
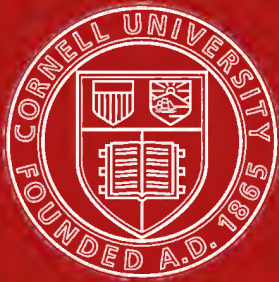


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HISTORY
OF
ORANGE COUNTY,
NEW YORK,
WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF MANY OF ITS
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

COMPILED BY
E. M. RUTTENBER AND L. H. CLARK,
AND A CORPS OF BIOGRAPHICAL WRITERS.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.
1881.

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

P R E F A C E.

IN submitting this volume to its patrons, its publishers are quite confident it will be apparent from its pages that every reasonable effort has been made by them to make it complete in its several departments. Notwithstanding this, however, they are conscious that to some of its readers it may appear that historic records have been omitted which should have been given, and that in other cases record has been made of matters without consideration of their unimportance. On behalf of its compilers, it is proper to say that its publishers have the fullest confidence that the most ample care has been taken to catch up all the threads of history and unite them in a common woof; that, if some are worthless, the mass is valuable; that if any have been lost or overlooked, the fault is not one of intention, the primary object having been to preserve even the minutest detail of the history of a county which ranks among the first in the State in its organization, in its development, in its intelligence, and in the patriotism and worth of its sons.

Of many of the pioneer families of the county it may be said that they have now no known representatives within its borders. While the footsteps of their sons may be traced in almost all of the States, the record of themselves can scarce be found, even on graven monuments where their remains were interred. The friendly voice of neighborhood tradition—perhaps the imperishable record of services performed to the State—is all that remains; but these have been gathered up as completely as possible, that their life-work may be placed in rank with those of their contemporaries, that they, with them, may go down to the future in a common remembrance of the toils and struggles and dangers which they alike endured. While this attention has been given to those of past years, the biographical record of the men of the living present has been amply cared for.

To the different departments of the volume special attention need not be directed. It may be proper to say, however, that the General History of the county, as well as the history of Newburgh and of New Windsor, were prepared by Mr. RUTTENBER, and will be found complete and reliable. That department necessarily embraces many facts relating to the towns which could only be presented in consecutive narrative to convey a correct view of the subjects considered. The histories of the remaining towns were compiled by Mr. LEWIS H. CLARK, and the biographies by other writers. Acknowledgment has been made in the body

of the work for assistance kindly given to the compilers. The persons referred to have also the thanks of the publishers.

The illustrations speak for themselves, and will, the publishers believe, challenge admiration. The maps are the most complete and accurate, so far as they claim to furnish details, that have ever been given to the public. In the lists of volunteers in the war of the Rebellion, while there are perhaps errors and omissions which would gladly have been avoided, there is also a mass of information otherwise, perhaps, never have had the published record which it deserve

The publishers, however, have no desire to appear as unnecessarily commending the volume, nor do they conceive it necessary to apologize for any of its imperfections. Appreciating fully the generous support which has been extended to them by the representative men of the county, they are content to await their verdict.

SEPTEMBER, 1881.

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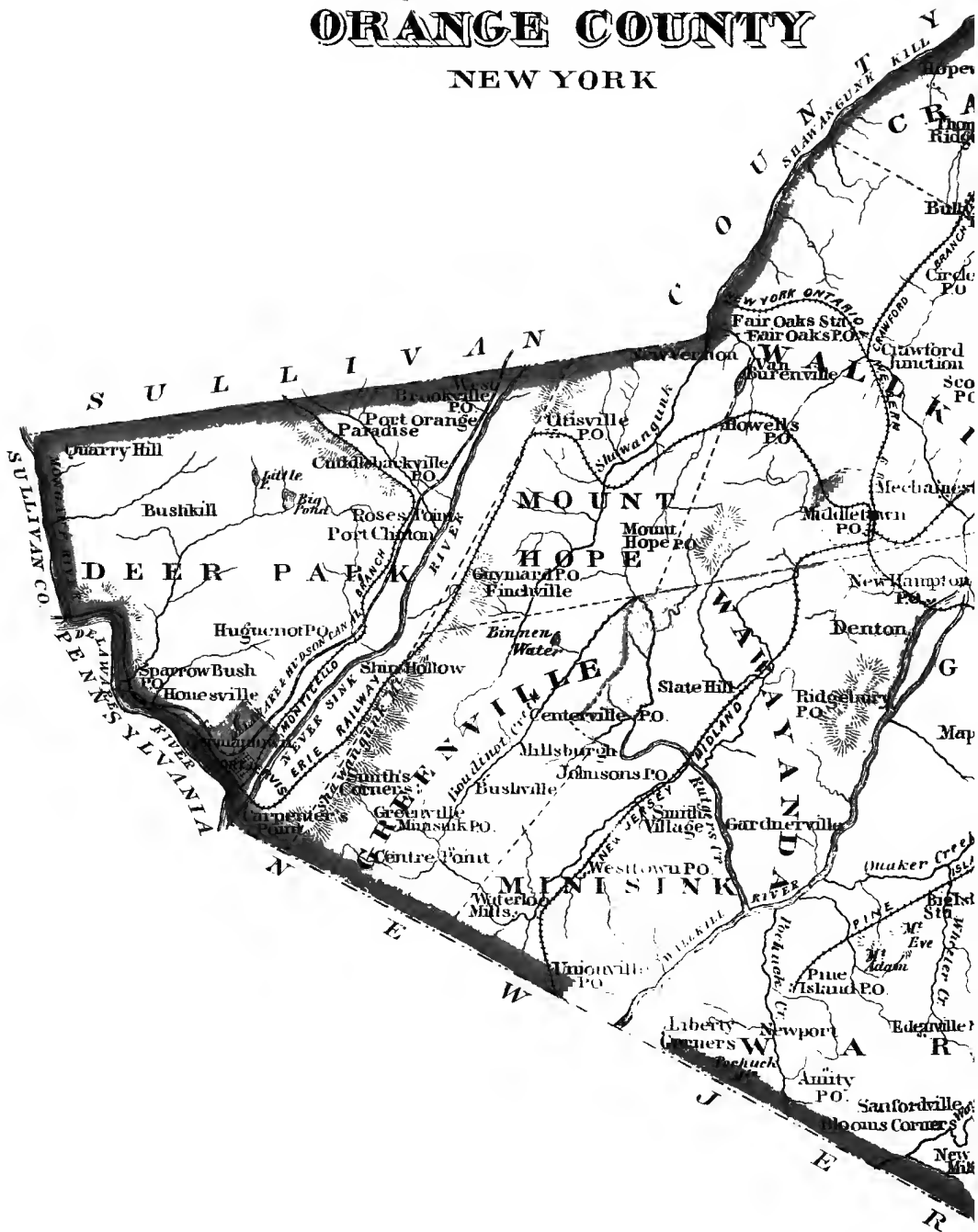
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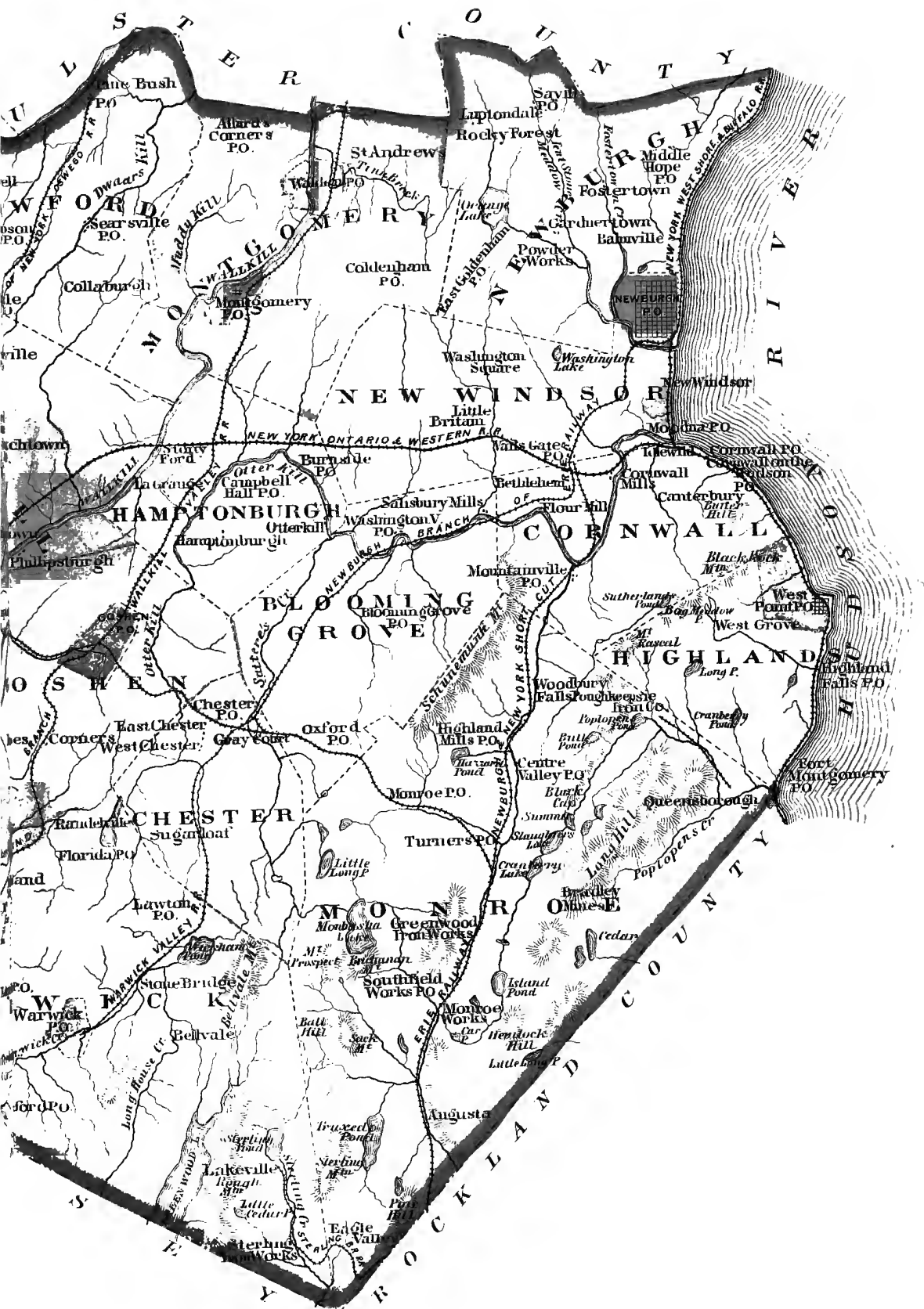
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OUTLINE PLAN OF
ORANGE COUNTY
NEW YORK





HISTORY

OF

ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I. ABORIGINAL HISTORY.

THE aboriginal history of Orange County may be properly dated from Sept. 15, 1609, on the morning of which day Henry Hudson rode at anchor in his ship, the "Half-Moon," in the waters of the river now bearing his name, immediately above the Highlands. With the natives of the country which he was exploring his experience was varied. Below the Highlands he made captive two young men, intending to take them to Holland, but when rounding West Point they sprang on the rocky headland and called from the shore to their captor in scorn. Above the Highlands "the people of the country," as he called them, visited his ship and brought some small skins with them, which were "bought for knives and trifles." Subsequently, when anchored off Stony Point, "the people of the mountains" came on board, and when leaving a conflict was brought on which resulted in the death of two of their number, and before reaching the Manhattan islands eight of the aboriginal lords had fallen under the power of European falcons.

Through the early Dutch navigators who followed Hudson's path more definite information is obtained of the people whom he visited, and also the names which were given to the clans or chieftaincies into which they were divided. At "Haverstroe" they were called *Haverstroos*; from Stony Point to the Dans-Kammer they were *Waorunecks*,—subsequently called "the Murderer's Creek Indians;" from the Dans-Kammer north through Ulster County, and west through the valley of the Wallkill, they were *War-ranawontongs*; in the district drained by the Delaware and its tributaries they were *Minsis* or *Minisinks*. These names were not those which the natives had given as belonging to themselves, but were those which had been given by them to the Dutch as the names of the streams on which they lived. The *War-ranawontong* was the Wallkill; the *Waoraneck*, the Murderer's Creek.

Later the tribal and national organizations of this

people appeared. It would be no violation of fact to say that their political constitution was similar to our own. They had villages or towns, counties or enlarged cantons, tribes or states, nations or united tribes. Each in its sphere was independent, yet the whole strongly and firmly bound together. The sub-tribes or villages south of Stony Point were *Unulactos*, or the Turkey tribe; those north were *Minsis*, or the Wolf tribe, with territorial jurisdiction extending through the Minisink country of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; south of the *Minsis* they were *Unamis*, or the Turtle tribe.* The tribes named constituted the *Lenni-Lenape* nation, which held its council-fire at what is now Philadelphia. From the *Unamis* was selected invariably, by the ruling chiefs of the other tribes, the king or sagamore of the nation,—a king both with and without power; a sovereign whose rule was perpetuated only through the love of his people; a monarch the most polished, the most liberal, the poorest of his race; one who ruled by permission, who received no salary, who was not permitted to own the cabin in which he lived or the land he cultivated, who could receive no presents that did not become the property of the nation, yet whose larder and treasure-chest were never empty.

The history of the Lenapes, briefly stated, is, that they were the head of the Algonquin nations at the time of the discovery, but, by a succession of wars with the Dutch, the English, and the Iroquois, were compelled some time about 1670 to yield to the latter and become a "nation of women,"—i.e., a nation without power to make war or peace on their own account, or to sell or convey lands. In this condition they remained until 1755 (having in the mean time become generally known as the Delawares), when they threw off the yoke of subjugation, and under alliances with the Shawanoes, Mingoos, etc., were enabled to place themselves at the head of the Western nations, and contest every inch of soil east of the Mississippi.

* Tribal organizations were known by the totems or emblems which they painted on their cabins, their persons, etc., as the turkey, the wolf, the turtle.

But while these facts were being ascertained,—years before many of them were known,—there came the hurrying to and fro of armed men, and the terribly echoing battle-cry of the woodland lords, “*Woach, Woach, Ha, Ha, Ha, Woach!*” with which the settlers subsequently became familiar. The Dutch began their settlement at New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1626. A few years later, settlements were commenced at Paulus’ Hook (now Jersey City), then called Pavonia, and at Breucklen, now the city of Brooklyn, and a few small neighborhoods were scattered along the river north of Paulus’ Hook. These settlements brought with them frictions of opposing customs, which, in 1643, resulted in conflicts and massacres in the vicinity of New Amsterdam, by which the Dutch were driven from every foothold outside of their fort, and the whole country from the Neversink highlands to the hills and valleys of the Tappans was again in the possession of its aboriginal lords.

Passing from these fields of conflict to the north of the Hudson highlands, from 1656 to 1664 the territory of the Warranawongks became the theatre of war, broken by occasional periods of peace. Whatever may have been the earlier trading-posts, permanent settlement was not commenced among that tribe until 1652, and may be said to have been soon after abandoned until 1656. As in other places, the settlers devoted the largest portion of their time and means to the purposes of trade, and, with a view to secure the largest amount of furs, imprudently made free with the sale of brandy and other liquors, under the influence of which the Indians became troublesome and resorted to violence. Stirring events soon clustered around the infant colony at Atkarkarton (now Kingston). A stockaded village and a fort were found necessary for protection; but even these proved of little avail, for on the 7th of June, 1663, the Indians entered the gates of the villages, two of which, known as the “New” and the “Old,” were then in occupation. Ostensibly seeking trade, they scattered themselves among the houses of the Dutch, until at a given signal their vocation was changed to that of destruction. At a single blow the New Village was destroyed. “Some people on horseback escaped and reached the Old Village, but their arrival was the signal of attack upon the latter, for scarce had the alarm been given when the Indians uttered their war-whoop and commenced the work of death. The people were murdered in their houses with axes and tomahawks, and by firing on them with guns and pistols.” Women and children were seized and carried off prisoners; houses were plundered, and men, rushing to the defense of their families, were shot down by foes concealed in their own dwellings. To aid in the work of destruction, the Indians set fire to the village on the windward side. The flames spread rapidly, but when at their height the wind suddenly changed to the west and prevented further devastation. The panic occasioned by the sudden attack having subsided, the

settlers rallied and drove the Indians out. By evening all was still again, and the bereaved inhabitants kept mournful watch during the night. Twenty-one lives were lost, nine were wounded, and forty-five carried off captive; the New Village was annihilated, and at the Old Village twelve houses were burned.*

Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of this disaster, Stuyvesant dispatched Col. Martin Kregier with a company of soldiers to assist the settlers. Kregier arrived at the Ronduit on the 4th of July. In a few days five Mohawk and Mohican chiefs arrived from Fort Orange, and by their mediation some of the Dutch captives were released; but the Warranawongks would not listen to propositions for peace unless the Dutch would pay “for the land named the Great Plot,” and reward them with presents within ten days. The Dutch commander replied by sending out scouting-parties, who succeeded in bringing in a few prisoners, from whom it was learned that the Indians had retreated to their castle; and thither it was determined to follow them. The expedition reached its destination on the evening of the 26th of July. The castle† was a formidable structure. It was “defended by three rows of palisades, and the houses in the fort encircled by thick cleft palisades with port-holes in them, and covered with bark of trees;” in form it was quadrangular, but the angles were “constructed between the first and second rows of palisades,” the third row of palisades standing “full eight feet off from the others towards the interior,” the whole being “on the brow of the hill,” surrounded by table-land. But the object of the expedition was not accomplished. Warned of the approach of their enemy, the Indians retreated to the Shawangunk Mountains and took their captives with them. From a captured squaw it was learned that the Indians were some four miles distant, and a force was sent thither; but when they arrived at the designated place, it was found that they had again retreated. Kregier, however, destroyed the Kahanksen castle by fire, cut down the corn-fields which the Indians had planted, and destroyed “about a hundred pits full of corn and beans,” which had been preserved from the crop of the previous year. This work accomplished, he returned to Wiltwyck.‡

The settlers now engaged in harvesting their grain, and the soldiers guarded them while at work. Offensive operations were not resumed until September, when a force of fifty men was sent out to reduce a new castle which the Indians were said to be erecting,

* The New Village was about three miles from the Old Village, and the Ronduit about the same distance.

† The location of this fort, or palisaded village, is defined in the boundary lines of lands conveyed by the treaty of 1665: “Lying and belog to the west and southwest of a certain creek or river called by the name of Kahanksen, and so up to the head thereof where the old fort was.”

‡ By a formal charter of date May 16, 1661, the settlement was ordered to be called “Wiltwyck,” or Indian Village. The English changed the name to Kingston.

situated "about four hours farther than their first fort," which had been burned. The expedition reached its destination on the 5th of September. The Indians were taken by surprise, but made a stout resistance. They were busy completing their fort, and had left their arms at their houses, "about a stone's throw from the fort." Alarmed by a squaw, who had discovered the approach of the Dutch, they rushed to secure their arms, but were only partially successful so closely were they pursued. Retreating across the kill, they threw back the Dutch fire with such spirit that it was found necessary to send a strong party to dislodge them. "In this attack the Indians lost their chief Papequanaehan, fourteen warriors, four women, and three children." On the part of the Dutch three were killed and wounded. Thirteen Indians were taken prisoners, and twenty-three Dutch captives released. The Dutch found plunder sufficient to "well fill a sloop," but were obliged to leave it. Everything was destroyed that could be. "The fort was a perfect square, with one row of palisades set all around, being about fifteen feet above and three feet below ground," but it was not completed. Two angles of "stout palisades, all of them about as thick as a man's body, having two rows of port-holes, one above the other," were done, and when surprised the Indians were "busy at the other angle." The victorious expedition returned to the settlement laden with spoil, and the Indians fled to the mountains to brood over their defeat and loss.

On the 1st of October another expedition was sent out on the same route, and arrived at the fort last destroyed on the 2d. The Indians had meanwhile returned to it and thrown the bodies of their dead comrades into five pits, from which "the wolves had rooted up and devoured some of them. Lower down on the kill four other pits were found containing bodies; and farther on three Indians with a squaw and child lay unburied and almost wholly devoured by wolves." A terrible picture of desolation was spread out on either hand where but a few days before the native lords had exulted in their strength, but who now, crushed and broken, had retreated southward among their kindred Minsis. The Dutch forces completed the destruction of the fort; the palisades were pulled down, the wigwams burned, and all the corn cut up and cast into the kill.

The Warranawongks, upon whom this chastisement had principally fallen, solicited peace in the fall, and an armistice was granted. They had suffered severely; their villages, from Wawayanda to Esopus, were not without mourners; their store-houses were rifled, and their crops destroyed. Nor were their allies, the Waoranecks, more fortunate. Although their territory had not been invaded nor their villages burned, they were not the less subdued; the embers of their forest worship, which had for ages been lighted on the Dans-Kammer, were extinguished forever. In the spring following Sewackenamo, in conference at

Fort Amsterdam, lifted up his voice in prayer to his God—BACHTAMO—that "something good" might be concluded with the Dutch, and there executed a treaty, by the terms of which all that had passed was to be forgiven and forgotten; the lands claimed by the Dutch, and now conquered by the sword, were to remain the property of the conquerors, and the vanquished were not to approach the Dutch settlements with arms. This treaty was ratified (May 16, 1664) amid the roar of cannon, and was celebrated by a public thanksgiving. With its conclusion was also closed the struggle of the aboriginal clans for the possession of their ancient seats on the western slope of the valley of the Hudson, from the Katskills to the sea. The retreating footsteps of some of their warriors were yet to be marked on advancing frontiers by blazing torch and branding tomahawk, but those who remained in the vicinity of the "river of the mountains" awaited in peace the granting of title-deeds to their European successors. Meanwhile, however, those who survived the conflict with the Dutch, more especially the Minsis, in the western part of the county and the adjoining territory, were greatly strengthened by additions to their number, first in 1692, and again in 1694, of large colonies of Shawanoes who located in western Ulster and Orange. It is not impossible that these immigrants left behind them in their western march names which have been ascribed to earlier periods. However this may be, it is certain that from the nursery-beds of the Shawanoes in Orange went forth to the West some of the most able chiefs and warriors of that tribe.

CHAPTER II.

LAND TITLES—FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

"THE lands which I intend shall be first planted are those upon the west side of Hudson's River, at or adjoining to the Sopes," wrote Governor Nicolls in 1664. With the exception of the "Great Plot," now occupied by the city of Kingston, embracing about four thousand acres, which had been given to Governor Stuyvesant by the Warranawongkong chiefs "to grease his feet," the lands to which Governor Nicolls refers were the first to which Europeans had a title, and were "conquered by the sword." They are described in the treaty of 1665 as "a certain parcel of land lying and being to the west and southwest of a certain creek or river called by the name of Kahanksen, and so up to the head thereof, where the old fort was; and so with a direct line from thence through the woods and across the meadows to the Great Hill, lying and being to the west or southwest thereof, which Great Hill is to be the true west or southwest bounds of the said lands, and the creek called Kahanksen the north or northeast bounds of the said lands." In other words, they were the lands that Kregier and his

Dutch troops had ravaged in 1663. They were limited in extent, embracing scarce three townships in southwestern Ulster, and were specially designated by the Indians as Shawangunk, "the white man's country," as distinguished from the lands to which they retained the title.

From this extreme position on the northwest bounds of the present county chronology takes us to the extreme south of the old county of Orange, "the Christian patented lands of Haverstraw." Here Balthazer de Hart and his brother Jacob, immigrants from Holland at an earlier date, prior to July 31, 1666, purchased from the Indians "all that tract of land lying on the west side of Hudson's River called Haverstraw, being on the north side of the hills called Verdrietig Hook, on the south side of the Highlands, on the east side of the mountains, so that the same is bounded by Hudson's River and round about by the high mountains." Presuming that the tract was included in the boundaries of New Jersey, he obtained from Carteret and the Council of that province a patent,* and transferred his interest to Nicholas Depuy and Peter Jacobs Marius. On subsequent purchase and patent he acquired (April 10, 1671) the "parcels of land called by the Indian names of Newasink, Yandakah, Caquaney, and Aquamak, bounded on the west by a creek called Menisakcungue, on the east and north by Hudson's River, and on the south by the mountains," which became the property of his brother Jacob; and also a tract "known by the name of Ahequerenoy," which, with a portion of the previous purchase, came to the possession of Hendrick Ryker, the whole becoming the basis of the boundaries of all subsequent grants in the district.

Turning again to the north of the district, we find that Louis Du Bois, a Huguenot pioneer, driven thither by the pending persecutions of the people of his faith in France, located, with some of his friends, at Esopus in 1660. Contributing the captivity of his wife and children to the Indian war of 1663, he subsequently induced several families of his countrymen, who were more recent immigrants, to unite with him in establishing a French town. Twelve men, known as the "Twelve Patentees," were selected to obtain title to lands, who, after an examination of the country, purchased from the Indian proprietors (May 26, 1677) a tract of thirty-six thousand acres, lying immediately south of the "Redoute Creek," as the Warranawong came to be called. On the 29th of September following a patent was obtained from Governor Andros, in the name of "Louis du Bois and his partners, that is, Christian Doyau, Abraham Hasbroucq, André le Febvre, Jean Hasbroucq, Pierre Doyau, Louis Beviere, Anthoine Crespel, Abraham du Bois, Hugue Frere, Isaac Du Bois, and Simon le Febvre, their heirs and others," men whose names live in the

annals of their adopted country. On this patent nine families immediately settled, and laid, in the faith which they professed, the foundations of New Paltz.

Midway between the Haverstraw and New Paltz settlements, Patrick MacGregorie, his brother-in-law, David Toshuck, who subscribed his name "Laird of Minivard," and twenty-five others, principally Scotch Presbyterians, entered upon lands at the mouth of the Waoranek. It was their original intention to settle in New Jersey, but they were persuaded by Governor Dongan to take up lands in New York. Obtaining a license for that purpose, MacGregorie, acting as their representative, purchased for his people a tract of four thousand acres, embracing lands on both sides of "Murderer's Creek," "and so settled themselves, their families and sundry of their servants, on the land so purchased, and were not only the first Christians that settled and improved thereon, but also peaceably and quietly possessed and enjoyed themselves during the term of their natural lives." On what is now known as Plum Point, but which was then called, from its aboriginal owner, Couwanham's Hill, MacGregorie reared his cabin; in the same vicinity were the cabins of his associates, while on the south side of the creek the "Laird of Minivard" and his servant, Daniel Maskrig, established a trading-post. *Within the bounds of the present county of Orange this was the first European settlement, as Haverstraw was the first in the original county.*

Unfortunately, MacGregorie did not perfect his title by patent. Trusting to Governor Dongan to protect his interests, he entered the service of the State, while Dongan obtained by purchase on his own account (Oct. 25, 1684), from "Mangenaett, Tsema, Kegghekapowell, *alias* Joghem, three Indians, native proprietors and principal owners, with the consent of Pameranaghin, chief sachem of Esopus Indians," a tract described as extending from "the Paltz along Hudson's River to the land belonging to the Indians at the Murderer's Kill, thence westward to the foot of the high hills called Pitkiskaker and Aiskawasting, thence southwesterly all along the said hills and the river called Peakadasank to a water-pond lying upon said hills called Meretange, comprehending all those lands, meadows, and woods called Nescotank, Chawangon, Memorasink, Kakoghgetawarnuch, and Ghittatawagh." The consideration was the sum of ninety pounds and eleven shillings, in the following goods: "10 fathoms blue duffels, 10 fathoms of red duffels, 200 fathoms white wampum, 10 fathoms stroud water (red cloth), 10 fathoms blue cloth, 10 blankets, 10 guns, 10 kettles, 10 duffel coats, 10 drawing-knives, 10 shirts, 10 tobacco-boxes, 10 children's duffel coats, 10 children's shirts, 10 pair of hose, 50 lbs. powder, 50 bars lead, 10 pair shoes, 10 cutlasses, 10 hatchets, 10 hoes, 10 scissors, 10 tobacco tongues, 100 flints, 2 rolls of tobacco, 20 gals. rum, 2 vats strong beer, and 1 barrel cider."

To this purchase he added (April 16, 1684), by deed

* The grant was subsequently confirmed by the Governor and Council of New York. The patent is of record in New Jersey.

from Werekepes, sachem, Sackaghemeck, Sewiskkamock, *alias* Hane, Apiskaeuw, Cashoros, Csquameck, Moringamaghan, Poghghock, and Kaghtsikoos, the lands owned by "themselves and copartners," being a tract beginning "at about a place called the Dancing Chamber; thence south to the north side of the land called Haverstraw; thence northwest along the hill called Skoonnenoghky to the bounds of his purchase from the Esopus Indians aforesaid, including the Murderer's Creek." The consideration was 150 fathoms of wampum, 120 royals, 20 fathoms duffels, 6 guns, 7 brass kettles, 8 blankets, 6 fathoms strouds, 2 cloth coats, 2 broad axes, 5 pair shoes, 6 children's shirts, 20 knives, 50 lbs. powder, 30 bars lead, 25 lbs. shot, 2 rolls tobacco, 4 iron pots, 10 tobacco tongues, 10 tobacco-boxes, 4 lbs. bood, 2 half-vats single beer, 2 half-vats double beer, 5 glass bottles, 5 earthen jugs, 2 pewter dishes, 2 bottles, with rum, 100 tobacco pipes, 10 hatchets, 6 drawing-knives, 4 addz, 10 hoes, 10 pair stockings, 8 shirts, 6 pistols, 10 children's blankets, 2 boys' cloth coats, 6 boys' duffel coats, 20 gallons rum, £2* paid Frederick Phillipse, £2 paid Stephanus Van Cortlandt.

Not only had the Indians previously sold to MacGregorie a portion of the lands which by this sale they conveyed to Dongan, but Stephanus Van Cortlandt held their deed for a tract opposite Anthony's Nose. The purchase was made July 13, 1683, and the tract described as "beginning on the south side of a creek called Sankapogh, and so along said creek to the head thereof, and then northerly along the high hills as the river runneth to another creek called Assinapink, and thence along the said creek to Hudson's River again, together with a certain island and parcel of meadow-land, near or adjoining the same, called Manahawaghkin, and by the Christians, Salisbury Island." Sackaghemeck, sachem of Haverstraw, Werekepes, and Kaghtsikoos were the grantors. Luckily, he preserved his deed, and under it succeeded in obtaining a patent attaching his purchase to his manor, on the opposite side of the river.

But the MacGregorie colonists were not so fortunate. Governor Dongan conveyed his two purchases to Capt. John Evans by patent Sept. 12, 1694, under the title of the Lordship and Manor of Fletcherdon. MacGregorie, after serving the province in the capacity of muster-general of the militia and as its agent among the northwestern Indians in a district of country which had not been previously visited, had yielded up his life in the Leslie revolution of 1691, and a peaceful death had closed the earthly cares of David Toshuck in the bosom of his family, at Plum Point. To dispossess the heirs was the first work of Evans, to whose shame it is written that he compelled MacGregorie's widow, Margaret, to sell to him the house in which she lived for "£30 or £35, to the

ruin of herself and family." To her and to her surviving neighbors he then granted leases, thus preserving title and possession, as well as the continuity of the settlement. The Scotch settlers who remained in possession under these leases obtained no subsequent patent titles, except in the case of the heirs of MacGregorie, to whom, some years later, a patent was granted for the Plum Point farm, and also for a mountain tract, in consideration of their claim.

The fourth settlement, and by far the most considerable, was made adjoining the "Christian patented lands of Haverstraw." It was composed of immigrants from Holland, principally members of the Reformed Dutch Church. Among them were descendants or relatives of David Pieterse de Vries, who had occupied a conspicuous position in the earlier history of the province, and had established a plantation which he called Vriesendaal, situated "in a beautiful valley just below the mountains." Driven thence during the war of 1645, he had taken to Holland a memory which had been treasured by his family and neighbors, who, on their arrival, selected a location in the vicinity, if not embracing the site, of his ancient "little bouwerie." Obtaining, through trustees selected for that purpose, a title from "the native Indian proprietors," and being in numbers sufficient to demand it, they were granted (March 20, 1686) a township patent, "under the name of the Town of Orange," with all the powers "practiced or belonging unto any town within this Government." The trustees of the grant were Cornelis Claessen Cuyper, Daniel de Klercke, Peter Harnich, Cattis Harnich, Gerritt Steumetts, John de Vries, Sr., John de Vries, Jr., Claes Mannde, Jan Stratemaker, Staes de Groot, Arean Lammeates, Lamont Arianuis, Huybert Gerrits, Johannes Gerrits, Eide Van Vorst, and Cornelius Lammerts. The boundaries of the tract were defined as "beginning at the mouth of Tappan Creek where it falls into the meadow and running from thence along the north side of the said creek to a creeple bush and falls into Hackinsack River, northerly to a place called the Greenbush, and from thence along said Greenbush easterly to the lands of Class Janse and Dowe Harmanse,† and from thence southerly along said land upon the top of the hills to the aforementioned mouth of Tappan Creek where it falls into the meadow aforesaid." The centre of the township was at Tappan, where a glebe for the support of a minister was laid out and a church organized.‡

A vacant tract of land, immediately west of Haverstraw, was conveyed by deed and patent (the latter, June 25, 1696) to Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon. This tract, which is described as being known by the

† Probably Herman Dowson, who had taken up a tract called Pesse-tiock, on Hackinsack River.

‡ The Reformed Protestant Dutch. It was organized Oct. 24, 1694. The first preacher was the Rev. Guiliem Bertholf. The first church edifice was erected in 1716. The glebe consisted of fifty-five acres.

* The pounds of this period were of about the value of a United States dollar.

name of Kuck-quack-ta-wake (Kakiate), was "bounded on the east by the Christian patented lands of Haverstraw, on the north by a creek called Shamorack or Peasqua, which runs under a great hill, from which it continues a west course until the west-southwest side of a barren plain called Wishpegwrap bears south, thence to the west-southwest side of aforesaid plain, from thence south-southwest until the said line comes to a creek that runs to David Demaree's creek to the south side of the land called Marranchaw, and thence down the said creek to the Christian patented lands." Adjoining this tract on the south, Samuel Bayard was granted certain tracts called Whorinims, Perseck, Gemackie, and Narrashunck, "bounded north by the land of Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon, south by the parting line of this Province and the Jerseys, west by Saddle River, and east by Demaree's Creek," containing two thousand acres. The Indian deed for this and several other purchases was covered by one to Lucas Tienhoven, embracing by survey one hundred thousand acres, but for which no patent was issued.

Between the township of Orange and the Haverstraw lands the rocky bluff known as Verdrietig Hook, by the Indians called Quaspeek, including Rockland Lake, became the subject of controversy between "John Hutchins and Company" and "Jarvis Marshall and Company." Both parties obtained deeds, but the latter apparently had priority in date of purchase and were granted (Sept. 27, 1694) the patent, the patentees being Jarvis Marshall and William Welch. At a later period (April 23, 1708) a patent to Lancaster Syms, Robert Walter, and Hendrick Ten Eycke covered the vacant river-front, described as "beginning by the south bounds of Haverstraw, thence west to the northernmost end of the land or island called Mattasink or Welch's Island, thence southerly to the southernmost end of said island, then east to the creek that runs out of the pond upon Verdrietig Hook and along the same to the Hudson, then north to the place of beginning, except the grant to Honan and Hawdon."

The patents described covered the entire district on the Hudson from the New Jersey line to New Paltz, and extended west to the line of the Shawangunk Mountains. While they were being taken up, some entries had also been made on the Delaware River. Arent Schuyler, employed by the government as an interpreter of the Indian language and as an agent among the Indian tribes, obtained (May 20, 1697), on previous deed from the Minisinks, a patent for one thousand acres, more particularly described as a "tract of land in the Minisink country called by the native Indians Sankhekeneck, otherwise Mayhawaem; also another tract, called Warinsayskneck, situated upon a river called Mennessincks before a certain island called Menagnock, which tract is adjacent or near to a tract of land called Maghaghkemek." In the same year (October 14th) a patent was granted to Jacob

Codebec, Thomas Swartwout, Anthony Swartwout, Bernardus Swartwout, Jan Tyse, Peter Gimar, and David Jamison, for "a certain quantity of land at a place called Maghaghkemek, being the quantity of one thousand two hundred acres; beginning at the western bounds of the lands called Nepeneck, to a small stream of water called by the Indian name of Assawagkemek, and so along said run of water and the lands of Mansjoor the Indian."

It has been claimed that there was a settlement in the vicinity of the Swartwout Patent some time prior to the date of that instrument. At an early period what was known as "the old mine road" was opened between Esopus and the Delaware, constructed, it is said, by a company of Dutch miners. This road ran through the Mamakating Valley, north of the Shawangunk Mountains, was continued in the valley of the Maghaghkemek branch of the Delaware, and penetrated the Minisinks proper east of that river. Here, it is added, the company discovered copper, worked a mine, and transported its product over the road which they had constructed to the Esopus settlement. Unfortunately for the value of the tradition, the road was simply the enlargement of an Indian trail which had been followed for ages, while the mine referred to was in what is now the town of Warren, Sussex Co., N. J. The boundaries of the question are still further circumscribed by the fact that the Dutch at Esopus, during the war of 1660-63, had little knowledge of the country even east of the Shawangunk Mountains, and that the Minisink country was penetrated, if at a much earlier period, by the way of the Delaware River.

Nor is it true that the first settlement was on the Swartwout Patent. At the date of issue of that patent, Jacob Codebec, Thomas Swartwout, Anthony Swartwout, and Peter Guimar* were residents of New Paltz or of Kingston. They certainly had not made settlement on the Delaware in 1690. But there was settlement there, about that time, by one William Tietsoort, a blacksmith, who in a petition to the Governor and Council of New York, dated April 10, 1708, states that he was formerly a resident of Schenectady, and that from the massacre at that place, in 1689, he barely escaped with his life; that having friends in the Esopus country he removed thither, where, being known by the friendly Indians, he was invited by them to take up his residence in the Minisink country, the Indians voluntarily granting unto him a tract of land situate and being at Maghaghkemek, named and

* Peter Guimar, a native of Molre Saintonge, was married to Esther Hasbroucq, native of the Palatinate, at New Paltz, April 18, 1692. He left his native place in company with Codebec in 1685, or rather the families of Abraham Guimar and James Codebec, of which he and Jacob Codebec were minor members, came out together. That Codebec, Swartwout, and Guimar were what may be regarded as the first permanent settlers on the patent will not be disputed, but there were three settlements in the ancient precinct,—"Big" and "Little Minisink," and the "neighborhood of Maghaghkemek," and were recognized by the law of 1701.

known by the name of Schaikaeckamick, in an elbow ; that he obtained license to purchase Oct. 15, 1698, that he so purchased,* and that his possessions were subsequently assumed to be included in a purchase by and patent to Matthew Ling, against which he asked protection. There is very little room to doubt that he was the first settler on the western border. His deed from the Indians was obtained subsequently, as his gift-title could not be regarded as strictly legal. It bears date June 3, 1700, and is duly recorded in Ulster records.

Active competition in the extinguishment of Indian titles by purchase and obtaining patents sprung up at the opening of the succeeding century. Associations were formed, not unfrequently mainly composed of those holding official positions under the government, and large grants obtained. Three principal patents of this class necessarily require notice in this connection. The first, the Chesekook Patent, was included in a purchase from "Moringamaghan, Skawgus, Ughquaw, Onickotapp, and Aiohquaherae, native Indians, proprietors," Dec. 30, 1702, by "Doctor John Bridges, Hendrick Ten Eycke, Derick Vandenburg, John Cholwell, Christopher Denn, Lancaster Syms, and John Merritt," of a "certain tract of upland and meadow called Chesekook, bounded north by the patent line of Capt. John Evans, to the west by the high hills of the Highlands, to the south by Honan and Hawdon's Patent, and to the east by the lands of the bounds of Haverstraw and Hudson's River," and for which they received a patent March 25, 1707. The second, the Wawayanda Patent, was on a purchase (March 5, 1703) from "Rapingtonick, Wawastawa, Moghopuck, Cornelawaw, Nanawitt, Arawinack, Rombout, Claus, Chouckhass, Chingapaw, Oshasquememus, and Quilapaw, native Indians and proprietors," by "Doctor John Bridges, Hendrick Ten Eycke, Derick Vandenburg, John Cholwell, Christopher Denn, Lancaster Syms, Daniel Honan, Philip Rokeby, John Merritt, Benjamin Aske, Peter Mathews, and Cornelius Christianse," for a "certain sum of money and goods," of "certain tracts or parcels of vacant lands named Wawayanda, and some

other small tracts or parcels of land, being bounded on the eastward by the high hills of the Highlands and the patent of Capt. John Evans, on the north by the division line of the counties of Orange and Ulster, on the westward by the high hills to the eastward of Minisinks, and on the south by the division line of the provinces of New York and East Jersey." The patent was granted April 29, 1703.

The third grant, the Minisink Patent, was still more extensive. It was issued Aug. 28, 1704, to Matthew Ling, Ebenezer Wilson, Philip French, Derick Vandenburg, Stephen de Lancey, Philip Rokeby, John Corbett, Daniel Honan, Caleb Cooper, William Sharpas, Robert Milward, Thomas Wenham, Lancaster Syms, John Person, Benjamin Aske, Petrus Bayard, John Cholwell, Peter Fanconier, Henry Swift, Hendrick Ten Eycke, Jarvis Marshall, Ann Bridges (widow of John Bridges), and George Clark, and conveyed to them "all that part of Orange and Ulster Counties, beginning at a place in Ulster County called Hunting House, or Yagh House, lying to the northeast of land called Bashe's land, thence to run west by north until it meets the Fishkill or main branch of Delaware River, thence to run southerly to the south end of Great Minisink Island, thence due south to the land lately granted to John Bridges and Company (Wawayanda), and so along that patent as it runs northward and the patent of Capt. John Evans, and thence to the place of beginning." The grant consolidated two grants, one to Philip French and Company, and one to Ebenezer Wilson and Company, and only excepted from its sweeping boundaries the tract called Sankhekeneck or Mayhawaem, with a parcel of meadow called Warinsayskmeck, previously granted to Arent Schuyler, and a tract called Maghaghkemek, near Nepeneck, granted to Jacob Codebec and others.

Had the purchasers a deed from the Indians? Not only is there none on record, but Sir William Johnson writes, "An elderly man who lived in the Highlands, and at whose house I dined on my way from New York some years ago, told me that he lived with or in the neighborhood of Depuy, and was present when the said Depuy† purchased the Minisink lands from the Indians; that when they were to sign the deed of sale he made them drunk, and never paid them the money agreed upon. He heard the Indians frequently complain of the fraud, and declare that they would never be easy until they had satisfaction for their lands."‡ When in 1757 the wronged red men swept the western border with devastation, it was their declaration that they would never "leave off killing the English until they were paid for their lands, mentioning Minisink almost to the Hudson River."

† Samuel Depuy was settled on the west bank of the Delaware, three miles above the Water Gap. He was one of the Walloons who came to New York about 1697. He became a large land-owner in Pennsylvania, and was well known to all who traveled "the mine road." It is possible that he is referred to in the text.

‡ MSS. of Sir William Johnson, xxiv. 14.

* From a joint affidavit made by him and his son Jacob, in 1717, it appears that he sold two parcels of land at Maghaghkemek, in 1713, to Jan Decker, who, with his cousin, "young Jan Decker," were to occupy one of the parcels, and his brother, Hendrick Decker, the other. He was then a resident of Dutchess County, to which he probably removed immediately after his sale to Decker. In a list of residents of Dutchess County in 1714 is the following entry: "William Tetsort, number of male persons above sixty years, one; number of male persons from sixteen to sixty, two; number of females from sixteen to sixty, two; number of females under sixteen, one." From which it may be inferred that he was then over sixty years of age, and that his family was composed of himself, his wife, two sons, and two daughters. His wife is said to have been Sarah Decker, and that her name, with his own, is recorded in the records of Maghaghkemek Church in 1739, at the baptism of their son Bernardus. The truth of this statement may be doubted, however, unless Bernardus was a very old boy, or Sarah Decker was a second wife, for Tietsoort himself must have been over eighty-two years of age at the time. The family subsequently settled in Wantago, N. J., where the name is now written Tietsoort.

The boundary lines of the Chesekook, Wawayanda, Minisink, and Evans Patents were for a long time a disturbing element. They were entirely undefined, except in general terms. The west line of Chesekook and the east line of Wawayanda was designated by a mountain range; the east line of Minisink and the west line of Wawayanda was also a mountain range, and so in part was the north line of both the Chesekook and the Wawayanda, or rather the southwest line of the Evans Patent, to which they ran. In the subsequent adjustment of the latter, together with that of the county line, a portion of the territory claimed by the Wawayanda patentees was cut off, while on the west an angle was formed, known as the Minisink Angle, embracing a tract of one hundred and thirty thousand acres.

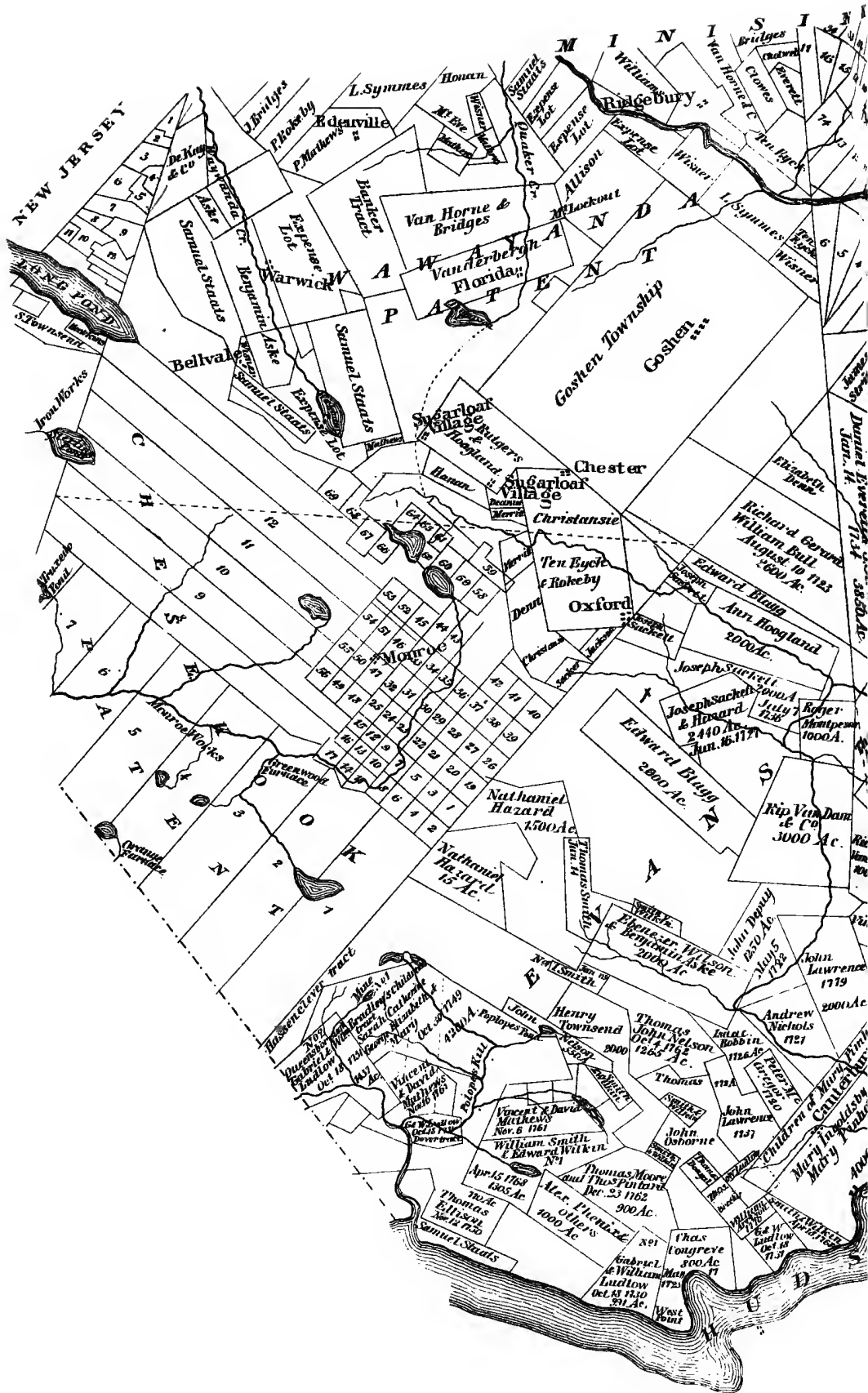
The granting of immense tracts of land aroused the attention of the English government in 1698. Investigation followed and resulted in annulling the patent to Capt. Evans, by act of the Assembly, May 12, 1699. Notwithstanding the policy of issuing patents for small tracts, upon which the repeal of the Evans Patent was predicated, was abandoned in the almost immediately following issue of the Wawayanda, Minisink, and similar large grants, the territory which the Evans Patent covered was conveyed in small tracts by patents issued at different periods from 1701 to 1775, but principally prior to 1750, and were—exclusive of those not included in the present boundaries of the county—as follows:

1. Roger and Pinborne Mompesson, 1000 acres, March 4, 1709.
2. Ebenezer Wilson and Benjamin Aske, 2000 acres, March 7, 1709.
3. Rip Van Dam, Adolph Phillips, David Provost, Jr., Lancaster Symes, and Thomas Jones, 3000 acres, March 23, 1709.
4. Gerardus Baekman, Rip Van Dam, Adolph Phillips, Garrett Brass, Servas Vleerborne, and Daniel Van Vore, 3000 acres, March 24, 1709.
5. Peter Matthews, William Sharpas, and William Davis, 2000 acres, Sept. 8, 1709.
6. William Chambers and William Southerland, 1000 acres, Sept. 22, 1709.
7. Samuel Staats, June 5, 1712.
8. Henry Wileman and Henry Van Bael, 3000 acres, June 30, 1712.
9. Archibald Kennedy, 1200 acres, Aug. 11, 1715.
10. Alexander Baird, Abner Van Vlacque, and Hermanus Johnson, 6000 acres, Feb. 28, 1716.
11. Jeremiah Schuyler, Jacobus Van Courlandt, Frederick Phillips, William Sharpas, and Isaac Bobbin, 10,000 acres, Jan. 22, 1719.
12. Edward Gatehouse, 1000 acres, Jan. 22, 1719.
13. Cornelius Low, Gerard Schuyler, and John Schuyler, 3292 acres, March 17, 1719.
14. Thomas Brazier, 2000 acres, March 17, 1719.
15. Phineas McIntosh, 2000 acres, April 9, 1719.
16. John Lawrence, 2772 acres, April 9, 1719.
17. John Haskell, 2000 acres, April 9, 1719.
18. James Alexander, 2000 acres, April 9, 1719.
19. Cadwallader Colden, 2000 acres, April 9, 1719.
20. David Galatian, 1000 acres, June 4, 1719.
21. Patrick McKnight, 2000 acres, July 7, 1719.
22. Andrew Johnston, 2000 acres, July 7, 1719.
23. Melchoir Gilles, 300 acres, Oct. 8, 1719.
24. German Patent, 2190 acres, Dec. 18, 1719.
25. John Johnston, Jr., two tracts, Feb. 3, 1720.
26. Thomas Noxon, 2000 acres, May 28, 1720.
27. William Huddleston, 2000 acres, June 2, 1720.
28. Vincent Matthews, 800 acres, June 17, 1720.
29. Richard Van Dam, 1000 acres, June 30, 1720.

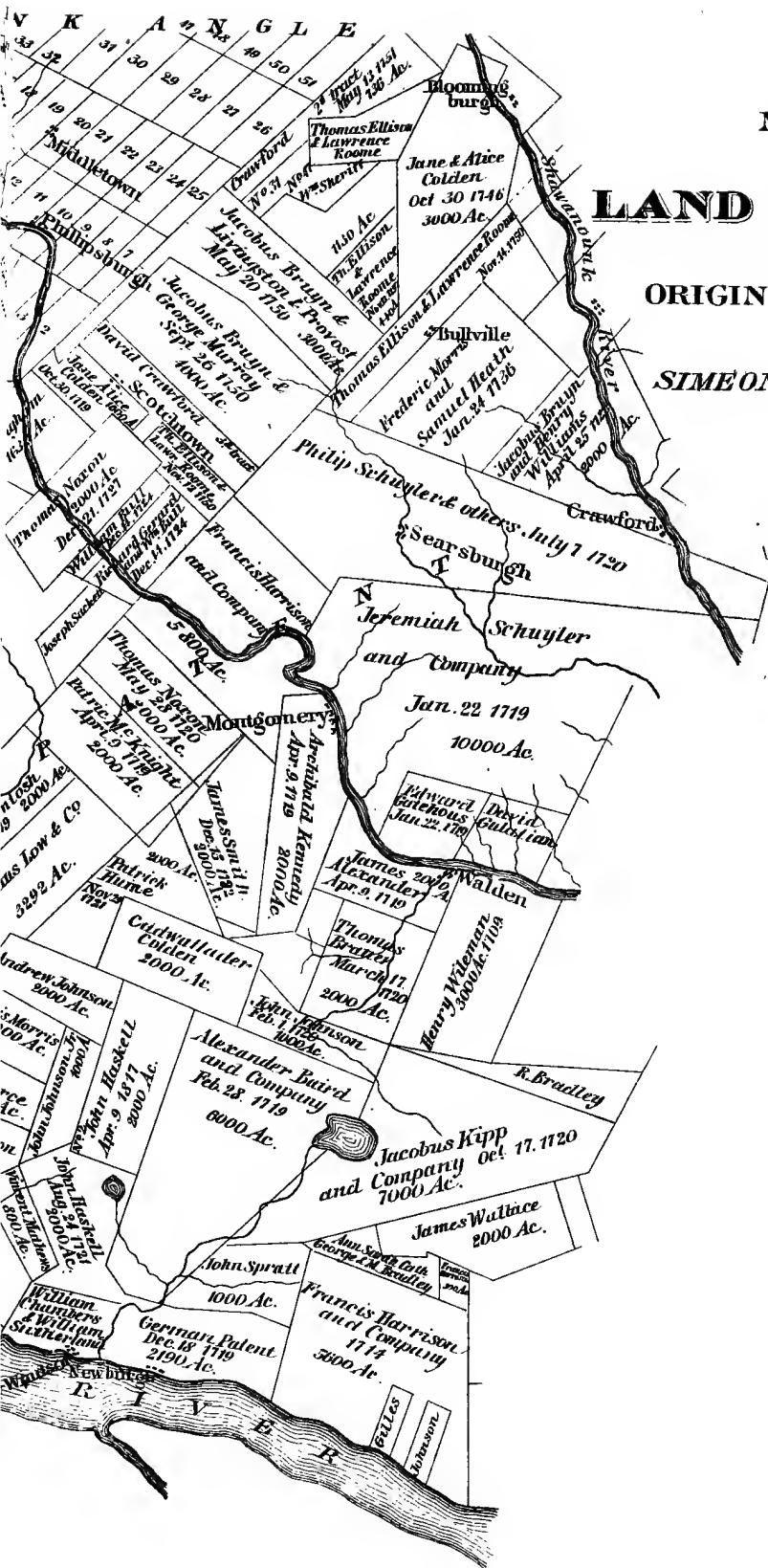
30. Francis Harrison, Oliver Schuyler, and Allen Jarratt, 5000 acres, July 7, 1720.
31. Philip Schuyler, Johannes Lansing, Jr., Henry Wileman, and Jacobus Bruyn, 8000 acres, July 7, 1720.
32. Patrick MacGregoria, two tracts, 660 acres, Aug. 6, 1720.
33. Mary Ingoldsey and her daughter, Mary Pinborne, and Mary Pinborne and Wm. Pinborne, her children, two tracts, 5360 acres, Aug. 11, 1720.
34. Jacobus Kipp, John Cruger, Philip Cortland, David Provost, Oliver Schuyler, and John Schuyler, 7000 acres, Oct. 17, 1720.
35. Lewis Morris and Vincent Pearce, two tracts, 1000 acres each, July 21, 1721.
36. John Haskell, 2000 acres, Aug. 24, 1721.
37. Patrick Hume, 2000 acres, Nov. 29, 1721.
38. James Henderson, two tracts, one not located, 1600 acres, Feb. 12, 1722.
39. Jacobus Bruyn and Henry Wileman, 2500 acres, April 25, 1722.
40. James Smith, 2000 acres, Dec. 15, 1722.
41. Charles Congreve, 800 acres, May 17, 1722.
42. Ann Hoaglandt,* 2000 acres, May 24, 1723.
43. Francis Harrison, Mary Tatham, Thomas Brazier, James Graham, and John Haskell, 5600 acres, July 10, 1714.
44. William Bull and Richard Gerrard, 2600 acres,* Aug. 10, 1723.
45. William Bull and Richard Gerrard, two tracts, 1500 acres, Dec. 14, 1724.
46. Isaac Bobbin, 600 acres, March 28, 1726.
47. Edward Blagg and Johannes Hey, two tracts, 2000 acres each, March 28, 1726.
48. Nathaniel Hazard and Joseph Sackett, two tracts, 4000 acres, Jan. 11, 1727.
49. William Bradford, 2000 acres, Sept. 1, 1727.
50. John Spratt and Andries Marschalk, 2000 acres, April 12, 1728.
51. James Wallace, 2000 acres, March 2, 1731.
52. Gabriel and William Ludlow, six tracts, 4000 acres, Oct. 18, 1731.
53. Thomas Smith, 1000 acres, May 8, 1732.
54. Daniel Everett and James Stringham, 3850 acres, Jan. 17, 1736.
55. Elizabeth Denne, 1140 acres,* Dec. 12, 1734.
56. Joseph Sackett and Joseph Sackett, Jr., two tracts, 2000 acres, July 7, 1736.
57. Nathaniel Hazard, Jr., 2000 acres, Aug. 12, 1736.
58. Thomas Ellison, three tracts, 2000 acres, May 13, 1737.
59. Joseph Sackett, five tracts, 2000 acres, Sept. 1, 1737.
60. Ann, Sarah, Catharine, George, Elizabeth, and Mary Bradley, two tracts, 4690 acres, Oct. 14, 1749.
61. Cornelius DuBois, two tracts, one not located, July 2, 1739.
62. Richard Bradley, 800 acres, May 17, 1743.
63. Jane and Alice Colden, two tracts, 4000 acres, Oct. 30, 1749.
64. John Moore, 280 acres, Oct. 30, 1749.
65. Peter Van Burgh Livingston and John Provost, 3000 acres, May 26, 1750.
66. George Harrison, three tracts, 2000 acres, July 20, 1750.
67. Jacobus Bruyn and George Murray, 4000 acres, Sept. 26, 1750.
68. Thomas Ellison and Lawrence Rooms, six tracts, 4000 acres, Nov. 12, 1750.
69. Alexander Phoenix and Abraham Bockel, 1000 acres, July 13, 1751.
70. Thomas Ellison, 1080 acres, Dec. 1, 1753.
71. John Nelson, 550 acres, Oct. 4, 1754.
72. James Crawford, Jr., Samuel Crawford, James White, and David Crawford, 4000 acres, May 17, 1781.
73. Cadwallader Colden, Jr., and Daniel Colden, 720 acres, June 20, 1761.
74. Vincent and David Matthews, 1800 acres, Nov. 26, 1761.
75. John Nelson, 1265 acres, Oct. 4, 1762.
76. Thomas Moore and Lewis Pintard, 2000 acres, Dec. 23, 1762.
77. Peter Hassenclaver, March 25, 1767.
78. William Smith and Edward Wilkin, 2000 acres, April 17, 1768.
79. William Arison and Archibald Brackenridge, 400 acres, 1770.
80. Daniel Horsemanden, Miles Sherbrook, Samuel Camfield, and William Sidney, 3210 acres, 1772.
81. Thomas Moore and John Osborne, 2000 acres, March 14, 1775.
82. Henry Townsend, 2000 acres.†

* Cut off from Wawayanda by boundary line. Other patents of this class are similarly designated.

† It is not claimed that this list has no omissions, but that it contains substantially all the patents granted. There are traces of small lots,



from
ORIGINAL SURVEY'S
by
SIMEON DE WITT



The precise location of these several patents will not be attempted. Some of them became centres of population; especially is this true of the German Patent of 1719, which was issued to fugitives from the Palatinate of the Rhine, who had been settled thereon in 1709, and is now embraced in the city of Newburgh. A comparatively small portion of the Minisink Patent extended over the present county. The Wawayanda and Chesekook Patents were wholly within its limits, the former being the largest, and embracing its most fertile sections. The progress of settlement of the district during the century succeeding the discovery, aside from the extinction of the aboriginal title and the issue of patents, is approximately conveyed in the census of 1702, by which it appears that the population at that time, exclusive of the MacGregorie settlement, consisted of forty-nine men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, forty married women, fifty-seven male and eighty-four female children, thirteen male negroes, seven negresses, and thirteen negro children.

Adverting more particularly to the Wawayanda Patent, we find it an undefined district both in purchase and in grant. The Indian deed of March 5, 1702-3, to Dr. John Bridges, Hendrick Ten Eyck, Derrick Vandenburg, John Cholwell, Christopher Denne, Lancaster Symes, Daniel Honan, Philip Rokeby, John Merritt, Benjamin Aske, Peter Matthews, and Cornelius Christianse, described the conveyance as of "certain tracts and parcels of vacant lands in the county of Orange, named Wawayanda, and some other small tracts and parcels of land, being bounded eastward by the high hills of the Highlands and the patent of Capt. John Evans, on the north by the division line of the counties of Orange and Ulster, on the westward by the high hills to the eastward of Minisink, and on the south by the division line of the province of New York and East Jersey;" and the patent of April 29, 1703, repeats these boundaries literally. Standing on one of "the high hills of the Highlands," on the east, the eye could sweep the outline of the valley below and trace the circling line of "the high hills to the eastward of Minisink" until they faded away in the south, but no eye could estimate its actual surface, and its proprietors were themselves surprised at the extent of their grant. It was held by deed in common until 1705, when it was agreed to divide it in twelve parts and release survivorship rights. This release was executed Sept. 23, 1706, at which time the number of original holders had been reduced to eight, viz.: Derrick Vandenburg, bricklayer; John Cholwell, merchant; Christopher Denne, merchant; Lancaster Symes, gentleman; Daniel Honan, gentleman; Benjamin Aske,

merchant; Peter Matthews, gentleman; and John Merritt, gentleman, all of the city of New York. The remaining four of the patentee interests were held as follows: the Bridges share by Ann Bridges, the Rokeby share by Daniel Cromeline and others, the Christianse share by Derrick Vandenburg, and the Ten Eyck share by Daniel Cromeline. In 1713 the number of shares was increased to thirteen by the admission of Dr. Samuel Staats, each of the twelve proprietors yielding to him a twelfth share of their respective interests, in satisfaction of a claim which he had set up to a portion of the tract by virtue of prior purchase (1702).

The sale and settlement of the patent made little progress prior to 1714. The several shares were surveyed, at least partially, and located, and the general fact ascertained that it would be perhaps prudent to conceal the actual acreage. To do this more effectually it was assumed that each share was two thousand acres, and so published it, when in reality they were over five times that number, as appears by a subsequent or "second division," which was made some years later. Of the "first division" maps were made and exposed at the land-offices in New York, accompanied by a description of the soil, rivers, ponds, etc., as shown by the partial surveys; but purchasers either came not or were better pleased with offers elsewhere.

In March, 1706, the patentees agreed to add six hundred acres to the share of that one of their number who should make settlement on the patent before the end of May, 1709, or, as we understand it, that six hundred acres should be given to the first settler; but the offer was not taken. In September, 1706, they constituted and appointed "any number of themselves" who might be conveniently got together, "with full power to convey, bargain, sell, or devise one full fourth part of all the said tracts" to any person or persons who should erect thereon, prior to 1716, "saw-mills, grist-mills, or other water-mills," the "runs, creeks, and rivers" not to be disposed of, however, in fee simple, but "leased or devised for a term of years or life;" but it does not appear that this proposition was received with more favor than that first made.

The patent stood unoccupied until 1712, when the active surviving share-holders determined to make settlements themselves. These were Christopher Denne, Daniel Cromeline, and Benjamin Aske, who were made justices of the peace of Orange County to facilitate the end in view. In their effort they were joined by at least one person who had obtained an interest in the patent, Christian Snedeker, of Long Island. Laborers were hired and supplies procured, and in person or by proxy they simultaneously entered the patent,—Christopher Denne preceded, it is said, by Sarah Wells; Daniel Cromeline by William Bull; Benjamin Aske by Lawrence Decker; and Snedeker by Johannes Wisner, his wife, and sons Hendrick and Adam. It is perhaps unnecessary to discuss the ques-

principally overplene in surveys of other patents, obtained at later periods, but the acreage in them is not sufficiently large to justify extended research. It may be well to add that, through heirs and devisees of the original grantees, some of the patented lands became known by the names of other parties.

tion of priority in actual occupation. Wisner's deed from Snedeker for two hundred acres bears date June 28, 1714, he then being in "possession and occupation," and clearly so at a prior date, while tradition asserts that Sarah Wells was the first white woman—and a remarkable woman she was in her age and in her descendants—on the patent,* and that she came in 1712. Whatever may be the facts of the case, the record is clear that the settlement of Goshen, Warwick, and Chester was commenced simultaneously by parties sent out by the proprietors named. Soon after this John Everett and Samuel Clowes, of Jamaica, L. I., were induced to take charge of the settlement of the patent. They appear to have been land speculators, but were nevertheless the direct agents in inducing immigration and in founding prosperous towns.

Strictly in the line of this chapter, as relating to land titles, may be here enumerated the recorded sales by the proprietors to actual settlers and others, as well as to Everett and Clowes, prior to 1721. They were as follows:

1. Philip Rokeby sold his undivided twelfth part to Daniel Cromeline, John Merritt, and Elias Boudinot, June 10, 1704. Merritt sold his third to Cromeline in 1705. Boudinot sold his third to George McNish, who sold to Clowes, Feb. 5, 1714, for £150.

2. Cornelius Christianse sold to Derrick Vandenburg, Sept. 8, 1704, all his twelfth part. Vandenburg sold to Elias Boudinot, and the latter sold one-sixth of same to Everett and Clowes, July 20, 1714, for £66 13s. Boudinot's heirs subsequently sold five-sixths to Everett and Clowes for £41 13s. 4d. This tract embraced New Milford, in the present town of Warwick.

3. Hendrick Ten Eyck sold his twelfth part to Daniel Cromeline, Dec. 8, 1704. Cromeline, who also owned two-thirds of the Rokeby share, sold to Everett and Clowes, Jan. 1, 1714, the sixth part of his interest for £83 6s., excepting two tracts, one of which contained three thousand seven hundred and six acres. This tract was principally in the present town of Chester, and embraced the site on which he had made settlement and erected a stone dwelling, and to which he had given the name of "Gray Court."

4. Ann Bridges sold to John Van Horne, merchant, of New York, July 4, 1705, all the equal undivided twelfth part held by her husband, Dr. John Bridges, for the sum of £250. Van Horne was also the purchaser of a part or the whole of another share, and sold to Everett and Clowes one-sixth part of one-sixth of one-thirteenth part for £58 6s. 8d. Amity was in Bridges' parcel.

5. Daniel Honan sold to John Merritt, 1705, all his twelfth part. Margery Merritt, widow, and John Merritt, son, sold to Adrian Hoaglandt one-half, and to Anthony Rutgers one-half. Rutgers sold to Ever-

ett and Clowes one-twelfth of his half, and Anna, widow of Hoaglandt, sold to the same parties one-twelfth, the latter, April 12, 1714, for £75.

6. Derrick Vandenburg died holding his original share, and his wife Rymerich, and his son Henry, his heirs, sold the same to Elias Boudinot, Aug. 8, 1707. Boudinot sold this entire share to Clowes, Oct. 27, 1713, for £355. This parcel embraced what is called in the old deeds the "Florida tract;" the name "Florida" is still retained.

7. John Cholwell sold his twelfth part to Adrian Hoaglandt, Oct. 5, 1706, for £350. Anna Hoaglandt, his widow, sold to Everett and Clowes one-sixth of the share, and the remainder descended to Christopher Banker and Elizabeth his wife, James Renanst and Bertilje his wife, and Petrus Rutgers and Helena his wife, her heirs.

8. John Merritt held his share at the time of his death, and his heirs, Margery Merritt, widow, and John Merritt, eldest son, sold one-half to Adrian Hoaglandt. John (then a resident of New London) sold to John Everett, Feb. 25, 1714, the remaining half for £120.

9. Benjamin Aske sold to Everett and Clowes, July 20, 1714, one-sixth of his thirteenth part for £50. He subsequently sold a portion to Lawrence Decker, Feb. 28, 1719; another to Thomas Blain, May 20, 1721; and another to Thomas De Kay, Dec. 8, 1724. In all cases the land conveyed is described as part of his farm, "called Warwick," and in all cases the parties to whom the deeds were made were described as residents of the county and upon the land conveyed.

10. Lancaster Symes sold to Everett and Clowes, July 20, 1714, one-sixth of his thirteenth part for £50.

11. Peter Matthews, then living in Albany, sold all his thirteenth part to Clowes, Feb. 11, 1713, for £200.

12. Christopher Denne sold, July 20, 1714, to Clowes and Everett one-sixth of his share for £50. He also sold to Robert Brown three hundred and ten acres, Sept. 8, 1721. Elizabeth Denne sold to William Mapes, Joseph Allison, John Yelverton, Ebenezer Holly, Joseph Sears, John Green, and John Worley, the Mapes deed bearing date March 1, 1729. The remainder of her interest in the patent passed by her will to Sarah Jones, spinster, of New York, and Vincent Matthews. Sarah Jones afterwards married Thomas Brown.

13. Dr. Samuel Staats' thirteenth part descended to his children, Gertury, wife of Andries Codymus; Sarah, wife of Isaac Gouverneur; Catlyria, wife of Stevanus Van Cortlandt; Anna, wife of Philip Schuyler; Johanna White, widow; and Tryntie Staats, who sold to Clowes and Everett one-sixth of said part for £50, Sept. 2, 1720.

John Everett and Samuel Clowes, by these deeds, came into possession of one-third of the Rokeby, one-half of the Christianse, all of the Vandenburg, one-half of the Merritt, all of the Matthews, two-twelfths of the Honan, and one-sixth of each of the shares

* Or in the township of Goheen. The claim is not made that she was the first white woman on the patent, although there is no record of a predecessor even on the patent, unless it may have been Mrs. Wisner.

held by the other patentees, in all equaling four of the thirteen parts. Obligated thereto by the terms of the deeds to them, they laid out as early as 1714 the township of Goshen. This township plot was divided into farms of varying quantities, and roads opened and reserved. The roads ran north and south and east and west, and divided the plot into what became known as the East Division, West Division, North Division, and South Division. Everett and Clowes were also obligated to assign two hundred acres of land to a minister, whenever the owners and occupants of the plat should agree in the selection of one. It would perhaps be impossible to certainly determine who the first settlers were, the deeds on record being the only guide to dates, which may be anterior to or after settlement was made. They are:

Jan. 8, 1714, to Michael Dunning, of Jamaica, L. I.

June 23, 1714, to Johannes Weasner, late of the Swiss contingent.

July 21, 1714, to Solomon Carpenter, of Jamaica, L. I.

July 31, 1714, to Abraham Finch, of Stamford, Conn.

July 31, 1714, to Samuel Seeley, of Stamford, Conn.

July 31, 1714, to John Holly, of Stamford, Conn.

Oct. 7, 1715, to John Yelverton, of Jamaica, L. I.

Oct. 31, 1718, to William Jackson.

April 25, 1719, to Daniel Coole.

April 15, 1720, to William Burch, of Hempstead, L. I., who sold to John Yelverton, July 16, 1723.

May 22, 1721, to Joseph Allison, of Southold, L. I.

That there were deeds which were not recorded is apparent from the names attached to one which was given to the first blacksmith. This deed is dated July 21, 1721, and recites that the proprietors had "lately caused two small lots to be laid out in the south division of the township for the encouragement of a blacksmith, which was much needed;" that "William Thompson is lately settled there," and in consideration thereof the lands were bargained and sold to him. The proprietors and resident owners appearing as grantors were:

John Everett.
Samuel Clowes.
John Carpenter.
Thomas Watson.
Hope Rhodes.
John Holly.
Charles Williamson.
Solomon Carpenter.
Michael Dunning.
Samuel Webb.

