PSF
Subject file
Box 153

• PSF: Hyde Park, 1938
Dear Mr. President,

Your letter containing your check to Mrs. Vernoooy on account was duly received and I have delivered the check to Mrs. Vernoooy. She said she would acknowledge it. Arrival of the check was a surprise to her, she had not thought of any payment on account, and I wish you might have seen the expression on her face when I handed it to her! You would have felt fully repaid for your thought in the matter. Mrs. Vernoooy is a reliable industrious person, on a small salary, bringing up a son, and I have known her since her days in Sunday School at Christ Church.

I will certainly remind you when you are back at Hyde Park this summer about trying to get George Van Vliet to write down some of his great stock of information. It may take some coaxing for he has aged and some things are more of an effort to him than they used to be. I know he has a large number of memorandum-books, vest-pocket size, filled with entries made by his father and uncle and by him, himself. Once he showed me a page of one of the books and let me read it for myself, but he held on to the other half of the book all the time I was reading! He is secretive with his treasures! Perhaps you would be able to find time this summer to go to see him. He has always spoken with great pleasure of the call you and the doctor and I once made on him years ago.
Did you ever happen to see the pamphlet published in 1911 by Vassar Brothers Institute, entitled: "Account Book of a Country Storekeeper"? It is a verbatim copy (made by Henry Booth) of an original manuscript (now in the Adirondack Library) with the accounts of Francis Filkin at Poughkeepsie 1736-1746.

In going through this record lately, I found a few mentions of the rights in Nine Partners Patent of the members of the Filkin family. One such mention was to a deed given by the children of Henry Filkin (patentee) to his widow for "Lot no. 2 at the waterside", which I think was never recorded. Water-lot number two fronted the river where St. Andrew's now stands.

Francis Filkin, who kept these accounts, thought in Dutch and tried to write in English and there are many puzzles to solve. Mr. van Laer is helping me with some of them but even he could not interpret "metigalum", a liquid sold by the quart. However, Dr. Poucher said he had always heard of "methigalum" which proves to be in reality "metheglin", a homemade drink, sweet and heady, that all country people had on hand. It is made of fermented water, honey, malt and yeast.

I could go on at some length with instances such as this and with an account of the light thrown by these various entries upon food, clothing, manners and customs at Poughkeepsie 1736-1746 but I hope to put my comment in the next Year Book and must not take
your time now!

I hope you liked the Amsterdam map. I thought it a good one.

I shall so love to come down in the spring if it is all right for me to leave home when the time comes.

Meanwhile, with remembrances, I am,

Your old friend,
January 20, 1938

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It was very kind of you to send me, through Miss Reynolds, the check for $100.00. I had not expected any payment and would have been quite willing to wait until I had delivered the copy and to have been assured that you were entirely satisfied with it. However, I thank you very much.

I did not want to bother you with reports and am grateful that Miss Reynolds has told you that the copying is coming on slowly and steadily. It is most interesting and fascinating. I am having a very pleasant time with Elijah Pherris, Orrey Bisce, Mephiboseth Nelson and the Whiddow Talmage and their contemporaries.

Thank you again for your kindness and thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Amy Ter Jory
January 26, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Admiral Peoples would like to know if you have heard anything from Rhinebeck. They are going ahead with the plans and they can put the building on the site chosen or anywhere else.

G. G. T.

file under Rhinebeck P.O.
Rhinebeck, New York
January 24th 1938

Miss Margaret LeHand
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss LeHand:

I wrote you on December 6, 1937 with reference to the post office situation at Rhinebeck. And having heard nothing about the post office since that time, and becoming somewhat worried lest something unfavorable may develop, I am taking this privilege of writing you again.

I am afraid that certain unfavorable comment may have reached the President with reference to the new building. May I suggest, as I understand it, that the public sentiment and the public feeling generally is very strong for the new post office, and the townspeople are very appreciative of the President's interest in it.

I believe that the community generally feel that the Town Board used very poor judgment in the price suggested for the old Town Hall, which is to be used for the new post office site. I understand their reasoning back of the request of $40,000 for the old town hall was, that they were advised that the cost of a new town hall would equal that amount, and they felt it advisable to try to get as much as possible so as not to affect the tax rate materially. However, my candid opinion is that the townspeople will vote to sell the old town hall to the government at a price somewhere between $15,000 and $20,000.
I really think they would like to get as much as $20,000 for the building and site, but I think they will take less if the government will not reach that figure.

Mr. Plathe, the post office inspector who was here, told me confidentially that he could not recommend a price in excess of $12,000. I really think that the people will expect a price somewhat in excess of that, but I do not think that the people will be excessive in their demands when they give the whole proposal sober thought. It was the question of price that I thought the President might wish to discuss with me, which prompted my letter of December 6th.

I know that the President has been under tremendous pressure; and after reading the SATURDAY EVENING POST most carefully I know that some of the people about him are also under tremendous pressure! I do not want to add to that burden, but I just want you to know that the community which I represent up here to some extent is tremendously interested in the post office proposition, and I want the President to know it, even though I fear he may have had reports to the contrary.

Sincerely yours,

Benson R. Frost
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE PRESIDENT

Admiral Peoples said he understood that you were going to talk with the people in Rhinebeck and tell them that $16,000 is all that the Government can offer for the land. In fact, we offered $12,000 at first, they asked $20,000 and we decided to compromise on $16,000.

Have you taken this matter up with him and, if so, do you want to talk with Admiral Peoples?

G. G. T.
Miss Marguerite LeHand  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Miss LeHand:

You may recall that on the Saturday before election while the President was at Hyde Park, he came to Rhinebeck for an inspection of the sites for our new Post Office. He suggested while here that we keep him advised as to the developments. Certain definite matters have now come up which, I think, should be brought to the President's attention; and these can be best solved by a very short personal interview. The question particularly involved is the allowance by the Federal Government for the Old Town Hall. On that question, I feel that the President will want to be informed as to the local reactions before a final definite decision is reached.

In view of his personal interest in the matter and his desire to be kept informed, I wonder if he would not prefer a personal interview? If you can suggest this to him and arrange a date, a small committee of about three from the Town will drop down to see him. I have in mind to bring Mr. James Bourne who is now living in Rhinebeck, and Mr. Tewskbury who is the new Supervisor, along with me.

I would be pleased to hear from you as to any suggestions in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Benson R. Frost

Rhinebeck, New York  
December 6, 1937
February 12, 1933.

Dear Nan:-

It looks now as if I can surely
get away for the weekend of the twentieth,
and, as far as I can tell, that supper
party on Sunday sounds grand.

Affectionately,

Miss Nancy Cook,
Val-Kill Cottage,
 Hyde Park,
Dutchess County,
New York.
February 10

Dear Mr. President,

I hope you will get up to Hyde Park for the week end of the 19th. Henry, Darthy & George will be there. Couldn't you plan to come over to the cottage for an early supper Sunday then you could see just what Darthy plans to do about the house besides that it would be very nice to have a very quiet small party and have a good visit together about all the plans. 

Yours very dear

Nancy
Dear Mr. President,

This afternoon as you rode up Union street I had just crossed Market to the corner by the old post office! It was such a nice happenstance! And I was so glad to see you looking so well. Even though you were at home for four whole days I did not try to see you because I thought you wanted freedom but I do just want to tell you of the coincidence on the street corner and also I want you to know how happy you made the artist, Gerald Foster. He wrote to me to tell me how thrilled he had been with his interview regarding the murals. As to your work, Mrs. Verwooy makes progress and I am getting ahead on our next Year Book. Type is being set for Mr. Reese's manuscript, which will form "Collections", vol. 6. The J. B. Lyon Co. of Albany is filling the order. In his preface Mr.
Reese gives entire credit to you and your Hyde Park records as the inspiration to him for getting out this book.

Good luck to you!

Your old friend

Helen
TO: Dutchess County Farmers.

Dear Sir:


I wish to call your particular attention to the practices listed in this program, as you may wish to consider some of them for your farm.

If you are interested in carrying out any of these practices, please consult with your County Agent or one of the Conservation Supervisors at the Farm Bureau Office in Poughkeepsie.

Very truly yours

A. L. Shepherd

County Agricultural Agent
The following are soil-building practices which are applicable to and approved for the State of New York. For each practice carried out, as specified herein, on any farm, credit at the rate indicated in the description of the practice will be given toward achieving the
soil-building goal established for the farm under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Practices carried out with labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished entirely by any State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall not be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal. If a portion of the labor, seed, trees, or materials used in carrying out any practice is furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that portion of the total acreage of the practice commensurate with that portion of the total cost not furnished by the State or Federal agency may be counted toward meeting the soil-building goal.

ESTABLISHING NEW SEEDINGS

Credit will be given for any of the following seeding practices, numbers 1 to 6, provided at least 600 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent 1 per acre are applied to the same land in 1938 at or before the time of seeding, or satisfactory evidence is presented to the county committee that this amount of material was applied to the same land after July 15, 1937, in preparation for the seeding, and provided the seeding is not plowed or disked under for a green manure crop in 1938.

Practice No. 1—Seeding Legumes and Grasses: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding at least 14 pounds per acre of a mixture of legumes and timothy or other grasses. The mixture shall contain at least (1) 5 pounds of alisk clover, or (2) 5 pounds of hard, adapted, northerngrown domestic or Canadian-grown red clover or alfalfa seed, or (3) 5 pounds of a mixture of any or all of these legumes.

Seeding at least 5 pounds per acre of (1) alisk clover, (2) hard, adapted, northerngrown domestic or Canadian-grown red clover or alfalfa seed, or (3) 5 pounds of a mixture of any or all of these legumes. The seeding shall be made on land where at least 8 pounds per acre of timothy, redtop, or other grasses were seeded in the fall of 1937.

Practice No. 2—Seeding Alfalfa and Red Clover: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding at least (1) 8 pounds of alisk clover or hard, adapted, northerngrown domestic or Canadian-grown medium red clover seed, or (2) a mixture of at least 8 pounds of these two clovers per acre. Timothy and other grasses may be used in addition to these legumes.

1 The equivalent of 600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate is:

600 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or
672 pounds of 12 percent superphosphate, or
720 pounds of 8-12-8 mixed fertilizer, or
750 pounds of 4-8-2 mixed fertilizer, or

Applying the amount shown of any one of the above materials or its equivalent per acre will meet the requirements.

Practice No. 3—Seeding Sweet Clover: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding at least 12 pounds of hulled sweet clover seed per acre, or mixtures containing at least 12 pounds of hulled sweet clover seed per acre.

Practice No. 4—Seeding Alfalfa: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding at least 12 pounds of hard, adapted, northerngrown domestic or Canadian-grown alfalfa seed per acre, alone or in mixtures.

Practice No. 5—Seeding Pastures: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding at least 19 pounds per acre of a mixture of biennial or perennial legumes or grasses other than timothy and redtop, alone or in Cornell Pasture or Hay Pasture Mixture, on land prepared for seeding by harrowing or plowing.

Practice No. 6—Renovation of Legumes and Grasses: Rate of Credit: One-half Unit per Acre

Renovating the grasses and legumes in established pastures by seeding at least 1 pound per acre of wild white clover seed having a certificate of origin approved by the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND LIME

Practice No. 7—Applying Superphosphate: Rate of Credit, 1/4 Unit for Each 200 Pounds of 20-Percent Superphosphate or Its Equivalent

Applying from 300 to 600 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent 1 per acre, (1) in connection with the seeding of vetch to be used as a winter cover crop, clover, alfalfa, pasture mixtures, or (2) to established pastures, haylands, or orchard sands.

One hundred and sixty pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent per acre will be deducted if it is applied in connection with a seeding made in a nurse crop which is harvested for grain.

Practice No. 8—Applying Potash: Rate of Credit, One-half Unit for Each 100 Pounds of 50-Percent Muriate of Potash, or Its Equivalent

Applying from 60 to 240 pounds of 50-percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre (1) at or before the time of seeding vetch to be used as a winter cover crop, clover, alfalfa, or pasture mixtures, or (2) for improving established haylands or pastures.

Credit will be given for potash only when at least 300 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent 1 per acre is applied to the same land.

1 The equivalent of 300 to 600 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate is:

187 to 375 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or
375 to 750 pounds of 12 percent superphosphate, or
750 to 1,500 pounds of 8-12-8 mixed fertilizer, or
1,500 to 3,000 pounds of 4-8-2 mixed fertilizer, or

The amounts of materials or their equivalents, as shown in the above table, are the minimum required per acre for which payments may be made.

2 See Section 1 on p. 8.
Practice No. 9.—Liming: Rate of Credit

Area A.—All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island:

2 units for each (1) 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or
standard pulverized oyster shell; (2) 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime; (3) 1,000 pounds of ground burned lime; or (4) amounts of other materials approved by the State committee as being equivalent to 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized lime.

Area B.—Long Island and Staten Island:

2½ units for each (1) 2,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone, or
standard pulverized oyster shell; (2) 2,500 pounds of hydrated lime; (3) 2,000 pounds of ground burned lime; or (4) amounts of other materials approved by the State committee as being equivalent to 5,000 pounds of standard pulverized lime.

Applying to crop land, pasture land, or orchards (1) from 2,000 to
4,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone or standard pulverized oyster shell* per acre, (2) 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, (3) 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or (4) amounts of other materials per acre approved by the State committee.

Applying to land used year after year for the production of potato-
nes or vegetables, not less than 1,000 pounds of standard pulver-
zied limestone or standard pulverized oyster shell* per acre, 750 pounds of hydrated lime per acre, 500 pounds of ground burned lime per acre, or amounts of other materials per acre approved by the State committee.

Standard pulverized limestone or oyster shell is limestone or oyster shell which analyzes at least 50 percent total calcium and magnesium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 25 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

* If other than standard ground or pulverized limestone or oyster shell is used, the credit given and application required will be as follows:

Practice No. 10.—Green Manure: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre

Plowing or disking under a good stand of (1) biennial or peren-
niual legumes or grasses, for which no credit for seeding is given in 1938 and from which no crop of such legumes or grasses (except in orchards) has ever been harvested, (2) annual legumes, (3) annual grasses, or (4) small grains. These crops shall have attained a good growth.

If the crop is one which is normally winter-killed and there is a
good stand and a good growth, credit will be given for leaving it as a cover crop to protect the land from erosion instead of plowing or
disking it under.

In orchards where there is a good established sod, even though a
crop of hay may have been harvested in previous years, credit will
be given for cutting and leaving all of the crop on the land instead of
plowing or disking it under, provided a sufficient amount of fer-
tilizer is applied to the sod to produce a good growth evenly dis-
tributed over the orchard.

Practice No. 11.—Seeding Winter Legumes: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre

Seeding winter vetch not later than October 1, 1938, at the rate of at least 100 pounds of inoculated seed per acre and leaving the resulting
crop on the land as a winter cover crop. It is recommended that the
vetch be seeded with a support crop such as rye.

Practice No. 12.—Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Lands: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Acre

Applying not less than 1 ton and not more than 2 tons per acre of
air-dried mulching material or its equivalent to orchard or vegetable
land, in addition to leaving on the land all materials produced
thereon during 1938 from grasses, legumes, green manure, or cover
crops. The crops produced on this land and the mulching material
may be plowed or disked into the soil.

Practice No. 13.—Planting Forest Trees: Rate of Credit, 5 Units per Acre

Planting nursery-grown forest-tree transplants or seedlings or
lifted wild stock at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced
about 6 by 6 feet on open farm land. When white-pine plantings are
made, currant and gooseberry bushes within 1,000 feet of the
planting site shall be removed.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for plant-
ing: White cedar, balsam fir, European larch, Japanese larch, black
locust, red pine, Scotch pine, white pine, jack pine, and white spruce,
Norway spruce, white ash, basswood, black cherry, sugar maple, red oak, and bittersweet hickory.

Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, on the advice of the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service, approves the selection.

Practice No. 14.—Wood-Lot Management: Rate of Credit, 3 Units per Acre

Improving the stand of forest trees on not more than 4 acres by thinning or releasing to develop a good stand of potential timber trees of desirable species well distributed over the area of woodland. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Practice No. 15.—Excluding Livestock from Farm Woodland: Rate of Credit, One-fourth Unit per Acre

Restoring farm woodland previously used for pasture by excluding livestock. Credit will be allowed for each acre of woodland from which livestock are excluded but not in excess of 2 acres for each animal unit, which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

SOIL-EROSION CONTROL

Practice No. 16.—Planting Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land: Rate of Credit, One-half Unit per Acre

Planting shrubs approved by the county committee not more than 1 foot apart in parallel rows not more than 250 feet apart on muck land. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Practice No. 17.—Maintaining Shrub Windbreaks on Muck Land: Rate of Credit, One-half Unit per Acre

Maintaining shrub windbreaks which are not over 30 years old and which have been planted in accordance with the recommendations of the State College of Agriculture, Extension Service. Maintenance shall include replacing dead shrubs, pruning or cutting back live shrubs as needed to secure sufficient thickness and vigor of growth to assure adequate protection against erosion, and other measures necessary to maintain a well-kept, effective hedge. Credit will be given only if, on inspection, the windbreaks are found to be thick, well-kept, and solidly planted with live shrubs.

(a) Animal unit equals one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two milch cows or the equivalent thereof.

