

● PSF: Hyde Park, 1938

PSF

Subject file

Box ~~154~~ 153

file personal

MISS HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS
24, GRAND AVENUE
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

PSF: Hyde Plc

January 20, 1938

Dear Mr. President,

Your letter containing your check to Mrs. Vernooy on account was duly received and I have delivered the check to Mrs. Vernooy. 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. Vernooy 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.

MISS HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS
OF POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

MISS HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS

MISS HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS
24, GRAND AVENUE
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

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 Adriance 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 att 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 "metigaloom", 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

MISS HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS
26, GRAND AVENUE
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

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,

Helen.

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ADRIANCE MEMORIAL LIBRARY
(THE CITY LIBRARY OF Poughkeepsie, N.Y.)

LOUIS M. NOURSE
LIBRARIAN

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 Bice, Mephisiboseth Nelson and the Whiddow Talmage and their contemporaries.

Thank you again for your kindness and thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Amy Van Nooy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 25, 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 impersonal
file under
Rhinebeck B.O.
G. G. T.*

*in Rhinebeck
2/1 PSF*

Hugh R.

2
BENSON R. FROST
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
11 MARKET STREET
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
RHINEBECK, N. Y.

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.

BRF-S

-2-

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.

SONSON R. FROST
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
11 MARKET STREET
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
RHINEBECK, N. Y.

telephone

Rhinebeck, New York
December 6, 1937

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. Tewksbury 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

BRF:LL

PSF
Hyde Park
()

February 12, 1938.

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.

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Miss MARION DICKERMAN
Miss NANCY COOK

VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

Telephone:
POUGHKEEPSIE 428

February 10

Dear Mr. President,

I hope you will get up to
Hyde Park for the week-end of the 19th.

Henry, ^{Twins} Dorothy & George will be
there then - couldn't you plan to come
over to the Cottage for an early supper, ^{Sunday}
then you could see just what Dorothy
plans to do about her 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.

Bliss you dear -

aff
Nancy

*file
personal*

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MISS HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS
24, GRAND AVENUE
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

February 23rd,
1938

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. Vermooy 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

Heleen

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Post Office Bldg., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
March 24, 1938

*PSF
Hyde Park*

*file
H.P.*

TO: Dutchess County Farmers.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find Bulletin NER-203
entitled "Soil Building Practices Applicable in New York",
explaining the practices included in the 1938 Agricultural
Conservation Program.

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

ALS:REP
Enc:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

1938 Agricultural Conservation Program

Northeast Region

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES APPLICABLE IN NEW YORK

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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 300 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent¹ 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 alsike clover, or (2) 5 pounds of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian-grown red clover or alfalfa seed, or (3) 5 pounds of a mixture of any or all of these legumes.

— or —

Seeding at least 5 pounds per acre of (1) alsike clover, (2) hardy, adapted, northern-grown 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 9 pounds per acre of timothy, redtop, or other grasses were seeded in the fall of 1937.

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

Seeding at least (1) 8 pounds of alsike clover or hardy, adapted, northern-grown 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 equivalents of 300 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate are:

187.5 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or
375 pounds of 4-15-4 mixed fertilizer, or
600 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
600 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer, or
750 pounds of 4-8-7 mixed fertilizer.

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, 2 Units per Acre*

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

Practice No. 5.—Seeding Pastures: *Rate of Credit, 2 Units 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, 1½ Units for Each 300 Pounds of 20-Percent Superphosphate or Its Equivalent*

Applying from 300 to 600 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent² 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 sods.

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 equivalent³ per acre is applied to the same land.

² The equivalent of 300 to 600 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate are—

187.5 to 375 pounds of 32 percent superphosphate, or
375 to 750 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or
375 to 750 pounds of 4-15-4 mixed fertilizer, or
600 to 1,000 pounds of 4-12-4 mixed fertilizer, or
600 to 1,000 pounds of 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer, or
750 to 1,200 pounds of 4-8-7 mixed fertilizer.

The amounts of material or their equivalents, as shown in the above table, are the minimum and maximum amounts for which payments may be made.

³ See footnote 1 on p. 2.

Practice No. 9.—Liming: *Rate of Credit*

Area A.—All of the State except Long Island and Staten Island:
2 units for each (1) 2,000 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 limestone.

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) 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 limestone.

Applying to cropland, pasture land, or orchards (1) from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of standard pulverized limestone or standard pulverized oyster shell* per acre, (2) 1,500 to 3,000 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 potatoes or vegetables, not less than 1,000 pounds of standard pulverized 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:

Rate of credit:
Area A.—1 unit for each 500 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oyster shell (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.
Area B.—1 unit for each 400 pounds of total calcium and magnesium oxides in pulverized or ground limestone or oyster shell (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.
The following table gives the smallest and largest amounts of pulverized or ground limestone or oyster shell (other than standard) of different degrees of fineness which can be applied per acre for credit:

Percentage of material which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve	Smallest number of pounds of material per acre on land used year after year for vegetables or potatoes	Smallest number of pounds of material per acre on crop and pasture land	Largest number of pounds of material per acre
20 to 24.9	1,200	8,000	6,000
15 to 19.9	1,700	8,000	7,000
10 to 14.9	2,500	8,000	10,000
Less than 10	4,000	10,000	20,000

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

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

Plowing or disking under a good stand of (1) biennial or perennial 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 fertilizer is applied to the sod to produce a good growth evenly distributed 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 25 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.

MULCHING

Practice No. 12.—Mulching Orchard and Vegetable Land: *Rate of Credit, 1 Unit per Ton*

Applying not less than 1 ton and not more than 5 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.

WOODLAND PRACTICES

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 planting: 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 bitternut 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, 2 Units per Acre

Improving the stand of forest trees on not more than 4 acres by thinning or weeding 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 10 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.

* Animal unit means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts 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 No. 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 sown or close-drilled corn used as a cover crop or green manure crop)
 - (2) Grain sorghums
 - (3) Tobacco
 - (4) Mangels and cowbeets
 - (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	(7) Sudan grass
(2) Oats	(8) Millet
(3) Barley	(9) Sown or close-drilled corn
(4) Rye	(10) Soybeans
(5) Buckwheat	(11) Cowpeas
(6) Rape	(12) Field peas

* 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. FLANSBURGH,
State Executive Officer.

ROY A. POSTER,
LEON A. CHAFIN,
CARL G. WOOSTER,
RALPH Y. DE WOLFE,
JOHN WICKHAM,
State Committee.



DIABLO DAM OF SEATTLE'S MUNICIPALLY OWNED LIGHT AND POWER SYSTEM



MUNICIPALLY OWNED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

City of Seattle

JOHN F. ODRE, MAYOR

PSF

LIGHTING DEPARTMENT
ELIOT 7600

J. D. ROSS, MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
SUPERINTENDENT



SOURCE OF SEATTLE'S MUNICIPALLY OWNED WATER SUPPLY

Mr. William Plog

April 8, 1938

*File personal
Hyde Park
PSF*

Mr. William Plog
Hyde Park, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Plog:

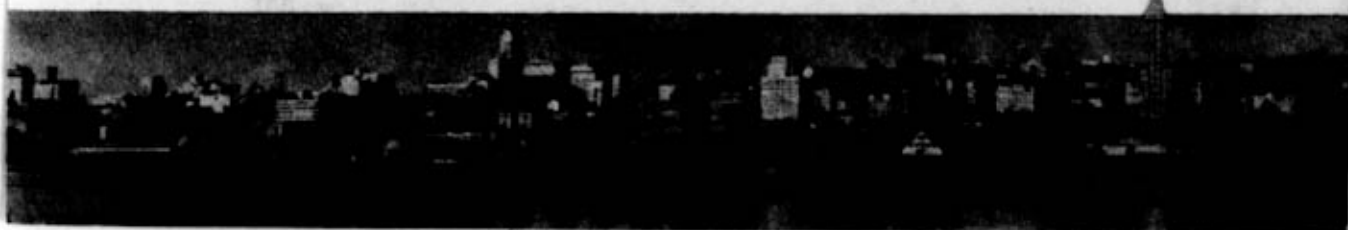
I am sending the President some trees, and will send some more this fall, as I think perhaps they might get a better start by being planted in the fall. Some of them will live, and some will not, on account of the weather, but they are worth trying.

6 trees
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.

4 of small trees
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.

1 tree
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.

6 trees
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.



File *HP file* *PSF Hyde Park*
Memorandum re inspection of plantations at Hyde Park, May 12, 1938.

I. 1938 Plantations.

(a) In the east lot 7830 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 28 cords of thinnings, are piled immediately east of the dairy.

III. Additional trees amounting to 6138 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 Rohan lot near the top of the hill east of the cottage should be planted after being cleaned off this winter. This will be about 3-4 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,


NELSON C. BROWN.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OF NEW YORK STATE
AREA NUMBER FIVE

208 MAIN STREET
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

HAROLD N. GRATTAN
AREA DIRECTOR

COUNTIES OF
DUTCHESS PUTNAM
ORANGE ROCKLAND
WESTCHESTER

LESTER W. HERZOG
ADMINISTRATOR

June 3rd, 1938

file
H.P.
d-1
pSF

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

Re: Serial No. 3-2412
O. P. 465-21-2-411
Water & Sewer Systems
Tivoli, New York

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
Harold N. Grattan
Area Director.

Tate man off Lakes Tuma road project
(~~Harold N. Grattan~~ A Lakes Tuma & MT. Pleasant)
a put them on the Tivoli project

HNG:MS

C
O
P
Y

2-2 APP
Wyndham Barn,
Bryn Mawr,
Pennsylvania.

June 15 [1938]

PSF
Hyde
Park

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 -

Belle 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

(Do I call her Gertrude?)
Dear Stan: Jim:
I
P
O
C

- 2 -

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

WYNDHAM BARN
BRYN MAWR
PENNSYLVANIA

June 15

Dear Franklin

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me the opportunity to
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ties in helping you to
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There are still several
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on to you as a result

WYNDHAM BARN
BRYN MAWR
PENNSYLVANIA

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Historian & Dr. Bryn Mawr

a fighting Dues crew
& your supporter -
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Virginia Gildersleeve -
Mrs Cate -

Grace Abbott -
as from the middle West.

Mary Beard -

Belle Sherwin - former
Pres. League Women Voters
or her successor -

She is from Minneapolis

Mrs Ellen Woodward
Asst. Administrator N. P. A.
of Miss. & who knows
the whole country by
this time.

WYNDHAM BARN
BRYN MAWR
PENNSYLVANIA

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A grand idea -

Am sorry to have to
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Thank you again for
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I want to spend prac-
tically 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 - which the people

Al over the world are watching
Very sincerely
J. B. B. B.



The President-
The White House
Washington
D.C.

1

Howard Philip Carpenter, M. D.
Station H. Houghkewitz, N. Y.

Pathological Laboratory

June 25, 1938

YHP PSF
Hyde P

Feller Brothers
Red Hook, N.Y.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Date June 23, 1938

Gentlemen:

Material Submitted

Water from new well

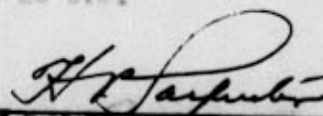
Enclosed please find report in duplicate for water examination from the new well of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This shows an exceedingly low bacteria count, no evidence of sewage organisms and is a very satisfactory water bacteriologically.

Negative B. coli 1 & 10 c.c.

Very truly yours,

HPC:G

Lab. No. W/5674


H.P. CARPENTER, M.D.
Laboratory Director

Director

*Herrn Dr. med. J. B. Schmitt
in Berlin*

Name Franklin D.Roosevelt

Material Submitted

Diagnosis

Lab. No. M/5674

J. H. Carpenter
Director

From the Hyde Park plumber

Missy

HP cottage file

July 25 1938
P5F
Hyde Park

Dear Mr. President

I hereby agree to furnish & install all material & labor for plumbing in the John Birch house for the sum of \$335.00 (Three Hundred & Thirty Five Dollars) as follows

- 1 5 ft bath on legs complete
- 1 Hanging lavatory 21" x 18"
- 1 Standard closet combination complete
- 1 Combination tub & sink for kitchen 50"
- 1 300 gallon septic tank
- 1 Side arm Holyoke pressure water heater with 30 gal. galvanized boiler
- also all digging & drainage pipes for septic tank & separate dry well for wash tubs. To use copper tubing throughout house and $\frac{3}{4}$ copper tubing to well

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

Very truly yours
Charles Engelhardt
Perry Station
New York.

H. P. Beck
Rhinebeck's New Post Office

Rhinebeck
Gazette
Aug 5th 1938



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

PSF
File personal
Hyde Park

AUG 11 1938

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: \$666,300.

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

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

Applicant: Union Free School District No. 1 of the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York.

Type: Construction of high school building.

Request: Grant only of \$405,000.