James Jackson.
Isaac Finch.
John Bears.
Samuel Seeley.
George McNieh.
James Sande.
John Knapp.
John Aleop.
Samuel Gileton.
Cornelius Jones.

deeds we have in the first instance the names of the holders of lots in the patent at that time, and in the second the names of proprietors of the township. The former were:

Lancaster Symes.
Christopher Denne.
Benjamin Aske.
Daniel Cromeline.
John Van Horae.
Anthony Rutgers.
Michael Dunning.
William Jackson.
Richard Halslead.

John Everett.
Samuel Clowes.
Solomon Carpenter.
John Carpenter.
Wait Smith.
Samuel Seeley.
John Gale.
Isaac Ludlum.
Hendrick Weasner.

Isaac Finch.

The proprietors in the township were:

John Everett.
John Gale.
Nathaniel Higby.
G. McNieh.
Thomas Watson.
John Holly.
Isaac Finch.
John Bears.
Samuel Seeley.
William Jackson.
John Knapp.
John Aleop.

John Carpenter.
William Ludlum.
John Carpenter, Jr.
James Sandys.
Hope Rhodes.
James Jackson.
Solomon Carpenter.
Michael Dunning.
John Nicolls.
Alexander Moore.
Samuel Webb.
Richard Halslead.

In this connection may be recapitulated facts already stated in regard to settlements on other parts of the patent. The house erected by Cromeline was completed in 1716 and occupied; that of Christopher Denne was also completed and occupied, as well as that of Benjamin Aske, at Warwick, at about the same time. William Bull, the mason and architect of Cromeline's house, married Sarah Wells, who had been sent out by Denne with the men in his employ, in 1718, and put up a cabin near Denne's (now in Hamptonburgh), on a farm given to Sarah. Johannes Weasner was certainly in the township in 1714 with his family, and it is safe to say that Lawrence Decker was in Warwick, under Aske, at as early a date. The written record cannot be successfully controverted by tradition upon any point, no matter with what attraction the tradition may be recited, or however honestly it may be believed.

The settlement of other patents may be more satisfactorily treated in connection with the towns in which they were located. As a general guide to determine the question of priority of settlement in the patents composing the northeastern and western portions of the present county, the following official lists are given. Further approximative dates may be obtained from the military rolls hereinafter quoted:

"The freeholders, inhabitants, residents, and sojourners in the county of Ulster, their real and personal estates, are rated and assessed by the Assessors (on their death) chosen for the same on the 26th day of January, 1714-5, and are to pay at the rate of one penny half-pence $\frac{1}{2}$ £ to discharge this year's payment of said county's quota, levied by an act of the Assembly, entitled an act for levying the sum of ten thousand pounds,"* viz.:

* The pounds of that period were only about equivalent of one dollar each of the present United States issue. Some of the parties were rich in uncleared acres of land, however.

In 1722, April 17th, a deed was executed "designed as an encouragement to the first minister." The recipient was John Bradner, who had been "lately settled and established the first minister of the said precinct of Goshen." Lands "for a parsonage and other public uses," and "for a burying-ground and whereon to build the minister's house," then being erected, were also deeded. In the execution of these

*Precinct of Shawangunk.**

	Amt.	Tax.
Severgn Tenhout.....	\$240	£01 10s. 00d.
Zacharias Hoffman.....	130	00 14 03
Jacobus Bruyn.....	120	00 15 00
Benjamin Smedes.....	150	00 10 09
John MacKlans.....	5	00 00 07½
Richard Windfield.....	5	00 00 07½
Jacob Decker, Sen.....	15	00 01 10½
Abraham Schutt.....	35	00 04 04½
Jacob Gerritsen Decker.....	50	00 06 83
Leendert Cool, Jun.....	10	00 01 03
Evert Terwillige.....	60	00 07 06
Col. Peter Matthews & Compy.....	15	00 01 10½
Johannis Terwillige.....	3	00 00 04½
Phillip Miller.....	10	00 01 03
Total sum.....	840	05 06 00

Neighborhood of Wagackemeck.

	Amt.	Tax.
Thomes Swartwout.....	£25	£00 03s. 01½d.
Harmon Barentsen.....	10	00 01 10½
Jacob Coddebeck.....	10	00 01 03
Peter Guymard.....	50	00 06 04
Jacobus Swartwout.....	6	00 00 07½
Total sum.....	105	00 13 01½

Precinct of Highlands.

	Amt.	Tax.
Peter Magregory†.....	£30	£00 03s. 09d.
Swervert.....	5	00 00 07½
William Southerland†.....	45	00 05 07½
Michael Wynant†.....	15	00 01 10½
Burger Myndertsen†.....	10	00 01 03
Jacob Weber†.....	15	00 01 10½
Peter La Ross†.....	10	00 01 03
John Fisher†.....	10	00 01 03
Andrea Volck†.....	12	00 01 06
George Lockste†.....	10	00 01 03
Peter Janse†.....	10	00 01 03
Henry Rennau†.....	25	00 03 01½
William Ellsworth's widow.....	5	00 00 04½
Dennis Relje.....	3	00 00 07½
Alexander Griggs.....	5	00 00 07½
Thomas Harris.....	15	00 01 10½
Capt. Bond.....	15	00 01 10½
Melgert, the journey.....	3	00 00 04½
Christian Hennecke.....	10	00 01 03
Jacob Decker, Jr.....	5	00 00 07½
Cornelis Decker.....	5	00 00 07½
Total sum.....	293	01 16 07½

"Pursuant and by order to me directed out the Supreme Court, requiring me to make a General List of the Freeholders within my Bayliwick, soe that a Special Jury be struck thereout to try the cause between Major Hardenbergh and the Corporation of Kingston, wherefore I have accordingly taken all the care to not forgett any of the Freeholders to the best of my Nollege, and hereof I Doe make my retorne this 7th day of July, 1728. JACOBUS VAN DYCK, Sheriff."

Freeholders for Shawangongh.

Capt. Jacobus Bruyn.	James Spennik.
Capt. Zagharas Hoffman.	Cornelius Cool.
Benjamin Smedes.	Henry Willeman, attorney-at-law.
Abraham Schutt.	John North.
Jacob Decker.	George Andrew.
Evert ter Willige.	John MacKneel.
Josua Smedes.	Jeronimus Mingus.
John ter Willige.	Thomas Mackolm.
Cornelius Schoonmaker.	Christoffel Moul.
Hendrik Decker.	Samuel Neely.
Matty Slimmer.	Israel Rogers.
Hendrik Newkerk.	John Neely.
Hendrick Krens.	John Williams.
Edward Gatehouse.	Caleb Knapp, Senr.
— Galatie.	Caleb Knapp, Junr.
Jeronimus Weller.	Alexander Neely.
Johannis Decker.	Coll. Cortlandt.
John Howard.	

* Although a repetition of facts elsewhere stated, it is perhaps well to say here that this tax-list covered Shawangunk, Montgomery, Crawford, Wallkill, and part of Hamptonburgh. The "neighborhood of Wagackemeck" was probably wholly confined to the Swartwout Patent, and did not include the whole of Deerpark, nor of original Minisink.

† Residents of district now embraced in New Windsor.

‡ Residents of district now embraced in town and city of Newburgh.

§ Names marked thus (§) are known to have been freeholders in the present town of Montgomery, which was then and until 1743 included in the precinct of Shawangunk.

Freeholders of Wagaghkemek.

Harme barentse Van Emweegen.	Samuel Swartwout.†
Peter Gomar.†	Barnardus Swartwout, Jr.†
John Van Vliet, Junr.	Jacob Kuddebeck.†

Freeholders of the Highlands.

William Chambers, Esqr.†	John Umphry.†
Phineas MacKentoeh, Esqr.†	Peter Long.
Thomas Ellison.†	David Sutherland.†
Jamea Ellsworth.**	John Davis.†
Jurie Quick.	Melgert Gili.**
William Bond.**	Henry Haskell.†
Burger Mynderse.**	Benjamin Ellsworth.**
John Alsop, Esqr.†	Nathaniel Foster.**
William Ward.	Francis Harrison, Esqr.**
John Haskell.†	James MacKneel, Junr.†
John Van Tien.	James Gamwell.†
George Wayagont.**	Stephen Bedford.**
Burger Mynderse, Junr.	Thomas Shaw.†
William Sanders.	Joseph Gale.†
Doct. Colden, Esqr.	George Speedwell.
George Ebina.	John Monte.
Tobias Wayagont.**	Christian Chervia.
Robert Kirkland.	

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—ORIGINAL COUNTY OF ORANGE—THE PRESENT COUNTY OF ORANGE—COURTS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

UNTIL the conquest of the province by the English in 1664, its civil government was an extension of the laws and customs of Holland, in which local government was the prerogative of towns. The English system differed from this in many respects, but in the nature of the situation in which the province came to their hands, they were compelled to combine their own with that of Holland. Without disturbing the Dutch towns of New York, Albany, Kingston, and Esopus, further than in a change of names, courts and sheriffs were introduced in the English counties by what was known as "the Duke's Laws," in 1665. In this crude condition—the sparcity of population scarcely requiring that which was more complete—the government remained until 1682, when Col. Thomas Dongan was appointed Governor of the province with instructions to organize a Council, to be composed of not exceeding ten of "the most eminent inhabitants," and to issue writs to the proper officers for the election of "a General Assembly of all the freeholders by the persons who they shall choose to represent them," in order to consult with him and his Council "what laws are fit and necessary to be made and established" for the good government of the province "and all the inhabitants thereof." On the 17th of October, 1683, the Assembly thus authorized met at Fort James in New York. It was composed of delegates from all parts of the province, and during

|| In the present town of Deerpark.

† In present town of New Windsor.

** In present town and city of Newburgh. Francis Harrison was a freeholder, but not a resident.

its session of three weeks passed fourteen several acts, which were assented to by the Governor and his Council. Among these laws was one "to divide this province and dependencies into shires and counties," and one "to settle courts of justice." Twelve counties were established by the former: New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Albany, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Duke's, and Cornwall, which, with the exception of Dutchess, which was placed under the care of Ulster, and Orange, which was similarly associated with New York, were to be entitled to representation in future General Assemblies. The law relating to courts established four distinct tribunals: Town Courts, for the trial of small causes, to be held each month; County Courts, or Courts of Sessions, to be held at certain times, quarterly or half yearly; a General Court of Oyer and Terminer, with original and appellate jurisdiction, to sit twice in every year in each county, and a Court of Chancery, to be the "Supreme Court of the Province," composed of the Governor and Council, with power in the Governor to depute a Chancellor in his stead, and appoint clerks and other officers. The old Court of Assizes was replaced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer. This system continued until 1691, when courts of justices of the peace were organized in every town, and one of Common Pleas for every county.

One of the leading features in the early civil divisions established by the English was the organization of precincts. Cities and towns had been established by the Dutch prior to the English occupation; a few English towns existed on Long Island, and a few town charters were subsequently granted by the Governor and Council to companies or associated colonists; but precincts were entirely different in their constitution and government, and of necessity became more numerous. Primarily, they were composed of the scattered settlements of contiguous territory, organized by the courts as court districts, and attached to some adjoining town for assessment and local government. Their boundaries were crude; their population small; their officers such as were known only to the county at large. Subsequently, as population increased, their boundaries were more clearly defined, and officers assigned to them. So numerous did these divisions ultimately become that towns were almost entirely lost sight of until after the Revolution, when the distinction, which then existed only in name, was removed.

In 1701 the Assembly, by act of October 18th, provided that the justices of the peace of the several counties, "or any five or more of them, two whereof to be a quorum," should, once in the year, at a court of general or special sessions, supervise, examine, and allow the public and necessary charge of their respective county, and of every town thereof," including the "allowance made by law to their representative or representatives." For the assessment

and collection of the accounts allowed by them, they were "empowered to issue their warrant to the several towns for the election of two assessors and one collector in each town." The act further provided that the "justices at the respective general sessions" should, "once in the year, make provision for maintenance and support of the poor" of their several towns or precincts.

This law continued in force until June, 1703, when it was enacted that there should be "elected and chosen, once every year, in each town, by the freeholders and inhabitants thereof, one of their freeholders and inhabitants, to compute, ascertain, examine, oversee, and allow the contingent, public, and necessary charge of each county, and that each and every inhabitant, being a freeholder in any manor, liberty, jurisdiction, precinct, and out-plantation, shall have liberty to join his or their vote with the next adjacent town in the county, where such inhabitants shall dwell, for the choice of a supervisor." The law also provided that there should be annually chosen "in each town, ward, manor, and precinct, by the freeholders and inhabitants thereof, two assessors and one collector." The elections were to be held "on the first Tuesday in April," or on such other days as were "appointed by their charters and patents." The supervisors were required to meet annually, "at the county town in each respective county, on the first Tuesday in October," and at such other time and times as they should "judge and find necessary, and convenient," and then and there "compute the public necessary contingent charges against their respective counties," together with "such other sum and sums of money" as should be "brought and exhibited to or before them," to be levied on their respective "counties by the laws of the colony." When the computation was "perfected, and the proportion of each town, manor, liberty, jurisdiction, and precinct ascertained and appointed," it was to be transmitted to the assessors, who were "required, equally, duly, and impartially, to assess and make a rate for their respective proportions," being first sworn to make such assessment equally and impartially. The assessment, when completed, was to be delivered to the collectors, who were empowered to collect and pay the same to the county treasurer, who was to be "annually chosen in each county by the supervisors."

The changes which up to this time had been made in the civil government, it will be observed, consisted in substituting courts of justices of the peace for the courts held by overseers under the law of 1665. Constables were continued in each town, and in addition the towns were authorized to elect supervisors, assessors, and collectors. Officers equivalent to the present commissioners of highways were given to the towns in 1691, by an act "impowering" the freeholders "to nominate and make choice in each of their respective towns, annually, three persons to be surveyors and orderers of the work for laying out and the amend-

ment of the highways and fences within the bounds and limits of their respective towns." This law also gave power to the freeholders of the towns, when assembled for the election of the officers to which they were entitled, "to make, establish, constitute, and ordain such prudential orders and rules, for the better improvement of their lands in tillage, pasturage, or any other reasonable way," as the majority should deem "good and convenient."

It was under these general laws that the district of country now forming the county of Orange, as a part of the original counties from which it was taken, had its organization and early development. The act of 1683, dividing the province into shires and counties, provided: "The County of Ulster to contain the towns of Kingston, Hurley, and Marbletown, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian habitations on the west side of Hudson's River, from the Murderer's Creeke, near the Highlands, to Sawyer's Creeke. The County of Orange* to beginne from the limitts or bounds of East and West Jersey, on the west side of Hudson's River; along the said river to Murderer's Creeke, or bounds of the county of Ulster; and westward into the woods as far as Delaware River." These boundaries, though crude and illustrative of the imperfect knowledge of the country which then prevailed, were destined to be substantially maintained for over one hundred years.

The organization of the towns and precincts in the original county of Orange began with that of the town of Orange in 1686. Soon after its organization the inhabitants of the adjoining patents, including Haverstraw, were attached to it for court jurisdiction and assessment. By act of Assembly, June 24, 1719, —in response to a petition of the inhabitants of Haverstraw, reciting the inconveniences of association with Orangetown,—the northern settlements were included in a precinct under the title of the Precinct of Haverstraw, thereby creating two precincts, viz.: Orangetown, with Tappan as its centre, and Haverstraw, with the "Christian patented lands of Haverstraw" as its centre. The boundaries of the latter were "from the northernmost bounds of Tappan to the northernmost bounds of Haverstraw." Its inhabitants were authorized to elect on the first Tuesday in April annually the officers common to a town, viz.: "One supervisor, one collector, two assessors, one constable, and two overseers of highways," who should be "invested with all the powers, and be obliged to perform such services and duties" as pertained to similar officers.

The settlements of Goshen, Warwick, Gray Court, etc., on the Wawayanda Patent, were given organization as the Precinct of Goshen some time about 1714, the township of Goshen becoming the political

centre.† Under the general law of 1703, it was entitled to two assessors, a collector, overseers of highways, and a constable. It remained without change until 1743, when it was empowered to elect, in addition to its other officers, two constables, one of whom should be "from and out of such of the inhabitants" as had their residence in the south part of the precinct "commonly called Wawayanda," and the other from "the inhabitants to the northward, near the meeting-house commonly called the water-side meeting-house." The territory embraced in the precinct included the entire county, with the exception of the Haverstraw and Orangetown districts, and extended from the Delaware to Hudson's River.‡ By act of Assembly, Oct. 20, 1764, it was divided by "a straight line to be run, beginning at the borders or verge of the county of Ulster, near the new dwelling-house of John Manno, thence on a course which will leave the house of Barnabas Horton, Jr., ten chains to the westward to the most extreme parts of said precinct;§ all the lands lying to the west of said line to be Goshen Precinct, and all eastward to be called New Cornwall Precinct. These two precincts, with the precincts of Haverstraw and Orangetown, constituted the political divisions of the county until after the Revolution. Subsequently, and prior to 1797-98, the following changes were made: The title of precinct was changed to that of town in the cases of Orangetown, Haverstraw, Goshen, and New Cornwall, in 1788,|| at which time the towns of Warwick and Minisink were erected from Goshen; from Haverstraw the towns of Clarks-town and Ramapo were erected in 1791; New Corn-

† Goshen was founded as a township, precisely as was Orangetown, and was similarly included in the subsequent precinct organization with other settlements. It should be observed, however, that in these and other cases of prior township organizations the adjoining settlements were the precincts of the town to which they were attached.

‡ That portion of the precinct lying west of the Minisink Mountains was subjected to several political changes: By act of Oct. 18, 1701, "for the more regular proceedings in election of Representatives," the inhabitants of "Wagachemock und Grent and Little Minisink" were "impowered to give their votes in the county of Ulster." By act of Nov. 12, 1709, "to determine, settle, and ascertain the bounds and limits of the county of Orange," the act of Oct. 18, 1701, was repealed so far as it related to the settlements named, which were in effect declared to be a part of Orange County. By subsequent survey Meghaghkemek (Cuddebackville) was found to be north of the line of Orange, and hence passed to the jurisdiction of Ulster, appearing on the tax-roll as the "Neighborhood of Meghaghkemek." It remained in this political relation until 1799, when the town of Deerpark was erected as one of the consequences of the reorganization of Orange County, of which it became part. The other settlements were included (after 1709) in the precinct of Goshen; subsequently that portion lying north of the New Jersey line became part of the town of Minisink (1788), from which they were taken (1798) and included in the boundaries of Deerpark. It may be added that a portion of the district, embracing what subsequently fell to New Jersey, appears to have had organization as the precinct of Minisink, and as such, through its assessors, raised its quota of the tax for the erection of the court-house at Goshen in 1739. Its constitution as a precinct was no doubt by order of the court; it has no record of that character in the acts of the General Assembly.

§ This line is said to have been parallel with the west line of the present town of Monroe.

|| The erection of towns at this date, wherever situated in the State, was under a general law passed March 7, 1788, entitled "An act for dividng the counties of this State into towns."

* "So called in compliment to the Dutch son-in-law of James II.—Broadhead. Known as the Prince of Orange, subsequently William III., of England.

wall changed its title to Cornwall in 1797. These changes gave to the county, in 1798, the towns of Orangetown, Haverstraw, Clarkstown, Ramapo, Goshen, Warwick, Minisink, and Cornwall.

From this survey of the original county of Orange we pass to notice the civil divisions of Ulster County so far as they were embraced in the district which we are considering. Immediately north of Murderer's Creek there was no civil organization until the advent of the Palatines in 1709,* when the precinct of the Highlands was erected and attached to New Paltz. The boundaries of the precinct are not stated, but the order is understood to have applied more especially to the territory extending from New Paltz to Murderer's Creek, in which district the Palatines at Quassaick were then the principal settlers. At the same time or soon after, the constitution of the Precinct of the Highlands, and evidently by order of the court, the Precinct of Maghaghkemek,† and the Precinct of Shawangunk were constituted, the latter attached to New Paltz. As in the case of the Precinct of the Highlands, no boundaries are given; but from deeds, tax-rolls, and other papers of record, it is clear that the present towns of Montgomery, Crawford, and Wallkill were embraced in the limits of this precinct. Under this limited organization the territory which these precincts covered remained until 1743, when, by act of Dec. 17, three full precincts, having all the officers of towns and exercising all their duties, were established by act of the Assembly. These precincts were to be known and called "by the name of the Wallkill Precinct, Shawangunk Precinct, and Highland Precinct." The first, the Precinct of Wallkill, was bounded on the north "by the north bounds of ten thousand acres of land granted to Jeremiah Schuyler and others, by the south bounds of four thousand acres of land granted to Gerardus Beekman and others, by the north bounds of three thousand acres of land granted to Henry Wileman and others, by the east bounds of three thousand acres of land granted to John Johnson, and by the east bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to Cadwallader Colden;" on the south "by the north bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to Patrick Hume, by the north and west bounds of the land granted to Cornelius Low and others, and by the northwest and southwest bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to Phineas McIntosh, and by the line dividing the counties of Orange and Ulster to Shawan-

gunk Mountains." In more general terms, the district was defined as "bounded westerly by the Shawangunk Mountains as they run from the county of Orange to a creek or river called the Plattekill, then along the Plattekill to Shawangunk River, then all along Shawangunk River to the north bounds of the ten thousand acres granted to Jeremiah Schuyler aforesaid." The freeholders were required to "meet at the house of Matties Millspaugh‡ on the first Tuesday of April yearly," or at such other place as should be selected by the inhabitants after the first meeting, and elect one supervisor, two assessors, a collector, a constable, and an overseer of the poor. One of the assessors was to be located on the west side of the Wallkill, "and because the said Wallkill River, which crosses the said precinct, is sometimes dangerous to pass," one collector and one constable were added to the officers of the precinct "for that part thereof which lieth to the westward of said river."

The second, the Precinct of Shawangunk, was bounded on the west "by the foot of Shawangunk Mountains; on the south and west by the precinct of Wallkill; on the east by the line or bounds of three thousand five hundred acres granted to Rip Van Dam and others, by the east bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to Barbarie, and by the east bounds or line of two thousand acres of land granted to Huddleston; and on the north by the north bounds or line of the said two thousand acres granted to Huddleston, by the north bounds of two thousand acres granted to Peter Matthews and others;" on the south by a line "crossing the said Wallkill River to the mouth of Shawangunk River, and running thence southwestwardly all along the northwest side of said Shawangunk River to the southwest corner of the land granted to Col. Jacob Rutzen;" and on the west by the "westerly bounds or line of said land granted to Rutzen to a salt pond, called 'the great salt pond,' and from thence upon a west line to the foot of Shawangunk Mountains aforesaid." The first precinct meeting was to be held at the house of Benjamin Smedes, Jr., at which a supervisor, two assessors, and the usual precinct officers were to be chosen, and the place of subsequent meetings designated.

The Precinct of the Highlands embraced the patents lying along the Hudson from Murderer's Creek to New Paltz, and was more particularly described as "bounded on the east by Hudson's River; on the south by the line dividing the counties of Ulster and Orange; on the west by the precincts of Wallkill and Shawangunk and the neighborhoods annexed to the New Paltz,§ and on the north by the bounds or line

* So much of the district as was embraced in the Evans Patent was, by the terms of that instrument, erected into the "Moor and Lordship of Fletcherduke," with the usual authority conferred in manorial grants, but, in the absence of other population than that included in the MacGregorie settlement, it is not probable that even the civil jurisdiction of a manorial court was established during the few years the grant was continued.

† The correctness of this statement having been questioned, we quote from the act of Dec. 17, 1743: "And whereas Shawangunk, Highlands, and Maghaghkemek have formerly been deemed and esteemed three precincts, and have been assessed by their own assessors," etc. Maghaghkemek was subsequently included in the Precinct of Mamakating.

‡ Millspaugh was a very early settler in the present town of Montgomery. He married the widow of Johannes Mingo, who erected the first grist-mill in the town (1721-22), and through this marriage obtained the Mingo mill and farm.

§ The "neighborhoods annexed to New Paltz" were "Guilford and several other patents, from the south bounds of New Paltz to the north bounds of Shawangunk precinct, and from the foot of the high mountains eastward to the east line of the patent granted to Thomas Garland,

of New Paltz town." The precinct meetings were to be held "at the house of John Humphrey, Jr.," who resided in the present town of New Windsor, "on the first Tuesday of April annually," for the election of precinct officers.

The same act gave primary constitution to the Precinct of Mamakating, in which was included "all the land to the southward of the town of Rochester as far as the county of Ulster extends, and to the westward of the precincts of Wallkill and Shawangunk as far as the county extends." The first precinct meeting was to be held at the dwelling-house of Samuel Swartwout, at which one constable, two assessors, two overseers of the poor, and two surveyors of highways were to be elected. In the election of supervisor the freeholders were associated with the town of Rochester. Under the law of 1798, the northern part of the territory included in the then town of Deerpark was taken from this precinct.

The Precinct of the Highlands continued in existence until 1762, when it was divided into the Precincts of Newburgh and New Windsor, "by a line beginning at the mouth of Quassaick Creek, and running thence along the south bounds of a tract of land commonly called the German Patent to another tract granted to Alexander Baird, and then along the southerly bounds of the said last mentioned tract to the Wallkill Precinct; all the lands heretofore comprehended within the said Highland Precinct lying to the southward of the aforesaid dividing line to be called by the name of New Windsor Precinct, and all the lands heretofore comprehended within the said Highland Precinct lying to the northward of the said line to be called by the name of Newburgh Precinct." The latter was divided in 1772 by a line running along the north bounds of the Harrison, Bradley, Wallace, Kip and Cruger, and Jamison Patents, to the Precinct of Shawangunk, "all the land lying to the northward of said line to be called and known by the name of New Marlborough Precinct, and all the land south of said line to continue to be called Newburgh Precinct."

The same law divided the Precinct of Wallkill by a line beginning at the southwest corner of the McIntosh Patent and the southeast corner of McKnight's, "thence along the southwest bounds of Thomas Noxon, the southwest bounds of Harrison and Company, the southwest bounds of Philip Schuyler, to the Pakadasink River or Shawangunk Kill;" all northeast of this line "to be called the Precinct of Hanover, and all the land southwest of said line, heretofore comprehended in the Precinct of Wallkill, to continue to be called the Precinct of Wallkill."

The precincts named carried with them their design-

and by the south and east by the land granted to Hugh Freer and others, and to the eastward by an east line from the said Hugh Freer's bounds to the bounds or line of New Paltz." The freeholders were to vote with the freeholders of New Paltz, and in all respects to be considered a part of that town.

native titles in their organization as towns under the act of 1788, with the exception of Hanover, whose inhabitants, for the purpose of attesting their detestation of the English government, as well as their appreciation of the heroic services of Gen. Richard Montgomery, obtained consent from the Provincial Convention of the State in 1782 to change the precinct name to Montgomery.* By the act of 1788 they were severally erected as the towns of Newburgh, New Windsor, New Marlborough, Shawangunk, Montgomery, and Wallkill.

Incident to the history of the original county, it is proper to remark, in this connection, that, although organized in 1683, it was only a county in name,—a district in the wilderness with boundaries upon paper. It was not until nearly twenty years later that it became a county *de facto*. True, it was assigned a sheriff and a clerk, and had a jail, but it was attached to New York in other respects in the character of a borough. Governor Leisler, in his ill-starred rebellion, attempted to use it (1691) by appointing as one of his Council William Lawrence, of New York, as representing Orange, and when it was given representation in the Assembly (1699), it was not as a right due to population, but to serve another purpose.

Aside from their town and precinct officers and representatives in the Assembly, the people had no voice in the selection of their rulers. The sheriffs held the elections for representatives, and the choice was determined by the *viva voce* vote of the freeholders, who were required to be twenty-one years of age, and to be possessed of "land or tenements improved to the value of forty pounds free from all incumbrances." Freeholders having property in more than one county could vote in as many counties as they had property liable to taxation, and for their accommodation the elections were so ordered that opportunity was given them to cast the full number of votes to which they were entitled. It could scarcely be called a representative system, so far as representative systems are understood to express the popular will; it was more properly a property representation, under which power was given to a few persons. The districts were large; the population was scattered; the elections were held at the "county towns;" the polls were kept open several days to enable all to vote who might wish to do so. Where the conveniences existed for transit from point to point, as they did along the Hudson, a freeholder residing in New York was enabled to vote in half a dozen counties if holding property therein, while those occupying more inland locations were in most cases necessarily deprived of a voice in elections.

Until 1699 the freeholders of the county were asso-

* This is the fact, as it appears from the proceedings of a public meeting held in the precinct to petition for the change. The name selected, however, had been applied to a township plot, now the village, or part of the village, of Montgomery, by Gen. James Clinton, several years before the Revolution, as appears by deeds of record conveying township lots.

† Until after the adoption of the constitution of 1777. Voting by ballot was regarded by the framers of that instrument as an experiment.

ciated with those of New York in the selection of representatives, but were not obliged to visit New York in order to give their votes. The sheriff of the county held the election at Orangetown, and made return to the sheriff of New York, who declared the result. In 1699 the county was given representation in the Assembly. At this and subsequent elections until 1749, the poll was held exclusively at Orangetown, and those who wished to vote were compelled to visit that place. This was in part remedied by the law of 1748, by which it was provided, "for the time to come, all elections for representatives" should be opened "either at the court-house or some convenient place in Orangetown, or at the court-house or some convenient place in Goshen," and after being held for a certain time at the place where first opened, should be adjourned "to the other court-house or place of election, so that all the freeholders may, if they please, be polled at such elections."^{*}

That the system was corrupt, especially in the earlier years of its administration, is a fact revealed on every page of the history of that period. Frauds upon the revenue pervaded all departments of the public service; piratical expeditions, including that of the notorious Capt. Kidd, were fitted out by men high in public affairs; land-grants were obtained for considerations paid to the Governor; there was nothing, apparently, that had money in it that was not prospered by official connivance. In one instance only is it written that the Governor's Council "was ashamed to consent" to one of his grants, and that not because of its magnitude, but that it proposed to give his footman a lease for "a little island called Nutten Island," which had hitherto been "convenient for grazing a few coach-horses and cows for the Governor's family."[†] Sectarianism was the cloak for all kinds of speculation; to write against another at one time that he was a Protestant, or at another that he was "a Popish tailor," or similar epithet, was the stepping-stone to official promotion. Indeed, it would seem that more modern political partisans have not learned much that is new, or that many who have since held official station have special claim to originality in methods of abusing public trusts.

It was when this era of corruption was at its height that the people of Orange County appear distinctly in the politics of the province. Governor Bellomont, who succeeded Governor Fletcher in 1698, was clothed with power to correct the abuses which had grown up, for which purpose he was given "a negative voice in the making and passing of all laws, statutes, and ordinances, and could "adjourn, prorogue, and dissolve the Assembly" whenever he deemed it necessary.[‡] Issuing a warrant for the election of a new Assembly, he cautioned the sheriffs, by whom it was to be held,

against "undue elections and returns;" but the latter were themselves creatures of the corrupt combination which had been formed, or, as the record states, "were for the most part men of mean rank," who "had been continued in their places from year to year by Governor Fletcher," and who, "instead of complying" with their instructions, "carried themselves most unfairly, in so much that one of them made return for a county (viz., Orange County), in which he suffered not any one freeholder to vote."[§] Other districts shared in the "corruption of the franchise" to such an extent that when the Assembly convened, eleven of the nineteen members of which it was composed, it is said, "sat by controverted elections," and, having the majority, "established themselves and brought all things into the greatest confusion."

Finding that nothing could be done with such a body of men, Bellomont dissolved the Assembly and ordered a new election, taking care that Governor Fletcher's sheriffs were retired from the management. The result was satisfactory to him, but not to those who were defeated, who complained to the king that "the election was appointed to be upon the same day in all places except the two most remote counties, whereby the best freeholders, who had estates in several counties, were deprived of giving their votes at several elections; that "the sheriffs performed the business they were appointed for by admitting some for freeholders who were not so, and rejecting others who were really so, as they voted for or against their party, and by nominating and appointing inspectors of the poll who, upon any complaint of unfair dealing, gave this general answer: 'If you are aggrieved complain to my lord Bellomont, and the same practice in all places gives just reason to believe the orders for it came from his excellency.'

"To secure a majority of such men as he desired," continues this remonstrance, "his lordship, without any instruction from England, added two to the former number, viz.: one more to be chosen for the city and county of Albany, and one for the county of Orange, which last is by act of Assembly made a part of the county of New York, and has not twenty inhabitants freeholders in it, and never before had a distinct representation in Assembly. By this means one Abraham Gouverneur, a Dutchman,—so indigent as never to be assessed in the public taxes, and who, as is reasonably to be supposed, had a deed of some land made to him of purpose to qualify him for it, because he never had any land before,—was chosen an Assemblyman, and is since made Speaker of the House of Representatives. This fellow was formerly convicted of murder and pardoned,^{||} and soon after the Revolu-

[§] Stanley Haadcock appears as sheriff of Orange County at this time. He was also sheriff of New York.

^{||} Gouverneur was attached to the administration of Governor Leisler, and was tried and condemned, with others, for his participation in the resistance to Governor Sloughter, during which several of the king's troops were killed, including Capt. MacGregorie. He was subsequently pardoned by the king. It is to these facts the text refers.

^{*} The old story of carrying the ballot-box around the country originated in this. Unfortunately for the story, there was no ballot-box, the vote of the freeholders being simply registered.

[†] Col. Hist., iv. 384, 393.

[‡] Ibid., i. 266.

lution publicly declared that Jacob Leisler had carried the government of New York by the sword, and had the same right to it as King William had to the crown, having conquered the kingdom of England. At the meeting of the Assembly it appeared of the twenty-one representatives there were but seven Englishmen, the remainder being all Dutch and of the meanest sort, half of whom do not understand English, which can conduce little to the honor of the English interest there.”*

Notwithstanding this bitter complaint, the Assembly instituted some important reforms. Grants of large tracts of lands were set aside, the elections for representatives were regulated, and provision made for the severe punishment of frauds upon the revenue. Had Bellomont lived, perhaps more general reforms would have been secured; but his death, in 1701, was followed, after a short administration under the Council, by the appointment of Lord Cornbury, who not only restored the unscrupulous officials that had been removed by Bellomont, but earned for himself the “unenviable distinction of being the worst of all the Governors under the English crown.” “Rapacious without a parallel, he hesitated not,” says one of his biographers, “to apply the public money to his own private purposes; and though notoriously vicious, yet he was so intolerant that he sought to establish the Episcopacy at all hazards, imprisoning and prohibiting ministers of other denominations from exercising their functions without his special license. He was, moreover, as destitute of gratitude as of courtesy, injuring those most from whom he had received the greatest benefits. His manners were as ignoble and undignified as his conduct was base, and when this hopeful scion of royalty wandered about the streets clothed as a woman (which was a common practice with him), the people felt that he had taken Caligula for a model.”

But a better state of affairs was born of the excesses which Cornbury committed. While at Chear Hall, his country-seat in Haverstraw, he surrounded himself with such men as Daniel Honan, the freeholders looked upon his extravagance with alarm, and, through the Assembly, refused the grants of money which he asked. The rights of the people with regard to taxation, to courts of law, to officers of the crown, were speedily asserted and increased in strength with the political education of the people. When Cornbury was succeeded by Lovelace (1709), the Assembly began the contest that was never to cease but with independence. The crown demanded a permanent revenue, without appropriation; the Assembly would only grant an annual revenue and appropriate it specifically. The power lodged in the Governor to dissolve the Assembly was invoked in vain; the people were mainly of one mind that they had an “inherent right” to legislation, springing “not from any com-

mission or grant from the crown, but from the free choice and election of the people, who ought not, nor justly can, be divested of their property without their consent.” In all the long struggle which followed and which culminated in the war for independence, the representatives of original Orange were found in the interest of freedom, and gave to the final issue its most consistent advocates, its most devoted adherents.

Practically, the organization of the county began in 1703, when the first session of the court and the first meeting of justices acting as a board of supervisors was held.† Such local administration as it had, aside from the officers of its precincts, may be briefly stated. Minnie Johannes was its first sheriff, 1685; Floris Willemse Crom in 1690, Stanley Handcock in 1694, John Patersen in 1699, and Theunis Toleman in 1701. The latter was not held in very high esteem by Governor Cornbury, who apparently regarded the ability of a man to write his own name as a qualification. Dirck Storm was the county clerk, or clerk of the court, in 1691, and William Huddleston in 1703. Judges of the Common Pleas came in in 1701, William Merritt being the first judge. The first session of the court was held at Orangetown, April 28, 1703; present, William Merritt and John Merritt, judges. The first recorded sessions of justices of the peace, acting as a board of supervisors, was held April 27, 1703; present, William Merritt, John Merritt, Cornelius Cuyper, Tunis Van Houton, Thomas Burroughs, Michael Hawdon, justices; John Perry, sheriff; William Huddleston, clerk; and Conradt Hauson, constable. From this time the record is continuous.

Many franchises were dependent upon population. Of this character were surrogate's courts. The first law of the province relating to estates gave to courts of Common Pleas power to take proof of wills and grant letters of administration in remote counties. Other counties, including Orange and Ulster, were required to transact such business in New York. This was changed by act of Nov. 24, 1750, which relates that whereas, at the time of the enactment of the law providing that in remote counties courts of Common Pleas should be authorized to take the examination of witnesses to any will, on oath, and to grant letters of administration, the “county of Orange was not considered and esteemed one of the remote counties,” but that since the passage of the said act “the northwest parts of the said county, being nearly one hundred miles distance from the city of New York,” had “increased greatly in number of inhabitants, as well by families removed to those parts as otherwise,” who were laboring under “the like inconveniences as those of said remote counties;” that therefore the judges and justices of the said Court of Common

* Col. Hist., iv. 621.

† The record book contains this entry: “Register kept for Orange County, begun y^e 5th day of April, Anno Domini 1703.” The earlier records were probably kept in New York, to which the county was attached.

Pleas, and the clerk of the said county, be vested with authority to take such examinations and issue such letters of administration. This arrangement was continued until 1754, when William Finn was appointed surrogate and a Surrogate's Court established.

The judicial history of the county properly begins with the Court of Common Pleas (1691), the first session of which was held at Orangetown, April 28, 1703. Prior to that time, and for several years subsequent, in some cases, as has been already stated, its primary settlements were attached to New York or were included in the county of Ulster. The Court of Common Pleas was continued until 1847, when it gave place to the present County Court. The Supreme Court (also established in 1691) held circuits in the county after 1703. Its bench was composed of the best legal talent of the province and of the State. Its circuits were succeeded by the Circuit Courts, established by the constitution of 1821, and the latter by the judicial system of 1846, when a new Supreme Court was organized having general jurisdiction of law and equity, and holding at least two terms annually of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer in each county. Surrogate's Courts have been held in the county since 1754. The original county was divided into two court districts in 1727, when courts were held at Orangetown and at Goshen alternately, the former being the shire-town. A similar division was made in the present county in 1798, when Goshen was established as the shire-town, and court terms alternated with Newburgh. This division is still preserved, and is the only practical surviving link between the past and the present, but without other use than to serve as a reminder of the wilderness era, with its log court-houses, dreary forest roads, pioneer jurors and pioneer justice, and of the changes in the modes of transit, which now render what is vulgarly called "half-shire towns" unnecessary.

The changes which had been made from time to time in the precinct organizations of the district, which have been already stated, were the outgrowth of increasing population and the necessary convenience of local administration. But their subdivision, especially after the war of the Revolution, did not entirely meet the emergencies which the rapid increase of population demanded. The people of Newburgh and the neighboring southern towns of Ulster County were required to transact their county business at Kingston, while those of Cornwall, and the northeastern part of Orange were compelled to attend courts and enter their records at Orangetown. In either case the county-seat was thirty miles or more distant, and in precisely opposite directions, while the facilities for communication, for a large portion of the time, were most exceptionable. The inhabitants of the western part of Orange were better accommodated, Goshen being made a half-shire district; still, their records were kept at Orangetown, and a considerable portion of their court business was necessarily

transacted there. To inaugurate the correction of these inconveniences a convention of delegates from the several towns interested was held at Ward's Bridge* on the 6th of April, 1793, but without other result than the agitation of the question, and the half-expressed willingness of the delegates from Goshen to a union of the northern towns of Orange and the southern towns of Ulster in a new county organization, with courts alternately at Newburgh and Goshen. A second convention was held at the house of John Decker, at Otterkill, in February, 1794, with no better result, the delegates from Newburgh being instructed to decline "any union at all" unless it should be agreed that a court-house be erected and courts held at Newburgh and Goshen alternately,† a proposition which the Goshen delegates were not fully disposed to concede.

Here the matter rested until 1797, when a third convention assembled, similarly composed, at Kerr's hotel, in Little Britain. At this convention, Gen. Wilkin and Gen. Hopkins, from Orange, and Daniel Niven and Isaac Belknap, Sr., from Ulster, appointed a committee to report terms upon which a union should be formed, agreed to a stipulation that the courts should be held at Newburgh and Goshen alternately, and the convention ratified it. The subject came before the Legislature in the winter of 1797-98. Two bills were presented,—one entitled "An Act for Dividing the County of Orange," the other, "An Act for Altering the Bounds of the Counties of Orange and Ulster." The first was passed on the 23d of February, and enacted "That all that tract of land in the county of Orange, lying northwest of a line beginning at the mouth of Poplopen's Kill, on Hudson's River, and running from thence to the southeastermost corner of the farm of Stephen Sloat, and then along the south bounds of his farm to the southwest corner thereof, and then on the same course to the bounds of the State of New Jersey,‡ shall be and hereby is erected into a separate county, and shall be called and known by the name of Orange;" and "That all that part of the said county of Orange lying southward of the above described line shall be erected into a separate county, and shall be called and known by the name of Rockland." The act also made provision for holding courts, fixed the number of members of Assembly, etc. The second act was passed on the 5th of April following. It enacted "That the towns of New Windsor, Newburgh, Wallkill, Montgomery, and Deerpark, now in the county of Ulster, shall be and hereby are annexed to the county of Orange," and made provision for holding courts al-

* Now the village of Montgomery.

† Newburgh Town Records, Feb. 1, 1794.

‡ Act of April 3, 1801, gives this line as from the middle of Hudson's River "west to the mouth of Poplopen's Kill, and from thence on a direct course to the east end of the mill-dam now or late of Michael Walmen across the Ramapough River, and from thence a direct course to the twenty-mile stone standing in the said division line between this State and the State of New Jersey."

ternately at Newburgh and Goshen, the latter being the county-seat.

With these enactments the records of the original county were closed, and from the heart of the patents and precincts covering the district was erected the present county, bearing, under the title of Orange, the colonial and Revolutionary history of the territory which it embraced, the most populous* and fertile of the lands of the original district, and more than two-thirds of its wealth,—elements which gave to it immediate prominence in State and national politics, and which, under subsequent and progressive development, have maintained its rank among the first counties of the State. The boundary lines of the new county were definitely fixed by the general law of April 3, 1801, entitled "An Act to divide this State into Counties," as follows: "The county of Orange to contain all that part of this State bounded easterly by the middle of Hudson's River, southerly by the said county of Rockland and the division line between this State and the State of New Jersey, westerly by the river Mongaap† and the division line between this State and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and northerly by a line drawn from a point in the middle of said Hudson's River opposite the northeast corner of a tract of land granted to Francis Harrison and Company, called the five-thousand-acre tract, to the said northeast corner, and running from thence westerly along the north bounds of the said tract and the north bounds of another tract granted to the said Francis Harrison to the tract of land commonly called Wallace's tract, then along the lines of the same northerly and westerly to the northeasterly bounds of a tract of land granted to Jacobus Kip, John Cruger, and others, commonly called Kip and Cruger's tract, then westerly along the northeasterly and northerly bounds thereof, and then

westerly to the northeast corner of a tract of three thousand acres granted to Rip Van Dam and others, thence southerly along the same to the northeast corner of a tract of three thousand acres granted to Henry Wileman, and running thence along the north bounds thereof to the Paltz River, commonly called the Wallkill, then southerly up the said river to the southeast corner of a tract of four thousand acres of land granted to Gerardus Beekman and others, then westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly bounds thereof to the northeast corner thereof, and then northwesterly along the north bounds of the land granted to Jeremiah Schuyler and Company to the Shawangunk Kill, thence southerly along said kill to the north part of the farm now or late in the occupation of Joseph Wood, Jr., thence west to the river Mongaap. By act of the 7th of April of the same year definite boundary lines were given to the towns composing the newly-constructed county, namely: Blooming-Grove, Chesebrook, Cornwall, Deerpark, Goshen, Minisink, Montgomery, New Windsor, Newburgh, Wallkill, and Warwick.‡

The first buildings of the original county were erected at Orangetown some time about 1703. At the first court of sessions held by justices of the peace, April 5, 1703, an examination of the "common goal of the county" was ordered and directions given to complete the same. By act of the Assembly, Dec. 16, 1737, "the justices of the peace of that part of Orange County lying to the northward of the Highlands" were "authorized to build a court-house and goal for the said county at Goshen."§ This building was completed under act of Nov. 3, 1740, by which one hundred pounds were authorized to be raised for the purpose on the portion of the county already named. It was a structure of wood and stone; was repaired in 1754, and was torn down in 1775 or 1776,|| a new stone court-house having been erected. The latter was on the site now occupied by the office of the county clerk in Goshen. Its erection was provided for under an act of the Assembly, March 12, 1773, by which one thousand pounds were raised for the purpose on the precincts of Goshen and Cornwall. Four hundred pounds additional were raised in 1774 to finish it, and prisoners were removed to it under act of April 1, 1775. Meanwhile the old court-house at Orangetown was replaced by a new structure in 1704, the

* The population of the original county of Orange, and that part of Ulster included in the district, was (1790) as follows:

ORANGE COUNTY:		ULSTER COUNTY:	
Cornwall.....	4,225	Mamakating.....	1,763
Goshen.....	2,448	Montgomery.....	3,563
Haverstraw.....	4,826	Newburgh.....	2,365
Minisink.....	2,215	New Windsor.....	1,819
Orangetown.....	1,175	New Marlborough.....	2,241
Warwick.....	3,603	Shawangunk.....	2,128
		Wallkill.....	2,571
Total.....	18,492	Total.....	16,450

The following were the towns included in the new county, under the same census:

TOWNS FROM ORANGE:		TOWNS FROM ULSTER:	
Cornwall.....	4,225	Montgomery.....	3,563
Goshen.....	2,448	Newburgh.....	2,365
Minisink.....	2,215	New Windsor.....	1,819
Warwick.....	3,603	Wallkill.....	2,571
Total.....	12,491	Total.....	10,318

The census of 1800, immediately following the erection of the new county, gave its population as 29,388, and that of the towns not included as 14,807,—showing the population of the district at that time to be 44,175.

† Originally known as the Minigwing. Mongaap is presumed to be Dutch. It is entered on Southier's map, "Mangawping." While the old county line ran to the Delaware River, the new line stopped at the Mongaap; it was also farther north than the old line.

‡ From the territory embraced in the towns named the following additional towns were erected: Chester, 1845, from Goshen, Warwick, Blooming-Grove, and Monroe; Crawford, 1823, from Montgomery; Greenville, 1853, from Minisink; Hamptounburgh, 1830, from Goshen, Blooming-Grove, Montgomery, New Windsor, and Wallkill; Mount Hope, 1833, from Wallkill, Minisink, and Deerpark; Wawayanda, 1849, from Minisink; Highlands, from Cornwall, 1872; the city of Newburgh, 1886, from Newburgh. The county now embraces eighteen towns, one city, and six incorporated villages.

§ The courts in Newburgh were held in the academy building, the upper floor having been specially fitted up for the purpose.

|| Part of the dungeon wall of this structure now forms the south end wall of the building known as the Orange Hotel at Goshen, and is the only portion that was not removed from its original foundation.

expense being borne by the "southern part of the county." It was subsequently destroyed by fire.

The court-house and jail erected at Goshen under the act of March 12, 1773, came into the present county on its reorganization under the act of 1795, and with its history, and that of other public buildings erected since that time, we are more immediately interested than in those of the original county. The court-house of 1773 stood on the site now occupied by the office of the county clerk, the well on the west side of the latter building having stood about ten feet from the rear of the centre of the court-house. There were two periods in its architecture. As originally constructed it was two stories high; its first floor contained a hall in the centre, with sheriff's office and dwelling-rooms on the west, a dungeon on the southeast, and a staircase on the northeast. The court-room was at the west end of the second floor, the judges' bench facing the entrance; on the southeast were cells for minor offenders. The building was plain, and without belfry; its only ornamental features were two windows larger than the others and arched, one over the front door on the north side, its mate directly opposite on the south side, and the date "1773" worked conspicuously in brick on the east wall in lieu of the British crown-stone which had been obtained for the place, but which Gabriel Wisner demolished with a hammer.* Here were confined during the Revolution political offenders or Tories, and prisoners of all grades; among others Joshua Hett Smith, who was arrested for complicity in the treason of Arnold, and who presents in his narrative an inside view of the prison at that time. He writes: "The jail was filled with those who professed to be the king's friends: Tories, and those who were prisoners of war; felons, and characters of all colors and descriptions. I was challenged to know if I had any hand in the business of aiding the Tory prisoners to effect their escape from the dungeon. These were a number of persons who were taken in arms while going to join the king's troops in Canada; they were residents of western settlements where, the country being thinly inhabited, they had no jails, or at least none that were large and strong enough to contain the number of persons who were captured, and who were therefore brought to this place for greater security. Among them were some of the most daring and hardy people, belonging to Col. Brant and Butler's corps of whites and Indians. Fifty of these were crowded in a small cell, which had a window grated with strong bars of iron, and a sentinel to watch it.† Notwithstanding his vigilance, however, some implements were conveyed to the prisoners, who, in the night, by

gentle degrees, picked away the mortar from the heavy foundation walls, and in the course of one night made an aperture large enough to admit a man of almost any size to pass through, which they all did and effected their escape. Fortunately a few days after, several persons came to see me, as well on business as from friendship, and they having interest with the deputy sheriff, persuaded him to suffer me to come out of my place of confinement, and sit with them in the open court-room." As evening approached, he took occasion to ask to visit his room a moment; but instead of doing so, "when I came near the door of my prison, I suddenly turned, and from a wink of my servant went down a staircase that was at the side of it, and without delay made to the outer door of the jail, which not being bolted, I went out."

The building was changed by the addition of a third story, cupola and bell, about the commencement of the present century. On the new floor was a large or main jail-room at the southeast corner, and adjoining it on the northeast was a dungeon with one grated window so arranged that it could be completely darkened. Immediately west of these was a large hall separating the rooms on the east side from a jail-room on the west and three other rooms, one occupied by the county clerk and the surrogate, the others by a jailer, and used as occasion required for prisoners. The arrangement of the court-room was changed, the bench being placed on the northerly side, with the prisoners' dock on the right, and seats for jurors on both left and right. The building had no basement. When prisoners died in it who were confined for debt, they were buried under the floor; or, if on the limits, in the prison-yard.‡ The death penalty was inflicted publicly, outside the court-house walls.§ The building was without special architecture. Its length exceeded its depth; its walls were stone; its roof was hipped; its ceilings quite high for a structure of that period. Its little bell now calls the firemen of Goshen to their duties; the old stones in its walls are incorporated in the walls of the present jail; its historical associations embrace all that is now regarded as barbarous in the old judicial system.

The court-houses now in use at Newburgh and Goshen were erected by the present county in 1842, and were the result of a compromise on the question of erecting a new county, which had been agitated at

* The tradition is that a controversy arose in regard to the place where the stone should be fixed. Wisner, who was a justice of the peace, asked that it be handed to him and he would place it where no one would object. Holding the stone in the wall, as if to adjust it, he suddenly struck it with a sledge and broke it in fragments. He was subsequently killed in the battle of Minisink.

† The original dungeon of this building.

‡ Among those who were buried under the floor of the building was Major Antill, an Englishman of high social rank, who had been imprisoned for debt. Under the law, the body was held until the debt was paid. In 1876 the remains of several persons who had been buried in the yard were exhumed, in digging a trench, and removed elsewhere, gaining their final release from the old "limits" through the mercy of a laborer's shovel. The remains were not identified.

§ Claudius Smith was executed a few rods in the rear of the court-house, at about the point now formed by the southwest angle of the Presbyterian church grounds. Teed and Dunning were executed in a field just out of town, a mile or so south of the court-house, near what is known as Stewart's woods. Peter Crine was hanged in the court-room, and his execution was the first in Orange County under the statute decreeing that capital punishment should be more privately administered

different periods* by the people of Newburgh and the northeastern towns. Their erection was inaugurated in 1839 by an application to the Legislature, on the part of the board of supervisors, for authority to build a new court-house at Goshen. This proposition was opposed by Newburgh, and the passage of the act defeated. In December following the supervisors at an extra session (December 7th) adopted, by a vote of ten to four, a resolution to apply to the Legislature for power to levy a tax of thirty thousand dollars on the county for the building of a court-house and jail at Goshen and a court-house and cells at Newburgh,—seventeen thousand dollars to be expended in the former and thirteen thousand dollars in the latter town. The act applied for was passed by the Legislature in April, 1841, and the erection of the buildings begun soon after. In their external appearance they are alike, and were from plans furnished by T. M. Niven, architect. The basement of that at Newburgh is occupied in part by cells, which are not necessary at Goshen, the county jail being a separate building at that place. The site of the Newburgh building was enlarged to an open square by private subscriptions of citizens.

Originally the county clerk and the surrogate had their offices at their dwellings; subsequently in the reconstructed court-house. At a later period a clerk's and surrogate's office was erected on the west side of the site now occupied by the court-house at Goshen. It was a small building of brick, and was moved a short distance south in 1842, but in moving its walls were cracked, which gave rise to the necessity for the erection of the present clerk's office, which was built in 1851 and occupied in the fall of that year.† It is a brick structure of one story, fireproof, and was occupied for some years by the clerk and the surrogate. At the annual session of the supervisors in 1873, the erection of a building for the use of the surrogate and the supervisors was authorized, from plans submitted by Cornelius Ackerman, architect, and C. M. Thompson and J. H. Vail, appointed as building committee. The contract was awarded to Thomas Dobbin, of Newburgh, and the building completed in the summer of 1874, at a cost of seven thousand four hundred and seven dollars and eighty-five cents. The structure is of brick, two stories high, and presumed to be fireproof.

The support of the poor of the county and of its several towns, with the exception of the town and

* The first effort for a new county was made in 1822, when it was proposed to give it the name of "Jackson;" the second in 1832, when "Newburgh" was fixed upon as the name. The third effort was made in 1858, —the new county to be called "Highland." The two former were predicated upon the refusal of the western towns to consent to the erection of a court-house at Newburgh.

† The resolution for its construction was introduced in the board of supervisors in the fall of 1850, by R. M. Vail. The contract was awarded to Francis Boyd, of Newburgh, architect. The building committee was composed of R. M. Vail, of Goshen; James R. Dickson, of Newburgh; and Daniel Fullerton, of Wawayanda. The cost of the building and furniture was six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

city of Newburgh,‡ is provided for by a county house and farm situated about four miles south of the village of Goshen, on the road leading to Florida. In the early years of the settlement of the county, this support devolved, under the law of 1701, upon the several towns and precincts. The relief provided was of two kinds: temporary or special assistance to the poor, and absolute support where the latter was necessary. In most cases those of the latter class were given out to board with the person who, at the annual town-meeting, should propose the lowest rate of compensation; although in some cases tenements were rented for families. Newburgh and Monroe purchased lands and erected town poor-houses, but they were the exception.§ As population increased and the number of paupers became greater, the distinction between town and county poor was established,—the latter being provided for by general tax upon the county, and the former, which was administered in the form of temporary relief, by tax upon the town in which it was afforded. Various methods were from time to time considered for administering the support required for permanent paupers, resulting ultimately in the passage by the Legislature (Nov. 27, 1824) of an act to provide for the establishment of county houses for both town and county poor. This act was amended (April 4, 1828) by providing for the submission to the people of the towns, at an annual town-meeting, of the question of adopting the county system, and, if approving, to so instruct their supervisors and file their action with the county clerk. The people of Blooming-Grove were the first to move for the adoption of the system in Orange, by appointing, at their town-meeting in 1828, a committee to make inquiry in regard to it, and the probable expense of its establishment. This committee—composed of Joseph McLaughlin, Joseph Moffat, and Robert Denniston—made a lengthy report (Feb. 19, 1829), in which the results of the system in the county of Ontario were presented, and the rapidly increasing poor rates of the county dwelt upon,—the expense of supporting the town and county poor during the previous year having been as follows:

	Tax for County Poor.	Tax for Town Poor.
Wellkill.....	\$1063.08	\$1000
Deerpark.....	359.59	
Minleink.....	332.25	400
Warwick.....	122.84	900
Monroe.....	321.65	350
Blooming-Grove.....	185.54	700
Cornwall.....	262.15	450
New Windsor.....	119.48	700
Montgomery.....	167.82	1000
Crawford.....	119.39	400
Calhoun (Mount Hope).....	208.42	250
Newburgh.....	263.24	500
Goshen.....	391.98	750
	\$3917.93	\$7400
Whole annual expense.....		\$11,317.93

It was thought that this expense could be greatly

‡ Newburgh withdrew from the county system by act of March 13, 1853.

§ Report, March 23, 1829. In some instances the poor were sold for their own support.

reduced and a better support provided by the new system, the cost of the establishment of which was estimated at ten thousand one hundred and ninety dollars. The committee suggested a meeting of delegates from the several towns, which was held on their call at Goshen on the 22d of March; John McGarrah, of Monroe, chairman, and Stacey Beakes, of Wallkill, secretary. This meeting approved the county system, and requested the officers of the different towns to submit the question to the electors at the ensuing town-meetings. The question was accordingly submitted, and, the towns consenting, the board of supervisors met at Goshen in October to take such further action as was required. At this meeting a committee was appointed to consider and report; and at a subsequent meeting, in November, full powers were given a committee to purchase a site, with the necessary land, and proceed with the erection of buildings. On the 6th of February, 1830, the proposals for erecting the buildings were opened and the contract awarded to John H. Corwin and Samuel Bull of Wallkill, for seven thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars. As the general act authorized the expenditure of seven thousand dollars only for land and buildings, application was at once made to the Legislature for power to raise five thousand dollars additional, and subsequently for one thousand dollars for land.* At their November meeting (1829) the supervisors appointed the following persons as the first board of superintendents: Gilbert Holmes, of Newburgh; Jesse Wood, Jr., of Warwick; Daniel Corwin, of Wallkill, and William Smith and John Wilson, of Goshen, who appointed (November) Festus A. Webb, of Minisink, keeper, at a salary of five hundred dollars.† The terms of the general law were fully complied with on the 29th of March, 1831, when the house was opened, and the distinction between town and county poor abolished except in temporary relief, which was continued by the towns. During the eight months embraced in the first report of the superintendents, four hundred and thirty-two persons were relieved at an expense of five thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents; and the apparent economy of the system shown in the statement that for the support of the county poor alone, from Dec. 1, 1830, to March 31, 1831, had been expended four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-two cents.‡ The cost of the house, with one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land,§ was twelve thousand dollars. The original building has been improved and others erected at different times, and the property now embraces the main asylum, erected in 1830, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, three stories and a half high,

with accommodations for three hundred persons; a lunatic asylum adjoining on the northwest, erected in 1848 by Riley & McFarr, thirty by fifty feet, with accommodations for about thirty lunatics; a separate building on the south for colored people, erected in 1865 by B. H. Corwin, with accommodations for one hundred persons.¶ Adjoining the original asylum on the northwest is the new asylum for the custody and care of the chronic insane, furnished with all modern conveniences,—the first of its kind erected in the State. Its construction was authorized by the board of supervisors, whose attention was called to its necessity by J. H. Goodale, superintendent, at a special session held Aug. 12, 1874, when the board appointed Messrs. D. Thompson, D. M. Wade, and M. Shuit a committee to examine the matter, who reported (December 2d) that the representations which had been made by Mr. Goodale were fully sustained; that at the county house thirty insane persons were confined to fifteen rooms; that additional room was absolutely required; that the annual expense of maintenance in State asylums of thirty-eight persons was seven thousand and twenty-four dollars, and that it was believed this sum could be largely reduced and at the same time the inmates of the house be better cared for by the erection of an additional building of sufficient size to accommodate all the chronic insane of the county.

The report was accepted and the erection of the proposed building voted. Plans submitted by John C. Sloat, architect, were adopted, and Messrs. Owen, Bell, and Shuit, of the board, and J. H. Goodale, superintendent, appointed building committee. The contract for the building was awarded to Thomas Dobbin, of Newburgh; and the corner-stone was laid June 11, 1875. The dimensions of the building are: length, eighty feet; width, forty feet; height, four and a half stories; height of ceilings, average ten feet; walls hard-finished throughout. A corridor fourteen feet wide traverses each story, and the rooms, each ten feet ten inches deep by seven feet in width, are arranged on either side. It will accommodate about one hundred persons. The cost of the structure was provided for by certificates of indebtedness, issued by the board of supervisors for twenty thousand dollars, payable five thousand dollars annually. The farm now contains two hundred and sixty-three acres, of which two hundred are tillable, and is supplied with all necessary outbuildings. The present valuation of the estate is about seventy thousand dollars.

The first board of supervisors of the present county assembled at Goshen, May 28, 1798, and was composed of John Vail, Goshen; Francis Crawford, New Windsor; Reuben Tooker, Newburgh; Anselem Helme, Cornwall; Jacobus Post, Warwick; Nathan Arnout, Minisink; James Finch, Deerpark; David Galatian, Montgomery; and Andrew McCord, Wallkill. The business of the session was confined to the audit of

* The first act was passed March 3, 1830; the second Feb. 5, 1833.

† Five superintendents were appointed until 1838; after that, and until 1857, three. In 1857 the number was reduced to one, to be elected by the people. James O. Adams was then chosen.

‡ The poor were first brought to the house from different towns in April, 1831.

§ Subsequently increased to two hundred and sixty-three acres.

¶ These buildings are all of stone quarried on the farm.

accounts. In the course of its subsequent history there are few salient points. It has erected three towns,—Greenville, Wawayanda, and Highlands; improved one and constructed two court-houses,—of the latter, one at Goshen with jail, and one at Newburgh with cells; two county clerk's offices and a surrogate's office at Goshen, a county almshouse, and a county asylum for the insane. In its expenditures it has been prudent, perhaps in the character of its public buildings too prudent; but it has never suffered the credit of the county to be impaired, or its people to be oppressed by taxation where the assessment was under its control. With its powers enlarged and entering upon a new political era, its future will not be without more marked influence.

CHAPTER IV.

LOCATION—PHYSIOLOGY—GEOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE—CLIMATE—GEOLOGY.

THE county of Orange, erected Feb. 23, 1798, is located between 41° 8' S. and 41° 38' N. latitude,—10' E. and 43' W. longitude from the city of New York. It is bounded on the south by Rockland County and the State of New Jersey, on the west by the county of Sullivan and the State of Pennsylvania, on the north by the county of Ulster, and on the east by Hudson's River. It is centrally distant ninety miles from Albany, and contains eight hundred and thirty-eight square miles. The surface of the county is mountainous upon the southeast and northwest borders, and a rolling upland through the centre. The Kittatinny, or South Mountains extend in several parallel ranges from the New Jersey line northeast to the Hudson, ending in the rocky and precipitous bluffs known as the Highlands. The Shawangunk Mountains extend from the Delaware River northeast through the northwest corner of the county. Among the principal ridges are the Warwick, Bellvale, and Rough and Sterling ranges, near the south border of the county, and the Schunemunk range. The extreme northwest corner of the county is occupied by the series of highlands extending from the Delaware River into Sullivan County. The central portion of the county, lying between the mountain systems, is a rolling upland, broken in many places by abrupt and isolated hills and the deep valleys of streams. More than one-half of the entire surface of the county is susceptible of cultivation, and forms a fine agricultural district. Along the southwest border, extending through several towns and into New Jersey, is a low, flat region, lying upon the streams, and known as the Drowned Lands. This tract, consisting of about seventeen thousand acres, was originally covered with water and a dense growth of cedars; but a large portion of it has been drained and reclaimed, and now forms one of the finest agricultural portions of the county. On the

extreme northwest and forming in part the boundary line of the county, the river Mongaup flows south and unites with the Delaware. Neversink River flows south along the west foot of the Shawangunk Mountains, and forms a tributary of the Delaware, the latter stream being for a short distance at this point the boundary line of the State. The Pakadasink or Shawangunk River flows north along the east foot of the Shawangunk Mountains, and forms a tributary of the Wallkill. The Wallkill or Paltz River flows north through near the centre of the county, and forms a tributary of the Hudson at Rondout, in Ulster County. Murderer's Creek and its principal tributary the Otterkill flow east through near the centre of the county, and discharge their waters into the Hudson. Wawayanda Creek flows south into New Jersey, and re-entering the county as Pochuck Creek, unites with the Wallkill. Ramapo River rises in the south part of the county and flows south into Rockland. A number of small local streams furnish hydraulic power in other parts of the county. The principal lakes are Greenwood, Thompson's, Mombasha, and Orange, which, with a series of smaller bodies of water, add picturesqueness to the topography of the county. There are also swamp districts, in addition to the Drowned Lands, of which the Chester meadows have been largely reclaimed and are very productive.

MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS.

The Highlands are the most prominent of the mountain ranges. Approached from the north, to the right of the range stands the anciently so-called Butter Hill, a title with which Irving embalmed it in his famous but fictitious "Knickerbocker" history. It is now quite generally known as Storm-king, a title bequeathed to it by the poetic fancy of Willis, from the fact that for years it has served as a weather-signal to the inhabitants of the immediate district. At one time a cap of fog upon its crown indicates the coming of rain; at another, clouds are seen rising over the Shawangunk range, following its course north and south, separating into two parts, the one passing over the Warwick Mountains to the Highlands, the other over the hills of Ulster to Marlborough, and both joining as it were over Butter Hill, pouring out torrents of rain, not unfrequently accompanied by reverberating peals of thunder such as one rarely hears except in similarly broken mountain ranges. The ancient Dutch navigators, noticing the latter peculiarity, preserved a record of the apparently culminating point of these peals in the Dunderberg, situated farther south. Butter Hill has an altitude of fifteen hundred and twenty-four feet. Its ascent from the river-front is precipitous; on the north, however, it is crossed by wagon-roads.

Cro'-nest, adjoining Butter Hill on the south, is the second peak of the range, rising above the Hudson fourteen hundred and eighteen feet. Its modern name preserves in substance its Algonquin title, which, in

ancient records, is written Navesing, signifying "a resort for birds." The name is retained in the Sandy Hook highlands and in the Neversink River in Sullivan and Orange, the latter as well as the Hudson having on its border a Cro'-nest,—its original Navesing. Bear Mountain is the third principal elevation, rising thirteen hundred and fifty feet above the river. Mount Independence forms the background of the plateau at West Point, and is crowned with the crumbling walls of Fort Putnam. Just below, in a gorge in the rocks dividing the sites of Forts Clinton and Montgomery, flows Poplopen's Kill, at the mouth of which the county line leaves the Hudson and from thence passes amidst the hills southwesterly. In successive proximity are the elevations known as Black Rock and Deer Hill, Ant Hill, Lawyer's Hill, Mount Rascal, and Peat, Pine, Cold, and Round Hills. Following the range we meet Blacktop, Black-cup, and Long Hills, the ancient Dutch Dunderberg, Torn Mountain, and Cape Hill, Tom Jones' Mountain, and Hemlock Hill. To this may be added as objects of interest by the way, Kidd's Pocket-book, the Lover's Rocking-stone, the Giant's Haunt, the Giant's Slipper, Picnic Rock, Poised Rock, and Erlin's Bluff,—a singular mingling of poetic and commonplace titles, and suggestive of paucity in proper orthologic terms. The Dunderberg and Torn Mountain are east of the county line, and, though former residents of Orange, now grace the borders of Rockland. In this enumeration they serve the purpose of territorial monuments. The Torn forms the right shoulder of the Ramapo Valley; its name and its appearance alike suggest the violence with which it was upheaved or torn from its fellows, although in local acceptance "steeple" is understood to explain its title and resemblance.

No mountain range is so well known in Europe, nor is there one with which the history of our own nation is so intimately associated. The visitor at Westminster Abbey reads there the name of André; the story of Arnold is sown broadcast through American schools. Both point to one centre: the Highlands of the Hudson,—the one awakening regret at the fate of the young and gifted; the other nerving the hearts of thousands to love of country. Aside from its history, the range has an economic character. It tempers the winds of the sea-board, and bears upon its sheltering breast the fiercest blasts of many storms. Of Storm-king and Cro'-nest it has been well said, by a recent writer, "They have a charm that might induce a man to live in their shadow for no other purpose than to have them always before him, day and night, to study their ever-changing beauty. For they are never twice alike; the clouds make varying pictures all day long on their wooded sides, and nowhere have we seen more wonderful effects of shadow and sunshine. Under the frown of a low thunder-cloud they take on a grim majesty that makes their black masses strangely threatening and weird; one

forgets to measure their height, and their massive, strongly-marked features, by any common standard of every-day measurement, and they seem to overshadow all the scene around them, like the very rulers and controllers of the coming storm. And when the sunlight comes back again, they seem to have brought it, and to look down with a bright benignity, like giant protectors of the valley below."

The Shawangunk range is less broken than the Highlands. It continues, with but slight breaks, from near Carpenter's Point on the Delaware to the Sullivan and Ulster line, and forms the boundary line between Deerpark and the towns of Greenville and Mount Hope, those being the only towns of the county touched by the range. The eastern slope is singularly uniform, and is adapted to cultivation to the summit; the western is broken and precipitous, presenting peaks fourteen and eighteen hundred feet above tide. Few inland landscapes are more beautiful than the former. Approached from the east, the eye rests upon fields of grain and grass, upturned furrows, the verdure of waving trees, and the homes of thrifty husbandmen, spread out from vale to crest, from south to the far north, in unwearying panoramic beauty,—a patchwork of gold and green, of brown and gray, of white and red,—

"As though ell tints
Of gem, of bird, of flower, of cloud, of sky,
Had met and blended in a general glow!"