Practice No. 18.—Stripcropping: Rate of Credit, One-fourth Unit per Acre

Establishing and maintaining alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Practice No. 19.—Contour Farming: Rate of Credit, One-sixth Unit per Acre

Cultivating intertilled crops on the contour. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee, based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

Practice 20.—Terracing: Rate of Credit, 1 Unit for 200 Linear Feet

Construction of diversion ditches for which proper outlets are provided. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service.

SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

Land devoted in 1938 to any of the following crops or uses or such other similar crops and uses as are designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, shall be classified as soil-depleting:

(a) Land planted to any of the following crops for harvest in 1938:

1. Corn (including field corn and popcorn, but excluding sweetcorn or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop)
2. Grain sorghums
3. Tobacco
4. Mangel and cowpeas
5. Cultivated sunflowers
6. Truck and vegetable crops (including strawberries, melons, sweet corn, and sweetpotatoes) and their seeds
7. Potatoes
8. Bulbs and flowers
9. Field beans
10. Canning peas

(b) Land from which any of the following crops is harvested for silage, hay, grain, or seed in 1938:

1. Wheat
2. Oats
3. Barley
4. Rye
5. Buckwheat
6. Rape

* Volunteer crops, if harvested, shall classify as if planted.
The acreage of land which is devoted consecutively to two or more soil-depleting crops in 1938 shall be counted as follows: (1) If only one of such crops reaches maturity such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop reaching maturity. (2) If none of such crops reaches maturity or if more than one of such crops reach maturity and an individual acreage allotment is established for only one of such crops, such land shall be regarded as devoted to the crop for which an individual acreage allotment is established. (3) If none of such crops reaches maturity and individual acreage allotments are established for two or more of such crops, the land shall be regarded as devoted to the last planted of such crops for which an individual acreage allotment is established. (4) If two or more of such crops reach maturity and individual acreage allotments are established for two or more of such crops reaching maturity, the land shall be regarded as devoted to each of the crops which reached maturity and for which an individual acreage allotment is established.

The acreage of land which is devoted simultaneously to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be divided among such crops on the basis of the land, determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to be occupied by each.

Issued February 10, 1938, with the approval of the Administrator.

A. W. Manchester,
Director, Northeast Division.

Earl A. Flanagan,
State Executive Officer.

Ray A. Porter,
Leon A. Clayton,
Carl G. Wooster,
Ralph Y. Dr. Wolfe,
John Wickham,
State Committee.
Mr. William Plog
Hyde Park, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Plog:

I am sending the President some trees, and will send some more this fall, as I think perhaps they might get a better start by being planted in the fall. Some of them will live, and some will not, on account of the weather, but they are worth trying.

The Ginkgo tree you no doubt know. It is from China, and there are quite a few in Washington. I know they will live with you, because I know of a large one, about a foot through the trunk, in Ontario, where it goes down to 20 below zero, and I saw it one day myself years ago, the same tree, at 22 below zero.

Our native Cedar is one that grows to be a great tree. We have a stump close to Seattle that you drive an automobile through. I think it will live with you, but am not sure.

The blight-resisting Chestnuts, the Mollissima from China, are not totally free from the chestnut blight, but if it appears it is easily trimmed out. The Agricultural Department are working on them, and I will send them either from here or get Mr. Gravatt to send them to you from the Department at Washington, after we see the quarantine people here as to what is allowed into New York State.

Our Cottonwood grows to be a very large tree, and is used in the paper industry here. I do not know that they will interest you particularly, as you have the Basswood and Linden there, but they are a very fine tree.
Memorandum re inspection of plantations at Hyde Park, May 12, 1938.

I. 1936 Plantations.

(a) In the east lot 7530 Norway spruce were put in to finish the 1937 tree planting project. This lot is now completely planted.

(b) The center lot between the east lot and the gravel pit lot was planted with 3020 Norway spruce.

(c) The gravel pit lot was planted with 10,975 Norway spruce, also 200 Oriental chestnuts, under an arrangement made through J. D. Diller of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

II. The large white pine plantation, east of the dairy was thinned and pruned, the final crop trees being pruned for 16 foot log lengths, and about 25 cords of thinnings, are piled immediately east of the dairy.

III. Additional trees amounting to 6136 in number have been used to re-fill plantations previously planted, and to extend the plantations in the northeast corner of the lot to the so-called gravel pit lot, to the north.

IV. Without consulting the President regarding future plans, it seems likely that during 1939 the following areas should be planted:

(a) The old pasture lot now partly covered with Gray birch, and part of the Peter Bohn lot near the top of the hill east of the cottage should be planted after being cleaned off this winter. This will be about 3-1/4 acres.

(b) North of the gravel pit lot there are approximately 8-10 acres in need of planting.

(c) Thinning and pruning the Newbold white pine plantation, also white pines immediately north of the cottage along the extended lake.

Observation of survivals of trees sent by Col. White of the Sequoia National Park, at the suggestion of Senator MacAdoo, indicate the following:

The two Incense cedar trees are dead, as might reasonably be expected because of the difference in the eastern winter as compared with the California
winter. The two white firs, the two Sequoias or Big Trees, the two Ponderosa pine and the two Lodgepole pines have survived the winter very well and look most promising for the future. All of these species are rather accustomed to high altitudes, and therefore should survive the eastern winters.

V. Approximately 500 beech trees have been planted as directed. While a very slow growing tree, they should develop into a good looking grove during the years.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

NELSON C. BROWN.
June 3rd, 1938

Mr. Morrell Vrooman
Consulting Civil Engineer
Gloversville, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of May 28th regarding the water and sewage system at Tivoli, New York, this Office desires to get this project into operation as quickly as possible since we are of the opinion that this project is worthwhile and very important to the residents of that community. However, at the present time our labor load in the vicinity of Tivoli is too small to attempt to start this project.

Upon the completion of the projects now operating, which in the writer's opinion will be at least two months from the present date, we may have men available. This Office will keep you informed so that you may make plans to have your engineers on the job when men can be assigned to this project.

Very truly yours,

Harold N. Grattan
Area Director.
Dear Franklin:

(Do I call you that?) Thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk to you. It means more than you can realize, not only because of my intense and sincere interest in what you are doing, but also because I can be more effective when I talk to people who, no matter in what walk of life they may be, want to talk about the state of the country and my impressions.

Perhaps the best contribution I can make is by keeping myself informed - to persuade others to inform themselves more accurately and to be more thoughtful about their responsibilities in helping you to put this country right. There are still several things I want to pass on to you as a result of my experiences abroad and since my return - and if you can find the time - may I come to see you again?

You asked me to suggest some names of able women who might serve on the library of your records. Here are a few - very obvious ones - and I can send a few names of less well-known women later -

Helen Taft Manning - Historian & Dean of Bryn Mawr - a fighting Democrat and your supporter -

Agnes Leach -

Virginia Gildersleeve -

Mrs. Catt -

Grace Abbott - as from the Middle West -

Mary Beard -

Belles Sherwin - former Pres. League Women Voters or successor who is from Minneapolis -

Mrs. Ellen Woodward - Asst. Administrator WPA, of Miss. and who knows the whole country by this time!

The idea of making the gift of your papers is splendid and in addition to the great value and contribution to students - it will set an important precedent, and do, if you can, put through your idea of enlisting young
people for government service - as soon as possible. It will make a
great impression and help to raise the country's morale - I feel sure -
a grand idea.

Am sorry to have to write you in long hand.

Thank you again for that good talk and that we have another sometime.

I want to spend practically all my time in meeting groups of people
and standing up for the Administration to the best of my ability. It has
got to be a fight for a hard-pressed democracy - which the people all over
the world are watching.

Very sincerely,

/s/ Gertrude Ely
June 15

Dear Franklin

(Do I call you that?)

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk to you. It means more than you can realize, not only because of my interest and sincere interest in what you are doing, but also because I can be more effective when I talk to people who are not matters in their daily g
If this may be
breathe to talk about
the state & the country
& my impressions.
Perhaps it be a contri-
bution I can make
is by keeping myself
informed to persuade
others to inform them-
selves more accurately
& to be more thought
about their responsibil-
ties in helping you to
put this country right.
There are still several
things I have to pass
on to you as a resul-
of my experiences abroad & since my return - & if you can find it there - how to come to see you again?

You asked me to suggest some names of able women who might serve on the library's your records there are a few very obvious ones & I can send a few names of less well-known women later.

Helen Tate Manning
This too, to Dean Roger Clark
A fighting dream crew
your support-
against racism-
Virginia Gilder Leach-
Mrs. Caffi-
Grace Abbott-
as from The Middle West
Mary Beard-
Bell Shettles—former
Pres. Keep women voters
on her success
She is from Minneapolis
Mrs. Ellen Woodward
Att. 7th Arm. Europe & Pa.
of Illinois, 
who knows
the whole country by
this time.
The idea of making the gift of your papers is splendid in addition to the great value and contribution to students. It will set an important precedent, and do, if you can put through your idea of enlisting young people for summer service as soon as possible. It will make a great impression and help to raise the country's morale. I feel sure I agree with you.
Am sorry to have to write you in long hand.

Thank you again for the good talk & tea we have another sometime.

I want to spend practically all my time in meeting groups of people & standing up for the administration to the best of my ability. It has got to be a fight for a hard-pressed democracy - think the people...
The President—
The White House
Washington D.C.
June 25, 1938

Feller Brothers
Red Hook, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find report in duplicate for water examination from the new well of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This shows an exceedingly low bacteria count, no evidence of sewage organisms and is a very satisfactory water bacteriologically.

Very truly yours,

Yours truly,

H. P. Carpenter, M.D.
Director
Pathological Laboratory

Name   Franklin D. Roosevelt       Date       June 23, 1938

Material Submitted       Water from new well

Diagnosis                3 bacteria per c.c.
                          Negative B. coli 1 & 10 c.c.

Lat. No. M/5674

[Signature]
Director
From the Hyde Park plumber

Messy H.P. cottage file
July 25, 1938

Dear Mr. President,

I hereby agree to furnish and install all materials labor for plumbing in the John Birch house for the sum of $333.00 (Three Hundred Thirty-Three and Thirty-Five Cents) as follows:

1. 5 ft. bath on legs complete
2. Hanging lavatory 21 x 18
3. Standard chintz combination complete
4. Combination tub and sink for kitchen 50
5. 300 gallon septic tank
6. Sidemounted hot water heater with 30 gal. aluminum boiler
7. All digging and drainage pipes for septic tank and asbestos dry well for wash tanks. To run copper tubing throughout house and 3/4 copper tubing to well.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke to me about insulating wall and ceiling in kitchen and also cutting dormer in bath room on 2nd floor. If he should go ahead with changes will send estimate. I am coming along with painting and plaster boards in building.

Yours truly yours,

Charles Burglar

P.S. Snyder Station

New York.
Architect's sketch of the Rhinebeck Post Office building, to be erected on the site of the old town hall on Mill Street. The structure will be a reproduction of a portion of the now ruined Kip-Beekman-Heermance house in this town. Construction operations are expected to commence soon.
FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM for the President

The information submitted below is based on those applications which the Public Works Administration has received for school or highway projects in Dutchess County, New York, concerning Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, the Town of Wappinger, and Dutchess County Board of Supervisors:

**Highway Projects**

**P.W.A. Docket No. N.Y. 1971**

**Applicant:** Dutchess County

**Type:** Construction of roads and bridges, including the acquisition of necessary land.

**Request:** Grant only of $748,655.

**Total Estimated Cost of Project:** $1,663,700.

**Cost of Land:** $166,500.

**P.W.A. Docket No. N.Y. 2032**

**Applicant:** State of New York, Department of Public Works, and the County of Dutchess.

**Type:** State highways and appurtenant structures, including acquisition of necessary land therefor.

**Request:** Grant only of $582,353.

**Total Estimated Cost of Project:** $1,294,118.

**Cost of Land:** $194,118.

**Schools**

**P.W.A. Docket No. N.Y. 1881**

**Applicant:** Board of Education, Union Free School District No. 7, Town of Poughkeepsie.
Type: Additions to and alterations of three school buildings, including necessary equipment and the acquisition and improvement of necessary land therefor.

Request: Grant only of $299,790.

Total Estimated Cost of Project: $666,200.

Cost of Land and Right-of-way (for grade school at Arlington only): $7500.

P.W.A. Docket No. N.Y. 1903


Type: Construction of high school building.

Request: Grant only of $406,000.

As Amended: On behalf of a proposed Central High School District, requesting a grant of $585,000 and an increase in scope of the project.

NOTE: This particular application is under consideration.

With the exception of Docket No. N.Y. 1903, all of the applications listed above have been approved by the examining divisions of this Administration but have not been recommended for allotment as the quota for New York has been reached.

P.W.A. Docket No. N.Y. 1486-F

Applicant: Board of Education of the City of Poughkeepsie.

Type: High school building and gymnasium building, construction of additions and alterations to an existing school building, including necessary equipment and the acquisition of necessary land.

Allotment Announced: June 22, 1938 for a grant only of $258,904.

NOTE: On June 21, the City of Poughkeepsie requested permission to transfer this allotment to a proposed sewage disposal plant for the City. The City was informed that such substitution would not be entertained; however, if it desired to present a new application for the sewage disposal plant, this application would receive every consideration.
The application has been presented and is identified by P.W.A. Docket No. N.Y. 2035. It requests a grant only of $337,500 to assist in financing the construction of a sewage treatment plant, including the acquisition of necessary land therefor. It has been approved by the examining divisions of this Administration but has not been recommended for an allotment as the quota for New York has been reached.

P.W.A. Docket No. N.Y. 1765-P

Applicant: Board of Education, Town of Wappinger, Dutchess County, New York, on behalf of a proposed Central School District.

Type: Construction and equipping of a combination grade and high school building, including the acquisition of necessary land therefor.

Allotment Announced: July 14, 1938 for a grant only of $438,750.

NOTE: Pending completion of the establishment of the proposed Central School District, the Government's Offer to assist in the construction of this project is withheld. It will be forwarded as soon as information is received that the District has been formed.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

E. K. BURLEW
For the Administrator.
The following is a quotation from the speech of President Roosevelt in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on August 26, 1933.

"And today, as I drive along the beautiful concrete highway or one of the new county roads, I see in my mind's eye that same road as it existed in the autumn of 1910 as I proceeded over it at the dangerous pace of twenty-two miles an hour in Mr. Hawkey's old red Maxwell, without any front windshield, without any top -- an old Maxwell that when we met a horse or team -- and that was about every half mile or so -- we had to stop; not only stop, but stop the engine."

This reference to the campaign in 1910 prompted Mr. Hawkey to jot down some of his recollections of that earlier campaign.

(Mr. Harry T. Hawkey was a resident of Poughkeepsie N. Y. (29 Virginia Avenue). He spent his time calling on his customers in western Connecticut and eastern New York. He sold, repaired and tuned pianos. In the pursuit of his business he visited every home of importance in this region.)

"In the Fall of 1910 I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of President Roosevelt, then aged twenty-eight, who at that time was running for his first political office, that of New York State Senator.

"He engaged me to drive my Maxwell car and campaign with him for five weeks in October and November over three
counties which comprised his district. Again I drove for him two years later when he stood for re-election and won again.

"It is interesting to note that during these ten weeks of strenuous activity, over the kind of roads traveled, and the general unreliability of automobiles at that time, he was never late at a single appointment day or night.

"Naturally in those days, President Roosevelt was not the finished orator he is today, but his straightforward sincerity won the confidence of his audiences, and made him a host of enthusiastic friends wherever he appeared.

"We made a very thorough canvas of the three counties -- Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam Counts in New York State, for thoroughness in those early days was one of the President's virtues, as everyone knows it to be today.

"The citizens of the small hamlets in his district such as Rock City, Poughquag, Clinton Corners, Anorak, Boston Corners, Webatuck, Sharon Station, Amenia, Wassaic, Wingdale, Dog Tail Corners, Wiccopee, Farmers Hills and Luddingtonville, were delighted to meet the young aspirant to senatorial honors and make his acquaintance."
"As the President talked, I had the opportunity of observing the reactions of the audiences, many of whom were friends of mine, and later reported to him the favorable progress he was making.

How well I remember telling two old hard-fisted farmers at Millerton, N.Y. that they would make no mistake in voting for Franklin D. Roosevelt for New York State Senator, and expressed my opinion by telling them that if they would stick around for awhile, they would have the opportunity to vote him into the White House.

Ladies were always present in numbers in the evening audiences; they came to see as well as hear (as I heard several ladies say) the handsomest candidate that ever asked for votes in their district. He might have stepped out of a magazine cover picturing a typical college man of the day, descended from the best honest-to-goodness American stock.

I do not think that the Roosevelts had an automobile at that time, but they had several carriages with horses. This was the first time that a candidate ever canvassed that district by automobile.

At that time I was driving a two-cylinder Maxwell. It had no windshield or top, so that when it rained we put
on rubber rainshirts, the bag in which they were packed being used to pull over our heads. Naturally we did not drive in the rain if it could be avoided, but headed for some barn or shelter. We wore dusters to keep off the dust, for the roads were plain dirt and if we got up any speed at all, we had bushels of dust. We had to stop every time we met a team of horses, and stop the engine, for the country horses in those days seldom saw a car and would climb trees and fences if we tried to drive past them.

"We would start out from the Roosevelt home in Hyde Park each morning at about eight o'clock and usually returned there late in the evening. As a rule he made four or five speeches a day -- in the forenoon, at noon, in the afternoon and in the evening. On the first trip Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied by his friend Newbold who was three or four years younger.

