Ter Boss in 1784. On 18 March 1786, he signed the probate for handling his father's estate (nearly four years after his father's death). James is probably the "Doctor Osborn" referred to in John Swart's deed in 1792, although his brothers were also possibly active as doctors. James is last seen in 1805 records for Isaac Southard of Rombout Precinct. Lived on his local family fame for one or more generations due to his father's service in the War as a physician. As a consequence, a number of family and friends's children were named after him.

BELDEN, SAMUEL. —. [1750]-1830. cp. Pleasant Valley, 1770. rmvd NYC, 1815. Supposed to have settled at Pleasant Valley about 1770. Moved to New York City in 1815, where he died June 4th, 1830, at an advanced age.

ADAMS, ELIJAH. 1754-1837. **cp. ca. 1776.** Born February 15th, 1754; army surgeon during the Revolution; died Pine Plains, April 14th, 1837; buried Vedder Church, Gallatin.

OSBORN, PETER. 1759 – ? A Peter Osborn served as Surgeon's mate for "The Levies" during the War, under Colonel Malcolm (NY in the Revolution, v. 1, p. 74). Whether or not this is the same Peter as Cornelius's son is uncertain. What is more certain is the evidence showing that Peter also served as Surgeon's Mate under Dr. Halsey, during post-War years. He served one, possibly two 6-year periods of service. Records remain uncertain concerning a successful completion of this Surgeon's Mate service. Emphasis on Thomas Osborn, the son younger than Peter suggests something intervened with his completion and/or ability to continue the practice.

HEATON, ADNA. 1762-1827. cp. Amenia, 1784. rmvd. Plattekill, 1800. Born New Haven, Conn., May 22d, 1762; student of Dr. Perry [John Perry of Pine Plains?]; Amenia, 1784; removed to Plattekill, 1800; died April 24th, 1827. A minister of the Society of Friends and a successful practitioner.

ALLERTON, REUBEN. 1763-1808. cp. Unk. cp. Ct., nd. rmvd Amenia, 1777/6. Born Canterbury, Conn., December 25th, 1763. He was unusually well educated for those times, and studied medicine with Dr. Fitch, of New Haven, and surgery with Dr. Spaulding, of Norwich. He moved to Amenia, and entering the army as a surgeon he was present at the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne. He was in Col. Hopkins' Regiment, 1777. Died Amenia, October 13th, 1808.

ROSS, JOHN PHILIP B. 1764-1814. cp. Red Hook, nd. Palatinate, born in Germany. Born Germany, January 28th, 1764; died Red Hook, January 22d, 1814. A Palatine.

OSBORN, THOMAS. 1764-1845/6. b. 27 July, 1764, d. 13 October, 184(5/6) (81 years old). Possibly began learning medicine under his father. May have been trained in part in medicine by his father Cornelius, but more likely by his older brother James. Along with his brother James and Dr. Bartow White, Thomas helped his cousin Cornelius Remsen learn medicine ca. 1806.

NEWCOMB, ZACCHEUS. 1767-1831. cp. Pleasant Valley, nd. Born July 22d, 1767; Pleasant Valley; died August 30th, 1831.

HUNTING, EDWARD. --. [1768] ret. 1805. Was married May 20th, 1790. Dr. Bartow White bought his home and practice at Fishkill in 1805.

SNYDER, PETER. 1772-1826. d. Slate Quarry, 1826. Born 1772; died Northeast, near the Slate Quarry, 1826. Said to have been a good doctor. He had an apple brandy distillery near his house and he patronized it liberally. He abjured all religion, and that he might not be buried in a churchyard, set apart an acre of ground on his farm for his burial place. There is no evidence of a grave, and the place is desolate.

THORNE, ROBERT. --. [1775] d. unk. cp. np, 1785?. Poughkeepsie. In 1795 the first change for treating prisoners at the jail in this county was made by Dr. Thorn. He was prominent socially and professionally.

CUCK, DANIEL. 1777-1829. cp. nd. Upper Red Hook. Born August 1st, 1777; Upper Red Hook; died November 1st, 1829.

ALLERTON, CORNELIUS. 1779-1855. edu. 1803. cp. 1803. Born Amenia, July 23rd, 1779. Son of Dr. Reuben Allerton. He studied medicine at New Haven, beginning practice at Amenia in 1803. He was a successful physician, and esteemed by all for his charity and kindness of heart. He died at Pine Plains, April 26th, 1855.

HURLBERT, P. R. 1781-1855. cp. Poughkeepsie, nd. rmvd Troy, 1855. Born 1781; Poughkeepsie to 1855; died Troy, N. Y., April 4th, 1855.

TREADWAY, ALFRED. 1781-1826. edu. Plainfield Academy, cp. Dover, nd. rmvd Harts Village, 1811. Born Colchester, Conn., September 1st, 1781; educated at Plainfield Academy; studied with Dr. Lathrop, settled, at South Dover till 1810; in 1811 at Hart's Village, succeeding Dr. Lathrop, and having Dr. Orton as assistant. He was an excellent business man, slender, tall, with a bright, pleasant face, and courteous manners, and interesting in conversation. Died April 26th, 1826.

WILCOX, JEREMIAH. --. [1784] Amenia, 1784.