The name by which the range is known does not strictly belong to it. In the Indian deed to Governor Dongan, and in the subsequent patent to Capt. John Evans, its principal divisions are given respectively the names Pitkiskaker and Aiaskawasting. On Sauthier's map the same divisions are called Alaskayering and Shawangunk. Many interpretations of the latter have been made. In Mather's "Geology of New York" the signification is given as "the place of the white rocks;" the late distinguished Algonquin linguist, Henry R. Schoolcraft, renders it, "south mountain;" the Rev. Charles Scott, taking Shawangun as the original, "south water;" another from *jewan*, "swift current, or strong stream;" another from *shong*, "mink river;"* and another, from *cheegaugong*, "the place of leeks." The error in all these cases, probably, is in regarding the term as descriptive of a specific place or physical attribute rather than as a generic phrase. All writers who have examined the subject are aware that Indian geographical terms are of two classes: *general* or *generic*, and *specific* or *local*, and are so compounded as to present in a single expression a complex idea, or several ideas among which there is a natural connection. In *specific* names the combination may be simple, as Cossackie,—*co*, object, and *acke*, land; in others intricate, as Maghaghkemek, in which *acke*, land, is buried in consonants and qualifying terms. The terminal of a word materially aids but does not govern its translation. *Uk* or *unk* indicates "place

* "Shongham" is the local Dutch, and is adopted in *Silliman's Journal*.

of" in a specific sense, as in *Mohunk*; *ong*, "place of" in a more general sense, as in *Warranawonkong*, the place or territory of the clan of that name; *ik*, *ick*, *eck*, or *uk* denotes rocks or stones; *ack* or *acke*, land; *ing* or *ink*, something in which numbers are presented, as "the place of birds;" *ais*, *oes*, *os*, *aus*, denote a single small object or place, as *Minnisaie*, a small island,—a number of islands, *Minnising* or *ink*; *ish*, *eesh*, *oosh*, or *sh* indicates a bad or faulty quality; *co* is object; *at*, at or near. In some cases these root terms are thrown into the body of the word, as in *Maghagkemek*, *Aiaskawasting*, etc. *General* terms have no positive reference to the physiology of the districts of country to which they are applied. *Wawayanda* is of this class,* and also the term or phrase we are considering, which is preserved in two forms: the Dutch *Shawangunk*, and the English *Chawangong*,—the first in translated records of the Esopus war (1663), and the second in English deeds, twenty years later but practically contemporaneous with the first. The latter is known to be correctly written; the former may perhaps correspond with the accepted modern orthography rather than with the original Dutch. While regarding *Chawangong* as the most pleasant, and while as a rule the English rendering of all Algonquin terms is the most correct, the only material difference in this case is in the terminal; the one indicating a specific place, the other, place or territory in a general sense. In the connection in which they are used we may, however, accept them, and also *Shawan*, *Chawan*, and *Shuwun*, as equivalent terms varied by dialect, and so accepting them the interpretation is as plain as that of any word in the English language, viz.: "the place or territory of the white man." This interpretation and no other harmonizes with historical facts. In no case does it appear that the term was used or known to the Dutch until after they had conquered the district, which then became, under Indian law, the place or territory of the conquerors,—literally, "the place of the white man." In the treaty of peace (1663) and in its subsequent renewal (1665), this recognition is distinctly made. In the latter instrument the boundaries of the conquered territory are defined as a certain "parcel of land, lying and being to the west and southwest of a certain creek or river called by the name of Kahanksen, and so up to the head thereof where the old fort was, and so with a direct line from thence through the woods and across the meadows to the Great Hill lying and being to the west and southwest thereof, which Great Hill is to be the true west or southwest bounds of the said lands, and the said creek called Kahanksen the north or

northwest bounds of the said lands." This was the original *Shawangunk* of the Dutch,—a district embracing many specific Indian localities, the names of none of which were subordinated or disturbed by the phrase under which the conquered admitted that part of their territory had become "the place of the white man."† That the term has, strictly speaking, been improperly extended to mountain, river, meadow, etc., may be conceded, yet for its history, its poetry, and its orthology, we may well consent to let it forever rest upon *Pitkiskaker* and *Aiaskawasting*.

The *Schunemunk* range is appropriately described as "the high hills to the west of the Highlands." It extends from northeast to southwest, and is divided longitudinally principally by the boundary line of Monroe and Blooming-Grove, with a portion on the northeast in the town of Cornwall. It was the original dividing line between the *Wawayanda* and *Cheskook Patents*, and also one of the monuments in the line of the *Evans Patent*. Its name appears in several forms. In the deed to Governor Dongan (1684), one of the lines of his purchase is described as running "northwest along a hill called *Skoonnenoghky*," in another paper of the same period it is called *Skonemoghky*; in a deed to Joseph Sackett (1727), the property is described as being on the "south side of a high hill called *Skonemugh*;" in a deed to Edward Blagg (1726) it is spoken of as *Schunamock Hill*. It will be observed that the prevailing orthography down to the Blagg deed contains *sko*, the Algonquin generic term for fire, and that the terminal indicates a certain place. From this analysis, without considering *no*, *na*, *ne*, in the body of the word (signifying excellent), we have the literal interpretation, "fire place," the reference being (as in *Skootag*, now *Schodac*) to the principal castle or palisaded village of the clan owning the land. This castle stood on the north spur of the range. At the time of the sale it was occupied by *Maringoman* and his people, and was known and called *Maringoman's castle*, to distinguish it from the wigwam in which he subsequently lived, which was situated near *Washingtonville*. The latter is a landmark in the boundaries of the *Mompesson* and *Rip Van Dam Patents*, issued subsequent to the *Evans*.

North of *Schunemunk* is *Muchattoes Hill*, extending north and south in the towns of *New Windsor* and *Newburgh*. Its name is Algonquin,—*muhk*, black; *at*, near or by; *oes*, small: signifying literally "a small black hill near the river."

* "Wawayanda" is a compound term signifying a district embracing several well-known and occupied lands, or a village and its dependencies. *Wa* is a reflective plural, and may mean *he* or *they*, or, by repetition, *we*; *Aindau-yawn*, is "my home;" *Aindau-yun*, "thy home;" *Aindau-aud*, "his or her home;" *da*, "town or village." From these terms we have *Wawayau-da*,—"our homes or pieces of dwelling," or "our village and lands."

† A general term of this character was applied by the Indians to Detroit after the site of that city passed to the possession of the French. There is one other possible solution of the name, and that is that when the Shawanoes, of Maryland, removed to the territory of the *Minnies*, in 1694, they were assigned lands on the *Shawangunk* range, and through what is now *Sullivan County*, and that the name comes from their occupation, as the country of the Shawanoes. There is still a hill in *Sullivan* called *Shawanoes Hill*. Our conclusion, however, is based on the presumption that the name is older than Shawanoes occupation, but of this we have no other evidence than that furnished by O'Callagan and Brodhead in their rendering of Holland documents. If they have made an error in applying a modern term to an ancient date we cannot correct it.

West of Schunemunk is Woodcock Hill now so known, but called Winegtekunk in the patent to Sir John Ashurst (1709), and Wenighkonk in the patent to Edward Blagg (1726). The present name requires no explanation, although a reasonable apology for its retention appears to be necessary.

From Woodcock Hill southwest are a series of elevations in the following order: Round Hill, in shape like an inverted bowl; Mosquito Hill, a jagged elevation; Rainer's Hill; Peddler's Hill; Tom Rocks, which are more rocky than mountainous and rise in two separate peaks to an elevation of about two hundred feet above the surrounding country; Lazy Hill, whose gradual slopes, it is presumed, suggested its name; and Goose-pond Mountain.

At this point rise what are known as the Bellvale Mountains; connecting peaks continue the line to the Sterling Mountains on the south, the Rough Mountains and Southfield Mountains on the east, and the Warwick Mountains on the southwest; on the northwest are the Taylor Mountains, Round Hill, Rocky Hill, and Pochuck Mountain, filling out the southeast and southwest borders of the county with a battlement of mountainous elevations.* Pochuck Neck and Pochuck Mountain intrude upon the Drowned Lands. Pochuck is of course Algonquin corrupted; *po* should be *pogh* as in the original of Ramapo, Poughkeepsie, etc.; *uck*, as in Mahicanituk, signifying "large areas of land and water,"—a name most certainly misapplied to the mountain. Farther north, in Warwick, are Mount Adam and Mount Eve, conjoined,—the former being much the highest, the latter much the longest,—which spring up from the bottom-lands and the rolling glades surrounding them and are picturesque in all their phases. Directly east, in Chester, is Sugar-loaf Mountain, which, when seen from the north, resembles a sugar-loaf; hence its name. Its northern ascent is quite gradual, its southern broken and precipitous. With its adjacent hills it is the apex from which the country descends to the north and to the south. It is therefore a very prominent object for a great distance on either side. Northwest from Sugar-loaf is Mount Lookout, the principal elevation in the town of Goshen, where both hills and stones are the exception.

Scattered through the county are minor elevations: the Comfort Hills, on the line between Montgomery and Crawford; Pea Hill, Pine Hill, and Sloop Hill, in Cornwall; Three-mile Hill and Mount Joy, in Wallkill; Rough Ridge and Forge Hill, in New Windsor; King's Hill, in Newburgh; Jogee Hill, in Minisink, etc., the latter perpetuating in its name the name and residence of Keghgekpowell *alias* Joghem,

* The principal elevations in Warwick are Hogback, Decker, One Pine, and Pine and Hull's Hills on the east, Bill and Coxcomb Hills in the centre, Long, Cedar, Pond, and Bill White's Hills in the southeast, Round, Rocky, and Chuck's Hills in the south, Pochuck Mountain, and Green and Adney's Hills in the west, and Mounts Adam and Eve and Round Hill in the northwest.

one of the grantors of the lands included in the Evans Patent. In Deerpark, Mount William and Point Peter form prominent and attractive features of the village of Port Jervis.

The valleys of the county are not less numerous than its mountains and streams. That portion of Deerpark bordering on the Delaware is but a narrow and irregular valley, broken by mountains and tributaries of the Delaware. The valley of the Neversink and Basha's Kill comprises the main portion of the valuable and cultivated lands of the town of Deerpark. These together are sometimes called the Huguenot Valley, from the early Huguenot settlers who reclaimed it from the Indians; those portions along the Basha and Pinet Kills were long known as the Peenpack Valley,—a name corrupted from Neepe-nack, the original western boundary of the Swartwout Patent. The Wallkill Valley widens out on either side of the Wallkill. It is of singular beauty and fertility, and is properly classed among the finest bottom-lands of the State. The valley of the Shawangunk Kill is narrow and crooked. To the east of the valley of the Wallkill is that of the Otterkill, which for miles runs approximately parallel with the former but suddenly turns to the east, and, through a winding course amid the hills, reaches the Hudson above the Highlands. Throughout this valley, says a recent writer, the hills approach and retire in singular fantasy, affording wide alluvial flats and pent-up gorges, gradual slopes and steep declivities, hither and thither. At Salisbury it narrows to a gorge of rocks, and nearer its mouth it assumes, in picturesqueness and beauty, the poetic name (by Willis) of Moodna Valley. Cromeline Valley, through which Cromeline Creek passes, has its head in the far east of Warwick, from whence it follows the tortuous course of the stream from which it takes its name until it reaches its junction with the valley of the Otterkill, presenting throughout scenes wild and beautiful, a surface varied from plain to mountain, a soil from rich to poor, smooth to broken and precipitous. Sugar-loaf Valley runs from the mountain of that name to Wickham's Pond, and from thence a devious course to the village of Warwick, with hills and mountains, vales and headlands intersecting; from Warwick its course continues south and west until it passes out of the State. Bellvale Valley, or the lower valley of Warwick, extends from the immediate vicinity of the village of Warwick southerly to Greenwood Lake and the Sussex, N. J., Clove. It is an especially rich farming section. The valleys of most of the small streams have more or less local celebrity. That of the Arackhook or Tinn Brock has many patches of beauty, while that of the Quassaick, near its confluence with the Hudson, has passed into history under the title of "The Vale."

The principal cloves—so called from the Saxon

† An affluent of Basha's Kill in Mamakating, Sullivan Co.

word *cleopan*, "to split asunder," and meaning "valley," literally—are known as Blagg's Clove, in Blooming-Grove, between the Schunemunk and Woodcock Mountains; Woodbury Clove, in Cornwall and Monroe, between the Schunemunk and the Highlands, now traversed by the Newburgh and New York (Short-cut) Railroad; and Smith's Clove, extending from Highland Mills to the Ramapo Valley. Smith's Clove has fame in Revolutionary history from its occupancy by portions of the American army, and as the birthplace of Chief Justice William Smith; of his brother, Joshua Hett Smith,* whose name is associated with that of Arnold in the treason at West Point, and also of the locally notorious Claudius Smith and his equally notorious sons. What relationship Claudius sustained to the chief justice and to Joshua it may not be well to inquire;† it is sufficient to know that in their devotion to the mother-country they richly earned the name of Tory, and that their offenses against their Whig neighbors differed only in degree.

Tortuous cloves from Long and Poplopen's Ponds, converging to the south from Black-top Mountain and Cat Hollow, give character to Forest of Dean, far depressed beneath Bear Mountain, where, from the south, Two-pond Valley intersects and thence diverges to the northeast and reaches the Hudson, forming a succession of vales where mountain cliffs and jagged rocks occupy the foreground, and abrupt declivities and broken valleys fill the picture. To the south of Black-rock Hill lies Eagle Valley,—so called from local tradition describing it as the resort of the "king of birds,"—through which, descending as rocks and hills permit, in crooked course to the Hudson, the waters from Bog-meadow Pond chant their music and finally dash over the rocks in foaming spray, forming the "Boter Melck Val" of the early Dutch skippers,—the Buttermilk Falls of our times. Poplopen's Valley—through which pass the waters of Poplopen's Creek, the outlet of Poplopen's and other mountain ponds—is similarly constituted. Its name is apparently from that of a Highland chieftain whose rude castle once crowned one of the adjacent hilltops. The valley of the Ramapo, the largest of the mountain passes, continues Smith's Clove to the Hudson. The term Ramapo was, it is assumed, originally given to the entire district as one of "many ponds." The original orthography, Ramspook or Ramapogh, however, indicates "a river into which empty a number of ponds," the application being specific to the river.

PONDS, STREAMS, Etc

Few districts of country are so bountifully supplied with ponds and streams as that embraced in the

county of Orange. On hilltops or in valleys, dashing over rocks, winding through cultivated fields, lying in repose, or chained to the service of man in the forge, the factory, or the mill, they are not only a source of wealth but beautify the landscape. The lake system of the county begins in the northern part of the Highlands in Cornwall, continues through the towns of Highlands and Monroe, culminates in Warwick in that beautiful sheet of water known as Greenwood Lake, and from thence west and north appears in inland reservoirs of various sizes. Cornwall has one pond, Sutherland's; Bog-meadow Pond, Round Pond, No. 1, Long Pond, and Cranberry Pond, No. 1, are in Highlands; Poplopen's Pond, Bull or Agnel's Pond (also called Wood Lake), Summit Lake, Two Ponds or Twin Ponds (upper and lower), Slaughter's Pond, Cranberry Pond, No. 2, Greenwood Pond, Hazzard's Pond, Round Pond, No. 2, Mombasha Pond, Cedar Pond, No. 1, Truedo or Duck-cedar Pond, Round Island Pond, Little Long Pond, No. 1, Little Long Pond, No. 2, Green Pond, Car Pond, Spruce Pond, and Nigger Pond are in Monroe; Wickham's Pond, Stirling Lake, Cedar Pond, No. 2, and Greenwood Lake, are in Warwick; Thompson's Pond, on the line between Warwick and Chester; Binnenwater or Maretange Pond, in Greenville; Washington Lake, in New Windsor; Orange Lake, in Newburgh; Big Pond and Little Pond, in Deerpark; and Round Pond, No. 3, in Wawayanda.

Sutherland's Pond, in Cornwall, lies under the shadow of Black-rock Hill, southwest from Cro'-nest, and is about half a mile long. Its name—like that of others in the series which will be recognized without special notice—is that of an individual owner. Its outlet runs west and south and unites with Murderer's Creek, after furnishing the falls that are seen near the Cornwall mineral spring.

Bog-meadow Pond, the first in the town of Highlands, lies southwest from Black-rock Hill. It covers about three hundred acres of land, and has a depth of some twenty-five feet. Its outlet dashes over the rocks at Buttermilk Falls and reaches the Hudson. Round Pond, No. 1, and Long Pond are northwest from Highland Falls. The former is more elevated than the latter, into which its waters flow; the outlet of the latter unites with Poplopen's Creek. The waters of Round Pond, in making connection with Long Pond, flow under a natural bridge, the breadth of which is fifty feet, and its length, up and down stream, seventy-five or eighty feet. It is used as a bridge, and one may ride over it without being aware of it. There is no daylight under it. The stream on the upper side passes into a cave, and is lost to sight until it emerges from another cave on the other side. Willis describes it as "a massive porch, covering the last stair of a staircase by which a cascading stream descends into a mountain lake." It differs in situation only, however, from the subterranean passage of the outlet of Washington Lake in

* "A place called Smith's Clove, a valley which took its name from my family, as possessing a greater part of the land it contained, as well as around its vicinity."—*J. H. Smith's Narrative*.

† The latter, in his "Narrative," states that a brother of his, whose name he does not give, resided in the Clove "about three miles out of the main road."

New Windsor. Cranberry Pond, No. 1, is in the south part of the town and southwest from Fort Montgomery.

Poplopen's Pond, in the northeast part of the town, and Bull or Agnel's Pond, its neighbor on the southwest, are the first of the Monroe series, and lie northwest from Forest of Dean. Their waters flow to Poplopen's Creek. Summit Lake, Two Ponds, Slaughter's Pond, Cranberry Pond, No. 2, Greenwood or Echo Pond, Round Pond, No. 2, Green Pond, and Car Pond, lie in a chain south-southwest from Poplopen's; Cedar Pond and Little Long Pond, No. 1, are east, and Spruce and Truxedo Ponds west of the chain-line; Nigger Pond is in the extreme southern part of the town. The waters of Two Ponds flow to Poplopen's Creek; those of Summit Lake, Slaughter's, Cranberry, No. 2, Greenwood, and Round, No. 2, are united for the use of Greenwood furnace, and from thence flow to the Ramapo; Little Long Pond, No. 1, and Cedar Pond, No. 1, send their waters into Rockland County and there unite with the Ramapo, while those of Green, Car, Spruce, Truxedo, and Nigger Ponds unite with the same stream in Orange. Slaughter's Pond is about one mile and a half long and half a mile wide, and Cedar and Little Long Ponds are of nearly the same size. Truxedo Pond is two miles long, north and south. Greenwood, Green, Car, Spruce, and Nigger Ponds are small. Round Pond, No. 2, or Little Round Pond, more nearly resembles a vast moat than a pond, as a circular wooded island nearly fills its circumference. In most cases the names of these ponds require no explanation; but of Truxedo it may be remarked that it is apparently a corruption of Truxillo, while the surname, "Duck-cedar," is a misnomer. Hazzard's Pond, in the north part of the town and west from Poplopen's, is about half a mile in diameter. Its outlet, Woodbury Creek, furnishes power to the Highlands Mills; flows thence north through Woodbury Clove and unites with Murderer's Creek. Round-island Pond—so named from a round island in it called Chestnut—lies southwest from Hazzard's and near the line of Blooming-Grove. It is about a quarter of a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long, and is the head of the Ramapo River. Little Long Pond, No. 2, is nearly south from Round-island and near the Chester line. It is about one mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. Its outlet furnishes part of the head-waters of Cromeline Creek. Mombasha Pond is in the west part of the town, near Warwick. It is from one and a half to two miles in diameter, and contains two or three islands. Its outlet flows northeast and thence south, passing the Southfield works, furnishing power for mills and forges. Its name is presumed to be a corruption of Mombaccus, "the place of death,"—the reference apparently being to a burial-ground or a battle-field.

The Warwick series begin with Stirling Lake in the southeast, covering about sixty acres of land. At its outlet was established, in 1751, by Ward & Colton,

the Stirling Iron-Works, which have been continued since that time. Gen. William Alexander, Lord Stirling, was interested in the works prior to the Revolution, and from him the works and the lake take their name. The outlet of the lake flows into New Jersey. Cedar Pond, No. 2,* lying southeast, unites its waters with the waters of Stirling Lake, above Stirling works. Wickham's Pond, in the north, covers an area of about eighty-five acres. Its outlet is a tributary of Wawayanda Creek. Greenwood Lake is the largest body of water in the town or county. It is about nine miles long and one mile wide; extends into New Jersey, and is used as a feeder for the Morris Canal. Its original name, Long Pond, although descriptive of its shape, was long enough in use; its present title is the offspring of more cultivated taste.

Thompson's Pond is in the northwest part of Warwick, east of Florida, and extends into Chester. It covers an area of about one hundred acres. Its outlet furnishes power for grist- and saw-mills, and is a tributary of Quaker Creek. It has recently been rechristened, and is now entered on the map Glenmere Lake, though why "lake" should be added is not clear. "Glen" is a depression between hills; "mere," a pool or lake.

Binnenwater, in Greenville, covers about fifty acres, and sends its waters to Rutgers' Creek. It lies about two miles southerly from the village of Mount Hope, about one and one-half miles southeast from Finchville, and about one mile south from the boundary line between Mount Hope and Greenville.† At one time it was an important landmark, constituting the southwest corner of the Evans Patent and the southeast line of the Minisink. Half a century or more later a new line was established for the Evans Patent farther east, the Minisink angle formed, and the pond excluded from the boundary. In the deed to Governor Dongan it is described as "a water pond called Mare-tange;" in the patent to Evans it is called Merchary, on Santhier's map, Maretang,—from the German "merche," "mericha," an aquatic plant of the genus *Hippuris vulgaris*, having silicious jointed stems. The present name is German; its correct orthography is Binnenwasser (one word), signifying "inland water." The original title should be restored to the maps of the county for its historic associations, or at least coupled with its more modern name.

Round Pond, in Wawayanda, is emphatically round. It lies in the south part of the town, near Gardnerville, and is about one mile in circumference. It is clear and fresh, very deep, indeed reputedly bottomless, and has no visible outlet or inlet.

* The figures inserted after the names of ponds are to distinguish them from others of the same name, of which there are several in the county. The poverty of the language is so great that the donors of these names were probably forced to repetition.

† This line is the old east-and-west line of the original counties of Orange and Ulster. New Windsor and Cornwall are also divided by this line.

Big Pond, in Deerpark, is about one mile long and half a mile wide. Its outlet, known as Shingle Kill, passes south and enters the Delaware at Honesville. Little Pond, in the same town, lies southeast from Big Pond, and is about one-quarter of a mile in diameter. Its outlet passes south and forms Old-dam Brook, a tributary of the Neversink.

Washington Lake, in New Windsor, covers seventy-six acres, or, including overflowed swamp, one hundred and seven acres. Its outlet, for some distance, is subterranean, disappearing at the Swallow-hole and emerging at the Trout-hole,—a fall of forty feet. The Newburgh water-works take its waters. For years it was known as Little Pond, and is still so called by many.

Orange Lake, in Newburgh, covers some four hundred acres of land, and is quite deep in places. At different times it has been known as Binnenwasser (by the Germans), Moose's Pond, Machin's Pond (from Capt. Thomas Machin), and Big Pond, the latter giving place to its present title. The Algonquin name was *Qussuk*,—now rendered Quassaick and applied to its outlet. It is fed by two small streams in addition to strong springs in its bed. The mill-owners on its outlet use it as a reservoir, and during the most severe droughts the supply has never been exhausted.

The whole country is remarkably rich in the lacustrine and marsh alluvions; indeed, they are more abundant than in any other county in the State, there being probably forty thousand acres.* The principal districts are the Drowned Lands, the Gray-court Meadows, Big Swamp in Newburgh, Great Swamp in New Windsor, Long Swamp in Warwick, Tamarack and Purgatory Swamps in Hamptonburgh, Cedar Swamp in Goshen and Warwick, Pakadasink Swamp in Greenville, Grassy Swamp in Deerpark, Pine Swamp in Crawford, Barton's Swamp in Cornwall, and the Black Meadows in Chester and Warwick.

The Drowned Lands extend from the Chechunk outlet in Goshen, through Warwick, Wawayanda, and Minisink, into New Jersey, and cover in the towns named about seventeen thousand acres. They are full of islands of great fertility, some of them of considerable area. Their names are Pine, Great, Pellet's, Gardner's, Merritt's, Cranberry, Black-walnut, Fox, and Seward. An arm of the lands, known as Cedar Swamp, extends east to near Orange farm, in Goshen. Quaker Creek passes through this arm on the north, and Mounts Adam and Eve adjoin it on the south. The reclamation of the lands has been gradual, and is mainly effected by an outlet, constructed many years ago, by which a rocky ridge in the bed of the Wallkill was avoided. This outlet has worn its way through the soil until from a simple ditch it has come to contain the principal flow from the lands. Pochuck Creek, Rutgers' Creek, Quaker Creek, and the Wallkill pass through the lands, the

latter for their entire distance in this county. The aboriginal name of the district may well have been Pochuck,—“a large area of land and water.” It is presumed, however, that the Indians had no general name, but gave specific titles to different portions of the tract, of which Pochuck and Woerawin only have been preserved. The latter appears in a deed to Dr. Samuel Staats, in 1703, for a tract not located, but described as having been found on examination to be “altogether a swamp.” The inference from the term itself, is that “many good lands” were intended to be conveyed,—probably the islands already named, which then appeared to be worthless.

The Gray-court Meadows extend from near Craigville, in Blooming-Grove, into the northern part of Chester, and embrace about five hundred acres. They are now mainly under cultivation and very fertile. Their name is that originally given by Daniel Cromeline to his tract in the first division of the Wawayanda Patent,† of which they are a part. Cromeline Creek passes through and drains these meadows.

The Black Meadows extend through Chester on the northwest and into Warwick east of Thompson's Pond. They embrace an area of one thousand acres, through which runs the Black-meadow Creek.

The Long Swamp, in Warwick, southwest from Edenville, covers about one thousand acres, and is drained from the south into New Jersey.

The Tamarack and Purgatory Swamps, in Hamptonburgh, are of considerable extent, and are drained by a small sluggish stream. The latter is represented as having been originally a dismal swamp, from which fact Mr. Peter Bull, its owner, gave the name, bestowing at the same time upon his own residence that of Paradise.‡

The Grassy Swamp, in Deerpark, extends from Sullivan County to the Mongaup. It is a low, wet swamp, overgrown with long, coarse grass. Grassy-swamp Brook passes through it.

The Big Swamp, in Newburgh, takes its name from Big Pond (Orange Lake), which it adjoins. It stretches from the Ulster County line to the lake, and was probably originally an extension of the lake to the north as well as south of its present borders, which, if all under water, would add three times to its present length. Bushfield Creek passes through the swamp to the lake.

The Great Swamp, in New Windsor, lies in the northwest part of the town, near Coldenham. The Arackhook or Tinn Brock passes through it.

The Great Pine Swamp commences near Howell's, on the Erie Railroad, and extends northward and eastward seven miles in the town of Wallkill, having in its area many oases and cultivated farms. Part of

† Three of the original divisions of the patent, retain the names bestowed by their proprietors, viz.: Goshen, Warwick, and Gray-court. It is perhaps needless to say that the story of an inn, a sign, and a court is pure fiction.

‡ Eager's "Orange County," 511.

* Beach's "Cornwall," 175.

its overflow passes into the Shawangunk Kill, south of Bloomingburgh.

The Little Pine Swamp lies east of Thompson Ridge and Pine Bush, in Crawford, extending northward into Ulster. Its surplus waters assist in swelling the volume of the Dwaars Kill.

The Pakadasink Swamp, in Greenville (on lands of Isaac M. Seybolt and others), is the head of the Big Pakadasink or Shawangunk Kill, as that stream was formerly known and described. The Little Binnenwater Swamp, also in Greenville, lies directly south from the village of Mount Hope. A small stream flows from it southwesterly and connects with the outlet of Binnenwater Pond, the latter uniting with Rutgers' Creek.

The Barton Swamp, in Cornwall, is inconsiderable in size, compared with the others named. Peat of a fair quality is taken from it.

Marl and peat beds are found in several localities, from which portions and in some cases entire skeletons of the mastodon have been exhumed. The first exhumation of record was in 1794, the second in 1800, the third in 1803, the fourth in 1805, the fifth in 1838, the sixth in 1844, the seventh in 1845, the eighth in the same year, the ninth in 1872. The skeleton of 1845, exhumed from a marl bed near Coldenham, was complete and weighed nineteen hundred and ninety-five pounds. It is now in the Boston Museum. The one exhumed in 1872, in the town of Mount Hope, was also complete. Its weight was about seventeen hundred pounds. It is now in the New Haven Museum.

The boundary streams of the county are the Hudson on the northeast, the Delaware and Mongaup on the west, and the Shawangunk on the northwest. Of the first, the Hudson, it is not necessary to speak. Its aboriginal name, Mahicanituk, was that of a particular division rather than of the entire stream. The principal harbor on it, within what may be called the waters of Orange County, is at Newburgh, where it expands into a bay one mile and a quarter in width, sheltered by the Highlands from "all winds save an east-northeast wind," as Hudson wrote in 1609. For the convenience of commerce, principal landing-places or wharves have been established at Newburgh, Cornwall, and West Point, and for more local trade at Hampton, New Windsor, Cozzens', Fort Montgomery, etc. The water-front of the city of Newburgh is without a rival on the river, the channel being abrupt and the depth ample to float the largest vessels.

The Delaware, on the west, touches the county for only a short distance. Like the Hudson, it had no general aboriginal name,—*Lenapewihituk* being applied to it at Philadelphia, while above and below Port Jervis it was known and called by the Indians *Minising*,—literally "a river of islands."* Beyond

* *Minnie* and *Minis* are entirely two different words,—the first signifying island, the second wolf. Some writers confuse the terms and give

rafting it has no commerce at this point, and is crossed by railroad and foot bridges.

The Mongaup River, the dividing line between Orange and Sullivan, is properly in Sullivan County, the line of Orange running "to" and "along" its course. Mr. Quinlan, in his "History of Sullivan County," says it was originally known as the *Mingap-ach-ka*. *Mongawping* or *Mingwing* is better authenticated,—implying a plurality of streams, comprehending the three branches of which it is composed. Its present name, as already stated, is presumed to be Dutch. It appears in the early records, *Mongaup*.

The Shawangunk Kill, on the northwest, has its head in Pakadasink Swamp, in the town of Greenville, passes through the town of Mount Hope, and upon the line between Ulster and Orange, running a northeast course to the Wallkill, in Ulster County. Its present name has already been explained. Like other streams,—and, it may be said, all streams, mountains, etc.,—it had no general name, but was specifically divided, *Achsinink* being recorded in one locality and *Pakadasink* in another. In the deed to Governor Dongan it is described as "the river called *Peakadasink*," and in the act of 1762, dividing Wallkill Precinct, the line is described as extending "to the *Pakadasink* River or *Shawangunk* Kill." In another paper of nearly the same date, it is said, as well understood evidence, "Nothing could more plainly point out where that pond lies (*Maretange*) than the river *Pakadasink*, which takes its rise opposite to the said pond and extends along the foot of the said hills from a place called *Pokanasink*, and from that place to the head of the said river, and nowhere else, the said river is called by that name."

How the river lost a name so well established is explained by the papers relating to the bounds of the *Minisink* Patent. Having succeeded in spreading their line, the proprietors of that patent found it necessary to obliterate its old landmarks. A general change of names ensued: *Maretange* Pond was located on Sam's Point; the Big and Little *Pakadasink* Kills (the latter now called the Little *Shawangunk* Kill) were shifted to the same vicinity, and to make the whole apparently and entirely consistent, two small streams in Crawford received the names respectively of Big and Little *Pakadasink*, that it might not be missed in its ancient neighborhood. The original name contained equivalents signifying "swamps," and being generic, may be applied wherever the corresponding topography exists.†

The principal streams passing through or entirely

the latter as the derivative of *Mioisink*. The explanatory tradition that either name originated from the breaking through of the waters at the Delaware Water Gap is not well founded.

† It will be observed by those familiar with the district that the topography in this case corresponds almost precisely. It is not assumed that the name is in itself improperly applied to its present locations; it is strictly correct.

included in the county are the Neversink, the Wallkill, the Otterkill or Murderer's Creek, and the Ramapo.

The Neversink receives its head-waters from north-western Ulster and northern Sullivan. It runs south and southeast into the town of Deerpark to near Cuddebackville, and thence turns south and southwest until it joins the Delaware near Carpenter's Point, where it is about two hundred feet wide. It is a never-failing stream. Its name has been explained in another connection. Its principal tributaries are Basha's Kill and Old-dam Brook (Ouwe-dam Kill). The former rises in Sullivan County, and is about seventy feet wide. Its name is from an Indian squaw-sachem called Basha Bashiba, who lived on its banks, near Westbrookville.* Old-dam Brook is the outlet of Little Pond. Its name is from an old dam erected upon it by Indians or beavers, which caused its waters to overflow a large tract of land. About half a mile above its junction with the Neversink, it falls over six hundred feet in the course of a mile, and is called Fall Brook.

The Wallkill rises in Wantage, Sussex Co., N. J., flows through the Drowned Lands into Orange, where it forms the dividing line between Warwick and Minisink, Goshen and Wawayanda, Hamptonburgh and Wallkill, passes through the town of Montgomery into Ulster County, and thence to the Hudson River at Rondout. Its course is northeast, the plane of elevation upon which it runs being from Sussex County in New Jersey, descending gradually to near Esopus in Ulster. It is a durable stream, and furnishes extensive hydraulic power throughout its course. Its current is not rapid, except at Walden, where it passes over a fall of about forty feet.† Its aboriginal name is not known, but the presumption is in favor of Warranawonkong. Its present name is unquestionably from the Huguenots or Walloons who settled New Paltz, it being repeatedly entered in the records as "the Walls or Paltz River."‡ Its principal branches are the Long-house-Wawayanda-Warwick-Pochuck Creek, Quaker Creek, Rutgers' Creek, Tinn Brock, McCorlin's Kill, Muddy Kill, and Dwaars Kill. Long-house Creek rises in New Jersey, and runs north until it receives the outlet of Wickham's Pond;

from thence it forms the Wawayanda or Warwick Creek, and flows southwest through the village of Warwick into New Jersey, where it becomes Pochuck Creek, returns to the county, and unites its waters with the Wallkill in the Drowned Lands. The names which it bears are explained in other connections, with the exception of "Long-house," the European title for the peculiar dwellings which the Indians occupied, one of which stood upon its banks.‡ Quaker Creek has its principal head in Thompson's Pond. It flows west, forms the boundary line between Goshen and Warwick, receives several small tributary streams, and unites with the Wallkill in the Drowned Lands. Rutgers' Creek has its extreme western head in the town of Greenville, flows thence southeasterly to Waterloo Mills, in Minisink; thence northeast to Rutgers' Place, where it unites with its northern head. The latter rises in Wallkill, flows thence south to Millsburgh, receiving in its course the outlet of Binnenwater Pond and Binnenwater Swamp, and Boudinot's and Tunkamoes ("small stream") Creeks, in Wawayanda and Minisink. From Millsburgh it is the boundary line between Wawayanda and Minisink. It enters the Wallkill at Merritt's Island. Its name is from Anthony Rutgers,|| one of the proprietors of the Wawayanda Patent, from whom also Rutgers' Place (the residence of the late Dr. M. H. Cash) takes its name. Boudinot's Creek,¶ its largest affluent, flows through Greenville to the southeast corner of Mount Hope, thence southeast to its junction in Wawayanda. Monhagen Creek flows southeast through Middletown and enters the Wallkill northeast from New Hampton. It is now the source from which Middletown is supplied with water. McCorlin's Kill, or McNeal's Kill,** rises in Crawford, flows south, passes through Mechanictown, and enters the Wallkill one mile and a half above Stony-ford bridge. Dwaars Kill has its rise in the town of Wallkill, flows northeast through Crawford, and enters the Wallkill in Ulster County. Its name is Dutch (originally Dwaars Stroom), and means "a stream that

‡ These dwellings were formed by long, slender hickory saplings set in the ground in a straight line of two rows, as far asunder as they intended the width to be, and continued as far as they intended the length to be. The poles were then bent forward in the form of an arch and secured together, giving the appearance of a garden arbor. Split poles were then lashed to the aldes and roof, and over these bark was placed. Rarely exceeding twenty feet in width, these dwellings were sometimes six hundred and fifty feet long, and were occupied by an indefinite number of families.

|| There is not the slightest foundation for the statement (Eager, 418) that Rutgers "is an English corruption of Rutkye, the Indian name." The latter is a corruption of the former, and a very bald one. Rutgers was a member of the Assembly, 1726-27.

¶ Mr. Eager enters the name "Bandegot." It now appears on the maps "Indigot." The correct orthography is Boudinot, from Elias Boudinot, a proprietor of the Wawayanda Patent. Boudinot would not have deemed it possible his name could be so transposed.

** Mr. Eager (346) gives the name "McCormick's Kill," and (364) "McCorlin's Kill." The latter has been entered on the maps of the county. We are informed that the stream was known years ago as "McNeal's Kill," from John McNeal, who had a grist-mill on it as early probably as 1760. McCorlin is a mythical person.

* Quinlan's "History of Sullivan County," 423. In the Swartwout Patent the stream is called the Assawaghkemeck, from "wassa," light or foaming, and "eck," rocks,—literally, the "light waters," reference being made to the fall. "Basha's Kill" is Dutch. "Basha's land" was one of the boundaries of the Minisink Patent, 1704. She was not a mythical character.

† The fall at Walden was called Hasdiesch by the Indians,—a term in which "dangerous" is expressed.

‡ This explanation of the origin of the name by the Rev. James R. Wilcox, D.D., is fully sustained by the records discovered since he wrote.

It may be added that, although now written Wallkill, the name is strictly two words, *walle* and *kill*. In this work the local orthography has been followed to Wallkill, Otterkill, etc., as being too firmly established to suffer correction. The word "creek," applied to a stream of water, is quite as incorrect as "kill;" yet Webster admits its use to be established "in some American States."

runs across" or unites "with another."* The Tinn Brock was called by the Indians Arackhook or Akh-gook, the Algonquin term for snake, the reference no doubt being to its extremely sinuous course, which resembles the contortions of a snake when thrown upon a fire. Its present name is from the Saxon words *Thynne*, "thin or small," and *Broc*, "running water less than a river,"—a small brook. It rises in New Windsor, south of Coldenham, but does not take its name until after it crosses the Cochection turnpike, runs north and west, and enters the Wallkill half a mile below Walden. Muddy Kill (Dutch, *Modder Kil*,—literally, Muddy Kill) flows from the eastern slope of the Comfort hills and runs south to the Wallkill above Montgomery. The mischievous chorographer now writes its name "Mother Kill."

The Otterkill rises in the north part of Chester, and passes through the East Division of Goshen into Hamptonburgh, where it was called Denn Creek,† from Christopher Denn, one of the proprietors of the Wawayanda Patent. At La Grange it flows upon nearly the same level with the Wallkill, the two streams being within a mile of each other at this point. Through Hamptonburgh it runs around the base of the hills in the form of a half circle; thence into Blooming-Grove, and in a serpentine course through Washingtonville to Salisbury Mills, where, meeting the mountain ledges, it passes over a fall into a deep chasm, which it follows through rocks and crags and continues to the Hudson. Its name is presumed to have been bestowed from the otters which were found in it at the early settlement of the county. Its largest tributaries are Cromeline Creek, Goldsmith Creek, Colemantown Creek, Beaver-dam Creek, Schunemunk Creek, Woodbury Creek, and Canterbury Brook. Cromeline Creek receives its principal head-waters from Little Long Pond, No. 2, in Monroe; flows thence through Chester and the western part of Blooming-Grove to its junction with the Otterkill in the northwest part of the latter town. Schunemunk Creek rises in the southeast part of Blooming-Grove; flows northwest and northeast around the hills, and joins the Otterkill above Washingtonville. On some maps it is called Satterly's Creek. Woodbury Creek has its principal head in Hazzard's Pond, in Monroe. It receives the outlet of Sutherland's Pond; flows northeast through Woodbury Clove, and enters the Otterkill at Orr's Mills, in Cornwall. Canterbury Brook rises in the Cornwall Highlands; flows northeast through the village of Canterbury, and enters the Otterkill (under the name

of Idlewild Brook) near the Hudson. Goldsmith Creek rises in Little Britain and runs south to the Otterkill above Washingtonville; Colemantown Creek also flows south and enters above the same place. Beaver-dam Creek rises in Montgomery, and passes south through low meadows from near Goodwill Church to its junction at Campbell Hall. Its head-water is a spring of several yards in diameter and of unknown depth; its name is from an old beaver dam‡ near Campbell Hall. From its junction with Cromeline Creek east to the Hudson, the Otterkill loses its name and is called Murderer's Creek and the Moodna, the latter a Willisian designation. To the early Dutch traders it was known as the "Waoraneck;" subsequently, as the "Martelaer's Rack Creek;" after 1656, as "the Murderer's Creek." It is assumed by some writers that the latter was derived from its immediately preceding title, signifying a baffling, struggling reach or course in the navigation of the Hudson, bounded on the north by this creek and on the south by Martelaer's Rock, opposite West Point; by others, that it was bestowed as a memorial of some act of hostility by the Waoranecks during the early Indian wars; but superior, in local estimation, to philology or probability, is the explanation given by Paulding in his beautiful tradition of Naoman, his faithfulness and his fate, pointing unwaveringly to Maringoman as the author of a horrid massacre.§

Quassaick Creek is composed of the outlet of Orange Lake and of the Fostertown and Tent Stone Meadow Creeks. It flows southeasterly through the western part of the town of Newburgh, and forms the boundary line between the city of Newburgh and the town of New Windsor. Its name (Quassaick) signifies stony brook. Its water-power is very durable and is largely employed. Fostertown Creek rises in Ulster County, and flows southerly through the central part of the town of Newburgh. It is called Fostertown Creek until it reaches Gidneytown, when it takes the latter name. Tent Stone Meadow Creek rises in a large swamp in Ulster County, known many years ago as the Tent Stone Meadow. It flows southerly and empties into the Quassaick at the Powder Mills. Bushfield Creek, one of the feeders of Orange Lake, and necessarily of Quassaick Creek, rises in a swamp in Ulster County, known as the Stone Dam Meadow. Its original name was Beaver-dam Creek.

‡ From the remains of the dam which they constructed, the streams of the county apparently abounded in beavers at the time of the discovery, though now extinct.

§ "In ancient Dutch days it was known as the Martelaer's Rack, or Martyr's Reach. The Dutch navigators divided the river into reaches, to which they gave descriptive names. They found here (West Point) a rocky point nearly at right angles with the current, and, when sailing with a fair west wind, encountered, on passing it, the wind 'dead ahead,' compelling them to beat or struggle with it. Hence the name Martelaer, signifying contending or struggling. The tradition which converts the name into a memorial of deeds of violence, on the part of the Indians, is entirely worthless."—*J. J. Monell's Hand-book*.

* "The Dwaars Stroom unites with or flows across the Wallkill; hence the name indicates that fact or circumstance, and becomes the characteristic of the river."—*Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan*. The tradition given by Eager (334), that the name is from an Indian chief, has no other foundation than the possibility that there was an Indian nicknamed Dwaars.

† The following from the Mopes' deed (1727) established the early use of both titles: "Lying on the west side of the Otterkill, known as the De-nekill." The latter may well be preserved as a memorial of the first settler on that part of the Wawayanda Patent.

The Ramapo River has its head in Round-island Pond in Monroe, and flows thence southerly through Ramapo Valley into Rockland County. It receives the outlets of thirteen of the mountain ponds already named: Round-island, Summit, Slaughter's, Cranberry, No. 2, Greenwood, Round, Little Long, Cedar, Green, Car, Spruce, Truxedo, and Nigger. It enters the Passaic River near Pompton Plains, N. J. There is no stream in the world like it.

Poplopen's Creek is composed of the outlets of Poplopen's, Round, No. 1, Long, Bull, Cranberry, No. 1, and Two Ponds. Its course is southeast to the Hudson. Queensborough Brook and Sickbosten's Kill (now called Stony Brook) are its tributaries.

The tributaries of the Hudson, aside from those already named, are small streams, principally in Newburgh. The Neversink and the Shingle Kill flow into the Delaware in Deerpark,—the former at Carpenter's Point,* and the latter at Honesville. Grassy-swamp Brook, in the same town, unites with the Mongaup; the latter unites with the Delaware about six miles northerly from Carpenter's Point. The Little Shawangunk Kill and the Big and Little Pakadasink are tributaries of the Shawangunk. One branch of the former rises half a mile easterly from the village of Mount Hope, and is met, about a mile east from that village, by a branch from the town of Wallkill; flows thence through the town northeasterly until it strikes the line of the town of Wallkill; thence northwest to its junction with the Shawangunk in the latter town. It was originally known as the "Little Pakadasink," as has been already stated. The present Big Pakadasink and Little Pakadasink are in the town of Crawford, and flow north to the Shawangunk. In the Crawford dialect they are called the Big and the Little "Paugh-caugh-naugh-sing," the most prolix orthography of the original name on record.

The islands of the Hudson lying opposite the lines of the county are Poleber's, now called Pallopel's; Martelaer's Rock, now Constitution, and Manahawagkin, now called Iona. Though not under the jurisdiction of the county, their position in its water-scape entitles them to recognition in its topography.

CLIMATE.

Newburgh is in $41^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and is elevated one hundred and fifty feet above tide-water. From observations made for thirteen successive years, the mean temperature has been found to be $50^{\circ} 10'$. In Goshen, situated in latitude $41^{\circ} 20'$, and elevated four hundred and twenty-five feet above tide-water, observations made for eight years show a mean temperature of $49^{\circ} 16'$. Difference between Newburgh and Goshen ninety-four minutes. At Newburgh the period between frosts, though variable, has been known

to be from the 5th of May to the 29th of September, one hundred and forty-six days. At Goshen frosts have been noticed as late as the 1st of June, and as early as the 20th of September,—one hundred and eleven days. Difference between periods of frost, thirty-five days. At Newburgh the shadbush bloomed April 24th, the peach April 23d, the plum May 1st, the cherry April 27th, the apple May 6th; strawberries ripened June 10th; haying commenced July 4th; wheat harvest commenced July 17th; the first killing frost September 29th. At Goshen the shadbush bloomed April 27th, the peach April 28th, the plum May 4th, the cherry April 29th, and the apple May 9th; haying commenced July 8th; the wheat harvest July 21st; the first killing frost September 20th. The observations made at Newburgh show the temperature of the eastern part of the county, while those made at Goshen may be applied to the central. On the eastern slope of the Shawangunk range, representing the western part of the county, the temperature is from two to four degrees less than at Newburgh; at the top of the range full five degrees less.

The temperature of the eastern and southern portions of the county is affected in some degree by the shelter afforded in the mountain ranges; the former also by the tides of the Hudson. The Highlands, for many years exempt from taxation by reason of their unfitness for cultivation, are an incalculable advantage to Newburgh, New Windsor, and Cornwall; they effectually break the force of all winds save from the east-northeast. Thousands of invalids may be found in those towns, as permanent residents or as boarders, brought thither by this peculiarity in situation. The poet N. P. Willis, from his experience of twenty years as a consumptive, found no language too strong in which to commend the hygienic virtues of the Highlands. The entire mountain system of the county has more or less effect on its climate. In the economy of nature, currents of air gather around the ranges; are forced upward to a lower temperature, and precipitation ensues, while the atmospheric condensation produces a local heat beyond the natural temperature. For this reason most of the cloves are more temperate than their elevation and latitude would otherwise warrant; those opening towards the south especially so.

GEOLOGY, Etc.†

Probably no county in the State presents more interesting geological features than Orange. The rocks of the Highlands are granite, gneiss, and sienite, with veins of trap. The central portions of the county are occupied with strata of Hamilton shales, Helderberg limestones and grit, Medina sandstone, and the gray sandstones, all extending from the northeast to the southwest, from the east foot of the Shawangunk Mountains. The rocks which compose the Shawangunk Mountains are the shales and the

* A point of land made by the junction of the Neversink and the Delaware Rivers, just south of Port Jervis. The Tri-States Rock, marking the boundary between New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, is on this point.

† Horton's and Mather's Surveys consulted.

sandstones of the Chemung group. The red shales and grits of the Catskill group are seen at the falls of the Shingle Kill in Deerpark. The Erie division are found from the Delaware River, along the west side of Mamakating Hollow. Some of the rocks of this division, near Port Jervis, are upturned at a high angle; others, towards Cuddebackville and Ellenville, are more indurated and seem almost trappean. The geological series descend southwest to the primary rocks of the Pochuck Mountains. The Helderberg division extends through the county, on the Mamakating Valley, by Cuddebackville, to Carpenter's Point on the Delaware. The limestones of this division are all upturned, often at a very high angle, in the town of Deerpark, where they form a range of low mountains, rising from the level of the Neversink to half the elevation of the Shawangunk. A limestone, containing fossils of this division, is also found in the town of Cornwall, between the village of Canterbury and Salisbury Mills. Its position is between the slate and grit rock; its dip is to the southeast.

The Shawangunk grit of the Ontario division extends on the top of the Shawangunk Mountains from New Jersey to near Kingston. The thickness of these grits varies from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet. They have been used as millstones, known as "Esopus millstones."* A pyritous grit, in the form of boulders, is scattered over the county. Rocks similar in character to the Shawangunk grit, and the interstratified and overlaying red rocks, extend from the Jersey line on the west side of Greenwood Lake northeast to Canterbury in Cornwall. They are also found at Pine Hill. This hill is primitive, and here the grit rock inclines against it and rests upon it. The grit rock is regularly stratified, and dips to the southeast; is of all colors from white to red. It extends from Round Hill four miles, to Woodcock Mountain. It is also found in the southeast base of Schunemunk, interstratified with graywacke and slate; also at Pine Hill. Here the rock is red, and can be quarried in blocks suitable for building. The Bellvale Mountains, in Warwick, on the southeast side, are composed of graywacke; also the Schunemunk in Blooming-Grove, the Goose-pond Mountain, and the Sugar-loaf. Quarries of blue and red stone abound in Schunemunk and Pine Hill.

In the Champlain division is the "Hudson River series—slate group,"—which consists of slates, shales, grits, limestones, breccias, and conglomerates,—sometimes designated as graywacke slate, graywacke shale, graywacke, and slaty graywacke. They contain facets and testacea, of which a few are seen at the falls of the Wallkill, near Walden, at Orange Lake, and at Sugar-loaf. The Hudson River group of rocks occupies a large extent of the surface of

the county. Its general direction is northeast and southwest. Its dip is uniform to the southeast, in some places thirty degrees, in others nearly vertical. It extends from the Hudson River through Warwick to the Jersey line, and on the west side of the Wallkill, from New Jersey to Ulster County; and in all this range there is no rock resting upon it. It forms the bank of the Hudson River from Cornwall Landing to four miles above Newburgh, and it is always seen stratified with graywacke and graywacke slate. In this form it is found at Walden, below Montgomery, in Mount Hope, at Newburgh, and towards Hampton. In the town of Warwick, near the Jersey line, it forms a cuneiform termination, the limestone surrounding it on both sides. From this the argillite widens into an elevated ridge of rich land, called Long Ridge, which extends into Goshen. It forms the surface rock of most of Goshen, Blooming-Grove, parts of Cornwall, New Windsor, Newburgh, Montgomery, Hamptonburgh, Crawford, Wallkill, and in Mount Hope and Minisink, quite to the top of the Shawangunk Mountains. The Utica slate is found on the banks of the Hudson, above Newburgh. It is of dark color, and in some places black, and highly carbonaceous.

The Trenton limestone is found near Mount Lookout; also in the town of Hamptonburgh, where it is full of the fossil shells of the very early periods of animal life. In that neighborhood it is called the "Neelytown limestone." Black River limestone is found a few miles from Goshen, Mount Lookout being entirely composed of it. It is also found on Big Island, in the Drowned Lands, on Pochuck Neck, and in Minisink west of the Drowned Lands. A blue limestone, sometimes sparry and checkered, commences on the bank of the Hudson at Hampton; it is about one mile in width northwest and southeast, and passes southwesterly through Newburgh into New Windsor, disappearing in the vicinity of Washington Lake. The elevated point of this rock at Hampton is in the vicinity of the Dans Kammer. It is also found east of Salisbury Mills in Cornwall, and is visible through Blooming-Grove and Warwick to the State line; also in the north part of Monroe, north of Greenwood Furnace, and extends southwest to near Greenwood Lake; also in Cornwall, near Ketcham's Mill, and in Goshen, two and a half miles from the village, extending from the Wallkill southwest to Glenmere. The western edge of this bed underlays the Drowned Lands, and passes along the northwestern margin of the white limestone of Warwick; here it divides into two branches on each side of the primitive rock, and passes into New Jersey. This limestone also interlocks with the argillite ridges, as at near Goshen. Limestone of the oolitic character is found on Big Island, near New Milford, and on Pochuck Neck. The edges of that found in some perpendicular cliffs at the latter place are exposed in layers one above the other; some are of

* These millstones were the first that were quarried in the province, and were regarded as superior to those imported from Europe.

the usual character; others are oolitic, but the round granules are bluish-white quartz; others slaty, approaching the calciferous state, and others are of a ribbon-like appearance.

Below the New York transition system lies the "Taconic system," consisting of slates, limestones, and granular quartz rocks. Slate rocks of this system are found four miles north of Newburgh, near a small hill of granite rock. The limestone between the Highlands and Goose-pond Mountain, and also about Bellvale, belong to this system. Metamorphic rocks consist of limestones that are granular, dolomitized, and stratified,—color, white, blue, and red; of slates that are talcose, argillaceous, micaceous, and hornblende; and of sandstones that are changed to granular quartz rocks, eurite, and gneiss. In their several deposits all the changes from the gray and blue limestone are traced into the perfect crystallized limestone, containing the various crystallized minerals, which give them their metamorphic character. There is a white limestone of this variety ranging from Mounts Adam and Eve, in Warwick, to Andover, in New Jersey. It is developed in a succession of narrow ridges of only a few rods in width, and is separated by masses of other rocks of granite, sienite, and granular quartz. Hornblende rock and augite are scattered all around. This white limestone is rarely stratified, and in some places runs into the blue and gray limestone, which is fossiliferous in some instances and oolitic in others. The white limestone forms the shore of the Drowned Lands at Amity. In some localities it is snow-white, translucent, and compact, like Parian marble. Plumbago and mica are found in it, and also a great variety of minerals. Northeast of the Amity church, on a small knoll, are found calcareous spar, rhomb spar, yellow brucite, xanthite, talc, black and ruby spinelle, coccolite. About one mile southwest of Amity is specular iron ore and serpentine; veins of scapolite are found southwest of this place, and about a mile north the limestone is filled with brucite of various colors, magnetic oxide of iron, hornblende, and serpentine. At the south base of Mount Eve, in an old mine-hole, fine crystals of green and brown hornblende are found. At another place is a vein of arsenical iron. The same kind of limestone is found near Fort Montgomery, in the Highlands (in the gorge through which the creek passes into the Hudson), at or near Forest of Dean; thence it is traced by way of Little Round Pond towards Greenwood Furnace and across the Ramapo. It is also seen southwest of Queensborough Furnace in limited extent. These beds also contain the minerals above named.

The primary rocks of the county consist of gneiss and hornblende granite, sienite, limestone, serpentine, augite, and trappean. Among these rocks there are no continuous ridges of mountains of more than a few miles in length, in consequence of the interruptions caused by the dislocations and the lateral up-

heavals of masses of the strata. Ridge succeeds ridge, each of which runs out and diminishes until it disappears below the rocks of a more recent origin.

The primitive rocks extend from Butter Hill to Fort Montgomery, thence along the line of the county to New Jersey, thence to Pochuck Mountain, embracing a large part of the towns of Warwick, Monroe, Highlands, and Cornwall; part of New Windsor, Newburgh, Blooming-Grove, and the south part of Goshen. Woodcock Mountain, Round Hill, Peddler Hill, Goose-Pond Mountain, Sugar-loaf and Sugar-loaf Mate, Brimstone Hill, Muchattoes Hill, Mount Adam, Mount Eve, and Pochuck Mountain, are composed of this series.

Granite is found at the foot of Butter Hill suitable for quarrying; sienite at West Point, on the east side of Bear Mountain, and at the base of Butter Hill. Gneiss abounds in all the Highlands, and has been quarried at Butter Hill, Cro'-nest, West Point, Buttermilk Falls, and between that and Fort Montgomery. Mica slate, or micaceous gneiss, is found one mile north of Fort Montgomery, and at the foot of Cro'-nest. Augite rock is found between West Point and Round Pond; also in Monroe, south of Cedar Pond; near Slaughter's Pond, Green Pond, and Mom-basha Pond, and near the O'Neil, Forshee, Clove, Rich, and Forest of Dean mines. Greenstone trap is found near Truxedo Pond. Granular greenstone is found at Cro'-nest and at Butter Hill. Hornblende rock is found in large strata, and quartz rock is in every hill and mountain of the Highlands. In the town of Monroe is a bed of the latter four rods wide rising fifteen feet above the gneiss on each side. Serpentine is found at the O'Neil and at the Forshee mine, and there is a large bed of it in the town of Warwick. Crystallized serpentine is also found in Warwick in the white limestone. Scapolite is found at Amity; also, blende of minute, red, brilliant prisms, with adamantine lustre. Yellow garnet is found at Edenville. A species of soapstone is found at the Clove mine in Monroe; magnetic pyrites, mica, and hornblende, at the Rich iron-mine. Large sheets of mica are found southwest of the Forshee mine. In the latter mine are found beautiful red garnet, brown tremoline, coccolite, and umber. The O'Neil mine abounds with a great variety of beautiful minerals, among which are crystallized magnetic ore of great brilliancy and beauty, magnetic pyrites, copper pyrites, carbonate of copper, serpentine, amianthus, asbestos, brown spar, rhombic spar, augite, coccolite, feldspar, and mica.

West of the village of Canterbury is a bed of hematite ore, on the late Townsend farm. Two beds of arsenical iron are found in Warwick: one in a vein near Mount Adam, and the other near Edenville. The latter contains arsenical pyrites of a white silver color, in connection with arsenic, sulphur, and iron; also red oxide of iron. This vein is connected with the white limestone. An ore of titanium is also found

in Warwick, associated with augite and scapolite. An ore of cerium occurs near Fort Montgomery.

The primitive rocks of the Highlands abound in ore of the magnetic oxide of iron. The granite gneiss more generally contains it in layers having the lines and bearing of the rock. At West Point the ore is associated with hornblende. Meek's mine, Kronkite's mine, Round Pond mine, Forest of Dean mine, Long mine, Patterson mine, Mountain mine, and a group of mines around it, and Crossway mine, all abound in this ore, of rich quality. A bed of titaniferous iron ore is located on the east side of Bear Hill; magnetic ore at the lower landing at Fort Montgomery, mixed with the sulphuret of iron; also at the place called Queensborough ore-bed, within a mile or two of Queensborough Furnace. In several localities of the Shawangunk grits are found veins of lead. Beds of lead ore have been opened at Edenville, and also in the towns of Deerpark and Mount Hope.* Zinc ore has also been found, exceeding in quality the lead. A copper-mine was opened near Otisville in 1866, and worked for about a year, showing good ore but in small quantities.

The mines which have been opened in the beds described, and some of which have been named in other connections, are the Stirling mine, in Monroe, opened in 1781.† Its ore is very sound and strong, and has been much used for cannon. Part of its ore is bare, and part of it slightly covered with soil and rocks. It embraces a surface of about thirty acres. One and a half miles southwest of the Stirling is the Belcher mine, supposed to be a prolongation of the Stirling mine. Long mine and Red mine are farther south; the ores of the latter are magnetic and full of pyrites. East of Stirling Pond are the Mountain mine, the Crossway mine, and the Patterson mine. About a mile south of the village of Monroe is the Clove mine, the ore of which is magnetic, granular, and compact; a portion of it soft, in a black powder, and can be taken out with a shovel. Southeast of the Clove is the O'Neil mine, in the midst of granitic gneiss and sienite. Half a mile southwest of this is the Forshee mine, permeating the whole hill upon which it is located. About five miles southeast of Monroe is the Rich mine, the ore of which is strongly magnetic, rich, and abundant. The Smith mine is between Cro'-nest and Butter Hill; its ore is a native magnet; it has not been worked of late years. The Townsend mine of hematite ore is in Cornwall, about two miles

and a half west from Canterbury. Its ore is lean, but makes excellent iron. It is mostly in powder or small fragments, mixed with balls of the hematite of a few pounds' weight. Forest of Dean mine was opened as early probably as 1761. It lies west from Fort Montgomery. The Queensborough‡ mine lies south from Forest of Dean; it has not been worked to any extent. Greenwood mine, in Monroe, lies north of the Erie road. Its yield is consumed by Greenwood Furnace.

Traditions of lead, tin, silver, and even gold mines, in the Highlands, are quite prevalent, while on the Schunemunk range and in other places the carbonaceous slates have been pretty thoroughly examined from presumed indications of veins of coal. The early European adventurers evidently made a very complete examination of the entire district in the hope of striking the precious ores. Some magnificent magnetic pyrites, however, was their only reward, as it has been of equally sanguine but more recent searchers.

The soils of the county vary with the geological features of the different sections. The district known as the primary, in most of its higher elevations, is not susceptible of cultivation, owing to the rough and broken state of the surface and the naked character of the rocks. At the base of the Highlands are outcropping hills, and the surface, though broken, is productive, and in many instances presents beautiful farms. In the district of the Hudson system of slates and limestones, though irregular and broken, its slaty or shaly beds and sandstone and limestone rocks furnish a soil favorable to the growth of grain and grass. Above the Highlands this district diverges from the river to the southwest quite into the State of New Jersey. No part rises into mountains, yet there are steep bluffs, but not higher than three hundred feet. West of this lies the belt of land to the Shawangunk Mountains, stretching across the county from Crawford to the Jersey line, in which the soil partakes of the grits and shales of this series, giving peculiar features and qualities to the surface.

In this connection it may be remarked that the most striking feature of the Shawangunk range, as presented to the eye, is the fact that the surface of its eastern or southeastern slope bears abundant evidence that the great glacial or ice age witnessed the passage from it of an enormous glacier, which ground up the rocks until the soil was produced which is now so highly cultivated, while its western or northwestern slopes remain rocky and untillable, bearing nothing but forest-trees and minerals. This peculiarity exists in the range even beyond the limits of the county; and the glacier marks, so plainly visible, afford a

* The principal lead-mines that have been opened are in Mount Hope and Deerpark. They are known as the Erie, at Guymard; the Walkill, two and a half miles northeast of Guymard; the Champlon, Washington, Mammoth, Mount Hope, and Central. Of these, but two, the Erie and the Walkill, have ever been extensively worked. The lead of the Erie mine is argentiferous, and at times the yield of silver pays running expenses, leaving the lead a clear profit. The works are within a few rods of the Erie Railroad.

† The Stirling iron-works were established in 1761. This mine was discovered in 1780 and opened in 1781. The works are now connected with the Erie road by a branch from Stirling Junction.

‡ Queensborough mine takes its name from a tract of one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven acres granted to Gabriel and William Ludlow, Oct. 18, 1731, and to which they gave the name. The name is now frequently but wrongly written *Queensbury*; the suffix should be *borough*, signifying, in its application, *Queen's Hill*.

means of judging of the kind of plow that dug out the beds and valleys of the Wallkill and the Shawangunk Kill.

Throughout the county the existence of large masses of bowlders, the origin of which can only be referred to distant places, furnishes evidence that in many sections the soil has been the result of drift deposits. Below the city of Newburgh, the drift bed, containing bowlders and pebbles that are scratched, overlies the abraded rocks, and is in turn overlaid by clay beds, sand, and gravel, in regular courses. Bowlders, erratic blocks, and scratched rocks abound on the Highlands. The bowlders are formed mostly of granites and gneiss; occasionally one of graywacke, showing unmistakably its transportation from a great distance; their accompanying friable deposits now enrich the mountain cloves. Aside from their contributions to the soil, many of the drift deposits are valuable,—the sand for casting or moulding, smoothing and rubbing stones used in lithography, blotting sand, and for mortar and glass; the clays, for pottery and brick.

The soil of the plateau adjoining the Hudson, forming a semicircle from the Highlands to the Dans Kammer, is gravelly, sandy, clayey,—a mixture forming a warm and fertile loam. The surface rises gradually to Orange Lake, then descends to the Wallkill. The soil of the Wallkill Valley is peculiarly rich and fertile. Much of it is alluvium, intermingled with clay, sand, and gravel. In the town of Wallkill the soil is more diversified; in some places it is clayey and of no great depth above the rock; in others gravelly, and again sandy and elevated. Through Goshen and Warwick it partakes more of clay and sand loam, with slight intervals of gravel. Approximating the State line, the primitive formations of Mount Adam, Mount Eve, and Pochuck Mountain change the constituents, but not to detract from its fertility. Some of the most rich and productive soils in the county are found in the islands of the Drowned Lands. West of the Wallkill Valley the soil is affected in its constituents by the Shawangunk range of mountains, and is generally a clayey loam, well adapted to grass. In some parts it becomes slaty and warm; in others it is shaly and covered with fragments of rocks. In Deerpark is a range of soil, brought down from the adjacent hills and upper country, that is very fertile and easy of cultivation; and, though it has been under the plow nearly two centuries, it still ranks with the most productive lands of the State. The valley of the Otterkill is a sandy and gravelly loam, partly alluvial.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY HISTORY—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE military history of the county obliges us to return again to a recognition of the territory from which it was taken, being component parts of Ulster

and Orange. At best the earliest militia rolls are imperfect. They serve, however, as far as they go, to show organizations, and, inferentially, the names of pioneer settlers. Beginning with that portion of the county which was taken from Ulster, we find that the first military organization within its limits was made prior to 1738, and was composed of two companies of the regiment of which A. Gaasbeck Chambers was colonel, Wessel Ten Broeck lieutenant-colonel, Coenradt Elmendorf major, and Cornelius Elmendorf quartermaster.* The first of these companies was known as "The Foot Company of Military of the Precinct of the Highlands;" the second as "The Company of Militia of the Wall a Kill." The following were their muster-rolls in 1738:

"A List of the first company of Militia of the precinct of the Highlands under the command of Capt. Thomas Ellison:

Capt. Thomas Ellison.	David Oliver.
Ensign John Young.	Arthur Beaty.
Sergt. David Davids.	Matthew Davis.
Sergt. Moses Garitson.	John Nicol, Jr.
Sergt. P. McCloghery.	Alexander McKey.
Corp. Jacobus Bruyn.	Robert Sparks.
Corp. Jas. Stringham.	Jeuriah Quick.
Corp. Josiah Hazard.	Thomas Quick.
Clerk, Chas. Clinton.	Jacob Gillia.
John Umphrey.	Joseph Simson.
Alexander Falls.	James Clark.
David Bedford.	John Clark.
William Coleman.	Lodewick Miller.
Joseph Sweezer.	Peter Miller.
Thomas Colamao.	George Weygaot.
John McVey.	William Ward.
John Jones.	William Ward, Jr.
Patrick Broderick.	John Mattys Kimberg.
Joseph Shaw.	William Smith, Jr.
Calab Curtis.	James Edmeston.
William Sutton.	Tobias Weygant.
Jeremiah Foster.	Jerry Mansa.
Charles Beaty.	Thomas Johnston.
Amos Foster.	Casparis Stymas.
Alexander Foster.	John Monger.
James Young.	James Luckey.
James Naaly.	Thomas Williams.
Robert Faaf.	Johannis George.
Joseph Buttertoo.	Jeremiah Tompkius.
Samuel Luckay.	Isaac Tompkius.
John Markham.	William Watta.
John Read.	Josiah Ellsworth.
Joseph McMikhill.	James Ellsworth.
David Umphrey.	Anthony Preslaer.
James Gamble.	Jonathan Tomkuis.
John Gamble.	Robert Backer.
Cornelius McClean.	Thomas Fear.
John Umphrey, Jr.	Frederick Painter.
James Umphrey.	Moses Eleworth.
Peter Mulinder.	John Maria.
Robert Burnet.	Jonathan Owens.
Archibald Beaty.	Andrew McDowell.
Daniel Coleman.	Total, 86."

"A List of the Company of Militia of the Wall a Kill under the command of Capt. John Bayard.

Capt. John Bayard,†	Ensign William Kelso.
Lieut. William Borlaud.	Sergt. John Newkirk.

* The regiment was composed (1738) of nine companies, which were located as follows: Kingston, 3; Marbletown, 1; Wallkill, 1; Hurley, 1; Rochester, 1; New Paltz, 1, and the precinct of the Highlands, 1.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, iv, 226, etc.

† Correction has been made in orthography of names in cases where known, and the modern adopted.

Corp. John Miller.
Lendert Coll (Cole).
Cornelius Cole.
Barnat Cole.
John Robeson.
James Gillespie.
Thomas Gillespie.
John Wilkie.
William Wilkins.
Andrew Graham.
George Ollome.
John North.
John North, Jr.
Samuel North.
James Young.
Robert Young.
Matthew Young.
James McNeill.
John McNeill.
Andrew Borland.
John Borland.
John McNeill, Jr.
James Crawford.
John Crawford.
Alexander Milligan.
Nathaniel Hill.
Alexander Kidd.
Archibald Hunter.
James Hunter.
John Wharry.
John Mingus.
Stephaus Crist.
Jacob Bush.
Benjamin Haines.
John McNeill, Sr.
Matthew Rhea.
William Crawford.
Robert Hunter.
James Monell.
George Monell.
John Monell.
William Monell.
Thomas Neils.
Robert Neils.
John Neile.
Matthew Neila.
Nathaniel Colter.
John Nelly, Jr.
Joseph Buttletown.
Thomas Coleman.
Joseph Shaw.
Patrick Broderick.
William Soutter.
John Butterfield.
John McVey.

John Jones.
Joseph Knapp.
Isalah Gale.
Caleb Knapp.
Robert McCord.
William Faulkner.
Israel Rodgers.
Jeremiah Rodgers.
James Rodgers.
James White.
John Manley.
Francis Falla.
Cronemus Felter.
Richard Gatehouse.
John Boyle.
Richard Boyle.
Robert Hughey.
Robert Buchanan.
James Eager.
Thos. McCollum.
Sojornaro Her.
John Haven.
McKim Clineman.
Jury Burger.
Hugh Flanigan.
Benj. Bennet.
Patrick McPeck.
John Eldorie.
Patrick Gillespie.
John Lowry.
Samuel Smith.
Joseph Theal.
James Crawford.
Joseph Sutter.
David Craig.
Edward Andrewa.
Samuel Crawford.
Andrew McDowell.
Philip Millepaugh.
Cronamas Mingus.
Stuffel Mould.
Johannes Crane.
John Young.
Hendrick Newkirk.
Frederick Sinsabaugh.
Cornelius Wallace.
Hendrick Crist.
Tuas Crist.
Lawrence Crist.
Mathias Millepaugh and his son.
John Jamison.
John McDonald.
James Davis.

Total, 114."

From the original county of Orange the following return appears :

"A List of the Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Regiment of Foot Militia in the County of Orange, in the Province of New York, consisting of eight Companies of Foot, whereof Vincent Mathews is Coll.

Vincent Mathews, col.
Solomon Carpenter, lieut.-col.
George Remsen, maj.

Michael Jackeon, adjt.
James Thompson, q.m.

FIRST COMPANY.

Ram. Ransen, capt.
Corns. Smith, lieut.
Ebenezer Smith, ensign.
Three sergeants.

Three corporals.
One drummer.
Sixty-three private men.
In all, 73.

SECOND COMPANY.

Saml. Odell, capt.
Henry Cuyper, lieut.
Benj. Allison, ensign.
Three sergeants.

Three corporals.
One drummer.
Fifty-eight private men.
In all, 68.

THIRD COMPANY.

John Holly, capt.
Michael Dunning, lieut.
Sol. Carpenter, Jr., ensign.
Three sergeants.
Three corporals.

One drummer.
One hundred and eleven private men.
In all, 121.

FOURTH COMPANY.

Jacobus Swartwout, capt.
Johannes Westbrook, lieut.
Johannes Westbrook, Jr., ensign.
Three sergeants.

Three corporals.
One drummer.
Fifty-five private men.
In all, 65.

FIFTH COMPANY.

Nathaniel Du Bois, capt.
David Southerland, lieut.
Isaac Hennion, ensign.
Three sergeants.

Three corporals.
One drummer.
Sixty-three private men.
In all, 73.

SIXTH COMPANY.

Abm. Haring, Jr., capt.
Garret Beauvelt, lieut.
John Haring, ensign.
Three sergeants.

Three corporals.
One drummer.
Sixty-two private men.
In all, 72.

SEVENTH COMPANY.

Jacob Vanderbilt, capt.
Andrew Onderdonk, lieut.
Aaron Smith, ensign.
Three sergeants.

Three corporals.
One drummer.
Fifty private men.
In all, 60.

TROOP OF HORSE.

Henry Youngs, capt.
William Mapes, lieut.
Michael Jackson, cornet.
Two sergeants.

Two corporals.
One trumpeter.
Fifty-two private men.
In all, 60.

"The total, 595 officers and soldiers. Sub-officers, 56 foot.

"June 20, 1738."