"The scheduled stops were at country general stores at the crossroads or in the villages, where he would talk from the store porch; at milk stations and creameries, in short, any place where a group of farmers could be brought together. In the evenings the meetings were held in theatres or grange halls. The evening gatherings were attended by fifty to three hundred persons. Now
and then he talked from the back seat of the car under the trees of a village street.

"We covered from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles per day over roads a lot rougher than are found in that region at the present time. In the first campaign of five weeks we had just one flat tire. We stopped for lunch at little country hotels, and at farmhouses, with stops in between at cider mills for a glass of fresh sweet cider. Sometimes Mr. Roosevelt sat in front with me and sometimes in the rear.

"At the beginning of the second campaign in 1912 Mr. Roosevelt was in the hospital for about two weeks with an injured arm. Col. Howe, who had come from the staff of the New York Herald, traveled with me. He did not make speeches, but called on the various leaders. Later when Mr. Roosevelt was well, he campaigned as two years previously. At first Col. Howe was worried because I did not drive fast, but as he found out that we always got to our appointments on time, he ceased to worry. I found Mr. Howe to be a very entertaining talker.

"During the second campaign Mr. Roosevelt's reception was more cordial, due to his record in Albany during the two previous years. He was also a more finished public
speaker and had greater assurance.

"Mr. Joe Connell, Congressman from that district, was also campaigning at that time and frequently they spoke from the same platform.

"The three counties we covered, Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam, are about thirty miles from east to west and ninety from north to south. This is rolling, hilly land given over to mixed farming, orchards and dairies. There were many pastures, fields of potatoes, barley and buckwheat. There is much diversified farming with fields of from 30 to 40 acres and farms with from 50 to 50 cows. In size the farms ranged from 40 to 150 acres. There were not many rich people, but everybody was comfortable and none unemployed.

"There were no autos on the farms in those days, and only a few in the cities. When we stopped in a village everyone crowded around to have a look at the engine in that two-cylinder Maxwell, such as people look at a new helicopter today. Gas was around twenty cents a gallon and if I got ten miles to the gallon I thought I was lucky."
August 22, 192_

Dear Mr. President,

I hereby again furnish work:

- Roof to be moulded next week
- New 12 casement windows opening off on 2nd floor, 4 windows in each room (30" x 40"") $650.00
- Repainting 2 floor materials, labor $75.00
- New fir flooring in kitchen, cellar entrance, $85.00
- Repairing blinds
- Sanding floors entire 2nd floor
  - Living Room
  - Dining Room
  - Small bedroom
- Paint 2 floor, living room & dining room $32.00
- Insulating (roof with rock wool) $88.00
- Copper, screen & hardware 2 doors $88.00
- Labor & material complete $1081.00

Extra toilet in kitchen also connecting kitchen with gas trap and moving 2 90.cc.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
CABINET MEETING FRIDAY

2 a.m.
August 23, 1938

The President

Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mr. President:

Immediately on my return to Washington, I got in touch with Dr. Jardine who is head of the Office of Experiment Stations, and found that he himself had not been up to the Rogers Estate, and had prepared the memorandum which I showed you very hastily because my request had allowed him almost no time. He tells me that the people who had been up to the Rogers Estate were out of town when he prepared the reply and that he was forced to rely on certain written memoranda. He says their estimated value was the assessed valuation. I called his attention to the fact that ordinarily the true value of property is greater than the assessed value and in some states very much greater. He agreed, of course, that such was the case.

We then got down to talking over the hard facts of what might practically be done. We agreed that forestry and perhaps wood-working should be made dominant. We agreed that the animal husbandry and dairy activities should be held to the minimum and perhaps eliminated altogether because they are so exceedingly expensive. We also agreed that if we could enter a cooperative arrangement with the National Youth Administration, it would be possible to reduce the annual upkeep very greatly. I then called Aubrey Williams who has designated Dave Williams to meet with Dr. Jardine to see what can be worked out in this matter.

The general idea at the moment is that the National Youth Administration, using its local type of cooperative, will hire certain of the services of its members out to the Department of Agriculture for certain demonstra-
tional and upkeep purposes whereas other members might engage in cooperative efforts in wood-working and perhaps even in the sale of greenhouse products. I can vision not only forestry being emphasized but also the demonstration of certain phases of landscape gardening and horticulture. Perhaps it would be a good idea to do certain experimental work in small fruits.

The dairy barn, according to Dr. Jardine, was built before the present road was located and is cut off from the main body of the property. It is badly out of date and if it were to be used at all, it would be necessary to have an underpass under the road. When the cost of the underpass is taken into account and also the high cost of
modernization, it would be my conclusion that it would not be worth-
while to utilize the present barn at all. As a matter of fact, I
would strongly recommend not going into dairying or other forms of
animal husbandry on this place. It would reduce the expense greatly
if we could simplify the activities in terms of forestry and horti-
culture. Of course, this is merely a preliminary judgment and I will
have something further to report after Dr. Jardine and Dave Williams
have been together.

The Rogers property certainly has many lovely aspects, especially
when taken in combination with that part of your property on which is
located the older evergreen plantings. Frankly I would like to work on
this from the standpoint of preparing the way for what might eventually
be one of our most significant national monuments. Some day I would like
to talk to the National Park Service about this aspect of it.

The Farmer-Labor material will be going forward to you within
another two or three days.

It was a delightful afternoon and evening I had with you.

With warmest regards, I am

Respectfully yours,

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary

I believe we are going to
got some constructive leads on the
trading of wheat for materials
we need.

The warehouse interests are
backing us on the wheat loan in
certain localities.

But progress is being made.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
S. D. R.
The Dutchess County and New York State Historical Societies are meeting in Poughkeepsie on Friday, September sixteenth. They asked permission to drive in through the place without stopping and I said "Yes." It will only take ten or fifteen minutes, though there may be one hundred and fifty cars.

F. D. R.
TELEGRAM
OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

PERSONAL

MRS. MAUD SMITH RUNDALL
AMENIA
NEW YORK

VERY HAPPY OVER HYDE PARK VOTE STOP SPEED IN GETTING
DEFINITE APPLICATIONS IN VERY ESSENTIAL TOPS WILL BE
HERE UNTIL SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT STOP GLAD TO SEE ANY
COMMITTEE

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The White House
Washington

September 17, 1936.
ELEGRAM

26WUC 24, 2 ex 10:53pm

The White House
Washington

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1938.

THE PRESIDENT.


Maud Smith Rundall,
Amenia, N.Y.
September 29, 1939.

Dear Charlie:

I do not feel that I can make the bathtub change. After all, one can keep just as clean in one on legs as in a built-in tub!

It is all right to close the cellar entrance on the north side. Also it is all right to go ahead with the hot air furnace for $115.00.

Because I have been unable to get this week, I think you had better get the electric fixtures in Poughkeepsie — absolutely the simplest and cheapest kind, and those to be put in the ceiling should be as flat as possible.

I enclose check for $300.00 and I hope to see you next week.

In regard to scrubbing the floor, will you ask Mr. Plog if he can have this done?

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Engelhardt,
Rhinebeck,
Dutchess County,
New York.
Sep. 26, 1938,
Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Dear Mr. President:

Mr. Bea (the tenant of the Newbolt house) asked me if he could have the bath tub changed from the one on legs (which is in the house) to a built-in tub. The difference in cost between a tub on legs and a built-in tub is $35.00 additional. He asked me to write you asking if you will make the change. He also wants the cellar entrance on the north side of the house stoned up and the entrance done away with.

I also have an estimate on the hot air furnace, which is a pipeless furnace. They agree to furnish and install a furnace in cellar over the entrance hall with registers to bath room, living room and dining room for the sum of $115.00.

If I had the electric fixtures I could install them as Mr. Bea would like to move into the house by the first of November as their house is rented for the first of November.

Could you please let me have a check for $200 as I have the outside almost painted and am working on the front porch. I expect to get finished with job in about a week and a half.

Mr. Bea also wants the floors scrubbed as we cannot sand them before the electric is installed.

If you can let me know about the bath tub, furnace and scrubbing of floors and fixtures, also cellar entrance, I will go right ahead with work so we can have everything ready for the first of November.

Very truly yours,

/s/ CHARLES ENGELHARDT
Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Sept. 26, 1938  
Bingham, N. Y.

Dear Mr. President:—

Mr. Bra, the tenant of the Bostoll house, asked me if he could have the bath tub changed from the one on legs, which is in the house, to a built-in tub. The difference in cost between a tub on legs and a built-in tub is $5.00 additional. He asked me to write you asking if you will make this change. He also wants the cellar entrance on the north side of the house to stand up and the entrance door away with.

I also have an estimate on the hot air furnace which is a pitiful furnace. They agree to furnish and install a furnace in cellar over the entrance, hall with registers to bathroom, living room, and dining room for the sum of $1,150.

If I had the electric fixtures I could install them, as Mr. Bra would like.
to move far to the home by the first of November, as the house is rented for the first of November.

Could you please let me have a check for $200 as there is almost painted and am working on the front porch. I expect to get finished with the job in about a week and a half.

Mr. B. also wants the floors scrubbed so we cannot sand them before the electric is installed.

If you can let me know about the bath, hot water, furnace, and scrubbing of floors and fixtures, I will go right ahead with work so we can have everything ready for the first of November.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

B.Y.
Mr. President, Franklin D. Roosevelt
Tho's House
Washington, D.C.

[Handwritten text: President, Mr. President, Mr. President, Library, Library, Library]
OVERWHELMING VOTE FOR 3 NEW SCHOOLS; HYDEPARK VILLAGE HAPPY.

573 YES 154 NO'S

ARTHUR E J WHITE PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION

HYDEPARK NY.
MEMORANDUM for the President

In addition to the project referred to in the attached letter, the following applications have been withdrawn by the applicants from further consideration by the Public Works Administration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Docket No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8117</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>$48,000</td>
<td>$17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 1318</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>Incinerator</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allotments have been made for the following projects in Dutchess County:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Docket No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 1130-R</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>Infirmary</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$39,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 1765-F</td>
<td>Wappingers</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>438,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has been necessary to disapprove the following application because construction can not be commenced prior to April 1, 1939:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Docket No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 2107</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$72,000</td>
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</table>

Improvements

Applications are pending for the following projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Docket No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 1881</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$299,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 1933</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>Storehouse</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 2035</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>Disposal Plant</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>337,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Project</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 1867</td>
<td>Wappingers</td>
<td>Steel Stand</td>
<td>$6,779</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N.Y. 2017</td>
<td>Wappingers</td>
<td>Streets and Seers</td>
<td>$61,279</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N.Y. 2157</td>
<td>Wappingers</td>
<td>Fire Department</td>
<td>$8,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Falls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 1903</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>$585,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 1971</td>
<td>Dutchess Co.</td>
<td>Highways</td>
<td>$748,665</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Y. 2032</td>
<td>Dutchess Co.</td>
<td>Highways</td>
<td>$582,353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On September 28, 1938, Mayor James McCaferty advised by telegram that an emergency had been created by a storm and requested withdrawal of a portion of Wappingers Falls water mains application, our Docket No. N.Y. 1992, in order to secure Works Progress Administration aid. We have granted the Mayor's request.

Do you care to indicate whether you wish allotments made for any of these projects if and when our examiners pass favorably upon them?

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Administrator.

Attachment
October 3, 1938

President F. D. Roosevelt
Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mr. President:

I have contacted several plumbers and have the lowest and best estimate from Mr. Leen Butler, East Park. His estimate for the completed job amounted to $525.00.

Inclosed you will find circulars showing the boiler and radiation that he will install for that amount.

As you did not want to spend more than $500.00, Mr. Butler agreed to do the job for that amount with the provision that he would not cover the pipes in the cellar. However, I am personally willing to do that at my own expense and time, as I am interested in having the job done right.

I have taken the liberty to tell Mr. Butler to start the work, which he plans to do next week. From my conversation with you last Sunday, I judged that it was all right for me to give the job to Mr. Butler.

Trusting that this is entirely satisfactory, I am

Yours respectfully

Arnold Berge
Arnold Berge
WEIL-McLAIN NO 77
ALL-FUEL
BOILER

FOR HAND FIRING
COAL OR COKE

FRONT CONTROLLED
CHOKING DAMPER
All firing instructions recommend that the choke damper be wide open whenever fire is given attention and be reset after fire has had attention. Since most boilers have the choke damper at the back, home owners will appreciate the step and time saving convenience of front control.

MULTIPLE SHORT TIE ROD
ASSEMBLY
Well-McLain Boilers are made of long life corrosion resistant cast iron. In addition, a multiple short tie rod assembly (shown above) is employed in place of a long tie rod assembly. This makes assembly of the boiler easier, protects it against undue strain, adds years to its life.

BASE FOR HAND FIRING
Illustrated above is the base of the No. 77 Boiler fitted for hand firing. Note that the grate bars are not hung on lugs cast on the boiler sections but are supported on separate and independent grate rests. These grate rests in turn are bolted to the front and rear base panels, giving added rigidity and sturdiness to the entire base assembly.

Weil-McLain No. 77, attractive in appearance and effectively insulated, is an All-Fuel Conversion Type Boiler scientifically designed for automatic or hand firing. Sturdily built and structurally balanced to meet today's changing fuel and firing preferences No. 77 assures home owners economy and heating efficiency regardless of the fuel used or the firing method employed.

BUILT-IN DOMESTIC HOT WATER HEATERS
The same fire in the No. 77 Boiler that provides heat for the home can also be utilized to economically supply domestic hot water in winter (when hand fired) or the year around (when automatically fired).

HEATING COMFORT AT LOWER COST
The real cost record of any heating boiler is written in the fuel it consumes over a period of years.

No other boiler matches No. 77's liberal proportions, its scientific design, its waste fighting features. Note all that Weil-McLain offer you in their No. 77 All-Fuel Boiler. Some of its important features are shown in illustration above. Analyze their...
WEIL-McLAIN NO. 77 ALL-FUEL BOILER

For Hand Firing—Coal or Coke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Output Rating (See Note 1)</th>
<th>Net Connected Loads** (Radiation plus Domestic Water Heating)</th>
<th>Grade Area Sq. Ft.</th>
<th>Fuel Capacity</th>
<th>Height Water</th>
<th>Chimney</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>277*</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377*</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>1640</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377*</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>945</td>
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<td>315</td>
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<tr>
<td>577*</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>2265</td>
<td>680</td>
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<td>365</td>
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<tr>
<td>677*</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>2575</td>
<td>770</td>
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<tr>
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<td>860</td>
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<td>470</td>
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<tr>
<td>877*</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>525</td>
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</table>

Note 1—Output Ratings are based on a 7-hour firing period with 12,500 B.T.U. per lb. anthracite.

For Automatic Heating—Oil or Stoker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sq. Ft. Steam</td>
<td>Sq. Ft. Water</td>
<td>Sq. Ft. Steam</td>
<td>Sq. Ft. Water</td>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>Cubic Feet</td>
<td>Oil Gals. Per Hour</td>
<td>Coal Lbs. Per Hour</td>
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<tr>
<td>1277*</td>
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<td>1180</td>
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<td>755</td>
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<td>7.4</td>
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<td>1430</td>
<td>570</td>
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<td>25.0</td>
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<td>71.4</td>
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</table>

**Not Connected Loads are based on net installed radiation of sufficient quantity for the requirements of the building, and nothing need be added for normal piping and pick up. But when built-in or other storage type indirect domestic water heater is used the following additional load should be added to the net installed radiation before selecting boiler.

For Steam Boiler—add (1) square foot per gallon of tank capacity to installed radiation; for Water Boiler—add (2) square feet.

When Built-in Tankless Heater is installed add 50 square feet of steam radiation or 80 square feet of water radiation for each bathroom or similar set of fixtures used.

*Substitute S or W for Steam or Water (Example: 377-S or 377-W).

†Prefix (D) designates Oil. Prefix (K) designates Stoker.

Section Assembly Arrangement

A—Front Section with (1) 4" flow tap.
B—Intermediate Section (2) 4" flow tap.
C—Narrow Intermediate Section.
D—Intermediate Section Not Tapped.
E—Back Section with (2) 3" Return Taps.

Dimensions, Inches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>No. of Outlet</th>
<th>No. of Inlet</th>
<th>Dimensions, Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. and Size</td>
<td>No. and</td>
<td>A B C E F G L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Outlet</td>
<td>Size of Inlet</td>
<td>18 22 24 26 32 34 38 42</td>
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<tr>
<td>277*</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377*</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>477*</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2-3</td>
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<td>877*</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Base Inside: Width, 26 inches; Height, 13\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches.
JUNIOR RADIATORS

Slender — Graceful — Sturdy
Occupy 40% less space than conventional radiators.
Can be tucked away nicely in a wall recess.
Are easy to install beneath windows to "meet cold where cold comes in."

WEIL-McLAIN COMPANY (Radiator Division) ERIE, PA.

INTERSTATE PLUMBING SUPPLY CO., Inc.
733 Broadway
Albany, N. Y.
Phone 3-3247

161 Smith St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Phone 4830

Call Schenectady Enterprise 9647
Call Troy 786
Visit Our Display Rooms
### Junior Ratings and Dimensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Sections</th>
<th>Length 1/8&quot; Per Section</th>
<th>Heating Surface—Sq. Ft.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>18&quot; Height</td>
<td>22&quot; Height</td>
</tr>
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#### 5-Tube 53" Deep

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<tbody>
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<td>14&quot; Height</td>
<td>17&quot; Height</td>
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#### 6-Tube 63½" Deep

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*Add 1/4" to length for each tapping.

*Add 1/4" to length for each tapping.