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-F

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,



E. K. BURLEW
For the Administrator.

PSF
Hyde Park

(From: Clara L. Dawson,
3564 - 89th Street,
Jackson Heights, L. I.,
New York)

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 reelection 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, Ancram, Boston Corners, Webatuck, Sharon Station, Amenia, Wassaic, Wingdale, Dog Tail Corners, Wiccopee, Farmers Mills 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 20 to 40 acres and farms with from 20 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."

P.S.P.

Aug 22, 1938

Dear Mr. President

I hereby agree to furnish & install
all materials & labor at following
Roof to be raised east & west sides
(making dormers) lowering 2 floor ceiling through
out making all proper connections between
old portions of roof Old gutter to be replaced
12 new casement windows (opening out) on 2
floor. 4 windows in each room (3'0" x 4'0") \$655.⁰⁰/₁₀₀
Repainting 2 floor materials & labor \$75.⁰⁰/₁₀₀
New fir flooring in kitchen & entry entrance \$85.⁰⁰/₁₀₀
Cupboard & toilet room in kitchen
including window in toilet \$6.⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Repairing blinds
Sanding floors entire 2 floor
Living Room
Dining "
Small bed room

\$55.⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Paint 2 floor, living room & Dining Room \$32.⁰⁰/₁₀₀
& small bed room floors 1 coat \$85.⁰⁰/₁₀₀
Insulating Roof with rock wool
Copper screens & hardware 2 doors
31 windows installed } \$88.⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Labor & material complete 1081.⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Extra toilet in kitchen also connecting
kitchen sink with grease trap and moving 198 or
septic tank to rear of building additional
to old contract

8/31/38

CABINET MEETING FRIDAY

2 b.p. 2



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

August 23, 1938

PSF
Hyde
Park

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 demonstration 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 worthwhile 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 horticulture. 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 get some construction leads on the trading of wheat for materials we need.

The Warehouse interests are bucking us on the wheat loan in certain localities.

But progress is being made.

HP
PSF

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.

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

PERSONAL

DAY LETTER

MRS. MAUD SMITH RUNDALL
AMENIA
NEW YORK

BF
FROM

The White House
Washington

*file
Hyde Park*

September 17, 1938.

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

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

TELEGRAM

26WUC 24, 2 ex 10:53pm

The White House
Washington

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

THE PRESIDENT.

1202 votes cast for centralization in Hyde Park today. 755
yes; 407 no. Centralization carried by 348 votes. A fine
victory. Best wishes.

Maud Smith Rundall,
Amenia, N.Y.

20

PST
Hy de Park

September 29, 1938.

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 \$200.00 and I hope to see you next week.

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

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Engelhardt,
Rhinebeck,
Dutchess County,
New York.

C
O
P
Y

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.

4.
Reset type
on all W

Sep. 26, 1938
Rhinebeck - N. Y.

Dear Mr. President:-

Mr. Braithwaite (the tenant of the Newbolt house) asked us 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 stowed up and the entrance door 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 \$15.00.

If I had the electric fixtures I could install them as Mr. Braithwaite would like.

to move in to the house by the first of November, as this house is rented for the first of November.

Could you please let me have a check for (\$200) as I have the outside, ~~also~~ ^{also} painted and am working on the front porch. I expect to get finished with job in about a week and a half.

Mr. Bro 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, I will go right ahead with work, so we can have everything ready for the first of November.

Very truly Yours

Charles Engelhardt

Riverside
N.Y.



President
Mr. President Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington
D.C.
10 Miss
Le Bang

C. F. Highhardt
Pharmacist
N. Y.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

WYNDOME CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVEN
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL	= Day Letter
NM	= Night Message
NL	= Night Letter
LC	= Deferred Cable
NLT	= Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

Received at 234 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. PHONE 2592

OCT 2 AM 1 48

NE20 20 NL 7 EXTRA=POUGHKEEPSIE NY 1

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT=

HYDEPARK NY=

*File
BGP*

*PSF
Hyde
Park*

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.

3 573 154

NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE IS MADE FOR REQUESTING A REPLY BY WESTERN UNION

file
HP
PSF

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATOR
OF PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON

OCT -3 1938

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:

<u>Docket No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>
8117	Poughkeepsie	Hospital	\$48,000	\$17,000
N.Y. 1318	Poughkeepsie	Incinerator	-	28,573

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

<u>Docket No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>
N.Y. 1130-R	Poughkeepsie	Infirmery	\$ -	\$39,692
N.Y. 1765-F	Wappingers Falls	School	-	438,750

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

<u>Docket No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>
N.Y. 2107	Poughkeepsie	Street Improvements	\$ -	\$72,000

Applications are pending for the following projects:

<u>Docket No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>
N.Y. 1881	Poughkeepsie	School Addition	\$ -	\$299,790
N.Y. 1933	Poughkeepsie	Storehouse	-	14,108
N.Y. 2035	Poughkeepsie	Disposal Plant	-	337,500

N.Y. 1867	Wappingers Falls	Steel Stand	\$ -	\$ 6,779
N.Y. 2017	Wappingers Falls	Pipe Streets and Sewers	-	61,279
N.Y. 2157	Wappingers Falls	Fire Department	-	8,100
N.Y. 1903	Hyde Park	School	-	585,000
N.Y. 1971	Dutchess Co.	Highways	-	748,665
N.Y. 2032	Dutchess Co.	Highways	-	582,353

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. 1982, 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,

Harold Z. Pches

Administrator.

Attachment

President
NANCY COOK

Directors

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
MISS MARION DICKERMAN

Craftsmen

ARNOLD BERGE
CLIFFORD SMITH

THE FORGE
Val-Kill

HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

PSF
Hyde Park

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.

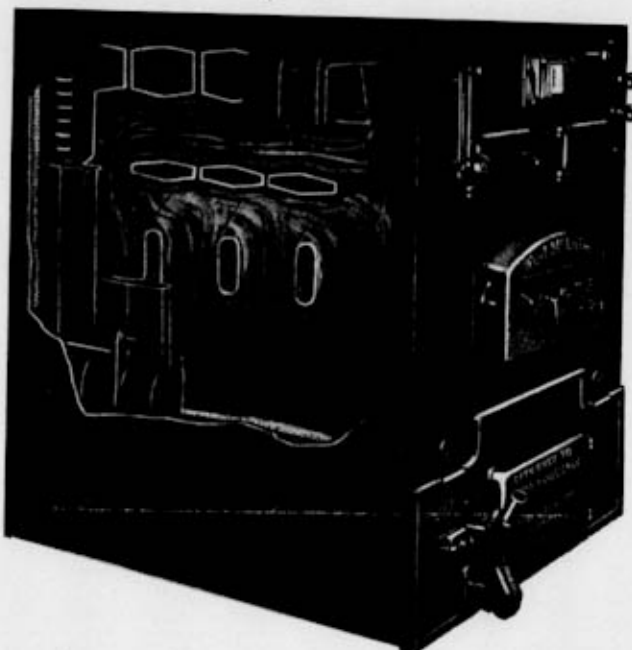
Trusting that this is entirely satisfactory, I am

Yours respectfully

Arnold Berge

Arnold Berge

WEIL-McLAIN No 77 ALL-FUEL BOILER



FOR HAND FIRING
COAL OR COKE

CONTROL KNOB AT FRONT OPERATES
REAR SMOKE-NOOD DAMPER



FRONT CONTROLLED
CHOKE 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

Weil-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 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 to-day'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).

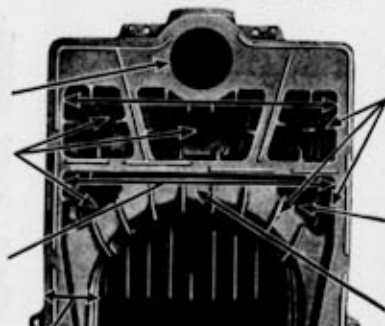
HEATING COMFORT AT LOWER COST

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

Extra Large
Top Nipple
Forms Internal
"Circulating
Header"

Waste-
Eliminating
BALANCED
Fire Travel

Important
Crown Sheet
Surface is
Extra Wide



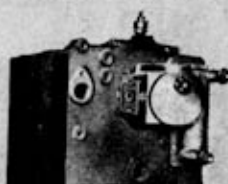
Extra
Heat-
Absorbing
FINS

Auxiliary
Side Flues
Accelerate
Heat Transfer

Deep Tongues
Provide Extra
Fuel-Saving
Surface
Over-Fire



FOR AUTOMATIC FIRING
OIL, STOKER OR GAS



AUTOMATIC CONTROLS

No. 77 is provided with tapplings and openings for the various controls and safety devices usually installed with automatic firing equipment. All these openings are on the back section, out of the way and so located that the piping and wiring may be easily installed.

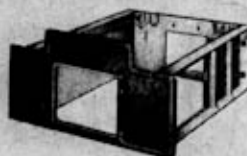
DOMESTIC WATER HEATERS

Built-in storage type heaters are available in three sizes and built-in tankless type in two sizes. When a built-in heater is not furnished tapplings for external type indirect heaters are provided.



LARGE CONVENIENT DOORS

For hand firing the fire door is fitted with a hinged adjustable air inlet. For automatic firing this door has a shielded pyrex sight glass. All doors are hinged and ground for gas-tight fit.



BASE FOR AUTOMATIC FIRING

Illustration above shows the base with the grates, grate rests and shaking mechanism removed. The complete absence of any obstructions or projecting lugs within the base or on the boiler sections permits free and unhampered installation of an oil burner, stoker or gas burner.

WEIL-McLAIN NO. 77 ALL-FUEL BOILER

For Hand Firing—Coal or Coke

Sizes, Capacities, Measurements, etc.

Size Boiler Steam or Water	Output Rating (See Note 1)		Net Connected Loads** (Radiation plus Domestic Water Heating)		Grate Area Sq. Ft.	Fuel Capacity Pounds	Height Water Line Inches	Chimney	
	Sq. Ft. Steam	Sq. Ft. Water	Sq. Ft. Steam	Sq. Ft. Water				Size Inches	Height Feet
277.*	830	1330	410	655	3.0	210	46 1/2	8x12	35
377.*	1025	1640	500	800	3.6	260	46 1/2	8x12	35
477.*	1220	1950	590	945	4.2	315	46 1/2	8x12	40
577.*	1415	2265	680	1090	4.8	365	46 1/2	12x12	40
677.*	1610	2575	770	1230	5.4	420	46 1/2	12x12	40
777.*	1805	2885	860	1375	6.0	470	46 1/2	12x12	45
877.*	2000	3200	950	1520	6.6	525	46 1/2	12x12	45

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

Sizes, Capacities, Measurements, etc.

Size Boiler Steam or Water	Output Rating		Net Connected Loads** (Radiation plus Domestic Water Heating)		Boiler Heating Surface Sq. Ft.	Combustion Volume Above Top of Base Cubic Feet	Minimum Burner Capacity		Chimney	
	Sq. Ft. Steam	Sq. Ft. Water	Sq. Ft. Steam	Sq. Ft. Water			Oil Gals. Per Hour	Coal Lbs. Per Hour	Size Inches	Height Feet
1277.*	740	1180	480	755	37.7	7.4	1.8	21.0	8x12	30
1377.*	890	1420	570	915	45.1	8.8	2.2	25.0	8x12	30
1477.*	1025	1645	660	1055	51.2	10.3	2.5	29.0	8x12	35
1577.*	1175	1885	755	1210	59.6	11.8	2.9	33.0	8x12	35
1677.*	1315	2100	840	1345	65.7	13.3	3.2	37.0	8x12	40
1777.*	1465	2345	935	1500	74.1	14.7	3.6	42.0	12x12	40
1877.*	1600	2660	1030	1650	80.2	16.2	3.9	46.0	12x12	45

**Net 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 Boilers—add (1) square foot per gallon of tank capacity to installed radiation; for Water Boilers—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 (O) designates Oil, Prefix (K) designates Stoker.