The Ulster regiment was divided, in 1756, into two regiments, the first (or northern) embracing Kingston, etc., and the second (or southern) embracing the precincts of Highlands, Wallkill, and Shawangunk, and in this form took part in the French and Indian war of 1656. In September, 1773, the southern regiment was under the following officers, viz.: Thomas Ellison, colonel; Charles Clinton, lieutenant-colonel; Cadwallader Colden, Jr., major; and Johannes Jansen, adjutant. The first company in the regiment was located in Newburgh, and was composed as follows, viz.: Jonathan Hasbrouck, captain; Samuel Sands, first lieutenant; Wolvert Acker, second lieutenant; Cornelius Hasbrouck, ensign; four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one hundred and forty-one privates.*

What changes, if any, occurred in the Orange County regiment cannot be stated, except inferentially. It appears to have been divided, the companies of which Abraham Haring and Jacob Vanderbilt were captains forming the nucleus of a regiment in the Orangetown district (now Rockland).

On the 22d of August, 1775, the Provincial Congress of New York passed a law under which the militia of the Revolution was organized. This law provided that counties, cities, and precincts should be divided by their respective local committees, so that in each district a company should be formed "ordi-

* The names of non-commissioned officers and privates are not embraced in the report.

narily to consist of about eighty-three able-bodied and effective men, officers included, between sixteen and fifty years of age;" the officers to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, and one fifer. The several companies so formed were directed to be "joined into regiments, each regiment to consist of not less than five nor more than ten companies," which should be commanded by "one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, an adjutant, and a quartermaster." The regiments were to be classed in six brigades, under "a brigadier-general and a major of brigade," and the entire force was to be under the command of one major-general.*

When the organization was perfected, the counties of Ulster and Orange formed the fourth brigade, under Brig.-Gen. George Clinton.† This brigade was composed of five regiments in Orange County, commanded respectively by William Allison, of Goshen, Jesse Woodhull, of Cornwall, John Hathorn, of Warwick, A. Hawkes Hay, of Orangetown, and Abm. Lent, of Haverstraw; and of four regiments in Ulster County, commanded respectively by Johannes Hardenbergh, of Kingston, James Clinton, of New Windsor, Levi Pauling, of Marletown, and Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburgh. Territorially, our inquiry is confined to Col. Allison's, Col. Hathorn's, and Col. Woodhull's regiments in Orange, and Col. Hasbrouck's and Col. Clinton's regiments in Ulster, although it will be understood that Col. Hay's and Col. Lent's regiments were in what was then Orange County. The territory in Col. Allison's regimental district included Goshen and the western part of the county; Col. Hathorn's embraced Warwick and the southern settlements; Col. Woodhull's embraced Cornwall (then including Monroe and part of Blooming-Grove); Col. Hasbrouck's embraced Newburgh, Marlborough, and Shawangunk; and Col. Clinton's embraced New Windsor, Montgomery, Crawford, and Walkkill. The rosters and muster-rolls of the regiment cannot be obtained, and all information in reference to them is fragmentary.

COL. ALLISON'S GOSHEN REGIMENT, 1776.

William Allison, colonel.

Benjamin Tusten, lieutenant-colonel.

Goshen Co.—1775—George Thompson, captain; Joseph Wood and Coe Gale, lieutenants; Daniel Everett, Jr., ensign. 1776—William Thompson, second lieutenant, and Phineas Case, ensign, *vice* Coe Gale and Daniel Everett, Jr., transferred to Minute Company under Capt. Moses Hatfield.

Wawayanda Co.—1775—William Blair, captain; Thomas Wiener and Thomas Sayne, Jr., lieutenants; Richard Johnson, ensign.

Drowned Lands Co.—1775—Samuel Jones, Jr., captain; Peter Gale and Jacob Dunning, lieutenants; Samuel Webb, ensign.

Chester Co.—1775—John Jackson, captain; John Wood and James Miller, lieutenants; James Parshal, ensign.

Pochuck Co.—1775—Ebenzer Owen, captain; Increase Holly and John Bronson, lieutenants; David Rogers, ensign. 1776—Increase Holly, captain; David Rogers and James Wright, lieutenants; Charles Knapp, ensign.

West Side, Walkkill Co.—1775—Gilbert Bradner, captain; Joshua Davis and James Dolson, lieutenants; Daniel Finch, ensign.

Minisink Co.—1775—Moses Kortright, captain; John Van Tille and Johannes Decker, lieutenants; Ephraim Medaugh, ensign. 1777—Mertinus Decker, second lieutenant, *vice* Johannes Decker.

COL. HATHORN'S FLORIDA REGIMENT.

John Hathorn, colonel.

Warwick Co.—1775—Charles Beardsley, captain; Richard Welling and Samuel Lobdell, lieutenants; John Price, ensign. 1776—John Minthorn, captain, *vice* Beardsley, deceased; Nathl. Ketcham and George Vance, lieutenants; John Benedict, ensign.

Pond Co.—1775—Henry Wiener, Jr., captain; Abm. Dolson, Jr., and Peter Bartholf, lieutenants; Matthew Dolson, ensign. 1776—Abm. Dolson, Jr., captain; Peter Bartholf and John Hopper, lieutenants; Mathias Dolson, ensign. 1777—Peter Bartholf, captain; John De Bow and Anthony Finn, lieutenants; Joseph Jewell, ensign.

Sterling Co.—1776—John Norman, captain; Solomon Finch and William Fitzgerald, lieutenants; Elieha Bennett, ensign. 1777—Henry Townsend, captain; William Fitzgerald and Elieha Bennett, lieutenants; Joseph Conkling, ensign.

Florida Co.—1775—Nathanial Elmer, captain; John Popino, Jr., and John Sayre, lieutenants; Richard Bailey, ensign. 1776—John Kennedy, lieutenant, *vice* Popino. 1777—John Sayre, captain; John Kennedy and Richard Bailey, lieutenants; John Wood, ensign.

Wantage Co.—1775—Daniel Rosekrane, captain; James Clark and Jacob Gale, lieutenants; Samuel Cole, ensign.

COL. WOODHULL'S CORNWALL REGIMENT.

Jesse Woodhull, colonel.

Elihu Marvin, lieutenant-colonel.

Nathanial Strong, Zachariah Du Bois, majors.

William Moffat, adjutant.

Nathanial Satterly, quartermaster.

Oxford Co.—1775—Archibald Little, captain; Birdseye Youngs, first lieutenant; Thomas Horton, second lieutenant; Nathan Marvin, ensign. Formerly commanded by Capt. Elihu Marvin, promoted lieutenant-colonel. 1777—Thomas Horton, captain; Josiah Seelsy, first lieutenant; Nathan Marvin, second lieutenant; Barnabas Horton, Jr., ensign.

Clove Co.—1775—Jonathan Tuthill, captain; John Brewster, Jr., first lieutenant; Samuel Strong, second lieutenant; Francis Brewster, ensign. Formerly commanded by Capt. Jesse Woodhull.

Bethlehem Co.—1775—Christopher Van Duzer, captain; William Roe, first lieutenant; Obadiah Smith, second lieutenant; Isaac Tobias, ensign. 1776—Gilbert Weeks, ensign.

Upper Clove Co.—1775—Garret Miller, captain; Asa Buck, first lieutenant; William Horton, second lieutenant; Aaron Miller, ensign. A new company, being part of the company formerly commanded by Capt. Austin Smith.

Woodbury Clove Co.—1775—Francis Smith, captain; Thomas Smith, first lieutenant; Alexander Galloway, second lieutenant; John McManus, ensign. 1776—John McManus, second lieutenant; Thos. Lammereux, ensign.

Southwest Co.—1775—Stephen Slotte, captain; George Galloway, first lieutenant; John Brown, second lieutenant; David Rogers, ensign. A new company.

Blooming-Grove Co.—1775—Silas Pierson, captain; Joshua Brown, first lieutenant; David Reeve, second lieutenant; Phineas Heard, ensign. Formerly commanded by Capt. Phineas Rumsey.†

Light-Horse Co.—1775—Ebenzer Woodhull, captain; James Sayre, lieutenant; William Heard, cornet; Azariah Martin, second master.

* Proc. Prov. Conv., 104, 114, etc.

† This brigade should not be confused with the special brigade which was organized under Gen. Clinton in August, 1776, which was composed of "all levies raised and to be raised in the counties of Westchester, Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster" (Proc. Prov. Conv., 563), nor with the commission issued to him by the Continental Congress in March, 1777.

‡ At the meeting to reorganize the company there were two tickets,—the one given above and one on which Phineas Rumsey was named for captain, John Vail for first lieutenant, and John W. Tuthill for second lieutenant. It was claimed that the latter received the most votes.—*American Archives*, vol. III. 627.

COL. HASBROUCK'S NEWBURGH REGIMENT.*

Jonathan Hasbrouck, colonel.
 Johannes Hardenburgh, Jr., lieutenant-colonel.
 Johannes Janssen, Jr., Lewis Du Bois, majors.
 Abraham Schoonmaker, adjutant.
 Isaac Belknap, quartermaster.

Capt. Samuel Clark's company, Newburgh, June 8, 1778.

Samuel Clark, captain.	Thomas Patterson.
James Denton, first lieutenant.	Richard Ward.
Martin Wygant, second lieutenant.	William Ferguson.
Munson Ward, ensign.	William Carskaden.
William Albertson, sergeant.	Isaac Hasbrouck.
Isaac Brown, sergeant.	James Harris.
Ebenezer Gidney, sergeant.	William Bloomer.
Hope Mills, sergeant.	John Schofield.
Hugh Stevenson, corporal.	Benjamin Kamp.
Isaac Demott, corporal.	Hugh Ferguson.
John Simeon, corporal.	William Lewis.
William Palmer, corporal.	Richard Albertson.
Joseph Brown, fifer.	William Foster.
Sol. Buckingham, drummer.	Jeremiah Ward.
John Stillwell.	George Jackson.
Elijah Townsend.	Joseph Gidney, Jr.
Stephen Albertson.	John Wiggins.
Daniel Gillis.	George Lane.
Daniel Holley.	Samuel Fowler.
James Demott.	Daniel Gidney.
Nathaniel Denton.	Joseph Coleman.
John Beckett.	Gilbert Edwards.
Silas Leonard.	Samuel Gardner.
Henry Smith.	Jacob Wiggins.
Benjamin Smith.	Richard Drake.
Benjamin Birdsall.	Jeese Smith.
Hermanus Rikeman.	Albertson Smith.
	John Beckett.

Solomon Lane.

A list of the Exempts of Capt. Samuel Clark's company, April 30, 1778, and 1779.

Jonathan Hasbrouck, colonel.	Peter Donley.
Moses Higly, doctor.	• Daniel Aldredge.
Samuel Fowler.	Samuel Sands.
John Staples.	Thomas Rhodes.
William Lupton.	Leonard Smith.
Nehemiah Denton.	Mr. Trumpoor.
Thomas Ireland.	William Lawrence.
Samuel Denton.	Thomas Brinkley.
James Harris.	John T. Staples.
William Bowditch.	John Stillwilliam.
Isaac Brown, doctor.	Elias Burger.
Thomas Palmer.	William Ward.
Benjamin Coffin.	Duncan Duffie.
William Collard.	Daniel Denton.
Joseph Godney.	James Denton, lieutenant.
Nathaniel Coleman.	Martin Wygant.
Burger Wigant.	Monson Ward, ensign.
Samuel Bond.	Samuel Weed.
Thomas Denton, captain.	Adolph DeGrove.
Robert Carscadden.	Aaron Linn.
Simon Crozier.	John Nathan Hutchins.
Joseph Gidney.	Isaac Belknap, Jr.
Hugh MacLean.	James Burns.
Jeremiah Howell.	David Cetch.
* Samuel Clark.	William Sohe.
• Abel Belknap.	John Holdrum.
Cornelius Wood.	James McMasters.
Jacob Mear.	Jacob Reeder.

* "NEWBURGH, March 20, 1776.—A true state of the regiment of militia in the county of Ulster, whereof Jonathan Hasbrouck is colonel, consisting of eleven companies. My whole regiment consists of six hundred and eight men, officers included; likewise four hundred and fifty firelocks, two hundred and ninety-three swords, one hundred and eighty-eight cartridge-boxes, thirty-two pounds of powder, one hundred and twenty pounds of lead.—A true state of my regiment after every fourth man was selected as a minute man."

Thomas Smith.
 Cornelius Hasbrouck.
 Isaac Belknap.
 Thaddeus Smith.
 William Wilson.
 Joseph Albertson.

William Thurston.
 Thomas Ireland, Jr.
 Jeremiah Wool.
 Thomas Harris.
 Robert Morrison, doctor.
 Benjamin Harris.

Capt. Jacob Conklin's company, Newburgh, May 4, 1778.

• Jacob Conklin, captain.	James Totten.
Jacob Lawrence, first lieutenant.	James Mills.
David Guion, second lieutenant.	William Erwin, Jr.,
John Crowell, ensign.	William Cope, Jr.
Robt. Erwin, sergeant.	Stephen Jones.
Robt. Ross, sergeant.	Isaac Barton, Jr.
John Lawrence, sergeant.	Nathaniel Guion, corporal.
Abm. Strickland, sergeant.	Robert Aldrich.
Abm. Smith, drummer.	James Penny.
Jacob Strickland, corporal.	William Penny.
Ebenezer Strickland.	John Dolson.
Jonathan Brundige.	Joseph Simmons.
John Killpatrick.	Tunis Kieeler.
Peter Aldrich.	Jacob Tremper.
Samuel Tarepening.	John Tremper.
Cornelius Terwilliger.	John Thomas.
Hazael Smith.	Johannes Snyder.
Daniel Burnells.	Stephen Stevens, corporal.
• Barent Cole.	William McBride.
Joshua Camwell.	Gerrit Van Benschoten.
Jonas Totten, corporal.	Peter Tarepening.
	Hermanus Terwilliger.
	Abm. Cole, Jr.

A list of Exempts of Capt. Jacob Conklin's company, April 23, 1779.

• Jacob Conklin, captain.	William Erwin.
Jacob Lawrence, lieutenant.	James Quigley.
• David Guion, lieutenant.	Isaac Benecouten.
John Crowell, ensign.	Ebenezer Strickland.
Cornelius Polhamus.	Joel Campbell.
David Horton.	Lewis Slut.
Isaac Barton, Sr.	Johannes Snyder.
Peter Aldredge.	William Wear.
Henry W. Kipp.	Jacob Halstead.
James Denton.	Tunis Keysler.
Ebenezer Baimond.	— Brush.
Michael Redmon.	Israel Brush.
Joshua Brush.	Nicholas Stephens.
• Caleb Lockwood.	William Roach.

Capt. Arthur Smith's company, Newburgh, April 24, 1779.

Arthur Smith, captain.	Burroughs Holmes.
Isaac Fowler, first lieutenant.	Solomon Combes.
John Foster, second lieutenant.	James Warring.
• William Conklin,	William Ward.
John Kniffin,	John Fowler.
James Clark,	Jonas Southerd.
Reuben Holmes, sergeants.	John Allen.
William Smith,	Jacob Wiggins.
William Michael,	Stephen Ireland.
Samuel Griggs, corporals.	Gilbert Aldridge.
Jonathan Cosman.	Francis Smith.
Joseph Hallett.	Henry Cropey.
William Place.	John Kniffin.
Daniel Fowler.	Jacob Gillie.
Charles Kniffin.	Samuel Fowler.
Tunis Dalson.	John Davis.
George Merritt.	Reuben Tooker.
Dunkin Campbell.	John Randle.
John Owen.	Nicholas Watts.
Thomas Campbell.	James Clark.

A list of the Exempts of Capt. Arthur Smith's company, April 23, 1779.

Arthur Smith, captain.	Joseph Calffenter.
Isaac Fowler, lieutenant.	Henry Cropey.
John Foster, lieutenant.	Thomas Orr.
Wolvert Acker, ensign.	Hans Cosman.
Nehemiah Fowler.	John Stratton.
Charles Tooker.	John Griggs.

Jonathan Owens.	Thomas Ward.
Richard Osburn.	Elijah Ward.
Daniel Kniffen.	Samuel Stratton.
Daniel Purdy.	George Merritt.
Daniel Rugards.	Jeremiah Howell.
Daniel Thurston.	John Fowler.
Jehiel Clark.	David Smith.
William Michael.	Gilbert Barton.
Thomas Bosworth.	Thomas Burling.

Isaac Fowler, Sr.*

COL. CLINTON'S NEW WINDSOR REGIMENT.

James Clinton, colonel.
 James McClaghry, lieutenant-colonel.
 Jacob Newkirk, Moses Phillips, majors.
 George Denniston, adjutant.
 Alexander Trimble, quartermaster.
New Windsor—Eastern Co.—1775—John Belknap, captain; Silas Wood, first lieutenant; Edward Falls, second lieutenant; James Stickney, Ensign.
New Windsor—Western Co.—1776—James Humphrey, captain; James Kernaghau, second lieutenant; Richard Wood, ensign.†
New Windsor—Village Co.—1775—John Nicoll, captain; Francis Mandeville, first lieutenant; Hezekiah White, second lieutenant; Leonard D. Nicoll, ensign.
Hanover—First Co.—1775—Matthew Felter, captain; Henry Smith, first lieutenant; Johannes Newkirk, Jr., second lieutenant; William Crist, ensign. Formerly known as Capt. Newkirk's company.
Hanover—Second Co.—1775—William Jackson, captain; Arthur Parks, first lieutenant; James McBride, second lieutenant; Andrew Neely, ensign. Formerly Capt. Goldsmith's company.
Hanover—Third Co.—1775—Cadwallader C. Colden, captain; James Miligan, first lieutenant; John Hunter, second lieutenant; Matthew Hunter, Ensign. Formerly known as Capt. Colden's company. Miligan subsequently captain.
Hanover—Fourth Co.—1775—John J. Graham, captain; Samuel Barkley, first lieutenant; Joseph Crawford, second lieutenant; James McCurdy, ensign. Formerly Capt. Crage's company.
Hanover—Fifth Co.—1775—John Gillespie, captain; Jason Wilkins, first lieutenant; Robert Hunter, Jr., second lieutenant; Samuel Gillespie, ensign. Formerly Capt. Galatian's company.
Wallkill—First Co.—1775—Samuel Watkins, captain; David Crawford, first lieutenant; Stephen Harlow, second lieutenant; Henry Smith, ensign. Company located on the east side of the Wallkill.
Wallkill—Second Co.—1775—William Faulkner, Jr., captain; Edward McNeal, first lieutenant; John Wilkins, second lieutenant; John Faulkner, ensign. Company located on west side of Wallkill, "between the said Wallkill and the Little Shawangunk Kill."
Wallkill—Third Co.—1775—Isiah Velle, captain; Israel Wickham, first lieutenant; John Dunning, second lieutenant; Jonathan Owen, ensign. Company located between the Wallkill and the Little Shawangunk, to the southward of Capt. Faulkner's company district.
Wallkill—Fourth Co.—1775—William Denniston, captain; Benjamin Velle, first lieutenant; Joseph Gillet, second lieutenant; David Corwin, Jr., ensign. Company located to the northwest of Little Shawangunk Kill.

There were, of course, many changes in these commands during the Revolution, but of which we have found no record. The duties specially assigned to the active members of the militia were, "in case of any alarm, invasion, or insurrection," to immediately

repair, "properly armed and accoutred," to the habitations of the captains of the companies to which they belonged, or to a duly appointed rendezvous. Captains were required to march their companies, when thus assembled, "to oppose the enemy, and at the same time send off an express to the commanding officer of the regiment or brigade," who was in turn required "to march with the whole or part of his command," as he should judge necessary. By the law of 1778, those "who, in ordinary circumstances would be exempt," were organized in companies to repel invasions and suppress insurrections.

During the early years of the war of the Revolution the militia was kept in a state of demoralization by the formation of

SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONTINENTAL REGIMENTS.

The first of the special militia organizations was that known as Minute Men, which was formally recommended by the Continental Congress to the several provinces for adoption in May, 1775. Under the militia bill of August 22d, the Provincial Convention of New York accepted the plan, and provided "that after the whole militia" was formed, in the manner already detailed, "every fourth man of each company" should be "selected for minute men" of such persons as were willing to enter into that "necessary service." The persons thus selected were to be organized in companies and elect officers, except in cases where an entire company of any regiment should offer its services, when it was to be commanded by the officers already chosen. The companies were to be organized in regiments under officers corresponding with those of the regular militia, and the manner in which they were called out was similar; but they were required to meet in subdivisions for military drill at least four hours in each week, and in companies for the same purpose at least four hours every fortnight, and when in service were subject to the orders of officers of the Continental army, and entitled to the "same allowance, as to pay and provisions, with the Continental forces." The plan, however, was not satisfactory in its operation, and it was abolished in June, 1776. In the mean time the provisions of the law were generally complied with. In the southern district of Ulster three companies were raised, viz.:

Newburgh Minute Co.—Uriah Drake, captain; Jacob Lawrence, first lieutenant; William Ervin, second lieutenant; Thomas Dunn, ensign.
New Windsor Minute Co.—Samuel Logan, captain; John Robinson, ensign; David Mandeville and John Scofield, sergeants.
Hanover Minute Co.—Peter Hill, captain; James Latta, first lieutenant; Nathaniel Hill, second lieutenant; William Goodyler, ensign.

With a company organized in Marlborough a regimental organization was effected, of which Thomas Palmer was colonel; Thos. Johnston, Jr., lieutenant-colonel; Arthur Parks, first major; Samuel Logan, second major; Isaac Belknap, quartermaster. Companies were also organized in Goshen, Cornwall, etc.,

* These returns are not of official record. The original rolls from which they are taken were accidentally discovered in a quantity of old paper sent to market in 1864. Of their genuineness there is not the slightest doubt.

† Prior to the organization of this company two companies had existed in New Windsor, attached to Col. Ellison's regiment, one in New Windsor Village and one in Little Britain,—the former commanded by Capt. William Ellison, who was superseded by Nicoll. Of the old Little Britain company, James McClaghry was captain, George Denniston, lieutenant, and John Burnet, James Humphrey, James Faulkner, Jacob Newkirk, Richard Wood, William Telford, Samuel Logan, James Kernaghau, and Alexander Beatty among its members.

and a regiment formed, of which Isaac Nicoll was colonel; Gilbert Cooper, lieutenant-colonel; Henry V. Verbeyck, first major; Hezekiah Howell, Jr., second major; Ebenezer Woodhull, adjutant; Nehemiah Carpenter, quartermaster.* The companies organized for this regiment were:

Cornwall Minute Co.—Thomas Moffat, captain; Seth Marvin, first lieutenant; James Little, second lieutenant; Nathan Strong, ensign, succeeded by William Bradley.

Goshen Minute Co.—Moses Hatfield, captain; Cole Gale, and Daniel Everett, lieutenants. At another date, James Bitler and William Barker named as lieutenants, and William Carpenter, ensign.

The second special organization of the militia included the several drafts made to reinforce the army at different times. The first draft occurred in June, 1776, when four battalions were organized for service in the vicinity of New York City, to which Orange County sent three companies and Ulster four, as part of Gen. John Morin Scott's brigade. The second draft was made in July, 1776, and embraced one-fourth of the militia under command of Cols. Isaac Nicoll and Levi Pauling, the whole constituting a brigade under Gen. George Clinton. The third draft was in September, 1776, for six hundred men to reinforce the garrison at Fords Clinton and Montgomery, of which number sixty-two were drawn from Col. Hasbrouck's regiment, and the whole placed under command of Johannes Snyder. Details in regard to the officers and privates in these and subsequent drafts are not of record, but it is known that under them the militia were in varying numbers almost constantly employed.

On the 23d of July, 1776, companies of Rangers were authorized for the protection of the inhabitants of the northern and western frontiers of the province. These companies were to hold themselves in constant readiness for service, with a view especially to prevent the incursions of Indians and Tories, but were to be confined entirely to the counties in which they were raised, unless by mutual consent of the committees of adjoining counties, or unless otherwise directed by the convention. Three companies were organized in Ulster County, under Capts. Isaac Belknap, of Newburgh, Jacob R. DeWitt, of Deerpark, and Elias Hasbrouck, of Kingston. Capt. Belknap's company was composed (Oct. 7, 1776) as follows:

Isaac Belknap, captain.	John McNeal.
Henry Schoonmaker, first lieutenant.	Abraham Garrison.
Petrus Roosa, second lieutenant.	Robert Harris.
David Clark, corporal.	John Caverly.
Samuel Falle.	Jonathan Chatfield.
Thomas Jackson.	Stephanus Ecker.
Corn. Vanderburgh.	Matthew Robinson.
Marcus Wackman.	Jas. Dailey.
Christian Dupont.	Wilhelmus Roosa.
Isaac Utter.	George Hack.
Aaron Roosa.	Darrie Worden.
John Hiseon.	Saml. Chard.
	James Humphrey.
	James Carscaden.

Philip Aing.
Petrus Roosa.
Ed. McClannnon.
Elisha Willard.
Robert Gillespy.

John Mallot.
Thomas Patterson.
John Willard.
John Christie.
Joshua Griffen.

The first active service of the company was under the direction of the Committee of Safety at Fishkill. In February, 1777, it was attached to Governor Clinton's brigade, and was thereafter kept busy in the Highlands.† The organization was abandoned, March, 1777.

The first New York, or "Continental" regiments as they were called, were constituted in 1775 for the term of six months. These regiments were four in number, and were commanded respectively by Alex. McDougall, Goosé Van Schaick, James Clinton, and James Holmes. Col. Clinton's regiment (the third) was largely composed of Orange and Ulster County men, the district embraced in the present county of Orange furnishing two companies, viz.: Capt. Daniel Denton's, of Goshen, and Capt. John Nicholson's, of New Windsor. The regiments were in the expedition against Canada in the fall and winter of 1775. On the 8th of January, 1776, the Continental Congress issued its first formal call for troops for the purpose of reinforcing the army in Canada. Under this call New York furnished one battalion, of which Col. Van Schaick was continued in command. On the 19th of January of the same year the second call was issued, under which New York was required to furnish four battalions "to garrison the several forts of the colony from Crown Point to the southward, and to prevent depredations upon Long Island, and promote the safety of the whole." These battalions were assigned to the command of Alex. McDougall, James Clinton, Rudolphus Ritzema, and Philip Van Cortlandt. The quota of Orange County was two companies, and that of Ulster three companies, which were filled in April following, the companies being Capt. Daniel Denton's, of Goshen, Capt. Amos Hutchins', of Orangetown, and Capt. William Roe's, of Cornwall, from Orange County, and Capt. John Belknap's, of New Windsor, Capt. William Jackson's, of Montgomery, and Capt. Cornelius Hardenburgh's, of Hurley, from Ulster County. Capt. Roe's company was in excess of the quota. Denton's and Hutchins' companies were in Ritzema's regiment, and the other companies in Clinton's regiment. On the 16th of September the Continental Congress

† Jour. Prov. Conv., 536, 813, etc. The names of the members of Capt. Belknap's company are from a memorandum-book found among his papers, and are no doubt correct. The same book contains a diary of the services of the company during the month of October, 1776, from which it appears that its first muster for duty was at the house of Mrs. Ann DuBois, in Marlborough, on the 7th of that month. It marched from thence to Fishkill, and reported to the Convention on the 17th, when it was placed "under the direction of the committee for trying tories." It was still at Fishkill in January, 1777. There is little room for doubting that Capt. Belknap was the original of Cooper's Capt. Townsend in "The Spy." There was certainly no other company of rangers at Fishkill.

* Both regiments were on duty in the Highlands in 1775-76.—*Proc. Prov. Conv.*, 381.

issued its third call for troops, under which New York was required to furnish four battalions "to serve during the war." These battalions were the first of their class, and were placed under the command of Cols. Goosé Van Schaick, Philip Van Cortlandt, Peter Gansevort, and Henry B. Livingston. Ulster furnished three companies to Col. James Gansevort's regiment, of which Capt. James Greggs', of New Windsor, was one, and one company—Capt. William Jackson's, of Montgomery—to Col. Livingston's regiment. In July previous, the Continental Congress authorized a commission to Maj. Lewis DuBois, of Col. Hasbrouck's regiment of militia, to raise a battalion "for three years or the war," but the Convention of New York objected, and the matter was held in abeyance. Now, however, the Convention asked authority to recruit a fifth battalion, of which Maj. DuBois should have the command, and, the request being granted, the battalion was commissioned. While more or less mixed by general recruiting, this battalion was regarded as the battalion of the district the history of which we are considering. It was ordered to garrison Fort Montgomery in March, and was on duty there in the action of October, 1777, when it sustained a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Its field-officers were:

Lewis DuBois, colonel; commissioned June 25, 1776; resigned Dec. 29, 1779.

Jacobus Bruyn, lieutenant-colonel; commissioned June 25, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery, Oct. 6, 1777.

Marinus Willett, lieutenant-colonel; commissioned July 1, 1780.

Samuel Logan, major; commissioned June 26, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery; exchanged Dec. 21, 1780; served to the end of the war.

Henry DuBois, adjutant; commissioned Nov. 21, 1776; promoted captain July 1, 1780.

Nehemiah Carpenter, quartermaster; commissioned Nov. 21, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery; exchanged and promoted lieutenant. Samuel Townseend, paymaster; commissioned Nov. 21, 1776.

John Gano, chaplain; commissioned Nov. 21, 1776; promoted brigade chaplain; served to the end of the war.

Samuel Cook, surgeon; commissioned Nov. 21, 1776; served to the end of the war.

Ebenezer Hutchinson, surgeon's mate; commissioned June 12, 1778.

The battalions authorized under this call, and Col. Lamb's artillery,—which drew many officers and privates from Orange and Ulster,—were the only three years' regiments raised in the State during the Revolution, and were kept in the field by levies and by recruiting for shorter periods to supply vacancies in their ranks.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPAGE.

The uniform which was worn by the Continental regiments varied with the ability of the authorities to purchase the materials. The regiments raised in 1775 were clothed in the same general style but in different colors. The first had *blue* broadcloth dress coats with *crimson* cuffs and facings; the second had *light brown* coats with *blue* cuffs and facings; the third had *gray* coats with *green* cuffs and facings; the fourth had *dark brown* coats with *scarlet* cuffs and facings. Their breeches (as they were called) and

waistcoats were of Russia drilling; the former were short (to the knee) and the latter long (to the hips). Their stockings were long (from the knee), of "coarse woollen homespun;" low shoes, linen cravats, and round low-crowned broad-brimmed felt hats. The regiments raised in January, 1776, were supplied with hunting-frocks in lieu of coats, and in June the Russia drillings gave place to "brain-dressed deer's leather sufficient to make each soldier one waistcoat and one pair of breeches." The established uniform of the troops, however, so far as there was one, was the hunting-frock, which came in under the order of the Continental Congress in 1776. These frocks have the same description wherever spoken of. "The uniform of the South Carolina rebels," says an English writer, "is a hunting-shirt such as the farmers' servants in England wear;" and another, referring to the Continental soldiers who were killed at Fort Montgomery, says, "they had on frocks such as our farmers' servants wear," from which fact it was presumed they were militia-men, instead of members of Col. DuBois' regiment as they were. The description by the Hessian officer, Briefwechsel, of the army under Gen. Gates at Saratoga, which was composed of over nine thousand regular troops, may be accepted as applicable to the entire army of the Revolution at that time. The rank and file, he writes, "were not equipped in any uniform." A few of the officers wore regimentals; and those fashioned to their own notions according to cut and color. Brown coats with sea-green facings, white linings and silver trimmings, and gray coats in abundance, with buff facings and cuffs, and gilt buttons; in short, every variety of pattern. The brigadiers and generals wore uniforms and belts which designated their rank, but most of the colonels and other officers were in their ordinary clothes; "a musket and bayonet in hand, and a cartridge-box or powder-horn over the shoulder." The Continental uniform, now generally accepted as such, was not adopted until 1780, when, by general orders (June 28th), all officers were directed "to wear their coats with buff facings and linings, yellow buttons, white or buff under-clothes, with a black and white feather in their hats."

The equipage of the militia, as well as of the early Continental regiments, consisted of "a good musket or firelock and bayonet, sword or tomahawk, a steel ramrod, worm, priming-wire and brush fitted thereto, a cartouch-box to contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack, one pound of powder, and three pounds of bullets." The muskets were of a variety of patterns; the long gun of the old French war, the shorter standard musket of the English army, and a scant assortment of rifles. The Convention of New York endeavored, in its contracts,* to secure uniformity by providing that the

* Robert Boyd established, in June, 1775, a forge in New Windsor, just south of Quassaick Creek, for the manufacture of muskets and bay-

musket-barrel should be "three feet and a half in length, and of three-fourths of an inch bore, well fortified at the breech," and that bayonets should be "one foot and nine inches from the shoulder;" but as there were few gunsmiths in the province at that time (1776), it was not until after arms were received from France that there was a perceptible regularity or a sufficient quantity to supply the troops. Meanwhile spears, spontoons, and tomahawks were called into use and became effective weapons.* Not only did the district now comprising the county of Orange furnish men and arms, but within its limits were established the first works for the manufacture of powder, of which (January, 1778) "near 2000 weight" was delivered to the order of the Convention of the State, and the remainder of their production "to the several orders of Gen. Washington and Gen. Schuyler at different times."

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Having enumerated as far as fragmentary records will permit the military organization of the district down to and including the heroic era of the Revolution, a brief review of their services in the field obliges a return to the French and Indian war of 1755. This was peculiarly a frontier war, although a war in which the question of English supremacy in all that section of North America over which the English flag was floating at the outbreak of the Revolution. The Indians of the Delaware River country (the ancient Lenapes and Minsis) had grievances to adjust which led them to become the allies of the French. They had sold their lands to William Penn, who, perhaps under the expectation of arranging the boundaries himself to the satisfaction of the grantors, had drawn a deed of which advantage could be taken, and his successors, the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, were not slow to improve it,—literally "running" the boundaries of the famous "walking purchase." The Minsis had special complaint against the traders in the Minisink country who had made them drunk and defrauded them of the purchase-money of their lands; who invariably, by the same process, defrauded them of the price of the peltries which they brought in. The Delawares complained; the proprietaries summoned them to a council, with chiefs of the Six Nations as arbitrators; feasted the latter and loaded them with presents. The result may be anticipated: the Delawares, then tributary to the Six Nations, and the special wards of the Senecas, were obliged to re-

linquish their lands and remove to Wyoming. Not satisfied with what they had wrongfully obtained, the proprietaries followed up their advantage with the Six Nations, and, with the Susquehanna Company of Connecticut, bought the lands at Wyoming. The transaction so incensed the Senecas, who had been but partially represented in the matter, that they drove from their ranks their best chief for his participation in it, and removed the "petticoat" from the Delawares and bade them defend their homes. The latter were ready for the work. Liberated from the thralldom to which they had been subjected for nearly a century, and with all its grievances to redress, the chiefs of the East met those of the West in council at Alleghany; rehearsed their wrongs, and declared that wherever the white man had settled within the territory which they claimed, or of which they had been defrauded, there they would strike him as best they could with such weapons as they could command; and that the blow might be effectually dealt, each warrior-chief was charged to kill and scalp and burn within the precincts of his birthright, and all simultaneously, from the frontiers down to the heart of the settlements, until the English should sue for peace and promise redress.

In October following, with their allies, painted black for war, in bands with murderous intent, they moved eastward, and the line of the Blue Mountains, from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, became the scene of the carnival which they held with torch and tomahawk during many coming months. The Minsis performed their part, and on the frontiers of Orange and Ulster Counties, and New Jersey, but principally within the limits of the Minisink Patent, were repeated the fearful ravages of the more remote districts of Pennsylvania. The settlements were small, at considerable distance from each other, and much exposed to the surprises of the Indians, whose incursions were frequent. The people, especially in the contested district, were kept in almost perpetual alarm, and under such "continued military duty as to be rendered incapable of taking care of their private affairs for the support of their families." An extent of country, on the west side of the Wallkill, of fifteen miles in length and seven or eight in breadth, which was "well and thickly settled, was abandoned by the inhabitants, who, for their safety, removed their families to the east side of the river, and became a charge on the charity of their neighbors," while others "removed to distant parts, and some out of the province."†

"Fatigues of body, in continually guarding and ranging the woods, and anxiety of mind which the inhabitants could not avoid, by their being exposed to a cruel and savage enemy, increased by the perpetual lamentations of the women and children," were not the only evils which the inhabitants suf-

onets. The Convention voted to pay him "three pounds fifteen shillings, New York money, for each good musket with steel ramrod, and bayonet with scabbard." In February, 1776, he was able to write that he had "the best gunsmiths' shop in the colonies;" but nevertheless its capacity was limited from the difficulty in obtaining workmen.

* The Provincial Convention of New York ordered (Sept. 4, 1776) the manufacturers of four thousand lances or spontoons to arm the militia for whom no gun could be obtained. Eight hundred were sent to Orange, and the same number to Ulster County. (Proc., 607.) Tomahawks were a favorite implement, and many thousand were furnished the troops. As a whole, the equipage of the army was not ineffective.

† N. Y. MSS., lxxxii. 107, etc.

ferred. Three men were killed at Cohecton; five men at Philip Swartwout's; Benjamin Sutton and one Rude, two of the Goshen militia, were killed at Minisink; Morgan Owen was killed and scalped about four miles from Goshen; a woman, taken prisoner at Minisink, was killed and her body cut in halves and left by the highway; Silas Hulet's house was robbed and he himself narrowly escaped. "From about the Drowned Lands for fifteen miles down the Wallkill, where fifty families dwelt, all save four abandoned their fields and crops."*

Pending negotiations for peace, hostilities were suspended during the year 1756, but in August of the succeeding year, says Niles, "one James Tidd was scalped in the Minisinks. About this time also, one James Watson, with James Mullen, went out on some business, and were fired upon by a party of Indians. Watson was found killed and scalped; Mullen was carried off, as was concluded, not being found or heard of. About the 19th of September, Patrick Karr was scalped and killed at a place called Minisink Bridge. Some time in October, in Ulster County, the Indians fired into the farthest house in Rochester, and killed two women, but were repulsed by two men.†

"On the 16th of May, 1758, about two o'clock in the afternoon, about thirteen Indians rushed into the house of one Nicholas Cole, on the frontiers of the Jerseys, if I mistake not. Cole not being at home, they immediately pinioned his wife, and tomahawked their son-in-law, about eighteen years old, and dragged her (Mrs. Cole) out of doors, where her eldest daughter, about thirteen years old, lay murdered, and a boy aged eight, and her youngest daughter aged about four. This last—the poor, helpless old woman saw the cruel savages thrust their spears into the body of their gasping infant. They rifled the house, and then carried her and her son off, after they had scalped the slain above mentioned.

"Soon after they were joined by two Indians with two German captives they had taken that day, and killed and scalped another, in one Anthony Westbrook's field, near Minisink, so called. Not long after, Cole returned home, where to his great surprise he found his four children murdered, and his wife and other son missing. Upon which he went to Minisink (Napanoch) Fort,‡ and got a few soldiers

to assist him in burying his children and the German. The soldiers joined with some of the neighbors that evening to cross the Delaware River at daylight, and waylay the road to Wyoming; and as four of them were going to one Chambers', about two o'clock at night, they heard the Indians coming down a hill to cross the Delaware, as was supposed, when one of the four fired on them. They immediately fled, giving a yell after their manner. The woman they led with a string about her neck, and the boy by the hand; who, finding themselves loose, made their escape along the road, and happily met at James McCarty's, the boy first and afterward the woman.

"The daughter of one Widow Walling, living near Fort Gardiner, between Goshen and Minisink, going out to pick up some chips for the fire, was shot at by three Indians. Her shrieks alarmed the people. Her brother, looking out at a garret window, and seeing a fellow dispatching and scalping his sister, fired at them and was pretty certain he wounded one of them. The old woman, during this, with her other daughter and son, made off and escaped.

"About this time (beginning of June), a sergeant went from Waasing‡ to Minisink with a party of men, but returned not at the time they were expected. Upon which a larger party went out in search of them, and at their arrival at Minisink, found seven of them killed and scalped, three wounded, and a woman and four children carried off. Near about the same time, a house was beset by a party of Indians, where were seventeen persons, who were killed, as I remember the account. A man and a boy traveling on the road with their muskets, were fired on by some Indians in ambush. The man was killed, but the boy escaped, having first killed one of the Indians. Not far from this time—whether before or after I am not certain—the Indians killed seven New York soldiers. This slaughter was committed at a place called Westfall's."

Such is the imperfect record of these hostilities, attested by the most respectable residents of the district,—among others by Col. Thomas Ellison and Col. Charles Clinton, of the settlements on the Hudson, which, though exempt from the brand of the enemy, were not the less sufferers by the war, their male inhabitants being in almost continual service on the frontiers, and their dwellings converted into places of defense. That the incursions of the Indians on the frontiers were not continued in their first severity was due in part to the erection by Governor Hardy, in the summer of 1757, of a series of block-houses along the western frontier,|| and in part to the nego-

* "All the families between the deponent's house and Minisink, to the amount of one hundred and fifty persons, have deserted those settlements and come into four frontier houses, one of which is the deponent's house, which is now a frontier house on that side, and which was, last year, fifteen or sixteen miles within the settlements at Minisink, and about sixteen miles from Hudson's River."—*Affidavit of James Howell*, N. Y. MSS., lxxxii.

† The attack here spoken of was on the house of Peter Jan, in the southwestern part of Rochester. Jan's house was burned and one of his daughters, and two men who acted as scouts, were killed. His wife and two daughters, and himself and two sons, who were in the field, escaped. —*Doc. Hist.*, ii. 763, 764.

‡ Napanoch, Neepenack, and Peenpack refer to one and the same place.

§ Wawarsing block-house, probably.

|| "From a place called Machakamak to the town of Rochester."—*Gov. Hardy's Message*. Mr. Guamer states that at this time there were three small forts in the Upper Neighborhood and three in the Lower Neighborhood. "One in the Upper Neighborhood was on the Neversink, at the northeast end of the settlement; one at the house of Peter Guamer, in the central part of the neighborhood, and the third at the south-

tations which had been instituted with Teedyuscung, the king of the Delawares, who, seeking only the redress of his people, was ready to restrain them from war could that end be secured by other means. In October, 1758, the proprietaries surrendered their titles and recognized the right of the government to arrange the boundaries of the lands claimed under them; the Minis were paid for their lands in the Minisink country; an exchange of prisoners was agreed to, and terms of peace concluded. Subsequently the Indian allies of the French held the frontier under terror until after the close of the war, when the avocations of the pioneers were resumed and their rude forts permitted to decay.

The services of the militia during this struggle come down to us in imperfect records. Writes Col. Thomas Ellison in 1757: "It is but too well known by the late numerous murders barbarously committed on our borders, that the county of Ulster and the north end of Orange is become the only frontier part of the province left unguarded and exposed to the cruel incursions of the Indian enemy, and the inhabitants of these parts have been obliged to perform very hard military duty for these two years past, in ranging the woods and guarding the frontiers, these two counties keeping out almost constantly from fifty to one hundred men; sometimes by forced detachments of the militia and at other times by voluntary subscriptions; nay, often two hundred men, which has been an insupportable burthen on the poor people. And yet all the militia of these parts were ordered to march to Fort Edward, while the officers had no orders to leave a detachment to guard the frontiers. . . . The generality of them marched as soon as it was possible to get so scattered a people together; and I would say for the three hundred who went out of the little distressed Second Regiment of Ulster, that men never marched with more cheerfulness."

From Col. Vincent Mathews' regiment nothing appears but eloquent bills:

	£	s.	d.
To Lieut. Samuel Denton and Company.....	14	16	0
Ensign Thomas Bull and Company.....	15	11	0
Sergeant Benj. Booth and Company.....		7	6
Capt. George De Kay, going exprese from Goehen to Minisink for Gov. Hardy in 1758.....	2	0	0
Col. Vincent Mathews for guides for regulars posted at Goehen, from October, 1757, to February, 1758.....	97	10	0
Capt. John Wiener and Company as scouts in 1757.....	7	13	9
Lieut. Calvin Bradner for taking horses home from Saratoga, by order of Col. De Kay, 1757.....	5	10	0
Samuel Gale, for provisions to troops on frontiers, near Goehen.....	56	0	0
Calvin Carpenter, in Capt. Case's Company, 1758.....	2	12	0
Capt. John Bull and detachment, 1758.....	17	8	0
Lieut. Robert Denton and detachment, 1758.....	1	7	9
Daniel Gale, in Capt. Wiener's Co., 1757.....	1	0	0
Doct. John Gale, attending sick, 1756.....	30	0	0
Maj. Wm. Thompson for guarding frontiers, 1758.....	40	0	0
Col. Benjamin Tustin, Capt. Daniel Case, and Capt. J. Bull for money advanced in building block-houses Nos. 1 and 2 on the western frontiers in Jan. 1757.....	100	0	0

west end of the settlement. These forts were occupied by about twelve families and a few soldiers who were there from time to time. The locations of the forts in the Lower Neighborhood are not known. They gave protection to about eighteen families." In a subsequent paragraph he says that "Westfall's Fort" was in the lower part of the latter neighborhood.

Lieut. John Denton and Company for guarding Col. (Charles) Clinton and De Kay in laying out the ground, etc., for block-houses.....	6	12	0
Hugh Dobbin, in Capt. Wiener's Company, for pasturage of 115 horses of Col. De Kay's regiment in Albany when Fort William Henry was taken.....	4	7	0
Peter Carter, David Benjamin, Philip Reid, and Francis Armetrong for guarding George De Kay's Expres from Goehen to Minisink in 1756.....	4	0	0
Jamee Sayre and Ebenezer Gilbert and Companiee for guarding block-houses in February, 1757.....	45	4	0

Further research is unnecessary. From the dark and almost forgotten field of this important struggle, we turn to

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the people of Orange and Ulster, and especially of the district now composing the county of Orange, acted with great unanimity in the war for independence, not only in their political associations but in their military organizations. During the earlier years of the struggle the militia were almost constantly under arms or engaged in the construction of the forts in the Highlands, and in preparing obstructions to the navigation of Hudson's River. It was during this period, too, that the companies already named as belonging to the first Continental regiments (1775) took part in the Canada expedition. In July, 1776, apprehending a movement of the enemy up the Hudson, the Provincial Convention ordered that "one-fourth part of the militia of the counties of Orange and Ulster be drawn out for the defense of this State" and "stationed in the Highlands on the west side of Hudson's River to guard the defiles." Two regiments were organized under this order: one from Ulster, Levi Pauling, colonel, and one from Orange, Isaac Nicoll, colonel; Gilbert Cooper, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel Logan, major. A more sweeping requisition was made in December, when, after the capture of New York, the British followed Washington into New Jersey, they were ordered to co-operate with the forces under Gens. Lee and Gates in that State. Assembling at Chester,* they marched thence to a place called "the City, at the parting of the roads leading from Tappan to Pyramid," under command of Gen. George Clinton.† That their service in the field at this time was arduous and sacrificing is abundantly shown by a letter written by Henry Wisner, Jr., under date of December 24th: "I have been visiting," he writes, "the different battalions of militia, and finding them so uneasy that I am afraid that, notwithstanding everything that can be said and done, many of them will go home. The situation of their families is so very distressing that no argument can prevail with them. Many of

* "Resolved, That all the militia of Orange and Uleter Counties be forthwith ordered to march, properly armed and accoutered, to Chester, in Orange County, there to receive further orders from Gen. George Clinton for effectually co-operating with Maj.-Gen. Lee and Maj.-Gen. Gates, in harassing and distressing the enemy, who have entered the State of New Jersey."—*Res. Prov. Conv.*, Dec. 9, 1776. A subsequent order confined them to the limits of New York.

† At that time brigadier-general of militia of Uleter County; subsequently Governor of the State.

them left their families without wood, without meal, and without fodder at home for their cattle, many of their families without shoes, and some of them little better here," and he might have added, perhaps, without proper food, for he takes occasion to say that he had stopped, on his own responsibility, for their use a drove of cattle that were being sent to Philadelphia. The victory of Washington at Trenton changed the aspect of the campaign, and they were soon after returned to their homes. Their retirement, however, was only temporary. As a part of Clinton's brigade they were, for over two years, practically resolved into minute men and placed under orders to march upon signal to the defense of the Highlands;* special services almost innumerable were thrown upon them.† Rallying after the loss of Fort Montgomery, we see them on the march to Kingston, struggling against hope to save that place from the flames, and from thence returning to build anew their shattered citadels, and to reappear in the conflict at Minisink.

Although familiar, an abridged narrative of their services in these fields may not be omitted in this connection. In July, 1775, the British ministry, in arranging their plan for the suppression of the rebellion, determined "to command the Hudson with a number of small men-of-war and cutters, and maintain a safe intercourse and correspondence between Quebec, Albany, and New York, and thus afford the finest opportunity to their soldiery, and the Canadians in conjunction with the Indians, to make continual incursions into Massachusetts, and divide the provincial forces, so as to render it easy for the British army at Boston to defeat them and break the spirits of the Massachusetts people, desolate their country, and compel an absolute subjection to Great Britain." To counteract this plan, the Continental Congress, in May of the same year, at the suggestion of the Convention of New York, resolved, "that a post be taken in the Highlands, on each side of Hudson's River, and batteries erected, and that experienced persons be immediately sent to examine said river in order to discover where it would be most advisable and proper to obstruct the navigation." During the succeeding fall, Forts Clinton and Montgomery were erected under

the supervision of the Convention of New York, and the navigation obstructed by means of chains, booms, fire-ships, and vessels of war, during the summer of 1776.‡ The forts were largely garrisoned by the militia of the district, who were called together by a system of beacons and signals, consisting of flags and alarm-cannon by day, and beacon-fires upon the mountain tops at night. The works were strengthened during the summer of 1777, by the construction of Fort Constitution on Constitution Island, and of Fort Independence at Peekskill, and the command, on the east side of the river, intrusted to Gen. Putnam; Governor Clinton and Gen. James Clinton and the militia retaining the west side.

Scarcely had the work been completed when Burgoyne swept down from Canada with his splendid army, and the campaign for the possession of the Hudson opened. To aid in the movement, Howe threatened an attack on Philadelphia, by way of Delaware River, and thus forced Washington to draw men from the Highlands until only fifteen hundred remained. About the 20th of September, while Howe was marching into Philadelphia and Burgoyne had reached Saratoga, over three thousand British soldiers arrived in New York, and there joined the armament of Sir Henry Clinton, then in waiting, and in a few days started to force their way up the Hudson. Misleading Gen. Putnam by feigning an attack on Peekskill, the forces of the enemy crossed the river to Stony Point, marched around the western base of the Dunderberg (October 7th), and appeared before the forts. The militia of the district, about six hundred in number, that had been hastily called in the day previous, united with the garrisons and made a most heroic defense, fighting against superior numbers until twilight, when they gave way and made a scattered retreat, leaving behind them about three hundred of their number in killed, wounded, and prisoners.§

† The first obstructions consisted of a chain eighteen hundred feet in length from the foot of the rock at Fort Montgomery to the base of Anthony's Nose. A considerable portion of it was brought from Fort Ticonderoga, where it had been used to obstruct the river Sorel; the remainder was manufactured at Poughkeepsie. It was protected by a boom of logs, and guarded by batteries on the shore. From Plum Point to Pallopel's Island a chevaux-de-frise was constructed. The fire-ships were rafts loaded with combustibles. The ships-of-war were two armed frigates, two galleys, and an armed sloop.

‡ The following report of the action was made by Governor Clinton to Gen. Washington:

"New Windsor, Oct. 9, 1777.

"DEAR GENERAL,—I have to inform you that, in consequence of intelligence received by Gen. Putnam from Gen. Parsons (who lay with his brigade at the White Plains), of the enemy's having received reinforcement from Europe at New York, and that by their movements there was reason to believe they intended an attack on Peekskill, and to possess themselves of the passes in the Highlands, the general immediately wrote to me these circumstances; and to prevent if possible the disagreeable consequences that might arise if the army at the different posts was not timely reinforced, I ordered that part of the militia of this State that had not already marched to the northward to move, and part of them to join Gen. Putnam, and the remainder of them to reinforce the posts of Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton; but, it being a critical time with the yeomanry, as they had not yet sown their grain, and there being at that time no appearance of the enemy, they were extremely

* "On the firing of two cannon at Fort Montgomery, and two at Fort Constitution, to be answered by two from the brass twenty-four-pounder at New Windsor, the militia on the west side of Hudson's River, in the counties of Orange and Ulster, as far as Col. Hasbrouck's regiment, including the same, are to march by detachments, without further notice, as reinforcement of this garrison."—*Order of Brig-Gen. James Clinton, commanding at Fort Montgomery, July 10, 1777.* From December, 1776, to April, 1778, the militia were called out twelve times and spent two hundred and ninety-two days in the field.

† A single instance of the many recorded services of this nature is the following, which occurred on the morning preceding the battle of Minisink, and which accounts for the limited number of men in that action: "On the evening of the 21st of this instant I received an order from his excellency Gen. Washington, together with a requisition of the Commissary of Prisoners, to furnish one hundred men of my regiment to guard the British prisoners on their way to Easton. I ordered three companies of my regiment, including the exempt company, to parade for that purpose."—*Hathorn's Report, July 25, 1779.*

The regiments engaged were Col. Allison's, from Goshen, commanded by himself; Col. Jesse Wood-

restless and uneasy. They solicited Gen. Putnam for leave to return, and many of them went home without his permission. Urged by these considerations he thought proper to dismiss a part of them.

"As I thought it essentially necessary that they should remain in the field for some time, in order to check the progress of the enemy should they attempt to put their design in execution, I issued another order for one-half of them immediately to march, part of them to join Gen. Putnam and a sufficient number to reinforce the forte and the pass at Sydnan's Bridge, at the mouth of the Clova; and, in order to induce them to turn out with the greater alacrity, I thought it necessary to fix their time of service to one month, at the expiration of which time they were to be relieved by the other half. While this arrangement was in agitation, and before a proper arrangement could possibly be made by the respective officers as to what part of them could serve for the first month, they were not so expeditious as was absolutely necessary, which the event has fully evinced. A number of the enemy's ships made their appearance on the 3d instant in Tarrytown Bay, where they weighed anchor the next day, being joined by several ships-of-war and transports from New York. They proceeded up the river as high as King's Ferry, and at day-break on Sunday, the 5th, landed a considerable body of men on Verplanck's Point.

"As I was apprehensive from many circumstances that an attack on the forts was intended, I dispatched Maj. Logan, an alert officer, who was well acquainted with the ground, on Sunday evening, through the mountains to reconnoitre, and if possible gain intelligence of the enemy's motion. The major returned about nine o'clock on Monday, informing me that, from the best intelligence he could procure, and the rowing of the boats, he had reason to believe they had landed a considerable force on the west side of the river at King's Ferry, and between that and Dunderberg; but, as the morning was foggy, it was impossible to discern them so as to form any judgment of their numbers. As soon as I had obtained this intelligence, I immediately dispatched Lieut. Jackson with a small party to discover the enemy's movements; but they had not proceeded more than two miles on the Haverstraw Road when they were attacked by a party of the enemy, who had formed an ambuscade at a place called Doodletown. They immediately retreated after returning the fire. As soon as the firing was heard, I detached Lieut.-Col. Bruyn with fifty Continental troops, and as many of the militia under Lieut.-Col. McClaughry to sustain Lieut. Jackson; the garrison at that time being so weak that we could not afford them greater aid on that road, and I imagined it would be necessary to send out a party likewise on the road which leads to the Forest of Dean. The detachment under Colo. Bruyn and McClaughry were soon engaged, but, being too weak to withstand the enemy's great force, retreated to Fort Clinton, disputing the ground inch by inch. Their gallant opposition, and the roughness of the ground, checked the progress of the enemy for some time.

"While matters were in this situation in the neighborhood of Fort Clinton, a large body of the enemy were advancing on the road which leads from the Forest of Dean to Fort Montgomery. As I had only one field-piece at the above fort, I ordered Col. Lamb of the artillery to send it off to an advantageous post on that road, with a covering party of sixty men, and another of the same number to sustain them, in order to give the enemy a check, and retard their movements till I could receive reinforcements from Gen. Putnam, to whom I had sent an express for that purpose. This order being immediately complied with, the piece had hardly reached the place of its destination, and the covering party been posted on strong ground, when the enemy were seen advancing with hasty strides; but being unexpectedly annoyed by discharges of grape-shot from the field-piece and a well-directed fire from the muckets, which made great havoc among them, as we have since been informed, they were repeatedly driven back, till, filing off through the woods upon the right and left with a view of surrounding our men, and the handful of brave fellows being alarmed at their critical situation, they were constrained to abandon the field-piece, after rendering it useless to the enemy by spiking it. In order to cover the men who were retreating, and to check the farther progress of the enemy, I ordered out a twelve-pounder, which being well-served with grape-shot, annoyed them greatly, and gave the men an opportunity of retreating into the garrison with very little loss on our side, except that of Capt. Fenno, who commanded the field-piece, and was made a prisoner.

"This was about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the enemy approached the works and began the attack, which continued with few intervals till about five o'clock, when an officer appeared with a flag. I

hull's, from Cornwall, under command of Maj. Zachariah DuBois; Col. James Clinton's, from New Windsor, commanded by Lieut.-Col. James McClaughry; Col. Hasbrouck's, from Newburgh, under Lieut.-Col. Masten; three regiments from other dis-

ordered Lieut.-Col. Livingston to meet him without the works and know his business. Col. Livingston having demanded his rank and business, he was told by the bearer of the flag that he was Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and that he came to demand the surrender of the fort to prevent the effusion of blood. Col. Livingston replied that he had no authority to treat with him, but if they would surrender themselves prisoners of war they might depend upon being well treated, and if they did not choose to accept those terms they might renew the attack, as soon as he should retire within the fort, he being determined to defend it to the last extremity. As soon as Lieut.-Col. Livingston returned the attack was renewed with great violence, and, after as obstinate a resistance as our situation and the weakness of the garrison would admit, having defended the works from two o'clock till the dusk of the evening, the enemy, by the superiority of numbers, forced the works on all sides. The want of men prevented us from sustaining and supporting every part, having received no reinforcement from Gen. Putnam.

"Our loss, killed, wounded, and prisoners, is not so great as might have been expected, when the strength of the enemy and our weakness are properly considered. My brother was wounded with a bayonet. Many officers and men, and myself, having the advantage of the enemy by being well acquainted with the ground, were so fortunate as to effect our escape under cover of the night, after the enemy were possessed of all the works. I was so happy as to get into a boat, crossed the river, and immediately waited on Gen. Putnam, with a view of concerting measures for our future operations, to prevent the designs of Gen. Clinton, and impede his progress in facilitating the movements of Burgoyne from the northward. I can assure your Excellency that I am well convinced if night had not approached rather too fast to correspond with our wishes the enemy would have been disappointed in their expectations, as a reinforcement of five hundred men from Gen. Putnam's army were on the west side of the river ready to cross for our relief when the works were forced; and many of the militia were in the mountains on their march to join us, had not the communication between us and them been cut off.

"I have to add that by some fatality the two Continental frigates were lost, they having been ordered down by Gen. Putnam for the defense of the chain; but being badly manned, they could not be got off in time, though I ordered the ship 'Congress' to proceed to Fort Constitution the day before the attack, lest she should meet with a disaster; and the ship 'Montgomery,' which lay near the chain, having neither anchor nor cables to secure her, it being the sub of the tide and the wind falling, fell down so near the chain that Capt. Hodge was constrained to set her on fire to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. The 'Congress' unfortunately getting aground on the flat near Fort Constitution, shared the same fate. Fort Constitution being destitute of troops to defend it, was evacuated, after bringing off part of the stores. I am now about three miles from New Windsor, with Col. Samuel B. Webb's regiment of Continental troops, the remains of Col. Dubois', about one hundred of Col. Lamb's regiment, who escaped from the fort, and some militia. I intend to collect what force I possibly can to oppose the enemy, should they land on this side of the river.

"Sir Henry Clinton commanded in person. Gen. Tryon, Gen. Vaughan, and two other general officers were with him. The army who attacked us, by the lowest account, consisted of three thousand, chiefly British and Hessian troops. The garrison of both our posts did not exceed six hundred men, and many of these unarmed militia. The ordinary garrison was thus reduced by detaching Maj. Moffat with two hundred men to the post at Sydnan's Bridge, and Col. Malcom's regiment being ordered from thence, and sixty men on Anthony's Nose by Gen. Putnam's orders, received the day before the action. I have only to add that where great losses are sustained, however unavoidable, public censure is generally the consequence to those who are immediately concerned. If, in the present instance, this should be the case, I wish, so far as relates to Fort Montgomery and its dependencies, it may fall on me alone; for I should be guilty of the greatest injustice were I not to declare that the officers and men under me, of the different corps, behaved with the greatest spirit and bravery.

"I am, etc.,

"GEORGE CLINTON."

tricts, and Col. DuBois' Continental regiment, and Col. Lamb's artillery. No list of the killed appears on record, the return being of prisoners, as follows :

COL. LEWIS DUBOIS' FIFTH CONTINENTAL REGIMENT.

David M. Hollister.	William Wilbig.
Thadema Kuealy.	Jacobus Sanbush.
John McDonalds.	John Brown.
John Conkling.	George Bolton.
James Montange.	Aurie Mass.
Henry Ostrander.	James Michael.
Jacobus Luguer.	John Johnston.
David Breviera.	Nelich Sniffin.
Vincent Viney.	Solomon Shaw.
Jeremiah Dunn.	James Mootieth.
Robert Patrick.	Daniel Lowers.
William Baxter.	John Hunt.
Benjamin Wiltzie.	Michael Johnston.
David Winchester.	Joseph Reader.
Lewis Dickerson.	John Price.
John Ivory.	Robert Marshall.
Nathaniel Utter.	John Satterly.
Eliakin Bush.	Lieut. Travers.
Robert Gillespie.	James Amerman.
Abraham Wright.	Herman Crums.
Jonathan Hallock.	Samuel Griffing.
James Weldon.	Cornelius Acker.
Thomas Sun.	Jacob Lawrence.
Martin Shay.	Francis Gowans.
Thomas Hartwell.	Samuel Turner.
Patrick Dirking.	Daniel Dimmock.
Samuel Croshy.	John Whitlock.
Moses Shall.	Jacobus Terwilliger.
John West.	James Steel.
John McIntosh.	Thomas Crispell.
Lieut. Henry Schoonmaker.	Enos Luguier.
Joseph Morgan.	Jacob Lent.
Jonathan Stockholm.	John Albigh.
Abel Raodall.	Alex. De Key.
Thomas Kane.	Samuel Boyd.
William Banker.	William Werner.
Peter Wells.	Abraham Jordan.
Joseph Ten Eyck.	John Storm.
John Weston.	Thomas McCarty.
Michael Burtle.	Thomas Handricks.
Thomas Smith.	John Chamberlain, sergeant.
Thomas Conkling.	Zehulon Woodruff.
Ephraim Adame.	Paul Kryler.
Francis Sears.	George Hack.
Samuel Garrison.	John Miller.
John Elliso.	William Slutt.
William Ivory.	Lieut. Henry Swartwout.
John Stanly.	Maj. Samuel Logan.
Benjamin Griffin.	Benjamin Chichester.
Edward Allen.	Francis Drake.
William Bardle.	Jasper Smith.
Enos Sniffin.	William Casselbon.
Joseph Belton.	Lieut. Samuel Paudleton.
James Hanna.	

COL. WILLIAM ALLISON'S GOSHEN REGIMENT—MILITIA.

Col. William Allison.	Jesse Danon.
Samuel Taylor.	Peter Jones.
James Bell.	Uriah Black.
Robert Cater.	Caleb Ashley.
Richard Shorter.	Frederick Noohoton.
Richard Koyle.	David Weller.
James Thompson.	Peter Stage.
Timothy Cornon.	Isaac Ketchum.
Michael Dannon.	Henry Brewster, lieutenant.
James Sardy.	Frederick Pelliger.
Joseph Moore.	

COL. McCLAUGHRY'S NEW WINDSOR REGIMENT—MILITIA.

James McLaughry, lieutenant-colonel.	Henry M. Nealy
	William Scott.

Matthew DuBois.	Robert Barkley.
Francis McBride.	James Wood.
Robert Huston.	David Thompson.
Andrew Wilson.	Elias Wood.
Christopher Sypher.	John Carmichael.
John Dankins.	William McMullen.
William Stenson.	Isaac Denton.
William Humphrey.	George Brown.
George Humphrey.	Ethan Sears.
Moses Cantine.	Philip Millspeugh.
James Miller.	John Van Arsdell.
James Humphrey, captain.	George Coleman.
John Skinner.	Albert Weeks.
Grados Vinegar.	Hazekiah Kane.
Bolton Van Dyk.	John Manney.
Cornelius Slutt.	Isaac Kimbark.
William Howell.	Samuel Falls.
John Hanna.	

COL. HASBROUCK'S NEWBURGH REGIMENT—MILITIA.

Cornelius Rose.	Benjamin Lawrence.
George Wilkin.	Robert Cooper.
Simeon Ostrander.	Cornelius Stevens.
John Stevenson.	John Bingham.
Zachariah Terwilliger.	John Snyder.
William Warren.	

COL. WOODHULL'S CORNWALL REGIMENT—MILITIA.

Zachariah DuBois, major.	Benjamin Simmons.
John Brooka.	Isaac Cooley.
John Lamoreux.	Joshua Currey.
Henry Cunningham.	James Thompson.
Joline Crooks.	Stephen Clark.
William Prince.	James Michael.
Lyman Cavins.	John Armstrong.
Israel Cushman.	Peter Gillen.
Asa Barnsly.	Edward Thompson.
Thomas Hector.	Randal Hawes.
Jesse Carpenter.	Isaac Hoffmau.

Many of these prisoners were wounded in the action and died of their wounds, and many of them died in the sugar-house prison in New York; others were exchanged after years of confinement. But of the killed in action no list was possible,—on the rolls of their regiments when called could only be entered "missing" opposite the names of many noble men whose places were thereafter forever vacant. Rev. Timothy Dwight, chaplain in Parson's brigade, who visited the scene of conflict in March following, tells the story of their fate. He writes: "As we went onward, we were distressed by the fœtor of decayed human bodies. To me this was a novelty, and more overwhelming and dispiriting than I am able to describe. As we were attempting to discover the source from which it proceeded, we found at a small distance from the fort a pond of moderate size, in which we saw the bodies of several men who had been killed in the assault upon the fort. They were thrown into this pond the preceding autumn by the British, when probably the water was sufficiently deep to cover them. Some of them were covered at this time, but at a depth so small as to leave them distinctly visible. Others had an arm, a leg, and part of the body above the surface. The clothes they wore when they were killed were still on them, and proved that they were militia, being the ordinary dress of farmers. Their faces were bloated and monstrous, and their postures uncouth

and distorted, and in the highest degree afflictive. To me, a novice in scenes of this nature, it was overwhelming."

Fortunately for the district, the regiments were by no means full; probably not over one-fourth of the militia was present in the actions. Fortunately, too, the Clintons escaped,—Governor George by a boat, in which he gained the eastern shore and made his way to Putnam's headquarters; and Gen. James by slipping down the rocks to the bed of Poplopen's Kill and thence up the same into the hills. Wounded in the thigh by a bayonet thrust, he reached his home at Little Britain covered with blood, after a detour of sixteen miles. Defeated as they were—overwhelmed by numbers rather—they were by no means crushed. From Gen. Putnam Governor Clinton obtained Col. Webb's brigade, and with them crossed the river to New Windsor on the 8th (the day after the battle). Meanwhile by alarms and signal-guns the militia that had not been in the actions were brought together at Little Britain, where they were joined by fugitives from the forts, and by the time the British had destroyed the obstructions to the navigation a respectable force was again under the Clintons on the west shore to prevent the enemy from landing, while on the eastern side Putnam was able to successfully protect the army stores at Fishkill and at points above. As the enemy's fleet moved north, Putnam's and Clinton's commands moved with them. Unfortunately, the roads leading north were more circuitous than the course of the river, and while Clinton "forced the march" of his troops, they had only reached Rosendale Creek when the ascending smoke gave evidence that they were too late to save Kingston. Here the enemy stopped. Advices from the north conveyed to them the fact that they too were "too late,"—that Burgoyne had surrendered and that their further advance was useless. Their return voyage to the Highlands was watched by Putnam and Clinton, and on the 23d of October, when the enemy had passed below Pallopel's Island, the forces of the latter (then under Gen. James) were at New Windsor, occupying stations as follows: Gen. Webb's command at New Windsor village; Capt. Nicoll's company at Murderer's Creek; Col. Tusten with the remains of Col. Allison's regiment, and Col. Woodhull's regiment, from Murderer's Creek to Smith's Clove; Col. McClaughry's regiment at Hasbrouck's mill; and Col. Hasbrouck's regiment from Newburgh along the river north. Tarrying only a few days in the Highlands to complete the destruction of the fort, the enemy sailed for New York, and the militia returned to their homes.

While these events were transpiring on the Hudson, the western frontier was harassed by the incursions of Indians and Tories. At the outbreak of the war the colonists made no little effort to induce the more important tribes, as well as the resident Indians, to remain neutral. To some extent this effort was successful, but ultimately the rude savages, always easily

debauched by rum and trinkets, yielded to the solicitations and rewards of the English agents, and accepted service in their ranks. The bulk of the Six Nations were more immediately employed in the northern and western parts of the province, in company with the Tories, in an independent organization known as "Tories and Indians." This organization was extended to the southwestern frontiers in 1777; when a rendezvous was established by Brant and Butler at Oghkawaga (now Binghamton), where was soon gathered a motley crew of whites and savages, from the Delaware and its branches, whose field of operations was to embrace the frontier settlements with which its members were best acquainted. In anticipation of the events which subsequently followed, the settlers in the western part of Orange erected, soon after hostilities commenced, a number of block-houses,* while others stockaded their dwellings with a view to defense. The first invasion of the district is said to have occurred on the 13th of October, 1778, when two dwellings were attacked, three persons killed, and the inhabitants despoiled of their grain and stock.† Count Pulaski, with his legion of cavalry, was then sent to Minisink for the protection of the settlers, and remained during the winter of 1778-79, and Col. Van Cortlandt's regiment was sent to Wawarsing. Hostilities were renewed in the spring; the valley of the Susquehanna was devastated; Wyoming became the scene of frightful massacres; north-western Ulster was invaded, and the Fantinekill and Woodstock settlements visited. The withdrawal of Count Pulaski from Minisink left the lower frontier exposed, and, on the night of July 19th, Brant, with sixty-five of his warriors, and twenty-seven Tories disguised as savages,‡ stole upon what was then known as the Lower Neighborhood,§ and before the people were aroused from their slumbers several dwellings were set on fire, and the work of death begun. Without means of defense, the inhabitants fled to the mountains, leaving all their worldly goods a spoil to the invaders. Their church, mills, houses, and barns were burned; several persons were killed and some taken prisoners; cattle were driven away, and booty of every kind carried to Grassy Brook on the Delaware, where Brant had his headquarters.

Alarmed by fugitives, Lieut.-Col. Tusten, of Col.

* Mr. Gumaer states that three small forts were erected in the Peen-pack neighborhood,—“one at the house of Jacob Rutsen DeWitt, one at the house of Benjamin B. DePuy, and one at the house of Ezekiel Gumaer.” He intimates that there was none at the Lower Neighborhood or Little Minisink. Sauthier's map of 1779 locates “Col. Jersey Fort” at the “Lower Neighborhood,” and “Fort Cotenco” north of the “Upper Neighborhood.” Besides the “Col. Jersey Fort,” there were several forts (so called) at the “Lower Neighborhood,” erected by individuals for their own protection. Among others one at Daniel Van Auke's, and one at Martine Decker's.

† This statement is on the authority of Mr. Gumaer. We find no other record.

‡ The number of the attacking party was never definitely known.

§ Now in Deerpark, south of the Neversink River, and so called to distinguish it from the Upper Neighborhood, or original settlement on the Cuddeback Patent.