*Add 1/4" to length for each tapping.

*Add 1/4" to length for each tapping.

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*Add 1/4" to length for each tapping.

*Add 1/4" to length for each tapping.
Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

I enclose you herewith a description of 293 acres, at Hyde Park, which seems to us as excellent value, and I thought you might be interested in this yourself, or possibly a friend.

Property of this kind, at $50.00 an acre, with frontage on the water, does seem very cheap.

Thanking you for the consideration of this,
I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Milton L'Ecluse,

ML::P
encl.
10599

GROUNDS & LOCATION: 293 acres, part of the original Huyler estate, which was divided into 3 portions, located 1½ miles from Hyde Park, N. Y. This tract has 1375 ft. on both sides of Albany Post Road and over 700 on the Hudson River. The property slopes upward from the river to the road and has many fine oaks, maples and other shade trees, and a section of young growth of ash. There are beautiful views of river and mountains from the site of the old house. 2 ponds and a brook could be utilized in the construction of a lake or large pool. The land is well suited for development purposes: the location is good, the land high with extensive views, and there are many suitable sites for the construction of houses. Clubs include the Poughkeepsie and Tivoli Country Clubs and Staatsburg Golf Club. Hiking, hunting, fishing, boating, skiing, skating and ice-boating are popular sports activities. Grammar school at Hyde Park, high school at Staatsburg (3 miles) and shopping center at Poughkeepsie (7½ miles). About 81 miles to N. Y. C. Directions for reaching property: North on Post Rd., for 1½ miles from Hyde Park corner: entrance on west side of Post Rd.

PRICE: $15,000
HYDE PARK, N. Y.
Dutchess County
Offered subject to change or withdrawal without notice.
Honorable President Roosevelt
Hyde Park, New York
October 5, 1938

On October 4th Mr. Christian Bie came in and purchased a White Enamel President Range with Waterfront. The total price of this stove is one hundred six dollars and fifty cents ($106.50).

This range carries a guarantee of five years on the lids and cross pieces and we are to service it for one year free of charge.

Mr. Bie informed that I should send the bill to you and as we are delivering this stove Friday morning I should like very much to receive the check by Saturday, October 8th.

Thanking you for an immediate reply, I remain

Very truly yours

KALAMAZOO STOVE & FURNACE CO.

M.L. Hallock
Bookkeeper
November 2, 1938

My dear Miss Hallock:

Your letter of October fifth, addressed to the President at Hyde Park has been received.

I have pleasure in enclosing check for $106.50 in payment of the bill to which you refer.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss M. L. Hallock,
Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Company,
Kalamazoo,
Michigan.

Enclosure.

Check No. 5, Guaranty Trust Co. N. Y., Nov. 1, 1938 payable to Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co. for $106.50 by M. A. LeHand, Atty.
Hyde Park Oct. 7, 1938

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt

I came out one day before yesterday Act 5 got as far as gate was told you were fully engaged for the day

So I went up and saw John White offered it as site of new school if you have any

Influence would suggest it would be the best way but

off the gravel the Pit is suited if I am informed correctly the law says you have no rights to obstruct the natural flow of a stream of water as you know you have without putting any reeds in. I have a

Concrete day two sides right by Swindell Saturday

Fred E. Woughter

Hyde Park

(AFeH #2)
Oct 11, 1938
Purdy Station N.Y.

Dear Mr. President,

I hereby agree to furnish and install hair cleaning equipment in Mr. Bowd's house for the sum of $50. I have bought the fixtures for the house and have installed them.

I did not get your letter. It may have been lost in the mail I have misplaced in Nibich, and Purdy said no letter!

The kitchen stove was installed Friday and looks very nice.

Very truly yours,

Charles Pughe
Purdy Station N.Y.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 11, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Will you speak to me
about this?

F. D. R.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In response to your request I am enclosing a memorandum on the chestnut trees at Hyde Park, New York, mentioned in the letter of October 6, 1938, from Arthur H. Graves to the President. The memorandum contains some additional statements about our chestnut work. I am also enclosing copies of a letter of October 5, 1938, from Nelson C. Brown to Mr. Diller of this Bureau and Mr. Diller's reply.

Sincerely yours,

W.A. McClellan
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Enclosures.
MEMORANDUM ON ARTHUR H. GRAVES LETTER OF OCTOBER 6, 1938,
REGARDING CHESTNUTS AT HYDE PARK, N. Y.

Since 1909 Dr. Arthur H. Graves, who devotes part of his time to chestnut-blight work, has been a part-time employee or a collaborator of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Practically all of the time his entire salary has been paid by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and the Bureau has paid part of the traveling and other expenses incurred by him while working on chestnuts and has furnished pollen, parent stocks, and other material for his breeding work.

Every year the Bureau of Plant Industry receives from various places in the eastern United States numerous reports of American chestnut seedlings or sprouts that appear to be resistant to the chestnut blight fungus. For many years the Bureau has been evaluating American chestnut seedlings and sprouts reported to be resistant. In all cases where these supposedly resistant chestnuts have been under observation for a sufficient period, they ultimately have succumbed to chestnut blight. Infection is influenced by numerous factors. Some trees become infected very soon; others may escape infection for a number of years. Some trees are killed by the blight soon after becoming infected, whereas others may continue to live for some time. Seeds have been collected from many of the supposedly blight-resistant trees, and the resulting seedlings, most of which have already died, are being tested in an experimental planting. Some of these seedlings have also been crossed with blight-resistant Asiatic introductions, but it is too early to evaluate the crosses.

As it is possible that someone may sometime discover a blight resistant American chestnut tree or a stock arising through bud variation or "sporting", the Bureau is continuing to record all resistant natural seedlings or sprouts that are reported and from time to time to examine the most promising ones. Past experience with these over a number of years, however, does not make us feel optimistic about obtaining any of outstanding value.

Frequently the Bureau is asked to recommend treatments for American chestnut sprouts to prevent death from chestnut blight. Treatment is not recommended, except on an experimental basis. The life of some trees may be prolonged by cutting out the infections soon after they occur. This treatment will not render the tree less susceptible to the causal fungus, and new infections will probably appear from time to time. As the trees become larger the treatments become more difficult and costly. Improving the growing conditions of the sprouts, either by the application of mulches or fertilizers, or by releasing the sprouts from competing hardwoods, has not given encouraging results. Our experience indicates that there is little hope of permanently saving the trees. The same time and expenditure
made in planting and caring for Asiatic chestnuts will yield better returns in both nuts and shade.

Until a blight-resistant, rather than a blight-escaping, American chestnut is found, the Bureau must direct its efforts primarily: (1) to crossing American and blight-resistant Asiatic chestnuts and the latter among themselves in the hope of finding selections in which blight resistance is combined with desirable horticultural, game-food, or timber characteristics; and (2) to testing strains of Asiatic chestnuts for the same qualities. In breeding chestnuts resistance to the destructive Phytophthora root rot must also be considered. Over 4,000 controlled hybrids have already been made, but the ultimate value can be determined only by many years of testing. The attached reprint, entitled "Status of Work with Blight-Resistant Chestnuts," by R. B. Clapper and G. F. Gravatt, contains additional information.

During the past eight years the Bureau has distributed 264,000 Asiatic chestnut seedlings for experimental forest plantings. They represent a number of strains of each of the two principal exotic species, Japanese chestnut (Castanea crenata Sieb. & Zucc) and Chinese chestnut (C. mollissima Bl.). It is necessary to grow these trees for a number of years to determine their real worth. Federal, State, and private institutions have been chosen as the principal cooperators as their land is likely to remain under its present ownership. Plantings have been made from the New England States to Florida and from Iowa to Texas. A few plantings have also been made on the Pacific Coast. Very little was known about the silvicultural characteristics of these exotic chestnuts when first introduced and the cooperators were permitted to select their own planting site and plant the trees. The failure of numerous plantations can be directly attributed to the poor sites upon which the chestnuts were planted. Foresters, in general, were not interested in planting areas where natural reproduction had established itself or which would be likely to become established. Many planted the chestnuts on unproductive, thin, worn-out or eroded soil, or on dry grassy sites on which it was impossible for native hardwood seedlings to become established. Heavy losses were also caused by the severe droughts of 1930 and 1931. When grown under favorable site conditions, these chestnuts develop straight boles, and in experiments now being conducted have made sufficiently rapid growth to compete successfully with native hardwoods. The present policy of the Bureau is to evaluate the sites before the planting stock is made available to cooperators.

When the importance of good sites was fully appreciated a series of 1-acre fenced experimental plots were established in 1936 and 1938 on Federal or State-owned land in cooperation with the forestry organizations in several forest regions of the East. Approximately twenty strains are being tested in each plot.

In June 1937, in conversation with Mr. Ammedon of the New York Conservation Department at Albany, it was suggested that among the Asiatic chestnut plantings in New York should be included one on The President's
estate at Hyde Park. Acting upon this suggestion, the Bureau agreed to supply the necessary trees to Prof. Nelson C. Brown, consulting forester in charge of The President's extensive plantings. Accordingly, 200 Asiatic chestnut seedlings, including two strains of Chinese species and two of Japanese, were furnished and planted during the spring of 1938. The President paid the express charges for shipping the trees from our Glenn Dale, Maryland nursery and provided labor for planting the trees on the same basis as other cooperators. The trees were planted on April 21, 1938. They averaged over 8 inches in height increase and had a survival of 96 per cent when examined four months later. The chestnuts were making their best growth adjacent to the high forest, where the native hardwoods were encroaching, and their poorest on the grassy portion of the plot.

The two Chinese chestnut trees supplied by this Bureau for planting on the White House grounds in 1932 are making a good growth. The tree southwest of the tennis court had a few burrs on it this year.

Within the past few years this Bureau has made plantings of Asiatic chestnuts on game refuges as a source of food for game and wildlife in cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey, Soil Conservation Service, and State game commissions. Asiatic chestnuts have also been planted extensively by park commissions and the Tennessee Valley Authority not only for the nuts but also for their decorative value. Foresters in general are interested in Asiatic chestnuts, not only for the above-named reasons and for their timber products but also for the possibilities they offer as a future source of tannic extract. Chestnut tannin makes up over one half of the vegetable tannin grown in this country, and its loss is not only of concern to the leather interests but also to the Army and Navy in their efforts to make this country self-sufficient with respect to vital supplies needed in time of war. A Yearbook separate on the chestnut blight and its relation to the extract industry is attached.
Status of Work with Blight-Resistant Chestnuts

By R. B. Clapper and G. F. Gravatt

Division of Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry
United States Department of Agriculture

The introduction of Asiatic chestnuts for experimental purposes by the Department of Agriculture was begun in the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction (formerly the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction), but in later years this work was taken over by the Division of Forest Pathology, also in the Bureau of Plant Industry. The early work in chestnut breeding was conducted by the late Dr. Walter Van Fleet, who was employed part time by the Division of Forest Pathology for this purpose. It has been continued by the senior author in the Government orchards at Bell, Md. The Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases has co-operated in the chestnut orchard work, and Mr. C. A. Reed of that Division has been making ratings of the various selections.

Numerous experimental forest plantings with Asiatic chestnuts have been made in national and state forests to test the value of these seedlings as a replacement for the American chestnut. Small experimental orchard plantings of various strains, coming from different localities in China, Korea, and Japan, are also being tested in many states with the hope that selections from these trees will result in varieties that will combine blight resistance with good horticultural characteristics. Scions of approximately 100 varieties of the Chinese and Japanese cultivated chestnut have been imported. In the spring of 1938 about 80,000 chestnut seedlings were distributed. About 15,000 were set out as forest plantings in national and state forests. Some of the trees were used by the Soil Conservation Service; some were used by the Biological Survey for plantings as a source of game food. The Tennessee Valley Authority also has made plantings of many selections.

It is to be expected that the great majority of these seedlings will prove inferior in so far as merit of nuts is concerned, but prospects appear favorable for as high a percentage of nuts of merit as is normally to be expected from any group of seedlings. Secondary kinds should be of value for forest, game, and ornamental plantings or stocks upon which to propagate selected varieties. The establishment of domestic sources of supplies of seed in this country is one of the immediate objectives in connection with these plantings, as the introduction of seed from foreign countries is attended by many difficulties as well as by the risk of bringing in new diseases.

Distribution of blight-resistant chestnuts by the Bureau in the future...
tions will be in connection with cut-off will be reduced. Further introducing standing selections from different localities in Asia from which material has been procured in the past. Commercial nurserymen and seedsmen are now carrying Asiatic chestnut seedlings and seed, and some of the state game and forest departments are growing chestnuts for distribution and planting.

The matter of determining whether a particular variety of chestnut is sufficiently resistant to the blight to receive a favorable rating is rather complicated. Artificial inoculations of trees with a virulent strain of the blight, even under comparable conditions, may give misleading results. The final tests must be made where the trees are fully exposed to natural infection. Under such conditions many other factors tend to complicate the situation. Many Asiatic chestnut trees apparently killed by blight have been found upon investigation to have been killed by other agencies. Late spring freezes, which sometimes result in death of the cambium of chestnut trees, with no outward symptoms of damage following the freeze, are especially confusing; such trees frequently remain alive for several months before finally dying, and by the time they do die the blight has frequently become established in the bark. When a tree is examined after having just died, as in July, the most certain way of determining whether blight is responsible for the death of the tree is to carefully study the bark for indications of characteristic fan-shaped mycelial development. If blight is the causal agent, these mycelial fans will be found in abundance in the affected area. These fans do not develop abundantly in bark that has been weakened by freezing. Impoverished soil conditions and late frosts that kill the buds weaken the chestnut trees so that they are much more vulnerable to blight. Field mice, rabbits, grazing, and other non- parasitical agencies have caused the death of a very large percentage of trees.

In addition to chestnut blight, there are two other diseases which must be considered in the selection and breeding of chestnuts. The first is a group of closely related twig-blight diseases caused by several fungi quite unlike the true chestnut blight disease. The fungi of this group are quite destructive to some chestnut selections, especially when the trees are young. The development of these twig blights is largely influenced by environment. The other disease is more or less well known by those who have read of it in this country or have seen it in Europe where it has caused the destruction of chestnut orchards in France, Italy, and Spain. It is known as the ink or Phytophthora root disease. Fortunately, the Japanese and hairy Chinese chestnuts are quite resistant to this disease and are being extensively planted in Europe in areas where the European chestnut has been killed by it. The same or a related fungus is present in this country. It is the most probable cause of the extensive destruction of the American chestnut and chinquapin trees in the southern states which occurred before the blight reached that region. This fungus is present from New Jersey south and west to Louisiana but has not yet been reported in Texas. It kills the American chestnut and chinquapin trees under natural conditions as well as by inoculation. As this disease is very difficult or impossible to control, once it becomes established in an orchard, root stocks for chestnuts should be of resistant species such as the hairy Chinese chestnut. In preliminary tests the Japanese chestnut has been found to be less resistant to this disease than has the hairy Chinese chestnut, but further experimentation will be neces-
sary before this difference can be definitely established. The use of hybrid nuts resulting from crosses of either American sweet chestnut or chinquapin in production of grafting stock is undesirable, because of their susceptibility to both this root disease and chestnut blight.

It will be appreciated if persons having good chestnut seedlings which appear to be blight resistant, will send nuts from such trees to Mr. C. A. Reed, Bureau of Plant Industry, Beltsville, Maryland, for rating. Branches of the more promising sorts will be procured later for further testing.

Breeding chestnuts by crossing the several species and varieties is being carried on and expanded by this Division. Approximately 3,000 controlled hybrids have been produced since 1925. Most of these are first-generation hybrids. Controlled second-generation hybrids of selected crosses are being obtained as rapidly as possible.

Many species and varieties of chestnuts and chinquapins are being grown at Beltsville, Maryland, for hybridizing purposes. The Asiatic species which, in addition to the American chestnut and chinquapin, have been used in this work, are: The Chinese hairy chestnut, Castanea mollissima; the Chinese timber chinquapin, C. Aemula; The Chinese dwarf chinquapin, C. sepulchralis; and the Japanese chestnut, C. crenata. Of the last there have been many varieties of forest and orchard types.

In most plant breeding work a second generation of hybrids is desired in order to obtain a recombination of characters. The self-sterility of most varieties of chestnuts increases the difficulty of obtaining controlled second-generation progeny. There are three methods by which a second generation of chestnuts may be obtained. One of these is to isolate selected trees of the first-generation cross and allow them to intercross naturally. In large scale breeding work this method requires considerable land. Another method is to intercross by hand selected trees of the first generation. This method is being used but only small populations of the second generation are obtainable, as young trees ordinarily bear few pistillate flowers. Both of these methods represent the nearest practicable approach to selling chestnuts. Back crossing is the third method of obtaining a controlled second generation and is very satisfactory, especially if the parent trees are available and mature. By this method pollen is taken from a selected first-generation tree and placed on the pistillate flowers of the selected parent tree. By back crossing in this manner a fairly large population of second-generation hybrids may be obtained with comparatively little pollen from a young tree which may not yet be producing pistillate flowers.
CHESTNUT Blight Does Not Mean Early End of Tannin-Extract Industry

The United States now obtains from Argentina, Natal, India, and other foreign countries over one-third of the vegetable tannins used in the making of leather. The American chestnut is the source of over 50 per cent of the tannin materials grown in this country. The manufacture of tannin extract from chestnut wood and bark developed especially rapidly during the World War, when the demand for leather was increased and the importation of tannin from foreign countries was limited. The decreased demand for tannin following the war and the consequent price reduction have necessitated the abandonment of some of the chestnut-extract factories in the southern Appalachians. However, recently developed processes for making paper and fiber board from the chips left after the extraction of tannin seem to have mater-
rially improved the financial condition of the extract industry. Figure 20 shows one of the 21 chestnut-extract plants located in the southern Appalachians.