COOPER, JOHN. 1786-1863. Born in Fishkill, June 6, 1786. Student of Dr. Bartow White; graduated P. and S. around 1808. Served as surgeon in the War of 1812. Returned to Poughkeepsie for remainder of life. "A contemporary of Dr. John Barnes . . . they were rivals in business" according to Bayley.

BRUSH, NEHEMIAH. 1787-1843. Born August 20th, 1787; died September 3, 1843; buried at New Hackensack.

QUITMAN, WILLIAM F. 1787-1834. cp. nd, Stone Church. Born 1787. Stone Church. Died December 4th, 1834.

PHINNEY, STURGIS. 1789-1841. Drug Store Business. Born March 26th, 1789; died November 15th, 1841; in the drug business many years in Poughkeepsie.

DENNY, JAMES. 1790. d. nd. cp. nd, Pine Plains. Born Clinton about 1790; practiced at Pine Plains.

LANDON, WALTER R. 1790-1855. cp. nd. Rhinebeck? Born 1790; died Rhinebeck June 11th, 1855.

ROOSEVELT, ISAAC. 1790-1863. edu. 1808, 1812 (MD), 1820, Hyde Park. cp. 1808/9. Born New York City, April 21st, 1790; graduated A. B., Princeton, 1808; M. D., P. and S., 1812; pupil of Dr. David Hosack, Hyde Park, 1820; died October 23d, 1863. Though well educated in his profession and fond of its literature, its practice was distasteful to him, and being removed from the

necessity of practice, he never engaged in it, choosing rural enjoyments and agricultural pursuits. He was of a delicate constitution, with refined tastes, a gentleman of the old school.

TAPPEN, PETER [1790]-1836. Born April 13th, 1790; son of Dr. Peter Tappen; had a school on the north side of Main street between Academy and Hamilton; died July 9th, 1836.

BELDING, SILAS T. 1795-1859. cp. nd, Poughkeepsie, Dover. Born Town of Washington, January 6th, 1795. Practiced at Poughkeepsie and Dover, where he died, January 2nd, 1859.

RUMSEY, JAMES SYKES. 1800-1872. Born July 9, 1800. Educated in France. At Fishkill Landing, 1846-death. Died November 1, 1872.

Dutchess County Physicians prior to the passage of the First State Act

The following biographies describe physicians from Dutchess County who were active during the above periods in regular colonial and early post-colonial medicine. Most of this information is derived from Guy Carleton Bayley's *An Historical Address Delivered Before the Dutchess County Medical Society . . . January 10th, 1906*, the information of which was reconstructed in my essay to produce a list that provided this information in more appropriate and useful temporal form.

Further information on each physician's biography has been provided whenever this information is available. Bayley himself has hand-written notes that were added at the end of the copy of the book used to produce this listing, and so these were added as well, changing the names of some of the first physicians for the various listings that could be produced from his notes. Several physicians, uncovered during the past two decades of my own reviews on this topic, have also been added. It is important to note, that physicians excluded from these listings are those who were not considered by Bayley to be regular physicians practicing within the Dutchess County area (however, plans are to add these as they are uncovered during this research).

It is important to note here that the following names represent physicians who for the most part were not practicing when the first law was passed pertaining specifically to County Justice and/or Medical Society derived licensure to practice medicine. Physicians who began and ended their practice without. All names are listed chronically by birthdate.

The Post-War Period, 1783-1796 (Guy Carleton Bailey, 1906)

Between 1783 and 1796, the year before the first State Law was passed requiring all physicians be certified and licensed, the following physicians were noted to be active in the county. This information was pulled from Guy Carleton Bailey's *An Historical Address Delivered Before the Dutchess County Medical Society . . . January 10th, 1906*, slightly edited, and in a few cases added to due to my own observations:

COOKE, JAMES T. 1687-1758. Verbank. Died July 23, 1758. Noted in handwriting as addition to listings published in original publication; information was not found on personal or professional life.

DE LA VERGNE, NICHOLAS. 1703-1783. b. 1703, France. d. 1783. Arrived in Colonies in 1720 as Ship Surgeon or Surgeon's Mate for a French Man-of-War. Moved to Oblong patent, near Town of Washington; allowed one Pound, one Shilling for "pasturing 12 horses and serving the assessors." Served as Justice of the Peace and Probate Judge. Referred to in some the older writings as "the French Doctor". Father of Dr. Benjamin De La Vergne.

GYSELBRIGHT, GODFRIED. (??) Travelled between New York and Rhinebeck, ca 1742 or earlier to 1755. Resided in his later years in New York City, with first year of this noted in writing as 1760.