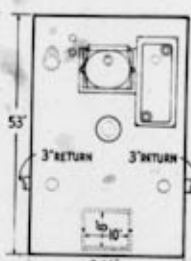
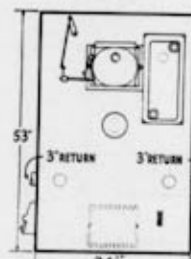
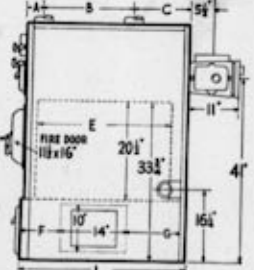
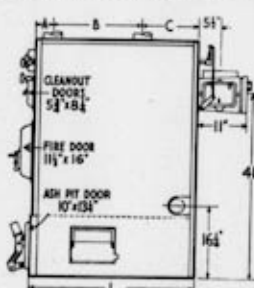
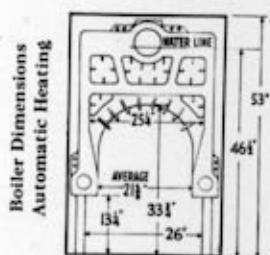
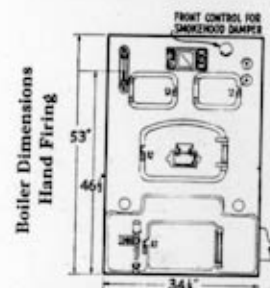
Size Boiler Steam or Water	No. and Size of Outlet	No. and Size of Inlet	Dimensions, Inches							*** Base Inside Length Inches
			A	B	C	E	F	G	L	
277.*	1-4"	2-3"	3 3/4	.....	.....	18	7 3/4	23 3/4	24 3/4	22 3/4
377.*	1-4"	2-3"	3 3/4	.....	.....	22	7 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	26 3/4
477.*	2-4"	2-3"	3 3/4	16	12 5/8	26	7 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	30 3/4
577.*	2-4"	2-3"	3 3/4	20	12 5/8	30	7 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	34 3/4
677.*	2-4"	2-3"	3 3/4	24	12 5/8	34	7 3/4	38 3/4	40 3/4	38 3/4
777.*	2-4"	2-3"	3 3/4	28	12 5/8	38	7 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
877.*	2-4"	2-3"	3 3/4	32	12 5/8	42	7 3/4	46 3/4	44 3/4	46 3/4

***Base Inside: Width, 26 inches; Height 13 1/4 inches.

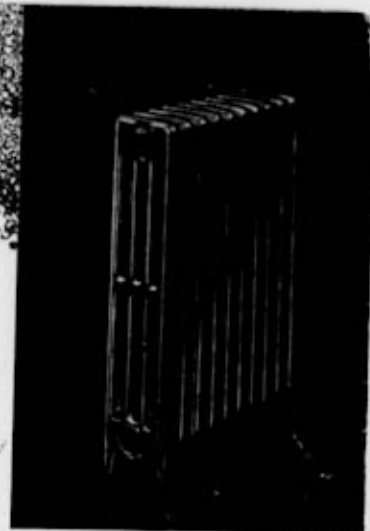
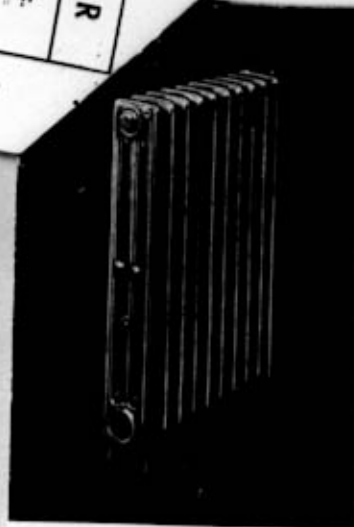
Section Assembly Arrangement

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

277	A - C - B
377	A - D - C - B
477	A - C - CT - B
577	A - D - C - CT - B
677	A - C - C - CT - B
777	A - D - C - C - CT - B
877	A - C - C - C - CT - B



ILER
ments, etc.
money
Heck

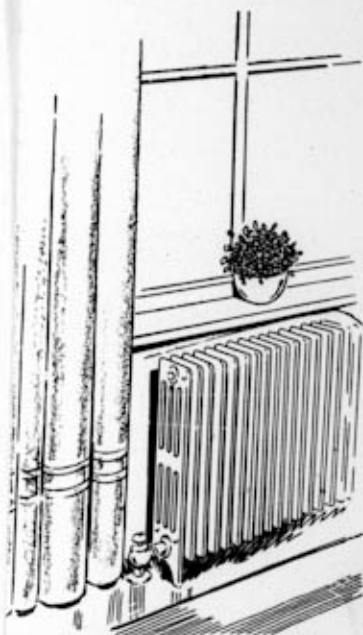


WEIL-McLAIN

Junior

RADIATORS

*Sunlike
Radiant Warmth
for Maximum
Winter
Comfort*



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 766

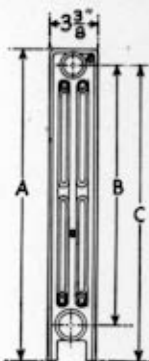
C-57R

Visit Our Display Rooms

WEIL-McLAIN JUNIOR RADIATORS

Junior Ratings and Dimensions

3 TUBE JUNIOR



3-Tube

A	19"	22"	25"
B	15 1/2"	18 1/2"	21 1/2"
C	17 1/2"	20 1/2"	23 1/2"

Number of Sections	Length 1 1/4 Inch Per Section	3-Tube 3 3/8" Deep			4-Tube 4 9/16" Deep		
		Heating Surface—Sq. Ft.			Heating Surface—Sq. Ft.		
		19-in. Height	22-in. Height	25-in. Height	19-in. Height	22-in. Height	25-in. Height
2	3	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.6
4	6	4.4	5.2	6.0	5.6	6.4	7.2
6	9	6.6	7.8	9.0	8.4	9.6	10.8
8	12	8.8	10.4	12.0	11.2	12.8	14.4
10	15	11.0	13.0	15.0	14.0	16.0	18.0
12	18	13.2	15.6	18.0	16.8	19.2	21.6
14	21	15.4	18.2	21.0	19.6	22.4	25.2
16	24	17.6	20.8	24.0	22.4	25.6	28.8
18	27	19.8	23.4	27.0	25.2	28.8	32.4
20	30	22.0	26.0	30.0	28.0	32.0	36.0
22	33	24.2	28.6	33.0	30.8	35.2	39.6
24	36	26.4	31.2	36.0	33.6	38.4	43.2
26	39	28.6	33.8	39.0	36.4	41.6	46.8
28	42	30.8	36.4	42.0	39.2	44.8	50.4
30	45	33.0	39.0	45.0	42.0	48.0	54.0
32	48	35.2	41.6	48.0	44.8	51.2	57.6
34	51	37.4	44.2	51.0	47.6	54.4	61.2
36	54	39.6	46.8	54.0	50.4	57.6	64.8
38	57	41.8	49.4	57.0	53.2	60.8	68.4
40	60	44.0	52.0	60.0	56.0	64.0	72.0
42	63	46.2	54.6	63.0	58.8	67.2	75.6
44	66	48.4	57.2	66.0	61.6	70.4	79.2
46	69	50.6	59.8	69.0	64.4	73.6	82.8
48	72	52.8	62.4	72.0	67.2	76.8	86.4
50	75	55.0	65.0	75.0	70.0	80.0	90.0
Square Feet Per Linear Inch		0.733	0.867	1.000	0.933	1.067	1.200

* Add 1/4" to length for each bushing.
Tapped—Top, 1" both ends—Bottom, 1 1/4" both ends.
Regularly furnished with legs measuring 2 1/4" from floor to center of bottom tapping, but on special order can be furnished with 4 1/4" legs, or legless.

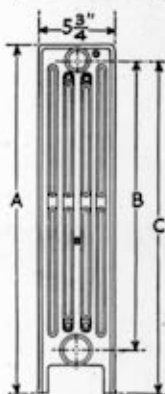
4 TUBE JUNIOR



4-Tube

A	19"	22"	25"
B	15 1/2"	18 1/2"	21 1/2"
C	17 1/2"	20 1/2"	23 1/2"

5 TUBE JUNIOR



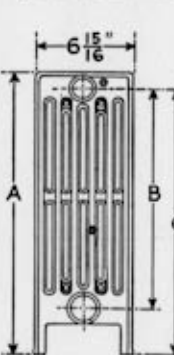
5-Tube

A	20"	23"	26"	32"
B	15 1/2"	18 1/2"	21 1/2"	27 1/2"
C	18 1/2"	21 1/2"	24 1/2"	30 1/2"

Number of Sections	Length 1 1/4 Inch Per Section	5-Tube 5 3/4" Deep				6-Tube 6 15/16" Deep		
		Heating Surface—Sq. Ft.				Heating Surface—Sq. Ft.		
		19-in. Height	22-in. Height	24-in. Height	25-in. Height	14-in. Height	17-in. Height	20-in. Height
2	3	3.6	4.2	4.8	6	3.0	3.6	4.4
4	6	7.2	8.4	9.6	12	6.0	7.2	8.8
6	9	10.8	12.6	14.4	18	9.0	10.8	13.2
8	12	14.4	16.8	19.2	24	12.0	14.4	17.6
10	15	18.0	21.0	24.0	30	15.0	18.0	22.0
12	18	21.6	25.2	28.8	36	18.0	21.6	26.4
14	21	25.2	29.4	33.6	42	21.0	25.2	30.8
16	24	28.8	33.6	38.4	48	24.0	28.8	35.2
18	27	32.4	37.8	43.2	54	27.0	32.4	39.6
20	30	36.0	42.0	48.0	60	30.0	36.0	44.0
22	33	39.6	46.2	52.8	66	33.0	39.6	48.4
24	36	43.2	50.4	57.6	72	36.0	43.2	52.8
26	39	46.8	54.6	62.4	78	39.0	46.8	57.2
28	42	50.4	58.8	67.2	84	42.0	50.4	61.6
30	45	54.0	63.0	72.0	90	45.0	54.0	66.0
32	48	57.6	67.2	76.8	96	48.0	57.6	70.4
34	51	61.2	71.4	81.6	102	51.0	61.2	74.8
36	54	64.8	75.6	86.4	108	54.0	64.8	79.2
38	57	68.4	79.8	91.2	114	57.0	68.4	83.6
40	60	72.0	84.0	96.0	120	60.0	72.0	88.0
42	63	75.6	88.2	100.8	126	63.0	75.6	92.4
44	66	79.2	92.4	105.6	132	66.0	79.2	96.8
46	69	82.8	96.6	110.4	138	69.0	82.8	101.2
48	72	86.4	100.8	115.2	144	72.0	86.4	105.6
50	75	90.0	105.0	120.0	150	75.0	90.0	110.0
Square Feet Per Linear Inch		1.200	1.400	1.600	2.000	1.000	1.200	1.470

* Add 1/4" to length for each bushing.
Tapped—Top, 1" both ends—Bottom, 1 1/4" both ends.
Regularly furnished with legs measuring 3 1/4" from floor to center of bottom tapping, but on special order can be furnished with 4 1/4" legs, or legless.

6 TUBE JUNIOR



6-Tube

A	14"	17"	20"
B	9 1/2"	12 1/2"	15 1/2"
C	12 1/2"	15 1/2"	18 1/2"

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SPECIALISTS
NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND,
MONTAUK AND VICINITY

COUNTRY OFFICES
MANHASSET
PLANDOME
ROSLYN, FLOWER HILL
HUNTINGTON

October 4, 1938.

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
MILTON L'ECLUSE,

ML:P

encl.

*File
H.P.*

*PS
Hyde
Park*

Hyde Park, N. Y. C. Tel.: Mohawk 4-3875.
 Property: Albany Post Rd., Hyde Park, N. Y.

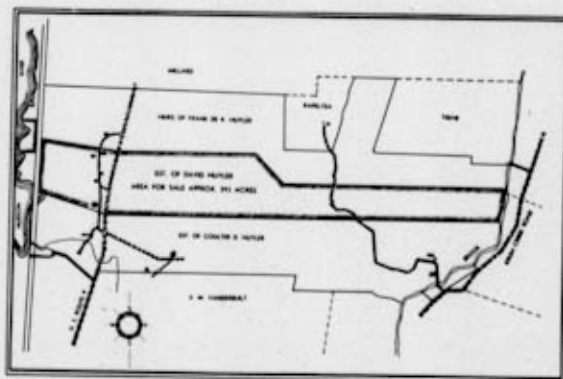
MORTGAGE: Free and Clear.....**TAXES:** Approx. \$775.

MOORE, if you wish, THE FOLLOWING BROKER WILL BE GLAD TO ASSIST YOU ON A CO-BROKERAGE BASIS

Homer W. Guernsey
 236 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Tel.: Pough. 2080

10599

GROUNDS & LOCATION: 293 acres, part of the original Huyler estate, which was divided into 3 portions, located 1 1/2 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 (7 1/2 miles). About 81 miles to N. Y. C.
 Directions for reaching property: North on Post Rd., for 1 1/2 miles from Hyde Park corners; entrance on west side of Post Rd.



PRICE: \$15,000

HYDE PARK, N. Y.
 Dutchess County

Offered subject to changes or withdrawal without notice



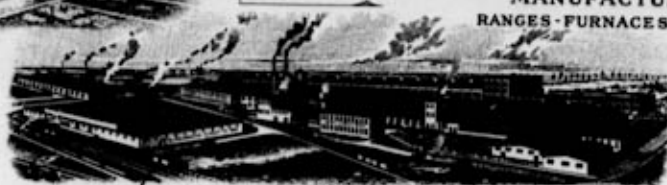
A. L. BLAKESLEE, President
 C. M. HOBBS, Vice President
 E. W. DE LANO, Vice President
 E. P. WELLS, Vice President
 H. C. BUECHNER, Sales Manager

WAREHOUSES:
 KALAMAZOO, MICH.
 YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
 CHICAGO, ILL.
 READING, PA.
 UTICA, N.Y.