Unfortunately, both the chestnut-extract and the chestnut-board industries seem doomed by the chestnut blight. This disease is caused by an Asiatic fungus (*Endothia parasitica*) which was first reported in this country near New York City in 1904. The blight, which usually kills a tree in one to five years, has spread so rapidly on the native chestnut that there is only a very small percentage of chestnut alive north of Mason and Dixon’s line. In the southern Appalachians the disease has also spread at a very rapid rate, so that at the present time, as shown by Figure 21, a large part of the growth of this region is infected or killed.

Dead Wood Loses Tannin Very Slowly

The death of the chestnut stand does not mean the immediate end of the chestnut-extract industry, as dead wood loses its tannin very slowly. Studies have recently been carried out, in cooperation with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and with chemists of the chestnut-extract industry, on trees that had been killed by belting or by forest fires in a number of localities in the southern Appalachians. These trees are considered fairly comparable to blight-killed chestnuts. The studies indicate that the percentage of tannin in trees dead as long as 25 to 30 years is not materially less than that in living trees. Blight-killed trees lose their sapwood and bark within a few years after their death. However, the loss of the sapwood, which averages only about one-fourth inch in thickness and has a low tannin content (2 to 4 percent), is of little importance. Even the loss of the bark, which has approximately the same tannin content as the heartwood (7 to 12 percent), is not always a serious matter, because peeled wood is necessary in some of the processes for utilizing the chips left after the extraction of tannin. Of course, a large part of the chestnut stand will not be available for the manufacture of chestnut extract, because it will be utilized for other purposes or will be lost through forest fires and decay of the heartwood.

Even though it is possible to use native chestnut trees for 30 years after their death to make extract, the probability of finding and grow-
ing enough blight-resistant chestnuts in time to provide for the con-
tinuation of any material part of that part of our present extract
industry now dependent on chestnut is rather small. The results of
extensive searches for blight-resistant American chestnuts made in the
earliest infected regions and the investigation of the reports of resistant
trees, seedlings, and sprouts have been rather disappointing, as most of
the trees have turned out to be only blight escaping instead of truly
blight resisting. Work is being continued with the most promising
sprouts and trees. The Asiatic chestnuts are more promising, as ob-
servations in this country and in Asia indicate marked resistance to the
blight when the trees are growing under favorable conditions. An ex-
pedition of the Bureau of Plant Industry has spent two years in Japan
and Chosen (Korea) selecting seeds from blight-resistant forest trees,
and many thousands of seedlings from them are now growing in this
country. Further studies are necessary before the value of these trees
for extensive planting operations can be determined.

G. F. Gravatt,
Senior Pathologist, Bureau of Plant Industry.
THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
At Syracuse University
Samuel N. Spring, Dean

October 5, 1938

Mr. J. D. Diller
Bureau of Plant Pathology
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Diller:

On October 3 I made an inspection of the President's plantations, and he was very much interested to know about the Oriental chestnut experiment and the results which you have recorded and sent to me as a result of the past season's growth.

The President asked me to examine some seedling chestnuts growing under the cover of considerable mixed oak and other hardwood overwood which apparently are free from the bark disease. No doubt you have had considerable experience with these seedling chestnuts. Perhaps it is true that when the trees reach larger size and the bark becomes cracked the spores may enter into these cracks and result in the death of these trees. The crown density needs to be opened up to give these chestnuts greater light. It is possible of course that these chestnuts may gradually develop an immunity. I shall be happy to have your views or those of any in your Department who may care to throw any light on the subject.

The President is naturally hopeful that an immunity may be developed for both the sprout and seedling chestnuts, and he will very gladly conduct any further experiments that seem best to improve the condition of his woods and improve the general reforestation program of the whole country. He is vitally interested in the conservation program, and as you well know he is very fond of the woods on his own place. I spent most of the afternoon and had dinner with him and I thought you would like to know of some of these things.

When I was in the Forest Service developing a program for Community Forests I inquired for you two or three times but found you out each time I was in town.

Sincerely,

(Signed) NELSON C. BROWN

Department of Forest Utilization

Syracuse, New York

Nelson C. Brown
Hiram L. Henderson
Raymond J. Hoyle
J. Oscar Blev
October 14, 1938.

Dr. Nelson C. Brown
Professor of Forest Utilization
New York State College of Forestry
Syracuse, New York.

Dear Professor Brown:

With reference to your letter of October 5th.

We are indeed sorry to have missed you the several times you were in Washington during the summer months. Should you return anytime during the winter we would be greatly pleased to have you pay us a visit.

Enclosed are two prints of the Asiatic chestnut planting on the President’s estate. As was pointed out in our letter of August 29th, the chestnuts are making their best growth where the native hardwoods are encroaching, adjacent to the high forest, and are poorest on the grassy portion of the plot.

We note, with interest, your remarks relative to the President’s interest in seedling and sprout chestnuts. From our experience with chestnut blight in the past, we think the practice of treating sprouts, cutting out infections, and improving the growing conditions of the sprouts has so little value that we do not recommend time and effort on this phase of the work. Various experiments of treating American chestnut sprouts have been conducted by numerous people, some of which were performed by people of this Division, but thus far all resulted in failure.

During the past 15 years, this Division has checked-up on American chestnut seedlings and sprouts reported to be resistant by parties from 19 eastern states. In all cases where the sprouts have been under observation for a long time, the supposedly resistant chestnut succumbed to the chestnut blight disease. Although we are continuing to record and examine unusually resistant American chestnut sprouts, our past experience with these over a number of years, does not make us feel very optimistic of obtaining anything of outstanding value. The same time and effort spent with Asiatic chestnuts are much more likely to yield profitable results.
We believe that until a blight resistant native chestnut is discovered we must confine our efforts to hybridizing the American chestnut with the blight resistant Asiatic chestnuts, and the testing of pure strains of Asiatic chestnuts. Each year we are discovering locations of individual Asiatic chestnut trees from 50 to over 100 years of age throughout the east and in Michigan. We feel that trees that have stood this length of time are suited to the climate in which they are being grown.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse D. Diller
Associate Pathologist
October 12, 1938.

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

Referring to that portion of your letter of September 30, relative to certain shrubs and trees which the Bureau of Plant Industry has available for sending to Hyde Park, a list is enclosed showing the number of each of the different plants, together with their plant introduction numbers, that we plan to dig and ship a little later this fall when they have matured. In addition a brief description of each of the different plants is attached, with suggestions as to their utilization and placement. It is felt that there will be no risk in sending them to Hyde Park sometime within the next three or four weeks.

It would be appreciated if we might have the name of the person to whom the shipment should be made.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

Enclosures.
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**Acer diabolicum** (P.E.I. 102289)

The Horned Maple is native to Japan and is recorded as hardy in this country as far north as Massachusetts, presenting no particular difficulty in culture or any special requirements of soil or exposure.

When mature it should form a broad, round-headed tree not over 30 feet high, but with almost equal spread. Any open position allowing for this development should be satisfactory.

The particular value of the tree lies in the large size of the leaves which may be as much as seven inches wide. There is no special autumn color.

The scientific specific name is said "to refer to the two horn-like, persistent styles attached to the inner side of the nutlets between the wings."
Acer micranthum (P.K.I. 102290)

There is no common name for this small maple, native to Japan. When mature it may have formed a large shrub with several trunks or a small tree, in neither case over 15 feet high.

The tree is prized for the attractively cut foliage which is reported to turn a brilliant red in autumn.

For its best growth it should have a position with some shade during part of the day, a relatively rich soil, that will not dry out completely during the summer. There are no data recorded to suggest that it is tender to cold.
Acer nikoense (P.E.I. 91242)

The Nikko Maple is native to Japan and to Central China but, although widely distributed there, is not common and has not become widely distributed in cultivation.

There are no data to suggest that it is not hardy to cold, but it is suggested that it should have good soil.

When mature it makes a rather broad, round-topped tree up to 50 feet tall of such symmetry that it can well be used as a specimen on a lawn or open meadow.

It is valued particularly for its handsome foliage, large compound leaves that are reported to turn a rich purplish red in autumn.
**Aralia** sp. (P.E.I. 102918)

These plants were raised from seed of an as yet unidentified species of Aralia, presented by Dr. A. N. Steward of Nanking University and collected by him at Lu Shan, Kiangsi Province, China.

Aralias vary from large shrubs to fairly large trees, usually with very handsome compound foliage, large inflor-escences of creamy-white flowers produced in midsummer and followed by black berries. Most are armed with short but stout spines.

It is suggested that these be planted in good soil on the edge of a wood that could furnish wind shelter on the north.
Betula alnoides (P.E.I. 102215)

This birch is native to the Himalayas and western China, where it was observed by E. H. Wilson "at 8,500 ft. altitude in W. Szechuan *** 100 feet high, with a trunk 12 feet in girth***. It has been too short a time in cultivation in the United States to have any suggestions as to its placement or ultimate value.

It is suggested that it be tried in any situation where our native black birch (Betula lenta) occurs or might be expected to thrive.

It is valued for its size and in China for its wood.
Betula Corylifolia (P.E.I. 104899)

This is a tall birch, related to our River Birch (Betula nigra), that has not been long in cultivation. In Japan, where it is native, it is said to make a tree up to 60 feet.

It is valued for its handsome foliage that suggests that of the hazel (Corylus) and for the color of its bark which varies from "silver gray to almost white."

It is suggested that this have a position where the soil is moist but not bog-like.
Betula costata (F.E.I. 93111)

A tall species of birch from northeast Asia that is quite hardy to cold. It makes a tall tree up to 75 feet or more that is characterized by its dark gray papery bark and by the rather small leaves.

From its natural distribution there should be no difficulty as to cold hardiness. From its natural relationships within the family, it should do best in moist, rich soil. Choose a situation where River birch would succeed.
Betula ermanii (P.E.I. 104900)

Native to Manchuria, Korea and Japan, this species makes a tree up to 75 feet, valued not only for its timber but also for its handsome bark and foliage. The bark is creamy white, peeling as in our own yellow birch (Betula lutea).

It produces its new leaves very early in the spring and should be planted where air drainage is good and where there will be some shelter from the winds prevailing during February and March.
Bignonia, "Mrs. Galen" (P.E.I. 97268)

This is a selection of the American Trumpet Creeper, chosen because of its exceptionally large flowers which do not differ in any other way from the type.

For best flowering it should be planted in rich, moist soil, and provided with any support to which it may cling in the same fashion as ivy or Virginia Creeper.
Exochorda giraltdii wilsonii (P.E.I. 77678)

This is reputed to be the most free-flowering form of the pearl bush. It is native to northwest China and is known to be hardy to cold.

Under cultivation, in any good soil such as would be given for lilacs, it should form an erect bush up to 15 feet. The plant has a rather open habit with handsome grayish-green leaves and drooping clusters of clear white flowers in May or early June.

It can be planted in mixed shrubbery borders or singly on the lawn. There are no special requirements.
Forsythia viridissima koreana (P.E.I. 82477)

This Korean form of the green-twigged forsythia is valued particularly for the winter hardiness of its flower buds, which, like those of the peach, are formed in late summer for early spring bloom.

For purposes of test, it would be appreciated if one plant might be placed where the soil is good but where the plant will be exposed to winter winds and sun.
Ilex pedunculosa (P.E.I. 102301)

This Japanese holly forms either a large bush or small tree up to 25 feet. Unlike the common American holly, it carries evergreen leaves with spineless margins. The leaves are dark green and in winter are tinged with bronze and dull red. The fruits are red but are not as showy as those of our holly.

The chief value of the tree is the fact that it is evergreen and hardy to cold.

It prefers a rich, moist soil and might well be given a place with some shelter from prevailing winter winds.
Philadelphus "Argentine" (P.E.I. 78086)  
" purpureo-maculatus (P.E.I. 78102)  
" "Rosace" (P.E.I. 78099)  

These are three forms of mock-orange. The first is a very handsome, very double white, forming low bushes up to four feet; the second, even smaller but with extremely fragrant flowers tinged with dull purplish pink in the center; the third, a hybrid of the second, with less color and somewhat greater hardiness.

As none are as strong growing as the common mock-orange, they can be placed at the front of the mixed shrub border or even in a wide perennial border.

There are no requirements save a little shelter in winter. Poor soil and insufficient moisture will reduce growth and flowering.
**Symphlocos paniculata** *(P.E.I. 82358)*

The Asiatic Sweetleaf is widely distributed in China and Japan. In cultivation it makes a wide-spread shrub or small tree up to 25 feet. The white flowers, borne in short panicles all along the branches, suggest those of hawthorn at first glance. While beautiful, they are not so unusual as the fruits that follow. The latter are bright blue darkening to lapis-lazuli blue.

The plant is known to be hardy in Massachusetts, so no special requirements are needed. Rich, moist soil and full sun will hasten good development.
**Syringe tomentella (P.E.I. 91833)**

This species makes a tall shrub up to 15 feet with almost as great a spread. In habit is much less compact than the common lilac with graceful branches and an abundance of rather loose panicles of pinkish-white flowers.

This plant will never take the place of the common European lilac but makes a useful addition to the lilac season. It should be planted in a soil and situation such as the common lilac would enjoy, but for best effect should have low shrubs in the foreground.

**Syringe yunnanensis (P.E.I. 91834)**

This second Chinese lilac is even more treelike in habit but does not reach so great a height, scarcely 10 feet. The flowers, which are later than those of most lilacs, are lilac pink.

There are no special requirements.
"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN"

By

H. L. Coehed, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Parody on Ruping's Poesy,
by the same title.

"Take up the White Man's Burden,"
Exhale the younger breed,
How we made boose an outlaw,
By our Country's greatest need;
How that same Great Law was ended,
Through a wave insane and wild,
By an ill-taught suffer people.
"Half devil and half child."

"Take up the White Man's burden,"
By the Creator's laws abide,
Observe the drunken terrors,
Of the Boozers "show of pride."
The increase of useless accidents,
By the use of Drink made plain,
For Distillers' increased profit,
And the Brewer's scolded gain.

"Take up the White Man's burden,"
In this greatest War for Peace,
Try to fill "the mouth of famine."
And much sickness cause to cease;
"And when the goal seems nearest."
(The work of a Century wrought),
Watch greed and fanatic folly,
Bring much good work to naught.

"Take up the White Man's burden,"
Dethrone again that King,
Which has captured again our Nation,
By the Brewer's Pail and Ring;
The Ports again we'll enter,
By the same roads we may tread,
May the next generation living,
Make boose traffic finally dead.

"Take up the White Man's burden,"
Whoever may get reward.
Again make boose an outlaw,
Which has helped to make times hard;
Abolish soon and forever.
"The Gigantic Crime of Crimes,"
Which, if that is done sincerely,
Will surely make better times.

"Take up the White Man's burden,"
We should not now do less,
To abolish the liquor traffic,
That has caused much weariness;
That's "worse than War and Famine."
A great Statesman so has said,
We must get rid of this nuisance,
Or our Country will be in red.

"Take up the White Man's burden,"
As we have in former days,
We may at last receive the laurel,
And our Maker's ungrudged praise;
But, come now and fight the battle,
With a foe old as the Race,
Before we meet our Master,
And stand before His face.
A very lucky Number is the figure Thirteen,
By our Country's History is now plainly seen,
For with that number of States we started at first,
And in conflict we have been but once in the worst;
Our first war with Britain, in Washington's day,
Gave our land its freedom, from then and always;
When we fought them again in the next generation,
Great treaties of importance were secured to our Nation;
Since then without foes on our northern frontier,
We have not fortified it, and have lived without fear.
In the Forties our neighbor in the south became bold,
And in consequence we had to loosen her hold,
On lands that soon after were a valuable find,
In that State where much gold of the Country was mined.
Of those who fought next, many of them live still,
Who preserved our Union through their effort and will,
And the freedom they gave to a then subject race,
Was better for their masters, who had the white face.
Our conflict with Spain, on a still later date,
Brought freedom to Cuba in Eighteen-ninety-eight,
Gave just government to islands in the far distant East,
Tho to conquer them first we had to, at least.
These islands we conquered became an ally and friend,
When the Kaiser's invasion we had to defend,
In the late war for freedom from the arrogant Hun,
Who, when we got after him found 'twas no fun,
And by our side fought our first enemy of old,
And our first ally who helped us in that strange-hold.
Then later we fought an unscrupulous Trade,
Against which a Declaration of War was then made,
Which had always been an enemy of Mankind,
A more relentless foe, was not possible to find;
When scarcity of coal closed factory and school,
This Hoggish Moloch wasted much of our fuel,
And when grain was conserved for our Soldiers abroad,
They made out of it poison, by their greed and their fraud.
But after a little effort to enforce that great law,
With fiendish Rebellion they claimed many a flaw,
Many people became weary of a great Battering-ram,
Propelled by much money all enforcement to slam;
Re-enforced by smooth lies, to deceive the Elect,
Demanding surrender to the enemy in effect;
This brought on a craze in the midst of depression,
But this abject surrender may teach the people a lesson,
Which may bring a re-action against our vicious foe,
As we won't again prosper till this enemy's brought low;
If we use our brains and on this subject think,
We'll know we can't end the depression through drink.
To get right then, our Country, which has conquered each foe
In its turn, must give this one a final death-blow,
We must help the world ever, to thoroughly rout,
This great foe of Mankind, which must be knocked out.
This will hasten the day when all conflict shall cease,
And by right law observe an unending peace.
When HE whose Right it is to govern this Earth,
Will rule all with Justice, and prove us HIS worth.
THE LAND OF THE SPREE AND THE HOME OF THE KNAVE

By H. L. Coxehead, Fourthavenue, N. Y.