MOORE, WILLIAM. 1705-1752. b. Feb. 12, 1705, Antrim, Ireland. d. November 25, 1752, "killed in the woods" during a professional visit. Married in Stonington, Connecticut, June 4, 1729, noted in Union Vale records in 1746. Wife Mary Palmer joined Society of Friends earlier, leading to this move. Dr. Moore also joined and later became a preacher. [Historian, p. 17]

MARKS, ISAAC ca. 1708-ca. 1780. Jewish physician, possibly of Sephardic or Ashkenazi descent. Affiliated with Rhode Island Sephardic physician Abrahams Isaac Abraham, in terms of community service as Rabbi and for the performance of *bris*. Appears on a taxlist for the Fishkill area ca. 1743-8. First mention of physician's care appears as a court order for reimbursement for his services to the Poor. [Court of General Sessions, 1745, October 16, "to Doctor Marks 12/." "payment ordered for care of the poor", for one in Rombout Precinct]. In a Land deed dated April 10, 1747, Rombout Precinct, [vol. 9, p. 81], his nearby house is described as "the Jew Doctor's house." In future years he briefly partnered with Dr. Cor^s. Osborn, who according to Reynolds was

residing in Poughkeepsie at the time (HWR writes: "Dr. Cornelius Osborn was of Poughkeepsie in 1756 and perhaps Dr. Marks had removed there from Rombout."). We know that the two were working together in October 1756, when the court ordered payment "to Marks and Osborn for attendance and drugs" in the treatment John Lane, foot soldier. Reynolds' notes support the suggestion of a possible land exchange, barter or through full and fair records, or rent followed between Marks and Cors. Osborn. If this is the same Dr. Marks as mentioned by Rabbi Abraham, he apparently had some problems with the local sheriffs on several occasions, in Westchester or Dutchess County (see Abraham's letter). In a miscellaneous document cited by prominent local historian (name?), Marks was sympathetic to negroes; on one occasion (Ancient Document #3584), Marks was referred to as a "French Doctor" in a legal note pertaining to charges of "treason" and "conspiracy" ["reasonable discourse tending to a conspiracy"]. The constable arresting them noted their stay at the "French Doctor"'s house where they were provided "cyder" by the mother-in-law, perhaps ca. 1755-60. Married, and during the later years resided in and possibly died in or near Poughkeepsie, about 1780; the location of the house was "on the King's Highway, now Market Street, near the site of Adriaance Memorial Library." Trained in traditional Jewish Medicine (Talmud, Moses, Maimonides, etc.) along with one or more cultural forms of Dutch and/or English based European medicine. For more see Helen Wilkinson Reynolds ("Physicians and Medicine in Dutchess County in the Eighteenth Century", YDCHS, 1941. p. 79). A lengthier biography is in preparation on this historically important physician.

BARD, JOHN. 1716-1799. Born Burlington, N. J., February 20th, 1716; died Hyde Park, N. Y., April 1st, 1799; buried St. James' Churchyard. Probably most active in New Jersey and Pennsylvania as a scientists and physician, with most evidence demonstrating the majority of his activities occurring in Philadelphia, with a focus on botanical medicine and the production of the Botanical Garden. He removed to Hyde Park at the dawn of the War with his son Samuel, where John Bard retired and initiated a new botanical garden while his son Samuel continued to practice and serve as a doctor for the remainder of the war, assisting in the reopening of the medical school in NY City soon after the end of the War.

OSBORN, CORNELIUS. 1722-1782. Born Haverstraw area. James Smith, Lossing and most subsequent historians cite "1723, England", as birthplace probably based on Family member interviews. Dutch Reformed Church Records provide evidence for Cornelius with English Father James [Haslam/Hasbun] Osborn and Dutch Mother. Served in the Second Dutchess County regiment and as Regimental Surgeon 1776 to 1782. No Surgeon's mate identified in military records, but possibly informally served by oldest son James Osborn. Member of Committee of Safety during the Revolution, serving as physician and place of stay for special prisoners (physicians, colonels, etc.) in need of medical services. Provided services for ordering and obtaining supplies for the Fishkill Encampment and hospital; placed order(s) for medicines and medical equipment. Home served as meeting place for some Committee of Safety Meetings. Home served as abode for Spy Enoch Crosby. Maintained brewery and distillery for the production of medicines; evidence for the use of this equipment during the war is not found.

VAN WYCK, THEODORUS. 1730-1797. cp. Fishkill, 1752. Born in Johnsville (now Wicopee) in 1730, he may have commenced practice about 1752. Delegate to Second Provincial Congress in New York, 1775; elected to Third Provincial Congress in Fishkill in 1776. Member of Committee of Safety during the Revolution. Served in Second Dutchess County regiment, and later in the Sixth regiment. According to Bailey is "certainly the earliest doctor in Fishkill. . . practiced medicine actively, and had a fine temper of his own." Buried in Rombout Cemetery.

PAIN, ICHABOD SPARROW. 1736-1774. Born Canterbury, Connecticut, September 11, 1736. Crum Elbow, 1759. Dies at or near Amenia, before 1774.

BARD, SAMUEL. 1742-1821. b. April 1, 1742, Philadelphia. d. May 24, 1821. Family removed to NY in 1746. Attended preparatory school followed by King's College. At 19 yo sailed to England, by taken prisoner by French and stayed in French jail 5 months. In England, apprenticed by Dr. Russell of London, followed by Edinburgh schooling beg. 1762, incl. botany training for which he received a medal; graduated with MD 1765. 1770 returned to NY City. Began career as professor and physician; assisted in building of NY Hospital [-] 1791. One of the most important members of the medical profession in the Revolutionary War, serving as primary physician in charge of approving local physicians for the Regimental Surgeon position. Removed to Father's home in Hyde Park during the War; 1805 initiated partnership with Dr. Hossick [sic?]; retired later that same year in Hyde Park. 1813-Pres. College of Physicians and Surgeons, NY City. Soon after concurred LLD degree from Princeton.