Please give this No.

KALAMAZOO STOVE & FURNACE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS
 RANGES - FURNACES - HEATERS



TWO FACTORIES, OCCUPYING OVER 26 ACRES
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

"A Kalamazoo
 Direct to You"

THE TRADE MARK THAT HAS MEANT
 SAVINGS OF MILLIONS TO OVER
 1,000,000 SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

*P.S.
 sent check for
 \$106.50*

517 Main Street
 Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
 October 5, 1938

RECEIVED
 1 0 40 AM '38
 WHITE HOUSE
*ack'd
 11/2*

Honorable President Roosevelt
 Hyde Park, New York

Honorable Sir:

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.

Miss M.L. Hallock
 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.

cd

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.

PSF WPS

Hyde Park Oct-7/38

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt

I come over day before yesterday Oct-5 got as far
as gate was told You was fully engaged for the day
when I got back I went up and seen Arthur White
offered it ^{from} for site of New School if You have any
influence over same it would be the best way out
off this gravel the Pit is ruined if I am informed
correctly the law says You have no right to obstruct the
natural flow of a stream of water as You know You
have without putting any funds in You have a
Concrete day You side right by You did Yesterday

Frederic E. Wright
Hyde Park

(Q 101 #2)

3

APJ

PSF
Hyde ParkOct 11 1938
Purdy Station
N.Y.

Dear Mr. President

I hereby agree to furnish
and install Fluorocarbon B chimneys
in Newbolt house for the sum of \$90.00

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 inquired in Rheinbach, and
Purdy but no letter.

The kitchen stove was
installed Friday and looks very nice

Very truly yours

Charles Dugelhardt
Purdy Station
N.Y.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*BF File
Hyde
Park*

October 11, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Will you speak to me
about this?

F. D. R.

Recorded by  

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU

October 20, 1938.

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,

M. A. McCall

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 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 co-operators.

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.

Northern Nut Growers Association
27th Annual Meeting Report, 58-60, 1936.

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 hor-

ticultural characteristics. Scions of approximately 100 varieties of the Chinese and Japanese cultivated chestnut have been imported. In the spring of 1936 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 out-
will be reduced. Further introduc-
standing selections from different lo-
calities in Asia from which material
has been procured in the past. Com-
mercial 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 condi-
tions, 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 es-
pecially confusing; such trees fre-
quently 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 my-
celial fans will be found in abundance
in the affected area. These fans do
not develop abundantly in bark that
has been weakened by freezing. Im-
poverished 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-parasit-
ical 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 breed-
ing 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 destruc-
tive to some chestnut selections, es-
pecially 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. Fortu-
nately, the Japanese and hairy Chi-
nese 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 pre-
sent in this country. It is the most
probable cause of the extensive de-
struction 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 chin-
quapin trees under natural conditions
as well as by inoculation. As this
disease is very difficult or impossible
to control, once it becomes estab-
lished in an orchard, root stocks for
chestnuts should be of resistant spe-
cies such as the hairy Chinese chest-
nut. In preliminary tests the Japa-
nese chestnut has been found to be
less resistant to this disease than has
the hairy Chinese chestnut, but fur-
ther 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 for 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. Scions 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 Bell, 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. henryi*; The Chinese dwarf chinquapin, *C. seguinii*; 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 selfing 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEPARATE FROM YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE, 1930

(Reprint of pp. 180-182)

No. 1130

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



FIGURE 20.—One of the large chestnut-extract plants now operating in the southern Appalachians

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 mate-

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 sap-

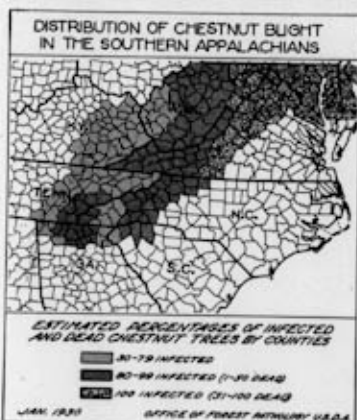


FIGURE 21.—Distribution of chestnut blight in the southern Appalachians

wood, which averages only about one-fourth inch in thickness and has a low tannin content (2 to 4 per cent), is of little importance. Even the loss of the bark, which has approximately the same tannin content as the heartwood (7 to 12 per cent), 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 continuation 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 observations in this country and in Asia indicate marked resistance to the blight when the trees are growing under favorable conditions. An expedition 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.

C
O
P
Y

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
At Syracuse University
Samuel N. Spring, Dean

Department of Forest Utilization
Nelson C. Brown
Hiram L. Henderson
Raymond J. Hoyle
J. Oscar Blew

Syracuse, New York

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

C
O
P
Y

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 chestnuts 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.

C
O
P
Y

Dr. Nelson C. Brown

-2-

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

JDD:mmm



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

PSF: Hyde Park

THE WHITE HOUSE
Oct 14 10 02 AM '38
RECEIVED

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,

H. Wallace

Secretary.

Enclosures.

<u>No. available</u>	<u>PI No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
2	102289	Acer diabolicum
2	102290	" micranthum
2	91242	" nikoense
5	102918	Aralia sp.
2	102215	Betula alnoides
2	104899	" corylifolia
2	93111	" costata
2	104900	" ermani
5	(97268)	Bignonia "Mme. Galen"
5	(77678)	Exochorda giralddi wilsoni
2	82477	Forsythia viridissima koreana
5	102301	Ilex pedunculosa
5	78086	Philadelphus "Argentine"
5	78102	" "Purpureo-maculata"
4	78099	" " Rosace
2	82358	Symplocos peniculata
2	91833	Syringa tomentella
2	91834	" yunnanensis

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.E.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 inflorescences 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. Szechuen *** 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 (P.F.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 ermani (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, "Mme. 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 giraldii 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.

Symplocos paniculata (P.E.I. 82358)

The Asiatic Sweetleaf is widely distributed in China and Japan. In cultivation it makes a wide-spreading 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.

Syringa 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.

Syringa 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. Coxhead, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Parody on Kipling's Poem,
by the same title.

"Take up the White Man's Burden,"
Educate the younger breed,
How we made booze 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 sullen 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 sordid 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 Brewers' Pull and Ring;
The Ports again we'll enter,
By the same roads we may tread,
May the next generation living,
Make booze traffic finally dead.

"Take up the White Man's burden,"
Whoever may get reward,
Again make booze 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.

THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

By H. L. Coxhead, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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 alway;
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 strangle-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.

2
Park
PSF

THE LAND OF THE SPREE AND THE HOME OF THE KNAVE

By H. L. Coxhead, Poughkeepsie, 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 just preceding its fall;
So confident were they of their safety within,
And unconscious of the danger of their besetting sin;
But suddenly at night, Came their last final 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 conquerer of might,
Who seemed able to annex 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 his 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 it did much to civilize,
Our fore-fathers included became by it more wise;
But in later days, Got into bad ways,
By vice and debauchery got loose from its stays;
It disintegrated because its Eagles 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 who so vauntingly swore,
That by nullification and legal confusion,
This beneficent law we should have no more,
By Treason 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 Automobile,
Will bring on a crisis, I often much feel,
And the beer drinking driver's most dangerous now,
Because seeing his danger, he does not know how;
But drinking little or much, A driver shouldn't touch,
Be it beer or whiskey, he's not safe at the clutch,
And he who does not touch liquor is the one who 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 frown;
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 years,
Till the next generation may learn wisdom through Fears;
It will bring sure destruction to have our flag wave,
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 desolation;
We must give good example to every other land,
To expel the drink 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.

TELEGRAM

W.H.Private wire.

PSF
file H.P.
The White House
Washington

WX 10-18-1938 545pm

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.

TELEGRAM

PSF
The White House
Washington

WX 10-21-38

For the President,
Hyde Park/

4:45 p.m.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

I will probably send Colonel Gilmore to Hyde Park to talk to the Board. We find that Scuylder has chiseled in before on architectural work after someone else has done the preliminaries. 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.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

OCT 22 1938

PSF
Hyde Park

402

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,

E. A. Mendenhall

First Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure 691739.

WASHINGTON

OCT 22 1938

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 obligate 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."

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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 archaeologic 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.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

OCT 22 1938

The President

The White House.

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Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure 691739.

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 15, 1938

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.

October 15, 1938

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON

JUL 27 1937



Memorandum for the Secretary:

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:

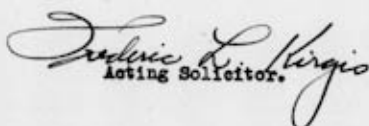
"Provided, that when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tracts, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior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


Acting Solicitor.

PSF
HP
file

Miss Leland:
If the President
hasn't seen this,
he might be
interested in
reading it -

PLS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "DREAM HOUSE" LEADS THE WAY TO NATIONAL PROSPERITY

Dream House

Roosevelt, the builder. Shown above is the President as he laid the cornerstone for the new postoffice in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last year. Perhaps the urge to build his own home was engendered by participation in such building dedications as this.

This is a drawing of the front of President Roosevelt's telephone-less "dream house." Estimated by the President to cost about \$15,000, the Dutch Colonial style of architecture. It contains two bedrooms, bath, servants' quarters, kitchen and pantry and a large living and dining room. Its long roof is covered with fire-resistant mineral-surfaced asphalt shingles of the popular blue-black color.

President Roosevelt's own sketch of the floor plan of his "dream house", (above) drawn and initiated by him last February. At right is the finished drawing by Architect Henry Toombs, which followed the Chief Executive's floor plan sketch.

How the rear of the one-story Dutchess Hill Cottage will appear in its secluded setting on a wooded knoll above the Hudson River. Of native stone, the structure will be heated with warm air from a cellar furnace.

A sample of the President's architectural draftsmanship—the north elevation of the center portion of the building and a cross-section of the living room from the north.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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 newspapermen 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 announcement 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 that 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

field-stone, gathered from the fields around Krum Elbow. These are in rich reds, browns and gold-grays, 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 fire-place 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 forbears when they first located in this country.

For, indeed, this will be a simple house, to meet a simple need. Mr. Roosevelt wants it as a quiet retreat where he may retire from the hustle and bustle 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 25-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 piazza that fronts Mr. Landon's home. It is constructed of permanent materials. 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 green 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 structure.

In designing his own home, President Roosevelt followed 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 "assist" 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.

PSF
Hyde Park
Violet Ave.

Woodlawn, Hyde Park, N.Y.
October 7, 1938

24

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, Mose had 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 ruins 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, that the longer it is allowed to run down, the more it will cost to repair it when you are forced to do so.

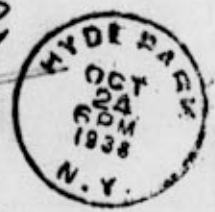
Mrs. Inos H. Smith,

PS, I thank you very much for thinking
about me to give ^{the} doilies, but I
having received them as yet,



Hon. Pres. F. D. Roosevelt,

~~Hyde Park~~



White House
Washington, D.C.

from donor

R. Smith, Violet Ave. Hyde Park, N.Y.

PSF
File
Hyde Park

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATOR
OF PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1938.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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

E. K. BURLEW,
For the Administrator.

Miss F. Hand

PSF
Hyde Park

Engelhardt
Rhinebeck

N.Y.
Oct 27 1938

Dear Mr. President;

Enclosed find electrical
certificates for the Newbolt House, also
plumbers bill, also balance of my bill.

Will start to line the chimneys
about the first of next week.

Very truly yours.

Charles Engelhardt
Rhinebeck

N.Y.

file
H.P.
PSF

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATOR
OF PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1938.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

E. K. BURLEW,
For the Administrator.

W
H
P
PSF

Pathological Laboratory

This is the
Nugson James House

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

H. R. Carpenter

Director

EXCELLENT WATER: NO CONTAMINATION.

Telephone 130-F23

Estimates Furnished

HYDE PARK, N. Y., *November 2, 1938*

HP
Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt

To LEON BUTLER, Dr.
Plumbing, Heating and Tinning

*PSF
Hyde
Park*

*Contract for installing
Heating system*

\$525.00

November 10, 1938, Paid

HP2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON

PSF
Hydi
Park

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU
M

November 15, 1938.

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 Bell, 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,

E. C. Aukhter
Chief of Bureau.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1938

PSF
Hyde
Park

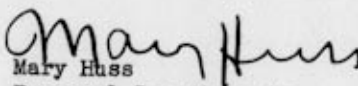
Miss Marguerite LeHand
Private Secretary to the President
The White House

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 Huss
Personal Secretary to
Secretary Wallace

Enclosure

TELEGRAM

The White House Washington

Dec. 1, 1938

*PSF
Hyde Park*

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 N W 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

Name of the President of Washington and Lee College

President Graham,
University of North Carolina (full name)

Frank P

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.