Allison's Goshen regiment, Col. Hathorn of the Warwick regiment, and Capt. Meeker of the New Jersey militia, with such number of their commands as could be brought together in so brief a time, met in council at Minisink the following morning. Col. Tusten regarded the force as being too small to attempt the pursuit of the invaders, but he was overruled, and the line of march taken up under command of Col. Hathorn, and continued until the high hills overlooking the Delaware, near the mouth of the Lackawaxen, were reached, where the enemy was discovered. Ordering his force into three divisions, Hathorn made preparations for the attack; but was anticipated by Brant, who having, it is said, received reinforcements, threw his warriors into action before Hathorn's dispositions were fully made, and compelled his rear division to break and fly. Hathorn rallied his men as best he could; but Brant had the advantage of position and superior numbers, and drew his fire closer and closer until Hathorn was hemmed in within the circumference of an acre of ground, upon a rocky hill that sloped on all sides, where, with only forty-five men, he maintained the conflict for over five hours, when, the ammunition of his men being exhausted, he formed them in a hollow square, and prepared for a final defense with clubbed muskets. Broken at one corner, the square became a rout, and the flying fugitives sought safety in all directions. Behind a rock on the field, Tusten dressed the wounds of his neighbors, but his occupation was no protection; the Indians rushed to the spot, killed him and the wounded men in his charge, seventeen in number, and completed the bloody work which they had commenced. Of those who heroically took part in the action, only about thirty returned to relate the experiences through which they had passed in the scourging conflict,—the whistle of bullets, the moans of the wounded, the yells of savage foes, grafting them forever upon the memory of their descendants and weaving them imperishably into the traditions and the history of the county. Engraved on the monument to their memory* at Goshen are the names, so far as known, of those who perished in the action:

Benjamin Tusten, lieutenant-colonel.	Jamee Little.
Samuel Jones, captain.	Gilbert S. Vail.
Ephraim Masten, ensign.	Abram Shepherd.
John Duncan, captain.	— Shepherd.
Gabriel Wisner.	Daniel Talmage.
Nathaniel Terwilliger.	David Harney.
Ephraim Ferguson.	Abram Williams.
Samuel Knapp.	Isaac Ward.
Benjamin Bennett.	Gamaliel Bailey.
Jacob Dunning.	Eleazer Owens.
	Samuel Little.

* In 1822 the bones of the fallen were gathered from the battle-field and interred at Goshen under a monument inscribed, "Erected by the inhabitants of Orange County, July 22, 1822. Sacred to the memory of forty-four of their fellow-citizens who fell at the battle of Minisink, July 22, 1779." No positive identification of the remains could be made. The present monument was the gift of the late Dr. M. H. Cash, and was erected by the board of supervisors in 1862. The battle-ground is in the present county of Sullivan.

Daniel Reed.	Joseph Norrie.
Bazaliet Tyler, captain.	Joel Decker.
John Wood, lieutenant.	Nathan Wade.
Nathaniel Finch, adjutant.	Simon Wait.
Ephraim Middleagh, ensign.	John Carpenter.
Stephen Mead.	Jonathan Haskell.
Joshua Lockwood.	James Morher.
Roger Townsend.	Baltus Nierpos.
Jamee Knapp.	Moses Thomas.
William Barker.	Adam Embler.
Jonathan Pierce.	Benjamin Dunning.

An account of the engagement which shall satisfactorily harmonize the traditions concerning it cannot be attempted with the hope of success. The stories which have been repeated by sire to son for four generations cannot be, and perhaps should not be, uprooted. The only statement that has the semblance of authority upon the subject is the official report of Col. Hathorn, made five days after the action, and while yet the account of the dead and missing was incomplete. The following is this report:

"WARWICK 27 July, 1779.

"GOV. CLINTON—DEAR SIR: In conformity to the Militia Law I embrace this first opportunity to communicate to your Excellency my proceedings on a late tour of duty with my Regiment. On the Evening of the 21st of this instant I received an order from his Excellency General Washington, together with a requisition of the Commissary of Prisoners, to furnish one hundred men of my Regiment for to guard the British Prisoners on their way to Easton, at the same time received an Express from Minisink that the Indians were ravaging and burning that place. I ordered three companies of my Regiment including the Exempt Company to parade for the purpose of the Guard. The other three companies to March Immediately to Minisink. On the 22 I arrived with a part of my people at Minisink, where I found Col. Tustin of Goshen and Major Meeker of New Jersey with parts of their Regiments who had marched with about Eighty men up the river a few miles. I joined this party with about Forty men the whole amounting to one hundred and twenty men Officers included. A spy come in and informed me the Enemy lay about four hours before at Mungaup, six miles distant from us. Our people appeared in High Spirits. We marched in pursuit with an intention either to fall on them by surprise or to gain in front and Ambush them. We were soon informed that they were on their march up the River. I found it impracticable to surprise them on the ground they now were and took my Rout along the old Keshethon path. The Indians encamped at the mouth of the half-way brook. We encamped at 12 o'clock at night at Skinners Saw Mill three miles and a half from the Enemy where we lay the remainder of the night. The Mountains were so exceedingly rugged and high we could not possibly get at them as they had passed the grounds the most favourable for us to attack them on before we could overtake them. Skinners is about eighteen miles from Minisink. At daylight on the morning of the 23, after leaving our horses, and disengaging of every thing heavy, we marched on with intention to make the attack the moment an opportunity offered. The Indians, probably from some discovery they had made of us, marched with more alacrity than usual, with an intention to get their Prisoners, Cattle and plunder taken at Minisink over the river. They had almost effected getting their Cattle and baggage across, when we discovered them at Lacawack, 27 miles from Minisink, some Indians in the river and some had got over. It was determined in council to make an attack at this place. I therefore disposed of the men into three divisions, ordered Col. Tustin to command the one on the right and to take post about three hundred yards distance on an eminence to secure our Right; sent Col. Wiener with another Division to file out to the Left and to dispose of himself in the like manner. In order to prevent the Enemy from gaining any advantage on our flank, the other Division under my command to attack them with that vigor necessary to Strike Terror in such a foe.

"Capt. Tyler with the advance Guard unhappily discharged his piece before the division could be properly posted, which put me under the necessity of bringing on the Action. I ordered my Division to fix their Bayonets and push forcibly on them, which order being resolutely executed put the Indians in the utmost confusion great numbers took to

the river, who fell from the well directed fire of our Rifle men, and incessant blaze from our Musketry without returning any fire. The Divisions in the rear, not subject to order broke, some advanced down the hill toward me, others fled into the woods. I soon perceived the enemy rally on our right and recrossing the river to gain the heights. I found myself under the necessity to rally all my force which by this time was much less than I expected. The enemy by this time had collected in force and from the best accounts can be collected received a reinforcement from Keebethon began to fire on our left. We returned the fire and kept up a constant bush firing up the hill from the river; in which the brave Capt. Tyler fell, several were wounded. The people being exceedingly fatigued obliged me to take post on a height, which proved to be a strong and advantageous ground. The enemy repeatedly advanced in from 40 to 100 yards distance and were as repeatedly repulsed. I had now but 45 men (officers included) who had lost their command naturally drew toward me. The spirits of these few notwithstanding their fatigue, situation, and unallayed thirst, added to that cruel yelling of those bloody monsters, the seed of Anak in size, exceed thought or description. We defended this ground near three hours and a half during the whole time one blaze without intermission was kept up on both sides. Here we had three men killed and nine wounded. Among the wounded was Lt. Col. Tustin, in the hand, Maj. Meeker in the shoulder, Adj. Finch in the leg, Capt. Jones in the foot, and Ensign Wood in the wrist. The chief of our people was wounded by Angle shots from the Indians from behind Rocks and Trees. Our Rifles here were very useful. I found myself under the necessity of ceasing the fire, our Ammunition from the continual fire of more than five hours* naturally suggested that it must be exhausted, ordered no person to shoot without having his object sure that no shot might be lost. This gave spirits to the Enemy, who formed their whole strength and forced the North East part of our Lines. Here we gave them a severe Gaul. Our people not being able to support the lines retreated down the hill precipitately towards the River. The Enemy kept up a constant fire on our Right which was returned. The people by this time was so scattered I found myself unequal to rally them again, consequently every man made choice of his own way. Thus Ended the Action.

"The following are missing in the whole from the last accounts:

"Col. Ellison's Regiment—Lt. Col. Tustin, Capt. Jones, Capt. Wood, Capt. Little, Capt. Duncan, and twelve privates. One private of New Jersey. Adjutant Finch, Ensign Wood, and one private of my Regiment. In the whole twenty-one men.

"Several wounded men are in. I hope others will be yet found. I received a wound on my head, one in my leg and one in my thigh—slightly. The one in my thigh, from inattention, is a little troublesome. Several spies that lay near the enemy the night following the action inform us that they moved off their wounded in canoes, on the day following: that on the ground where they lay there was great quantities of blood, and the whole encampment was marked with wounded men. Great numbers of plasters and bloody rags was found. Although we suffered by the loss of so many brave men, the best for the number, without sensible error, in the Present. It's beyond doubt the enemy suffered much more. From the various parts of the action can be collected a greater number of Indian dead than we lost, besides their wounded. The number of Indians and Tories is not ascertained; some accounts say 90, others 120, others 160. Col. Seward of New Jersey, with 93 men, was within five or six miles of the action, on the Pennsylvania side, did not hear the firing; approached and lay near the Indians all night following, and from their conduct and groaning of the wounded gave rise to the belief that they had been in some action where they had suffered, and would have attacked them round their fire, but a mutiny arose among some of his people which prevented—a very unfortunate and to

be lamented circumstance. If in their situation he had attacked them, with the common smiles of Providence he must have succeeded and put them to total rout.

"Dear Governor, it's not in my power to paint out to you the disagreeable situation I was in, surrounded by a foe, with such a handful of valuable men not only as soldiers but as fellow citizens and members of society, and nothing to be expected but the hatchet, spear and scalping knife. The tremendous yells and whoops, all the fiends in the confines of the Infernal Regions, with one united cry, could not exceed it. Add to this the cries and petitions of the wounded around me not to leave them, was beyond parallel or idea. My heart bleeds for the unfortunate wounded who fell into their hands. However, circumstances give me a little consolation. Mr. Roger Townsend, of Goshen, received a wound in his thigh; being exceedingly thirsty, making an attempt to go to find some water, was met by an Indian who very friendly took him by the hand and said he was his prisoner and would not hurt him. A well-directed ball from one of our men put the Indian into a dose, and Mr. Townsend ran back into the lines. I hope some little humanity may yet be found in the breasts of the savages.

"I should be at the greatest loss was I to attempt to point out any officer or soldier that exceeded another in bravery during the time of the general action. Too much praise cannot be given to them for their attention in receiving orders and alacrity in executing them.

"I have acquiesced with Col. Woodhull in ordering one-eighth of our Regiments to Minialink as a temporary guard until your excellency's pleasure is known on the subject.

"The Indians were under the command of Brant, who was either killed or wounded in the action. They burnt Major Decker's house and barn, Saml. Davis's house, barn and mill, Jacobus Van Vleck's house and barn, Daniel Vanoker's barn, (here was two Indians killed from a little Fort round the house, which was saved,) Esquire Cuykindall's house and barn, Simon Westfall's house and barn, the Church, Peter Cuykindall's house and barn, Martinus Decker's fort, house, barn and saw mills, and Nehemiah Patterson's saw mill; killed and scalped Jeremiah Vanoker, Daniel Cole, Ephraim Ferguson and one Tavern, and took with them several prisoners, mostly children, with a great number of horses, cattle and valuable plunder. Some of the cattle we rescued and returned to the owners.

"I hope your Excellency will make allowances for the imperfect stile, razures and blots of this line, whilst I have the honor to subscribe myself, with the most perfect esteem, in haste,

"Your Excellency's Most Obedt Servt,

"JOHN HATHORN, Col."

Detachments from Woodhull's, Allison's, and Hathorn's regiments were immediately sent to guard the frontier from further incursions. Their continuance in the field, however, was of short duration, for the moving of Sullivan's expedition up the Susquehanna, and of Clinton's co-operating command through the Mohawk Valley, drew the attention of Brant and his Tory allies to their own protection, and the scourging which they then received deterred them from again venturing upon the war-path.

A reason of quite an opposite character tended to relieve the militia of eastern Orange and southern Ulster from the active service in which they had participated for three years. The forts in the Highlands having become of the utmost strategic importance, Washington, with the main body of the Continental army, encamped in their vicinity, and held in check the movements of the enemy. But without further service in the field,—a duty from which they were not fully relieved,—the record of their part in the drama of the Revolution will rank them with the most heroic of that heroic era.

* A question has been raised as to the time of the continuance of the action. It will be observed that in another place Col. Hathorn gives the line of his march as extending twenty-seven miles, nine of which were traveled on the day of the action before the enemy was discovered. Some time was also spent in countermarching and forming line of battle, the whole probably occupying the day until near noon. A "continued fire of more than five hours" would have taken the time to about half-past five. It is evident that the object was to hold the place to as late an hour as possible that escape might be attended with the best advantages, and it is to this fact, perhaps, that no pursuit was made by the Indians, and that so many fugitives made their way to their homes. Maj. Wood, in his journal, says the "conflict lasted almost the whole day," which apparently confirms the current account of the continuance until twilight.

CHAPTER VI.

REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS—PLEDGE OF ASSOCIATION.

EVENTS connected with the war of the Revolution, aside from military organizations and their services, mainly cluster around the associations which were formed in 1775 to maintain civil government and sustain the action of the Continental Congress, and the operations of Claudius Smith's band of "cow-boys." True, there were other events which transpired in the district now constituting the county, as well as in that which was then embraced within its limits. The part taken by the people in erecting the forts in the Highlands and in obstructing the navigation of Hudson's River; the story of Stony Point; the treason of Arnold and the capture and execution of André; the encampment of the Continental army in Smith's Clove and in New Windsor; the headquarters of Washington in New Windsor and Newburgh; the Temple, the Newburgh Letters, and the Society of the Cincinnati have their place in the county's annals. Nevertheless, they were events that have properly been remanded to the domain of general history, and have therein been exhaustively chronicled, and it would be a work of supererogation to repeat their details. We turn, therefore, to the organization of the local

REVOLUTIONARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The war of the Revolution may be said to have been inaugurated by the Continental Congress of 1774. No matter what may have been the steps which led the colonists up to that point, the passage of the non-importation resolutions of 1774 was the point of departure from which neither the government nor the colonies could recede,—the issue of compulsion and resistance was by that act established. One of the leading features of these resolutions was the call for the organization in every city, county, town, and precinct of a "Committee of Safety and Observation." The city of New York took the lead by organizing a committee of one hundred, of which Isaac Low was chairman, and by sending circulars to all the towns and precincts in the province urging the formation of similar committees. About the same time a pamphlet entitled "Free Thoughts on the Resolves of Congress" made its appearance and was scattered broadcast over the land. The people thus had the question fairly before them, and in their local meetings discussed the points involved. The district now included in the county was ripe for the movement. In original Orange the general sentiment was especially one of approval, for, notwithstanding the fact that the city of New York had selected the delegates to the Congress of 1774, the people of Orange determined to send a delegate of their own, and, at a convention held at Goshen, appointed Henry Wisner to represent them, whose voice and signature were given for non-importation,

while southern Ulster, the home of George Clinton, had approved his every act of opposition to the demands of the ministry. It is not with surprise, therefore, that we read that in the precincts of Newburgh; New Windsor, Hanover, Wallkill, Goshen, and Cornwall the pamphlet referred to was publicly burned and committees of safety organized.

The first duty of these committees was to provide for sending delegates to a provincial convention to be held in New York for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Scarcely had this work been completed, when, on the 29th of April, the committee of New York drew up and signed a pledge to observe and maintain the orders and resolutions of both the Continental and Provincial Congresses, and sent it for signatures to all the precincts and counties in the province. It was an important proceeding. While local committees of safety had their place in giving expression to the popular voice, the pledge of association, bearing the individual signatures of the people, was an evidence that could not be impeached. Another important feature was that it was virtually the organization of a revolutionary government. It was in the following form :

"Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depend, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety; and convinced of the necessity of preventing anarchy and confusion, which attend the dissolution of the powers of government, we, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of —, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate, under all the ties of religion, honor, and love of our country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire), can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and property."

With the return of the signatures to the general committee of New York the local organizations were complete, presenting as their representatives committees of safety and observation charged with the execution of whatever measures might be regarded as necessary by the general committee of New York. Almost immediately following this organization they were recognized by the Provincial Convention, and the local committees invested with power to appoint assessors and collectors, while the county committees were to be "considered as supervisors according to the police of the city, county, town, or precinct" in which they had been chosen, and, with the assessors and collectors, were directed to assess, raise, and collect the quotas to be raised for the support of the revolutionary government, and were empowered to enforce collection "by distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulters," as had been previously practiced in the collection of taxes for the crown. The power to arrest persons "inimical" to the meas-

ures which had been or might be taken was vested in the local committees; subsequently (1777) this power was greatly enlarged by the Continental Congress, and the local committees practically constituted marshals of the United States, with power to arrest under warrants charging the "levying of war against the United States of America, holding correspondence with and assisting the enemies of the said States," and of being "inimical to the cause of America." Whatever may have been their purpose and action in other provinces, in New York—where a government had to be created to supplant that which had been established by England—they became the government, the town committees, where it was necessary, taking upon themselves the powers of town officers, county committees becoming boards of supervisors, the general committee of the province performing legislative duties in the recess of the Provincial Convention, the latter body becoming the supreme head of the Revolutionary movement until 1777, when a constitution was adopted,—the first republican constitution of the State of New York.

It may be proper to add that the county committees were not all constituted in the same manner. In counties where the precincts had chosen committees, the latter bodies composed the county committee; in counties where there were no precinct organizations, county committees might be formed of any number of the "friends of liberty;" in other counties, where a majority of the precincts had chosen committees, it was provided that "if there be any district or districts that have not chosen committees, the county committee are to proceed in like manner as if such district or districts were actually represented in said county committee" in the assessment of taxes, etc. Many of the duties conferred upon county committees were not operative where the local authorities acted in accord with the opponents of the crown, and the assessment and collection of taxes was in their interest; but in other respects they had powers growing out of the necessities of the situation, among which was the following:

"If any person or persons shall hereafter oppose or deny the authority of the Continental or of this (Provincial) Congress, or the Committee of Safety, or the committees of the respective counties, cities, towns, manors, precincts, or districts in this colony, or dissuade any person or persons from obeying the recommendations of the Continental or this Congress, or the Committee of Safety, or the committee aforesaid, and be convicted thereof before the committee of the county, or any thirteen or more of their number, who shall or may meet upon a general call of the chairman of such committee where such person or persons may reside, that such committee shall cause such offenders to be disarmed; and for the second offense they shall be committed to close confinement, at their respective expense."

This explanation is given for two purposes: first, that the true character of the associations and committees may appear; and, second, that the impression which many entertain that a signature to the pledge is to be regarded as positive evidence of the loyalty of the person making it to the cause of independence, may be corrected. In the great majority of cases the impression

referred to is no doubt in accordance with the facts, in others it is not. There were a few—whose names appear as refusing to sign—who could, perhaps, be classed as "Tories" prior to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Men were only asked to give their approval to proposed measures "until a reconciliation should be effected." When the Declaration was adopted, John Alsop, in resigning his seat in the Continental Congress, voiced the sentiments of a minority of respectable members in saying, "As long as a door was left open for a reconciliation with Great Britain, upon honorable terms, I was willing and ready to render my country all the service in my power; but as you have, by that declaration, closed the door of reconciliation, I must beg leave to resign." Perhaps it is fortunate that an analysis of the lists cannot now be made with a view to show the position of each person in the broader field of rebellion to which the country was carried by the Declaration. That there were many and violent opponents raised up who had previously acquiesced in the measures for redress, will not be questioned by those familiar with the history of the Revolution. "Loyalists" and "Tories" then became familiar terms,—“Indians and Tories” a terror on the frontiers. Perhaps the Whigs committed excesses, or were too severe in committee administration; but this at least is true, that they discriminated between their opponents, driving one class from the country, but suffering the other to enjoy their possessions, and their descendants to stand as the peers of their own children in the national temple which they had erected. It is not for the present or for future generations to appeal from the justice of that discrimination.

One other explanation. The signatures in Goshen precinct embraced the present town of Goshen, Chester, Warwick, Wawayanda, Greenville, and part of Blooming-Grove; Mount Hope and Deerpark appear in the precinct of Mamakating; Cornwall precinct embraced the present towns of Cornwall, Highlands, Monroe, part of Blooming-Grove, and a portion of the present county of Rockland; the precincts of Newburgh, New Windsor, and Wallkill will be recognized as present towns, while the precinct of Hanover included the present towns of Montgomery and Crawford. It is this subdivision of the old precincts that prevents the assignment of names to towns as now constituted. The following were the signatures:

PRECINCT OF NEWBURGH.

Col. Jona. Haebrouck.	Martin Weigand.
Thomas Palmer.	Wm. Foster.
Isaac Belknap.	Wm. Wilson.
William Darling.	Wm. Stillwell, Jr.
Wolvert Acker.	Peter Donally.
John Belknap.	Charles Tooker.
John Robinson.	Leonard Smith, Jr.
Saml. Clark.	Henry Smith.
Benj. Birdsall.	James Wooden.
Benjamin Smith.	Thomas Smith.
Jamee Waugh.	Caleb Case.
Abel Belknap.	David Green.

Moses Higby, M.D.
 Henry Croysey.
 Wm. Harding.
 Joseph Belknap.
 John Stratton.
 Lewis Holt.
 Samnel Hallock.
 Samuel Spragne.
 Burroughs Holmes.
 Samuel Bond.
 Thomas Campbell.
 James Cosman.
 Lewis Clark.
 Jonathan Sweet.
 Reuben Tooker.
 David Belknap.
 Daniel Birdsell.
 Robert Lockwood.
 Benj. Knap.
 Saml. Westlake.
 Josiah Ward.
 Silas Gardner.
 Jacob Gillie.
 Wm. Kencaden.
 James Denton.
 John Foster.
 Hope Mills.
 John Cosman.
 Wm. Wear.
 Thomas Fish.
 Wm. Lawrence, Jr.
 John Kernoghan.
 Robert Hanmer.
 Robert Ross.
 John Crowell.
 Obadiah Weeks.
 Francis Hasmer.
 William Bloomer.
 Abraham Garrison.
 James Marston.
 Samuel Gardiner.
 Anning Smith.
 Richard Albertson.
 Benj. Lawrence.
 Richard Buckingham.
 Jacob Morewise.
 Nicholas Stephens.
 Johannis Snider.
 Benjamin Robinson.
 Andrew Sprague.
 Thomas Beatty.
 Solo. Buckingham.
 Wm. Bowdleh.
 Jona. Belknap.
 Jacob Tremper.
 Abraham Smith.
 Cornelius Wood.
 John Lawrence.
 George Hack.
 John Shaw.
 Corne. Hasbrouck.
 Isaac Demott.
 David Smith.
 John Stratton.
 Abaelom Case.
 Joseph Dunn.
 Daniel Morewise.
 Jonathan Owen.
 Jehiel Clark.
 Reuben Holme.
 Nathaniel Coleman.
 George Leonard.
 Elnathan Foster.
 Neal McLean.
 Wm. Palmer.

John Stillwell.
 Loff Smith.
 John Gates.
 Benj. Darby.
 Israel Smith.
 Thads. Smith.
 Jacob Myers.
 Saml. Concklin.
 Isaac Brown, M.D.
 Peter Tilton.
 John Douaghy.
 Ste. Stephenson.
 John Griggs.
 Saml. Smith.
 Jeremiah Ward.
 Wm. Ward.
 Wm. Russel.
 John Tremper.
 Charles Williett.
 Jeremiah Dunn.
 Wm. Lawrence.
 Robert Wanh.
 Wiggins Concklin.
 Robert Beatty, Jr.
 Abr'm Johnston.
 Silas Sperry.
 James Clark.
 David Mills.
 Caleb Coffin.
 James Harris.
 Theo. Hegaman.
 Wm. Dunn.
 Nehemiah Carpenter.
 Leonard Smith.
 Wm. Day.
 John Wendel.
 Abel Thrall.
 Phineas Corwin.
 Moses Hunt.
 Samuel Sands.
 Jacob Concklin.
 Joseph Price.
 John Saunders.
 George Westlake.
 Burger Weigand.
 Tunis Keiter.
 Hugh Quigly.
 Daniel Darby.
 Isaac Brown, Jr.
 Hezekiah Wyatt.
 Wm. Whitehead.
 Daniel Goldsmith.
 Gabriel Travis.
 Nathaniel Weed.
 John Weed.
 Daniel DuBoise.
 Arthnr Smith.
 Isaac Fowler.
 Stephen Outman.
 Saml. Stratton.
 Joseph Carpenter.
 Daniel Thurstin.
 John Fowler.
 Daniel Clark.
 Isaac Donaldson.
 Wm. Concklin.
 Charles Tooker.
 John Smith.
 Isaac Fowler, Jr.
 William Wright.
 Wm. White.
 Dadel Kniffen.
 Rob. Morrison, M.D.
 John Dolson.
 Leonard Smith.

Persons Refusing to Sign.

Nehemiah Fowler.
 Stephen Wiggins.
 Isaiah Purdy.
 *Gilbert Purdy.
 Nathan Purdy.
 *John Wiggins.
 *James Leonard.
 *Morris Flewelling.
 *Anthony Bealebron.
 *Daniel Hains.
 *Daniel Denton.
 Daniel Denton, Jr.
 *George Merritt.
 Adam Patrick.
 *Gabriel Travis.
 John Wiggins, Jr.
 Joseph Gedney, Jr.
 George Devoll.
 Thomas Fowler.
 Stephen Wood.
 *Abel Flewelling.
 Jonathan Pine.
 *Samuel Fowler.
 Joseph Cope.
 Hazael Smith.
 Jonathan Brunbridge.
 Joseph Headley.
 Benjamin Lewis.
 Peter Aldrige.
 *John Flewelling.
 Jacob Fry.
 James Perry.
 James Patterson.
 David Gedney.
 George Elms.
 Nathan Purdy, Jr.
 Daniel Purdy.
 Daniel Purdy, Jr.
 John Hendrick.
 *Isaac Barton.
 William Roach.
 David Horton.
 Theophilus Mozer.
 *Jonas Totten.
 Daniel Dorland.
 Daniel Rounds.
 John Morrel.
 Moses Knap.
 David Wyatt.
 Samnel Denton.
 Thomas Orr, Jr.
 *Daniel Gedney.
 John Elms.
 Joseph Penny.

The "Committee of Safety and Observation" was appointed Jan. 27, 1775, and was composed of Wolvert Acker, Jonathan Hasbrouck, Thomas Palmer, John Belknap, Joseph Coleman, Moses Higby, Samuel Sands, Stephen Case, Isaac Belknap, Benjamin Birdsell, and John Robinson.

PRECINCT OF NEW WINDSOR.

James Clinton.	Walter McMichael.
John Nicholson.	George Coleman.
James McClaughry.	James Gage.
Matthew DuBois.	James Dunlap.
Robert Cook.	Robert Stuart.
John Umphrey.	Samuel Wood.
James Umphrey.	Nathaniel Garrison.
George Umphrey.	Andrew Dickson.
Oliver Humphrey.	George Coleman (2).
James McDowell.	Peter John.
Alexander Telford.	Samuel Lamb.
Robert Smith.	William Crawford.
Jonah Park.	John W. Miklan.
Scudder Newman.	Francis Mains.
James Humphrey (2).†	James Miller.
John Davis.	John Morrison.
John Coleman.	Hugh Waterson.
Joseph Young.	Caleb Dill.
Andrew Robinson.	John Dill.
William Fulton.	Edward Miller.
James Taylor.	Robert Whigham.
Hugh Polloy.	John Crudge.
Samuel Given.	Robert Boyd, Sr.
Robert Burnett, Jr.	Silas Wood.
Timothy Mills.	Richard Wood.
William Buchanan.	John Johnston.
Matthew Bell.	David Crawford.

* Those marked with asterisk subsequently came before the committee and made affidavit of their intention to abide by the measure of the Continental Congress, and pay their quota of all expenses,—a pledge which some of them subsequently reconsidered.

† (2) indicates that name appears twice without suffix of Jr. or Sr. The names are from the original list, which was not returned to the General Committee. It does not appear to be a complete list, there being known residents at the time whose names do not appear, nor is there a return of those refusing to sign.

Robert Thompson.
Charles Nicholson.
William Robinson.
Arthur Carscadden.
Edward Lyal.
Henry McNeeley.
William Niclos.
Robert Boyd, Jr.
Nathan Smith.
Samuel Logan.
James Denniston.
Jacob Mills.
Thomas Cook.
Daniel Clemence.
Robert Couhan.
John Waugh.
William Gage.
Alexander Kernahao.
William Stinson.
Henry Roberson.
Benjamin Roman.
William Miller.
William Telford.
John Burnett.
Joseph Beatty.
John Smith.
James M. Oliver.
William Miller (2).
Charles Byrn.
Jonathan Parrshall.
James Greer.
John Mills.
Thomas Eliot.
Robert Campbell.
Nathaniel Boyd.
Charles Kernaghan.
Eliphalet Leonard.
William Nichols.
Thomas McDowell.
James Crawford.
Joseph Belknap.
John Nicoll.
Samuel Brewster.
Samuel Sly.
Matthew McDowell.
Daniel Mills.

John Morrison (2).
Henry McNeeley, Jr.
Alexander Taylor.
James Perry.
Samuel Boyd.
John Cunningham.
James Jackson, Jr.
Isaac Stonehouse.
John Hiffernan.
James Smith.
William Park.
David Thompson.
Nathaniel Liscomb.
William Mulliner.
Isaac Belknap.
Nathaniel Boyd (2).
Edward Petty.
Robert Johneton.
Joseph Swezey.
Alexander Fulton.
James Faulknor.
David Clark.
Nathan Sargent.
Gilbert Peet.
James Docksey.
Solomon Smith.
Samuel Woodward.
Jonathan White.
Alexander Beatty.
John Close (Rev.).
William Moffat.
William Beatty.
George Harrie.
Stephen King.
John Murphy.
Benjamin Burnam.
Austin Beardley.
Thomas Swafford.
Timothy White.
Dennis Furshay.
George Mavings.
Samuel Brewster, Jr.
David Mandevill.
William Welling.
Peter Welling.
Hugh Turner.

PRECINCT OF MAMAKATING.

(Deerpark and Mount Hope.)

John Young.
Capt. John Crage.
Benj. Cuddeback, Jr.
T. K. Westbrook.
William Johnston.
John Stufflebane.
John Stufflebane, Jr.
John Thompson.
Wm. Cuddeback.
Elisha Travis.
Eli Strickland.
Capt. J. R. DeWitt.
Abner Skinner.
Thomas Kytte.
Joseph Drake.
Isaac Van Twill.
Joseph Westbrook.
Daniel Van Fleet, Jr.
Jacob Van Inwegen.
Corn. Van Inwegen.
Reuben Babbett.
Robert Milliken.
John Williams.
Wm. Smith.
Jep. Fuller.
Joseph Thomas.
Joseph Skinner.
John Travis.
John Travis, Jr.
Robert Comfort.
Eph. Furgison.
Moses Miller.
Jeo. Barber.
John Fry.
George Gillespy.
Henry Newkirk.
Philip Swartwout, Esq.
Wm. Haxton.
Robert Cook.
William Rose.
James Williams.
James Blizard.
Thomas Combs.
Ebenezer Halcomb.
Abr. Cuddeback.
Aldert Rose.
David Gillespy.
Abrm. Cuddeback, Jr.
Fred. Benaer.
Jonathan Brooks.
Ebenezer Parks.
Petrus Gumaer.
J. DeWitt Gumaer.
Ezekiel Gumaer.
Elias Gumaer.
Moses Depuy, Jr.
Jonathan Wheeler.
Thomas Lake.
Matthew Neely.
John Harding.
Eph. Thomas.
Abm. McQuin.
Joseph Arthur.
Daniel Decker.
John Brooks.
David Daley.

Jacob Comfort.
Jonah Parks.
Saml. Patterson.
Joel Adama.
James Cunen.
Peter Simpson.
Benjamin Depny.
John McKinstry.
Harm. Van Inwegen.
Samuel Depuy.
Chas. Gillets.
James McGivers.
Joseph Hubbard.
G. Van Inwegen.
Eliphalet Stevens.
Adam Rivenburgh.
Stephen Larney.
Samuel King.
Valentine Wheeler.
John Wallie.
Jacobus Swartwout.
Gerardus Swartwout.
Phil. Swartwout, Jr.
Jacobus Cuddeback.
Petrus Cuddeback.
Rufus Stanton.
Asa Kimball.
Zeb. Holcomb.
Samuel Daley.
Nathan Cook.
Henry Ellsworth.
John Seybolt.
David Wheeler.
Elisha Barber.
Jonathan Davis.
Gershom Simpson.
Jacob Stanton.
John Gillaspay.
Abraham Smedes.
Joseph Shaw.
Abraham Rosa.
Jacob Rosa.
Stephen Halcomb.
Moses Roberts.
Daniel Roberts.
Jeremiah Shaver.
Joseph Ogden.
Elias Miller.
George I. Denniston.
Jonathan Strickland.
Johannes Miller.
John Dougless.
Joseph Randall.
Thoe. Gillaspay.
Daniel Walling.
Daniel Walling, Jr.
Matthew Terwilliger.
Johannes Wash.
Daniel Woodworth.
Nathaniel Travls.
Ezekiel Travis.
Joseph Travis.
Isaac Rosa.
Abr. Smith.
Leonard Hefnessey.

"Committee of Safety and Observation," May 6, 1775, was composed of Col. James Clinton, Capt. James McClaughry, John Nicoll, John Nicholson, Nathan Smith, Robert Boyd, Jr., Samuel Brewster, Samuel Sly, Samuel Logan. May, 1776: Samuel Brewster, Robert Boyd, Jr., Nathan Smith, Hugh Humphrey, George Denniston, John Nicoll, Col. James McClaughry, and Samuel Arthur. Samuel Brewster, chairman.

PRECINCT OF HANOVER.

No return of names made. "Committee of Safety and Observation," May 8, 1775: Dr. Charles Clinton, chairman, Alexander Trimble, Arthur Parks, William Jackson, Henry Smith, Jacob Newkirk, James Latta, Philip Mole, John Wilkin, James McBride, James Milliken, Samuel Barkley.

PRECINCT OF WALLKILL.

No return of names. Committee: Abimael Young, chairman, James Wilkins, Hezekiah Gale, Moses Phillips, and Henry Wisner, Jr., Jan. 30, 1775.

"Committee of Safety and Observation,"—John Young, president, who certified that the association was "unanimously signed by all the freeholders and inhabitants of the precinct, June 26, 1775."

PRECINCT OF GOSHEN.

Minisink District.

J. Westbrook, Jr.
Benjamin Cox.
John Fry.
Levi Decker.
Samuel Davis.
Reuben Jones.
Petrue Cole.
A. Van Etten.
John Bennett.
Petrus Cuykendal.
Sylvester Cortright.
Jacobus Schoonhoven.
Jacobus Vanflet, Jr.
Thomas Hart.
John Van Tuyle.
S. Cuykendal, Jr.
Martinas Decker, Jr.
Wilhelmus Westfall.
Moses Kortright.
Jacob Harsken.
G. Bradcock.
Nicholas Slyter.
Daniel St. John.
Albert Osterhout.
Johannes Westbrook.
Simon Westfall.

Isaac Davis.
George Quick.
Jacobus Davis.
Jacobus Vanflet.
Levi Van Etten.
Daniel Cole.
Benjamin Corson.
Joel Westbrook.
A. C. Van Aken.
Johannes Decker, Jr.
Jacob Quick.
Timothy Wood.
Benjamin Wood.
James Carpenter.
Essee Bronson.
Isaac Uptegrove.
Solomon Cuykendal.
Martinas Decker.
Benjamin Boorman.
Nehemiah Pattieou.
Arthur Van Tuyle.
Wilhelmus Cole.
Petrus Decker.
Asa Astly.
Daniel Kortright.
Ephraim Middegh.

Blooming-Grove District.

Alexander Smith.
Joseph Conkling.
Jonathan Horton.
John Case.
Phineas Rumsey.
Benjamin Herlow.
William Hubbard.
Garrett Duryes.
David Youngs.
James Miller.
James Mapes.
Joseph Drake.
Samuel Haines Smith.
Increase Wyman.
Jonathan Smith.
John Barker.
Moses Carpenter.
Joshua Corey.
John Corey.
John Pain.
Daniel Pain.
William Warne.
Hezekiah Warne.
Zebe Owen.
Jonathan Jayne.
Caleb Coleman.
David Rogers.
Henry Wiener.
Thomas Goldemith.
Jacobus Bartholf.
Gullian Bartholf.
Abraham Dalseen, Jr.
Isaac Dalseen.
Cornelius Decker.
David Demarest.
John Denton.
Corns. Van Ordedale.
Joseph Elliot.
John Elliot.
Abraham Springsteen.
Capt. Nathaniel Roe.
Lieut. John Jackeon.
Joseph Dixon.
David Godfrey.
Silas Pierson.

George Duryes.
John Ketchum, Jr.
William Heard.
Phineas Heard.
Joshua Reeve.
Obadiah Helms.
William Forbes.
Coleman Curtia.
David Jones.
Francis Baird.
Stephen Lewis.
Nathaniel Minthorn.
Gamaliel Tansdell.
Andrew Christy.
Hendrick Bartholf.
Peter Bartholf.
Reuben Hall.
Solomon Carpenter.
Martin Myer.
Joshua Smith.
Ehenezer Beer.
Samuel Moffat.
Lieut. John Wood.
Ensign Daniel Drake.
Daniel Tooker.
Isaiah Smith.
William Leely.
David Rumsey.
John Meeker.
Joseph Browne.
David Horton.
Solomon Smith.
John King.
Cuppe Brooke.
Samuel Wickham.
Silas Horton.
Charles Tooker.
John Budd.
William Horton.
Joshua Brown.
Joshua Brown, Jr.
James Markel.
John Bull.
Richard Bull.
Jeremiah Butler.

William Satterly.
Gideon Salmon.
Phineas Salmon.
John Brown.
Silas Horton.
John Cravens.
Ezra Keeler.
James Aspell.
Zephaniah Huff.
Wm. Marshall.
Joseph Case.
Benjamin MacVea.
Christo. Springsteen.
Hezekiah Watkins.
Daniel Reeve.
Samuel Bartholf.
Henry Roemer.
Robert McCane.
Peter Gale.
Stephen Meeker.
Joseph Smith.
Thomas McCane.
Samuel Smith.
Jacob Dunning.
Joshua Davis.
John Williams.
Richard Jones.
Philip Borrowghe.
Thomas Engles.
Oliver Hedy.
Richard Sheridan.
Jonathan Owen.
Joshua Wells.
Jonah Seely.
Wright Smith.
Silas Stewart.
Benjamin Carpenter.
Squire Whitaker.
Silas Hulse.
Eliha Hulse.
Benjamin Smith.
Samuel Cooley.
John Fergar.
David Kendle.
Samuel Cole.
Peter Miller.
Robert Thompson.
Matthew Dilling.
James Little, Jr.
Benjamin Whitaker.
Henry David.
Samuel Demarest.
John Hopper.
William Wiener.
Israel Wells.
Daniel Carpenter.
Samuel Carpenter.
Peter Arnout.
James Bell.
Jeremiah S. Conkling.
William Howard.
James Dolsen.
Isaac Dolsen.
Reuben Hall, Jr.
Jacob Fegeta.
Jeremiah Smith, Jr.
Amos Smith.
Matthias Carvey.
John Carvey.
Francis Myanjoy.
Solomon Tracey.
Amos Hubbs.
Thomas Barker.
William Morris.
John Kennedy.
Joseph Wilson.

John Minthorn.
Abraham Chandler.
Jacobus Laine.
Jacob Demarest.
Joseph Todd.
John Bigger.
Elijah Doan.
James Smith.
John Carvey.
Benjamin Forgeason.
Elijah Trunian.
David Moore.
Nathaniel Tuthill.
Joseph McCane.
Joel Cross.
Caleb Goldsmith.
Henry Smith.
John Finch.
Moses Smith.
Robert Thompson, Jr.
George Little.
James Knap.
Jeremiah Smith, Sr.
Amos Woolcocks.
Jeremiah Fergar.
Zephaniah Drake.
John Van Cleft.
Israel Holley.
William Seely.
John Van Cleft, Jr.
David Cooley, Jr.
Nicholas Van Tassel.
Joshua Weeks.
Benjamin Currie.
Samuel Jones.
Michael Carpenter.
Samuel Webb.
John Owen.
Benjamin Dunning.
Wm. Kimber.
Gilbert Bradner.
Jacob Finch.
Hidley Spencer.
William Walworth.
Corns. Bartholf, Jr.
Stephen Bartholf.
Joseph Allison.
Michael Allison.
James Allison.
William Carpenter.
Casper Writer.
Jonas Wood.
David Linch.
John Boyle.
Michael Coleman.
Abraham Harding.
Henry David, Jr.
Jonathan David.
James Thompson.
Jonathan Cooley.
John Whitaker.
Nathaniel Mathers.
Increase Matthews.
James Gardiner.
John Little.
James Reeves.
John Knap.
Jonathan Corney.
Solomon Roe.
Seven Tracey.
Obadiah Smith.
Henry Bartholf.
David Demarest.
Jacob Demarest.
William King.
Christopher Decker.

James Steward.
Joseph Steward.
John Clark.
John Felgler.
Benjamin Demarest.
Peter Demarest.
Salter David.
Edward David.
John David.
Jacob Cole.
George Kemble.
Wm. Dill.
Christopher Myers.
Thomas Wood.
Phillip Redrick.
William McCane.
James McCane.
Martin McConely.
William Horton.
Philip Horton.
Benjamin Carpenter.
Henry Samis.
Samuel Knapp.
Roelof Van Brunt.
Abel Jackson.
Nathaniel Knapp, Jr.
James Parrhall.
Anthony Swartwout.
Benjamin Jackson.
George Howell.
James Mosier.
Samuel Finch.
Samuel Reed.
Jabez Finch.
Benjamin Wallworth.
Daniel Rosegrout.
John Davis.
David Lowren.
Moses Whitehead.
John Myers.
David Stephens.
Jeremiah Trickey.
Henry Clark.
John Carpenter Smith.
Nathan Roberts.
John Shephard.
John Gerner.
Hezekiah Lawrence.
Nathan Pemberton.
Benjamin Cole.
Caleb Smith.
Peter Arnout.
Matthew Howell.
Matthew Howell, Jr.
Thomas Angel.
Isaac Tracey.
Elijah Eggers.
James Hulse.
Mark Chambers.
David Cooley.
Nathaniel Cooley.
Nathan Bailey.
Nathan Bailey (2).
Zephaniah Kelly.
Samuel Satterly.
William Vail.
James Hamilton.
Joseph Beckes.
Elias Clark.
Alexander Campbell.
Elithu Horton.
Hugh Fulton.
Phineas Parrhall.
Peter Townsend.
John Gardner.
Michael Brooks. ✓

Jemee McCane.
John Thompson.
Thomas Gale.
Charles Webb.
Samuel Chandler.
Richard Allison.
Henry Hall.
John Kinnett.
Benjamin Halsted.
David Miller.
Henry Dobbin.
Solomon Finch.
Solomon Hoff.
Joseph Currie.
James Ramsey.
James Masters.
Jemee Clark.
Michael Dunning.
Jemee Schoonover.
John Morrison.
Joseph Coleman.
Jonathan Coleman.
William Kirby.
Orinus Bartholf.
James Bartholf.
Joseph Halsted.
Michael Halsted.
Gershon Owen.
Samuel Westbrook.
Anthony Westbrook.
Joshua Hill.
Benjamin Gabriella.
David Shephard.
Abraham Doleen, Sr.
John Kinnman.
Benjamin Attwood.
Gilbert Howell.
Isaac Roadley.
Nathan Arnout.
William Little.
Caleb Smith.
Stephen Smith.
David Caser.
Matthew Tyrel.
Andrew Miller.
Asa Vail.
Bazaliel Seely.
Francis Gallow.
John McDowell.
William Hoff.
John Kimball.
James Miller.
James Stewart.
Abraham Johnston.
Stephen Conkling.
Joshua Howell.
Samuel Titus.
Jonathan Hallock.
John Miller.
John Rhodes.
David Mapes.
Zachaus Horton.
Joshua Wells.
Benjamin Hill.
Nathaniel Allison.
William Kinne.
John Bailey.
Landrine Eggers.
John Conner.
Peter Mann.
Daniel Cooley, Jr.
William Huff.
Jacob Cole.
Edward David, Jr.
Daniel David.
Richard Halsted.

David Howell, Jr.
John Howell.
Samuel Harman.
Jabez Knap.
Nathaniel Knap, Jr.
Peter Barlow.
Elias Oldfield.
Samuel Sawyer.
Jeremiah Oakley.
Timothy Smith.
John Smith.
Jonathap Rawson.
William Reed.
William Egger (Eager).
Daniel Egger.
Anning Owen.
Jacob Hulac.
Solomon Smith.
Thomas Denton.
Asa Derba.
Moses Clark.
William Helma.

Joseph Oldfield.
Joseph Chilson.
Silas Holley.
Benjamin Dunning.
Daniel Holley.
Joshua Drake.
Wait Smith.
Stephen Jackson.
Daniel Myers.
Cornelius Myers.
Phineas Case.
William Knap.
Gilbert Aldrige.
James Kinner.
Joshua Hallock.
John Mory.
Oliver Smith.
Isaac Smith.
Cain Mehany.
Ebenezer Holly.
Joshua Harlert.
John Armstrong.

Exempts.

Daniel Denton.
Jonas Denton.
John Roe.
Alexander Jackson.
Joseph Grummon.
Nathan Baily.
Thomas Beach.
Henry Jayne.
Richard Green.
James Hennes.
James Forgas.
Samuel Baily.
Isaac Rhodes, Jr.
William Drake.
Daniel Holly.
John Kinne.
Isaac Rhodes.
Barnabas Horton. ✓
William Fullerton.
David Benjamin.
Hugh Dobbin.

Hope Rhodes. ✓
Jesse Owen. ✓
Alexander Coxe.
Isaac Cooley.
Charles Durland.
John Springsteed.
William Jackson.
Nehemiah Carpenter.
Samuel Wells.
Anthony Swartwout, Sr.
Jacob Swartwout.
James Howell.
Oliver Arnold.
Jonathan Archey.
Nathaniel Sulton.
Gilbert V. Hone.
Amariah Fuller.
William Chambers.
Abijah Yelverton.
James Smith.
James Drake.

Uriah Satterly.

Persons refusing to Sign.

Isaac Bull.
John Myers.
Isaac Aylie.
Jacobus Demerest.
Jacobus Demerest, Jr.
Nehemiah Baily.
Daniel Wood.
Abner Wood.
Eliphalet Wood.
George Wood.

Matthew Dillon.
David Howell.
Christopher Springsteed.
David Junea.
William Wickhem.
Colvill Shepherd.
Charles Brannon.
Charles Brannon, Jr.
John Newberry.
Ed. Newberry.

"Committee of Safety and Observation:" Isaac Nicoll, Benjamin Gale, Moses Hetfield, Daniel Everett, James Little, Joshua Davis. Daniel Everett, chairman, Sept. 14, 1775. It is presumed there were others on the committee, as the names of John Hathorn, John Jackson, Henry Wisner, John Minthorne, and Nathaniel Ketchum appear as chairmen at different times, but a complete list is not given.

CORNWALL PRECINCT.

John Brewster, Jr.
Silas Benjamin, Jr.
Smith Clark.
Thomas Clark.

Samuel Mapes.
Justus Stevens.
David Stevens.
Jonathan Stevens.

Ephraim Clark.	Daniel Mapes.	Maurice Hearen.	Daniel Thorne.
Benjamin Mapes.	Smith Mapes.	James Smith.	Timothy Wood.
Bethuel Mapes.	Isaiah Mapes.	Henry Dier, Sr.	Samuel Moffat.
Isaac Corley.	Nathan Marvin.	Silas Pierson.	Sylvanus Halsey.
Patrick Cassaday.	Samuel Gibbon.	Silas Pierson, Jr.	Baroabas Many.
Joseph Wilcox.	Solomon Little.	Richard Coleman.	Luther Stuart.
Timothy Smith, Jr.	Jesse Woodhull.	Francis Drake.	James Sayre, Jr.
Richard Honiman.	Nathan Brewster.	Benoni Brock.	John Sayre.
Nehemiah Clark.	Jonathan Brooke.	Justus Hulse.	Birdseye Young.
John Seely.	Elihu Marvin.	Stephen Howell.	Aaron Howell, Jr.
James Peters.	Seth Marvin.	Stephen Sayles.	William King.
James Matthews.	Elihu Marvin, Jr.	Daniel Smith.	Isaac Bower.
William Roe.	David Beggs.	Daniel Jones.	Thaddeus Cooley.
Joseph Smith.	Timothy Brewster.	John Brooks.	Wm. McLaughlin.
John McWhorter.	Isaac Brown.	John Moffat.	Nassiad Curtis.
Josiah Pell.	Jesse Teed.	Michael Kelly.	Elijah Green.
John Pell, Jr.	Benjamin Budd.	John Leonard.	Jonathan Tuthill.
Abr'm Ketcham.	Benjamin Lester.	Lewis Donnovan.	Francis Tuthill.
Thomas Clark, Jr.	Joah Coleman.	John Close (Rev.).	Zachariah DuBois.
William Hunter.	Phineas Helmas.	John Pride.	Francis Brewster.
Archibald Little, Jr.	Silas Youngs.	Joseph Collings.	John McLean.
Jonas Seely.	Silas Youngs, Jr.	Thomas Collings.	Austin Smith.
Israel Hodges.	Reuben Youngs.	James Moore.	Joseph Lamoreux.
Samuel Knights.	Abimael Youngs, Jr.	Benjamin Thorne.	Eleazer Taylor.
James Sayre.	John Callay.	John Parker.	William Bradley.
Isaac Corley, Jr.	Thomas Sullivan.	Hezekiah Howell.	Nethaniel Pease.
Jesse Marvin.	Jeremiah Howell.	Richard Collingwood.	Charles Howell.
Jeremiah Clark.	George Baltman.	Silas Benjamin.	E. Taylor.
Joseph Wood.	Josiah Seely.	John Benjamin.	Wm. Cook.
Archibald Little.	John McCarty.	John Kelley.	Thomas Chatfield.
Stephen Gilbert.	John Wood.	Aaron Howell.	James Wilkins.
Abraham Loe.	Thomas Moffat.	John Carpenter.	William Moffat.
John Mapes.	Samuel Smith.	Benjamin Carpenter.	Isaac Moffat.
Joseph Ketcham.	David Mandevit.	Timothy Carpenter.	John Moffat.
Samuel Ketcham, Jr.	Vincent Matthews.	Joseph Carpenter, Jr.	Thomas Lenington.
Benjamin Ketcham, Jr.	Samuel Ketcham.	Robert Gregg.	Jesse Brewster.
Benjamin Ketcham.	Eleazer Youmans.	Samuel Bartlett.	Joseph Chandler.
Joseph Morrell.	Stephen Youmans.	William Owen.	William Gregg.
James Tuthill.	John Marvin.	Silas Coleman.	Silvanus Bishop.
Brewster Helms.	Jonathan Hallock.	Hugh Gregg.	Samuel Smith.
William Brown.	John Pecham.	Francis Drake.	John Faren.
Asahel Coleman.	John Burges.	Charick Vanduzen.	Isaac Vandusen (3d).
Samuel Sacket.	Patrick Odey.	Azariah Martin.	John Lightbody.
Micah Coleman.	Isaiah Howell.	Abraham Butler.	Gabriel Lightbody.
John Smith.	Samuel Seely.	Zachariah Burwell.	Isaac Lightbody.
Gershom Clark.	Israel Seely.	Joshua Burwell.	Andrew Lightbody.
Timothy Little.	Nathaniel Seely.	Joseph Reeder.	James Lightbody.
James Little.	Nathaniel Seely, Jr.	John Reeder.	Thomas Hulse.
Thaddeus Seely.	Jesse Seely.	William Reeder.	Selah Satterly.
Benjamin Gregory.	Obadiah Smith.	Joseph Reeder, Jr.	Joel Tuthill.
William Nicholson.	Nathaniel Satterly.	Samuel Tuthill.	John Miller.
Silvanus White.	Hezekiah Howell, Jr.	Benjamin Tuthill.	Arch. Cunningham.
Daniel Coleman.	Patrick McLaughlin.	Joshua Sandetar.	James Galloway.
John Brewster.	Daniel Deven.	Isaac Lamoureux.	Abner Thorp.
Christopher Van Duzer.	James Davidson.	John Lamoureux.	John Johnson.
Isaac Van Duzer, Jr.	Bn. Cruft.	Peter Lamoureux.	Arche. Concham, Jr.
Roger Barton.	Nathaniel Sayre, Jr.	Luke Lamoureux.	George Whitaker.
Obadiah Thorn.	David Clark.	Peter Lamoureux, Jr.	Henry Myers.
Solomon Sheldon.	Richard Drake.	Philip Miller.	Henry Brewster, Jr.
Absalom Towneend.	Josiah Reeder.	John Carpenter.	Joseph Van Nort.
James Hall.	Peter Reeder.	Elijah Carpenter.	William Conkling.
Silas Hall.	Stephen Reeder.	William Carpenter.	John Brooke.
John W. Clark.	Jacob Reeder.	Joseph Helstead.	Neal Anderson.
Paul Howell.	Samuel Reeder.	Jonathan DuBois.	James Mitchell.
Silas Howell.	Francis Vantine.	Thomas Policy.	James Overton.
Bazael Seely.	Alexander Sutton.	Thomas Herley.	Moses Strain.
Elijah Hudson.	Samuel Smith.	Zacheus Horton.	Caleb Ashley.
Samuel Moffat, Jr.	Thomas Smith.	Jonas Garrison.	Benjamin Chichester.
Hugh Murray.	Jacob White.	Samuel Robbins.	Jacob Devo.
Dennis Cooley.	Justus Philby.	William Bedall.	Thomas Willett.
Silvanus Sayles.	Benjamin Corey.	Thomas Smith.	Thomas Horton.
Matthew Sweny.	Frederick Tobias.	Jacob Comten.	Hanes Bartlett.
Isaac Brewster.	Gilbert Weeks.	Jacob Comten, Jr.	Reuben Taber.
Ebenezer Woodhull.	Nathan Birchard.	Thomas Couper.	Solomon Cornwell.
Nathaniel Strong.	Zebulon Birchard.	William Clark.	John W. Tuthill.
Daniel Tuthill.	Robert Halght.		Joseph Davis.

Abraham Sneden.
Adam Belshe.
Stephen Huise.
Elezzer Luce.
Timothy Corwin.
James Ludie.
Daniel Rumsey.
John Tuthill.
William Owens.
William Bartlett.
James Stought.
John Carpenter.
James McClugin.
William Hooge.
James McGuffack.
Siles Corwin.
Henry Brewster.
Stephen Halsey.
James Halsey.
Jacob Brown.
John Earll.
Peter Earll.
Abraham Cooley.
Silas Tucker.
George Everson.
Thomas Everson.
Reuben Tucker.
David Wilson.
Peter Lowrie.
Elisha Smith.
Aaron De Grauw.
Amos Wood.
John Williams.
Togidah Dickena.
Samuel Howard.
William Howard.
Francis Bourk.
John Daynes.
Aaron Miller.
Owen Nohlen.
Edward Robben.
Isaac Horton.
Hugh McDonel.
James Wilka.
James Wilka, Jr.
Richard Wilka.
William Tompson.
John Johnson.
John Wagent.
John Wagent (2d).
Joseph Stevens.
Thomas Smith.
Siles Reynolda.
John Woolly.
Peter Stevens.
William Obadga.
John Boucke.
Silas Mills, Jr.
Charles Field.
Henry Maudeville.
Jacob Maudeville.
Francis Maudeville.
Peter Reynolda.
Thomas Powell.
Benjamin Fringle.
Daniel Prindle.
Enos Prindle.
Oliver Davenport.
Chester Adams.
Joseph Canfield.
Benjamin Canfield.
John Canfield.
Amos Miller.
Cornwell Sands.
Thomas Litch.
George Galloway.

Nathaniel Jayne.
Stephen Jayne.
Daniel Jayne.
Joseph Hildreth.
Adam Miller.
Isaac Tobias.
David Bloomfield.
Gilbert Roberts.
Lawrence Ferguson.
Daniel Harrison.
Daniel Miller.
Joseph Gold.
Henry Davenport.
Israel Osmun.
Ezekiel Osmun.
Henry Hall.
William Cooper.
Samuel Lowe.
Jacob Lowe.
Tobias Wygant.
James Lewis.
Nathaniel Biggs.
James Huff.
Daniel Curtia.
Nathan Strong.
Solomon Sarvis.
Richard Earll.
Benjamin Earll.
John Brase.
Robert Brock.
Neal Anderson (2d).
Benjamin Jayne.
Joseph Patterson.
Thomas Gregg.
Jacob Vanduzer.
Andrew Stuart.
Henry Atwood.
Isaac Vanduzer.
William Ayres.
William Miller.
Jonas Smith.
Francis Plumeted.
Samuel Whitmore.
Amos Whitmore.
George Everitt.
David Miller.
Zabud June.
Francis Smith.
Thomas Dearn.
Jeremiah Fowler.
Martha Clark.
Richard Langdon.
Stephen Peet.
John Cronckhite.
Andrew Sherwood.
William Sherwood.
Samuel Strong.
Thomas Oliver.
John Car.
Garret Miller.
David Causter.
Joehua Miller.
William Ball.
Zopbar Head.
John Hall.
Benjamin Kelley.
Henry Dier.
William Compton.
Philip Roblin.
Samuel Hall.
Matthias Tyson.
Vincent Helme.
L. Canfield.
Daniel Adams.
Patrick Ford.
Amos Milla.

John Smith.
Dariah Stage.
Garret Willem, Jr.
William Horton.
Benj. Miller.
James Miller.
Asa Buck.
Robert Miller.
John McKelvey.
Benjamin Goldsmith.
Joseph Miller.
Timothy Owena.
John Gee.
John Arkila.
John Earll, Jr.
David Standley.
James Unela.
James Arnold.
Nathan June.
Fanton Horn.
Thomas Davenport.
Oliver Davenport.
Robert Davenport.
Gideon Florence.
Uriah Wood.
Amos Wood.
Benjamin Wood.
John Wood (3d).
Daniel Wood.
James Scoldfield.
Uriah Crawford.
Thomas Lamoureux.
James Tuttle.
John Florence.
Francis Miller.
Thomas Gilbert.
Alexander Galloway.

John Barton.
Andrew Southerland.
James Southerland.
Alex. Southerland.
David Southerland (3).
John Southerland.
David Southerland.
Henry Cunningham.
Henry Reynolda.
David June.
Richard Sheldon.
John Celley.
Stephen C. Clark.
Reuben Clark.
Joseph Plumfield.
John Wood.
Stephen Wood.
Amos Pains.
Joseph Cupper.
Joseph Canfield, Jr.
Francis Welton.
John J. Hammond.
Solomon Siles.
Thomas Porter.
John Samson.
Micah Seaman.
Jonathan Earll.
John Haman.
Alexander Johnson.
Samuel Earll.
Samuel Raymond.
William Douglas.
Patrick McDowell.
Elijah Barton.
Benj. Quackenbush.
William White.
Jacob Vanduzer.

Persons refusing to Sign.

Isaac Howell.
John Veltman.
Robert McAdell.
Thomas Coin.
William Wood.
Thomas Biggs.
Saml. Smith.
Hop. Smith.
Aaron Cunningham.
Benjamin Darling.
Langford Thorn.
Thomas Coleman.
Silas Bagley.
Josiah Gilbert.
Isaiah Reeve.
John McCay.

Benjamin Leveridge.
James Smith.
Sol. Thompson.
John Dave.
Moses Clark.
William Roley.
Samuel Rockwell.
James Jurdin.
Ebenezer Seely.
Simon Rumsey.
Theophilus Wood.
Oliver Patterson.
George Leonard.
David Smith.
David Sande.
Nathaniel Sands.

"Committee of Safety and Observation," 1775: Hezekiah Howell, Archibald Little, Elihu Marvin, Nathaniel Satterly, Nathaniel Strong, Jonathan Brooks, Stephen Gilbert, Zachariah DuBois, Thomas Moffat. Thomas Moffat, chairman.

The "County Committee" of Orange, in 1776, had for its chairman Elihu Marvin, of Cornwall, and David Pye "deputy chairman for south side of mountain,"—i.e., for Haverstraw and Orangetown. In Ulster County, Robert Boyd, of New Windsor, was chairman.

In regard to the action or causes of action of the committees of the precinct, or of the county committee, there is little of record except inferentially. The first duty upon which the former entered was the organization of military companies and the pro-

curing of arms and ammunition; their second, was the arrest of the disaffected. In October, 1775, Stephen Wiggins and David Purdy, of Newburgh, were arrested for inimical conduct and principles. In 1776, Samuel Devine was committed to jail, he having "repeatedly drank damnation to the Congress and all the Whigs." In 1778, Samuel Fowler and Daniel Denton were arrested as persons of "equivocal and suspected characters;" Silas Gardner for "levying war against the United States of America, and holding correspondence with and assisting the enemies of the said States,"—his real offense being that he had assisted the wife of Sir John Johnston in passing the American lines to her husband in New York, for which he was sentenced to be hung, and was pardoned under the gallows. The next were James Flewwelling, Elnathan Foster, John Flewwelling, David Wyatt, Solomon Combs, Benjamin Smith, Stephen Wood, John Moffat, Benjamin Darby, Timothy Wood, Robert Denton, James Cosman, and Amos Ireland, who, it was alleged, were on their way to join the enemy. Cadwallader Colden, Jr., for general conduct inimical to the popular cause, and for having concealed weapons, was arrested by the New Windsor committee, it appearing that the committee of Hanover Precinct, in which he lived, had some fear in undertaking proceedings against him. He was kept on parole for the remainder of the war, and ultimately returned to the possession of his estates. Elnathan Foster and Benjamin Smith took the oath of allegiance and returned to their homes after a period of incarceration in Kingston jail, and lived and died respected by their neighbors. James Flewwelling ultimately joined the cow-boys, and was hung at Goshen. James Cosman found refuge in Tarleton's Legion, and, after the war, in Nova Scotia.

Meagre as are these details, they serve to show that the committees were not idle, a fact which more clearly appears from general records. Joshua Hett Smith, arrested for complicity in Arnold's treason, writes in his narrative, that the jail at Goshen "was filled with those who professed themselves to be the king's friends,—Tories, and those who were prisoners of war,—felons, and characters of all colors and descriptions." The jail at Kingston overflowed with similar prisoners, and the surplus were removed to vessels which were anchored in Rondout Creek and termed the "Fleet Prison." Notwithstanding the arrests which were made, those who were opposed to the revolutionary movement continued to be troublesome. Thomas Palmer, under date of March 11, 1777, referring to the precinct of Newburgh more especially, but with evident application to adjacent country, writes:

"You are not altogether strangers to the neet of Tories which has, since the troublesome times, infested this precinct in particular. The necessary precautions, however, heretofore taken for curbing their insolence has humbled some, while a number of others, not being able to retain their venom, have gone over to the enemy and left their families with us, who, being chiefly women and children, speak the language of

their absconded husbands and parents. But in the midst of our trouble with these rebels we are greatly satisfied to hear that their leader, the mischievous Major Colden, is apprehended and secured; but still every day seems to bring along with it new evidences of their rebellious intentions, for numbers of those who have gone off to the enemy have left behind them at their farms near the river crops of wheat and other grain, and as they refuse selling it at any rate, no doubt their intentions are to reserve it for the enemy, as many of them boldly say that they expect the shipping up daily. It is not only those, but many others who are not gone off, no doubt act upon the same principle, as they refuse in like manner to part with their grain."

To what extent "the necessary precautions" adopted by the committees had a beneficial effect cannot be stated, but that they were not sufficient to prevent a small number from joining the British army in active hostilities is only too evident. The occupation of New York City, Long Island, and the eastern part of New Jersey by the British gave to this class of their allies peculiar opportunities for predatory warfare, and from their operations the Highland districts of Orange were especially harassed. Gathering in small bands under some chosen leader, they sallied forth on their errands of plunder from New Jersey and from secure retreats in the lower Highlands, covered by the enemy's works at Stony Point and at Fort Lee, and became a terror to the inhabitants. The names of the captains or leaders of these several bands have not in all cases been preserved. Conspicuous among them, however, were Capts. Moody, John Mason, and Claudius Smith, and his son, Richard Smith. Capt. or Ensign Moody is introduced by Joshua Hett Smith, who writes of him:

"The Glove was celebrated for the attachment of the inhabitants in general to the British interests, who had frequently encouraged and protected parties from New York in their mountainous recesses, and it was in this district that the celebrated Capt. Moody, in May, 1781, intercepted an express from Gen. Washington to Congress, communicating the result of his interviews with the commanders of the land and naval forces of France."

Subsequently we find him in New Jersey, at the head of a party of nine men, bearing a commission from Gen. Knyphausen, "to carry off the person of Governor Livingston, or any other person acting in public station" that he might meet with whose arrest he might deem necessary to secure his own safety and that of his party. He failed in the undertaking, and barely escaped capture. When the facts became known Governor Livingston offered a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension, or for any or either of his associates, whose names, so far as known, were recited as Caleb Sweesy, James O'Hara, John Moody, and Gysbert Eyberlin. Moody retaliated with a proclamation offering two hundred guineas for the delivery of Livingston alive into the custody of Cunningham, the provost-keeper in New York, and thus the matter ended.* It may be remarked that the dispatches which he captured were designed by Washington to fall into the hands of the British, and had the effect to lead Sir Henry Clinton to withdraw a portion of the forces under Cornwallis, rendering

* "Diary of the Revolution," ii. 308, 466.

the capture of the latter at Yorktown a matter of much easier accomplishment.

Of John Mason nothing appears of record further than the fact stated by one of his accomplices under arrest that he was a leader of one of the bands which had their headquarters in the Clove, and is said to have been engaged in several robberies and at least one murder. The theme of local interest and history is

THE STORY OF CLAUDIUS SMITH.

Who was Claudius Smith? His family is said to have been of English origin, and to have been among the early settlers of Brookhaven, L. I., where he was born, and from whence he removed with his father some years anterior to the Revolution, and took up his residence at a place more recently known as McKnight's Mills, in the present town of Monroe, where he grew up to manhood, married, and had sons of sufficient age to unite with him in his predatory excursions. It is not necessary that his identification should be made more complete, and an attempt to do so, in the absence of positive evidence, might result in injustice. It may safely be stated, however, that the family of Smiths were early settlers in and gave their name to Smith's Clove. Claudius is described as "a man of large stature and powerful nerve, of keen penetration; one upon whom nature had bestowed abilities worthy to be exerted in a better cause. He conducted his expeditions with such cautiousness as scarcely to be suspected until in the very execution of them; and if a sudden descent was made upon him, by some bold stroke or wily manœuvre he would successfully evade his pursuers and make his escape." That he had the credit of doing much that he did not do is no doubt true; murder was not one of his offenses, although murder was committed; he was a "cow-boy," a stealer of horses and cattle, perhaps of silverware, and money, if he could find it, and as a thief he was tried and executed at Goshen on the 22d of January, 1779. his indictment being "for burglary at the house of John Earle; for robbery at the house of Ebenezer Woodhull; for robbery of the dwelling and still-house of William Bell." Whatever other sins he may have committed were not charged against him. He had good qualities. It is said "that the poor man found in him a friend ready to share both his meal and his purse, and it is believed that much of what he extracted from the wealthy he bestowed upon the indigent." He was hospitable. "The late Judge Bodle, of Tompkins County, a former resident of Orange, related a circumstance which occurred with himself. On the morning following the capture of Fort Montgomery by the British, he was pursuing his way homeward from the neighborhood of the disaster, when he suddenly met Claudius Smith in the road. They knew each other. Judge Bodle was perplexed; to escape was impossible, and putting on a bold front he approached Claudius, who addressed him with a friendly good-morning, and after in-

quiring the news from the river, continued, 'Mr. Bodle, you are weary with walking: go to my dwelling yonder (directing to a place off the road) and ask my wife to give you a breakfast, and tell her that I sent you.'" He hated meanness, and when one whom he knew had money refused to lend that which was necessary to Mrs. Col. James McClaughry to relieve her husband, then a prisoner in the hands of the British, it is said that he sent members of his band and abstracted the money the loan of which had been denied.

At what time Claudius Smith commenced his depredations in the interest of the British government is not known; he is first met in public records in July, 1777, as a prisoner in Kingston jail, in company with one John Brown, "charged with stealing oxen belonging to the continent." From Kingston he was transferred to the jail at Goshen, from whence it is said he escaped. In anything like a tangible record, he is next met on his capture on Long Island, in the fall of 1778, and the official narrative closes with his execution. The immediate act which led to his arrest was the murder of Maj. Nathaniel Strong, of Blooming-Grove. Immediately following this outrage, and with a view to break up the band, Governor Clinton (Oct. 31, 1778) offered a reward for the apprehension of Claudius and his sons, Richard and James. Claudius fled to Long Island, where he was recognized by Maj. John Brush, at that time visiting Long Island from his residence in Connecticut, who, having previously read Governor Clinton's proclamation, returned across the Sound and made up a party, who visited the island in the night, seized Smith in his bed, and conveyed him to Connecticut, where he was placed under guard. By direction of Governor Clinton, to whom the arrest was immediately reported, Smith was taken through Connecticut to Fishkill Landing, where he was met by Col. Isaac Nicoll, sheriff of Orange County, and, under guard of Capt. Woodhull's troop of light-horse, taken to Goshen, where he was ironed and placed in jail. His trial was held at the Oyer and Terminer, Jan. 13, 1779, and his execution followed on the 22d of the same month.