COOPER, ANANIAS. -. [1746]-1797. cp. Rhinebeck, 1766/9. The doctors Cooper were all descendants of John Cooper, of Olney, Buckinghamshire, England, who came to America in the ship Hopewell, in 1635, and settled at Lyme, Mass. We first find Dr. Ananias at Bridge Hampton, L. I., in 1766. In 1767 he lived in the Cooper house, on the west side of the Post Road, one mile above Rhinebeck. In 1769, he charged the county ten shillings for doctoring a soldier, the first charge made by a doctor against the county for professional work done. This soldier must have been in the French and Indian War. He was a member of Assembly, 1779-86. He died April 4th, 1797.

TAPPEN, PETER. 1748-1792. cp. Poughkeepsie, 1772. Born July 3d, 1748; Poughkeepsie, 1772; living on north side of Main street between Catharine and Crannell. Very active during the Revolutionary War; one of the committee on correspondence; a First Lieutenant of D. Co., Dutchess Co. Mil., 1775; died September 3d, 1792.

GAINS, JOSEPH. Referred to himself as a “Man Midwife at Poughkeepsie.” A 1755 book at Vassar Library owned by Joseph Gains, mentions this next to the ownership signature in the book. Title of book: *Arostittis Compleat and Experienced Midwife*, London, nd, 10ed.

COOPER, ANANIAS. []-1797. Descendent of John Cooper of Olney, Buckinghamshire, England. Came to American on the Hopewell in 1635, settling in Lynn, Massachusetts. First located in Bridge Hampton, Long Island, 1755; by 1757, removed to Cooper House, west side of Post Road one mile north of Rhinebeck. Charged Dutchess County 10 shillings to doctor a soldier. Possibly involved in French and Indian War. Served as member of Assembly 1779-1780. Died April 4, 1797.

COOPER, JEREMIAH. 1725?-?. [1759.] d. nd. cp. Fishkill, nd. Fishkill, 1759. A brother of Ananias Cooper, and probably the father of Dr. John Cooper.

COOK, SAMUEL. –. [Practiced at least from 1767 - 1769] Poughkeepsie, 1767. Helen Wilkinson Reynolds noted this physician as appearing on the 1768 and 1769 Board of Sueprvisors and Court of General Sessions records, in which payment is ordered to Dr. Samuel Cooke for “care for the poor.” Bayley’s note: “COOKE, SAMUEL. 1768”

SACKETT, JAMES. –. (UNK.) d. 1791. On November 24th, 1791, advertisement of claims against the estate of, late of Frederickstown, Dutchess County.

LEWIS, JONATHAN. “The Tory”. Pine Plains physician prior to the revolution. Moved to Nova Scotia until the war ended. Returned, but did not receive much social support; hung himself in the attic of his house—the Dibble-Booth House—in 1783.

HWR’s List

A number of other physicians or “Doctors” not reviewed by Bayley are noted in legal records by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds (HWR). This review appeared in an article entitled “Physicians and Medicine in Dutchess County in the Eighteenth Century” (Vol. 26, 1941, pp. 78-87), published as part of the *Yearbook of the Dutchess County Medical Society*. Reynolds provides several more physicians to consider when reviewing the influence of doctors in Dutchess County medical history. These doctors include:

VAN BUREN, PIETER. Earliest date 1735. Born ca. 1712/3; baptized 1713, New York. Noted in Filin’s Commonplace Books for treating the Filkin family; first “dakter” in region. Possibly the son of Dr. Johannes Van Buren of New York City around 1700, who was educated at University of Leyden. Moved to Poughkeepsie around 1735/6, resided there and on the tax records from 1736-1739; removed to Claverack around 1740.

VAN BUERRE [Van Buren?]. 1738? Noted in Rhinebeck tax lists and Filkin’s Commonplace Book, treatment noted in 1738.

SACKETT, JOHN. Actively practicing at least 1741-1749. “Cherurgeon” of Dover. Who purchased land in Upper Nine Partners’ Patent (Deeds, Liber A, p. 372, 1741 March 6) and sold land in Crom (Crum) Elbow Precinct in which he was noted also as “Chirurgion” (Deeds, Liber 2, p. 166, May 4, 1749).

HOESPELL, HENDRICK. [1743] A ‘German Doctor’ (HWR) is noted in Charles Clinton’s field-book in survey notes on lands located in the Northern part of Nine Partner’s Patent (HWR notes: see Hunting, History of Little Nine Partners, pp. 26,29) He is noted on May 9, 1743. Note: according to HWR, Bayley lists a Dr. Hendrick Hoespells of Oblong Patent in 1793, who may have been a descendent or other close relative.

POTTS, PICKETT. (? – 1747). Beekman 1743/4 February 7, to 1747, June 2, tax lists for Beekman Precinct; listed with Dr. Osborn as Field Surgeon. Old Gravestones of Dutchess County (p. II) identifies his gravestone as stating Pigott Potts, aged 30 years, 1747. In 1937, a local historian Benjamin Haviland made a note about his origins as Philadelphia, where he was referred to as Dr. Pickett Potts.