~~Name of the~~

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

*When is your
dinner?
Dec 17th*

1111
DOC: 1111
Amesbury
1111
1111

Name of the President of the University of Georgia

Name of the President of Washington and Lee College

Wayn Springs, Ga.,
December 1, 1938.

PSF
Hyde
Park

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. Sluyter 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,
Ulster County,
New York.

7
Nov. 17 / 1938
Violet Ave
Hyde 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 Hyde Park. On Nov 10 Contracts were signed by me for Architects on the three schools as approved by P. M. S. At same meeting Mr Horton made a motion to appoint Mr. Horatio H. Nelson Jr. of the Fairview-Viola Dist. as Insurance Broker for the three school Bldgs. which was second by Mr Batzford and carried. On Nov 15 I received by U.S. mail the Government Offer for its acceptance in 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 Anken on the question of stone. Nov 16 Special Meeting held and Government offer was accepted by resolution. I notified Col. Gilmore by telegram of its acceptance. Mr. Shuyter showed sketch of proposed Hyde Park Village grade school which looked very favorable. Bob Graham and Cook reported progress. All three Architects are to meet with Mr. Van Anken 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 Haviland 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

Nov 17, 1938

\$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

*file
J.P. PSF*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1958.

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.Park,
occupied by Arnold Burg as dwelling.

FDH/dj

PSF
H.
P.
Nov 29/1938
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.

FDR/dj

Westchester County

ok?

Nov. 29, 1938.

Purdy.

N.Y.

Dear Mr. President

Lining floor in Mr. Bra residence
as per contract

\$90. ~~00~~

Nov. 29, 1938.

Perry.

N.Y.

Dear Mr. President

Enclosed find certificates for the service of the Arnold Bur residence in East Park.

Hoping you found all my work satisfactory, and if you have any more work I would be very happy if you favor me with the preference, as I would be very glad to do it.

Very truly yours
Charles Engelhardt
Perry.
N.Y.

file
Hyde Park PSF

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 Val-Kill Cottage? I want no boards in the dam so the water can flow freely, maintain a lower level and stop flooding all the cellars, 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,
Hyde Park,
Putnam County N. Y.

Hyde Park N Y
Nov 29th 1938

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 new plans
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 ^{me} clear if
for any reason I am a Barrier

to any new Plans you have
in mind Please so 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

Hyde Park, N. Y.
Dec. 12, 1938

Dear Mr. Roosevelt,

Having but a few odds and ends left at Arnold Berge's I am 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 could not 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

2

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, brace under kitchen floor, (which is very springy) fix back porch with concrete floor, storm sash + screens, fix bad leaks in roof over bath room, put on new ridge boards on house, also the gutter and cornice on front of house will have to be all new, this is very important because the water runs all thru 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 price is
satisfactory, and will hear from
you in the near future, I remain

yours Sincerely.

Jas. G. Van Wagner

file
H.P.

December 27, 1938.

Dear Jim:-

I enclose check for \$234.00 — 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 G. Van Wagner,
Hyde Park,
Dutchess County,
New York.

(Enclosure)

December 27, 1936.

PSE
Hyde Park

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. G. Dadd

✓ Herbert Ingram Bolton - H. of Cal.

✓ President Graham - H. of N.C.

Herbert Agar - N.Y.

✓ Arch. McElrich -

Travis B. Brown - Cal. Hist.

✓ Randolph S. Adams - Librarian - H. of Mich.

✓ Day of General.

✓ Cannon - Archives.

✓ Vincent (St George) Adams - Lib. of Congress.

Julian P. Boyd - Dir. Hist. Soc. of Penn.

~~White House Administration File.~~

✓ Charles Beard

✓ Frankfurt

✓ at Dec. 10

✓ Stewart Chase

~~Handwritten~~

✓ Arch. State Historian.

✓ Sam. J. Rosenman

✓ Ernest Lindley

✓ Pres. Wm. Hist. Assoc.

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

PSF
Hyde
Park

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.

file
HP

PSF

PSF
Hyde
Park

December 15, 1936.

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;
Hy de Park N.Y.

Dear Mr President:-

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

Enclosed find plans for Hy de Park
Grade school together with picture
and clippings. I notified Mr Cooke
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. 1903-F.

Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York. Separate sealed bids for all work in connection with removal of top soil, clearing of site and incidental rough grading for a Central Junior Senior High School Building at East Park, New York, will be received by the Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York, at the Office of the Town Board, Hyde Park Town Hall, Hyde Park, New York, until 1:00 o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard Time, December 13, 1938, and then at said office publicly opened and read aloud.

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

Office of the Viola School, Town of Poughkeepsie, New York;
Dodge Reports (New York and Buffalo Offices);

Brown's Letters, Inc., 161 Park Avenue, New York City;
Elynn E. Sealey & Co., 161 Park Avenue, New York City;

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

and copies thereof obtained upon payment of \$10.00 for each set. Any bidder, upon returning such set promptly and in good condition, will be refunded his payment, and any non-bidder upon so returning such set will be refunded \$1.50 (15% of deposit).

The Board of Education of Central School District No. 1, Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York, reserves the right to waive any informalities in or to reject any or all bids.

Each bidder must deposit with his bid security in an amount of not less than five per centum (5%) of the base bid in the form and subject to the conditions provided in the Information for Bidders.

Attention of bidders is particularly called to the requirements as to conditions of employment to be observed and minimum wage rates to be paid under the contract.

The estimated cost of the work to be performed under this contract is \$1,500.00.

No bidder may withdraw his bid within 45 days after the actual date of the opening thereof.

Dated November 23, 1938.

Board of Education, Central School District No. 1, Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York.

ARTHUR E. J. WHITE, President.
VICTOR E. DURECK, Clerk.

65-21

Advertisement. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. P. W. A. PROJECT No. 1903-F. Section No. 2.

November 23, 1938.
Board of Education of Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York.

Sealed bids for all work in connection with removal of top soil, excavation, clearing of site and incidental rough grading for the Fairview-Viola School, Town of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be received by the Board of Education of Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York, at the office of the Town Board, Hyde Park Town Hall, Hyde Park, N. Y., until 1:00 o'clock p. m., December 13, 1938, and then at said office, publicly opened and read aloud.

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

Principal's Office of the Viola School, Town of Poughkeepsie, New York;
Dodge Reports (New York Office);

Brown's Letters Inc., 161 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.;

Office of Charles J. Cooke, Architect, 25 Cannon Street, Poughkeepsie, New York;

and copies thereof obtained upon payment of \$10.00 for each set. Any bidder, upon returning such set promptly and in good condition will be refunded his payment, and any non-bidder upon so returning such set will be refunded \$1.50 (15% of deposit).

The Board of Education of Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York, reserves the right to waive any informalities in or reject any or all bids.

Each bidder must deposit with his bid security in an amount of not less than five per centum (5%) of the base bid in the form and subject to the conditions provided in the Information for Bidders.

Attention of bidders is particularly called to the requirements as to conditions of employment to be observed and minimum wage rates to be paid under the contract.

The estimated cost of the work to be performed under this contract is \$1,500.

No bidder may withdraw his bid within 45 days after the actual date of the opening thereof.

November 23, 1938.

ARTHUR E. J. WHITE, President.

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

65-21

Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York, reserves the right to waive any information in or reject any or all bids. Each bidder must deposit with his bid security in an amount or not less than five per centum (5%) of the base bid in the form and subject to the conditions provided in the information for bidders.

Attention of bidders is particularly called to the requirements as to conditions of employment to be observed and minimum wage rates to be paid under the contract.

The estimated cost of the work to be performed under this contract is \$4,500.

No bidder may withdraw his bid within 45 days after the actual date of the opening thereof.

November 23, 1933.

ARTHUR E. J. WHITE,
President,
Board of Education, Central
School District No. 1, Towns of
Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clin-
ton and Pleasant Valley, Dutch-
ess County, N. Y.

d5-21

Advertisement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

P. W. A. PROJECT No. NY 1903-P
Section No. 3.

Central School District No. 1 of the
Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie,
Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutch-
ess County, State of New York.

Sealed bids for site preparation for
Grade School Building at Hyde Park,
N. Y. will be received by the Board
of Education at the office of the Town
Board, Hyde Park Town Hall, Hyde
Park, New York, until 7:00 o'clock p. m.,
December 15, 1933, and then at said
office, publicly opened and read aloud.

The information for bidders, Form
of Bid, Form of Contract, Plans, Spec-
ifications and Forms of Bid Bond and
Performance Bond may be examined at
the following offices:

Office of Viola School, Town of
Poughkeepsie, New York;

Dodge Reports (New York Office):
Brown's Letter Inc., 161 Park Ave.,
New York City;

Office of Ross E. Shuyter, Architect,
201 N. Washington Street, Herkimer,
New York.

and copies thereof obtained upon pay-
ment of \$10.00 for each set, at the of-
fice of Ross E. Shuyter, 201 N. Washing-
ton Street, Herkimer, New York. Any
bidder, upon returning such set
promptly and in good condition, will
be refunded his payment, and any
non-bidder upon so returning such set
will be refunded \$5.00.

The Central School District reserves
the right to waive any informality in
or to reject any or all bids.

Each bidder must deposit with his
bid security in an amount or not less
than five per centum (5%) of the base
bid in the form and subject to the
conditions provided in the information
for bidders.

Attention of bidders is particularly
called to the requirements as to con-
ditions of employment to be observed
and minimum wage rates to be paid
under the contract.

The estimated cost of the work to be
performed under this contract is
\$1,200.00.

No bidder may withdraw his bid
within 45 days after the actual date
of the opening thereof.

Dated: November 23, 1933.

Board of Education, Central
School District No. 1, Towns of
Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clin-
ton and Pleasant Valley, Dutch-
ess County.

ARTHUR E. J. WHITE,
President of Board of Education,
VICTOR E. DURECK,
District Clerk.

d5-21

SCHOOL BONDS
NOTICE OF BOND SALE

Sealed proposals will be received and considered by the Board of Education of Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York, at the Town Hall, Town of Hyde Park, in Dutchess County, New York, at two o'clock p. m. eastern standard time on the 25th day of December, 1933, for the purchase at not less than par and accrued interest of \$113,000 SCHOOL BONDS of said School District, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, dated December 1, 1933, maturing \$25,000 on December 1 in each of the years 1940 and 1954, both inclusive, \$25,000 on December 1, 1935, and \$38,000 on December 1 in each of the years 1936 to 1948, both inclusive, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five (5) per centum per annum payable semi-annually June 1 and December 1. Principal and interest payable at The Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company, Poughkeepsie, New York, with New York exchange. Bonds will be in coupon form and may be converted into fully registered bonds, and are general obligations of the School District payable from unlimited taxes.

Each bid must be for all of said bonds and state a single rate of interest therefor. Unless all bids are rejected 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-quarter or one-tenth of one per centum per annum, without reference to premium, provided, 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 premium. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Each bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the undersigned District Clerk and mailed on the outside "Proposal for Bonds" and must be accompanied with a certified or bank or trust company check to the order of said School District for \$13,000, 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 the amount of the good faith deposit. Said 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 Public Works Administration grant pursuant to the Education Law and Chapter 762, Laws of 1933, as amended.

Said School District was duly organized and established pursuant to Article 8-B of the Education Law on the 15th day of September, 1918. It is comprised of Union Free School District No. 1 of the Town of Hyde Park, and Common School District No. 4 of the Towns of Hyde Park, Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Common School District No. 3 of the Towns of Clinton and Hyde Park, Common School District No. 4 of the Towns of Clinton and Pleasant Valley, Common School District No. 8 of the Towns of Pleasant Valley, Hyde Park and Clinton, Common School District No. 9 of the Towns of Pleasant Valley and Clinton, Common School District No. 6 of the Town of Poughkeepsie, and Common School District No. 1 of the Towns of Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park.

The approving opinion of Messrs. Dillon, Vandewater & Moore, Attorneys at New York City, will be furnished to the purchaser without cost.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the Central School District, according to the 1933-1934 assessment roll, is \$133,473.20. The total bonded debt of the School District, including the above mentioned bonds, is \$113,000. The population of the School District is estimated to be 4315. The bonded debt above stated does not include the debt of any other subdivisions having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the School District. The fiscal year of the School District for the purposes of said School District will be levied for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1933. Uncollected taxes will be reported to the County Treasurer, under existing statutes, for payment by said County Treasurer to the Treasurer of said School District. A detailed report of assessed taxes will be submitted to all interested parties.

DATED: Hyde Park, New York
 December 23, 1933

VICTOR E. DURRECH.

From:-

Arthur L. J. White
~~Hyde Park~~
N.Y.



President Roosevelt
White House
Washington.
D. C.