1. "Oh say can you see by the dawn's early light", Of the most ancient history that man has in sight, How the kingdoms of old, rose and fell, it appears, For reasons that should warn us—if we're wrong give us fears; For Empires have gone, Which appeared to be strong, Because their weak point was persistence in wrong, And because they allowed their great banners to wave, O'er the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

2. A great city down east with an impregnable wall, So it seemed to its people, that they were not falling; So confident were they of their safety within, And unconscious of the danger of their benighted sin; But suddenly at night, Came their last fatal fight, With a man who drank not the stuff that dims our sight, And great Babylon fell, Because its banners did wave, O'er the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

3. Soon after there appeared a conqueror of might, Who seemed able to accomplish every thing in sight, Who from early youth successful had been, And should have continued except for the great sin; But Alexander the Great, Early ended the State, And by drinking went young to man's common fate, His kingdom soon broken because his banners did wave, O'er the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

4. The great Roman Empire from which we have cause To think we inherit much wisdom and laws, Barbarous nations did much to civilize, Our fore-fathers included became by it more wise; But in later days, Got into evil ways, By vice and debauchery got loose from its stays; It disintegrated because its emblems did wave, O'er the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

5. The greatest of kingdoms now left upon earth, The Nation whom our own native land did give birth, The Empire upon which the sun never sets, Is in danger of falling because of the "wets", If it does not wake up, And give up the bad cup, And cause its worst foe to come to a full stop; By ceasing to allow its flag longer to wave, O'er the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

6. Our own Great Country, whose Justice and Laws, Are the best ever made, we think and have cause; We declared by the mode set by Washington our Sire, War on this great foe, both a criminal and liar, We made illegal the drink, By which men ceased to think, To wipe out the traffic that had made such a stink; And had resolved that the "Star Spangled Banner" shouldn't wave, O'er the land of the Spree, and the home of the knave.

7. But there was a gang so wantonly aware, That by mulificiation and legal confusion, This beneficent law we should have no more, By Teaseon and Anarchy, and all possible pollution; So with satanic lies, Which all over did rise, With the use of much money as we can easily surmise: To make drink flow more freely so our Flag shall still wave, O'er the land of the Spree, and the home of the knave.

8. The increase of accidents by the Automobille, Will bring on a crisis, I often meet with much fear, And the beer drinking driver's most dangerous now, Because seeing his danger, he may not care; But drinking little or much, A driver shouldn't touch, Like he beer or whiskey, he's not safe at the clutch, And he who does not touch this liquor in the on is brave, In this land of the Spree, and the home of the knave.

9. For the first time in History, our Nation laid down In surrender to an enemy, who took it with a brown; Their propaganda among people, most especially the youth, Which prolongs the Depression, and obscures the plain Truth; And tho it costs many tears, We may go many tears, Till the next generation may learn wisdom through Fears; It will bring sure destruction, if we not our course pursue, O'er the land of the Spree, and the home of the knave.

10. To save the Nation's life, our land must yet stand, Between Freedom and Right, and the drink devastation; We must give good example to every other land; To expel the drunk curse from every State and Nation; And great progress will be, When the whole World is free, From the World's greatest enemy, as the future will see; When no Nation will allow its banners to wave, O'er the land of the Spree, and the home of the knave.
To the President,

PK.

Re your telephone call.

At meeting this morning in New York office, Attorney Halpin did not bring up the question of approving the Architects, although he discussed plans, etc., with Engineering Division in the presence of the two Poughkeepsie architects. It looks as though they are trying to gain their point by failure to raise the issue and to have the architects do preliminary work on the plans before PWA approves them. At my direction, New York office is formally requesting by letter the names of the architects they propose to employ and to forward the answer here. Offer has not yet been made to the applicant.

E. K. Burlew.
For the President,
Hyde Park/ 4:45 p.m.

Four members of Hyde Park school board signed contract
Messrs. Cook and Schuyler, White refusing to sign.

I will probably send Colonel Gilmore to Hyde Park to talk
to the Board. We find that Scuyler has chiseled in before
on architectural work: after someone else has done the prelimi-
ancies. Contract for architectural services has provision
in it which will make the Board harmless for damages to
architects if they do not get the grant from PWA. I told
Gilmore to tell Mr. White and the Board that we would not
make them an offer and would probably cancel the allotment
within the next few days unless they got together.

E. K. Burlew,

For the Administrator.
The President

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I have received your communication dated October 15 relating to a proposed donation to the United States of a home and grounds of historic interest. I am enclosing a memorandum opinion of the Solicitor of this Department in which it is held that there is adequate authority for the acceptance of the proposed donation by the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the United States pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

Sincerely yours,

First Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure 691759.
Memorandum for the First Assistant Secretary:

In my opinion, the Secretary of the Interior has adequate authority to accept, on behalf of the United States, the proposed donation discussed in the attached memorandum from the President.

Specifically, the President states that the proposed donation relates to property, consisting of a home and more than 100 acres of grounds, which is of historic interest. The owner is considering donating the entire property, including land, buildings and the major part of the furniture, library and pictures, but wishes to retain the privilege of living in the house the remainder of his life and desires during this period to cooperate with the Department of the Interior in maintaining the property for public enjoyment.

The Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), provides in part as follows:

"That it is hereby declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary), through the National Park Service, for the purpose of effectuating the policy expressed in section 1 hereof, shall have the following powers and perform the following duties and functions:

* * * * * *

"(d) For the purpose of this Act, acquire in the name of the United States by gift, purchase, or otherwise any property, personal or real, or any interest or estate therein, title to any real property to be satisfactory to the Secretary; * * * Provided further, That no such property shall be acquired or contract or agreement for the acquisition thereof made which will oblige the general fund of the Treasury for the payment of such property, unless or until Congress has appropriated money which is available for that purpose."

COPY FOR THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE
The only limitation on the Secretary's authority to accept title to historic sites under the foregoing act is that such acceptance must not obligate the general fund of the Treasury for the payment of the property. The acceptance of title to the property in question in this case by gift will not violate this limitation.

The conveyance of the property in the manner desired by the owner could be accomplished by deed transferring title to the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the United States reserving to the grantor a life estate therein.

When this has been done, a cooperative agreement could be entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and the owner providing for the preservation, maintenance and operation of the site for the public benefit during the occupancy by the owner. Such an agreement is authorized by section 2(e) of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, supra, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to

"Contract and make cooperative agreements with States, municipal subdivisions, corporations, associations or individuals, with proper bond where deemed advisable, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any historic or archaeological building, site, object, or property used in connection therewith for public use, regardless as to whether the title thereto is in the United States; Provided, That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose."

It is my opinion, accordingly, that the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the United States may accept the donation suggested in the memorandum of the President subject to the reservation of a life estate in the grantor and may arrange for the cooperative maintenance of the site during its occupancy by the owner, provided, of course, that the agreement will not obligate the general fund of the Treasury without proper appropriation by Congress.

Nathan R. Margold
Solicitor.

Attachment.
The President

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I have received your communication dated October 15 relating to a proposed donation to the United States of a home and grounds of historic interest. I am enclosing a memorandum opinion of the Solicitor of this Department in which it is held that there is adequate authority for the acceptance of the proposed donation by the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the United States pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 686).

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) E. K. BURLEW
First Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure 691739.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BURLEW

On July twenty-seventh, the Secretary sent me an opinion from Acting Solicitor Kirgis relating to the establishment of national monuments and the acceptance of title liens therein. He also referred to the acceptance of donations of real and personal property under the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

The specific case I have in mind relates to a home and fairly large grounds--over one hundred acres which is of sufficient historic interest to fall under the terms of the Act.

The owner, who is getting along in years, is considering giving the entire property to the Federal Government--land, buildings, and the major part of the furniture, library, pictures, etc. He wishes, however, the privilege of living in this house during the remainder of his life and undertakes to maintain the property and pay the taxes during his lifetime.

The reason he wishes to transfer title at the present time is in order that he may act in a sense as caretaker and work with the Interior Department in improving the property for public enjoyment.

It is possible, also, that he would be willing to turn over to the Interior Department a comparatively small endowment, the interest therein to go to the up-keep of the property.

As this is a chance to get something worthwhile for nothing, would you ask the Solicitor for his unofficial advice?

F. D. R.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HUBBARD

October 18, 1938

On July twenty-seventh, the Secretary sent me an opinion from Acting Solicitor Kirgis relating to the establishment of national monuments and the acceptance of title lines therein. He also referred to the acceptance of donations of real and personal property under the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

The specific case I have in mind relates to a home and fifty acres of grounds—over one hundred acres which is of sufficient historic interest to fall under the terms of the Act.

The owner, who is getting along in years, is considering giving the entire property to the Federal Government—land, buildings, and the major part of the furniture, library, pictures, etc. He wishes, however, the privilege of living in this house during the remainder of his life and undertakes to maintain the property and pay the taxes during his lifetime.

The reason he wishes to transfer title at the present time is in order that he may act in a sense as caretaker and work with the Interior Department in improving the property for public enjoyment.

It is possible, also, that he would be willing to turn over to the Interior Department a comparatively small endowment, the interest therein to go to the upkeep of the property.

As this is a chance to get something worthwhile for nothing, would you ask the Solicitor for his unofficial advice?
You have asked me informally for an opinion concerning your authority to accept as a donation on behalf of the United States certain real property for national monument purposes.

Your authority to accept such donations is dependent on the existence of legislative authorization as was pointed out in the Solicitor's Opinion of December 7, 1934, M. 27817. Such legislative authority does exist, but which of the several authorities apply to the case you have under consideration I am unable to say without further information. I have, however, set out herein the three possible sources of authority.

If the land in question lies within an established national monument there is authority under the act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 917), to accept donations of real property.

If the land is not within an established national monument, there is authority for the creation of a monument and the acceptance of title to lands pursuant to the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225). This act provides in part as follows:

"Provided, that when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tracts, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the United States."

The term "relinquishment" as used in this act has heretofore been construed as relating to the conveyance of patented land, as well as relating to the technical relinquishment of unperfected claims to public land. Solicitor's Opinion, May 9, 1936, M. 28186.

Under each of the foregoing acts, it will be noted that the authority extends only to the acceptance of fee titles to land. Conveyances on conditions are therefore not acceptable, save with the exception of certain conditions subsequent which need not be discussed here.
There is also authority under the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), to accept donations of real and personal property, or any interest therein, without regard to their being in or made a national monument as the latter term has been technically defined. Such donations cannot be accepted, however, where there results an obligation of the General Fund of the Treasury for which Congress has made no appropriation. Section 2, subsection (e), act of August 21, 1935, supra. Solicitor's memorandum re Cannon Hall, April 20, 1936.

You described the property in question as being endowed. Whether the terms of the endowment will raise legal objections to the acceptance of the gift, I cannot state from the information at hand. I shall be glad to advise you further on this when all the facts concerning the endowment or other conditions of the proposed gift are known.

[Signature]
Acting Solicitor.
PSP file

Mes de Hill:
If the President hasn't seen this
he might be interested in
reading it.

PSS
A "DREAM HOUSE" is leading America to a new prosperity. It stands today atop a wooded knoll overlooking the Hudson River. And it is President Franklin D. Roosevelt's personal contribution to the building program which economists have said is the country's quickest route to a nationwide business revival.

The house is literally the President's own. It is the culmination of a dream that has been with him for twenty years. And its final plans come from sketches drawn by the President's own hand.

Mr. Roosevelt recently disclosed to newspapers that for twenty years he had wanted a home of his own. Last February he completed the sketches reproduced on this page. Now his dream house has become an actuality, and leaders of the building industries say its appearance will spur residential construction throughout the country.

The President's new home will be known as Dutchess Hill Cottage. It is named for the beautifully wooded knoll near Hyde Park on which it is situated—a 70-acre forest tract which the youthful Franklin Roosevelt roamed and knew well.

Its design is of the traditional Dutch Colonial style of architecture which originated in part of the country. A long, one-story structure with steeply pitched roof and small windows, the house will face due west, overlooking the Hudson. The side walls are constructed of native fieldstone, gathered from the fields around Krum Hill. These are in rich reds, browns and gold-greys, contrasting handsomely with the painted wood shutters and square porch columns. The traditionally sweeping Dutch roof is covered with blue-black mineral-surfaced asphalt shingles.

The interior of the house is casually and comfortably planned. The central unit contains a large living room with an open fireplace dominating one side. Four large windows and sliding French doors permit a view up and down the river valley.

Two bedrooms and bath are contained in one of the two wings. In the other are kitchen and servants quarters.

The furniture will be of the simple farmhouse type such as that used by the President's forebears when they first located in this country.

For, indeed, this will be a simple house, to meet a simple need. Mr. Roosevelt wanted it as a quiet retreat where he may retire from the bustle and busyness of a noisy world. With that thought in mind, the President designed his home without a telephone—so that the outside world could not intrude upon his moments of rest and relaxation.

Dutchess Hill Cottage is almost completely unlike the typical American home built a few years ago by another famous statesman—Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas—though they are both covered with fire-resistant asphalt shingles.

Governor Landon's home is set on a 330-acre site near Topeka. It is styled along the lines of Washington's Colonial Mount Vernon, and the keynote of its architecture is simple beauty.

Large white Ionic columns of pressed steel support the high, elegant entrance. Exterior walls are of brick, painted white. Two wings which lead back from either end form a three-sided court in the rear. The long expanse of roof, with five graceful gables, is surfaced with white asphalt shingles.

It is significant that both these famous Americans should specify colored asphalt shingles for their new homes. In addition to their fire-resistant quality—an important factor in home safety—mineral surfaced asphalt shingles are today manufactured in a wide variety of colors which permit a selection to blend with the foliage of the surrounding country or with the other building materials used in the structures.

In designing his own home, President Roosevelt follows in the footsteps of Thomas Jefferson, who, in addition to being President, was also a talented architect. Mr. Jefferson designed his famous home, Monticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, explained to newspapermen that he had called in architect Henry Toombs, of Atlanta and New York, to "nestle" him because he didn't want to get caught practicing architecture without a license.

Although the President's dream house is now ready for occupancy, its completion is said to cast no prophecy concerning the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt serving a third term. It is simply the fruition of a dream he has long had to own his own home near the site of his ancestral house at Hyde Park.

And it indicates, far better than any Presidential decree could ever do, that within Mr. Roosevelt's breast surges the same desire to create and build his own home that has made of America a nation of land-owners where the family is still the unit of strength.
Hon. Pres. F.D. Roosevelt:

Dear Sir:-

I am sorry to trouble you when you are so busy, but thanks to your wise advice concerning the war crises, I hope you have a little time to read this letter.

I would like to recall to your mind the period before you were elected Governor, when you and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Dickerman and Miss Cook were here for a while one afternoon, and upon leaving, you noticed the dining room and the kitchen floors, and told me that you would give me new flooring. Of course they are worse now and when the water was put in the house, Mosehad to go under the kitchen floor and brace it up, because the weight of the hot water tank made it sag. I wanted him to tell you but he said that you were too busy; now I feel that it is my duty to tell you the condition of the house, as it is an old one and well worth saving.

When it rains I have to put pails under the leaks in the kitchen and bathroom, and on the north side of the house it beats in and ruin s the wall paper. I did the dining room over this spring and it is a mess — so I am asking you to please roof the house and fix the north side, and to give me the new floorings which you promised so long ago, also the new back porch. I certainly would appreciate a heating system, for we nearly freeze every winter as it is impossible to heat the front part of the house with the small fire-places there.

I am confident that you will agree the house should be preserved, and it seems to me, the longer it is allowed to run down, the more it will cost to repair it when you are forced to do so.

Mrs. Moses H. Smith,

P.S. I thank you very much for thinking about me to give doilies, but I having received them as yet.
MEMORANDUM for the President.

Colonel Gilmore reported to me over the telephone this morning regarding his meeting with the Hyde Park School Board.

Apparently those people believe that we are trying to put the pressure on them but that eventually, you will prevent our rescinding the allotment. They base this on your deep interest in having the school improvements at Hyde Park. Mrs. Rundell was at the meeting and said that you told them that they had to get the plans ready by the dead line date, and that so long as the plans were satisfactory, you did not care who did the job.

The contract they have made with the two architects contains a saving clause so far as the financial obligation is concerned in the event they do not receive the grant. If the grant is made, however, the Board would be obliged, under its contract, to take care of the two architects.

There is going to be a vote tomorrow night on the sites but I am assured that these are precisely the sites which you want and that the price is public knowledge. Our New York Office will see that no brokerage fees are paid.

Colonel Gilmore tried to find out what objection they had to Knappe and he attributes it to the fact that Knappe is said to be boresome and has tired them out. Three of the members said they would never vote for him.

Colonel Gilmore told them that if they did not take favorable action by November 1, he would recommend a rescission of the allotment.

E. K. BURLEW,
For the Administrator.
Dear Sir President,

Oct 27 1938

Enclosed find electrical certificate for the Reedot House. Also plumber bill, also balance of my bill. Will start to line the chimney about the first of Sept next.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]
MEMORANDUM for the President.