Smith's associates were greater criminals than himself. Five of them, viz.: "Matthew Dolson, John Ryan, Thomas Delamar, John Gordon, and Amy Augor, late Amy Jones," were executed with him. His son James is believed to have been executed at Goshen soon after his father, in company with James Flewwelling and William Cole; his son William was shot in the mountains before his father was executed, and also Benjamin Kelley, another member. Not one of the band was ever tried for murder, although murder was committed by them in the case of Maj. Strong, and also in the case of one John W. Clark, who resided near the Stirling Iron-Works.* Richard, the

* The following is from the *Fishkill Packet*, April 28, 1779: "We hear from Goshen that a horrible murder was committed near the Stirling

youngest son of Claudius, with several members of the band, escaped to Nova Scotia after peace was declared. Traditions of the mode of procedure and operations of these men are numerous and varied. One of the best authenticated is supplied by Mr. Quinlan in his "History of Sullivan County," who recites the story of the attack on Henry Reynolds, of Monroe (subsequently of Sullivan County). On one occasion the "avengers of Claudius Smith" surrounded Reynolds' house and endeavored to effect an entrance, but the doors and windows were securely bolted and barred. Determined not to be baffled, they got upon the roof, and were descending inside the wide, old-styled chimney, when one of the family threw a basket of feathers on the fire, and the intruders were literally smoked out, and gave up further operations. A second attempt, in July, 1782, was more successful. Benjamin Kelley, Philip Roblin, and several others went to Reynolds' house in the night, and pretending that they were a detachment from Washington in search of deserters, he opened the door to them. They had scarcely entered when they discovered their true character by attacking Reynolds, who endeavored to escape. The noise aroused the family, consisting of Reynolds' wife, seven children, and a lad who lived with him, but they were powerless in such hands. In their presence Reynolds was cut and wounded with knives and swords, and finally hung by the neck on the trammel-pole of his fireplace. They then proceeded to search the house for valuables, and, in their absence from the room, Reynolds' daughter, Phebe, cut the rope and released her father and got him upon a bed. Re-

turning to the room and discovering what had been done, they whipped the daughter with the rope until they thought she was disabled, and again hung Reynolds to the trammel-pole, from which his heroic daughter again rescued him. They then flew at Reynolds with knives and swords, and only ceased their work when they supposed he was dead. After destroying Reynolds' papers, and taking whatever of value that he had, they left the building, and after fastening the door on the outside set it on fire. The daughter, Phebe, again proved a heroine by extinguishing the fire. Then, finding that her father was not yet dead, she devoted herself to him and succeeded in stanching his wounds. With the coming of morning she started out and alarmed the neighborhood, and shortly after sunrise a company of armed men was in pursuit of the marauders, who were followed to the mountains and overtaken. A well-directed shot from a man named June wounded one of them, Benjamin Kelley. His body was subsequently recovered and identified by a suit of Quaker clothes which he had stolen from Reynolds. Meanwhile a physician had reached Reynolds' house and dressed his wounds. He was found to be wounded in over thirty places. One of his ears were so nearly severed that it hung down to his shoulder. It was put back in its place, but healed in such a way as to leave him disfigured for life. One of his hands was also so badly cut that he never recovered its use. He lay for weeks on the brink of the grave, but ultimately recovered, and lived to see his eighty-fifth year. Phebe, who was then only twelve years of age, married Jeremiah Drake after her removal to Sullivan County, where she died in 1853. It may be added that Phebe's mother was brought to confinement by the excitement of the terrible night through which she had passed, and that the daughter then born to her (Polly) subsequently became the wife of Dr. Blake Wales.*

From tradition we turn to the written record,—the "confession of William Cole, taken at New Barba-does, March 29, 1779," which was as follows:

"William Cole saith that about the 3d day of April, 1777, he, accompanied by John Babcock, William Jones, and John Ellison, at —, where he enlisted in Col. John Bayard's regiment (loyalists), in which he continued until the battle of Fort Montgomery. That at the surrender of the fort, and at the departure of the British troops from there, he, the said William Cole, and one James Babcock, being left sick about two miles from the fort at Moses Clements', Esq., went to the house of the said James Babcock at Stirling, where the said James Babcock continues (having in a short time thereafter delivered himself up to justice). That from thence he, the said William Cole, went to Pompton Plains, where he resided about a month, being suspected of having been with the enemy. That from Pompton he returned to the Clove, and from thence, in company with and by the persuasion of one David Babcock and one Jonathan Gage, he went to New York. That some time to the latter end of last fall he left New York in company with Thomas Ward, John Everett, Jacob Acker, James Cowen, George alias Thomas Harding, David Babcock, James Twaddle, Martius Lawson, and Peter Lawson, and a certain John Mason, who was the head of the gang. That he parted company with them at the Clove about a mile beyond Sidman's, being something indisposed, and remained in the house of Edward Roblin in the Clove, while the above-

Iron-Works on the night of Saturday, the 26th of March, by a party of villains, five or six in number, the principal of whom was Richard Smith, eldest surviving son of the late Claudius Smith, of infamous memory, his eldest son having been shot last fall at Smith's Clove, in company with several other villains, by one of our scouting parties sent out in search of them. These bloody miscreants, it seems, that night intended to murder two men, who had shown some activity and resolution in apprehending these robbers and murderers who infested the neighborhood. They first went to the house of John W. Clark, near the iron-works, whom they dragged from his house and then shot him, and observing some remains of life in him, one of them saying, 'he is not dead enough yet,' shot him through the arm again and left him. He lived some hours after, and gave an account of their names and behavior. They then went to the house of —, who, hearing some noise they made in approaching, got up and stood on his defense with his gun and bayonet fixed, in a corner of his little log cabin. They burst open the door, but seeing him stand with his gun were afraid to enter, and thought proper to march off. The following was pinned to Clark's coat:

"*A Warning to the Rebels.*—You are hereby warned at your peril to desist from hanging any more friends to government as you did Claudius Smith. You are warned likewise to use James Smith, James Flewelling, and William Cole well, and ease their irons, for we are determined to hang six for one, for the blood of the innocent cries aloud for vengeance. Your noted friend, Capt. Williams, and his crew of robbers and murderers, we have got in our power, and the blood of Claudius Smith shall be repaid. There are particular companies of us who belong to Col. Butler's army, Indians as well as white men, and particularly numbers from New York, that are resolved to be avenged on you for your cruelty and murder. We are to remind you that you are the beginners and aggressors, for by your cruel oppressions and bloody actions you drive us to it. This is the first, and we are determined to pursue it on your heads and leaders to the last, till the whole of you are murdered."

* "History of Sullivan County," 472, etc.

mentioned persons robbed Mr. Erskine and Mrs. Sidman. That the above-named George Harding made a present of Mrs. Erskine's gold watch to David Matthews, Esq., mayor of New York, and that Mr. Erskine's wife was given by Mason to Lord Cathcart. That the same party together with West, and Banta, and Richard and James Smith, sons of Claudius Smith, and a certain Nathaniel Biggs, were the persons who robbed Muster-Master General Ward, &c., for which they received one hundred guineas from Lord Cathcart, as he, the said Cole, was informed by them on their return from New York. That just before he was taken he met with John Mason, David Babcock, Thomas Ward, and Richard Smith, near the bridge commonly called the Dwaas, who threatened vengeance for the execution of Claudius Smith, from whence he conjectures them to have been the persons who murdered Mr. Clark; soon after that David Babcock, Richard Smith, and Jonas Ward, with about eleven of Gen. Burgoyne's men, were the persons that fired upon Maj. Goeblus, some time in last January, as he was informed by said persons, in New York after the fact. That as he heard from them, one Henry McManus, who generally had his haunts near Stirling, one William Stagg, and one or two of Burgoyne's men, were the persons who robbed a certain Lightbody, towards Wallkill, and that David Babcock and Richard Smith brought two horses, robbed from Nathaniel Seely, in Smith's Clove, into New York, in January last, which they sold to John Day, who formerly lived in Tine Valley. That when he robbed Mr. Ackerman he was accompanied by George Bull, Jacob Low, James Flewwelling, all of whom formerly lived at Wallkill. That the above robbery was the only one in which he was ever concerned in, except that he took Hendrick Odell's gun.

"That the persons who harbor these gangs are Benjamin Demarest, Tunis Helme, John Harring, John Johnston (under ——— mountain); William Conkling, Elisha Babcock, Elieha Babcock, Jr., John Dobbs (near ———); Edward Roblin, in the Clove; Peter Nail, Benjamin Kelley, and Powers ———, all in the Clove; Edward Enners and John Wuter in ———; Peter Acker in Paskock; and Jacobus Peak. That there is a cave dug under ground by the sons of Isaac Maybee and on the said Maybee's land, about half a mile from John Harring's, and another at about a quarter of a mile distant from the former, dug by the same persons, and a third about three miles from the house of Joseph Wessels in the Clove, and well known by Robline in the Clove, each of which may contain about eight persons, where these robbers generally resort; and that John King, Jacob Acker, and John Staat are now in the Clove at ———, or in the houses around it. That Harding, Everett, he as soon as the weather grows warm, intend to plunder Col. ——— at Wallkill, to burn Col. Nicolle's house, the gaol, and some other houses in and near Goeben, and to remain in the county for that purpose. That there is a gang of the same kind on the east side of Hudson's River, whose names are Mandeville ———, Peter Wood, William Holliker, William Desforth, Aaron Williams, James Houston, and others, who plundered and brought some cattle and horses from Tarrytown to New York the day before the said Cole left it."

"William Welcher says that some time last January, Wiert Banta and others applied to him to go with them to take Governor Livingston, for whose capture a reward of two hundred guineas was offered by the mayor of New York, which he refused. That he never was concerned in any robberies but that for which he is condemned. Mentions the same persons who harbor gangs as named in Cole's confession, and besides, one Arie Ackerman, at Paskock, where the wife of one of those robbers (John Mason) lives."

It was for many years a current belief that the valuable plunder obtained by these bands was buried in the mountains, and among other articles a silver stand, a quantity of pewter plates, and a large number of muskets. The story of searches for the buried articles by the grandsons of Claudius Smith, and also by sons of one of the Roblins, is told with no little minuteness of detail, but there is no evidence that anything more than guns were ever found. Like the buried treasures of Kidd, they have failed to be revealed to the earnest gaze of credulous searchers. It is apparently the fact that they never stole much besides cattle, as there was very little of gold or silver, money or stocks, in the possession of the people whose houses they

visited. They may have become infamous, but they were never made rich by the business in which they engaged. It is said that their operations were continued until the permanent encampment of the American army in the Highlands (October, 1781) rendered their operations extremely hazardous, and finally ceased on the exchange of the preliminary articles of peace (1782), which obliged the British officers in New York to withdraw the encouragement which they had previously extended.

CHAPTER VII.

SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND—WAR WITH MEXICO.

PERHAPS less is known, at the present time, in regard to the second war with England, commonly called the war of 1812, than there is in regard to the Revolution. Two reasons may be assigned for this,—the Revolution gave birth to the nation, and participants in it have commanded that respect, and its influence upon the world has been such, that the most thorough attention has been devoted by historians to the collection of facts and records with a view to preserve its most minute details; and, second, whatever of documentary evidence exists touching any of its details is accessible to those wishing to make examinations. The second war has not been so fortunate. Its successes were mainly through the navy on the ocean. But two triumphs occurred on land of any considerable importance—the victories at Plattsburgh and New Orleans—to compensate for many humiliations, not the least of which was the capture by the British of the capital of the nation, and the burning of the national records, an event which, by drawing from the States whatever records they possessed to supply the place of those which were thus destroyed, has rendered them almost wholly inaccessible.

The causes of the war were manifold. It was not without some prophetic accuracy that Franklin, replying to congratulations on the success of the colonies in their struggle for independence, remarked, "Say, rather, the war of the *Revolution*—the war for *Independence* is yet to be fought," for at no time until after the war of 1812 did England fully recognize the independence of the United States. There was a constant friction between the two governments, growing out of the weakness of the one and the powerfulness of the other, which culminated in the impressment of American seamen and the enforcement of the claimed right to search every vessel bearing the flag of the United States and the involvement of the United States in the war between England and France. This involvement did not grow out of any act of the United States government further than was necessary for the protection of American commerce. The English government issued its famous Orders in

Council, which declared that all American vessels going to and from the ports of France and her allies, without first touching at or clearing from an English port, should be considered lawful prizes. These orders provoked the Berlin and Milan Decrees, on the part of France, by which all vessels that had touched at an English port, or submitted to be searched by an English cruiser, were pronounced to be the property of France; while British goods, wherever found, were made subject to seizure and confiscation.

Under such circumstances the American government could not remain inactive and allow its commerce to be ruled or ruined by the policy or pride of Britain or of France. Accordingly, in December, 1809, Congress resolved, as a matter of protection, to lay an embargo upon all American vessels and merchandise. This embargo prohibited American vessels from sailing from foreign ports, and all foreign ships from carrying away American cargoes. Its effect was suddenly to suspend commerce, to expose thousands of merchants to the risk of bankruptcy, and to check at once the flow of produce from the interior to the sea-board,—results which were severely felt by the people and which tried their patriotism to the utmost. The navy of the United States was actively employed in enforcing this embargo on the coast, and in the course of its operations brought on the historic contest between the "President" and the "Little Belt," on the 16th of May, 1811, which tended materially to the alienation of the nations. "In the winter of 1812, a plot on the part of English agents to sever the American Union was revealed to the government, and at a later day the determination of the English ministry to adhere to her Orders in Council was formally communicated to the President. At the same time the claim to impress English seamen out of American ships on the high seas was maintained in theory, while in practice the impressment was constantly extended to natives, the boarding officers claiming that the seaman who failed to prove that he was an American should be seized as an Englishman." From this determination there could be but one appeal, and on the 18th of June, 1812, Congress formally declared war against England.

Throughout the controversy preceding the declaration of war, and in the subsequent efforts to maintain it, the great majority of the people of the county were unwavering in their support of the national authorities. From first to last, by resolutions passed in conventions, by the expression of their sentiments through the ballot-box, by the prompt offer of volunteers, and by the contribution of men to actual service, they evinced their purpose to resist the "attacks of domestic enemies and the insolent aggressions of foreign powers." The first formal manifestation of local sentiment occurred in 1807, when the "Republican Blues," of Newburgh, tendered their services to the Governor of the State, as volunteers. This was followed by the overwhelming defeat of the Federal

party, which was charged with being in sympathy with the English (though perhaps without sufficient reason), at the election in 1808 and 1809, and again in 1814, when Jonathan Fisk, representing the War party, obtained a majority of 1785 for congressman over Jonas Storey. The issue was perhaps more fairly joined in 1809 than in 1814. In that year (March 9th) the Republicans held a county convention at Goshen, preparatory to the State election,—Gen. Hathorn, chairman, and Jonathan Fisk, Esq., Col. John Nicholson, Gen. Reuben Hopkins, Capt. Josiah Brown, and Judge Nathan H. White, committee on resolutions,—and resolved, "That we view the laying of an embargo as a wise and patriotic measure, imperiously demanded by the exposed condition of our seamen, shipping, and trade to the audacious outrages of foreign powers; that it has saved thousands of our seamen from imprisonment and slavery, and millions of property of our countrymen from capture and confiscation." On the other hand, the Federal party—Daniel Niven, chairman, and John Barber, Alex. R. Thompson, Alanson Austin, John Bradner, J. N. Phillips, John Morrison, John Duer, Samuel Sayer, Jonas Storey, Solomon Sleight, John Decker, and Samuel B. Stickney, committee on resolutions—resolved, "That the act for enforcing the embargo, passed Jan. 9, 1809, in our deliberate opinion, is unjust, illegal, and oppressive, subversive of the rights and dangerous to the liberties of the people." When the war finally came on, many of the anti-embargo men of 1809 sustained the administration, holding with the majority that it was "just and necessary to redress our grievances and avenge our violated rights." The minority who withheld their assent are perhaps correctly represented by the vote in 1814 for Mr. Storey. We have no criticism to make on the course of any men or body of men, but believe it to be the highest prerogative of an American citizen to approve or refuse to approve of any war which may be declared by Congress, or into which the nation may be plunged. The citizen only becomes criminal by the commission of acts of treason, of which the expression of opinion is not a recognized element.

During the continuance of the war the militia were not without service in the field, while in the navy and in the volunteer regiments recruited by order of the government the county was honorably represented. For the reasons already stated, an accurate account of the movements of the militia during the war cannot now be obtained. The plan for raising troops was simple enough. The coast fortifications were to be well garrisoned by the local militia, assisted, when necessary, by regular troops, while aggressive operations were to be intrusted to the regular army and volunteers. The militia was to be called out to garrison the fortifications and for coast defense in detachments which were to include uniformed companies only, and in case their ranks were not full, drafts were to be made upon the enrolled militia to

supply the deficiency. Second requisitions were not to include those serving under the first, and from the third, the first and second were relieved, the object being to divide the burden of duty as equally as possible. The first call was made April 21, 1812, and under it the detached militia were arranged in two divisions and eight brigades, and the brigades were divided into twenty regiments, to the command of each of which a lieutenant-colonel was given. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, was appointed to the command of the first division, the second brigade of which, under Brig.-Gen. Reuben Hopkins, of Goshen, embraced the militia detachments of Orange and Ulster, which were organized as the fourth regiment under Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Hardenburgh, of Shawangunk. The cavalry and the artillery companies were similarly organized, the artillery in the first brigade of artillery, and the cavalry in the first brigade of cavalry. This arrangement was continued during the war, Lieut.-Col. Isaac Belknap, Jr., of Newburgh, taking the place of Col. Hardenburgh, in 1813 and 1814. The first call (1812) included all the uniformed companies; the second, made in July, 1813, included "all the uniformed companies of infantry, grenadiers, and riflemen," excepting members who had been on duty in 1812, and, as the number of exempts was considerable, the deficiency in the company rolls was made up by draft; the third call, made July 20, 1814, included infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Newburgh and New Windsor were made the place of rendezvous, and from thence the companies were moved to New York by sloops, and assigned to Harlem Heights and the fortifications around New York. The periods of service were three or four months.*

We have been unable to obtain a complete list of the uniformed companies of the county at that time, but the following were among the number, viz.: the Orange Hussars, of Montgomery, Capt. William Trimble (subsequently Capt. Milliken†); Capt. Van

* The detached militia rendezvoused at Newburgh and New Windsor in 1814, embarked Aug. 28th and returned Dec. 4th, a period of four months.

† The history of this company was referred to by Mr. Hugh B. Bull, in an address delivered by him at the presentation of a stand of colors to the corps, Aug. 9, 1855, as follows:

"This company of cavalry has been in existence for more than six decades of years without an interregnum. It was organized shortly after the Revolutionary war, under the auspices of Joseph Barbour, a patriotic citizen of the town of Montgomery, who some thirty years or more since went to that rest which awaits the soldier equally with others of our race. His descendants and kindred are among the most respectable and honorable of our county. His commission bears date Oct. 9, 1793, under the hand and seal of His Excellency George Clinton, the then Governor of our State. This company has preserved an actual existence from that until the present period. It has been marshaled in succession under Barbour and Milliken; and in what is called the war of 1812, when the design was formed by the perfidious foe to humble and crush our infant nation, this troop rallied on Brooklyn Heights, and bore their part in turning back the invader and averting the tide of desolation that was about to flow over our domain. Al-o, under Hill, Waugh, and that indomitable and energetic soldier, William Wright, who, for a quarter of a century or more, caused his ardent soldiery to appear at his call, and they in turn responded with alacrity. He has sustained this corps during that period through good and evil report, under adverse and favorable

Orsdall's and Capt. Dorcas' companies of infantry, of the same town; Capt. Kerr's company of artillery, of New Windsor; Capt. Butterworth's company of artillery, of Newburgh; Capt. Westcott's company of cavalry, of Goshen;† Capt. Acker's company of cavalry, of Newburgh and Marlborough; Capt. Denniston's and Capt. Birdsall's companies of infantry, of Newburgh.

In 1812 (Nov. 30th), Capt. Denniston, whose company was known as the "Republican Blues," proposed the organization of a company of volunteers, to serve for one year or during the war, and succeeded in enlisting about fifty men, who elected Jonathan Gidney captain. The company went to New York and formed part of a detached regiment of riflemen, ranked, we are informed, as the Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, of which Capt. Denniston became major, and subsequently colonel. The name of Capt. Benjamin Wood, of Goshen, also appears in connection with this regiment, which is presumed to have been the regiment in which volunteers from the county mainly enlisted.

From a sketch written by Moses H. Corwin, and published elsewhere, it appears that there was a company or a portion of a company from Wallkill, in September, 1813. This company was known as the "Republican Blues," and proceeded to Waterford, via sloop from Newburgh, where it was embraced in a regiment under Col. Abraham Hardenburgh, of Ulster County. From Whitehall the command moved to Plattsburgh, and from thence to Fort Hampton, near the Canada line. The regiment had no special service other than guard duty. The muster-roll of the company, as supplied from memory, was as follows:

Captain, — Clark; lieutenant, Stacey Beake, commandant; first sergeant, Nathaniel Penny.

Privates.—John Canfield, John B. Cox, Samuel Cox, Abner Miller, Moses H. Corwin, Stephen Sayre, Andrew Guosoules, Gabriel Hill, Daniel Parsons, David Youmaus, Samuel Canfield, Henry Coleman, William Penny, Joseph K. Owen, Joseph Kien, Peter Quick, Alexander Parsons, John S. Clark, Matthew Faulkner, Benjamin Parsons.

The following roll of a detached company cannot be located, from the fact, already stated, that all such companies were made up from other companies of an entire regimental district. The list embraces Orange as well as Ulster County names:

"Muster Roll of a company of New York militia under the command of Capt. John Dunning, in the consolidated regiment of infantry commanded by Lieut.-Col. Michael Smith from the seventh of September, 1814, when mustered, to the first day of November, 1814, in the service of the United States:

John Dunning, captain.

William Mullicks, first lieutenant.

legislation. His mantle has now fallen on the present commandant, Capt. William C. Brewster, who is resolved to wear it manfully and with the true spirit of the soldier."

‡ The following brief record occurs in the local newspapers, April 11, 1813:

"In the squadron of Maj. Westcott of the first regiment of cavalry of this State, Charles Lindsey has been appointed captain; Joseph H. Jackson, first lieutenant; Daniel McNeal, second lieutenant; and Stephen P. Rockefeller, cornet." The persons named were all residents of Montgomery, except Maj. Westcott.

Walter Moore, ensign.*
 Booth, Jeffrey, first sergeant.
 Crane, John A., second sergeant.
 Dunning, Henry, third sergeant.
 Howell, Josiah, fourth sergeant.
 Clark, Oliver, first corporal.
 Genung, Pierson, second corporal.
 Murray, Archibald Y., third corporal.
 Lewis, James, fourth corporal.
 Smith, Derrick, fifth corporal.
 Wilkie, Daniel, sixth corporal.
 Brown, Samuel, drummer.
 Genung, Harvey, fifer.
 Brown, Elisha.
 Brundage, Abijah.
 Brown, Neal.
 Benoett, Levi.
 Brown, Daniel.
 Bailly, Nathaniel.
 Benjamin, John.
 Booth, Thomas A.
 Bedford, Benjamin.
 Cash, Stephen.
 Clark, Stephen.
 Corey, Benjamin.
 Crawford, James.
 Caldwell, Gabriel.
 Christie, Andrew.
 Corwin, Nebat.
 Corwin, Joseph.
 Cox, Jeremiah.
 Cox, Thompson.
 Casfield, Joseph.
 Decker, Stephen.
 Dunning, Michael.
 Dunning, John, Jr.
 Faenig, Samuel.
 Goldsmith, Salem.
 Gale, Henry.
 Gregory, Lyman.
 Goldsmith, Moses.
 Gardner, Samuel.
 Gardner, Silas L.
 Goldsmith, John D.
 Hurton, Barnabas.
 Hulse, Jonas, Jr.
 Hudson, Klenzer.
 Hines, John W.
 Jackson, Daniel T.
 Jagger, Paul.
 Kirk, Robert.

Kortright, John C.
 Kerr, Nathan.
 Kirk, David.
 Keen, Elihu C.
 Knox, James.
 Knapp, Elijah.
 Long, Artemas.
 Lockwood, Jared.
 Loder, Isaac W.
 Millsbaugh, Samuel.
 McNiel, Joshua.
 McNish, Spicer.
 McNish, Henry.
 McCarter, James.
 McCarter, Allen.
 McVey, James.
 Miree, John, Jr.
 Monael, Joseph.
 Moore, Loderwick.
 Miller, John C.
 McVey, John.
 McVey, Arden.
 McCarter, William.
 Miller, George.
 Nicolle, Allen.
 Ogden, Gilbert.
 Prescott, Stephen.
 Puff, Adam.
 Puff, James.
 Robbins, John.
 Robbins, Peter.
 Ray, James.
 Rodgers, John.
 Selleck, Isaac.
 Slauson, Alva.
 Sayer, William.
 Sande, Samuel.
 Stringham, Jacob.
 Smith, Isaiah W.
 Screder, Elijah.
 Smith, Grant.
 Smith, Silas W.
 Smith, Bezaleel.
 Thompson, Jonathan.
 Treadwell, Charles.
 Taylor, Morriam.
 Uptegrove, Richard.
 Van Benschuteo, John.
 Warren, David.
 Warreo, Solomon.
 Warren, Eliphalet.
 White, Jonathan.
 Watson, James.
 Wilkin, William.
 Wood, John.
 Youngs, Virgil W.

* Mustered as a company of detached militia at Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, Nov. 1, 1814.

"ROBERT C. HUNTER (Blooming-Grove), Surgeon."

In the navy the county was represented by Silas Horton Stringham, Charles Ludlow, Augustus C. Ludlow, Robert C. Ludlow, and others. Stringham, then a midshipman, was with Commodore Rogers in the frigate "President" during her action with the "Little Belt," in 1809, and served until the close of the war under his early tutor. His subsequent career is a matter of history. Robert C. Ludlow was on the "Constitution," and participated in the capture of

the "Java." Augustus C. Ludlow was on the "President," the "Constitution," the "Hornet," and the "Chesapeake," of which latter he was lieutenant under Capt. Lawrence, in the action with the English ship "Shannon" (July, 1813). His heroic conduct in that action, and his almost tragic death, made for him a name which will be an example while American history shall be cherished. Sailors in merchantmen were captured by English cruisers and confined in Dartmoor prison, and among their number were those whose birthplaces and homes were in the county of Orange.

Immediately following the capture of Washington in 1814, the people of the county were brought together in determination to resist to the utmost the apparent purpose of England to destroy the independence of the nation. Party spirit was hushed in the presence of the impending danger, and, if at no other time, it could then be written, "patriotism reigns predominant." At Goshen, on the 30th of August, a "patriotic meeting" was held, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the propriety of erecting new or repairing the old fortifications at West Point and in the vicinity thereof, and of devising some plan for effecting that object, and for other purposes of public defense under the present circumstances of the country."† This meeting, of which Gen. James W. Wilkin was chairman, and Dr. David R. Arnell, secretary, "Resolved, That John Duer, Jonathan Fisk, William Ross, James W. Wilkin, George D. Wickham, James Finch, Jr., and Nathan H. White be a committee to devise some plan for accomplishing the above object," and to enable them to report, the meeting adjourned until the afternoon of the 31st. At the adjourned meeting, the committee reported as follows:

"The situation of our country calls upon the people to feel and act like freemen at war with a powerful enemy. An invading foe desolating our towns must be met and repulsed. A sense of danger, the dictates of duty, and the spirit of patriotism summon us to offer our united and zealous exertions for the defense, the safety, and the protection of our country. If we cannot go forth to meet the enemy, we can prepare to receive him on his approach to us. The forts and works of defense at West Point and its vicinity we can repair, strengthen, and defend. That this object may be accomplished

"Resolved, That a Committee of Defense for the county of Orange, to consist of twenty-two members, be appointed.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the people in the several towns of the county to meet without delay, and take measures to co-operate with the Committee of Defense.

"Resolved, That the Committee of Defense invite our fellow-citizens of the counties of Dutchess and Putnam, Ulster, Greene, and Columbia, to unite and co-operate with the citizens of Orange County in adopting measures of defense.

"Resolved, That the Committee of Defense meet at the house of Col. Tuthill, in Goshen, on the 2d day of September next at 3 o'clock P.M., and afterwards on their own adjournments.

"The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee of Defense: From the town of Minerva, John Bradner and Nathan Arnet; Deepark, James Finch, Jr., and Joseph Baird; Walkill, Henry B. Wil-

* Accompanying commission:

"Walter C. Moore, Ensign, of a company in the regiment of detached militia, whereof Benjamin Webb is Lieutenant-Colonel commandant, issued by Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor, Feb. 9, 1810."

† The people of Philadelphia and New York took the lead in organizing committees of this character. Under the committee of New York three thousand persons gave voluntary labor on the 13th of August, and the work was continued by volunteers until completed, August 31st.

ner and Benjamin Woodward; Goshen, John Duer and Freegift Tuthill; Warwick, Dr. Samuel S. Seward and Jeffrey Wiener; Monroe, James D. Secor and Benjamin Cunningham; Cornwall, William A. Clark and Joseph Chandler, Jr.; Blooming-Grove, Col. Selah Strong and Jeremiah Horton; Montgomery, John Blake, Jr., and Johannes Miller; Newburgh, John D. Lawman and Jacob Powell; New Windsor, Joseph Morrell and David Dill."

At the meeting of the Committee of Defense, according to appointment, September 2d, all the members named were present except John D. Lawson and Joseph Morrell. Selah Strong was appointed chairman, and John Duer, secretary. It was

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to communicate with the general and State governments, to tender the services of the citizens of this county in repairing the fortifications in and about West Point, to ascertain the precise state of the works and the extent of the repairs that may be necessary, and that the committee consist of the following persons: The chairman and secretary, William A. Clark, Joseph Morrell, and Johannes Miller, and that they report to the committee at their next meeting.

"Resolved, That this committee recommend to their fellow-citizens of this county that town-meetings be held at the usual place of holding the same in the different towns, on Saturday the tenth day of September, for the purpose of appointing committees to co-operate with the general committee in such measures of defense as the situation of the county may require.

"Resolved, That our fellow-citizens (exempt by law from the performance of military duty) be requested without delay to form themselves into military associations for the defense of their country.

"Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be authorized to call meetings of the general committee from time to time, as he may think necessary, and that seven members constitute a quorum."

At an adjourned meeting of the committee, September 17th, it was

"Resolved, That the town committee be instructed to proceed without delay in collecting subscriptions of money and labor, from their respective towns, for the repairing and erecting fortifications at and about West Point, and that it be recommended to them to request subscriptions agreeably to the rate of the last assessment of town and county taxes, and that they report to the general committee the amount of their several subscriptions.

"Resolved, That the town committees be further instructed to inquire into the state of the arms and ammunition in their respective towns, and to report to the general committee the quantity of arms and ammunition which their respective towns may wish to procure.

"Resolved, That the town committees be further instructed to take the necessary measures for organizing the exempts and the volunteers of the Middle District (Senatorial), and that they report the number organized to the general committee."

On the 25th of October it was reported that a letter had been received from the Secretary of War informing the committee that he would "order a skillful engineer to repair to West Point to superintend the works and point out the sites most eligible for defense." At another meeting it was reported that the people of Montgomery had subscribed three hundred and thirty-two days' work and four hundred and eleven dollars. Here the newspaper record ends. It does not appear that the repair of the forts was commenced;* but in several of the towns military companies, composed of exempts, were organized. Of the latter a single record has found its way to preservation, as follows:

* Maj. Boynton, in his "History of West Point," states that Fort Putnam was partially repaired about 1794, from appropriations made by Congress. It is not believed that any repairs were made in 1814 through the efforts of the Committee of Defense.

"NOTICE.—In the present alarming crisis of our affairs, when our country is invaded, our seaports destroyed, our rights infringed, and our liberty and independence threatened, it becomes the imperious duty of every person capable of bearing arms to step forward in defense of his bleeding country.

"We therefore, the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Warwick, in the County of Orange (being exempt by law from military duty), do hereby agree to enroll ourselves for the purpose of forming an Independent company to be called the Warwick Volunteers,—and as soon as there shall be the number of forty able-bodied men thus enrolled, we agree that on notice being previously given at a day and place certain, we will meet and by a plurality of votes present choose officers to command said company; immediately after which we will tender our services to the Governor and Council of this State in defense of the middle district of this State, and pray them to grant commissions to said officers agreeable to law.

"WARWICK, Sept. 16, 1814."

"WARWICK VOLUNTEERS.

"Company Roll: James Burt, captain; Samuel S. Seward, first lieutenant; Benjamin Barry, ensign; Thomas Swezy, Wm. W. Brooka, Abraham Peck, John Palmer, Belden Burt, Samuel Drew, Cornelius Forehee, John Magee, Samuel Benjamin, John Wood, Jeremiah Morehouse, Wm. Holland, Amos Hyatt, Isaac Babcock, Samuel J. Vance, Joel Wheeler, Anthony Bishop, Wm. Johnson, Abraham Gregory, Silvanus Fancher, Shadrack Selick, Enos McDaniel, Josiah Everett, Nathaniel Ketcham, John A. Crossman, Wm. Minturn, Ichabod Barker, Joseph Lloyd, John M. Fought, Joseph Downes, Samuel G. Hopkins, Winans Harris, Jesse M. Frazier, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Carr, Jr., Henry Randall, Daniel Carpenter, Zenophan Mead, Isaac Dusenberry, Jesse Wood, John McAmby, Joseph Wilcox, Benjamin Davis, Andrew Layton, Zebulon Wheeler, Nathaniel Wheeler, John Miller, John Carr, Christopher Aspell, Sen."

The return of peace was celebrated in every town in the county. Speeches, toast-tables, cannon, and illuminations proclaimed the general joy, while the churches emulated each other in public offerings of thanksgiving and praise. As indicative of the general spirit, the action of the people of Hopewell is in point, viz.:

"On Thursday the 24th ult. (April 24th), soon after information of the treaty of peace was received in Hopewell, a number of the inhabitants of the place assembled at the public-house of Isaac Schultz, in order to adopt such measures as might be deemed most expressive of the feelings of joy on the occasion. Mr. E. Gillman being called to the chair, and Mr. Isaac Schultz chosen clerk, it was

"Resolved, to assemble in the church, on the Tuesday evening following, and there solemnly to offer up thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for granting Peace to our country. It was likewise resolved that the Rev. Mr. Van Duren, pastor of the congregation, be requested to lead in the devotion of the evening, and to deliver an address."

"Agreeably to the foregoing resolution, on Tuesday evening a large concourse of people assembled in the church, which was elegantly illuminated with about seven hundred candles; when, after appropriate sacred music and solemn prayer and praise, the following address was delivered. The most becoming behavior was observed throughout the whole assembly, and joy and gratitude appeared to irradiate every countenance.

"ADDRESS.

"Assembled, as we are, on this joyful occasion, to celebrate, in the house of God, the return of peace to our bleeding country, it becomes us, in the first place, to celebrate His praise who maketh war to cease unto the ends of the earth; who breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; who burneth the chariot in the fire. Since not to acknowledge His hand in our deliverance would be both ungrateful and impious, let us then, as a Christian people, indulge the warm affections of gratitude and joy, joy for the blessing of peace, which the Governor of the Universe has bestowed upon us, and gratitude, as an expression of our obligation to Him for the favor. Such affections are pleasing in His sight, who looketh on the heart. While then our hearts are glowing with gratitude and leaping with joy under a sense of the recent display of divine goodness to us, let us for a moment call to mind the many distinguished with which the God of Heaven has been pleased to signalize our infant country.

"Collected on the shores of the American wilderness, as its first settlers were, from almost every nation and clime, fugitives from oppression, from persecution, and from want, the God of their fathers has prospered and blessed them. He cast out the heathen from before them, and planted them in a goodly soil. He crowned the labor of their hands with plenty, and prospered their institutions, both civil and religious. Thus pardoned with the smiles of Heaven, they increased in numbers, in arts, in wealth, and respectability. Colleges were formed, temples for the worship of the living God were raised, the sound of the hammer was heard in every quarter, and commerce began to unfurl her thousand sails.

"Nor was our prosperity unobserved by the nations of the earth. They saw, they wondered, and they admired. Our prosperity excited the envidia, especially of that nation which claimed us as her colonies. But before the yoke which she had prepared for us was riveted to our necks, we cast it to the ground and dashed it in pieces. It would be ungrateful here not to acknowledge the hand of God in enabling us to assert our rights and to obtain our independence, by which we took a place among the nations of the earth. Although the conflict was long and bloody, the Lord of Hosts crowned our arms with success, and said to our country, *thou art free!* and thereby taught mankind that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, but that salvation is of the Lord. Nor can we doubt that God taught our senators wisdom, since they were enabled to devise and prepare a constitution for the States by which the wisdom and wealth and power of each were concentrated and made to flow in the same channel for the common benefit of all; a constitution which, while it secures life, liberty, and property to each individual, yet sufficiently nerves the arm of government to guide and protect the whole.

"And what has been our situation since that time? While the plains of Europe have for years smoked with the blood of the slain, while mighty convulsions have overturned her mighty thrones and shaken whole kingdoms to their centre, we for thirty years enjoyed the sunshine of peace and of equal laws. The thunder of Europe's cannon was heard, but at so great a distance that its sound came only murmuring on our ears. And so familiar did we become with her oft-repeated tale of woe, that the fate of her mighty armies, which marched into the field but never returned, excited in us feelings of commiseration but for a day. While thus in a great measure insensible to the distress of others, their broils enriched our coffers.

"But, alas! with our growing wealth we became more proud, more ungrateful, more wicked, and therefore more ripe for the judgment of Heaven. Nor have they been delayed. The sword has been unsheathed on our borders, and made drunk with the blood of our fellow-citizens. Many have been made to feel sorely the rod of God's displeasure. Yet as a nation we have suffered but lightly compared with what the nations of Europe have lately experienced from the awful ravages of war. And is it, O Lord, because our crimes have been less? Or is it not rather that Thy compassion and grace to us have more abounded? Although a righteous God has visited our favored land with the fire and with the sword, and with pestilence, He has in His abundant mercy preserved us from the horrors of famine, a still sorer judgment, for the earth has yielded the fruits of her increase in abundance, and we have eaten to the full.

"War on our coasts and throughout our land has ceased. God hath said to the destroying angel, *It is enough.* The sword has been returned to the scabbard, and we are now permitted each one to sit under his own vine and fig-tree, there being none to alarm us or make us afraid. And shall we not be glad on that account, and joy in the God of our salvation? Surely he that does not and will not rejoice must be destitute of the feelings of humanity, as he is insensible to the dying groans of the soldier, and regardless of the bitter cries and despairing agonies of the aged parent, the affectionate wife, and helpless youth, from whose tender embrace war tears a son, a husband, or a father, and writes in characters of blood the name of the first, *childless*; of the next, *a widow*; of the last, *an orphan*. And who can tell how many such have been called during the last war to mourn in secret, and have pined away in anguish a life that was bound up in the life of their departed friend? None can tell but He whose eye is over all His works, and who deigns to notice the sighs and tears of the widow and fatherless. Oh! their departed friends shall never return; their blood has flowed at their country's call and their eyes are sealed in death.

"Sad and gloomy as these reflections are and must be to a virtuous mind, yet we, as a congregation, have abundant ground for rejoicing, since *not one from among us has been called into the field of battle*, and although a number of you have, for a short time, exchanged your ordinary pursuits for the life of a camp, yet, through the goodness of God, you have returned in safety to your friends, *one only excepted*, and are permitted to join with us in offering thanksgiving to the God of all our ac-

mies. And what, O! what, shall we render unto the Lord for all His benefits towards us? Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness and for His wonderful works among the children of men!

"Whatever may be our feelings on this occasion, yet as no hostile foot has visited our doors, as no alarms for personal safety have disturbed our slumbers, as none of us have been called to mourn the loss of friends whose blood has flowed in the service of our country, we cannot so fully appreciate the blessings of returning peace as many throughout our land. Would you, at least in some measure, rightly estimate the blessings of peace, imagine for a moment the situation of those inhabitants living on our seaboard on the east, or on our frontiers on the north and west, who were either driven from their homes or were daily exposed to an invading fleet, or more-to-be-dreaded scalping-knife of the Indian. Imagine for a moment the situation of those inhabitants whose homes were laid in ashes, and themselves obliged to wander as fugitives and strangers on their native soil. Imagine for a moment the feelings of those remnants of families from which one or more of their number has been ravaged by the war. As little as we are willing or able to realize these scenes of distress and misery, they are not fictitious, but have actually and frequently taken place during the past war, and in a greater or less degree do take place in all wars.

"But blessed be His name who maketh the wars to cease. The tomahawk is now buried, and the late hostile fleets now visit our shores in peace. And O! may the confused noise of the warrior and garments rolled in blood no more be heard or seen in our land in our day, nor in the day of our children, nor children's children.

"And since the Judge of all the earth has deigned to bestow upon us the blessings of peace, may we not hope that with it He will also grant us other tokens of his favor? May we not hope soon to see new fields of industry and wealth opened to the farmer, a new spring given to the mechanic arts, and our dying commerce again revive? Yes; may we not hope soon to see commerce, the parent of industry and source of wealth, unfurl her canvass to every wind, visit every clime, and isle, and continent, return with their riches and pour their wealth upon our favored shores? May we not hope that, being restored to peace with our enemy, we will lay aside all enmity against them, and view them as brethren descended from the same common parent, sharers in the same benign religion of Jesus, and warmed with the same hopes of immortality with ourselves? May we not hope that, with returning peace abroad, the bitterness of party spirit among ourselves, which has disgraced all ages, and ranks, and sexes, may be eradicated from our bosoms, and exchanged for an ambition who shall become the best member of society by fulfilling all the duties of their several stations? For in the final issue of things it will then be made to appear that the best Christian is the best patriot.

"Would we then truly enjoy the blessings of peace, let us imitate and cultivate the spirit of the Gospel and fearlessly discharge all the duties it enjoins, both public and private. Let us enlist under the banners of the Prince of Peace, who is the Prince of the kings of the earth, that we may enjoy His smiles and gracious protection. And let us ardently desire and pray for the coming of that day when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ; that He may have dominion from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth, for in His days shall the righteous flourish, and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth."

WAR WITH MEXICO.

The war with Mexico drew a number of volunteers in New York City regiments, but so far as we can learn there were no companies organized in the county, except Company K, of the Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, Capt. Alexander Wilkin, which was recruited at Goshen. A history of this company will be found in connection with the town of Goshen.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORANGE COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.

IN the civil war of 1861-65, the people of this county proved themselves worthy representatives of a heroic ancestry. In all the larger towns meetings

were held immediately upon the fall of Fort Sumter. Men and money were freely tendered for the defense of the Union. Enlistments commenced forthwith, and the action of the citizens was everywhere prompt and enthusiastic. When it became necessary at a later period to raise large sums to fill the several quotas, these were voted without hesitation.

Briefly recapitulated, the following regiments and companies were recruited and organized in the county, viz.:

- 3d Regiment, Co. B, infantry, 1861.
- 18th Regiment, Co. D, infantry, 1861.
- 18th Regiment, Co. I, infantry, 1861,—in part.
- 36th Regiment, Co. B, infantry, 1861.
- 56th Regiment, Co. A, infantry, 1861.
- 56th Regiment, Co. B, infantry, 1861.
- 56th Regiment, Co. D, infantry, 1861.
- 56th Regiment, Co. E, infantry, 1861.
- 63d Regiment, infantry, 1864.
- 70th Regiment, Co. F, infantry, 1861.
- 87th Regiment, Co. C, infantry, 1861.
- 98th Regiment, Co. C, infantry, 1864.
- 98th Regiment, Co. I, infantry, 1864,—in part.
- 124th Regiment, infantry, 1862,—1047 men.
- 124th Regiment, infantry, 1864,—one company.
- 168th Regiment, infantry, 1862,—335 men.
- 176th Regiment, infantry, 1862,—272 men.
- 1st Regiment, Co. C, Mounted Rifles, 1861.
- 2d Regiment, Co. B, cavalry, 1861.
- 15th Regiment, Co. I, cavalry, 1864,—140 men.
- 15th Regiment, Co. M, artillery, 1864,—82 men.
- 7th Regiment, artillery, 1864,—70 men.
- 7th Independent Battery, 1861.
- 19th and 71st Militia, 1861-62,—517 men.

There were, in addition, many enlistments in other regiments and also in the navy. The following aggregate of men furnished may be accepted as very nearly accurate:

Towns.	April, 1861, to July, 1862.			Total Credits under Subsequent Calls.				
	Volunteers.	Militia.	Total.	Credits, 1862.	Credits, 1864.	Credits, 1864, July Call.	Credits, Dec. 1864, Call.	Grand Total.
Blooming-Grove.....	37	.....	37	73	49	58	4	221
Chester.....	31	2	33	65	85	24	4	192
Cornwall.....	36	.....	36	123	81	69	52	361
Crawford.....	11	5	16	3	35	41	25	155
Deerpark.....	104	.....	104	186	149	162	91	692
Goshen.....	30	.....	30	113	104	51	5	303
Greenville.....	3	.....	3	35	23	30	10	101
Hamptonburgh.....	2	.....	2	40	30	33	14	119
Highlands.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	23	.....	25
Ministink.....	17	.....	17	41	30	29	11	128
Monroe.....	25	.....	25	123	91	35	14	298
Montgomery.....	103	79	184	124	142	63	3	620
Mount Hope.....	9	.....	9	40	35	47	6	137
Newburgh.....	493	429	922	501	507	249	122	2301
New Windsor.....	26	2	28	85	97	24	3	237
Southfield.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	28	20	60
Wallkill.....	447	.....	447	213	157	137	74	1028
Warwick.....	100	.....	100	158	135	130	60	583
Waywanda.....	12	.....	12	53	46	39	13	163
Total.....	1505	517	2022	2011	1776	1293	531	7624

While a detailed history of the services of the companies and regiments enumerated is not within the province of this work, more than a mere reference is due to some of them.

THIRD REGIMENT—CO. B.

Company B, Third Regiment Infantry, claims to have been the first company recruited and ready for muster in the State, although not the first mustered. Recruiting for it was commenced in Newburgh immediately on the passage, by the Legislature, of the act of April 16, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the equipment of a volunteer militia and to provide for the public safety." Although the movement for the recruiting of the company was inaugurated by Stephen W. Fullerton, Esq., at that time a member of Assembly, and subsequently captain of the company, James A. Raney was in charge. The company was mustered in May 14, 1861,—seventy-seven men,—for two years. At the expiration of its term its remaining members were mustered out. The company was reorganized, however, and continued in the field until finally mustered out, Aug. 28, 1865. Big Bethel, Fort Wagner, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Fort Gilmer, Chapin's Farm, Fort Fisher, and Wilmington, N. C., were its more important fields of service. Its officers were:

Stephen W. Fullerton, captain, April 20, 1861; died of disease at Newburgh Sept. 11, 1861.

Ervine A. Jones, first lieutenant, April 20, 1861; promoted captain Sept. 25, 1861; dismissed Aug. 16, 1862.

Alexander Mann, second lieutenant, April 20, 1861; promoted first lieutenant Sept. 30, 1861; captain, June 10, 1862; discharged Aug. 31, 1864.

Jeremiah D. Mabie, first sergeant, May 14, 1861; second lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1861; first lieutenant, April 24, 1862; captain, Co. F, June 15, 1863; discharged Sept. 18, 1864.

James H. Reeve, fourth sergeant, May 14, 1861; first sergeant; second lieutenant, April 21, 1862; captain, Co. 1, Oct. 3, 1864; lost leg at Fort Fisher; discharged June 26, 1865.

The personal record of its non-commissioned officers and privates will be found in the Newburgh list of volunteers.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment is described in the official reports as having been organized at Albany to serve two years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Albany, Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Ontario, and Orange. It was mustered into the service of the United States May 17, 1861, and mustered out May 28, 1863, by reason of the expiration of its term of service. The portion of this regiment enlisted in Orange County consisted of Company D,—John C. McGinnis captain, George Barry first lieutenant, and Roswell M. Sayre second lieutenant. It was formed at Middletown immediately upon the call of the President for seventy-five thousand volunteers. One of the commissions bears date April 22d, and the rank of quite a number of the commissioned officers dates back from that time.

There were so many enlistments in the company that on reaching Albany, besides organizing Company D, about thirty of the men were taken to assist in organizing Company H. The company which went from Orange County was mostly composed of railroad men.

The Eighteenth, after its organization, left Albany for Washington. They encamped for about two weeks on Capitol Hill. They were at the battle of Bull Run and supported a battery, but did not share to any extent in the actual fighting. They remained at Centreville the next night, and then marched back to Washington.

The regiment remained in that vicinity and in winter-quarters near Alexandria until the spring of 1862. At the opening of that year's campaign they were sent out to Bristow's Station, were snowed in, and soon after returned to Alexandria. They then went on board transports, and went to the Peninsula. They shared in the McClellan campaign against Richmond, through the final Seven Days' fight, and encamped at Harrison's Landing with the army. After that they were detailed as a guard at various points. Their winter-quarters 1862-63 were at White Oak Church. Early the following spring they were transported to Albany and discharged according to terms of their enlistment. The date of the mustering out was May 28, 1863.

Many of the members of the Eighteenth re-enlisted and did good service during the remainder of the war.

Promotions among the men who went from Orange County in the Eighteenth :

Thomas S. Lane, commissioned as second lieutenant Dec. 2, 1861, and his rank dating from Nov. 6th; was promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 10, 1862. He was mustered out with the regiment May 28, 1863.

Wm. E. Carmichael, commissioned as second lieutenant July 4, 1861, and his rank dating from May 7th; was promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 2, 1861. He resigned July 16, 1862.

Robert A. Malone, commissioned as second lieutenant Dec. 2, 1861, and his rank dating from Nov. 11, 1861; was promoted to captain Nov. 10, 1862, and mustered out with the regiment May 28, 1863. His rank as captain dated from Sept. 8, 1862.

Roswell M. Sayre, commissioned as second lieutenant July 4, 1861, and his rank dating from April 30, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 21, 1861, and to captain Nov. 10, 1862, his rank in the latter position dating from June 26, 1862. He was mustered out with the regiment May 28, 1863.

John S. King was commissioned as first lieutenant Nov. 10, 1862, his rank dating from June 26, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment May 28, 1863.

George Barry, commissioned as first lieutenant July 4, 1861, and his rank dating from April 30, 1861; was promoted captain Dec. 2, 1861, and was killed in battle at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.

John C. McGinnis, commissioned as captain July 4, 1861, and his rank dating from April 30th; was promoted to major Dec. 2, 1861, and to lieutenant-colonel Oct. 14, 1862. He was mustered out with the regiment May 28, 1863.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—CO. B.

Immediately after the close of his connection with the recruitment of Co. B, Third Regiment, James Raney, of Newburgh, at that time captain of Co. F, 19th Militia, obtained authority to recruit a company for the Thirty-sixth Regiment of volunteers, then being organized in the city of New York. Sergt. Timothy Donoghue, also of Co. F, united in the enterprise and rendered very material assistance. Recruiting was commenced on the 13th of May, 1861, and the company was mustered into the service of the United States on the 17th of June following, with seventy-seven members. The regiment left Riker's Island July 12th, and arrived in Washington on the 14th; remained in camp until the 24th of March, 1862, when it was brigaded under Brig.-Gen. Couch in the division commanded by Gen. D. C. Buell, and subsequently by Gen. Keyes. From that time the history of the regiment was blended with the movements under Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula. Capt. Donoghue and sixteen of his company were the first of the army to cross the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, May 22, 1862. At the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 31st of the same month; at Seven Pines, June 25th; at Gaines' Mill, June 27th; and at Malvern Hill, July 1st, the regiment made a brilliant record. At Malvern Hill Co. B was particularly distinguished, and won the approbation of the general commanding.

Returning to Yorktown Aug. 29th, the regiment embarked for Alexandria, where it arrived on the 30th, and was pushed forward to Chantilly, where it was again under fire (Sept. 1st). Crossed into Maryland and (Nov. 3d) into Virginia, and advanced to Fredericksburg, where it was in Gen. Devens' brigade, which was the first of the left grand division to cross the Rappahannock, Dec. 11th, and covered the retreat of the army on the 15th, Co. B being detailed to collect stragglers, and finally crossing under a shower of balls from the enemy. On the 3d of May following the regiment led the centre column of attack on Marye's Heights, where Co. B captured a battery from a Mississippi brigade, and was the first to plant its colors on the heights. In the afternoon of the same day the regiment was detailed, as a part of Sedgwick's corps, in the assault on Salem Heights, and performed most excellent service. The records of the regiment were destroyed June 30, 1863, at Westminster, Md., to prevent falling into the hands of the enemy, but Capt. Donoghue determinedly preserved his descriptive book, from which records of his men will be found in the list of Newburgh volunteers. The last service of the regiment was in Hooker's campaign. At the commencement of the "mysterious movements of Gen. Lee" which culminated at Gettysburg, the regiment was again sent over the Rappahannock, where three divisions of the enemy were found, but no action ensued. Falling back towards Centreville, the regiment crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and its term of service being more than filled, it was

ordered home. No braver, better, or more gallant men served in the volunteer force than Co. B. Its officers were:

James A. Raney, captain, June 15, 1861; promoted major Dec. 21, 1861; resigned Oct. 15, 1862.
 Timothy Donoghue, first lieutenant, June 15, 1861; promoted captain Nov. 12, 1861; mustered out with regiment July 15, 1863.
 John M. Lewis, second lieutenant, June 15, 1861; promoted first lieutenant Dec. 2, 1861; mustered out with regiment July 15, 1863.
 Charles E. Lewis, first sergeant, Oct. 1, 1861; second lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1861; first lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out with regiment July 15, 1863.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This organization was popularly known as the Tenth Legion. It was organized at Newburgh, mostly in the month of August, though the rank of some of the officers dates from July.

The Fifty-sixth was composed of companies raised in Ulster, Orange, Sullivan, and Delaware, and it was mustered into the service of the United States between July 31st and Dec. 10th. As elsewhere stated, the companies recruited in Orange were A, B, D, and E, with scattering men in other commands. The Seventh Battery and Co. C, First Mounted Rifles, were also recruited for it but subsequently detached. It left for the seat of war Nov. 7, 1861, eleven hundred and forty-three strong. It was formed as a three years' regiment, but by re-enlistments the organization was continued, and was not mustered out until Oct. 17, 1865, making a period of four years' service.

By the adjutant-general's report of 1868 this regiment was entitled to inscribe upon its banners the following battles:

Lee's Mills, Va.; Williamsburg, Va.; Honey Hill, S. C.; Devaux Neck, S. C.; John's Island, S. C.; White Oak Swamp, Va.; Fair Oaks, Va.; Yorktown, Va. (siege); Chickahominy, Va.; Coosawhatchie, S. C.; Malvern Hill, Va.; Carter's Hill, Va.; Bottom's Bridge, Va.; Dingle's Mills, S. C.

The following is the official record of the rank and promotion of the commissioned officers; the date of commission being first given, followed by the date of rank:

Colonels.

Charles H. Van Wyck (bvt. brig.-gen. U.S.V.), Nov. 13, 1862; Sept. 4, 1861; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Rockwell Tyler, Sept. 29, 1865; Sept. 27, 1865; not mustered as colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

James Jordan, Dec. 20, 1861; Dec. 19, 1861; discharged Aug. 5, 1862.
 Frederick Decker, Nov. 17, 1862; Aug. 6, 1862; not mustered as lieutenant-colonel.
 John J. Wheeler, Dec. 15, 1862; Nov. 23, 1862; resigned Feb. 11, 1864.
 Rockwell Tyler (brevet col. N.Y.V.), Feb. 27, 1864; Feb. 13, 1864; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Eliphas Smith, Sept. 20, 1865; Sept. 27, 1865; not mustered as lieutenant-colonel.

Majors.

Jacob Sharpe, June 28, 1862; Sept. 1, 1861; discharged Aug. 5, 1862.
 John J. Wheeler, Nov. 17, 1862; Aug. 2, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-colonel Dec. 15, 1862.
 Rockwell Tyler, Dec. 15, 1862; Nov. 23, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-colonel Feb. 27, 1864.
 Eliphas Smith (bvt. lieutenant-col. N.Y.V.), Feb. 27, 1864; Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 James Dubois, Sept. 29, 1865; Sept. 27, 1865; not mustered as major.

Adjutants.

Eli H. Evans, Aug. 7, 1862; Sept. 1, 1861; dismissed Oct. 25, 1863.
 Henry B. Lomas (bvt. capt. N.Y.V.), Nov. 30, 1863; Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

Quartermasters.

John C. Gerard, Aug. 7, 1862; July 31, 1861; discharged Nov. 3, 1863.
 Jesse F. Shafer, Nov. 17, 1862; Sept. 6, 1862; resigned Oct. 15, 1864.
 Addison J. Clements (bvt. capt. N.Y.V.), Nov. 30, 1864; Oct. 15, 1864; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

Surgeons.

Solomon Van Etten (bvt. lieutenant-col. N.Y.V.), Aug. 7, 1862; Sept. 23, 1861; mustered out on expiration of term of service Sept. 28, 1864.
 George H. Fossari, Oct. 7, 1864; Oct. 7, 1864; resigned July 5, 1866.
 Ira S. Bradner, Sept. 19, 1865; Sept. 19, 1865; not mustered as surgeon.

Assistant Surgeons.

G. A. Carrol, Aug. 7, 1862; Sept. 23, 1861; promoted to surgeon 143d N.Y.V. May 13, 1863.
 Ira S. Bradner, May 2, 1863; April 25, 1863; must. out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Albert S. Turner, Aug. 29, 1862; Aug. 19, 1862; promoted to surgeon of 103d N.Y.V. Nov. 18, 1863.
 Daniel S. Hardenburgh, Nov. 12, 1863; Nov. 11, 1863; resigned April 1, 1865.

Chaplains.

Charles Shelling, Aug. 7, 1862; Sept. 15, 1861; discharged Dec. 23, 1862.
 George P. Van Wyck, Dec. 30, 1862; Dec. 20, 1862; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

Captains.

Thomas S. Marvell, Jr., Dec. 18, 1861; July 31, 1861; resigned Aug. 5, 1862.
 James H. F. Milton, Nov. 17, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; mustered out on the expiration of term of service March 31, 1865.
 John Metcalf, May 1, 1865; May 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Charles F. Thayer, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 16, 1861; resigned April 9, 1862.
 Alfred W. Lomas, Dec. 5, 1862; April 10, 1862; resigned Aug. 11, 1863.
 James H. Smith, Nov. 30, 1863; Aug. 11, 1863; resigned July 26, 1864.
 Melville Sears, Aug. 12, 1864; Aug. 12, 1864; mustered out on the expiration of service July 31, 1865.
 Norman Perkins, Sept. 19, 1865; Sept. 1, 1865; not mustered as captain.
 Frederick Decker, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 15, 1861; discharged Nov. 23, 1863.
 Wm. T. Calkins, Nov. 17, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; mustered out on expiration of term of service Feb. 22, 1865.
 James Gowdy, May 1, 1865; May 1, 1865; resigned June 28, 1865.
 Reuben R. Gillett, Sept. 19, 1865; June 28, 1865; not mustered as captain.
 John J. Wheeler, Dec. 18, 1861; promoted to major Nov. 17, 1862.
 Edward Wheeler, Dec. 30, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; resigned March 15, 1864.
 John Connell, May 25, 1864; March 15, 1864; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 William J. Williams, Dec. 18, 1861; Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
 Daniel D. Elting, July 18, 1863; May 31, 1862; resigned March 9, 1864.
 Joseph S. Holmes, May 25, 1864; May 8, 1864; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Melvin S. Wells, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 29, 1861; discharged Nov. 23, 1862.
 James Dubois (bvt. maj. N.Y.V.), Nov. 24, 1862; Nov. 14, 1862; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Henry A. Hawke, Sept. 20, 1865; Sept. 27, 1865; not mustered as captain.
 William D. Fuller, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 1, 1861; resigned March 19, 1863.
 Francis Hines, Jan. 10, 1861; March 14, 1863; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 William K. Joslyn, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 3, 1861; resigned June 8, 1863.
 Alonzo H. Chittenden, Nov. 30, 1863; June 5, 1863; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 John Eriehout, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 3, 1861; discharged Oct. 3, 1862.
 James J. Cox, Dec. 30, 1862; Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Asa Hodge, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 10, 1861; discharged Feb. 26, 1862.
 Eliphas Smith, June 10, 1862; Feb. 25, 1862; promoted to major Feb. 27, 1864.
 Norris Crossman, April 29, 1864; April 20, 1864; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

Rockwell Tyler, Nov. 20, 1862; Oct. 6, 1862; promoted to major Dec. 18, 1862.
 Henry P. Kellam, Dec. 30, 1862; Nov. 23, 1862; resigned Nov. 26, 1864.
 Marshall L. Battasford, Nov. 30, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Wm. H. Burnett,* missing since April 30, 1862.

First Lieutenants.

Thomas B. Pope, Dec. 18, 1861; Sept. 17, 1861; dismissed Sept. 4, 1862.
 Thomas Atwood, Nov. 17, 1862; Sept. 4, 1862; resigned April 24, 1863.
 John Metcalf, Nov. 30, 1863; April 24, 1863; promoted to captain May 1, 1865.
 Robert C. Roper, May 1, 1865; May 1, 1866; mustered out with regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Effingham Vanderburgh, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 16, 1861; resigned Feb. 1, 1862.
 Alfred W. Lomas, Feb. 19, 1862; Feb. 6, 1862; promoted to captain Dec. 6, 1862.
 James J. Cox, Dec. 5, 1862; April 10, 1862; promoted to captain Dec. 10, 1862.
 Alphenee Richter, Dec. 30, 1862; Oct. 3, 1862; discharged May 29, 1864.
 Alexander P. Ketchum, June 30, 1864; June 30, 1864; promoted to captain in 128th U. S. C. T. May 16, 1865.
 Henry A. Still, Dec. 18, 1861; Sept. 17, 1861; discharged Aug. 26, 1862.
 Edgar E. Morse, Nov. 17, 1862; Aug. 26, 1862; dismissed Feb. 9, 1863.
 Joseph S. Holmes, Nov. 30, 1863; Feb. 9, 1863; promoted to captain May 25, 1864.
 John S. Tompkins, May 25, 1864; March 8, 1864; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Edward Wheeler, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 16, 1861; promoted to captain Dec. 30, 1862.
 Isaac Beckett, Dec. 30, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; mustered out on the expiration of term of service Jan. 27, 1865.
 William J. Sayre, March 14, 1865; Jan. 20, 1865; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Richard M. Hines, Dec. 18, 1861; Sept. 20, 1861; resigned Feb. 6, 1862.
 Henry M. Connelly, June 10, 1862; Feb. 6, 1862; discharged Oct. 3, 1862.
 Isaac Ross, Dec. 5, 1862; Oct. 3, 1862; died Jan. 20, 1863, at Newbern, N. C.
 James H. Smith, March 17, 1863; Jan. 19, 1863; promoted to captain Nov. 30, 1863.
 Melville Sears, Nov. 30, 1863; Aug. 11, 1863; promoted to captain Aug. 12, 1864.
 James H. F. Milton, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 26, 1861; promoted to captain Nov. 17, 1862.
 Francis Hines, Dec. 30, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; promoted to captain June 10, 1863.
 Reuben R. Gillett, Nov. 30, 1863; March 6, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Andrew P. Cooklin, Sept. 19, 1865; June 28, 1865; not mustered as first lieutenant.
 Daniel D. Elting, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 1, 1861; promoted to captain July 18, 1862.
 Meeker G. Bell, Nov. 17, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; not mustered as first lieutenant.
 Demmon S. Decker, Dec. 30, 1862; Oct. 3, 1862; dismissed April 11, 1864.
 Norman Perkins, May 25, 1864; March 28, 1864; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Benjamin Terwilliger, Sept. 19, 1865; Sept. 1, 1865; not mustered as first lieutenant.
 Wm. T. Calkins, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 3, 1861; promoted to captain Nov. 17, 1862.
 Wm. B. Baird, Nov. 17, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; not mustered as first lieutenant.
 Francis L. Van Dugan, Aug. 29, 1864; April 20, 1864; declined.
 Marshall L. Battasford, July 20, 1864; June 28, 1864; promoted to captain Nov. 30, 1864.
 Henry A. Hawke, Nov. 30, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Rufus Moffitt, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 3, 1861; resigned Feb. 6, 1862.
 S. Augustus Gould, March 27, 1862; March 27, 1862; dismissed March 1, 1863.
 Norris Crossman, Nov. 30, 1863; March 1, 1863; promoted to captain April 29, 1864.

* On records of War Department, but not commissioned.

† So in official report.

Solomon D. Wheat, April 29, 1864; April 20, 1864; mustered out on the expiration of term of service March 31, 1865.
 Dwight W. Anchomody, May 31, 1865; May 1, 1865; not mustered as first lieutenant.

Isaac Jelliff, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 10, 1861; resigned Feb. 21, 1862.
 James Dubois, June 10, 1862; Feb. 26, 1862; promoted to captain Nov. 24, 1862.
 Charles B. Young, Dec. 30, 1862; Nov. 14, 1862; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Enoch Horton, Nov. 30, 1862; Oct. 5, 1862; resigned Feb. 14, 1862.
 Henry P. Kellam, Nov. 24, 1862; Feb. 14, 1862; promoted to captain Dec. 30, 1862.
 Alonzo H. Chittenden, Dec. 30, 1862; Nov. 25, 1862; promoted to captain Nov. 30, 1863.
 Morris Downey, Nov. 30, 1863; June 5, 1863; mustered out on the expiration of term of service April 1, 1865.
 Oscar E. Perrine, May 31, 1865; May 1, 1865; not mustered as first lieutenant.
 Francis Miglit, May 31, 1865; May 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Edward H. Lomas, Aug. 12, 1864; Aug. 12, 1864; dismissed Jan. 9, 1865.
 Jeremiah Strickland, March 14, 1865; Jan. 18, 1865; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Wm. Peake, Sept. 20, 1865; Sept. 27, 1864; not mustered as first lieutenant.
 James McGuire, Sept. 19, 1865; Sept. 19, 1865; not mustered as first lieutenant.
 Daniel R. Franklin,† resigned Sept. 17, 1861.
 Silas A. Iley,† discharged June 22, 1862.

Second Lieutenants.

Peter B. Steele, Dec. 18, 1861; Sept. 17, 1861; resigned Jan. 14, 1863.
 Wilbur F. Still, Nov. 17, 1862; Sept. 4, 1862; resigned Aug. 21, 1864.
 Robert C. Roper, Nov. 30, 1864; Nov. 30, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant May 1, 1865.
 George R. Block, May 1, 1865; May 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 Alfred W. Lomas, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 16, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 19, 1862.
 James I. Cox, Feb. 19, 1862; Feb. 6, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 5, 1862.
 Isaac Rossa, Dec. 5, 1862; April 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 5, 1862.
 Alphenee Richter, Dec. 5, 1862; Oct. 3, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 30, 1862.
 Algernon S. Ross, Dec. 30, 1862; Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out on expiration of term of service March 27, 1865.
 Henry M. Connelly, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 16, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant June 10, 1862.
 James H. Smith, June 10, 1862; Feb. 6, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant March 17, 1863.
 Melville Sears, March 17, 1863; Jan. 19, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1863.
 Edward H. Lomas, Nov. 30, 1863; Aug. 11, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Aug. 12, 1864.
 Isaac Beckett, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 16, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 30, 1862.
 Benjamin F. Clark, Dec. 30, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; resigned Feb. 7, 1864.
 John Connell, April 19, 1864; April 20, 1864; promoted to captain May 25, 1864.
 William J. Sayre, May 25, 1864; March 15, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant March 14, 1865.
 Robert E. Halstead, March 14, 1865; Jan. 20, 1865; mustered out with regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
 M. G. Bell, March 25, 1862; Sept. 20, 1861; discharged Oct. 3, 1862.
 Francis Hines, Nov. 17, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 30, 1862.
 Reuben R. Gillett, Dec. 30, 1862; Sept. 4, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1863.
 Victory Champlin, Nov. 30, 1863; March 6, 1863; discharged March 27, 1865.
 Edward Lyons, May 17, 1865; May 2, 1865; not mustered.
 Charles B. Young, Dec. 18, 1861; Aug. 29, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 30, 1862.

† On records of War Department, but not commissioned.

Henry B. Lomas, Dec. 30, 1862; Nov. 14, 1862; promoted to adjutant Nov. 30, 1863.

Francie W. Rueh, Nov. 30, 1863; Oct. 1, 1863; died Dec. 25, 1863, at Beaufort, S. C., of disease.

Marshall L. Battsford, May 25, 1864; May 8, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant July 20, 1864.

Edgar E. Morse, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 1, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 17, 1862.

Stephu W. Thompson, Dec. 30, 1862; Aug. 26, 1862; resigned June 2, 1863.

John J. Bryers, Nov. 30, 1863; June 2, 1863; commission canceled.

Norman Perkins, Feb. 9, 1864; June 2, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant May 25, 1864.

Francis Might, May 25, 1864; March 28, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant May 31, 1865.

Wm. B. Baird, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 3, 1861; discharged Sept. 19, 1862.

A. H. Chittenden, Nov. 17, 1862; Aug. 5, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 30, 1862.

Morris Downey, Dec. 30, 1862; Nov. 23, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1863.

Solomon D. Wheat, Nov. 30, 1863; June 5, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant April 29, 1864.

Jared Packard, April 29, 1864; April 20, 1864; must. out with regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

John T. Frsar, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 3, 1861; resigned Feb. 6, 1862.

Demman S. Decker, Feb. 19, 1862; Feb. 6, 1862; dismissed April 11, 1864.

Norris Crossman, Dec. 30, 1862; Oct. 3, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1863.

Dwight H. Auchmoody, Nov. 30, 1863; March 1, 1863; mustered out on expiration of term of service June 30, 1865.

Eliphas Smith, Dec. 18, 1861; Oct. 10, 1861; promoted to captain June 10, 1862.

Jesse F. Shefer, June 10, 1862; Feb. 10, 1862; promoted to quartermaster Nov. 17, 1862.

Joseph I. Holmes, Nov. 17, 1862; Sept. 4, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1863.

Edwin J. Scranton, Nov. 3, 1863; Feb. 9, 1863; promoted to captain to 128th U. S. C. T., March 27, 1865.

Clement B. Newkirk, May 1, 1865; May 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

Henry P. Kellum, Nov. 20, 1862; Oct. 5, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 24, 1862.

Peter W. Logan, Nov. 24, 1862; Feb. 14, 1862; died Aug. 19, 1862, at Yorktown, of disease.

Horace W. McKoon, Nov. 24, 1862; Aug. 18, 1862; dismissed Dec. 10, 1863.

Henry A. Hawkes, Feb. 23, 1864; Dec. 18, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1864.

Andrew P. Conklin, Nov. 30, 1864; Nov. 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

Benjamin Terwilliger, May 1, 1865; May 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

William H. D. Blake, Sept. 19, 1865; Sept. 1, 1865; not mustered.

Jesse L. Stivers, Aug. 22, 1864; Aug. 12, 1864; resigned May 15, 1865.

Calvin Lambert, May 17, 1865; May 2, 1865; mustered out with regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

Addison J. Clements, July 20, 1864; June 28, 1864; promoted to quartermaster Nov. 30, 1864.

Dennison Fiske, Nov. 30, 1864; Nov. 30, 1864; resigned May 18, 1865.

Frank Hotchkiss, Sept. 19, 1865; June 28, 1865; not mustered.

Charles Becker, May 31, 1865; May 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

Alonso C. Bowers, May 31, 1865; May 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment Oct. 17, 1865.

Conrad Slaver, Sept. 19, 1865; June 28, 1865; not mustered.

Brevet commissions were issued by the Governor to the two following enlisted men of this regiment:

Hospital Steward Guy K. Sayre,—assistant surgeon.

Sergeant Charles Johnson,—second lieutenant.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT.

The town of Deerpark furnished nearly all the members of Company F in this organization. The regiment was raised and organized in New York City

to serve three years, and was mustered into the service of the United States from June 20 to June 29, 1861. The original members, except those re-enlisting as veterans, were mustered out of service July 1, 1864. The veterans remaining were transferred to the Eighty-sixth, which was the regiment so long brigaded with the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and intimately associated with the latter in the most important battles of the war.

The Seventieth Regiment was officially recognized as sharing honorably in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp, Bristow Station, Second Bull Run, and Fredericksburg.

The regiment went out under command of Col. Daniel E. Sickles. His commission as colonel was dated Jan. 16, 1862, but his rank was from the 29th of June, 1861. He was promoted brigadier-general Sept. 3, 1861, and Lieut.-Col. William Dwight, Jr., succeeded to the colonelcy of the Seventieth. The latter was also promoted brigadier-general Nov. 29, 1862, and the command of the Seventieth devolved upon Col. J. Egbert Farnum.

Among the promotions occurring in Company F from Deerpark may be mentioned that of Thomas Holt. He was commissioned captain Jan. 16, 1862, his rank dating from June 20, 1861. He was promoted major Dec. 1, 1862; lieutenant-colonel Jan. 14, 1863; and mustered out with the regiment July 1, 1864.

Robert Blything (Blighton) was a second lieutenant, his rank dating from June 20, 1861. He resigned Nov. 28, 1861. Nine commissioned officers were killed in battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The following account of the organization of this regiment, of its participation in the various campaigns, of its heroic sacrifices, of its tedious marches, and of its brave conduct on the field of battle, is condensed from the interesting volume published in 1877 by Col. Charles H. Weygant, of Newburgh. As a participator in nearly all of its struggles, as an eyewitness of the fierce fights into which it entered, as a careful student of public documents published since the war, it is evident that he possessed peculiar qualifications for the task, and that he executed it with a just pride in the fame of this gallant regiment and with a loving regard to the memory of his comrades. In editing this chapter, derived from his work, most of his personal allusions, his interesting anecdotes, and his general descriptions have necessarily been omitted. It is due to him to further say that not only is the thread of the following account his, and the dates his, but oftentimes his exact words are used without quotation, all of which is intended to be covered in this preliminary general acknowledgment.

The call of the President for three hundred thousand three years' men was dated July 1, 1862, and on

the following day Governor Morgan issued his stirring and patriotic appeal to "each citizen" of the Empire State. The work of preparation was immediately pushed with vigor by the State authorities, and Governor Morgan ceased not day or night in his efforts to arouse the people.