SECTION 4



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

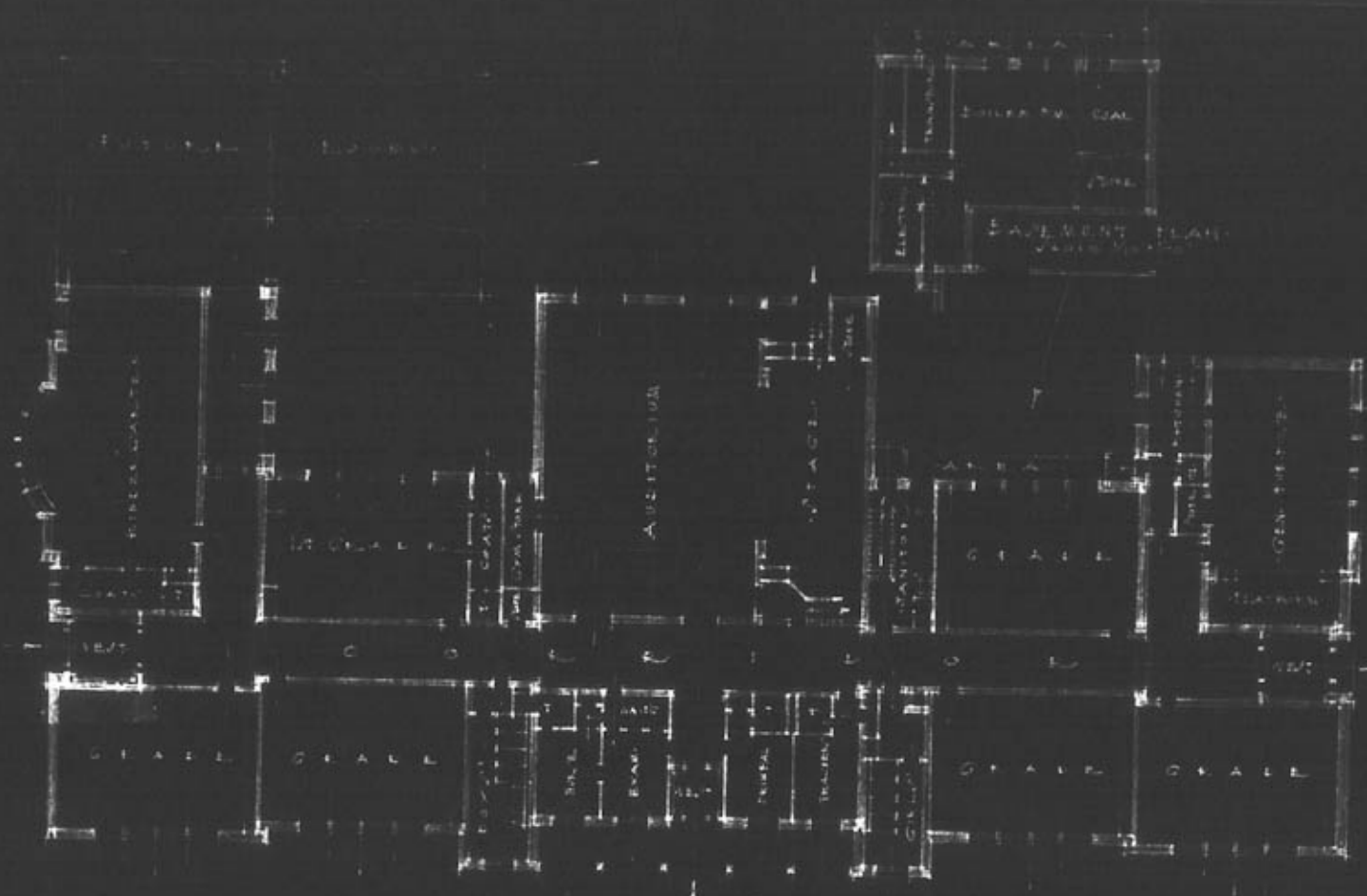
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

PROPOSED SMALL SCHOOL
HUEL PARK - NEW YORK

S. L. PLASTER, ARCHITECT

RENDERED
March 10, 1915

N. Y.
10-10-15



FLOOR PLAN
 PROPOSED GRADE SCHOOL
 HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

REYNOLDS, ARCHITECT

REYNOLDS, N. Y.
 NEW YORK 1

fin P
/

BSF
Hyde
Park

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 G. Brown,
State Forestry College,
Syracuse,
New York.

LEON C. BROWN
122 CORRY ROAD
SYRACUSE

Dear Max:-

Please pass
this on to the President
— and a very Merry
Christmas and best
New Year's Greetings to you
Many thanks:-

Best regards -

LCB.

12/16/38.

**NELSON C. BROWN
STATE FORESTRY COLLEGE
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK**

December 16, 1938

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.

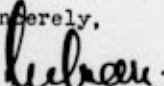
We have also had word that the Kelsey Nursery Company will replace the beech trees practically all of which died during the 1938 planting season.

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.

CHARLES J. COOKE

Architect

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

December 28, 1938.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Dec 30 9 03 AM '38
RECEIVED

file
Shaw
PSF
Hyde Park

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:OA

PSF HP file

District No.1, Hyde Park

1-5 yrs. Inclusive	144
6-16 yrs "	188

District No.2, Hyde Park

1- 5 yrs Inclusive	30
6-16 yrs "	182

(162 H.S., 142 grades.)

Fallkill District No.4

1-5 yrs Inclusive	12
6-16 yrs "	35

Cream Street

1-5 yrs Inclusive	28
6-16 yrs "	81

Fairview - Viola

1-5 yrs Inclusive	199	
6-16 yrs "	630	(142 H.S., 17 Par. 5)

Maple Place

1-5 yrs Inclusive	45	
6-16 yrs "	108	16 H.S., 12 Par. 5)

Crumb Elbo

1-5 yrs Inclusive	11
6-16 yrs "	19
	<u>30</u>

700
829
153
30
1912

829

153

1-5 - 514
 6-16 - 486
Total 700

596
 162 -

1-5 yrs. Inclusive 184
 6-16 yrs 188

142
 17

1-5 yrs. Inclusive 20
 6-16 yrs 188

1-5 yrs. Inclusive 18
 6-16 yrs 18

1-5 yrs. Inclusive 18
 6-16 yrs 18

1-5 yrs. Inclusive 18
 6-16 yrs 18

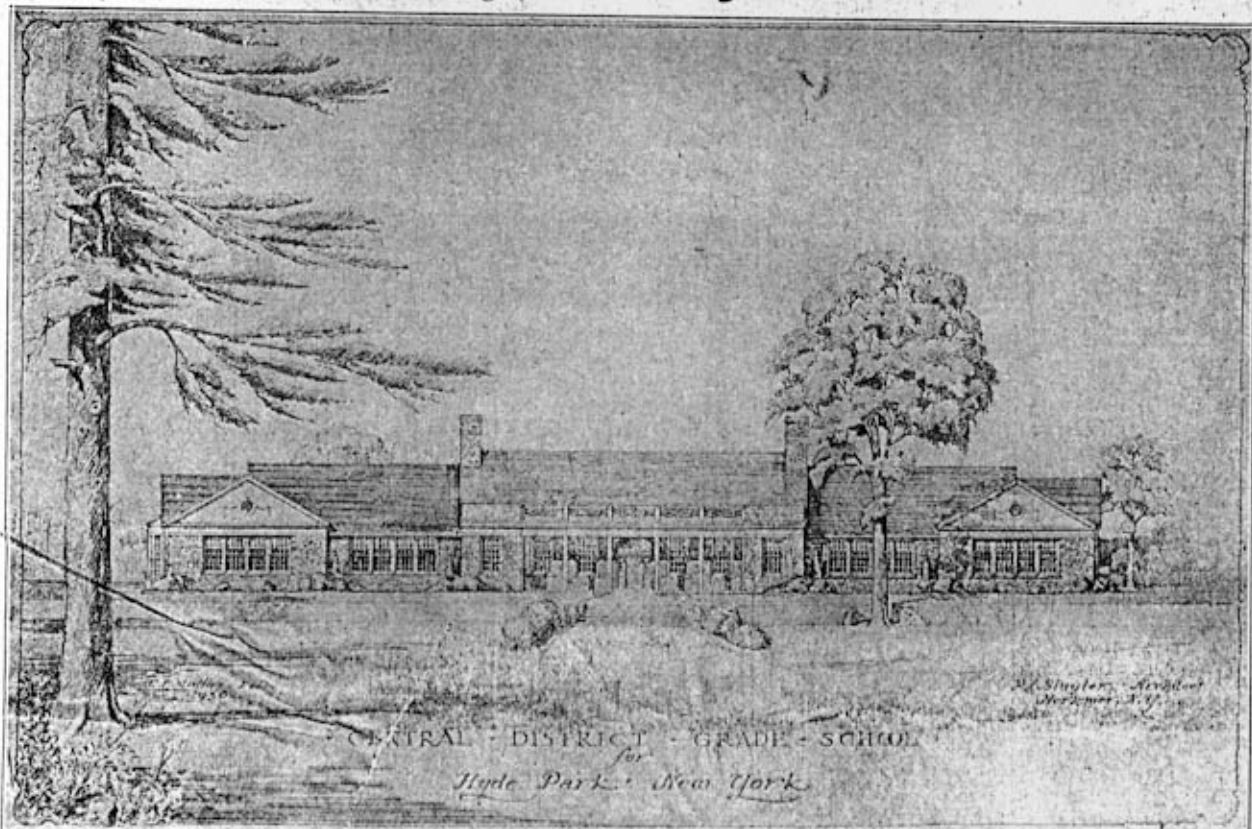
1-5 yrs. Inclusive 18
 6-16 yrs 18

1-5 yrs. Inclusive 18
 6-16 yrs 18



• CENTRAL • DISTRICT • GRADE • SCHOOL •
for
Hyde Park • New York

Architect's Drawing For New Hyde Park Grade School



25A

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

*PSF
Hyde Park*

The Districts of the Survey

Clinton 5, 4 and 6
Hyde Park 1, 2, 4 and 6
Pleasant Valley 5 and 9
Poughkeepsie 5 and 6

Pupil Enrollments in these Districts

Grades 1-8	615 pupils
Grades 7-12	512 pupils

Of the 512 in high school 126 are now attending high schools in Arlington, Poughkeepsie, Wappingers Falls and Millbrook.

Genesis

In ten years the number of resident children has increased from 1267 to 1860.

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 \$5,365,934 to \$7,018,734.

The full or true valuation increased during this period from \$10,830,712 to \$12,839,238.

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 herewith 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 \$900,000

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

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 busses should be purchased and in the third year eight more. These busses 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 29 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)	\$120 180.61
Non-resident tuition quota	5 000.00
Transportation quota	12 200.00
Equalization on children now attending elsewhere	13 300.00
	<hr/> \$150 680.61

Non-resident tuition for children now attending elsewhere	7 500.00
---	----------

Total \$158 180.61

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	\$125 055.52
Debt Service	13 887.88
Capital Outlay	3 457.44
Total Expenses	<hr/> \$142 200.84

The receipts of these districts were:

State Aid	\$57 180.31
Tax on Property	72 041.94
Other receipts	9 702.43
Total Receipts	\$138 924.68

(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 herewith.

Proposed Central School Budget

	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Receipts					
Balance	\$30 000	\$43 840	\$7 315	\$ 690	\$16 390
State Aid	67 500	74 685	137 976	166 500	166 000
Tax on Property	88 225	87 966	87 708	87 440	87 180
Total Receipts	\$185 725	\$206 491	\$232 999	\$253 630	\$269 570
Expenditures	\$141 886	\$202 176	\$232 309	\$237 240	\$242 075
Balance	\$ 43 840	\$ 7 315	\$ 690	\$ 16 390	\$ 27 497

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

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

DISTRICTS	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr	5th yr
1 Hyde Park	\$14.00	\$15.33	\$15.33	\$15.33	\$15.33
2 Hyde Park	\$13.06	\$15.33	\$15.33	\$15.33	\$15.33
Hyde Park	8.38	9.86	9.86	9.86	8.57
Clinton					8.57
Pleasant Val					
Rhinebeck	8.38	9.86	9.86	9.86	8.57
4 Hyde Park	\$18.00	\$15.33	\$15.33	\$15.33	\$15.33
Hyde Park	12.00	9.86	9.86	9.86	8.57
Clinton					8.57
Pleasant Val	12.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.06
5 Hyde Park	\$20.00	\$15.33	\$15.33	\$15.33	\$15.33
Hyde Park	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.06
Pleasant Val					
3 Clinton	\$ 7.00	9.86	9.86	9.86	8.57
Clinton					8.57
Hyde Park	14.00	15.33	15.33	15.33	13.33
4 Clinton	10.00	9.86	9.86	9.86	8.57
Clinton					8.57
Pleasant Val	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.06
5 Clinton	9.00	9.86	9.86	9.86	8.57
3 Poughkeepsie					
Poughkeepsie	7.30	9.46	9.46	9.46	8.26
Hyde Park	11.84	15.33	15.33	15.33	13.33
6 Poughkeepsie	8.40	9.46	9.46	9.46	8.26
8 Pleasant Val.	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.06
9 Pleasant Val.	5.33	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.06

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 \$900,000 for the proposed central school district. The central school district's share of this amount would be \$495,000 and the outright grant from the federal government would be \$405,000. The State would pay one-fourth of the district's share of \$495,000 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:

	1st, 2d and 3d yrs.	4th and 5th yrs.
Hyde Park	\$13.11	\$11.33
Poughkeepsie	8.00	7.03
Pleasant Valley	12.83	11.10
Clinton	8.44	7.28
Rhinebeck	8.44	7.28

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.