“**THE FRENCH DOCTOR**” 1748. See note on **Isaac Marks** above—possibly the same?

ADAMS, JOHN. 1754. Oblong, Crom (Crum) Elbow Precinct. Deed (Liber 5, p. 224) registered for the selling of land. Probably the same as Bayley’s John Adams of Amenia Precinct, 1765.

PAIN, SPARROW. 1759. Father or brother of Ichabod Sparrow Pain?

OUTWATER, DR. Noted on the 1760-1762 Rombout Precinct tax lists, in which he is referred to as “the Doct. At Outwater’s” “Dr. Outwaters” is on the list of Revolutionary War physicians with Dr. Osborn.

TOBIAS, CHRISTIAN. (1757-1773). On Crom (Crum) Elbow Precinct tax lists 1757-1760, Charlotte Precinct tax lists 1763-1773. Cited by Bayley as “Tobias, Crum Elbow, 1758”. First name is confirmed by *The Crum Elbow Precinct Record*, pp. 89, 112.

SPRAGUE, DR. Active at least from 1763-1768. HWR notes Feb, 1763, Board of Sueprvisors, ordered a bill paid to Dr. Sprague for his "care of the poor." Cited by Bayley as "Sprague, 1768, Beekman".

FURMAN, WILLIAM. At least 1765-1799. Rombout. On April 1, 1765, "Doctor William Forman" purchased land in Poughkeepsie, at "southwest angle, Main Street and Raymond Avenue" according to HWR (see Deeds, Liber 5, 117). In 1770, the same piece of land was mortgaged (Deeds, Liber 3, p. 62). Related by HWR to Dr. William Furman of Rombout Precinct, taxed in 1799.

MILLER, DR. 1772. Charlotte Precinct. Noted by HWR to be on the Charlotte Precinct tax lists from 1772-1775.

LEWIS, JONATHAN. 1774. Crum Elbow Precinct.

DEBRONER, FERDINAND. At least 1765-1768. Found on Tax lists of Rombout Precinct.

LEE, JOHN. Noted by HWR as "Doctor John Lee," who stated he appeared on the tax record for Clinton Precinct in 1779.

HINCKSMAN, DR. Noted by HWR as appearing on the assessment-list for Clinton Precinct, 1786. HWR adds: "This list is in manuscript form and is in possession of the President of the United States."

HIPOLETE, VINCENT. Fishkill. Cited only by Historian, p. 19.

Part 4 — The Dutchess County Medical Society

The Dutchess County Medical Society is Formed, 1806

The following announcement was posted in the region's professional journal in medicine, Medical Repository, printed and distributed out of the New York area adjacent to the New York Medical School. This announcement detailed the official formation of medical societies for the lower portion of New York State.

Circular letter of the Medical Society of the State of NewYork, to the County Societies. Signed by Nicholas Romaine, M.D. President, and John Stearns, M.D. Sec'ry.

The Medical Society of the state of New-York, view with much satisfaction the organization of the several Medical Societies of the counties, by virtue of the law of the 4th of April, 1806, for regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery; and they entertain no doubt that due exertions will be made by every incorporated Medical Society, to satisfy the just expectations of the legislature and of the public, respecting these institutions.

This law not only contemplates the establishment of such regulations, in the practice of physic and surgery, as may give respect to the medical profession, and redound to the public good, but tends to promote the knowledge of the healing art, by exciting to new investigation, and by encouraging a professional education. The Society do not doubt but that the powers with which the county medical societies are invested, will be exercised with moderation, and that nothing will be done to give offence to the public: they will recollect that Medicine has been justly considered one of the liberal professions, and that this character can be supported only when it is exercised on principles just and liberal.

The medical society of the state, at their first institution, deemed it expedient to invite their members to such scientific investigation, as would be interesting to the profession, and important to the public.

In a new country, many of whose resources are still unknown, beneficial effects must result from favouring investigation and scientific researches; and though the pecuniary means of the society have been limited, yet they have offered premiums to encourage such enquiries as might be useful and interesting.

Few exertions have yet been made to examine and record the various productions of vegetable nature throughout the state; nor has much been done to investigate the several objects connected with the mineral kingdom, with the formation of the earth, and the aspect of its surface.

These subjects the medical society of the state earnestly recommend to the attention of your society: and they make no doubt that a spirit of investigation and research will be duly encouraged.

As the medical profession can only be respectable in a well informed community, and as the ignorant and illiterate are the only dupes of empiricism, the county medical societies will see the usefulness of exerting their influence to promote education, and of uniting their efforts with the Regents of the University for such purposes.

The science of Medicine comprehends almost all the sciences and useful arts which contribute in some form or other to preserve health, and to prevent and cure diseases; it is, therefore, requisite that the county societies should unite their efforts with the Agricultural and other societies of the state, to aid in their labours the promotion of the arts and the public good.

It is also important that the medical societies should collect and record such historical facts as are connected with the settlement of their respective counties, and all such other circumstances as will elucidate the history of the state.