Hyde Park Schools

Our Traveling Engineer Inspector, Mr. Kennedy, attended a meeting yesterday with the Hyde Park School Board, which lasted four and one-half hours. The Board agreed on Mr. Cook for the Fair View School. He advises that Attorney Halpin is the fly in the ointment and he has secured the support of two other men who have become obstreperous. The Board was impressed with the need for taking action because of the urgency to get the money out in aid of unemployment; otherwise, they have been threatened with cancellation of the allotment.

They are concerned about cancelling the contracts they have made with the two architects. They have been advised that they acted contrarily after they knew that their employment had been questioned and had been advised that is a matter of the Board's concern, not PWA's.

They were going to put the question off for another week but were told if they did so, a rescission would be recommended. Consequently, they are holding another meeting tonight which will be attended by Mr. Kennedy. The latter will report to Colonel Gilmore at 10 o'clock tonight after the meeting, and if the action is unfavorable, Colonel Gilmore will recommend a rescission immediately. He is wiring them to this effect today and will confirm it by registered mail.

E. K. BURLEW,
For the Administrator.
Pathological Laboratory

Name  Franklin D. Roosevelt  Date  November 3, 1938

Material Submitted  Well Water

Diagnosis  2 Bact. per c. c.
           Negative B. Coli in 1 & 10 c.c.

Lab. No.  M/2120  

EXCELLENT WATER: NO CONTAMINATION.
Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt

To LEON BUTLER, Dr.
Plumbing, Heating and Tinning

Contract for installing Heating system $525.00

November 10, 1935 [Paid]
MEMORANDUM FOR MISS HUSS

Dear Miss Huss:

By referring to Secretary Wallace's letter of October 12 to the President, it will be noted that it was planned to dig and ship various small trees and shrubs, in which the President might be interested, a little later this fall when they had matured. In that letter it was stated: "It would be appreciated if we might have the name of the person to whom the shipment should be made." These plants had matured sufficiently last week that it was felt desirable to dig them and have them shipped to Hyde Park so that they could be planted promptly before cold weather occurred. Our Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction has just notified me that the plants were shipped by express from Bowie, Maryland, a station near Bel, on Thursday, November 10, addressed to the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, New York.

It is suggested that the President be informed of this shipment, and I assume that the list of plants, together with the brief description of each one, and the suggestions as to their use in existing plantings or in existing locations, which were sent to the President with the letter of October 12, have been forwarded through his office to the superintendent.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Chief of Bureau.
Miss Marguerite LeHand
Private Secretary to the President
The White House

Dear Miss LeHand:

Secretary Wallace asked me to send to you for the President's information the attached note regarding a shipment of plants from our Bureau of Plant Industry to the President at Hyde Park.

You will recall that the Secretary and the President had some correspondence regarding these plants late this summer.

Sincerely,

Mary Hess
Personal Secretary to Secretary Wallace

Enclosure
Gridiron Dinner Dec 17

Ambassador Dodd, Round Hill, Virginia

President U of NCAR Frank P. Graham

Archibald M. MacLeish Farmington Conn

U of Mich Ann Arbor Mich

President Cornell University Dr Edmund E Day

Dr Charles A. Beard New Milford Conn

Felix Frankfurter 192 Brattle St Cambridge Mass

Stuart Chase Labor Bureau 2 West 43 St New York City

Samuel I. Rosenman 60 Center St New York City

Ernest K. Lindley 3308 Woodley Road NW Washington DC

President American Historical Assn Prof Frederic L. Paxson
University of California Berkeley Calif

Julian P. Boyd The Historical Society of Penna 1300 Locust St
Philadelphia Penna

President League of Women Voters Miss Marguerite M. Wells
726 Jackson Place Washington DC

Herbert S. Agar 245 St. Matthews Ave Louisville KY (No NY Ads)

Dr. Evarts B. Green Columbia University

Mrs Helen Taft Manning 215 Roberts Road Bryn Mawr Penna

Harmon W. Caldwell, President U. of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President Washington and Lee U.,
Lexington, Virginia.
DOC: WILL YOU GET ME THIS INFORMATION?

Ambassador Dodd, William E.  
Address: Round Hill, Virginia

President Graham,  
University of North Carolina (full name) Franklin

Archibald M. McLeish,  
Address

Find out where University of Michigan located Ann Arbor Mich

President Day Cornell University  
First name and whether a doctor

Charles Beard  
Address

Felix Frankfurter  
Address

Stewart Chase  
Address

Samuel I. Rosenman  
Address

Ernest Lindley  
Address

Find out who is the President of the American Historical Association and his address

Julian P. Boyd  
Director, Historical Society of Pa.  
Get address.

Mrs. Helen Taft Manning  
Address

Name and Address of the President of the League of Women Voters

Herbert Agar  
Address in New York

Everett B. Green, of Columbia University  
Whether a doctor
Name of the President of the University of Georgia
Name of the President of Washington and Lee College
Waynes Springs, Ga.,
December 1, 1939.

Dear Arthur:

I am, of course, delighted to know that the fieldstone has been decided on and I much liked Mr. Graham's sketch plans for the high school.

Would you ask Mr. Slyter and Mr. Cook to mail me a photostat copy of their sketch plans for the other two schools at their convenience? I sincerely hope the bids will be well within the estimates.

I am returning to Washington next Monday.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur E. J. White, Esq.,
Violet Avenue,
 Hyde Park,
Kensington County,
 New York.
Nov. 17 1935
Violet Ave
107 de Park, N.Y.

Dear Mr. President:

Just a few lines to let you know what has been done on the school project since you left my de Park. On Nov. 16 contracts were signed by me for architects on the three schools as approved by P.M.S. At same meeting Mr. Burton made a motion to appoint Mr. Horatio H. Kellogg of the Fairview-Viola Dist. as Insurance Broker for the three school Bldgs. which was second by Mr. Botaford and Carried. On Nov. 15 I received by U.S. mail the Government Offer for its acceptance which I called a Special meeting for Nov. 16. On Nov. 15 I also had a Committee of three from the Bricklayers Union come to see me and urge me to do all in my power to make (over)
these buildings of brick. I told them I was very much in favor of field stone for the Hyde Park Schools. I also understand they have been to see Mr. Van Alen on the question of stone. Nov 16 Special Meeting held and government offer was accepted by resolution. I notified S.D. Gilmore by telegram of its acceptance. Mr. Claytor showed sketch of proposed Hyde Park Village grade school which looked very favorable. Bob Graham and book reported progress. All three architects are to meet with Mr. Van Alen the beginning of next week to check requirements and construction materials. Mr. Frank Hopkins, engineer, has completed survey and elevations on the Hyde Park Village site and has started on the Harland site which he expects to complete this week. This means he will start on the Bradley site next week. The Board passed a motion to borrow
$35,000 for three months in order to purchase these sites. This is about all that I can report to date but will keep you posted as progress is made. With best regards and trusting you are enjoying the best of health, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur E. J. White
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1928.

MEMORANDUM FOR HENRY HACKETT:

I enclose certificate for the
Dunphy farm house, covering the electrical
installation.

F.D.R.

Enclosure.

Certificate — N.Y. Fire Insurance Rating Organization
To Chas. Engelhardt, Rhinebeck, N.Y.
Premises of F. D. Roosevelt, No. Violet Ave. E.Frank,
occupied by Arnold Birt as dwelling.

FDH/dj
December 7, 1938.

Dear Charlie:

I am enclosing my check for ninety dollars for the lining of the flues. I am glad that the work has been done and I think that Mr. and Mrs. Bie are entirely satisfied.

I will let you know, next Spring, if there is any other work to be done.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Engelhardt, Esq.,
Purdy, New York.

Enclosure.

Westchester County
Nov. 29, 1938,

Purdy
G. Y.

Dear Mr. President,

Lining flue in Mr. Barrameda
as per contract

$90.00
Nov. 29, 1938.

Purdy, N.Y.

Dear Mr. President,

Enclosed find certificates for the service of the Arnold Bay rendezvous in East Park.

Hoping you found all my work satisfactory and if you have any more work I would be very happy if you favors me with this preface as I would be very glad to do it.

Very truly yours,

Charles Enright

Purdy
December 12, 1938.

Dear Moses—

I had rather hoped to get up again before Christmas but it is impossible. The new plans I spoke of in September related only to doing certain necessary work on your house and painting the barn roof. As I told you later, I want you and the family to be comfortable and well housed, and I hope you are getting plans for $300 worth of work. That, I think, is all I can really afford at this time, but I think it will take care of the barn roof and repairs to the house and a light new flooring.

I hear you have had a lot of snow and also that the new school plans have been approved. I am, of course, delighted that they are going to use stone from stone walls because it is so much more attractive than brick and far less common. The crowd in Fairview did not get away with it!

Will you keep your eye on the dam under the bridge at the Pal-Kill Cottage? I want no boards in the dam so the water can flow freely, maintain a lower level and stop flooding all the cellar, except, of course, in times of extreme high water.

Merry Christmas to you all. I wish I could be up there.

Always sincerely,

Mr. Moses W. Smith,
Ryde Park,
Newtown County, N. Y.
Hyde Park, N.Y.
Nov. 29th, 1928

Dear President,—

When you were at Hyde Park in

Sept. you told me you would

see me the next time you came

back; you had some business
to talk over with me, owing to

so many Matters coming up of so

great importance at that time.

I assume it slipped your mind

but I have been very much

concerned over the matter since

you mentioned it to me now.

Mr. President—if your new

plans would benefit me thanks

very much. Please get clear if

for any reason I am a barrier
to any new plans you have in mind. Please state as the last thing I would have in my mind would be to stand in the way of any plans you have that would be beneficial to you, we are having real winter up here.

Very Sincerely yours,

Moses W. Smith
Hyde Park
N. Y.
Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

Having but a few odds and ends left at Arnold Berger's barn, sending for remainder on Contract, which is $254.00. If you could send check as soon as possible it would help me greatly. There were a number of extra things to do there, that I couldn't see when I estimated the work, so it took me much longer and took more material than expected.

A short time ago I went to Mose Smith's to see what was to be done there, and found the barn roof in a very bad condition. It is loose in a number of places, which will have to be fastened down, and two...
places were so bad that I fixed them the next day so the wind would not get under, and do a great deal more damage. I estimated on the things he said and can do necessary work on barn roof, give it two coats of good paint, lay No. 2 oak floor in dining room & kitchen, trac under kitchen floor, (which is very thin) fix back porch with concrete floor, storm sash & screens, fix bad leak in roof over bathrooms, put on new ridge boards on house, also the gutter and cornish on front of house will have to be all new, this is very important because the water runs all three front of house. I'll furnish labor and material for work mentioned for $343.00.
There are other things there that need to be done in the future, so if any time you decide to do them or the other work you spoke of in the fall, the work will be greatly appreciated. Hoping the crude is satisfactory, and will hear from you in the near future. I remain yours sincerely.

Jas. C. Van Wagner
December 27, 1936.

Dear Jim:

I enclose check for $354.00 — the remainder on the contract. I am delighted that the house is so well repaired.

In regard to the work at Moses Smith's house, while the total is more than I wanted to spend, I think it is all right for you to go ahead on your estimate for $343.00.

Happy New Year. I shall see you in the Spring.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. James C. Van Wagner,
Hyde Park,
Dutchess County,
New York.

(Enclosure)
December 27, 1938.

Dear Moses:-

I have told Jim Van Wagner to go ahead with the repairs which are:

1. Necessary work on barn roof and give it two coats of good paint.
2. Lay oak floor in dining room and kitchen.
3. Brace under kitchen floor.
4. Fix back porch with concrete floor, storm sash and screens.
5. Fix leaks in roof over bathroom.
6. Put on new ridge boards on house.
7. Renew gutter and cornice on front of house.

He agrees to do it all for $343.00 and I have told him to go ahead. Be sure that he does not put on any paint during very cold weather.

Happy New Year to you all.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Moses Smith,
Hyde Park,
Dutchess County,
New York.
Wm. S. Dool

W. B. Jonathan Bellem - M. of Cal.
President Chemistry - M. of N.C.
Herbert B. Yan - N.Y.

W. G. D. Frick

Charlestown, Mass.


F. T. Reynolds - Dr. in the Fine Arts of France.

Peter F. Crane - Administrator of the U.

Charles Remm

Frankfort

T. D. H. Ream

J. Stuart Chase

T. D. H. Ream

J. D. S. Roemer

Frank H. B. Loring

A. S. Rippey

Pres. Commodore
TELEGRAM

15WU. RA. 9-1:00 p.m.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 14, 1938
Miss Marguerite A. LeHand.

The order was for 200 paper weights Balance shipped yesterday.

Arnold Berge.
December 15, 1938

Dear Arthur:

Many thanks for sending me the plans and the clippings. I think the plans for the Hyde Park grade school are all right even though I can find little that is really exciting in them from the architectural point of view. However, I have no doubt that this building will last us for fifty or seventy-five years.

After this and the high school are finished, much will depend on the proper landscaping of the grounds, and when the time comes we can get a man from Albany and a man from Washington to give us a definite landscaping plan for trees, shrubs, etc.

On the whole we have had a successful outcome to our rather long fight and you are largely responsible for our success.

With all good wishes for the Holiday Season,

Always sincerely,

Arthur E. J. White, Esq.,
Violet Avenue,
Hyde Park,
Dutchess County, N. Y.
Dec 11, 1938
Violet Ave;
147 de Park n.y.

Dear Mr. President:

Received your letter of Dec. 1, 1938 with many thanks.

Enclosed find plans for Hyde Park grade school together with picture and clippings. I notified Mr. Biske to send his plans to you at his earliest convenience. If there is anything you wish to have me take care of kindly let me know. With best regards.

I remain,

Very Sincerely Yours

Arthur E. J. White.
Legal Notices

Advertisement For Bids.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

P. W. A. PROJECT NO. 30-850-P.

Section No. 2.

Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Town of Honeoye Falls, Genesee County, New York.

Sealed bids for all work in connection with the erection of a three-story building of approximately 22,000 square feet, grading for a Central Junior High School building at East Park, New York, will be received by the Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Town of Honeoye Falls, Genesee County, New York, at the Office of the Town Board, Honeoye Falls Town Hall, Honeoye Falls, New York, from 1:00 p.m. until 1:00 p.m. on December 11, 1938, and then to such office publicly opened and read aloud.

The Information for Bidders, Form of Bid, Plans, Specifications and Forms of Bid Bond and Performance Bond may be examined at the following offices:

Dodge Reports (New York and Buffalo Offices):
Brown's Letters, Inc., 130 Park Avenue, New York City.

Ritz, New York City Office: 707 Atlantic Bldg., New York City.

Office of Robert R. Graham, Architect, Middletown, New York:

Any person obtaining a copy of such plans and specifications shall, upon returning such set promptly and in good condition, be refunded his deposit, and any non-bidder upon returning such set will receive a refund of 50% of the deposit.

The Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Town of Honeoye Falls, Genesee County, New York, reserves the right to waive any irregularities or deficiencies in bids in the judgment of the Board.

The information for Bidders, Form of Bid, Plans, Specifications, and Forms of Bid Bond and Performance Bond may be examined at the following offices:

The estimated cost of the work to be performed under this contract is $1,000,000.

No bidder may withdraw his bid within 4 days after the actual date of the opening thereof.

Date: November 24, 1938.

Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Town of Honeoye Falls, Genesee County, New York.

ARTHUR E. J. WHITE, President.

VICTOR E. BURKE, Clerk.

Advertisement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

P. W. A. PROJECT NO. 1083-P.

Section No. 3.

Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.

Sealed bids for all work in connection with the erection of a three-story building of approximately 22,000 square feet, grading for the Poughkeepsie Junior High School, Town of Poughkeepsie, New York, will be received by the Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Town of Poughkeepsie, New York, at the Office of the Town Board, Poughkeepsie Town Hall, Poughkeepsie, New York, from 1:00 p.m. until 1:00 p.m. on December 11, 1938, and then to such office publicly opened and read aloud.

The Information for Bidders, Form of Bid, Plans, Specifications, and Forms of Bid Bond and Performance Bond may be examined at the following offices:

The estimated cost of the work to be performed under this contract is $1,000,000.

No bidder may withdraw his bid within 4 days after the actual date of the opening thereof.

Date: November 24, 1938.

Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.

ARTHUR E. J. WHITE, President.

VICTOR E. BURKE, Clerk.

Advertisement.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

P. W. A. PROJECT NO. NY 355 3-P

Section 3.

Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Sealed bids for the preparation for Grade School Building at Hyde Park, N. Y., will be received by the Board of Education at the offices of the Town Clerk, Hyde Park, New York, until 7:00 o'clock p.m., on December 15, 1932, and then at and after said offices, publicly opened and read aloud. The Specifications and Forms of Bid Bond and Performance Bond may be examined at the offices of:

Office of Town Clerk, Town of Hyde Park, New York.


Each bidder shall submit with his bid a certified check, or other security equal to 2% of the amount of his bid, made payable to Trustees of Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., and accepted by said Trustees as a bond for the due performance of his contract. The said bond shall be accepted by the Board of Education as security for the due performance of the contract, and in case of the default of any bidder, the Trustees of said School District shall be entitled to retain the amount of such security to the extent necessary to pay the costs or expenses of the said School District in connection with such default.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Board of Education, the above-named contract shall be awarded to the low bidder, and the amount of the contract shall be established by the lowest bid received. The contract shall be let for a term of 8 months, and the said contract shall be in accordance with the Specifications and Plans, and the work shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the above-named contract.