District	Teachers	Pupils		Valuation	
		Elem.	Academic	Full	Assessed
3 Poughkeepsie	12	525	75	\$480,300	\$304,900
6 "	2	80	16	424,800	310,000
1 Hyde Park	9	187	---	3,332,000	1,500,000
2 " "	17	168	168	3,184,000	1,458,000
4 " "	1	21	11	102,400	52,000
5 " "	2	69	11	305,650	137,700
8 Pleasant Valley	1	19	7	175,000	79,845
	44	1072	286	7,984,150	3,841,400

PSF
H.P.

Total $\frac{1077}{1365}$
1360-

168
904 exclusive
of Stratford

10,000,000
198 5,841,000

PSF
Hyde P

TABLE II

ENROLLMENT BY GRADE

GRADE	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Kindergarten	0	87	86	47	80	21	28	31	19	80
1	198	187	182	178	184	219	185	184	191	170
2	108	117	140	128	154	149	181	172	182	141
3	125	114	128	142	122	159	162	144	141	142
4	113	125	120	118	145	141	156	138	153	157
5	115	115	124	120	120	120	142	139	127	142
6	78	101	109	112	104	111	124	116	127	128
7	100	78	105	85	108	113	121	125	128	127
8	79	79	71	98	104	102	111	98	99	94
9	44	19	34	39	47	51	45	56	48	50
10	12	20	15	12	24	31	40	44	43	44
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	31	34	39
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	21	25
Post Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
TOTALS	987	990	1074	1101	1175	1227	1209	1204	1224	1201

915

225

224

1201

TABLE II^a

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES 1927-28

DISTRICTS	Kind	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P.G.
Clinton	3	6	4	2	3	3	2	3	3					
"	4	2	1	2	4	4	2	2	1					
"	5	6	7	7	4	1	2	4	1					
Hyde Park	1	28	27	32	25	27	20	24	11	33	7			
"	2	22	5	15	12	16	8	12	10	15	5			
"	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	1					
"	5	6	8	5	7	5	7	5	5					
Pleasant Valley	8	5	-	5	4	0	2	3	1					
"	9	7	-	6	0	5	2	4	3					
Poughkeepsie	3	77	45	40	45	47	27	37	33					
"	6	31	7	6	8	6	5	4	10					
TOTALS		195	108	123	113	115	78	100	79	45	12			

TABLE III

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES 1928-29

DISTRICTS	Kgd	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P.G.
Clinton S		7	1	1	3	3	-	-	2					
"	4	1	2	-	1	2	2	1	2					
"	5	10	3	7	5	3	-	3	1					
Hyde Park	1	30	25	25	30	22	29	24	13	12	3			
"	2	18	15	11	13	12	16	7	16	7	7			
"	4	4	6	2	2	3	1	1	2					
"	5	8	7	8	7	9	7	9	3					
Pleasant Valley S	8	6	3	-	6	3	0	3	3					
"	9	3	3	-	6	2	3	0	1					
Poughkeepsie	3	37	30	38	55	47	44	41	26	31				
"	6	20	14	5	5	10	2	4	5					
TOTALS		37	187	117	114	125	115	101	78	79	19	20		

TABLE II B C

ENROLMENT BY GRADES 1929-30

DISTRICTS	Edg.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P.G.
Clinton	5	3	3	2	-	3	3	1	1					
"	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	-					
"	5	11	7	6	5	4	2	1	3					
Hyde Park	1	41	19	23	24	23	25	23	21	19	9			
"	2	28	23	23	14	22	16	17	9	17	6			
"	4	2	5	7	3	4	3	1	2					
"	5	8	3	5	7	3	7	7	8					
Pleasant Valley	6	5	3	3	2	4	3	1	2					
"	9	4	1	4	1	6	1	4	1					
Poughkeepsie	3	36	71	63	42	59	43	43	37	24				
"	6	22	12	10	4	9	4	4	1					
TOTALS	36	192	140	126	120	124	109	105	71	36	15			

TABLE IIg d

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES 1930-31

DISTRICTS	Kdg.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P.O.
Clinton	3	-	2	2	2	1	1	2	3					
"	4	1	1	1	-	4	-	2	-					
"	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	2	2					
Hyde Park	1	20	20	20	25	25	21	21	23	23	7			
"	2	25	25	25	25	15	24	15	15	11	11			
"	4	8	4	6	4	4	7	2	1					
"	5	8	9	4	2	8	5	5	8					
Pleasant Valley	8	5	-	3	4	-	4	2	-					
"	9	-	2	2	2	3	5	5	4					
Poughkeepsie	3	47	76	45	65	40	55	40	37	34				
"	6		21	10	11	9	2	6	4	3				
TOTALS		47	176	128	142	118	120	118	95	93	59	18		

TABLE II 2 1

ENROLMENT BY GRADES 1931-32

DISTRICTS	Fig.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P.G.
Clinton	3	-	1	2	1	4	2	1	3					
"	4	4	-	-	1	2	2	2	-					
"	5	2	2	3	5	5	4	5	3					
Hyde Park	1	35	51	51	29	25	26	19	26	53	15			
"	2	24	21	23	20	22	11	19	16	14	9			
"	4	5	4	3	7	5	5	5	1					
"	5	11	5	9	5	2	7	5	6					
Pleasant Valley	8	4	4	-	3	4	-	3	2					
"	9	2	2	3	-	2	2	6	5					
Poughkeepsie	3	20	25	70	64	65	45	40	54	39				
"	6	16	16	14	10	8	5	6	4					
TOTALS	20	184	186	182	145	180	104	105	104	47	24			

TABLE III

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES 1982-83

DISTRICTS	Reg.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P.G.
Clinton	5	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	1					
"	4	2	4	-	1	-	3	-	1					
"	5	4	5	4	4	9	5	2	5					
Hyde Park	1	45	35	24	20	27	24	26	22	31	21			
"	2	27	27	18	25	27	22	19	20	20	10			
"	4	6	2	5	4	7	5	5	4					
"	5	18	5	5	8	7	2	7	4					
Pleasant Valley	8	7	1	5	-	4	5	-	3					
"	9	5	2	-	2	1	1	1	4					
Poughkeepsie	5	21	29	21	25	22	22	47	35					
"	6	16	11	17	15	15	7	8	5					
TOTALS		21	219	149	159	141	160	111	115	102	51	51		

TABLE IV 9

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES 1933-34

DISTRICTS	K-12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P. G.
Clinton	5	1	3	1	1	1	3	-	-					
"	4	7	2	5	-	1	1	1	2					
"	5		1	6	2	6	5	3	3					
Hyde Park	1	39	30	26	20	29	22	23	27	-	-	-	-	
"	2	24	27	24	14	22	24	20	22	43	40	28		
"	4	5	5	8	4	5	5	-	8					
"	5	7	15	11	7	10	9	4	7					
Pleasant Valley	8	6	5	1	5	-	5	6	1					
"	9	6	5	1	2	2	1	3	2					
Poughkeepsie	5	78	70	74	62	55	51	52	59					
"	6	12	14	11	19	15	10	9	-					
TOTALS	29	123	121	122	124	142	134	121	111	43	40	28		

TABLE IIa

ENROLMENT BY GRADES 1954-55

DISTRICTS	Edgt	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P. O.
Clinton	3	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	-					
"	4	3	-	3	3	-	-	1	1					
"	5	4	1	1	4	2	6	6	3					
Hyde Park	1	38	29	34	22	22	25	19	17					
"	2	19	27	20	22	16	18	21	21	56	46	31	26	
"	4	4	3	6	2	4	2	4	2					
"	5	12	11	7	10	9	4	5	10					
Pleasant Valley	8	6	6	-	2	3	-	5	4					
"	9	2	5	2	2	3	1	-	2					
Poughkeepsie	3	31	28	60	61	61	52	51	38					
"	5	10	8	9	9	17	8	10	-					
TOTALS	31	184	172	144	128	139	116	125	98	56	46	31	26	

TABLE IV

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES 1935-36

DISTRICTS	Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P. G.
Clinton 5		4	2	1	-	3	-	3	-					
"	4	3	-	-	5	4	1	1	1					
"	5	7	5	3	1	3	1	3	4					
Hyde Park	1	31	30	22	27	24	16	21	17					
"	2	24	21	26	17	20	17	22	23	43	43	34	21	(1 spe)
"	4	-	2	2	6	5	4	5	-					
"	5	11	7	7	10	9	6	4	7					
Pleasant Valley	8	5	5	6	1	5	1	2	2					
"	9	4	1	5	5	1	3	2	-					
Poughkeepsie	3	91	77	82	71	52	65	51	40					
"	6	13	12	7	10	15	11	14	-					
TOTALS	19	191	162	161	155	137	127	128	99	43	43	34	21	

TABLE III

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES 1936-37

DISTRICTS	Enrl.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P.O.
Gilston	5	4	-	-	5	-	1	-	2					
"	4	1	1	-	-	5	4	-	1					
"	5	6	2	5	2	-	1	2	5					
Hyde Park	1	54	25	20	21	28	25	17	17					
"	2	15	22	22	24	14	25	20	26	50	44	39	25	5 Spec.
"	4	1	5	2	2	6	5	4	-					
"	5	12	9	7	8	9	10	8	6					
Pleasant Valley	8	4	4	5	1	5	1	1	2					
"	9	2	4	1	6	6	5	2	1					
Poughkeepsie	5	74	64	75	50	58	55	53	58					
"	6	15	7	11	8	15	9	15	-					
TOTALS	50	170	141	142	157	142	155	127	96	50	44	39	25	5

TABLE III

ASSESSED VALUATION BY YEARS

Districts	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Clinton 3	65,956	61,712	68,817	72,189	75,247	76,065	76,570	77,848	78,725	80,216
" 4	66,956	67,688	68,202	72,992	75,397	104,599	104,299	104,655	105,745	112,829
" 5	82,514	84,275	87,065	94,100	96,832	135,396	136,775	137,201	138,970	140,604
Hyde Park 1	1,562,440	1,529,364	1,612,719	1,612,560	1,627,183	1,484,540	1,493,692	1,496,521	1,500,271	1,499,567
" 2	1,372,236	1,335,085	1,497,215	1,529,528	1,531,246	1,403,978	1,412,050	1,419,908	1,408,944	1,457,977
" 4	48,775	49,425	50,875	51,245	52,745	49,245	49,310	49,715	60,151*	52,037
" 5	106,700	110,165	115,000	116,050	118,000	109,400	121,000	121,200	125,065	137,699
Pleasant Valley 8	79,525	79,720	79,546	78,219	80,439	75,779	77,263	77,113	78,213	79,645
" " 9	82,195	84,165	87,315	88,165	90,420	110,380	109,880	109,280	109,670	108,425
Poughkeepsie 3	2,602,154	2,784,479	2,815,982	2,933,832	3,069,995	3,018,121	3,045,811	3,021,026	3,034,014	3,039,653
" 6	278,480	292,125	297,938	301,464	304,437	304,737	309,537	317,287	309,406	310,082
TOTAL	6,565,931	6,478,169	6,778,670	6,950,334	7,119,941	6,872,040	6,933,987	6,931,734	6,941,141	7,018,734

* Comprised of 3 districts
which increased their
assessed values by \$10,000.