Whatever relates to the causes, the nature and the cure of diseases, will obviously claim the serious attention of every county society; and they will no doubt invite their respective members to the due exercise of their professional duties, as well as to those observations which may contribute to extend the usefulness and add to the importance of the profession.

The medical society of the state cannot conclude this circular communication, without affording assurances of their perfect disposition to promote the respectability of the several county societies, and to exert all their efforts to support the dignity of the medical profession.

Events seemed to be occurring in threes in regular medicine during the early 1800s. In 1787 the first attempt was made to officiate a society for physicians in the Dutchess County region. In 1797 the state passed a law demanding that the doctors regulate themselves and watch over their practice or risk the Governor personally engaging in much the same process, this decision made immediately after Elisha Perkins had so successfully marketed his metallic points to the public. Now with these series of events behind them, and with the recurring problem of yellow fever epidemics about to take a major blow due to the establishment of quarantine practices by physicians in the shipping cities of New York and Philadelphia, it was finally time for physicians to once again sit down, take a deep breath, and begin to think about the public and its well-being in general. Once again it was time for the profession to clean out its closets of practitioners whose skills were either too rusty and old-fashioned to allow to continue, or were in serious need of revamping by forcing these practitioners to become a little more engaged in the medical education process. Up until now, the general public was under the impression that everything was occurring in threes. This third change in the medical profession as a society had to be something that could result in physicians receiving more support from the public in general, placing themselves and their version of the medical profession back on the center stage for the travelling circus show medicine and its practitioners often seemed to be turning into.

Between 1805 and 1812, the year the elephant made its way into the Pleasant Valley village setting, people were beginning to "see the elephant" in medicine. Everyone possible was passing through this setting trying to promote their own internal philosophy and money-making agendas. The practice of portrait reading known as physiognotracings was going through its third generation of artistry when yet another skills craftsman in this field invented his own tool and began marketing it on the streets as some sort of face-reading device meant to be used mostly for recreational purposes, but for everyone who participated in this unique art, turned it into something that would allow each individual to better visualize their innermost self or psyche, something a regular physician could never seem to do on his own.

Meanwhile, the strengthen their profession as a scientific skill, not just an Art ruled by such things as Magic and Natural forces, regular medicine practitioners made it a responsibility of their physicians to engage themselves at least twice yearly in the profession as a member of its society. Those best behaved and active in this course would win the generous support of the Society and in turn be allowed membership with the group officially. For the old-timers still reflecting upon their Revolutionary War experiences as doctors, this meant they too had to keep up with the times in this rapidly changing field of science if they were to finally receive the public and professional support they had sought out for so many years. For the younger doctors interested in specializing in some unique skill like midwifery, oculism (making glasses), or dentistry, this required not only training in this new aspect of the field at some highly respected university, but also experience with these previously ignored body parts in the form of an anatomy lab coupled with a surgery apprenticeship. The next person to be wearing George Washington's wooden teeth were now to be carved more accurately and precisely by these newcomers to the field, and not just be a product of someone's personal carving skills not at all taught in some sort of formal academic program.

This semi-unionization of physicians for the region also allowed for two improvements to be made—the development of a library, and of a centralized location for the more expensive medical and surgical instruments. The library allowed for books to be purchased, stored and circulated in order to keep physicians up to date in their old skills, and able to learn the new skills and new philosophies then being published about health and disease. The medical supply room and society's "quartermaster" so to speak made it possible for the region in general to greatly advance its skills and make previously unavailable options for patients now available for the most needy. The first devices these doctors obtained for such an endeavor were the expensive diagnostic and treatment tools needed such as the Lannaec stethoscope, the trephining tools for treating hematomas, or the calipers for delivering babies. But also probably included in these supplies would have been such contraptions as barometers and thermometers, used to monitor the pressure and temperatures with the goal of being able to predict an ensuing epidemic rather

than witness its consequence and interpret it only in retrospect. A full surgery kit was needed for the region, in case someone's personal kit was not enough for practitioners to make do with when they borrowed it, along with its characteristic uncleaned, rusty, unkempt fashion that its owner may have practiced.

Then there were the younger ones coming into the medical world, people aspiring to become doctors who were encouraged to attend the biannual meeting, show their face, argue their philosophy, educational background and cause, and hopefully obtain permission from someone to initiate an apprenticeship under him. This way, you needn't be a member or close relative of a family of physicians any more to stake your claim in this profession. You only had to be well-educated, and able to read and write to get your appreciation and support from the others. Being from a family that was higher up on the local economic scale wasn't as necessary as your ability to observe the nature of disease and experience its consequences in epidemic forms for the first time. If you had your own unique theory as to why the Hudson Valley diseases were different from the diseases down in New York, or up north in Albany, this too could be your ticket into the next series of lectures being given down in New York or in some highly educated physician's mansion along the Hudson River shoreline.