Sealed bids shall be submitted to the Board of Education at the above-mentioned offices, accompanied by certified checks, or other security equal to 2% of the amount of the bid, made payable to Trustees of Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., and accepted by said Trustees as a bond for the due performance of the contract. The said bond shall be accepted by the Board of Education as security for the due performance of the contract, and in case of the default of any bidder, the Trustees of said School District shall be entitled to retain the amount of such security to the extent necessary to pay the costs or expenses of the said School District in connection with such default.

The contract shall be let for a term of 8 months, and the said contract shall be in accordance with the Specifications and Plans, and the work shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the above-named contract.

The lowest bidder, upon the signing of the above-named contract by the Board of Education, shall enter into a bond, or other security equal to 2% of the amount of the contract, made payable to Trustees of Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., and accepted by said Trustees as a bond for the due performance of the contract, and in case of the default of any bidder, the Trustees of said School District shall be entitled to retain the amount of such bond to the extent necessary to pay the costs or expenses of the said School District in connection with such default.

The estimated cost of the work to be performed under the said contract is $1,850.00.

No bidder may withdraw his bid or any part of his bid within 48 hours after the opening thereof.

December 15, 1932.

ARTHUR E. WHITE,

President, Board of Education.

VICTOR E. SCHMIDT,

Superintendent.

Central School District No. 1, Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.
NOTICE OF BOND SALE

Sealed proposals will be considered by the Board of Education of the Town of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, at the Town Hall, Town of Hyde Park, in Dutchess County, New York, at three o'clock p.m., on December 9th, 1923, for the purchase at public auction, on the 20th day of December, 1923, for the sum of $100,000, or less than per and in round interest of

$10,000 of medium bonds of said School District, of the denomination of $1,000 each, dated December 1, 1910, bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4% from the 20th day of December, 1913, both inclusive, $10,000 on December 1, 1923, and $10,000 on December 1, 1923, in each of the years 1924 to 1943, both inclusive, bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4%, and paying interest semi-annually June 1 and December 1 at the Principal National Bank and Trust Company, Poughkeepsie, New York, and the City Bank, New York, and the Bank of New York, with New York exchange.

In case and if so be ascertained by said Board of Education that the bonds hereinafter described are not general obligations of the School District payingable from unencumbered taxes,

Each bid must be for all of said bonds and shall be a single rate of interest thereon, and in the name of the United States, or in the name of the State of New York.

The award will be made to the bidder complying with the terms of sale and offering to purchase said bonds at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding the rate above specified, stated in a multiple of one per cent or one-fourth of one per cent per annum, not to exceed however, that if two or more bidders offer to purchase said bonds at the same lowest rate of interest then such award will be made to the bidder offering the highest price for the same.

Bids will be opened and considered on December 9th, 1923, at the Town Hall, Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York.

Bids must be in writing and addressed to the undersigned Secretary of the School District, and must be accompanied with a certified check or bond or trust company in the sum of $500 as a good faith deposit to secure the School District against any loss resulting from the failure of the bidder to comply with the terms of his bid. No interest will be allowed on said deposit.

The above mentioned bonds are issued for the purpose of paying the School District's share of the cost of constructing and equipping school buildings and purchasing land therefor, such improvements being financed in part with a Federal Loan under the provisions of the Education Law and Chapter 192, Laws of 1922, as amended.

Said School District was duly organized and established pursuant to Article 4 of the Education Law on September 16, 1910, as amended at Union County, New York, by the Acts of the Town of Hyde Park, and Common School District No. 4 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Clinton and Poughkeepsie Valley, Common School District No. 4 of the Town of Hyde Park, Common School District No. 2 of the Town of Clinton and Poughkeepsie, Common School District No. 3 of the Towns of Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park and Clinton, Common School District No. 8 of the Towns of Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park, and Common School District No. 5 of the Town of Hyde Park and the Village of Hyde Park

The approval of same to be by the Mayor, Managers & Council of the City of New York, and if so be as certified to by the Recorder of Intermediate in the Parish of New York City, the purchasers of the above mentioned bonds shall deliver to said School District the sum of $100,000 and the securities which will be delivered to said School District shall include the above mentioned bonds.

The money from the proceeds of the sale of the School District is estimated to be $50,000. The amount of said proceeds above stated does not include the cost of any such property not taken upon any of said School District and the final payment to be made to the Treasurer, under existing arrangements for payment by said Treasurer to the Treasurer of the said School District, will be in the sum of $50,000. The report of said Treasurer shall be reported to the School Board, together with any other matters, for the School District, and shall be submitted to the Treasurer, on said date.

DATED December 9th, 1923.

VICTOR E. DUBBCEN.
From:
Arthur E. White
Stuyvesant, N.Y.

President Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D.C.
December 21, 1936.

Dear Nelson:—

Many thanks for your note. I am glad the orders for next Spring's trees are in and that Kelsey Nursery Company will replace the beech trees.

Keep me in touch with the progress of the new government bulletin on Community Forests, and give me a suggestion as to what I should write as a Foreword.

Merry Christmas to you both.

As ever yours,

Professor Nelson C. Brown,
State Forestry College,
Syracuse,
New York.
Dear [Name],

Please pass this on to the President — and a very merry Christmas and best New Year greetings to you.

Many thanks.

Best regards,

W.C.B.

12/16/38.
Dear President Roosevelt:

You may be interested to know that we have ordered 20,000 Norway spruce transplants, 2000 white pine, 2000 red pine, and 2000 larch transplants for planting during the 1939 season. This makes a total of 26,000 trees. So glad to hear from the papers that about 1000 Xmas trees were sold this year.

We have also had word that the Kelsey Nursery Company will replace the beech trees practically all of which died during the 1938 planting season.

I have been swamped with letters about the chestnut business. Several so-called government experts and the general populace seem to be very much interested in the developments on your place. While chestnut sprouts are very common in the entire region where chestnut grows, the presence of chestnut seedlings which I think you have on your place is an unusual condition. Dr. A. H. Graves of the Brooklyn Botanical Garden is particularly interested in this, as he is trying to work out cross breeding between European or the Oriental varieties and the American chestnut. I still believe that we may develop something very interesting on your place.

Silcox is very happy about your willingness to lend your name to a foreword on the forthcoming government bulletin on Community Forests. He wrote recently that he wanted me to get your signature on this foreword as soon as the bulletin is ready, and I hope that you will still feel favorably inclined to do this, as we discussed at Hyde Park on October 3.

With every good wish for the Christmas holidays and kindest regards in which Alice joins,

Sincerely,

[Nelson C. Brown]

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
Washington D. C.
The President,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Mr. President:

Your letter together with photostatic copies of the Fairview-Viola School received. Needless to say, everybody in the Office was tickled to death that you were pleased with Scheme "A".

Since then I have had a perspective made and rendered in pen and ink. Photographs are being taken of this at the present time and when this operation is completed I will forward the original to you and ask you to accept it with the compliments of this office.

In looking over the perspective, you will note that the bottom or square part of the cupola is indicated as being constructed in wood. I believe that I will change this and make it all stone as it will blend better with the gray slate roof on the building and also present a more pleasing composition to the eye, even though one may consider it a rather daring departure from the conventional method of treating this particular part of the structure.

Respectfully yours,

Charles J. Cooke

Charles J. Cooke

CJC:CA
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Architect's Drawing For New Hyde Park Grade School
A SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY
OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES
IN CERTAIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE TOWNS OF
HYDE PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE,
PLEASANT VALLEY, CLINTON
AND RHINEBECK, DUTCHESS COUNTY

The Districts of the Survey
Clinton 5, 4 and 6
Hyde Park 1, 2, 4 and 6
Pleasant Valley 8 and 9
Poughkeepsie 5 and 6

Pupil Enrollments in these Districts
Grades 1-5  615 pupils
Grades 7-12  538 pupils

Of the 512 in high school 136 are now attending high schools
in Arlington, Poughkeepsie, Wappingers Falls and Millbrook.

Enrollments
Enrollment in grades 1 to 8 in 10 years has increased from
909 to 1108.

Valuations
The assessed valuation of the districts has grown in the
last ten years from $6,326,924 to $7,619,734.
The full or true valuation increased during that period from
$10,832,712 to $12,639,236.

Problems of the area
1. Present inadequate high school services
2. Overcrowding in elementary schools

A Central School Program for this Area

The formation of a central rural school district should
meet the educational problems of these districts.

A five year program is hereewith projected on the basis of
such a centralization. The program anticipates a bond issue for
buildings, grounds and equipment, the purchase of transportation
equipment and the development of a strong instructional program.

Buildings estimated to cost $300,000

1. Junior-Senior high school in the vicinity of East Park
   for 600 pupils

2. Elementary grade building at center of population in
   No. 3 Poughkeepsie to house 600 pupils

Hyde Park
3. Elementary grade building in Hyde Park

4. Elementary grade building in Staatsburg to be acquired by the central district by assuming the $115,000 bond issue of the Staatsburg district

Transportation of Pupils

Pupil transportation is planned on the basis of district-owned equipment. During the second year two buses should be purchased and in the third year eight more. These buses should serve ten years but should be paid for in five.

Instructional Program

The instructional program calls for a junior-senior high school staff of 25 teachers. This includes teachers in home-making, industrial arts, music, art, agriculture, physical education, health and a nurse.

The elementary staffs are planned to include 37 teachers.

Operation of Plant and Insurance

The operation of plant and insurance requirements have been planned on the basis of comparable central school districts now operating.

State Aid

There would be available to the central district:

1. Quotas now paid to the constituent districts
2. Equalization quota on attendance of all pupils within the proposed area
3. Non-resident tuition quota
4. Transportation quota
5. Building quota
6. Equalization on children now attending elsewhere

These amounts as estimated by the Statistics Bureau, State Education Department, will ultimately be:

Equalization quota (old and new) $120,160.61
Non-resident tuition quota 5,000.00
Transportation quota 12,200.00
Equalization on children now attending elsewhere 13,300.00
Non-resident tuition for children now attending elsewhere 7,500.00
Total $168,600.61

In addition there would be a building quota of 25 per cent of annual payments for bonds and interest.

State aid is paid only after expenditures are made. Therefore the above quotas will be available only to the extent necessary to maintain the school program and will be payable the year after the expenditures are made.

Present Receipts and Expenditures of these Districts

The total expenditures for the year 1936-37 for these districts were as follows:

Current Expenses $125,055.82
Debt Service 13,689.88
Capital Outlay 3,457.44
Total Expenses $142,200.84
The receipts of these districts were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Aid</td>
<td>$67,180.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax on Property</td>
<td>78,041.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receipts</td>
<td>9,708.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$155,930.13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The total receipts do not include balances carried over)

Estimated receipts and expenditures for budgets to cover a five year period for a central rural school district for this area and projected hereafter.

**Proposed Central School Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st year</th>
<th>2nd year</th>
<th>3rd year</th>
<th>4th year</th>
<th>5th year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$43,000</td>
<td>$43,840</td>
<td>$7,315</td>
<td>$690</td>
<td>$18,350</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Aid</td>
<td>67,500</td>
<td>76,568</td>
<td>137,976</td>
<td>168,500</td>
<td>166,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tax on Property</td>
<td>88,285</td>
<td>87,966</td>
<td>87,708</td>
<td>87,440</td>
<td>87,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$158,725</strong></td>
<td><strong>$209,473</strong></td>
<td><strong>$252,999</strong></td>
<td><strong>$253,550</strong></td>
<td><strong>$269,970</strong></td>
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<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>$141,688</td>
<td>$202,176</td>
<td>$232,509</td>
<td>$237,240</td>
<td>$242,075</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
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<td>$7,716</td>
<td>$690</td>
<td>$16,390</td>
<td>$27,497</td>
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</table>

**Tax Rates**

The estimated tax rates on assessed valuation required to meet these proposed budgets over five years are listed below. This includes a sufficient levy to meet bond and interest payments as they come due on the Staatsburg building and on the No. 5 Poughkeepsie building. In the first column are the tax rates in the districts for the past school year, 1937-38.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Hyde Park</td>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Hyde Park</td>
<td>2nd yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Pleasant Val</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5th yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Rhinebeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Clinton</td>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Clinton</td>
<td>2nd yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Pleasant Val</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5th yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Clinton</td>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>2nd yr</td>
<td>$9.46</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>3rd yr</td>
<td>$9.46</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Pleasant Val.</td>
<td>4th yr</td>
<td>$9.46</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Pleasant Val.</td>
<td>5th yr</td>
<td>$9.46</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
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</table>

1937-38 Estimated Equalized Tax Rate on Assessed Tax Rate: Valuation under Centralization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Hyde Park</td>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Hyde Park</td>
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<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Pleasant Val</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5th yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Rhinebeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Clinton</td>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Clinton</td>
<td>2nd yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Pleasant Val</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5th yr</td>
<td>$15.33</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Clinton</td>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>2nd yr</td>
<td>$9.46</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>3rd yr</td>
<td>$9.46</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Pleasant Val.</td>
<td>4th yr</td>
<td>$9.46</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Pleasant Val.</td>
<td>5th yr</td>
<td>$9.46</td>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Revised Estimate of Tax Rates
In Case of Federal Grant

Estimates for bond issues and the foregoing estimated tax rates did not anticipate a federal grant through the Public Works Administration. The Hyde Park Union Free District has made application in the amount of $300,000 for the proposed central school district. The central school district's share of this amount would be $140,000 and the outright grant from the federal government would be $465,000. The state would pay one-fourth of the district's share of $465,000 further reducing the cost to the central district to $371,250.

If the district is successful in obtaining this grant the estimated tax rate by towns on assessed valuation should be revised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>1st, 2d and 3d yrs.</th>
<th>4th and 5th yrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>$12.11</td>
<td>$11.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>7.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Valley</td>
<td>12.35</td>
<td>11.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>8.44</td>
<td>7.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinebeck</td>
<td>8.44</td>
<td>7.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It must be emphasized that this program as projected is subject to certain limitations. The authority for the appropriation of monies for school purposes in a central school district is vested in the voters. The voters would decide how rapidly the program should be developed.

The original tables and the estimates of receipts and expenditures from which this summary is prepared are on file in the Education Department and with the district superintendents of schools.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
<th>Valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elem. &amp; Academic</td>
<td>Full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Poughkeepsie</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Hyde Park</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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Total: 535,000 5,341,400
### TABLE II

**ENROLLMENT BY GRADE**

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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>78</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>48</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE III**

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES 1937-38
## TABLE III

**ENROLLMENT BY GRADES 1928-29**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
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- Table shows enrollment by grades for different districts for the academic year 1928-29.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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## TABLE III

**ASSESSMENT VALUATION BY YEARS**

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TOTAL: $10,820,712 | $11,358,315 | $11,681,399 | $11,878,615 | $11,413,594 | $11,611,310 | $11,980,542 | $11,454,965 | $12,859,238
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| Total  | $750,000 | $413,665 | $1,165,665 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Clinton     | 5       | 21      | 23      | 25      | 21      | 22      | 21      | 20      |
| Hyde Park   | 3       | 16      | 15      | 17      | 20      | 11      | 11      | 11      |
| Pleasant Valley | 5    | 63      | 63      | 63      | 63      | 63      | 63      | 63      |
| Poughkeepsie | 6    | 152     | 152     | 152     | 152     | 152     | 152     | 152     |
| TOTALS      | 190     | 105     | 105     | 105     | 105     | 105     | 105     | 105     |

Change over previous year

- 95
- 90
- 101
- 90
- 7
- 47
- -45
- -35
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## TABLE VII

**PROPOSED ANNUAL SALARY PAYMENTS**

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<td>1600</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Agriculture</td>
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**Staatsburg Elementary 1-6 Grades**

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**Poughkeepsie Elementary 1-6 Grades**

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* 1936-37 Tuition Indiv. Pupils
### TABLE II

**EXPENDITURES 1926-27**

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<th>Clinton</th>
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**Debt Service—**

- Redemption of Bonds of Short Term Loans $ 1,924.90
- Interest on Bonds $ 697.50
- Refunds $ 786.72
- Total Debt Service $ 2,309.12

**Capital Outlay—**

- Improvement of Grds. $ 200.00
- Alteration Old Bldgs. $ 1,924.90
- New Apparatus $ 39.50
- New Apparatus $ 148.80
- Total Capital Outlay $ 2,566.94

**Total Expenses** $ 2,114.97

**Balance End of Year** $ 57.70
**Table XIII**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5 Hyde Park 1,210</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>1,143</td>
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<tr>
<td>G.R.S. Bonds</td>
<td>23,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.R.S. Interest</td>
<td>26,200</td>
<td>26,440</td>
<td>26,740</td>
<td>26,740</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Outlay</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td>141,685</td>
<td>153,176</td>
<td>162,409</td>
<td>168,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance End of Year</td>
<td>$43,940</td>
<td>$7,315</td>
<td>$690</td>
<td>$16,240</td>
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*Ins. on new bldg. included.
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<th>Year</th>
<th>1,000</th>
<th>2,000</th>
<th>5,000</th>
<th>10,000</th>
<th>20,000</th>
<th>50,000</th>
<th>75,000</th>
<th>100,000</th>
<th>$76,640.</th>
<th>9,275.</th>
<th>1,085.</th>
<th>248,078</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,500.</td>
<td>166,000.</td>
<td>87,190.</td>
<td>1,000,000.</td>
<td>2,000,000.</td>
<td>50,000,000.</td>
<td>75,000,000.</td>
<td>100,000,000.</td>
<td>$869,570</td>
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