The State was divided into military districts, in each of which a place of rendezvous was designated, and a committee of loyal influential citizens appointed to superintend the work of enlistment, and to select and recommend suitable persons to command the regiments to be raised. Special appeals were made to nearly every town and county board, and circulars of instruction were sent broadcast over the State. The military committee appointed by His Excellency for the district comprising the counties of Orange and Sullivan was composed of the following-named gentlemen: Hon. Robert Denniston, of Blooming-Grove; Hon. Ambrose S. Murray, of Goshen; Hugh S. Bull, Esq., of Montgomery; Alexander Moore, Esq., of Washingtonville; Alfred Post, Esq., of Newburgh; James M. Barrett, Esq., of Cornwall; Morgan Shuit, Esq., of Monroe.

On the 11th of July this committee held its first regular meeting at the United States Hotel in Newburgh, at which they decided to recommend Capt. A. Van Horne Ellis, of New Windsor, for the colonelcy of a regiment it was proposed to attempt to raise in the county of Orange. Capt. Ellis was then in the service. His company (Co. I), composed principally of men recruited in Newburgh, who had served under him in the Seventy-first New York State Militia at Bull Run, had a few weeks before been called together at less than twenty-four hours' notice for a second term of active service, and were then stationed in the fortifications near Washington.

The captain was at this time temporarily at home, and on being notified of the action of the committee, promptly accepted the proffered position. Within an hour thereafter he had telegraphed his resignation as captain to the commander of his regiment at Washington, and was on his way to Albany for instructions and the necessary credentials.

At Albany, the traditional "red tape" of departments had given way before the pressure of public necessity. In a short time Capt. Ellis had received the requisite documents, and the same evening found him back in Orange County hard at work upon his patriotic mission.

The work of enlistment was slow and difficult at first. The enthusiasm of April, 1861, when the flag had just fallen at Fort Sumter, was to some extent gone. The fearful truth that a long and bloody war was in progress, now clearly perceived, gave to every movement a serious tone, far different from the feeling of fifteen months before. The prospect of victory "in ninety days" had long since vanished.

The Seven Days' battles, the retreat of McClellan's forces, the call for two hundred thousand men, all

told of the desperate struggle which was in progress. On the first day of August but eight men had been enrolled, and the prospect of raising a regiment was anything but encouraging.

To the general war committee there had been added E. A. Brewster, of Newburgh; William Fullerton, of Newburgh; C. H. Winfield, of Goshen; Thomas Edsall, of Goshen; Silas Horton, of Goshen; James Cromwell, of Cornwall; William Avery, of Cornwall; Daniel Thompson, of Crawford; C. C. McQuoid, of Wallkill; Halstead Sweet, of Wallkill; John G. Wilkin, of Wallkill; John Cummings, of Wallkill; Charles St. John, of Port Jervis; John Conkling, of Port Jervis; C. M. Lawrence, of Port Jervis; C. B. Newkirk, of Monroe; A. S. Dodge, of Mount Hope; Dorastus Brown, of Greenville; A. F. Schofield, of Montgomery; A. G. Owen, of Blooming-Grove; John Cowdrey, of Warwick; Thomas Welling, of Warwick.

The doubtful, hesitating condition of affairs soon gave way before the threatened invasion of the very fields of the North, and before an uprising tide of patriotism that nearly silenced for a time all opposing voices. The enthusiasm of April, 1861, was again rekindled, and August, 1862, witnessed scenes of heroic self-sacrifice such as the world has seldom witnessed. The strong under-current of national feeling swelled upward to the surface, and men rushed forward ready to do, and die if need be. Public meetings were held almost nightly in every hall, church, and school-house in the State. Private bounties were offered, and funds began to be raised for the support of the needy families of those who should volunteer. The national capital was once more in danger. The government was in earnest, the people were in earnest; the hardy sons of the North sprang to arms crying, "We're coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more." Up to the 8th of August not more than a score of volunteers had reported at Col. Ellis' headquarters in Goshen. Fifteen days later the regiment was fully organized and ready for the field. Its field-officers were A. Van Horne Ellis, colonel; Francis M. Cummins, lieutenant-colonel; James Cromwell, major. The staff-officers were John H. Thompson, major and surgeon; T. Scott Bradner, captain and chaplain; Augustus Denniston, lieutenant and quartermaster; G. De Peyster Arden, lieutenant and adjutant; Edward Marshall, lieutenant and assistant surgeon; V. K. Montfort, lieutenant and second assistant surgeon. The ten captains were Charles H. Weygant, Co. A; Henry S. Murray, Co. B; William Silliman, Co. C; James W. Benedict, Co. D; William A. McBirney, Co. E; Ira S. Bush, Co. F; Isaac Nicoll, Co. G; David Crist, Co. H; Leander Clark, Co. I; William A. Jackson, Co. K. Musicians: William B. Wood and Moses P. Ross, Co. A, buglers; Mr. Hart drum-major;* John G. Buckley, Charles Whitehead,

* Hired by Col. Ellis, not enlisted.

Arthur Haigh, Co. H, George W. Dimmick, Co. D, Henry C. Payne, Co. B, fife; Robert L. Davis, Co. F, A. A. Millsbaugh, George W. Camfield, Co. K, John W. Cole, Co. I, R. L. Stephens, Co. E, Charles W. Bodle, Henry M. Cannon, Co. A, William Hamilton, Co. B, Henry Hoofman, Co. C, C. H. Van Gordon, Co. G, Jehiel Price, Co. F, J. M. Merritt, Co. G, W. Johnston, James H. McElroy, Co. D, drum; Samuel M. Weeden, Co. D, bass-drum.

The names of the rank and file of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth are given in the lists at the close of the town chapters.

On the 24th of August orders were received from Washington directing Col. Ellis to hold his command in readiness to move on the 27th instant.

Thursday, the 26th, had been designated by the ladies as the day on which they would present to the regiment that stand of colors beneath which he whose hand should receive them and so many of the brave men over whose heads they were that day to be unfurled should suffer, bleed, and die that the Union and liberty might live.

It was a clear, bright day, and with the rising of the sun the friends of the "American Guard" began to arrive, and for hours there poured into the village of Goshen such a throng of men, women, and children as had seldom before been seen in its streets. At 3 P.M. the regiment was formed, and Col. Ellis having placed himself at the head of his field and staff in front of it, the Hon. Charles Winfield stepped forward, and, at the close of a most patriotic speech on behalf of the donors, handed the colors to Col. Ellis, who, loosing them to the breeze, promised the multitude there assembled they should never be disgraced, concluding with these words, "If you never again see these colors, you will never again see those who bear them from you."

After this Miss Charlotte E. Coulter stepped forward, and, with a modest but grand little speech, presented a pair of embroidered silk guidons, a gift from the fair daughters of the little town of Wawayanda.

The departure of the regiment had been expected for the 27th, but delays occurred, and it was not until the 5th of September that an order was received positively fixing the departure for the next day, the 6th.

In accordance with this order, at 1 o'clock P.M. on Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862, the regiment bid adieu to its first camp in Goshen, and, with banners flying and drums beating, marched through throngs of weeping friends to the depot, where the last hand-shakings and final adieus were given. At 2 P.M. the heavily-laden train, with wild shrieks to warn away the clinging multitudes, moved off, and the American Guard, as the regiment was known, was on its way to the seat of war. At every depot crowds with loyal hearts sent after them shouts of approbation, and ever and anon, as the train shot along, there were heard from sweet voices familiar notes of patriotic songs.

One impressive tableau could never be forgotten

by those who saw it. High up on a projecting rock stood an old man, dressed in a military suit of Revolutionary times, the thin locks of his long, white hair floating in the breeze, leaning with one hand on his staff, and with the other feebly waving the "Stars and Stripes," while two little girls, dressed in the purest white, knelt, one on either side of him, their little arms stretched out and their eyes turned heavenward, as if in earnest prayer to the God of nations for the preservation and success of the defenders of the Union, which their great-grandfathers had fought to establish.

At New York, the regiment was marched to the Park Barracks, and slept that night upon the pine-mattresses furnished to them.

The regiment was supplied with arms in the city,—heavy Austrian guns with sword-bayonets.

Sunday afternoon the regiment left for Philadelphia. Arriving there late in the night, the soldiers were soon found *resting*, with sidewalks for beds and knapsacks for pillows. But very early they were invited to a sumptuous breakfast furnished by the ladies of Philadelphia. At noon they were in Baltimore, and in the hot march across the city a number of the men fell from sun-stroke and had to be left behind. At two o'clock Tuesday morning the regiment might have been seen sleeping soundly on the ground and on the stone blocks in front of the Capitol at Washington.

In the afternoon of that day they marched to Camp Chase, on Arlington Heights. There they remained two or three days, when their encampment was changed to another point about four miles away, which the soldiers christened Camp Ellis. Here the regiment was attached to Pratt's brigade of Whipple's Division, Heintzleman's corps, and they remained until the 25th in this camp, engaged in active drill, learning the actual duties of a soldier's life.

At 2 P.M. Thursday, September 25th, the regiment again broke camp and moved off some six miles, to a piece of woods on the west side of Miner's Hill, where they built huge log-fires and bivouacked around them for the night. The next morning about a hundred of the men were ordered to report for picket duty.

During the afternoon of the 26th the regiment moved to the opposite or eastern slope of Miner's Hill, where they named their new grounds Camp Cromwell. In these moves sixteen four-mule teams were employed to transfer tents, traps, and the baggage of the officers. This was in strong contrast with the simple work of a few months later, when officers of the line were only allowed transportation for a small valise each, while the field and staff were obliged to crowd their baggage, tents and all, into a single wagon.

The regiment remained at Miner's Hill for several weeks engaged continually in the various drills required for army movements.

On the 16th of October orders were received to break camp. This was immediately done; but the regiment passed a long and uncomfortable night, a part of the time in the rain, the order to march being delayed until morning. At six o'clock the orders to march came, and the regiment moved off at a rapid gait towards Washington. It was a wet morning, and with wet blankets from the storm of the night before, the marching was difficult, and a number of men gave out and were picked up by the ambulances following. The regiment halted at the entrance to the Aqueduct bridge, Georgetown. The sun came out; blankets were dried on the fences and the grass-plats. About four in the afternoon they marched into Washington and halted in front of the Capitol. About midnight they took the cars, and at the end of a tedious ride of eleven hours found themselves at Knoxville, Md.

The regiment was now transferred from "the Army of Defense" around Washington to the "Army of the Potomac."

The regiment first halted for a while on a hill-side, where it was so steep that anything convenient was thrust into the ground to keep it from sliding down-hill. There was a lovely view, but there was little chance to admire the beauties of nature or of cultivated fields. The soldiers were sore and tired after their wet march and their sleepless ride in the cars. Wrapped in their blankets they lay down to rest early, and slept soundly.

Sunday afternoon, October 19th, they moved about three miles, and encamped in a large field on the farm of a crusty old "secesh," who, not satisfied with having guards placed over all his movable property, objected even to drawing the cool water from his well.

Monday afternoon, the 20th, they marched to a more congenial spot near Burkettsville, where they remained several days. Here they had an opportunity to visit South Mountain, where the great struggle of Antietam had occurred only a few weeks before. It was full of sad suggestions as to the fierceness of the battles in which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was not many months later to engage.

On the evening of October 24th, at half-past nine o'clock, the regiment left camp, and at midnight bivouacked near Berlin, on the banks of the Potomac, across which a pontoon-bridge was being laid. This bridge consisted of sixty-two scow-built boats, anchored some twenty feet apart, and connected by large beams, across which were laid strong planks. Pleasonton's cavalry dashed across this, followed by the Army of the Potomac, one hundred thousand strong.

Towards night, Sunday, October 26th, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth crossed, and a march of three miles brought them to Lovettsville, where they halted for the night in a cornfield. The wind blew, the rain fell; there were no fires. It was a night of severe suffering, disabling thirty or more.

Thursday, October 30th, they marched away towards Winchester, and bivouacked near Hillsborough. Sunday afternoon, November 2d, the regiment advanced twelve miles to near Snicker's Gap. On the 3d they again moved three miles to Bloomfield, and on the 4th to Upperville, where the camp-fires of the enemy were still smouldering. On the 5th to near Piedmont, where they halted thirty minutes, and then moved on for Manassas Gap. That night, in near proximity to the enemy, they passed without fires and with no rations. Resuming march the next morning, they shared in the crossing of the mountains for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of a portion of the rebel infantry, but the latter had escaped. Soon after the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was ordered back to Piedmont. On the 8th they marched to Orleans, where they stayed three days. On the 10th, Lieut.-Col. Cummings went out on a foraging expedition, and secured fresh meat for the regiment. On the 11th the regiment moved about six miles to near Waterloo.

On the evening of the 15th a squad of the enemy ran into the picket line. Lieut. Weygant and his men captured two of the enemy, which seems to have been the first actual contact with the rebel forces by the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth.

On the morning of the 16th the regiment moved again, not towards the front, but to the left, and after a four hours' march they encamped at Warrenton, and became a part of Hooker's grand division.

On the 17th they resumed their march and halted at Libertyville; on the 18th to Hartwood Church; from the 19th to the 23d to near Falmouth, within four miles of Fredericksburg. On the morning of the 24th they were able once more to arrange a regular encampment. The recent march had been a fearful one in rain and mud, exposure costing many precious lives. The regiment remained nearly two weeks at or near this spot. This was the delay in the movement of Gen. Burnside against Richmond *via* Fredericksburg which doubtless prevented the success of the enterprise. The delay, Mr. Weygant states, was due to the non-arrival of the pontoon-train, which only reached the required point December 10th. This delay gave Gen. Lee time to fortify in the rear of Fredericksburg.

The story of the battle that followed cannot here be given in detail. After the bombardment of the place, under cover of which the pontoon-bridges were finally laid, and the routing of the rebels from the ruins of the town, a night intervened before the crossing of the main body of the army.

In the general movement on Friday, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth attempted to cross about ten o'clock, but the bridge became blocked, farther progress for the time was impossible. While standing there the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was for the first time under fire, the fog and smoke, lifting a little, had disclosed the bridge with its massed forces.

and the rebel battery on an adjacent height. There were none injured, however, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and soon after the regiment was ordered back. At six o'clock Saturday morning the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth crossed, and with the rest of the brigade halted on a level strip of ground a few rods up from the southern shore under cover of a steep bank.

Once during the fearful battle of that day the brigade was ordered to storm a battery, and moved to the point designated for forming the line. The order to charge did not come, and they remained virtually spectators of the battle of Fredericksburg. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth passed the night on the field. Sunday afternoon they returned to the river-bank, and in the retreat of the following night the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was among the last regiments to recross the river,—a retreat so successfully conducted that the rebels evidently did not suspect it until the Union army was nearly back to its old camping-ground at Falmouth.

During the movements of Saturday, Companies E and F of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, under command of Capt. McBirney, were sent to the Kenmere House, in the southern part of the city, to support a battery, and were for a time under fire, but none of the regiment were injured.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth now lay with the Army of the Potomac nearly four months at Falmouth. During this time, however, there are various items to be mentioned in the history of the regiment. In January new rifles were received—the Enfield—in place of the old Belgians.

January 20th an order to again advance against the enemy, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth shared in the cold, wet wintry march of the next three days, in the rain and in the mud, only to return, the weather, the roads, everything conspiring to render the advance impossible. Jan. 26, 1863, the Army of the Potomac had a new commander, Gen. Joseph Hooker. The winter-quarters were now made tolerably comfortable. The 6th of April a grand review took place, and also on the 7th. In the order of Brig.-Gen. Whipple of the 9th, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, Twelfth New Hampshire, and the United States Sharpshooters are mentioned as having been deemed worthy of especial praise by the President and the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac.

April 27, 1863, the Third Corps, of which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was a part, was reviewed, and on the 28th marching orders reached this regiment. Each man carried eighty pounds of ammunition. Leaving camp about 4 P.M., they found that the whole Army of the Potomac was in motion. About midnight they bivouacked near the Rappahannock not far from Belle Plains. These were a part of the movements preliminary to the battle of Chancellorsville. May 1st the One Hundred and Twenty-

fourth crossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford, and moved off in a northerly direction about three miles and halted in an oak wood. They had laid in the woods but a short time when skirmishing was heard, and then heavy infantry firing from the direction of Fredericksburg. The Union army had gained an important ridge which Gen. Lee had very much desired to hold, but for some inexplicable reason Gen. Hooker then ordered a retreat. The details of the battle, which has received the name of Chancellorsville, can only be dwelt upon here as they affect the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. Gen. Lee engaged the attention of Gen. Hooker in an attack of considerable vigor in front, while Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson executed one of the boldest and most successful flank movements of the war.

During the progress of this movement the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was detached and ordered to hasten to a thickly-wooded hill and support some troops posted there. They soon reached the hill, but did not find the troops they were to support. They were, however, hailed by an aide from Gen. Sickles with orders to remain where they were and await the conduct of another aide who should arrive. The next moment the sound of musketry-firing attracted the attention, and a portion of the division was discovered actively engaged with the enemy. Without waiting for orders, Col. Ellis hurriedly formed the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth into line of battle and ordered a charge. As the regiment rushed down the slope and reached the level ground, Gen. Whipple, in person, ordered a halt, informed Col. Ellis that their division was falling back, and ordered them to retire with it. They had not fallen back more than a mile when news of a terrible disaster came pouring in upon them by fugitives, who reported that the enemy had turned the Union right, routed the Eleventh Corps, and was even then between the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and headquarters.

The offensive movement had changed to one of defense, and twenty-five thousand Union troops met the attack of full fifty thousand Confederates. Forty-five thousand Union troops stood idly looking on simply because they were not ordered forward.

In the darkness of the night the battle raged fiercely. "Stonewall" Jackson of the rebel forces received his death-wound, probably from the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth.

At one time two companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth—F and A—formed a skirmish line close upon the enemy's front, and barely escaped capture or death by a sudden flight to a ravine.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was really caught between the lines, and the terrible Sunday morning battle of Chancellorsville followed.

Says Weygant's History,—

"Turn right or left grim death stared at us. The heavens above seemed filled with hot-breathed shrieking demons. Behind us was an advancing sheet of flame, and the hills in front opposed an angry line of fire and

smoke. . . . The battle was now at its height, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was in the thickest of the fray; but not a son of Orange County was seen to show the white feather, not a man failed, deliberately they aimed and rapidly fired."

"Backward—forward, down, down our brave men fell; thinner and yet thinner grew the ranks, but not a foot of ground was yielded."

"About twenty feet behind the colors stood Col. Ellis with folded arms and cap front turned up."

"Not a Union soldier was to be seen on our right, the long line on our left had fallen back."

Reluctantly came the order for the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to fall back. Still more severe fighting followed, and while thousands of fresh troops lay in the woods not far away the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth with its wasted ranks was ordered to picket duty during the night. Monday morning they were relieved, but only to be put to work in the rifle-pits, where death still hunted them down in the shape of stray shots from distant rebel sharpshooters. Monday night those who remained in line were allowed to sleep. The battle of Chancellorsville was over, Hooker's magnificent army was in full retreat, and by the afternoon of Tuesday were back to their old camp at Falmouth.

June 6th the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth left its encampment at Falmouth, and after various experiences on the march reached the vicinity of Beverly Ford on the evening of the 8th. The next morning they crossed the river, wading it though it was breast-deep, and found themselves in the rear of contending battle-lines. Up to that time only cavalry had been engaged, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was the first infantry in the field. In this battle it had a sharp fight,—an almost hand-to-hand contest in Indian style, each man behind a tree,—and lost two killed and fifteen wounded.

The capture of correspondence at Beverly Ford had revealed Lee's plan of invading the North. Sunday afternoon, June 14th, there commenced a series of marches which finally led the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, with the rest of the Army of the Potomac, to the battle-field of Gettysburg. At 11 P.M. they had made twelve miles and encamped at Catlett's Station. At six o'clock in the morning of the 15th they were off again, and marched sixteen miles to Manassas Plains. On the 16th they moved a few miles, and halted on the battle-ground of the first Bull Run fight. Here they had the opportunity of bathing in that historic stream, washing up and resting until the next morning. The 17th they reached Centreville, and bivouacked at that point for two days. On the afternoon of the 19th they were off again. The Potomac was crossed at Edwards' Ferry on pontoons, and the regiment bivouacked the night of June 25th in the woods near Poolsville.

On the 27th they halted near Middletown, and on the 28th passed through Frederick. On the 30th they reached Emmetsburg. They were now nearing the fatal and yet decisive days of Gettysburg.

The first day of July sharp bugle-blasts from every direction called the men into line. The first day's

fight at Gettysburg had begun, and two-thirds of the Army of the Potomac were not yet on the field. From Emmetsburg began the forced march. Men fell fainting and sunstruck along the route, but ever and anon amid the clouds of dust came the officers' shout, "Forward! Forward!"

Reaching the heights of Gettysburg, the men slept that night with their loaded weapons at their side. Most of the men who had fallen out on the march came in, and at eight o'clock on the morning of the 2d of July the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth numbered about two hundred and forty.

Weygant's History states the position as follows:

"Sickles' corps did not number that morning more than nine thousand men present for duty. It was composed of two divisions, of three brigades each. Birney's division formed the extreme left of the main line, which was drawn up, nearly in the form of a horse's shoe or capital U, on a ridge about three miles in extent. Ward's brigade was on the left of the division, and occupied the southern slope of a rocky eminence just beyond a small stream called Plum Run, and about one-eighth of a mile northwest of Round Top. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth held position in the right centre of the brigade. There were, when the battle began, no troops to the left of our regiment except the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania. A few minutes after the battle opened the Fortieth New York moved up and took position on the left of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania. The Eighty-sixth New York was posted in a piece of woods to the right of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth but between them was a space of about a hundred yards. Smith's battery was posted behind Ward's brigade; its right section stood on high ground several yards in rear of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth."

Of the actual fighting by the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth we quote at length:

"When the enemy's advance line drew near the base of the hill we were on, it appeared to almost halt for a minute and then started rapidly forward again, and with fierce yells began ascending the slope; and there was heard an opening crash of riflery all along our front, which was the death-knell of hundreds; yet so they came, but very slowly,—only a few feet at a time. Now Cromwell hurries to Col. Ellis, who stands behind the color company, and asks him to order a charge, but the colonel shakes his head and tells the major to go back to his place again. Now the enemy has been brought to a stand, but he is only a few rods away. Again Cromwell walks towards Ellis. This time he is accompanied by Adjutant Ramsdell. Once more he requests the colonel to charge, and is again told to go back to the left of the regiment; yet a moment later their horses are brought up, and against the remonstrances of Capt. Siliman and others they mount. The major's only reply is, 'The men must see us to-day,' and he rides slowly to and wheels his horse about in the rear of the centre of the left wing, where, with drawn sword and eyes fixed on the colonel, he impatiently waits his superior's pleasure."

"Presently Ellis by a simple nod gives the desired permission, at which Cromwell waves his sword twice above his head, makes a long forward, shouts the charge, and putting spurs to his horse, dashes forward through the lines. The men cease firing for a minute, and with ready bayonets rush after him. Ellis sits still in his saddle and looks on, as if in proud admiration of both his loved major and the gallant sons of Orange, until the regiment is fairly under way, and then rushes with them into the thickest of the fray."

"The conflict at this point defies description. Roaring cannon, crashing riflery, screeching shots, bursting shells, hissing bullets, cheers, shouts, shrieks, and groans were the notes of the song of death which greeted the grim reaper as with mighty sweeps he leveled down the richest field of scarlet human grain ever garnered on this continent."

"The enemy's line, unable to withstand this our fierce onset, broke and fled, and Cromwell, his noble face flushed with victory, and his extended right arm waving his flashing sabre, uttered a shout of triumph."

"But it had scarcely escaped his lips when the second line of the foe poured into us a terrible fire, which seemed in an instant to bring down a full quarter of our number. Once more we hear Cromwell's shout, and once again we see amid the fire and smoke his noble form and flashing blade; but the next instant his brave heart is pierced by a rebel bullet, his right arm drops powerless, his lifeless body falls backward from

his saddle, and, loud above the din of battle, we hear Ellis shout, 'My God, men, your major is down; save him! save him!' Again the onset of Orange County's sons becomes irresistible, and the second line of the foe weavers and falls back, but another and more solid line takes its place, whose fresh fire falls with frightful effect on our now skeleton ranks. So terrible is it that two-thirds of the artillery-men in our rear are either killed or wounded, and the balance driven from their guns by the shells and bullets which pass over and through our line.

"Lieut.-Col. Cummins, with the experience and eye of an old soldier, realizes that a skirmish line without reserves, be the men who compose it ever so brave, must eventually be swept away by a continually-renewed solid battle-line, and unwilling the regiment should be disgraced by the loss of the guns it is expected to protect attempts to get them started to the rear, but while in the act is so badly injured by a shell, which striking a gun-carriage hurls it against him, that he is carried from the field. But our brave Ellis yet remains, now seen in bold relief, now lost amid the clouds of powder-smoke. A moment longer, the central figure, he directs the regiment. Again the rebel line begins to waver, and we see his proud form rise in his stirrups, his long, sharp sword is extended upward, a half-uttered order escapes his lips, when suddenly his trusty blade falls point downward, his chin drops on his breast, and his body with a weave pitches forward head foremost among the rocks, at which his wounded breast rears and with a mad plunge dashes away, staggering blindly through the ranks of the foe, who is now giving ground again, firing wildly as he goes.

"But we are too weak to follow them; yet with desperate effort the Orange Blossoms struggle forward and gather up such as they may of the wounded, and with them and the bodies of Ellis and Cromwell we fall slowly and mournfully back to the main line, from which we should never have advanced, and there reform our shattered ranks and prepare to receive as best we may the next onset of the foe.

"Three times we have beaten him back, but now we are exhausted. For forty minutes the brigades of Ward and De Trobriand, at first scarce three thousand strong, and now reduced to but little more than half that number, have held their ground against Longstreet's entire corps."

The situation was fearful. Gen. Sickles was severely wounded. Birney now commanded the corps, Ward the division, Berdan the brigade. Of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. Ellis was killed, Lieut.-Col. Cummins carried to the rear wounded, Maj. Cromwell dead, and Capt. Charles H. Weygant, of Company A, who had been only fourth in command when the battle commenced, was now in charge of the wasted ranks of the regiment. The ten little companies, now numbering a trifle over a hundred men, are gathered together in squads, like picket posts along the front they are yet expected to hold.

"But the gallant boys fought on. Every few moments a man would drop a rifle which had become clogged or so hot that he could not hold it steadily, and bidding those beside him be careful when they fired, rush forward and pick up in place of it one that had fallen from the hands of a dead or wounded comrade. The active part that the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was to play in this great three days' battle had now been performed. Moving to a piece of wood about a mile in the rear of the Union line, we prepared and with saddened hearts and gloomy thoughts partook of our evening meal."

On the 7th of July the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth marched away from the hills of Gettysburg. Only one hundred and fifty men were left, and nine commissioned officers. They halted for the night at Mechanicstown, twenty miles or more from Gettysburg. On the 8th they went twenty-three miles more, and were south of Frederick, in Maryland; on the 9th twelve miles down the Hagerstown road; the

10th, twelve miles to Millpoint; and the 11th to Roxbury Mills, where the regiment, with loaded pieces, was placed in line of battle, ready for an expected force of the enemy. But Gen. Lee was only too glad to get his forces over the Potomac without any more fighting.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth crossed the river on the 17th, and on the 18th were at Hillsborough. Sunday, the 19th, they moved about seven miles in the direction of firing heard at Snicker's Gap. The 20th they marched eighteen miles and encamped near Upperville. On the 22d they moved to near their camp-grounds of nine months before at Manassas Gap. The regiment shared in the movement of Gen. Meade on the 23d, to fall upon an isolated detachment of Lee's army reported to be at Front Royal, on the opposite side of the mountain. Little was however accomplished, though the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, as usual, made a good record for bravery and promptness. The Gettysburg campaign was over; Lee and his army were again on the south side of the Rappahannock, Meade and the Union army on the north.

Lieut.-Col. Cummins (now colonel), injured at Gettysburg, was away from the regiment but a brief time, taking command July 28th. The regiment shared in very important movements for some weeks.

At the time Lee's army threatened Washington in the fall of 1863, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was moved from Culpepper to Centreville, arriving at the latter place on the evening of October 14th. The series of movements by which Lee forced Meade to fall back to Centreville, and Meade in turn forced Lee to retire once more to the southern shore of the Rappahannock, lasted several weeks.

During November there were various movements that involved the battle of Kelly's Ford, in which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth participated, and lost two killed and several wounded.

The battle of Mine Run occurred soon after the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth had reached the side of the run opposite from the enemy, on Sunday, the 29th, and had passed the day in full view, though distant of the frowning heights, along which ran a line of the enemy's works.

At two o'clock Monday morning the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, with other regiments of the brigade, were ordered out to relieve a line of pickets which had, during the early hours of the night, been pushed up to within two hundred and fifty yards of the Confederate works. The regiment crossed the run with the difficult marshy lands adjacent, and at three o'clock reached the picket line. About seven o'clock in the morning the long line of Union forces moving to the attack began advancing over the cleared fields, through the valley below, and around the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. The latter was ordered to bring up the reserves and form a skirmish line. Col. Cummins gave the order, "Forward, men! for-

ward!" and as the men sprang to their feet the enemy opened a furious cannonade. It was a critical point, and several casualties occurred. Having advanced about fifty yards they were ordered to halt, and threw themselves flat on the ground. The orders to assault were soon after countermanded, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth returned to its position of the morning.

Following this affair the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and the Army of the Potomac generally encamped on the north bank of the Rapidan, while Lee's army was on the south side, and there was a pause of nearly five months in actual hostilities, at least on a scale of any magnitude. Log cabins were erected, soldiers made themselves as comfortable as possible, and the months wore away in picket duty, occasional foraging expeditions, now and then a brief skirmish.

In the month of April the movements for the great campaign of 1864, under Gen. Grant, began. On the 12th all surplus clothing was ordered to be packed and sent to Washington; on the 16th all sutlers were ordered to leave the camp; on the 22d there was a grand review; on the 26th the army vacated its winter-quarters, moved out, and pitched its tents on an open field.

At eleven o'clock on the night of May 3, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth struck its tents and bade adieu to the camping grounds at Culpepper. The next morning, after a march of twenty miles, they reached the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and crossed on pontoons to the southern shore. At 2 p.m. of the 4th they were encamped on the old battle-field of Chancellorsville. Hancock had been ordered to halt there and await the arrival of Meade's entire train, which is said to have consisted of four thousand wagons, all of which had been ordered to follow the Second Corps across the river by way of Ely's Ford. This would seem to indicate that, unlike his predecessors, Grant had determined under no circumstances to return to the old camping grounds north of the Rapidan.

At 4 p.m. on the 5th of May the Army of the Potomac was awakened from its slumbers. It had crossed the Rapidan without opposition, and had spent the night quietly resting on the edge of the tract known as the Wilderness.

The details of the fearful struggle must be omitted, and only such detached portions of the account given as include the movements of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. This regiment came into action about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, and shared in the fearful struggle which ended with both armies mutually ceasing firing for the night. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth lost about twenty-three severely wounded. They had taken thirty-two prisoners, including one commissioned officer. On the morning of the 6th the Union line faced to the southwest, and was about five miles long. It was con-

fronted by Lee's lines, well formed. Grant's order had been, "Attack along the whole line at five o'clock in the morning." That order was obeyed.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth formed part of Hancock's advance line, and shared in the fighting which immediately followed with Heth's and Wilcox's divisions of the enemy. Here Col. Cummins was wounded, supposed to be at that time mortally, and was carried to the rear. The command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Weygant. After a short lull in the tempest, and during which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth had partially succeeded in eating their breakfast, there came Gen. Longstreet's great flank movement, before which the Union lines gave way, and more than twenty thousand men (among them the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth) were in full retreat. The tangled "wilderness" was a "vast, weird, horrible slaughter-pen," and the rout continued for more than two miles. What might have happened had not the firing of the enemy and their hot pursuit suddenly ceased few can tell. Lieut.-Col. Weygant, in command, with only Corp. Edwards, now made a stand along a wood-road, loosened the colors, and the men of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth flocked once more around the standard, and soon after the retreating forces were rallied and formed the lines again, now in the rear of a long line of temporary breastworks that had been hastily thrown up. This became an impregnable wall that shielded the Union troops, and against which the charges of the rebels were hurled in vain.

Darkness closed the fighting of this fearful day. The battle was not renewed on the 7th. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 8th the command was again on the march.

The passage of the Po River on the 9th cost something of a skirmish, in which the Twentieth Indiana and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York engaged. On the 10th the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth moved back over the Po River, and formed part of the new line which Grant had formed before Spottsylvania. They shared in the unsuccessful assault by Hancock's corps on the afternoon of the 10th, in the forward movement during the next night (the 11th), which preceded the great battle of Spottsylvania.

That battle opened with Hancock's great success in capturing Johnston's whole division, including Brig.-Gen. George H. Stewart and about three thousand prisoners. This made the rebels rally, however, with desperate energy, and the advance movement was not carried further. The rebels made five distinct assaults to recapture the works taken by Hancock's forces, but failed after the most terrific slaughter.

In the surprise and success of the morning, in the fierce fighting of the day, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was steadily engaged. They went with the advancing line over the enemy's works, were in the hand-to-hand fight that followed, and

shared in the desperate resistance it was necessary to make to the desperate assaults. Col. Weygant was wounded and borne to the rear, the command devolved on Maj. Murray, and so the day wore away with its horrible carnage. The wonderful eighteen hours' struggle ended at midnight by the Confederates abandoning the impossible task of retaking the works.

As to the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, at the close of the battle Lieut. Robinson with twenty men was ordered out on picket duty, and the remainder managed to get some refreshment, after which, with weapons loaded, two-thirds only were allowed to sleep at the same time.

On the morning of the 13th the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth could not muster more than one hundred and twenty men, and two of these were killed during the day.

For several days after the battle of May 12th the Union army attempted no direct attack. On the morning of the 18th, Hancock's command made an assault upon the works, but deeming them too formidable to be carried, the forces were withdrawn. At this time the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was in the second line, which was not ordered forward, as the movement was abandoned. Then followed another attempt at a grand turning movement.

Gen. Meade's trains were parked on the Fredericksburg road, and Tyler's division was sent to guard them. This force was attacked on the 19th. Tyler repulsed the enemy, while the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, with a brigade of the Fifth Corps, dashed after the flying foe and captured a large number of prisoners.

About this time the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was so reduced that it was consolidated into three companies; the Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth were united into one regiment for field service. This regiment shared in the assault which captured the bridge over the North Anna known as Chesterfield bridge, and lay in the works taken during the night of the 23d of May.

The whole army now moved over the Pamunkey River, but found the rebels in too strong force before them. While Birney's command was erecting works near the Elliott House, many casualties occurred. They were bloody days, though no general engagement took place. Capt. Crist was killed while directing the staking out of a new line of defense. In the battle of Cold Harbor, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, as a part of Birney's command, was in the reserve, and for the first time in this long series of bloody battles were simply spectators.

Then followed a period when picks and shovels were brought into requisition, and the army made itself ready for a long campaign. It was evident by this time that the great commander at their head had no thought of retreat, but that a steady, persistent movement was to be kept up until Richmond was

captured or the Union army had perished on the way. Gen. Grant finally resolved to transfer the army by a bold and rapid movement to the banks of the James. This was effected during several days following the 12th of June. Several skirmishes occurred during this movement; as usual, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was engaged, and it frequently lost one or more men.

Finally the regiment settled down to its place in the main line before Petersburg. At this time it was reduced to less than a hundred men. Lieut-Col. Weygant having nearly recovered from his wound rejoined the regiment on the 4th of July.

The morning report of August 11th showed that there were remaining on the rolls of the regiment four hundred and twenty men and twelve officers, but only one hundred and forty-two men present for duty.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was a part of the force engaged in the movement up the river to Deep Bottom, August 13th. The landing was effected at daybreak, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, the Seventy-third, and the Eighty-sixth New York, which had been transported on the same boat, threw out a strong picket line and awaited the arrival of the balance of the corps. At nine o'clock two regiments deployed as skirmishers, and followed by a supporting force moved forward through the woods. About a mile distant the skirmishers met those of the enemy, and the two lines were soon hotly engaged.

The Confederates soon gave way, and retired to a strong line of earthworks on the brow of a commanding ridge. In front of these works the Union skirmishers were formed into a strong picket line, while the main body was massed a short distance in the rear. Presently the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was ordered to advance to the support of a section of the Fourth Maine Battery, which had taken position just behind the picket line and opened on the enemy's works. The Union battery did some excellent work. It was here that Capt. W. E. Mapes was wounded by the ball of a sharpshooter passing through his thigh, carrying with it a small piece of bone that adhered to his pants just below the wound. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was soon after relieved from this point.

The next day, the 15th, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth performed a great amount of picket duty, and just after they were relieved, at eight o'clock in the evening, were again ordered out to prolong the picket line to the left. In this movement they became exposed to the fire of a Confederate squad ambushed in a field of grain. It was finally necessary to charge on the unseen foe and drive them out. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was not relieved from this tour of picket duty until nine o'clock on the evening of the 17th. Twenty-four hours later Hancock's entire command was on the way back to Petersburg. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth

was now stationed about three miles to the left of the place from which it had moved on the 12th. Weeks and indeed months now passed away in the trenches before Petersburg and on picket duty, the latter much of the time dangerous to the very last degree. Several of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth were wounded and others killed in this line of service.

On the last day of September offensive operations against the enemy at Deep Bottom were renewed, and for several days there was severe fighting at different points along the Richmond and Petersburg lines, but the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth did not become actually engaged. October 1st, their division was hurried out of camp, and, taking the cars, were conveyed to the extreme Union left, where Warren with a heavy force had succeeded in extending his lines across the Weldon Railroad, which was one of the enemy's main arteries of supply. Warren was having a hot time to hold what he had secured. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, with six other regiments, were set to work cutting drive-ways through a strip of woods, and building a strong redoubt in front of a Confederate mansion, called the Clement House. After spending three days and nights at this work, they were relieved by Gen. Ferrero's division of colored troops. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth moved back to the Jerusalem plank-road, and encamped in the second line near Fort Sedgwick, but they were still under fire. Grant B. Benjamin and Lieut. Jonathan Birdsall were killed about this time, and others were wounded.

The regiment had, however, filled up somewhat its wasted ranks. Convalescents had returned, a few new recruits had been received, and the roll showed two hundred and thirty men with sixteen officers present for duty.

In this movement the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth had a part. Within a half-mile of Hatcher's Run a brisk skirmishing fire broke out in front of the ford. This was when Gen. Eagan's command were forcing the passage of the stream. When this was accomplished the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth crossed without difficulty, and moved on in column with flankers on the left. It was thus in the rear of Eagan's battle-line. Presently an order came directing the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to relieve the brigade on the left. In this advance considerable fighting occurred, but the whole line reached the Boydton road. Here a halt took place by order of Gen. Meade.

Omitting the details of the battle, we trace the movements of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. While holding the road a flanking company of rebel dismounted cavalry with a battery of rifled guns came thundering down until halted by the fire of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. Then hastily creeping up to the woods which were beyond an open lot in front of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, they opened a severe fire.

At this juncture an aide of Gen. De Trobriand rode up and asked Col. Weygant if he did not think his command could capture that battery. The reply was, "We can try," but the assistance of another regiment was very desirable. A company of sharpshooters immediately came up. Just as the leader tendered his services to Col. Weygant a bullet tumbled him from his horse dead, but his men joined in the assault with a will, as if to avenge the death of their leader. Col. Weygant was wounded and borne from the field. The charge was not made, but the attempt of the Confederates to pass down the road was steadily resisted by the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, by the company of sharpshooters, and by Kirwin's powerful regiment sent to their aid.

Capt. Benedict, the senior officer, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Weygant, was now in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth until the latter returned to the regiment November 22d. A large reinforcement was now received. Capt. Malone, of Middletown, brought an entire company. November 25th the muster-roll showed nineteen officers, and three hundred and sixty-two men present for duty. About the last of the month, and during the early days of December, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment shared in the new attack on the Weldon Railroad, which destroyed a portion of it further to the south, still more embarrassing the receiving of supplies by the rebel army.

The year 1864 had now drawn to a close. The great campaign which was to be fought "out on this line if it took all summer" was still in progress, the summer and the fall had passed away, and yet the desired victory had not been won. Still with unyielding persistency the Union army maintained the siege. Daily the lines around Richmond tightened.

The month of January, 1865, was devoted to thorough preparation for a spring campaign. February 4th the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth received orders to be ready for a march. Another demonstration against the enemy's right had been ordered, and the next morning the Fifth and Second Corps, preceded by Gregg's division of cavalry, pushed out to Reams' Station, and thence to Dinwiddie Court-House, the Fifth Corps being directed to turn the rebel right while the Second assailed in front. At seven o'clock on the morning of the 5th the brigade column, which included the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, marched to the left about two miles, and halted in the rear of Meade's most advanced picket-posts.

After a regiment had been deployed as skirmishers they moved beyond the Union picket line, drove in the rebel pickets a mile or more to the small stream known as Hatcher's Run. On the further side of this stream a small rebel force behind a line of earth-works held the Union skirmishers at bay until assistance came up, when the Confederates were quickly dislodged, and the brigade forded the stream in battle line. They pushed on about three-quarters of a mile

until they were near the enemy's main line. Here Gen. De Trobriand took up a strong position and set his men to building a corresponding line. The brigade worked all day unmolested, and at night lay down to rest behind formidable earthworks. The remaining brigades of Mott's division had moved up on the left and also intrenched themselves. About dark Mott's line was assaulted by a heavy rebel force that were elated with having forced back Warren's command during the day. This was quickly repelled by McAllister's New Jersey brigade. About three in the morning of the 6th the brigade of which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was a part being relieved, moved to the left about half a mile and massed themselves in a ravine in the rear of McAllister's line. That night it was learned that Hancock's command had held every foot of ground gained in spite of the most determined assaults, and that the Union lines were permanently advanced beyond Hatcher's Run. On the morning of the 9th the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was able to get into position on the new line, and for three weeks or so was once more in winter-quarters. During the first half of March, 1865, many signs indicated that a final campaign was about to open which would end in absolute triumph. Sheridan's victories in the Valley, and Sherman's in the Carolinas, became known in the ranks of the Army of the Potomac. From the 14th to the 23d of the month the time was fully occupied in pushing to completion every detail of preparation.

On the morning of the 24th everything was ready in the camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth for marching on five minutes' notice. There was not long to wait. Orders had already been issued by Gen. Grant directing an advance on all parts of the line on the morning of the 29th. Sheridan with his ten thousand troopers, flushed with their victories in the Valley, were now with the besieging army waiting to move once more against their old enemy, Lee's grand Army of Northern Virginia.

The Confederate leaders did not wait for Gen. Grant to commence. On the morning of the 26th of March they made a vigorous assault on Fort Stedman, the capture of which would have cut the Union lines in two and opened up a chance for Lee to move south and unite with Johnston to overwhelm Sherman. The movement was partially successful, the Union troops were driven out of the fort, but the rebels could not follow up their success. Their supporting columns failed to come up; they could not seize the crest of the hill which was held by the Union troops in the rear of the fort. The Confederates, too, were soon between two lines of Unionists, and two thousand were forced to surrender or be cut to pieces. Gen. Meade, too, ordered an advance at other parts, and wrested away a portion of their intrenched line, which the rebels never recovered. This action was simply heard by the brigade in which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was enrolled. They had no share in the movement. Yet

they were soon ordered to strike their tents, and during that day they assisted in holding important positions, but were not engaged until just dark. They had secured themselves in a line of earthworks which a New Hampshire regiment had just vacated, and which was now strengthened by the materials of some small buildings torn down for the purpose. Col. Weygant had videttes carefully posted and instructed in case of attack to reserve their fire until the enemy was within fifty yards, then empty their pieces as deliberately as possible, and hurry back to the lines. A force of the enemy, perhaps five hundred in number, soon emerged from the thicket on the road at the foot of the slope, just in front of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. They evidently had seen the New Hampshire men leave these works, and did not know of their occupation by other Union men. The videttes obeyed orders, the enemy, disregarding their fire, lowered their bayonets, and started up the hill on a charge. As soon as the videttes were in, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, from behind their intrenchments, poured upon the enemy a most destructive fire, completely demoralizing the charging line. The Confederates threw themselves upon the ground or piled into the picket-pits, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, pouring over the works, made a sudden charge upon them. The Confederate commander, Col. D. S. Troy, grasped from his standard-bearer the colors of his regiment, and waved them frantically in vain efforts to reform his lines; but ere twenty of his followers could rally around him a bullet pierced his breast. George W. Tompkins grasped from his hands the standard, and trailed it beneath the colors of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. One hundred and sixty-four men were captured and six officers, while volley after volley was hurled after the remainder as they rushed pell-mell down the hill. Not a man of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was killed or wounded,—a circumstance scarcely paralleled in the history of the war. Private Tompkins received a medal from the Secretary of War for his capture of the enemy's colors.

The original order of Gen. Grant was not apparently changed or its execution delayed by the Confederate attempt upon Fort Stedman. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st occurred the grand advance which ended with the victorious battle of Five Forks, on the 1st of April, when Sheridan held the place with five thousand prisoners, and the entire right wing of Lee's army was fleeing westward,—in the language of Pollard,—“routed, demoralized, and past control.” In this decisive action the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was not engaged, but it had borne an important part in the three days' operations, holding perilous positions, and at one point, in a skirmish of some magnitude, silenced a Confederate battery.

That same night, while the defeat at Five Forks was carrying consternation through all the Confederate lines, Gen. Grant ordered the bombardment of

Petersburg by all the available artillery in the grand circle of forts surrounding the doomed city.

At a quarter of twelve that night the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was ordered by Gen. De Trobriand to advance up to within two hundred and fifty feet of the enemy's works in their immediate front, open a vigorous fire, and maintain their position, if possible, for half an hour, but not to assault their lines. This strange order (as it then appeared), and one full of peril, was promptly executed. A sharp midnight struggle ensued, so fierce that the commanding general sent the Seventy-third New York and the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania to the assistance of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. An aide soon after recalled the force. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth had several men wounded, and Capt. Edward J. Cormick, of Company F, was killed. A few hours later the officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth learned that this midnight engagement was of great importance to the general movement, and that its object had been fully accomplished. Gen. Grant intended a general assault on the lines to the south and east of Petersburg for the next morning. Gen. Lee, supposing Grant's intention was to throw his forces next against the right wing, had withdrawn his army considerably from Petersburg, and night attacks like that made by the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth were to engage the enemy's attention and prevent the return of his forces to the defense of Petersburg. This strategy was successful.

Early on the morning of April 2d the grand assault upon Petersburg was made as Grant intended. Parke on the Union right carried the enemy's outer lines, capturing several guns and a few prisoners, but found the inner lines so strong that he despaired of carrying them without additional forces, and therefore deserted. Wright with his own corps, the Sixth, supported by two divisions of Ord's, made an impetuous advance, losing heavily but carrying everything in his front, capturing a large number of guns and taking several thousand prisoners. Ord's remaining division forced the enemy's line at Hatcher's Run, and with the main body under Wright swung around and pressed forward from the west towards Petersburg. At length, about nine o'clock A.M., Humphrey advanced with the divisions of Mott and Hays, carried a redoubt, scaled the enemy's works in his front, and closing in on the left of Ord's men, pushed on with the victorious lines towards the fated city. In this advance a portion of De Trobriand's brigade, led by the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, moved at a double-quick over one of the main roads leading into Petersburg. Ahead was a demoralized, fleeing body of Confederates, whose pace was occasionally quickened by hurling into them a few bullets. Several times a squad of the hindmost wheeled and returned the fire, but in so wild a manner that the Union men were not injured by it. The enemy was driven within his inner line of intrenchments, which it was

no part of Grant's plan to assault at a fearful waste of life.

The beginning of the end had come. Gen. Lee made a re-disposition of his forces about Petersburg that same afternoon in full sight of the Union army, but he was only covering his purpose to allow the Confederate leaders to evacuate Richmond. He knew he could hold neither Petersburg nor Richmond many hours longer. This was the day when he sent the famous dispatch to Richmond, which was carried to Jefferson Davis seated in church; and then followed that wild scene never paralleled on this continent: of a fleeing government, a city given up to riot and mob law, ending with a fearful conflagration, the last legacy of the dissolving Confederacy to its ill-fated capital. During the night following the 2d of April the Confederate forces stole silently out of Petersburg over muffled bridges, and on the morning of the 3d, Gen. Grant, pausing in his victorious career only to send a governor and a provost-guard into the city, set his army in motion after Lee's fleeing veterans.

The Confederate forces, after their hasty flight from the lines which they had so long defended around Richmond and Petersburg, concentrated at Chesterfield Court-House, about eight miles west. From that point the Army of Virginia, still forty thousand strong, moved rapidly westward along the northern shore of the Rappahannock River some thirty miles, to Amelia Court-House. By a misunderstood dispatch, three long trains of supplies, which had been telegraphed to meet Gen. Lee at Amelia Court-House, were sent forward to Richmond the very day of the evacuation, and were burned in the great fire set by the Confederates as they were leaving.

In the pursuit which Sheridan with his cavalry begun on the morning of the 3d before the sun was up, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth took a part, their brigade having the advance of the Second Corps. During the day they marched about twenty miles, capturing two hundred dismounted Confederate cavalry and one brass field-piece.

On the morning of the 4th they were aroused from slumber at three o'clock and were on the march at four. About ten o'clock a halt of Gen. Humphrey's corps was ordered, and Gen. De Trobriand sent the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth out to forage a meal for the brigade. They were successful, notwithstanding the war-swept condition of the neighborhood, in finding a mill, which they set to grinding grain found there, and which stopped finally by the upper millstone being hurled from its spindle and thrown through the side of the building. They also secured fowls, cattle, sheep, and pigs, though most of them were fearfully lean. The foraging and eating used up most of the day, but they moved three miles farther just at night. At three o'clock in the morning of the 5th they were on the march again; a very welcome supply-train overtook them with three days'

rations. At dusk the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth joined Sheridan at Jetersville, where he held the Danville Railroad, cutting off one more of Lee's lines of communication. During the day a severe engagement had taken place there, resulting in a loss to the Confederates of a foraging train of one hundred and eighty wagons, together with a battery of artillery and a hundred prisoners.

On the morning of the 6th the pursuit was resumed, the brigade of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth again leading the advance of the Second Corps. They soon came up with Lee's rear-guard at a point where the road crossed a small stream. The Twentieth Indiana was deployed as a heavy skirmish line, and soon became hotly engaged. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was ordered to the front, and moved off on a run. Gen. Mott added, "Deploy as soon as you cross and take that train." The train was not in sight. As Gen. Mott rode up to the colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and commenced to give an additional order, he was wounded and borne from the field. A delay of ten minutes occurred, when the advance was resumed, with the entire division to which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth belonged in battle line, but the enemy had fled. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was sent to relieve the Twentieth Indiana, and that brought the Orange County boys to the front and in sight of the wagon-train which Gen. Mott had directed them to take. They were soon able to open an effective fire on the teamsters, and compelled the abandonment of fifteen or twenty wagons and two brass guns, which were being moved with them. The regiment was now wildly enthusiastic; the colonel was obliged to force his horse into a trot to keep up with the excited men. They soon came in sight of a line of rebel earthworks, which Capt. Travis would have charged immediately with his single company of thirty men had not the superior officers recalled him. The main line soon came up, a charge was made, and the enemy was driven from his works, losing a large number of men captured by the Union forces. Two hours later the advance came up with another Confederate battle line, and this proved to be held by a considerable body of Lee's main army. The works were manned by a solid battle line, studded at intervals with artillery, and gayly decked with Confederate battle-flags. In a few moments the main line again came up. The entire division of which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was a part made one general charge, swept over the works, capturing several hundred prisoners, together with a number of battle-flags and five or six pieces of artillery. The Sixth Corps and Sheridan's cavalry were having severe fighting on the left; they met with strong opposition, were repulsed twice with serious loss, but eventually captured nearly two-thirds of Gen. Ewell's corps, including Ewell himself and five of his general officers. After this engagement, known as the battle of Sailor's

Creek, in which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment took twenty-eight prisoners and lost several men, there was a halt of nearly an hour. But when once under way again the enemy's rear-guard was soon overtaken. It was driven from hilltop to hilltop, prisoners by the hundred being taken, guns and wagons being abandoned, and this was only suspended by the darkness of the night. Lee had lost during the day nearly six thousand prisoners, four hundred wagons, and upwards of thirty pieces of artillery.

The pursuit on the 7th was continued. About eight o'clock in the morning they reached Highbridge, a small place six miles east of Farmville, and where the Appomattox is crossed by both a wagon road and a railroad bridge. The rebels had fired the bridges, and had quite a formidable force to resist the passage. Gen. Barlow's division, then in the advance, dashed over the burning wagon bridge, scattered the defending force, and captured, with a number of prisoners, eighteen pieces of artillery. Barlow then moved off in the direction of Farmville on similar service. From Highbridge, Humphrey's division and De Trobriand's, including the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, moved on over the old stage road towards Appomattox Court-House. About five miles beyond the river they came up to the main body of Lee's army, so strongly posted that it was not deemed prudent to attack. A short time afterwards, on the supposition that Lee was again retreating, an attack was made by several regiments of Miles' division, which was repulsed with a Union loss of six hundred.

But the end had come. Lee was surrounded. Sheridan's cavalry and the Sixth Corps had swept around his lines far to the west, and now held Appomattox Station on the Lynchburg Railroad, extinguishing Lee's last hope of escape. At eight on the morning of the 9th of April the order to renew the advance was obeyed by a slow but steady march, but at noon orders were passed down the column to move from the road and rest. The now famous and historic interview between Grant and Lee was being held, and the terms of surrender adjusted.

The paroled rebels disappeared, the Army of Northern Virginia was no longer in existence.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth soon afterwards moved to Burkesville Junction, where it received the news of Lincoln's assassination. Resuming soon after their northern march, they moved leisurely along. About the middle of May they were again in sight of Washington. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was in the grand review, and immediately left for home. They were delayed about a week on Hart's Island, after which they took the steamer "Mary Powell" for Newburgh.

Well might the *Newburgh Daily Union*, a few days previous, say,—

"This regiment of heroes, for such they have proved themselves to be, are expected home soon. They

have made as noble a record as any regiment in the field. They have poured out their blood on dozens of historic fields, and have a roll of heroic dead whose memory should be precious to old Orange forever."

From the *Newburgh Daily Union* of June 14th we take the following paragraphs relating to the welcome in that city:

"When the cannon on the long dock began to roar, the boys involuntarily set up a shout of delight, as if they recognized the tones of an old friend. But the belching, bellowing tuba sent out no missiles of death among them this time,—nothing but the notes of a glorious welcome. The sight that greeted the eyes of those who were on the 'Powell' as she neared our village can hardly ever be forgotten by them. Every place which commanded a view of the river seemed to be crowded with eager spectators. Flags were flying, bells ringing, cannon booming, innumerable handkerchiefs waving, and the whole village seemed bent on making itself seen and heard. The boys looked on all this display with undiminished delight, and gave vent to their feelings in repeated cheers. They were marched to the corner of First and Front Streets, through the immense throng which had assembled to do them honor, and between open files of the fireman and Union League, who stood with heads uncovered. The procession then formed in the following order: First the firemen; then the trustees of the village and distinguished citizens; then the Union League, accompanied by Eastman's splendid band of Poughkeepsie; then came the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth. The procession moved up Front Street to Water, up Water to South, up South to Grand, down Grand to Western Avenue, up Western Avenue to Liberty, down Liberty to Washington's headquarters. Every flag was out all along the route, and the sight of the bullet-torn battle-flag of the regiment seemed to be regarded with intense interest. Before the boys got around the route they were well furnished with bouquets from the hands of the fair ladies of Newburgh. Every soldier had a bouquet in the muzzle of his rifle. What a change! The weapons from which, for the past three years, had been issuing the death-dealing bullet now decorated with the floral tributes of victory and peace. They were distributed by a flower brigade, led by Miss Travis, and organized by Mr. J. T. Sloan.

"The fireman and Leaguers on reaching the headquarters formed in front of the stand in a hollow square, into which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth marched. The crowd on the ground was immense, entirely covering the lawn from the house to the eastern limits. There could not have been less than ten thousand persons present.

"The regiment was welcomed by Judge Taylor in an eloquent address, of which we can only quote detached passages:

"On behalf of the citizens of the county of Orange, I bid you a warm and cordial welcome to your homes again. You come to us war-worn and scar-worn from the hundred battles of the Army of the Potomac, and you come to us too at a time when peace rests upon our beloved country. With proud hearts we welcome you. But that pride is mingled with somewhat of sadness when we remember the thousand comrades whom you have left upon the battle-fields of the sunny South. . . . But, my friends, you come home to us having completed your work and completed it nobly. To-day our beloved country, which for four long years has been threatened with destruction, is saved by the valor of your arms, and those glorious institutions which our fathers purchased for us with their blood, have been preserved, though threatened by traitorous hands and rebel foes. . . . You have presented to us anew our glorious Union, more pure, more elevated, more perfect than before. You will have enabled us on the ensuing Fourth of July, the anniversary of our national independence, to celebrate the absolute fact that all men are 'born free and equal,' that the 'Stars and Stripes' wave over none but freemen, and that the contradiction which has existed for the last three-quarters of a century that four millions of bondmen were held under the starry flag no longer exists, but that all, of whatever color, birth, or nationality, when they come upon the soil of the United States, under the shadow of that glorious banner are freemen, and entitled to its protection under all circumstances."

"The address of welcome was appropriately responded to by Col. Weygant. The great assembly dissolved, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was disbanded, and the record of its glorious achievements passed forever into the archives of history."

The report of the adjutant-general for 1868 presents the following summary statement of the battles

which the regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its banners:

Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Boydton Road.

Col. Weygant's history does not show that they participated to any extent in the battle of Cold Harbor, while Boydton Road, Deep Bottom, and others in which they did participate are not named in the above.

We add the following official record of the commissioned officers, also from the adjutant-general's report of 1868; the date of commission being first given, followed by the date of rank.

Colonels.

A. Van Horn Ellis, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 23, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Francis M. Cummins, Oct. 10, 1863; July 2, 1863; discharged Sept. 19, 1864.

Charles H. Weygant, Jan. 11, 1865; Sept. 19, 1864; not mustered.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Francis M. Cummins, Sept. 10, 1863; Aug. 18, 1862; promoted to colonel Oct. 10, 1863.

Charles H. Weygant, Oct. 10, 1863; July 2, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865 (brevet colonel, U.S.V.).

Henry S. Murray, Jan. 11, 1865; Sept. 19, 1864; not mustered.

Majors.

James Cromwell, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Charles H. Weygant, Sept. 14, 1863; July 2, 1863; promoted to lieutenant-colonel Oct. 10, 1863.

Henry S. Murray, Oct. 10, 1863; July 2, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.

James W. Benedict, Jan. 11, 1865; Sept. 19, 1864; not mustered.

Adjutants.

William Silliman, Sept. 10, 1862; July 16, 1862; promoted to captain Oct. 3, 1862.

C. Depayster Arden, Oct. 3, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; discharged Jan. 14, 1863.

William Brownson, Feb. 20, 1863; Dec. 31, 1863; resigned Sept. 17, 1863.

William B. Van Houten, Oct. 10, 1863; Sept. 17, 1863; discharged Jan. 23, 1865.

Wiles E. Weygant, Jan. 31, 1865; Jan. 31, 1865; not mustered.

Quartermasters.

Augustus Denniston, Sept. 10, 1862; July 15, 1862; resigned Jan. 14, 1863.

Henry F. Travis, Feb. 27, 1863; Jan. 14, 1863; promoted to captain Aug. 20, 1863.

Ellie Post, Aug. 20, 1863; April 21, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.

Surgeons.

John H. Thompson, Sept. 10, 1862; July 26, 1862; dismissed Nov. 25, 1864; disability, removed by order of the President, Jan. 14, 1865.

John H. Thompson, Feb. 15, 1865; Feb. 15, 1865; failed to muster.

Robert V. K. Montfort, March 22, 1865; March 22, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.

Edward G. Marshall, Sept. 10, 1862; Sept. 5, 1862; dismissed Aug. 7, 1863.

Robert V. K. Montfort, Sept. 10, 1862; Sept. 10, 1862; promoted to surgeon March 22, 1865.

Edward C. Fox, April 6, 1865; April 7, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.

Chaplain.

Thomas Scott Bradner, Oct. 21, 1862; Aug. 23, 1862; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.

Captains.

Charles H. Weygant, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 12, 1862; promoted to major Sept. 14, 1863.
 Charles B. Wood, Oct. 10, 1863; July 2, 1863; discharged Sept. 21, 1864.
 Thomas Taft, Nov. 15, 1864; Sept. 21, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Henry S. Murray, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 14, 1862; promoted to major Oct. 10, 1863.
 William E. Mapes, Dec. 17, 1863; July 2, 1863; discharged Dec. 15, 1864.
 Robert J. Malone, Dec. 17, 1864; Sept. 15, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 James Cromwell, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 15, 1862; promoted to major Sept. 10, 1862.
 William Silliman, Oct. 3, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; promoted to colonel 26th U. S. C. T. Feb. 1, 1864.
 James Finnegan, Feb. 9, 1864; Feb. 1, 1864; died of wounds Oct. 28, 1864.
 James A. Grier, Nov. 15, 1864; Oct. 27, 1864; not mustered.
 James W. Benedict, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1863.
 John C. Wood, Feb. 18, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 William A. McBurney, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 19, 1862; resigned March 9, 1863.
 Daniel Sayer, Dec. 17, 1863; March 6, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Isaac Nicoll, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 James O. Deuniston, Aug. 20, 1863; July 2, 1862; not mustered.
 Henry P. Ramedell, Dec. 12, 1863; Oct. 7, 1863; not mustered.
 Thomas J. Quick, Dec. 17, 1863; Dec. 10, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Ira S. Bush, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; resigned June 21, 1864.
 John W. Houston, July 16, 1864; June 21, 1864; not mustered.
 Edward J. Cormick, Nov. 16, 1864; Aug. 10, 1864; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865.
 Lender Clark, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; resigned May 13, 1863.
 Henry F. Travis, Aug. 20, 1863; April 21, 1863; must. out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 William A. Jackson, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 23, 1862; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
 Lewis M. Wiener, July 15, 1864; July 14, 1864; not mustered as captain.
 Thomas Bradley, Nov. 15, 1864; Aug. 2, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 David Crist, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 23, 1862; killed in action May 30, 1864.
 Theodore M. Roberson, Feb. 18, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Charles B. Wood, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 12, 1862; promoted to captain Oct. 10, 1863.
 Charles T. Cressey, April 19, 1864; May 1, 1864; not mustered.
 Thomas Taft, Aug. 2, 1864; July 20, 1864; promoted to captain Nov. 16, 1864.
 David U. Quick, Feb. 18, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Wines E. Weygant, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 14, 1862; resigned Feb. 8, 1863.
 William E. Mapes, Feb. 27, 1863; Feb. 8, 1863; promoted to captain Feb. 27, 1863.
 Edward J. Cormick, March 23, 1864; March 17, 1864; promoted to captain Nov. 15, 1864.
 Abram P. Francisco, Feb. 18, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 William Brownson, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 15, 1862; promoted to adjutant Feb. 20, 1863.
 Henry P. Ramedell, Feb. 20, 1863; Dec. 31, 1862; discharged Dec. 13, 1863.
 Daniel Sayer, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to captain Dec. 17, 1863.
 John W. Houston, Dec. 17, 1863; March 6, 1863; discharged Dec. 13, 1863.
 Ebenezer Holbert, July 16, 1864; June 21, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Wm. A. Verplanck, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 10, 1862; discharged Sept. 23, 1863.
 Theodore M. Roberson, Dec. 17, 1863; Sept. 25, 1863; promoted to captain Feb. 18, 1865.
 Woodward T. Ogden, Feb. 18, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865; not mustered.

James O. Deuniston, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; discharged Oct. 17, 1863.
 William H. Benjamin, Feb. 18, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Thomas J. Quick, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; promoted to captain Dec. 17, 1863.
 James A. Grier, Dec. 24, 1863; Dec. 10, 1863; not mustered.
 John B. Stanbrough, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; resigned Nov. 12, 1862.
 Isaac M. Martin, Dec. 30, 1862; Nov. 12, 1862; dismissed May 15, 1863.
 Wm. B. Van Houten, Aug. 20, 1863; May 15, 1863; promoted to adjutant Oct. 10, 1863.
 Charles Stuart, Oct. 10, 1863; Sept. 17, 1863; discharged May 15, 1865.
 James H. Roosa, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 23, 1862; resigned March 7, 1863.
 James Finnegan, May 26, 1863; March 7, 1863; promoted to captain Feb. 9, 1864.
 Lewis M. Wisner, Feb. 23, 1864; Feb. 1, 1864; discharged Aug. 5, 1864.
 John C. Wood, Nov. 15, 1864; Aug. 1, 1864; promoted to captain Feb. 18, 1865.
 Thomas Hart, Feb. 18, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Henry Gowdy, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 22, 1863; died May 11, 1863, of wounds.
 John R. Hayes, Dec. 17, 1863; May 10, 1863; not mustered.
 Thomas Bradley, Sept. 27, 1864; Aug. 1, 1864; promoted to captain Nov. 15, 1864.
 John S. King, Dec. 17, 1864; Sept. 15, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Charles T. Cressey, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 12, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant April 19, 1864.
 Jonathan Birdsell, Aug. 2, 1864; July 20, 1864; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., Oct. 22, 1864.
 Gabriel Tuthill, Feb. 27, 1863; Feb. 8, 1863; discharged Feb. 23, 1864.
 Henry P. Ramedell, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 15, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1863.
 James A. Grier, Feb. 20, 1863; Dec. 31, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 24, 1863.
 Thomas Hart, Nov. 15, 1864; July 21, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 18, 1865.
 John W. Houston, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 16, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 17, 1863.
 Ebenezer Holbert, April 2, 1864; July 20, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant July 15, 1864.
 Thomas G. Mabie, Nov. 15, 1864; July 26, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Adolphus Wittenbecher, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 19, 1862; dismissed March 19, 1863.
 Theodore M. Roberson, May 26, 1863; March 6, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 17, 1863.
 Woodward T. Ogden, Nov. 15, 1864; July 21, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Sylvester Lawson, March 14, 1865; March 3, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 David Gibbs, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; resigned Feb. 25, 1863.
 Wm. H. Benjamin, May 26, 1863; Feb. 25, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 18, 1865.
 Joshua V. Cole, Feb. 18, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865; not mustered.
 Samuel W. Hotchkiss, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; resigned April 2, 1864.
 David U. Quick, Nov. 15, 1864; July 21, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 18, 1865.
 Lewis T. Shultz, Feb. 18, 1865; Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 3, 1865.
 Isaac M. Martin, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 20, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 20, 1862.
 Milnor Brown, Dec. 30, 1862; Dec. 30, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Charles Stuart, Aug. 20, 1863; July 2, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Oct. 10, 1863.
 William W. Smith, April 19, 1864; Sept. 17, 1863; not mustered.
 James Finnegan, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 23, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant May 26, 1863.
 Jacob Denton, May 26, 1863; March 7, 1863; not mustered; killed in action May 3, 1863.
 Lewis M. Wiener, Aug. 20, 1863; May 3, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 23, 1864.
 John R. Hayes, Sept. 10, 1862; Aug. 22, 1862; discharged April 8, 1864.

COL. WILLIAM SILLIMAN was born at Canterbury, Orange Co., on Oct. 18, 1837, and was the only child of Rev. Jonathan Silliman, for nearly thirty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Canterbury. His childhood was mostly passed in the society of his parents, his weak physical constitution precluding his attendance upon the schools of his day for any length of time. His early education was received at home. He acquired knowledge with great facility, and his memory was so tenacious that what he once learned he seemed never to forget. His mind was inquisitive, active, and discriminating, and he was interested in almost every branch of art and science.

When he was about fourteen years of age his father purchased a farm in the neighborhood with a view of



W. Silliman

educating his son as an agriculturist, and two years later the family took up a residence upon the farm. After some time spent in agricultural pursuits Mr. Silliman formed a desire to study engineering, and he spent two winters in the pursuit of that branch of science at the school of Rev. A. C. Roe, in Cornwall. He afterwards spent a term in the normal school at Montrose, Pa., and later engaged in school-teaching for a time. Having finally determined to make the practice of law his life-work, he entered the Yale Law School at New Haven, Conn., in the fall of 1858, and spent one year at that institution. The following year he entered the Albany Law School, with a view of admission to the bar in New York State, and continued a regular and diligent scholar until his graduation in 1860. He subsequently located at Newburgh,

where he acquired considerable reputation for his knowledge of the principles of the law, and for his skill in managing his causes.

It was at this time that the civil war of 1861 broke upon the country and stirred to the bottom the patriotism of the young blood of the North. An ardent Republican, feeling a warm interest in the preservation of the institutions of his country, and a devotion to the cause of liberty, the first gun that opened upon the walls of Sumter seemed to arouse all the latent fire of patriotism that burned in the bosom of young Silliman, and made him eager to enter the ranks of the Union army to battle for his country's rights. The battle at Bull Run made him still more restless, and he soon after participated with others in raising a company for service under Col. Morrison in the Second New York Cavalry. The work of recruiting was commenced Sept. 15, 1861, and on October 9th, Mr. Silliman went into camp with the rank of second lieutenant. The captain of the company, James Cromwell, a friend of his boyhood days, being taken ill, the labor of drilling fell upon Lieut. Silliman. He was very prompt and active in the performance of his duty, and on Oct. 31, 1861, received a commission as first lieutenant of the company. Soon after the regiment entered the field, but after lying in camp for several months at Washington, was disbanded, owing to the reduction of the cavalry force, and the officers returned home. Lieut. Silliman resumed the practice of law, this time in his native village. He continued his business until the President's call for three hundred thousand volunteers, in July, 1862, when he accepted the adjutancy of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, then being recruited by Col. A. Van Horne Ellis in Orange County. Capt. Cromwell, of Company C, having been promoted to be major of the regiment soon after, Adj. Silliman was made captain of that company, but continued to discharge the duties of the adjutancy until the regiment left for Washington, on Sept. 6, 1862.

It is not the purpose of this paper to detail all the movements of the regiment to which Capt. Silliman belonged, nor how at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly's Ford, Gettysburg, and on other bloody fields its members distinguished themselves for bravery and personal courage. In all the engagements in which Capt. Silliman participated he manifested the courage of a brave and efficient soldier, and frequently elicited the warmest commendations of his superior officers. Of his conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville Weygant's "History of the New York State Volunteers" says, "Capt. Silliman, conspicuous for his height, displayed great gallantry; waving his sword above his head he ever encouraged his men, and kept his eye on the colors, of which he had charge, his being the color company." Farther on, the same authority adds, "A braver officer than he showed himself to be on the battle-fields of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg has seldom drawn a sword." At the battle of Gettysburg

Capt. Silliman commanded his regiment, the colonel and major having been killed, and the lieutenant-colonel wounded. He manifested great coolness and courage, and assisted by his lieutenant, James Grier, virtually saved the fortunes of the day.

On July 22, 1863, Capt. Silliman was detailed to proceed North for the drafted men who should be assigned to his regiment, and was stationed on Riker's Island, near New York City. He was subsequently detained by the post-commandant, because of his usefulness in organizing the new material for the army, and first drilled some of the white conscripts, and when the Union League of New York City began to send their colored recruits to Riker's Island, he asked and obtained permission to drill them. He continued in this occupation until the middle of January, 1864, when he was ordered back to his regiment. He remained with the regiment until February 5th following, when he received a commission as colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops, having previously passed a creditable examination before the examining board at Washington. He at once repaired to New York and spent several weeks in drilling his regiment. On March 18, 1864, he was married to Mary L., daughter of Hugh F. Randolph, of Bloomfield, N. J., and a short time later went into camp, first at Annapolis, Md., and finally near Beaufort, S. C. The regiment subsequently engaged in the campaigns near Hilton Head, and in one engagement, while at the head of his regiment, Col. Silliman was stricken down by sun-stroke and carried from the field. He obtained a short furlough soon after and made a visit to his home, returning to his command on Aug. 18, 1864. He participated in the further movements of the army in South Carolina, a part of the time in command at Beaufort, and ever performing the part of a gallant and true soldier, until Dec. 9, 1864, when he received a severe wound in the thigh while commanding the attacking brigade dispatched to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad near Pocotaligo. He was carried to the rear, his leg amputated, and was finally removed to Beaufort, where he soon after died from the effects of his wound. His young wife was near him to the last, and as the strong soldier bade adieu to life a smile of triumph illumined his face, and he passed quietly away to join the shadowy army of heroes who had preceded him to the peaceful realms of the far beyond.