Your best mentor or person to look up to at the time could have been anyone from Samuel Bard himself, who was by now local and engaged mostly in community events and religious activities, such as programs developed to attend to the needs of the poor and to further propagate and promulgate the teachings of the Bible, to Valentine Seaman, a well-experienced epidemiologist trained in the Nature of disease, not just disease itself. If you were a person who was very esoteric, very eclectic, and best of all, very unique or original, you may remind the local doctors of Samuel Mitchell, a physician turned congressman with as many theories under his belt about disease as he had acts passed pertaining to natural resource utilization, in particular minerals and ores. The best doctor at the time that the Dutchess County medical society re-evaluated itself, underwent a reform, and changed its administration for the second time (the third time if you count the little 1805 fiasco with military training being allowed and required), was the doctor who was a specialist in any of several fields or branches of medicine now developing. You could be a metaphysical doctor practicing something between regular physical medicine and medical electricity that survived its bouts with professional criticisms, or you could be an old-fashioned mineral doctor who made use of certain substances as medicines because they were useful and effective, not because they were plant-derived versus mineral-derived. Your plant products included regular dried and processed plant products, like the stronger substances drawn from opium latex and certain precursors to the upcoming alkaloidal products. Your mineral products included numerous salts, crystals, metal by-products, iron, mercury, and arsenic.

Over the next few years, medicine and surgery became more separated and the military would come to play an important role in how one could be trained. The War of 1812 was in the horizon, but already numerous things were happening that seemed to be events very similar to those of wartime experiences and years. Supplies dwindled every now and then as embargos were activated by European competitors in the world market. This led to a prevailing poverty and sometimes lack of adequate supplies when it came to foods and clothing. Physicians like Bard and others were often engaged in programs trying to reduce the local problem of the poor residing in the Dutchess County setting, but seemed to be ineffective at adequately suppressing this endemic sociomedical problem. During this presidential administration, small battles erupted both in the south and in the north, the same places where the War of 1812 would have its greatest effects on the growing country of the United States. According to the news stories printed in the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, there were problems with the English trying to regain control of certain island settings, and Russia was always at odds with its neighbors, making Russian goods sometimes hard to come by as well. The United States was going through a time when it had to independently develop its own highly successful farming and livestock industries, or risk losing everything the country had that was a sign of its independence to a state of dependency on all of the European now providing it with essential living supplies.

The period of 1806 onward in New York and Hudson Valley medicine consisted of several features that made it a geographically defined, very unique field of medical practice. Livingston popularized the wool trade and introduced merino sheep to the valley, in turn leading to the establishment of a wool trade business that fed into the public fears about disease being a direct consequence of one's inability to adapt to the local climate, and the need people had to protect themselves from the topographic and climatic evils of nature responsible for such diseases as the fevers from spring to fall and the influenza of the winter. Mitchell sensitized people to their internal sources of wealth, the geological products of the unique strata existing throughout the region. Within these strata were not only precious metals in need of an industry to make good use of them, but also numerous medicines yet to be uncovered for use in maintaining a good public health profile for the region. Samuel Bard had his days of seclusion to contend with an older, more mature physician, now with a desire to do everything possible to assist the poor and promote the Christian religion, perhaps the results of a subconscious sense of guilt he felt for spending a life in exceptionally high income status, in the city of New York and out, and something his neighbors would never fully appreciate due to their comparative state of strict poverty. Bartow White would further the cause of the Livingstons, develop his own true sense of returning wealth to the poor, whilst working alongside John Astor and others in opening the country for all post-colonial state residents to experience. Bartow White was a true American physician, trained in America, by a father of the Revolutionary War, and someone with close personal and political ties with American doctors and American needs, not European-trained people with a British attitude trying to disguise their behaviors that were once linked only to Loyalism from the now much healthier eyes and minds of the general American public.

This means that 1806 also represents the time when medicine for the first time became fully American in nature, philosophy and attitude. The development of the 1806 union had a diminished effect of former European-trained minds to argue with any or all decisions being made about disease. Lamarckianism had become Social Lamarckianism, the members of the governmental staff

had adapted to their new environment, and now two generations later, were better equipped, educated and physically able to suppress the negative impacts non-American thinking could have, except for that of the French. The French influenced medicine in a much more positive fashion than any English doctor could. The French made the American doctor sensitive to the needs of the poor and able and willing to develop a unique way of incorporating psychology into their medical profession of the United States. It was the French influence that introduced physiognotracings to the United States medical community, and the French that made some doctors begin to show a sense of sensitivity to the mentally ill people, beliefs that regular doctors totally lacked as a part of their philosophical materia medica around this time. 1806 is also when the pacifistic Quakers and sensitive natural theologians of Puritan influence had their direct impacts on local Dutchess County medicine. All of these influences took place in the Hudson Valley, not in Philadelphia or New York City. According to Erasmus Darwin (not Charles, his philosophy is still a couple of decades away), the influences of Nature were resulting in a society and culture that was becoming a great deal more diverse.

1806

NOXON, ROBERT. 1750. edu. Fishkill appr. Soc. Poughkeepsie, 1806. Born Poughkeepsie, July 31st, 1750; student of Dr. Robert Thorn; lived at 83 Market street, Poughkeepsie and Society, 1806.

LATHROP, WILLIAM. 1760-1812. cp. Washington, 1785. soc. 1806. Born 1760; Washington about 1785; Society, 1806; died April 18th, 1812. According to Bayley: "A well educated, successful physician, with the degree of M. D."