TABLE IV

TRUE VALUATION BY YEARS

Districts		1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Clinton	3	\$ 105,848	\$ 113,631	\$ 119,283	\$ 121,066	\$ 125,698	\$ 125,429	\$ 128,655	\$ 119,606	\$ 118,006	
"	4	115,115	111,607	119,659	124,244	171,788	171,624	172,207	160,216	162,675	
"	5	142,839	142,726	154,262	158,740	221,960	224,221	224,919	210,560	200,862	
Hyde Park	1	2,685,594	3,042,865	3,040,830	3,068,363	2,803,018	2,818,286	2,823,625	2,830,700	3,332,371	
"	2	2,519,024	2,810,780	2,871,192	2,874,165	2,634,336	2,644,049	2,557,873	2,623,748	3,183,685	
"	4	90,472	92,110	92,668	95,625	88,983	89,089	89,901	88,971	102,432	
"	5	207,854	213,207	218,962	222,641	206,415	228,301	229,144	235,280	305,650	
Pleasant Valley	8	152,333	151,955	149,751	154,035	145,095	147,732	147,415	143,994	174,478	
"	9	163,540	169,405	171,046	175,468	214,605	213,624	212,448	194,255	231,346	
Poughkeepsie	3	4,048,522	4,096,593	4,270,682	4,466,410	4,384,249	4,433,832	4,401,515	4,423,810	4,602,964	
"	6	400,171	408,134	412,964	417,036	417,447	424,023	434,639	423,843	424,769	
TOTAL		\$10,830,712	\$11,353,213	\$11,621,299	\$11,878,213	\$11,413,594	\$11,521,210	\$11,520,342	\$11,454,983	\$12,839,238	

BOND PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Term: 30 Years

\$750,000

Rate 3½%

Year	Outstanding Beginning of Year	Annual Bond Payment	Annual Interest Payment	Total Annual Payment
1	\$750,000	\$23,000	\$26,250	\$49,250
2	727,000	23,000	25,445	48,445
3	704,000	23,000	24,640	47,640
4	681,000	23,000	23,835	46,835
5	658,000	24,000	23,030	47,030
6	634,000	24,000	22,190	46,190
7	610,000	24,000	21,350	45,350
8	586,000	24,000	20,510	44,510
9	562,000	24,000	19,670	43,670
10	538,000	25,000	18,830	43,830
11	513,000	25,000	17,955	42,955
12	488,000	25,000	17,080	42,080
13	463,000	25,000	16,205	41,205
14	438,000	25,000	15,330	40,330
15	413,000	26,000	14,455	40,455
16	387,000	26,000	13,545	39,545
17	361,000	26,000	12,635	38,635
18	335,000	26,000	11,725	37,725
19	309,000	26,000	10,815	36,815
20	283,000	26,000	9,905	35,905
21	257,000	26,000	8,995	34,995
22	231,000	26,000	8,085	34,085
23	205,000	26,000	7,175	33,175
24	179,000	27,000	6,265	33,265
25	152,000	27,000	5,320	32,320
26	125,000	27,000	4,375	31,375
27	98,000	27,000	3,430	30,430
28	71,000	27,000	2,485	29,485
29	44,000	27,000	1,540	28,540
30	17,000	17,000	595	17,595
		\$750,000	\$413,685	\$1,163,685

TABLE I

CENSUS BIRTH TO 18 YEARS

DISTRICTS		1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Clinston	5	30	24	23	23	23	21	21	22	21	25
"	4	21	16	15	18	17	20	18	11	11	32
"	5	24	48	45	35	39	40	38	43	20	22
Hyde Park	1	295	318	304	320	332	306	341	359	349	359
"	2	132	168	208	221	275	258	247	230	243	250
"	4	24	21	27	39	43	45	37	42	37	25
"	5	82	104	94	80	95	89	127	123	94	96
Pleasant Valley	8	24	29	34	40	39	42	46	37	32	39
"	9	39	32	34	28	40	32	40	25	29	29
Poughkeepsie	3	429	432	540	617	607	704	784	891	888	796
"	6	155	180	141	172	153	277	162	157	198	179
TOTALS		1887	1842	1452	1633	1723	1884	1891	1938	1892	1860
Change over previous year		---	95	90	101	70	161	7	47	-46	-22

TABLE VI.

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM
1937-38

Hyde Park #1	Academy ⁱ Elementary	\$3364.00 <u>1577.00</u>	
			\$4741.00
Hyde Park #2	Union Free School		2600.00
Hyde Park #4)		
Hyde Park #5)		
Pleasant Valley #3	)		2000.00
Poughkeepsie #6)		
Poughkeepsie #3			9500.00
Clinton #5			<u>860.00</u> \$19,701.00

TRANSPORTATION

<u>First Year</u>		\$20,000.00
<u>Second Year</u>	\$20,000.00	
2 New Buses, 1st payment	<u>2,200.00</u>	22,200.00
<u>Third Year</u>		
2 New Buses, 2nd payment	\$ 2,200.00	
Intt. on 2 buses		
(\$8000.00) @ 3%	240.00	
8 New Buses, 1st payment	8,000.00	
Bus operation @ \$1200. ea.	12,000.00	
Bus Insurance @ \$200. ea.	<u>2,000.00</u>	24,465.00
<u>Fourth Year</u>		
^{Interest} Intt. on 2 buses	\$ 198.00	
Principal	10,200.00	
Operation	12,000.00	
^{Interest} Intt. on 8 buses	1,200.00	
Insurance	<u>2,000.00</u>	25,598.00
<u>Fifth Year</u>		
Bus Payments	\$10,200.00	
^{Interest} Intt. Interest	132.00	
Operation	12,000.00	
^{Interest} Intt. Interest	960.00	
Insurance	<u>2,000.00</u>	25,292.00

TABLE VII
PROPOSED ANNUAL SALARY PAYMENTS

		<u>New Building</u>				
		<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1942-43</u>
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Hyde Park # 1</u>						
1	Principal	2300	2400	2500		
8	Elem. Teacher	11,000	11600	12400		
<u>Hyde Park # 2</u>						
1	Principal	3100	3300	3600		
7	H.S. Teacher	9000	9700	10400		
1	Phys. Ednc.	1800	1900	2000		
1	Nurse	300	1500	1600		
8	Elem. Teacher	8800	9400	10800		
<u>Glinton # 3</u>						
"	#4 (1)	1000	1075	1200		
"	#4 (1)	1100	1175	1300		
"	#5 (11)	900	975	1100		
<u>Hyde Park # 4</u>						
"	#4 (1)	1100	1175	1300		
"	#5 (2)	2400	2550	2700		
<u>Pleasant Valley # 8</u>						
"	#8 (1)	980	1025	1100		
"	#9 (11)	980	1025	1100		
<u>Poughkeepsie # 5</u>						
"	#5 (12)	18,500	19,400	20,600		
"	#6 (2)	2,880	2,650	2,800		
		65,200	71,050	76,100		

Junior - Senior High School

1	Supervisory Principal		4000	4500	4500
1	Vice - Principal		2500	2600	2700
19	Subject Matter Teacher	@ 1500, 1600, 1700	23500	30400	31300
1	Home-making		1500	1600	1700
1	Industrial Arts		1500	1600	1700
1	Art		1500	1600	1700
1	Music		1500	1600	1700
1	Agriculture		1500	1600	1700
2	Physical Education		3000	3200	3400
1	Health or Nurse		1700	1800	1900

Staatsburg Elementary 1-6 Grades

1	Principal		2500	2600	2700
12	Elementary	@ 1400 1500, 1600	16800	18000	19200

Poughkeepsie Elementary 1-6 Grades

1	Principal		2500	2600	2700
21	Elementary	@ 1400 1500, 1600	29400	31500	33600
1	Special Class		1400	1500	1600
			99,800	106,700	112,100

XI
TABLE XXX

Receipts 1936-37

	Balance Beg. of Yr.	Public Money	Tax on Prop.	Other	Total Receipts	July 1, 1937 Amt of Bonds Outstanding	Annual Pay	Rate Int on Bonds	Int on Bonds
# 8 Pleasant Valley	34814	112402	46409	23602	217827				
# 3 Poughkeepsie	3065369	2065782	2501366	218884*	7851401	9275	1275	.05	52750
# 6 "	70416	261217	240001	-	572234				
# 1 Hyde Park	20074	9866 -	1771261	155940	2233775				
# 4 " "	36765	139412	64082	24458	264687				
# 5 " "	124084	328383	226798	48806	618070	10750	750	.045	52288
# 3 Clinton	53016	66365	56582	-	175963				
TOTAL	3464538	3990761	4906369	471689	12833357	20025	2025		105038
# 2 Hyde Park	1173709	27273-	2297815	498554	6697378	120000	5000	.045	561250
TOTAL Inc. # 2 HydePark	4638247	6718061	7204184	970243	19550738	140025	7025		666288

* 122475 Tuition Indiv. Pupils

XII
TABLE

EXPENDITURES 1934-37

	#8 Pleasant Valley	#3 Poughkeepsie	#4 Poughkeepsie	#1 Hyde Park	#5 Hyde Park	#4 Hyde Park	#5 Clinton	#2 Hyde Park	TOTAL
General Control	\$ 5.70	\$ 851.03	\$ 20.10	\$ 837.06	\$ 263.14	\$ 19.88	\$ 5.00	\$ 1,234.30	\$ 3,236.01
Instructional Service	1,234.90	24,569.89	4,338.95	17,838.76	2,924.16	1,437.18	1,130.98	25,567.29	79,042.11
Operation of Plant	81.07	2,701.07	346.51	2,344.83	472.30	148.78	205.14	6,705.24	13,004.88
Maintenance of Plant	64.50	788.72	15.70	1,356.21	19.58	65.27	126.28	2,963.35	5,337.58
Aux. Agencies	474.25	7,886.00	37.00	5,219.43	1,203.78	561.84	9.00	3,333.34	18,744.64
Fixed Charges	54.15	1,276.91	192.47	1,059.73	389.49	85.20	48.91	2,583.44	5,690.30
<u>Current Expenses</u>	<u>1,914.57</u>	<u>38,011.62</u>	<u>4,950.73</u>	<u>28,656.02</u>	<u>5,272.42</u>	<u>2,337.89</u>	<u>1,525.31</u>	<u>42,386.96</u>	<u>125,055.52</u>
Debt Service--									
Redemption of Bonds	-	1,275.00	-	-	750.00	-	-	5,000.00	7,025.00
" of Short Term Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Bonds	-	527.50	-	-	522.88	-	-	5,612.50	6,662.88
" " Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	-	1,802.50	-	-	1,272.88	-	-	10,612.50	13,687.88
Capital Outlay - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improvement of Grds.	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alteration Old Bldgs.	-	1,288.24	-	-	-	-	-	338.32	538.32
Furniture " "	-	602.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,288.24
Libraries (New Books)	-	-	-	156.80	-	-	-	-	761.30
Other Cap.O.	-	-	-	71.48	-	-	-	-	71.48
Land (New)	-	-	-	9.60	-	-	-	220.00	229.60
Furniture (New Bldg.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.00	11.00
New Apparatus " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	30.00
Total Capital Outlay	200.00	1,890.74	-	239.88	-	-	-	527.50	527.50
Total Expenses	<u>2,114.57</u>	<u>41,704.86</u>	<u>4,950.73</u>	<u>28,895.90</u>	<u>5,545.30</u>	<u>2,337.89</u>	<u>1,525.31</u>	<u>54,126.28</u>	<u>142,800.84</u>
Balance End of Year	\$ 57.70	\$36,809.15	\$ 771.61	\$ 441.88	\$1,636.40	\$ 308.98	\$ 254.32	\$12,847.50	\$53,106.81

True Value - \$12,840,000.
5 Mills - 64,200.

*PSF
Hyde Park*

TABLE XIII

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Balance Beginning Year	\$30,000.	\$43,840.	\$ 7,315.	\$ 690.
State Aid	67,500	74,685.	137,976.	165,500.
Tax on Property	88,225	87,966.	87,708.	87,440.
C.R.S. as a whole	\$76,840	\$76,840.	\$76,840.	\$76,840.
#2 Hyde Park	10,175	9,950.	9,725.	9,500.
#5 Hyde Park	1,210	1,176.	1,143.	1,100.
Total Receipts	\$185,725	\$209,491	\$232,999.	\$253,630.
General Control	1,500.	2,000.	2,000.	2,000.
Instructional Service	75,000.	84,000.	107,300.	114,400.
Operation of Plant	13,500.	14,000.	18,500.	18,500.
Maintenance of Plant	3,500.	4,000.	2,000.	2,000.
Auxiliary Agencies	24,000.	26,500.	29,000.	30,100.
Fixed Charges	6,000.	6,300.	9,200.*	7,000.
Current Expenses	185,500.	136,800	168,000.	174,000
Debt Service	11,385.	60,376	59,309.	58,240.
#2 Hyde Park \$10,175.		9,950.	9,725.	9,500.
#5 Hyde Park 1,210.		1,176.	1,139.	1,100.
C.R.S. Bonds -		23,000.	23,000.	23,000.
C.R.S. Interest -		26,250.	25,445.	24,640.
Capital Outlay	5,000.	5,000.	5,000.	5,000.
Total Expenditures	141,885.	202,176.	232,309.	237,240.
Balance End of Year	\$43,840.	\$ 7,315.	\$ 690.	\$16,390

*Ins. on new bldg.
included.

Fifth Year

\$ 16,390.
166,000.
87,180.

\$78,840.
9,275.
1,065.

\$269,570

2,000.
120,000.
18,500.
2,000.
30,100.
7,500.
179,500

57,175.

9,275.
1,065.
25,000.
25,835.

5,000.

242,075
\$ 27,497.