THORN, JAMES. 1763-1816. soc. 1806. Born New Hackensack, N. Y., June 21st, 1763; Society, 1806. As a commentary on the changes in social customs, it may be noted that at Dr. Thorne's funeral the best families were represented, and the bearers were leading men socially and professionally. They were so drunk that the burial was delayed two hours for them to sober up sufficiently to be able to carry the body from the house. Died New Hackensack, June 26th, 1816.

WHEELER, WILLIAM. 1753-1810. cp. Upper Red Hook, nd. soc. Rhinebeck, 1806. Born August 12th, 1753; Rhinebeck and Society, 1806; Upper Red Hook; died April 14th, 1810.

BARTLETT, RICHARD. Stanford and Society, 1806. Pine Plains 1850.

BUCKNUM, AMASA. 1768-1856. cp. 1806. edu. Oxford, 1806. soc. 1806. Born England, 1768; graduated Oxford University; Society, 1806; Stanford; in 1854 he was attacked with gangrene of the foot; he amputated the toes himself; died June 15th, 1856, and is buried at the Bear Market. With regards to his character, Bayley: "A man of unusual attainments, very stout, fond of a joke, and of a cheerful disposition."

SAFFEN, THOMAS. 1768-1810. cp. Beekman, soc. Beekman, 1806. Born February 22d, 1768; Beekman and Society, 1806; died July 21st, 1810.

TOMLINSON, DAVID. 1772-1841. cp. Rhinebeck, 1806. soc. 1806. mbr. 1819. bur. Rhinebeck. Born 1772; Rhinebeck and Society, 1806; Member of Assembly, 1819; died New York City, April 25th, 1841; buried Rhinebeck.

VAN KLEECK, BALTUS LIVINGSTON. 1774-1843. Son of Dr. Lawrence Van Kleeck, a physician from New York City. Lawrence Van Kleeck removed to Poughkeepsie, and died there in 1783. Baltus Livingston retained a practice in Poughkeepsie for several years before removing to Newburgh. He joined the Medical Society in 1806, and remained in practice in Newburgh until his death on May 9, 1843. Joined the Medical Society with his brother in 1806.

VAN KLEECK, JAMES LIVINGSTON. [1774]-1816. Another son of Dr. Lawrence Van Kleeck. Became an MD, practicing in Poughkeepsie until his death. Joined the Medical Society with his brother in 1806.

GUERNSEY, EZEKIEL H. 1775- 1853. cp. Stanford, 1806. soc. Stanford, 1806. Born Amenia, April 12th, 1775; Stanford and Society, 1806; Doctors Calvin P. and Peter B. were his sons; died September 17th, 1853.

JUDD, URI. 1775-1850. cp. Northeast, 1806, soc. Northeast, 1806. Born Waterbury, Conn., 1775. Grandson of Dr. Benjamin Judd, a noted doctor of Connecticut; Northeast and Society, 1806; Milo, Yates County, 1831; Penn Yan, N. Y., 1850. Bayley: "A very prominent man professionally."

ROGERS, JOSEPH. 1776. d. 1814. cp. Fishkill, 1806. soc. Fishkill, 1806. Born Connecticut, October 31st, 1776; Fishkill and Society, 1806; died March 16th, 1814.

BERRY, CYRUS. -. Cp. nd, Pleasant Valley. soc. Pleasant Valley, 1806. Society, 1806; Pleasant Valley after Dr. Ely.

DOWNS, JAMES. -. [1786] d. nd. cp. nd. soc. Clinton, 1806. Clinton and Society, 1806; Pleasant Valley with and after Dr. Ely.

ELY, WILLIAM. –. [1786] d. nd. cp. Nd. soc. Clinton, 1806. Clinton and Society, 1806. Worked as senior in business with James Downs' drunkenness and neglect ruined his business. Had at one time a large practice, but neglected his work, and died in the alms house.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN. –. [1786] d. 1875. cp. nd. Soc. Poughkeepsie, 1806. 1806. Poughkeepsie and Society, 1806; died Millerton, 1875.

COOK, GEORGE W. –. [1786] d. nd. cp. soc. Clinton, 1806. Clinton and Society, 1806.

DELAVAN, DAVID. –. [1786] d. 1824? Cp. Pawling, nd. Soc. Pawling, 1806. Pawling and Society, 1806; Dover Plains previous to 1824.

DAYTON, DANIEL. –. [1786] d. nd. soc, Poughkeepsie, 1806. Poughkeepsie and Society, 1806.

LEONARD, ALPHEUS. –. [1786/1806?] d. 1829. cp. Amenia Union, 1806. Amenia Union about 1806; died 1829.

DODGE, JEREMIAH. Society, 1806.

HALSEY, ABRAHAM. Born January 7, 1764. Died March 7, 1822. Fishkill and Society, 1806.

PINCKNEY, JOHN. Low Point and Society, 1806.

QUINLAN, THOMAS. Clinton and Society, 1806.

SMITH, JOHN W. Amenia and Society, 1806.

WALDO, CHARLES. Poughkeepsie and Society, 1806.

<http://brianaltonenmph.com/6-history-of-medicine-and-pharmacy/udson-valley-medical-history/the-post-war-years/the-early-medical-profession-in-new-york/part-4-the-dutchess-county-medical-society/>

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