It is the record of this young soldier that he performed his duty; his glory belongs to the Republic, in whose service he died and in whose story he must ever live. His death caused great grief in his regiment, so highly did his men appreciate all that he had done in their behalf. His remains were accorded military honors in the field, and were finally brought North and, in accordance with the wishes of his widow, interred at Bloomfield, N. J., where a simple white monument marks the last resting-place of a mother's gift to her country. His aged and afflicted

parents still live to mourn the loss of an only child, the hoped-for comfort of their declining years, and a faithful wife still mourns in solitude the loss of a kind and dear husband.

The following extracts are made from a letter written to his widow on March 14, 1865, by Brevet Maj.-Gen. Rufus Saxton, under whom he served at the time of his death:

"During nearly the whole of his service in this department as colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops he served with me and under my command. I loved him very dearly as a friend, companion, and counselor, honored him as a brave, skillful, and accomplished soldier, and sorrowed deeply for his loss. He was one of those gifted men who are equal to any position they may be called to fill. He was one of the most efficient colonels I have ever known in service, as the bearing and deeds of his splendid regiment have ever borne evidence. His acts bear witness to his faith in God and humanity, and that black muster-roll which he headed in her cause shall be to him a crown of glory. I have seen him in battle when the danger was most imminent, and he ever seemed as collected as if upon ordinary duty. He fell at his post in action, with his face to the foe, bravely battling for the freedom and country that he loved, and soon another hero had gone. Of all that long muster-roll of heroes whose lives this war has cost the nation, there was no braver, truer, or more worthy one than Col. William Silliman. A grateful country should cherish his memory, for he served her faithfully and honorably, and at last gave up his noble life to her cause."

SEVENTY-FIRST MILITIA—CO. I.

Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was recruited in Newburgh, principally from Company L, Nineteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., between the 20th and 31st of May, 1861, by Capt. A. V. H. Ellis. There was, of course, the usual red-tape connected with the organization. Col. Brown, of the Nineteenth, readily gave his consent, but Governor Morgan refused to permit the company to leave the State. Capt. Ellis thereupon took the company on his own responsibility to New York. Col. Vosburgh, of the Seventy-first, with whom Capt. Ellis had made his arrangements, having died, it was for some days a matter of doubt whether the company would be accepted. The company was furnished transportation to Washington, however, and after its arrival, through the efforts of Secretary Seward, it was accepted, and mustered in the service for three months. After being stationed at the navy-yard at Washington until June 28th, it was sent with Company F, of same regiment, to Chapel Point and Port Tobacco, but returned without encountering the enemy. The company had in the mean time been furnished with U. S. rifles, Harper's Ferry, 1850, pattern. Left navy-yard July 16th, arrived in Washington, and was brigaded with the First

and Second Rhode Island Infantry, Second Rhode Island Battery, and Second New Hampshire Infantry, under Col. Burnside. The company was placed in charge of two twelve-pound boat howitzers, July 4th. To these guns' prolongs were attached, and they were drawn all the way by hand (twenty men to each) to Bull Run battle-field, and eight miles on the return march. Crossed Long Bridge July 16th, and reached Ball's Cross-Roads; on the 17th reached Fairfax Court-House; 18th, reached Centreville; arrived on Bull Run battle-field at 11 A.M. on the 21st, and entered action supported by Second Rhode Island Battery and Seventy-first Infantry; fired 232 shots (shrapnel and canister); drew out of the conflict on order at 3 P.M. with the loss of one man killed, private Samuel O. Bond; two wounded, James C. Taggart and John W. R. Mould, the latter taken prisoner. At 5 P.M. ordered to leave the field; reached Centreville at 10 P.M., and marched thence for Washington. Left Washington for New York July 24th, with rifles; arrived at Newburgh 27th, and mustered out on the 30th. The officers of the company on this service were:

A. Van Horne Ellis, captain; George W. Hawkins, second lieutenant; Wm. H. Garrison, second sergeant; John McMeekin, third sergeant; James D. Hamilton, fourth sergeant; Charles Decker, first corporal; Marshal M. Van Zile, second corporal; Henry F. Travis, third sergeant; Thomas Riley, fourth sergeant.

May 28, 1862, the company was again recruited, only seven hours being required for the purpose. Its period of service was again three months, spent on guard duty in and around Washington. The officers were:

A. Van Horne Ellis, captain; Wm. H. Garrison, first lieutenant; James C. Taggart, second lieutenant; John W. Forsyth, first sergeant; Henry F. Travis, second sergeant; John McMeekin, third sergeant; Jas. B. Montgomery, fourth sergeant; Thos. Riley, fifth sergeant; Robert Acheson, David M. DeWitt, Wm. M. Verplanck, Edward J. Hall, corporals.

Capt. Ellis resigned, and came home to organize a regiment in 1862, when Garrison was promoted captain; Taggart, first lieutenant; Acheson, second lieutenant, and Edwin J. Marsh, corporal.

One of the most remarkable features in the history of the company was the large number of officers and privates who went from it to more extended terms of service. Capt. Ellis became colonel of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; Travis, captain One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; Richard M. and Frank Hines, captains in Fifty-sixth; Chas. B. Wood, captain One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; James A. Grier, lieutenant One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; B. F. Chamberlain, major First Virginia Cavalry; Van Zile, captain One Hundred and Sixty-eighth; Geo. C. Morton, captain Ira Harris Cavalry. But the list is too long for further repetition. The enthusiasm of its members continued from May, 1861, to the close of the war, quenched only in many by an honored death on the field of battle.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT MILITIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

On the 26th May, 1862, Col. William R. Brown, commanding the Nineteenth Regiment Militia, received orders to march with his regiment to Washington, D. C. Many of the members having previously enlisted in volunteer regiments, it was found necessary to recruit the ranks of the regiment, which was done, and the regiment left Newburgh for the seat of war on the 4th of June, by way of Jersey City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. On its arrival in Baltimore (June 6th) the regiment was ordered to Mount Clare. The next day orders were received to proceed to Sharps's Hill, and to establish a camp at that place on the grounds previously occupied by the Seventh N. G. S. N. Y. The regiment remained here until the 2d of July, when orders were received from Maj.-Gen. Wool for two companies to proceed to Fort McHenry, and the remainder to go to Fort Marshall. On the 14th of July four companies were ordered from Fort Marshall to Fort Delaware, where they remained until the 10th of August, when they returned to Fort Marshall. Orders were then received for the companies at Fort Marshall to proceed to Havre de Grace, Md., for the purpose of guarding the railroad from that place to Baltimore. On the 28th of August the companies at Fort McHenry were ordered to report to Col. Brown, when the whole regiment proceeded to Newburgh, where it arrived on the 30th of August, and was mustered out of the service of the United States on the 6th of September. The officers were:

Field and Staff.—William R. Brown, colonel; James Low, lieutenant-colonel; David Jagger, major; George Waller, quartermaster; Wm. M. Hathaway, adjutant.

While in the field the officers of the regiment learned that the quota of the county under the July call had not been filled, and that nine months' men would be accepted. On the 14th of August Col. Brown left Havre de Grace and proceeded to Albany, and there tendered to Governor Morgan the services of the regiment for nine months. It was not accepted. On the arrival of the regiment at Newburgh (August 30th) the tender was renewed and again refused. On the 17th of September Col. Brown made a third tender, which was formally accepted on the 18th. In the mean time Governor Morgan gave an acceptance and an authorization to Isaac Wood, Jr., of Newburgh, to raise a regiment—to be known as the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth—for three years' service. Thus authorizations were given for the raising of two regiments in the same district,—one under Col. Wood for three years, and one under Col. Brown for nine months. Col. Wood and his friends thinking that he could succeed with better success if the term of his regiment was reduced to nine months, made application to the Governor and received an order to that effect, which still further complicated the situation and made the rivalry

more complete. It soon became evident that both could not succeed, and Col. Wood, after recruiting two hundred and seventy-two men, abandoned the field, and his volunteers were consolidated with the "Iron-sides," or One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment, and mustered into the service of the United States at New York City, Nov. 20, 1862.

Recruiting for the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth began Sept. 18, 1862, and ended Feb. 11, 1863. In December, 1862, it barely escaped consolidation with some other regiment, and but for a change in the State administration would never have taken the field. The regiment left Camp Sprague, at Newburgh, Feb. 2, 1863, with seven hundred and fifty men, and left Park Barracks, New York, Feb. 13, 1863, with eight hundred and thirty-five men. It reached Yorktown, Va., February 18th, where it was assigned to the Fourth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. Keyes; Gen. Richard Busted's brigade; Second Division, Gen. Rufus King. It remained at Yorktown on garrison and provost duty during nearly the full term of its service. In June one hundred and forty men under Capt. Daniel Torbush, in company with detachments from other regiments, proceeded on a gunboat up the York River to West Point, and from thence to the Mattaponi River, and landed at Walkertown, where the detachment from the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth was ordered to a position on the Richmond road and ordered to hold it under any circumstances, while the remainder of the force went in another direction. As anticipated, the detachment was attacked by a company of cavalry and infantry, who were repulsed with a loss of fourteen killed. The detachment lost one killed (William S. Avery, of Co. A), five wounded, and two taken prisoners. The other portion of the expedition did not meet the enemy, but having accomplished the object in view, the whole party returned to Yorktown.

On the 26th September as part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps, the regiment was placed *en route* for Chattanooga; reached Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained on picket and guard duty until October 14th, when it left Bridgeport *en route* for Newburgh, where it arrived on the 20th, and was mustered out on the 31st. The casualties of the regiment were as follows:

Killed in battle.....	1
Died of sickness.....	18
Discharged for disability.....	15
" by civil authority.....	2
" court-martial.....	1
Resigned.....	1
Taken prisoners.....	13
Deserters.....	184
Mustered out.....	800
Total.....	835

The large number of deserters was accounted for by the fact that many claimed that their period of enlistment had expired. Many of the men were in camp and field duties nearly or quite one year, and some for a longer time.

Following is the roll of commissioned officers, from

the adjutant-general's report of 1868, the date of commission being first given, followed by the date of rank:

Colonel.

Wm. R. Brown, March 17, 1863; Feb. 11, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

James Low, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 28, 1862; resigned Aug. 27, 1863.

James C. Reunison, Nov. 3, 1863; Aug. 27, 1863; not must. as lieutenant-col.

Majors.

George Waller, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 12, 1863; dismissed June 9, 1863.

James C. Rennison, Nov. 3, 1863; June 9, 1863; not mustered as major.

Daniel Torbush, Nov. 3, 1863; Aug. 27, 1863; not mustered as major.

Adjutant.

Wm. M. Hathway, Feb. 2, 1863; Sept. 29, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Quartermasters.

Jas. H. Anderson, July 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

George C. Spencer, Feb. 2, 1863; Sept. 27, 1862; mustered out at expiration of term of service July 1, 1863.

Surgeon.

Jacob M. Leighton, mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon.

Edward B. Root, April 30, 1863; April 17, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Chaplain.

R. Howard Wallace, March 17, 1863; Feb. 11, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Captains.

William H. Terwilliger, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 9, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Daniel Torbush, Feb. 2, 1863; Dec. 2, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

James H. Anderson, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 20, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Isaac Jenkinson, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 20, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Bennett Gillert, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 14, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

George McCleary, Feb. 2, 1863; Dec. 22, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Samuel Hunter, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 12, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

John D. Wood, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 21, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863 (brevet major N.Y.V.).

James C. Rennison, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 26, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Myron A. Tappan, April 27, 1863; Feb. 11, 1863; resigned June 3, 1863. Marshal Van Zile, Sept. 14, 1863; July 1, 1863; must. out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

Nathan Hubbard, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 9, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Oliver Taylor, Feb. 2, 1863; Oct. 25, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Jacob K. R. Oakley, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 25, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Archibald Ferguson, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 25, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

James H. Searles, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 14, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Lawrence Brennan, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

James T. Chase, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 12, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

DeWitt C. Wilkin, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 21, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Wm. D. Dickey, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 26, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Marshal Van Zile, April 27, 1863; Feb. 11, 1863; promoted to captain Sept. 14, 1863.

George R. Brainsted, Sept. 14, 1863; July 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas P. Terwilliger, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 9, 1863; must. out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.
 Isaac N. Morehouse, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 17, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.
 James H. Anderson, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 20, 1863; promoted to quartermaster July 1, 1863.
 George C. Marvin, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 20, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.
 Andrew J. Gilbert, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 14, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.
 Samuel C. Wilson, Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 20, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.
 Peter Terwilliger, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 12, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.
 George W. Hennon, Feb. 2, 1863; Jan. 21, 1863; died Sept. 21, 1863, at Manassas Junction, Va.
 Daniel Low, Jr., Feb. 2, 1863; Nov. 26, 1862; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.
 George R. Braintest, April 27, 1863; Feb. 11, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant Sept. 14, 1863.
 Bartley Brown, Sept. 14, 1863; July 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.
 Lester Gennig, —; July 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment Oct. 31, 1863.

The records of the three regiments (One Hundred and Sixty-sixth, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth, and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth) are made more complete by adding that the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth was sent to the Department of the Gulf as part of the Nineteenth Corps, and participated in the Red River campaign in 1864; subsequently in Gen. Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in the summer and fall of the same year, and in Georgia and North Carolina in the winter and spring of 1865. Its nine months' men were mustered out in November, 1863, and the regiment finally April 27, 1866, having been kept in the field by its three years' men and drafted men and substitutes. A considerable percentage of the Orange County men were for three years. T. Henry Edsall, of Goshen, adjutant, was mustered out in November, 1863, but, with his comrades from the county, had some rough experiences in Louisiana. A letter of June 26, 1863, states that after remaining at Brashear City for a month, the regiment was sent to Thibodeaux, where it was attacked by a force of cavalry, and lost ten killed and twenty wounded. They had the satisfaction of routing the enemy (the Second Texas) and capturing thirty prisoners. The day succeeding this action (June 23d), learning of the approach of a vastly superior force of the enemy, the regiment fell back to Brashear City, retreated from that place, and barely escaped to New Orleans without annihilation, one hundred and forty men only reaching the point of safety, the remainder having been taken prisoners. The casualties in Company D at Thibodeaux were Nelson Smith, corporal, of Chester, mortally wounded and taken prisoner; J. E. Redner, private, of Chester, wounded through the wrist; William H. H. Hall, of Chester, wounded and taken prisoner; George Slauson, of Monroe, wounded and taken prisoner; S. K. Wood, sergeant, of Newburgh, accidentally wounded in jaw.

As in other cases, the names of the volunteers in the regiments named will be found in the town lists. In the official roster we recognize the names of the following officers:

T. Henry Edsall, adjutant, Dec. 18, 1862; mustered out by expiration of term Nov. 16, 1863.
 Sprague K. Wood, sergeant; promoted second lieutenant Dec. 21, 1863; first lieutenant, April 13, 1865; captain, May 29, 1865; mustered out with regiment April 27, 1866.
 Joseph Goodsell, second lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1862; first lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1863; captain, Feb. 23, 1864; dismissed June 22, 1864; disability removed Jan. 17, 1865; resigned.

FIRST MOUNTED RIFLES—CO. C.

This company, known locally as the "Middletown Cavalry," was recruited by Morris I. McCornal, at Middletown, as part of Col. Van Wyck's "Tenth Legion," in the autumn of 1861. It was detached from the Legion and mustered as Co. C, First Mounted Rifles, with ninety-five men. The officers were: Morris I. McCornal, captain; Charles F. Allen, first lieutenant; Arthur Hagen, second lieutenant; Ardice Robbins, orderly sergeant; C. R. Smith, quartermaster sergeant. The company served its term of three years, and quite a number of its men re-enlisted. Lieut. Allen and Smith resigned, and died in civil life since the war. Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith was promoted lieutenant, as were Sergts. James Eaton, Frank Mills, and Fred. Penney. Capt. McCornal resigned in 1862, and re-entered service in Fifteenth Cavalry in 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY (HARRIS LIGHT).

This regiment was organized at New York City to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of New York, Queens, Rensselaer, Washington, and Orange, in this State, and the regiment also included two companies from Connecticut and two from Indiana. The volunteers from Orange were mainly in Company B, of which Charles E. Morton, of New Windsor, was first lieutenant.

It was mustered into the United States service from Aug. 9, 1861, to Oct. 8, 1861. The original members were mustered out Sept. 10, 1864, and the veterans and recruits organized into four companies. During the months of September and October, 1864, eight new companies were raised in the central part of the State to serve one year. The regiment was mustered out June 5, 1865.

The regiment was first known as the Seventh (Harris Light) New York State Volunteers, and was changed to Second Regiment (Harris Light) Cavalry, New York Volunteers, Dec. 31, 1862. Alanson M. Randall, U.S.A., was colonel of the regiment from November, 1864, to muster out in 1865. He was a native of Newburgh.

The names of those from Orange County who belonged to this regiment may be found to some extent in the soldiers' lists at the close of the chapters upon the several towns.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment received some of its members from Orange County, but was largely from other parts of the State, the list of counties represented comprising Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Oneida, Chataqua, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Tompkins, and Erie. It was mustered into the service of the United States from Aug. 8, 1863, to Jan. 14, 1864. It was consolidated with the Sixth New York Cavalry June 17, 1865, and the consolidated force was designated the Second New York Provisional Cavalry.

Recruits were obtained for the regiment in the fall and winter of 1863-64 by Capt. Morris I. McCornal, of Middletown, who had recruited the Middletown Cavalry, in 1861, for the Tenth Legion, and which was made a company of the First Mounted Rifles; and also by Lieut. Charles H. Lyon, of Newburgh. McCornal was first lieutenant, Jan. 6, 1864; captain, Nov. 9, 1864; discharged by consolidation, June 17, 1865. Lyon was first lieutenant, Jan. 6, 1864; promoted adjutant, June 7, 1865, but not mustered; discharged by consolidation, June 17, 1865. For names of volunteers see town lists.

FIFTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY—CO. M.

This company was recruited in the winter of 1863-64, mainly in Orange County. It was mustered into service at Fort Lyon, Va., Feb. 3, 1864, with the following officers: William D. Dickey, of Newburgh, captain; Alfred Newbatt and Julius Niebergall, first lieutenants; John Ritchie and Robert B. Keeler, of Newburgh, second lieutenants. It remained in Fort Lyon until March 27th, when it was ordered to Brandy Station, reported to the commanding officer of the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to duty in the Artillery Reserve. The regiment was brigaded with the Sixth Heavy Artillery. They moved with the army on the 4th of May, acting as guard for the ammunition train until May 5th,—just one day,—when the regiment volunteered to "go in," and accordingly on the 6th it "went in," and participated in the battles of the 6th and 7th.

At this time the brigade was made a flying column, for the purpose of reinforcing any part of the line needing assistance. In this capacity it passed through the sanguinary battles around Spottsylvania, at Laurel Hill, Todd's Tavern, and Haines' Tavern, and for its gallant conduct in this last engagement was complimented by Gen. Meade in a general order. At the crossing of the North Anna River the regiment, though not actually engaged, yet sustained a very heavy fire, and lost severely in killed and wounded. At Bethesda Church and Tolopotomy Creek it was engaged, and its numbers were here again greatly reduced.

While near Cold Harbor the brigade was permanently attached to the Fifth Corps, and led the advance of the army until the Chickahominy was crossed, and then acted as rear-guard from that river

until the James River was reached. On June 17th it arrived in front of Petersburg, and took part in the numerous engagements which occurred near that city. On the 15th of August Capt. Dickey was placed in command of the Third Battalion, its commanding officer being incapacitated by sickness, and the command of Company M fell upon Lieut. Ritchie, who led it through the bloody engagements that took place in the struggle for the possession of the Weldon Railroad, in one of which the company lost one-third of its men in killed and wounded. The regiment was again complimented by Gen. Meade for gallant conduct. The following are some of the engagements in which Company M specially participated: Peebles' Farm, or Poplar Spring, Chapel House, Hatcher's Run, the famous raid down the Weldon Railroad, Dabney's Mill, etc. The loss of the company in killed, wounded, and prisoners in their year of service was three officers and ninety-five men,—over half their number. It was mustered out in July, 1865.

The following promotions of members of Company M were made, viz.: Capt. William D. Dickey, to be major; Second Lieuts. Keeler and Ritchie, to be first lieutenants; Sergts. Joseph M. Dickey and Riemann, to be second lieutenants.

SEVENTH INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

The Seventh Independent Battery was recruited by Capt. Peter C. Regan as a part of the "Tenth Legion." It left Newburgh with the Legion on the 7th of November, 1861; arrived in Washington on the 11th; was organized as an independent battery Jan. 10, 1862, and assigned to Casey's division, subsequently Peck's division, and afterwards to the Seventh Corps. When the Eighteenth Corps was organized the battery was included in it as part of the Second Division. It served also a short time in the Tenth Corps at Bermuda Hundred. When mustered out it formed part of the artillery brigade of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

The battery participated in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Savage's Station, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill; sustained the fire of a rebel battery at Harrison's Landing; was engaged in the siege of Suffolk, at Bermuda Hundred, and in action at Petersburg, Dutch Gap, Fort Harrison, Hatcher's Run, and Port Walthal. It was on garrison duty at Norfolk eighteen months; also at Fort Drewry, Manchester, and Suffolk, and in the investment of Petersburg and Richmond. Its first active service was on the 24th of May, 1862, near Seven Pines, where it was engaged with the batteries of the Washington (New Orleans) Artillery, and lost one man wounded, and one horse killed. The enemy were exposed, and lost a considerable number in killed and wounded. At Fair Oaks, May 31st, after Casey's division had been engaged and driven back, and after Battery A, First N. Y. Artillery, had lost all its guns, and another battery two guns, the Seventh was brought up and held the road for more than an hour without support.

Here it had ten men killed and wounded, and thirty-seven horses killed, and lost a battery-wagon, forge, and one caisson, but recovered them the next day.

The battery was three times recruited by transfers from other organizations, veteran re-enlistments, and new recruits, and maintained an honorable record until the war closed. It was mustered out July 22, 1865. Its members from Orange County will be found in the town lists. The official roll of its commissioned officers is as follows, the first date given being that of commission, followed by the date of rank:

Captain.

Peter C. Regan, Jan. 10, 1862; Oct. 1, 1861; mustered out with battery July 22, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Eugene Sheibner, Jan. 10, 1862; Nov. 15, 1861; resigned June 25, 1862.
Abram Kniffin, Dec. 30, 1862; Nov. 1, 1862; mustered out on expiration of service Oct. 26, 1864.

Martin V. McIntyre, June 14, 1862; Feb. 14, 1862; mustered out with battery July 22, 1865.

John S. Bennett, enlisted Aug. 15, 1861; served two years; re-enlisted Oct. 23, 1863; promoted to first sergeant May 1, 1864; first lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1865; mustered out with battery July 22, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Abram Kniffin, Jan. 10, 1862; Oct. 1, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 30, 1862.

Charles S. Harvell, Dec. 30, 1862; Nov. 1, 1862; mustered out on the expiration of his term of service Jan. 19, 1865.

Abram Smith, March 14, 1865; Feb. 25, 1865; mustered out with battery July 22, 1865.

William H. Lee, Jan. 10, 1862; Oct. 2, 1861; resigned May 14, 1862.

Edward Kelly, June 20, 1863; March 1, 1864; dismissed April 18, 1865.

John B. Broseu, Jr., Dec. 29, 1864; Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with battery July 22, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS.

This regiment, known as Serrell's, was organized in New York City to serve three years. It was mustered into the service of the United States from Sept. 10, 1861, to Feb. 12, 1862. The original members, except veterans, were mustered out by detachments on the expiration of their terms of service, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until June 30, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with the orders of the War Department.

This was a large and important regiment in a necessary department of the service. It is said to have had from three hundred to four hundred men from Orange County. Some of their names may be found in the lists accompanying the chapters upon the several towns.

NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—CO. C.

Company C, Ninety-eighth Regiment of infantry, was recruited mainly in Newburgh, in the winter of 1863-64, by Capt. James H. Anderson and Lieut. J. K. R. Oakley, then recently returned from a term of service in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Wead, then commanding the Ninety-eighth, proposed that a person should be selected for second lieutenant and a full company raised. Joseph A. Sneed, formerly of Company B, Third New York Infantry, was accordingly selected for second

lieutenant, and early in February, 1864, over eighty men reported for duty at Riker's Island.

On arriving at the rendezvous of the regiment, however, a difficulty arose. Col. Wead had intended to consolidate his smaller companies to make room for the new ones. To do this it was necessary to procure an order from department headquarters. This order he was unable to obtain in time to take the field, and hence sixty of the Orange County recruits were assigned to Company C, making, with the thirty-five already in the company, ninety-five men, under command of Capt. Anderson and Lieuts. Oakley and Sneed, and twenty-four men were assigned to Company I, Capt. E. M. Allen.

The subsequent history of the company is, of course, blended with that of the regiment. At Drury's Bluff the regiment saved, by its coolness and firmness, the right wing of Gen. Butler's army from a very dangerous flank attack, which had already demoralized one brigade; at Cold Harbor, from June 1st to 12th, it was constantly under fire, and in the charges of the 1st and 3d lost over one hundred men in killed and wounded. At Petersburg, June 15th, it charged and captured the outer line of works defending that city, and from that time until August was almost constantly under fire. The colors of the regiment were the first to be planted on Fort Harrison, September 29th, and it was the first regiment to enter Richmond after the evacuation by Lee's army, April 3, 1865. After the surrender it was on post and garrison duty at Richmond, Manchester, Burkesville, Danville, and other points in Virginia, until the 31st of August, when it was mustered out of service at Richmond.

Out of the eighty-four men who went out with Capt. Anderson, thirteen were killed or died of wounds received in action, twenty-three were wounded, more or less severely, and five died of disease contracted in the service. Capt. Anderson resigned, and was honorably discharged in September, 1864, on account of physical disability. Lieut. Sneed, having suffered some months from fever, resigned in January, 1865. From May 24th until November 19th the company was under command of Lieut. Oakley. He was then appointed adjutant, and the command fell upon Orderly Sergt. Clark B. Colwell, who, on the 2d of December, received a commission as first lieutenant,—a well-earned promotion, and one that gave the greatest satisfaction. Lieut. Oakley was commissioned captain at the same time, but, preferring the position of adjutant, did not muster.

The personal record of a very large percentage of the officers and privates of the volunteers under Capt. Anderson will be found in the Newburgh list.

MONEYS EXPENDED BY THE TOWNS AND BY THE COUNTY FOR WAR PURPOSES.

The following is an abstract of reports from supervisors of towns and treasurer of county, showing amount of moneys received for bounties and war ex-

penses, and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

Blooming-Grove.—From town taxes 1864, \$10,000; 1865, \$9900; from town loans 1863, \$31,000; from State, through paymaster-general, \$10,000; total, \$60,900.

Chester.—From town taxes 1864, \$7916.26; 1865, \$9009.88; from town loans 1863, \$4200; 1864, \$21,200; from State (bonds), \$11,866.53; total, \$54,192.67.

Cornwall.—From town taxes, 1864, \$69,200; total, \$69,200.

Crawford.—From town taxes 1864, \$7901.75; 1865, \$18,258.02; from town loans 1864, \$27,812.62; 1865, \$15,992.50; from State, cash \$700, State bonds \$13,000; interest on State bonds, \$487.25; miscellaneous, \$35; total, \$84,187.12.

Deerpark.—From town taxes 1864, \$19,465.50; 1865, at one time \$24,092.39, at another \$25,573.94; from town loans 1864, \$146,950; from State, cash \$26,900; total, \$242,981.83.

Goshen.—From town taxes 1865, at one time \$111.12, at another \$9923.43; from town loans 1864, \$40,096; 1865, \$2800; from State, cash \$4450, State bonds \$25,000, interest on State bonds \$782.50, other sources \$70; total, \$83,233.05.

Greenville.—From town taxes 1864, \$4010.89; 1865, \$6822.45; from town loans 1864, \$25,159; 1865, \$8132.50; from State, cash \$2650, bonds \$8000, interest on bonds \$231.67.

Hamptonburgh.—From town taxes 1864, \$21,000; total, \$21,000.

Minisink.—From town taxes 1864, \$1234.26; 1865, \$7071.12; from town loans 1863, \$118.70; 1864, \$23,836.49; 1865, \$12,288.94; from State, cash \$4500, bonds \$8000, interest on bonds \$222.11; total, \$57,271.62.

Monroe.—From town taxes 1864, \$22,271.90; from town loans 1864, \$66,420.84; 1865, \$38,775.91; from State, cash \$500, bonds \$33,000; total, \$160,968.65.

Montgomery.—From town taxes 1862, \$3000; 1864, \$54,250; total, \$57,250.

Mount Hope.—From town taxes 1865, \$11,034.68; from town loans 1864, \$35,475; 1865, \$4978.56; from State, cash \$3400, bonds \$8000; total, \$62,888.24.

Newburgh.—From town taxes 1862, \$24,931; 1864, \$25,368; 1865, \$21,538; from town loans 1862, \$29,950; 1864, \$180,550; 1865, \$86,100; from State, bonds, \$97,200; total, \$465,637.

New Windsor.—From town taxes 1864, \$2956.39; 1865, at one time \$1650.45, at another \$2221.84; from town loans 1864, \$26,886.87; from State, cash \$15,000; total, \$48,715.55.

Wallkill.—From town taxes 1862, \$4000; 1864, \$91,100; total, \$95,100.

Warwick.—From town taxes 1863, \$2000; 1864, \$11,960; 1865, \$19,725; from town loans 1862, \$2000; 1864, \$71,575; 1865, \$47,760; from State, cash \$4300, bonds \$40,000, interest on bonds \$1750; total, \$201,070.

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Wawayanda.—From town loans 1864, \$26,800; 1865, \$12,450; from State, cash \$4500, bonds \$8000; total, \$51,750.

Total for all the towns.—From town taxes 1862, \$31,931; 1863, \$2000; 1864, \$348,634.95; 1865, \$166,932.32; from town loans 1862, \$31,950; 1863, \$35,318.70; 1864, \$692,761.82; 1865, \$229,278.41; from State, cash \$76,900, bonds \$252,066.53, interest on bonds \$3473.51, other sources \$105; total, \$1,871,352.24.

By the County.—From taxes 1864, \$1800; 1865, \$90,649.50; from loans 1864, \$421,000; total, \$513,449.50.

Towns and County.—From taxes 1862, \$31,931; 1863, \$2000; 1864, \$350,434.95; 1865, \$257,581.82; from loans 1862, \$31,950; 1863, \$35,318.70; 1864, \$1,113,761.82; 1865, \$229,278.41; from State, cash \$76,000, bonds \$252,000.53, interest on bonds \$3473.51, other sources \$105; final total for towns and county, \$2,384,801.74.

All these sums were raised by official action. The donations of supplies and the cash subscriptions (the latter especially heavy the first year) are not included in the statement.

The draft exemption of three hundred dollars, paid by a large number, may also be taken into the account, swelling the aggregate of the moneys expended for war purposes by the people of Orange to an immense sum.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY—ORIGINAL ROADS—TURNPIKES—RAILROADS AND CANALS—PLANK-ROADS—BANKING—AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL STATISTICS, ETC.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

FROM a very early period in its history the commercial business of the river towns of the county has been a feature of no small importance, although, viewed from the stand-point of a large commercial port, it would perhaps be regarded as scarcely worthy of notice. Introduced by the skippers of Holland, in the exchange of rum and trinkets for the beaver-skins of the Indians, it was subsequently prosecuted with advantage by the West India Company for half a century. From New York to Albany—New Amsterdam to Fort Orange perhaps we should say—this company had but one trading-post, that at Wiltwick or Kingston, although there were no doubt points along the Hudson at which their trading vessels stopped for traffic. At a later period, and especially during the early years of English colonial administration, individual ventures were made in trading posts, which were conducted in form and manner familiar to many in connection with the present Indian tribes of the West, and perhaps with

quite as much fraud and debauchery. In 1686, David Toshack and his servant, Daniel Maskrig, from Scotland, established one of these posts at the mouth of Murderer's Creek, and continued it until Toshack's death, ten years later. It is not improbable that this post became the foundation of the subsequent commercial business of the Ellisons at New Windsor. John Ellison, an immigrant from England in 1688, established himself as a merchant in New York, where, in 1703, he built a store and wharf at the foot of Little Queen Street. With sloops constructed for the purpose, he sent his goods up the Hudson for trade with the European settlers as well as with the Indians, very much in the manner pursued by the Holland merchants who had preceded him. The old Murderer's Creek post was regularly visited, and at a later period the European settlers united in erecting, at what is now New Windsor village, a store-house for their mutual accommodation. Here they brought whatever they might have to sell or exchange and deposited it until such time as the trading sloop should arrive, which may have been three or four times in a year or oftener. To a certain extent a banker as well as a merchant, Ellison loaned money to his customers, and among others to William Sutherland, in 1718, and took a mortgage on Sutherland's land, and soon after came into its possession. On the property thus acquired his son, Thomas Ellison, built a dock and store-house as early as 1725, and established a regular sloop line from thence to his father's wharf at the foot of Little Queen Street. Similar ventures were made by others at different points in the limits of the present county, and especially at Newburgh, where a union store-house was erected in 1730, and a sloop line established by Alexander Colden. Precisely what constituted the products of the people of the county at that time is a matter of conjecture. Butter, pork, and grain, so many years staples, were probably the principal part of the yield of the farmers. The great business of the period, however, was lumbering, for which avocation the dense woodlands in the vicinity of the river gave abundant opportunity for saw-mills and sturdy woodsmen, whose pathway is still marked by deserted mill privileges, and who found little difficulty in obtaining advances from the merchant traders. Very large for its times was the trade of Cadwalader Colden, Jr., of Coldenham, in this field of commercial enterprise. In 1767 it is written of the commerce of Newburgh that "many people from the back parts of the country bring their produce to send to New York, having at least three boats belonging to the place that constantly go from thence to New York and return back again with goods, which creates a very considerable trade."

From the small beginnings thus briefly referred to local traffic accumulated until Newburgh Bay was white with the sails of vessels bearing to the sea-board the products of farmers, not only of Orange County, but of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Western New

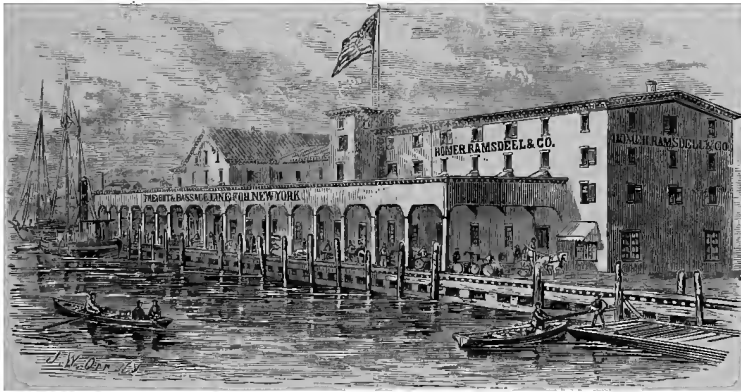
York, who found through them the most direct route to a market. For over a hundred years New Windsor was a chief mart in this traffic; for over one hundred and fifty years Newburgh was, and still is, largely engaged in the carrying trade, while Cornwall for a time was a successful competitor. And there were other commercial ventures. Newburgh was a port of some importance in colonial days in the whaling trade, in coasting, and in traffic with the West India. All this went down during the Revolution. After the war ships were built and manned for the Liverpool trade and cleared through the New York custom-house,—the "Liverpool Packet," the "William Penn," and the "Ontario," the latter of five hundred tons, and the largest ship cleared at New York at the time of her construction. Under the embargo and the war of 1812 these ventures were closed, and though whaling was renewed at a later period by the Newburgh Whaling Company (1831), and a lumber trade carried on with Liverpool and Australia as late as 1877, no ocean trade is now prosecuted.

Adverting more particularly to those who have been engaged in commercial undertakings, it may be remarked that although Col. Thomas Ellison, of New Windsor, was the first to establish himself there, he was not without early contemporaries. Joseph Sackett, Jr., had there a dock and store-house as early as 1742; Matthew DuBois was similarly located prior to 1765, and in that year united with Ellison in resisting the order of the officers of customs requiring all sloops trading on the Hudson to enter and clear at Albany or New York, while the name of William Jackson stands associated with the era of the Revolution. The business of the Ellisons, however, was for many years far in excess of that of their contemporaries. After the Revolution, among those in the trade may be noted the names of Ellison, Isaac and Abraham Schultz, Gillespy & Scudder, Isaac Schultz & Son, Joseph Morrell, Samuel M. Logan, William Walsh, Reuben Reynolds, Samuel Floyd, and Daniel Borden. In 1832, Knapp, Dalson & Co. sailed the steamboat "Norfolk," Capt. Jacob Wandell, and the sloop "Spy," Capt. George L. Sherwood. The barge "Experiment," built as a steamboat at New Windsor in 1828, for the Cornwall trade, subsequently sailed from New Windsor under command of Capt. Dyer Brewster. The latest advertised enterprise (1850) was that of Joseph Carpenter, who sailed the "Norfolk," Capt. Lewis O. Carpenter. Though at one time the trade at that place was drawn from a large section of country, it steadily decreased under the influence of the superior roads leading to Newburgh, and was wholly destroyed by the construction of the Erie Railroad and the Newburgh branch.

From Newburgh the first shippers were Alexander Colden, who came to be the owner of the old union store-house and wharf as early as 1740. At a later date Maj. Isaac Belknap, Capt. Donaghy, William Harding, Nehemiah Denton, Richard Buckingham, and

Lewis Clark were probably engaged in sailing sloops to New York. Belknap was the successor of Colden, and Nehemiah Denton sailed from a wharf near Balmville, where he had a grist- and flour-mill. Their business was suspended during the Revolution, as well as that of Capt. Coleman, who was engaged in trade with Nantucket. From 1798 the record is more complete. From the Colden Wharf—George Gardner, 1798 to 1809; George Gardner & Son, 1810–22; Henry Robinson, 1823–26; T. Powell & Co., 1835–44; Reeve, Moore & Co., 1845; Powell, Ramsdell & Co., fall of 1845–57; H. Ramsdell & Co., 1858–65. From Walsh's Wharf—Hugh Walsh, Derick Amerman, Crawford & Harris, and others, until 1808; F. Crawford and C. Belknap & Co., 1809–17; F. & D. Crawford, 1817–30; D. Crawford & Co., 1831–37; Crawford, Mailler & Co., 1838–54; W. K. Mailler & Co., 1855–57; W. K. Mailler & Son, 1858–59; W. O. Mailler, 1860–69; W. O. Mailler & Co., 1870–73.* From Anderson's Dock, foot of Third Street—John Anderson, 1798 to 1803. From Ludlow's Dock† (formerly John Anderson's)—

1843–44.‡ From dock foot of Fourth Street—Farmers' Company,§ 1806–13; B. & I. Case, 1814–20; Abm. Stagg & Co., 1820–24; John Mount & Co., 1825–26; and by Oakley & Davis, 1827–39. From Carpenter's Dock, south of Second Street—Caleb Coffin, 1800; Jacob and Leonard Carpenter and B. Carpenter & Co., 1802–64; Homer Ramsdell & Co., 1865–76. From Balmville—Daniel Smith and others until 1818; H. & J. Butterworth, 1819; Selah Tuttle & Son, 1820, who were the last occupants. In 1845 the firm of Wardrop, Smith & Co. was organized and commenced business from a dock and store-house erected by J. Beveridge & Co. at the foot of Fifth Street. This firm was continued until 1858, when C. C. Smith sold his interest to Hiram Falls. On the death of Mr. Wardrop the firm was dissolved, and Falls & Johnston became its successors. On the death of Mr. Falls, Johnston & Alsdorf continued the business until 1870, when it passed to Alsdorf & Skidmore, who sold to Homer Ramsdell in February, 1872, and retired from the trade. On the 1st of February, 1865,



STORE-HOUSE OF HOMER RAMSDELL & CO.

Alexander Falls and Jonathan Hedges sailed sloop "Favorite," Benjamin Case, Jr., master, in 1799. Their successors were Jacob & Thomas Powell, 1802–13; Selah Reeve and William H. Falls, 1814–24; Selah Reeve & Son, 1825–26; Christopher and George Reeve, 1827–29; C. Reeve, 1831, who sold to D. Crawford & Co. From DeWint's Dock, north of Third Street—George Gardner, 1815–21; Miller & Smith, 1822–24; E. Case, 1835; Houston, Johnston & Co., 1838; Christopher Reeve, 1842; Reeve, Moore & Co.,

Homer Ramsdell bought the dock property and barge of B. Carpenter & Co., and consolidated the business of that firm with the firm of Homer Ramsdell & Co. During the season the large store-house of the firm was removed to a new foundation, and the store-house of Ramsdell & Co. removed and united with it, forming by far the largest and most complete structure on the Hudson. The firm of Homer Ramsdell & Co. is now the only freight line between Newburgh and New York; their barges have a carrying capacity of five hundred tons each; their daily freights probably ex-

* The barge "Newburgh," then owned by this firm, together with a full cargo of freight, and also their store-house, etc., were destroyed by fire in June, 1873, and at the close of the season the firm retired from the freighting business.

† Robert Ludlow, father of Charles, Robert C., and Augustus C. Ludlow, of the United States navy, and of Mrs. Thomas Powell, bought the property from Water Street to the river in 1796, and built a store on Water Street and a new dock in the rear. During its ownership by the Powells it was called Powell's Dock, and subsequently Reeve's Dock. The old store-house was moved to Crawford's Dock and consolidated with that of D. Crawford & Co., and was destroyed in the fire of 1872.

‡ The DeWint store-house and the Oakley & Davis store-houses adjoining were destroyed by fire Dec. 18, 1848.

§ This company appears to have been a regularly organized association; its business was conducted by directors who were generally changed annually. After the dissolution of the company, a similar association was organized by an act of incorporation, passed by the Legislature, April 1825. This company originated, it is said, with Mr. Jonathan Hasbrouck who was its principal manager. The "Chancellor Livingston" was run for a few trips, in the name of the company, from the old red store-house, and then the project was abandoned.

ceed the weekly freights of twenty years ago, being greatly augmented by the trade of the entire eastern division of the Erie Railroad.

The business was conducted entirely by sloops until 1830. The introduction of steam vessels, however, was proposed in 1825, at a meeting of sloop-owners (June 6th), and a committee appointed for the purpose of making inquiry "relative to the building of a good and sufficient steamboat or boats, for the purpose of conveying freight or passengers from this village and landings adjoining."* This action was doubtless intended to allay the feeling against sloop navigation which had grown out of the disaster of the "Neptune," in November of the previous year.† Here the matter rested until the winter of 1829-30,

* "A meeting of sloop-owners was held June 6, 1825,—Seleh Reeve, chairman, and David Crawford, secretary,—to consider the expediency of placing a steamboat on the Newburgh line. After discussion, it was 'Resolved, That a committee, consisting of James Willese, John P. DeWint, Uriah Lockwood, John Willese, Christopher Reeve, and David Crawford, be authorized to make the necessary inquiry and obtain all the information in their power relative to the building of a good and sufficient steamboat or boats, for the purpose of conveying freight or passengers from this village and landings adjoining.'"—Index, June 7.

† "LOSS OF THE SLOOP NEPTUNE.—On November 24th, about noon, the sloop 'Neptune,' on her way from New York to this village, a short distance below Pallopel's Island, was upset, filled, and sunk. At the time of this melancholy event it is understood she had on board from fifty to fifty-five passengers, a majority of whom were drowned. It appears that the vessel left New York under command of her first hand, Mr. John Decker (Captain Hulstead being detained in the city), with from forty to fifty tons of plaster and some eight or ten tons of merchandise on board. About half of the plaster was put in the hold and the remainder piled on the deck. In the Highlands the wind was high, which induced the commander, when below West Point, to take a double reef in the mainsail and other measures of caution for the safe delivery of his charge. When off Little Stony Point, with very little way on the vessel, a flaw struck her and hove her down. This caused the plaster on deck to shift from windward to leeward. Most of the male passengers were on deck, and one or two of the females, and some ten or twelve women and six or seven children in the cabin. The shifting of the plaster created the utmost confusion on board. The water rushed into the scuttle of the fore-castle, which was to leeward, then into the cabin, and consternation, dismay, and death presented their appalling features to all on board. In a few minutes she filled and plunged headlong to the bottom. All in the cabin perished. Those on deck were plunged into a cold and turbulent element or had been carried down with the vessel. The boat was afloat, and when the sloop was going down was occupied by Decker and Woolsey, but without ears,—they were supplied by Mr. Storm, whose oyster-boat was just ahead of the sloop, and they made utmost exertions to save the unfortunates. Seventeen persons were rescued by them and the other boats which came to their assistance, but the rest perished.

"The following are the names of those who were saved: John Decker, Levi D. Woolsey, Mr. Thorne, of Newburgh; Joseph Mullock, A. Carey, Jesse Green, of Minkink; Alired Crawford, Alexander Crawford, John Rose, of Crawford; Mr. Sprague, Mrs. Bowers, Mr. Smiley, Mr. Anderson, of Sullivan County; Lewis Broom, Patrick Kelley, of Wallkill; A. Pierson, of Montgomery; and a lad from Blooming-Grove. Total, 17.

"The following persons were known to have been on board the sloop: Mrs. Couch and two children, J. Loveland, and J. Smiley, of Sullivan County; Mrs. Graham and two children, of Crawford; John Leader, of Blooming-Grove; Samuel Carlisle, Jacob Polhemus, Mrs. McClaughery, of Newburgh; Mrs. Rush, of Wallkill; Messrs. McCurdy, Weed, Hensler, Mrs. Churchill and Cochrane, of Montgomery; John Greenleaf, George Everton, Matilda Helms, William Kelley and child, of Minkink; Mrs. Dean, of Cornwall; F. W. DeContraes and Mrs. Trout, of New York. Total, 28. It is supposed that a number of others were on board, which would make the whole equal to the number stated, whose names and connections have not yet been discovered. The sloop sunk in fifty or sixty feet of water. The owners, Messrs. Miller & Smith, succeeded in raising her."—Index, Nov. 1824.

when Mr. Christopher Reeve purchased the steamer "Baltimore," which was placed on the Newburgh line in the spring of 1830,‡ and ran from the wharf of the Messrs. Reeve and that of D. Crawford & Co. Rude in model as was this steamer, her appearance was hailed with every demonstration of popular regard; the newspapers recorded her advantages, and the brush of the painter traced her outlines on many sign-boards. But her triumph was short; her purchase had not been made when Mr. Benjamin Carpenter laid the keel at the ship-yard of Cornelius Carman, Low Point, of the steamer "William Young." This vessel was launched July 17, 1830, and commenced running in September of the same year.§ Though of nearly the same appearance as the "Baltimore," she was regarded as of better model, and her owner claimed that she had "power sufficient to make her average trips in about six hours;" but his anticipations were very far from being realized.

Messrs. Reeve and Crawford continued the "Baltimore" one year, when, some dissatisfaction arising, Mr. Reeve sold his interest to Mr. Crawford, who continued her on the line until 1835, when she was transferred to the route between Newburgh and Albany. The Messrs. Reeve (1832) supplied the place of the "Baltimore" in their line with the steamer "Legislator;" and during the same season Oakley & Davis put on their line the "Providence."|| In the summer of 1833, D. Crawford & Co. built the steamer "Washington," and commenced running her in November of that year.¶ This boat was far superior to any in the trade, and the competition which she created aroused the energies of Mr. Carpenter, who built in 1835 the "James Madison," a boat superior in many respects to the "Washington;" she was the first beam-engine steamer in the trade. During the same season Oakley & Davis changed the "Providence" for the "Superior;" and Mr. Powell, who for several years had been living in retirement, now again entered the list of competitors, and built the steamer

‡ "Half of the excellent steamboat 'Baltimore' has been purchased by D. Crawford & Co., and we understand that she will start alternately from Reeve's and from Crawford's Docks, towing a sloop and taking passengers from each dock twice a week. We have already spoken of a steamboat in a state of forwardness, owned by Benjamin Carpenter; and probably the other sloop-owners will make similar arrangements."—Gazette, Feb. 7, 1830.

§ Though not the first steamboat in the Newburgh trade, as has been claimed, the "William Young" was the first built expressly for that trade. She was more complete in her accommodations for passengers than her predecessors, the "Baltimore," and had more of the character of what was then regarded as a first-class steamer.

|| "Farmers and freighters will be abundantly accommodated with steamboats this season. In addition to the 'William Young,' which will continue to run from Carpenter's, and the 'Baltimore,' which will run this season from Crawford's Dock, will be added the 'Legislator,' which will tow from Reeve's Dock, and the 'Providence,' from Oakley & Davis's. We understand vessels will depart from this village on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The enterprising spirit evinced by these arrangements deserves, and we confidently hope will meet with, a corresponding liberality from the public."—Gazette, Feb. 28, 1832.

¶ "The "Baltimore" and the "Washington" were run by this firm during the season of 1834.

"Highlander," which commenced running in September. She was a boat of the first class in speed, her only rival being the "Rochester," then on the New York and Albany line. As their days of sailing from New York were the same, racing was always in order; and the story is that in order to settle the point of speed a bet of one thousand dollars a side was made. The race came off, and the "Highlander" lost by half a minute on a straight run from New York to the Newburgh wharf. The "Osceola," a neat and swift craft, next attacked the "Highlander." Both boats ran on the morning line,—the former from Poughkeepsie, and the latter from Newburgh and Fishkill; but the "Highlander" was victorious. In 1846, Powell, Ramsdell & Co. built the "Thomas Powell," and placed her on the morning line.* She was subsequently sold to Capt. Anderson and placed on the morning line between Rondout and New York, and was the last of the Newburgh steamers.

The first barge—the "Minisink"—was placed on the line by Crawford, Mailler & Co. in 1841, in lieu of the "Washington," which was put on the New York and Albany line as an opposition boat, and subsequently sold to the People's line. In 1842, Christopher Reeve re-entered trade with the barge "Union." In 1845, Wardrop, Smith & Co. put on the steam-barge "Caledonia," and in 1851 the barge "Wallkill." Johnston & Falls took out the boilers and engine of the "Caledonia," and changed her name to "Union," and Alsford & Skidmore exchanged her for the propeller "Thomas McManus," and made three trips a week during the season of 1870-71. B. Carpenter & Co. sold the "James Madison" in 1846, and purchased the barge "Superior." In 1848, Powell, Ramsdell & Co. built the barge "Newburgh," and substituted her for the "Highlander;" in 1851 they built the barge "Susquehanna," and ran her in connection with the "Newburgh." Subsequently the "Newburgh" was transferred to Wm. K. Mailler & Co., and the "Minisink" to B. Carpenter & Co. In 1870, Homer Ramsdell added the barge "Charles Spear" to the line of Homer Ramsdell & Co., who ran her in connection with the barges "Susquehanna" and "Minisink," each boat making two trips a week, forming a daily line. The latter was withdrawn in 1873, and daily trips made with the "Spear" and the "Susquehanna."

The early steamboat captains were: "Baltimore," Robert Wardrop, 1830-32, Samuel Johnson, 1833; "William Young," Seth Belknap, 1830, Whitehead Halstead, 1831, Charles Halstead, 1833; "Providence," Levi D. Woolsey, 1831-33, Samuel R. Logan, 1834; "Washington," Robert Wardrop, 1834; "Superior," James H. Leeds, 1835; "Madison," Eli Perry, 1835; "Highlander," Robert Wardrop, 1835. In nearly all cases the persons named were previously in command of sloops.

Trade from Cornwall was probably early centred with the Ellisons of New Windsor, and with the Hazards at Orangeville (now Moodna). The latter was perhaps on the precise site which was occupied by Toshack in 1686. The land was subsequently patented to Mary Ingoldsby, from whom it was purchased (1728) by David Mandevill, who sold a portion of it to Samuel Hazard, who, in company with his brother Nathaniel, laid out a township plot under the name of Orangeville, erected a flouring-mill and store, and constructed a wharf at Sloop Hill (in Cornwall), from which sloops were sailed. Large quantities of grain, converted into flour at their mill, found its way to New York by their sloops. Indeed, flour was one of the staple products of the county for many years. The Hazard mill, Hasbrouck, Denton, and Belknap mills at Newburgh, and the Ellison, Schultz, and Trimble mills in New Windsor, were quite as celebrated in their day as some of the favorite Western brands of the present time.

The freighting business at Cornwall proper began at about the commencement of the present century, when Capt. Daniel Tobias sailed a sloop and kept a store. His brother, Isaac S., continued the business after 1807, and constructed a dock and built the sloop "Hector." Capt. Nathaniel Ring was Tobias' contemporary. In 1810, Capt. Reuben Reynolds, of New Windsor, removed to Cornwall, and built, in company with Tobias, the sloop "Hamlet." In 1812, Capt. Tobias sold out to Isaac Van Duzer, who sailed the sloop "Exchange," Capt. John Giffert. In 1828, Mr. Van Duzer built the first steamboat for freighting purposes ever constructed on the river. She was built by Silas Corwin, of New Windsor, and her boiler and engine were furnished by Isaiah and John Townsend, of Albany. She was named the "Experiment," run for several years by Mr. Van Duzer, and then sold to Weeks & Griffin, who sold her to Henry Bertholf & Co., who ran her four or five years. She next became the property of Hudson McFarland, Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Morrison, and Captain Tobias. The latter ran her for a year, when her engine became broken, and she was dismantled of her machinery and converted into a barge, and was sailed as such from New Windsor by Capt. Dyer Brewster. The steamboat "Wave" succeeded the "Experiment," and subsequently the "Union" was put on and officered by Capt. Tobias. Then came the "General Jackson," followed by the "Gazelle" and the "Caledonia," the two last named merely stopping at Cornwall for freight. About 1856, Henry Clark bought the propeller "Orange County," and put her on the line under Capt. Joseph Ketchum. Her trips were continued until 1864, when the commerce of Cornwall, except by river boats of other lines and by the branches of the Erie road, was numbered with that of New Windsor.†

* On the 16th July, 1846, the "Thomas Powell" made the trip from New York to Newburgh in two hours and forty minutes running time.

† Beach's Cornwall.

ORIGINAL ROADS.

The early carrying trade from New Windsor, Newburgh, and Cornwall was due to their positions as natural entrepôts. They were the most accessible points through which New York could be reached by the people of the district, as well as by those residing in northeastern New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and in their direction all the early roads tended. These roads were, first, the king's highway or public road,* from Kingston to New Paltz, and from thence to Shawangunk "and the neighborhoods annexed to New Paltz," and from New Paltz to the Palatine parish of Quassaick, and from thence through New Windsor, Cornwall, the Clove, and northeast New Jersey to Fort Lee;† second, the old Goshen road, which intersected the road last described and ran from New Windsor to Goshen, and from thence west to the Peenpack settlements on the Delaware, where it intersected (third) the old Mine road from Kingston to the Minisink country of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; fourth, the king's highway from Shawangunk through Montgomery to Goshen, and thence through Florida and Warwick to Sussex, N. J., intersecting the king's highway to Fort Lee; fifth, the Little Britain road, running almost directly west from New Windsor to the Wallkill, and intersecting the road from Shawangunk to Goshen, and with a branch on its eastern extremity, called the Wallkill road, to Newburgh. From four points of the compass, covering an arc of not less than three hundred miles, these roads all came together at New Windsor on lines almost as direct as a bird would fly. Newburgh, lying north of this centre, shared only in the travel of the routes to the north and northwest, with a single road running west through Coldenham to Montgomery, which had been constructed by the Coldens. To these facts New Windsor was indebted for its early commercial supremacy.

At what precise period the main lines described were opened it would be difficult to determine; it is fair to presume, however, that they did not antedate settlement, and it is also fair to presume that they were substantially based on trails which had been followed by the Indians for ages, except, perhaps, the Little Britain road. A crude network of main and divergent paths through the forests these Indian trails were, but in the absence of better routes they were traveled by the first settlers until they became well known, and ultimately lost their original character by enlargement and improvement. The "old Mine road," to which reference has been made in another

chapter,‡ may be cited as an example. It was originally the great trail from the Minisink country to Esopus, with thousands of intersecting paths. Whether the trail was known to the Dutch settlers of Esopus at the time of the last Indian war (1664) is not a question which can affect its title to antiquity, nor the fact of its early travel, of which its "Yagh houses," or resting-places, are sufficient evidence, and which were in existence in 1704. Between 1704 and 1734 it became a king's highway under colonial law, and as such was the subject of petition to the General Assembly, of which it is said in the journal of proceedings: "The petition of Jacobus Swartwout, William Provost, William Cool, and others, freeholders and inhabitants residing and living in Minisink, in the county of Orange and Ulster, was presented, setting forth that several persons in West New Jersey and Pennsylvania having no other way to transport their produce than through the Minisink road, and there being about forty miles more to repair before they came to Esopus, that they (the persons referred to) be compelled to work on said road and assist in repairing it to the house of Egbert DeWitt, in the town of Rochester, in the county of Ulster." In other words, the petitioners intended no doubt to have it understood that as they had made the road; it was but just that those who used it should help to maintain it. It was an important road, and the link which was made to intersect it from Goshen was also an important one, as it shortened by many miles the route to tide-water. That the king's highway from Kingston to New Paltz and Newburgh, and thence to Fort Lee, was substantially on an original Indian trail is presumed from the fact that it was a line of travel by the Indians. Throughout the entire district all the trails ran to the Dans Kammer, the temple in which the Indians worshiped their god *Bachtamo*. The branch from New Paltz to Goshen, or Shawangunk to Goshen,§ was substantially the "Chawangon trail," which is met in some early deeds. The line from Sussex was as clearly one as any of the others, and also its intersecting line to Goshen. The known points in communication are the guides to this conclusion,—the Wawayanda castles, and that of Maringoman on the Schunemunk. That Sarah Wells, the traditional first white woman on the Wawayanda Patent, passed over the bed of the old Goshen road, or substantially so, we have little doubt.

Whatever may have been their connection with original trails, or whatever the date of their construc-

‡ See Chapter II.

§ This road was opened in 1735 by Zachariah Hoffman, Benjamin Smedes, and Johannes Decker, commissioners of highways "for the precinct of Shawangunk and the neighborhood of Wallkill." It ran "by or near" Goodwill church, and through Neelytown to the Goshen line, or "until it meets the road laid out by the inhabitants of Goshen to the south line of the said county of Ulster." It was laid out under an act of the Assembly, entitled "An act for the continuing of an act entitled an act for the better clearing, ascertaining, and further laying out public high roads in the county of Ulster."

* A king's highway was simply a road opened and worked according to law as public roads now are.

† A branch from this road ran from Fort Lee to Stony Point, where the Hudson was crossed by the king's (public) ferry to Peekskill. The road then ran down through Westchester and crossed the king's (public) bridge at Harlem. Before the Revolution it was a much-traveled route to Philadelphia from New England, and it was this fact that led to the fortifications at Verplanck's and Stony Point.

tion, they were famous old roads in their day. The militia moved over them in the French and Indian war, and they were traversed by them and by the "ragged Continentals" during the Revolution. Mrs. Washington, with her carriage, servants, and escort, *en route* for New Windsor and Newburgh, Morgan and his riflemen *en route* for Boston in 1774, congressmen from New England *en route* for the Continental Congress,* prisoners *en route* for Easton, passed over the line from New Windsor or Newburgh to Sussex Court-House, and from thence to their destination, while the first mail-routes through the district ran over the king's highway from Rhinebeck and Kingston to New Paltz, and from thence *via* Shawangunk, Goshen, and Warwick to Sussex. "The establishing of this post-road," wrote Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, who then (1792) represented the Orange and Ulster district in Congress, "will, I am in hopes, conduce much to the circulating of newspapers and other useful information through our State on the west side of the Hudson, the inconvenience attending which we have long experienced." Surrounded by the facilities of the present era, and educated to their conveniences, it is difficult to realize that it was not always so,—that mail matter was first delivered to the people of Newburgh at Ward's Bridge, in the town of Montgomery, and continued to do so until some time in 1795.† From whatever point they may be viewed, these old roads are clothed in a halo of local historic interest,—even their roughest stones have sermons in them. Our reference to them here, however, has a definite purpose, and that accomplished, we may not wander into other fields.

* The following, from the diary of William Ellery, member of the Continental Congress from Massachusetts, who left Dighton on horseback, Oct. 20, 1777, for York, Pa., is of interest in this connection:

"*No. 74A.*—Breakfasted at Adriance's, and sat off for Fishkill where we arrived at noon. Could get no provender for our horses, but at the Contl (Continental, i.e., military) Stables. Waited upon Gen. Putnam who was packing up and just about setting off for White Plains. Chatted with him a while, and then put off for the Contl Ferry at the North River. (Fishkill is eleven miles from Adriance's, and the ferry six miles from Fishkill.) In our way to the Ferry we met President Hancock in a sulkey, escorted by one of his Secretaries and two or three other gentlemen, and one Light-horseman. This escort surprised us as it seemed inadequate to the purpose either of defence or parade. But our surprise was not of long continuance, for we had not rode far before we met six or eight Light-horsemen on the caunter, and just as we reached the Ferry a boat arrived with many more. These with the Light-horsemen and the gentlemen before mentioned made up the escort of Mr. President Hancock.—Who would not be a great man? I verily believe that the President, as he passed through the Country thus escorted, feels a more triumphant satisfaction than the Col. of the Queen's Regiment of Light Dragoons attended by his whole army and an escort of a thousand Militia. We had a pleasant time across the Ferry, and jugged on to Major Dubois a Tavern about 9 or 10 miles from thence, where we put up for the night. We were well entertained, had a good dish of tea, and a good beef-steak. We had neither ate nor drank before since we breakfasted. Dr. Cutler invited us to dine with him at Fishkill; but it was not then dinner-time and we were anxious to pass Hudson and get on."

"*Travels in North America,*" by M. de Chastellux, may also be referred to.

† The date of the establishment of the post-office at Ward's Bridge has not been ascertained. From an advertised list of letters it appears that John McKinstry was postmaster in 1793.

TURNPIKES.

With the opening of the present century came a new era in roads,—the construction of turnpikes, of which the Orange turnpike was the first (1800). The incorporators to the company were William Wickham, John Steward, James Everett, James Carpenter, Thomas Waters, James W. Wilkin, David M. Westcott, Anthony Dobbin, Jonathan Sweezy, John Wood, Solomon Smith, and John Gale, Jr. Its capital stock was \$6250, and its line ran "from the house of Moses Cunningham; in the town of Cheesocks (Monroe), to the intersection of the roads leading from Stirling Iron-Works, near the house of Stephen Sloats," running in the bed of the old road as far as circumstances permitted. By act of 1806 the capital was increased \$46,750, and permission granted to the company to extend the road "southerly to the line of the State of New Jersey, on the route to the city of New York, and also to construct a new road from the northerly part of said turnpike-road to the intersection of the Warwick road, near the village of Chester, on the route to the city of Albany," the entire two taking the name of the Orange turnpike.

An undertaking of greater magnitude followed in 1801,—the Newburgh and Cocheton turnpike. In reciting the history of this enterprise some traditional errors may be repeated, but in the main our gleanings will be found substantially correct. At the time of its incorporation there had grown up in Newburgh a body of active and enterprising men, who, finding themselves in the possession of advantages which New Windsor did not enjoy, determined to make the best possible use of their opportunities. In this they were favored by circumstances in a remarkable degree. The ancient rivals of their town—Kingston and New Windsor—had grown fat in trade, and became sluggish and indifferent, while they were fresh and ready for venture. In the western part of Ulster were large unoccupied sections of the Minisink and Hardenburgh Patents. In these lands John DeWitt, of Dutchess, became interested, and, after examining them with a view to their sale, resolved upon the expedient of opening them to market by means of a turnpike-road to tide-water. Failing to enlist the people of Kingston in his plans he came to Newburgh, where he met with that encouragement which induced him to remove his family thither and to embark in the undertaking, in which he was especially joined by Johannes Miller, of Montgomery, who was also a large holder of lands in the new district. Under their efforts a company was organized and application made to the Legislature for a charter, which was granted March 20, 1801, constituting Robert Bowne, John DeWitt, William Seymour, Levi Dodge, Johannes Miller, Hugh Walsh, George Clinton, Jr., William W. Sackett, Jacob Powell, John McAuley, Charles Clinton, Samuel McCoun, George Gardner, and all such others as should associate for that purpose, a body corporate and politic by the name of

"The President, Directors, and Company of the Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike Road," with a capital limited to \$80,000, and authority to construct a turnpike-road "in the nearest, most convenient, and direct route from the village of Newburgh, on Hudson's River, to Cohecton, on the Delaware River." The stock was soon taken and the road constructed, running a line of sixty miles, with substantial bridges, and all the appointments of a good road. Though for a time unprofitable to the holders of its stock, who were ready to sell at a loss of fifty per cent., though DeWitt lost his life in the work, and Miller became financially crippled, the road ultimately resulted in immense advantages to Newburgh and to the district which it opened. It may have been the outgrowth of a land speculation, but it gave population and legal being to the county of Sullivan (1809), as well as birth to other undertakings of a similar character, which as justly deserve the title of internal improvements as the most substantial of modern railroad systems.

The Cohecton turnpike was followed, in 1805, by an act incorporating "The President and Directors of the Newburgh and Chenango Turnpike Road Company." Its incorporators were Richard B. Church, Asa Stowel, Nathaniel Locke, David Cooper, Anson Carey, Elijah Stowel, and all such others as should be associated with them, who were authorized to issue stock to the amount of \$162,000, and to construct a turnpike-road "from the village of Oxford, in the county of Chenango, and run by the most direct, practicable route to the Susquehanna River, at the place designated by law for the Jerico toll-bridge; thence across the same to the road leading to the court-house; thence to the west branch of Delaware River, at or near the house of Coenrad Edict, and from the opposite side of the said branch to the east branch of said river, and from the opposite side thereof by the most direct practicable route to intersect the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike-road." The object of the projectors of this road, who were residents of Chenango County, was to open to settlement the military tracts, and especially the "twenty township" tract, purchased for the State from the Indians in 1788. We include it in this review as a part of the connecting road of the Cohecton.

And it may be noted here that the opening of the military tract to settlement was a matter in which there were many interested parties. As a reward for services in the Revolution, these lands had been given to officers and soldiers, to many of whom they were practically worthless, and who sold their locations for merely nominal sums. Gen. James Clinton, of New Windsor, was a large original holder, as well as a subsequent purchaser, as well also his nephew, Surveyor-General Simeon DeWitt, and there were not a few Newburgh capitalists who had made similar investments. Clinton had had large experience in bringing lands into market in Orange and Ulster, and from

that experience he had, long previous to the Chenango extension, advocated a similar project. When the Cohecton road was nearly completed, he obtained a hearing from his Newburgh neighbors. His proposition embraced a road crossing Sullivan County to Oxford, Chenango Co., and thence westward, to be known as the "National Appian Way." In 1807, Newburgh sent John DeWitt, Francis Crawford, Samuel Sackett, and Daniel Stringham to explore the route, at least in part, and report upon its feasibility. After performing their tasks, the committee submitted a favorable report,* but it was deemed that the county was then too weak to engage in a work of such magnitude, and its further prosecution was dropped, although by the Cohecton and its subsequent connections it was partially accomplished.

Aroused from their indifference to progress, parties in Kingston determined if possible to counteract the enterprise of Newburgh, and to that end obtained incorporation for the "First Southwestern Turnpike Company." But scarcely was their undertaking under way when the "Ulster and Orange Branch Turnpike Company" was chartered (April 11, 1808), the act for the incorporation of which authorized Walter Burling, Elnathan Sears, Henry Patmore, Jr., David Miliken, Elias Miller, Charles Johnston, John Crosby, Alexander Thompson, Jr., and their associates to build a turnpike-road from the Newburgh and Cohecton, in the town of Montgomery, to the "Great Southwestern," in Liberty, by the way of Newkirk's Mills, on the Shawangunk River, Roosa's Pass, and the falls of the Neversink. The capital was fixed at \$30,000. With the "Great Southwestern" as the objective-point, the "Newburgh and Sullivan Turnpike Company" followed in 1810, with a capital of \$35,000. James Rumsey, Cornelius Bruyn, Abraham Jansen, John D. Lawson, John McAuley, Moses Rosenkranse, Nicholas Hardenburgh, and Johannes T. Jansen, its incorporators, and their associates, were authorized to construct a turnpike "from the northern part of the village of Newburgh," on the most direct and convenient route, "through Rocky Forest and New Hurley, crossing the Wallkill at or near Bryan's bridge, thence on either the southerly or northerly bounds of lot No. 2, granted to Gerardus Beekman, where the ground will admit, to the Hoag-bergh road; thence to the Shawangunk Kill, crossing the same at or near Nicolaas

* "Expenses of Appian Way.

"HUGH WALSH, chairman of the meeting of the Inhabitants of Newburgh, in account with John DeWitt, Francis Crawford, Samuel Sackett, and Daniel Stringham:

" 1807. June 24, to am't of our expenses for ourselves and horses.....	£16	16s.	8d.
To cash paid shoeing Sackett's horse.....		7	6
To cash paid setting shoes, Mr. Crawford's horse.....		2	0
To one State msp.....	1	4	0
To cash paid Hiram Waller for the use of his horse per J. D. W. 15 days.....	6	0	0
To cash paid Sackett.....	5	9	10
	£30	0	6
1807. June 10, By cash received by Jacob Powell (\$76).....	£30	0	0"

Jansen's saw-mill; thence on to Shawangunk Mountains, crossing the same at or near Sam's Point, or pass thence through Wawarsink, to a point at or near Neversink Falls." The expressed object of the company was "to open a communication through the western country," but its true purpose was to tap the "Great Southwestern," which had been extended to Chenango Point, where a bridge was to be constructed.

In 1809 an important connection with the Newburgh and Cochection turnpike was chartered under the name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Minisink and Montgomery Turnpike Road." Its incorporators were James Finch, Jr., Reuben Neely, Benjamin B. Newkirk, Benjamin Woodward, David G. Finch, Jacob Mills, Alsop Vail, Jr., Jacob Cuddeback, Richard Shinser, and their associates, and its capital \$35,000. The line of the road began "at the New Jersey State line, near the house of Benjamin Carpenter, in the town of Minisink," and from thence ran "across the Shawangunk Mountains to the house of David G. Finch, in the town of Deerpark; from thence to or near the house of Benjamin Woodward, in the town of Wallkill, and thence on the most direct and eligible route to intersect the Newburgh and Cochection turnpike-road west of the eastern line of Union Street, in the village of Montgomery."

A northwestern branch or connection with this road was chartered in 1812, under the name of the "Mount Hope and Lumberland Turnpike Company." The capital of this company was \$35,000, and its incorporators were James Finch, Jr., Elisha Reeve, William A. Cuddeback, William Young, Jr., Richard Penny, Charles Murray, Thomas Everson, and Lebius Godfrey. The line of the road began "on the Minisink and Montgomery turnpike, between the dwelling-house of Dr. Benjamin B. Newkirk and the store occupied by Benj. Dodge, in the town of Wallkill," and ran thence across the "Shawangunk Mountains at the pass near Jonathan Sares", in the town of Deerpark; thence to the Bush Kill landing on the Neversink River, in the county of Sullivan; and thence to the Big Eddy, or Narrows, on the Delaware River, or to intersect the contemplated road from Big Eddy to Snooks' bridge over the Neversink River." Mr. Quinlan states that George D. Wickham, of Goshen, who owned three-fourths of the land in the present town of Tusten, was the father of this road, and himself and John Duer, of Goshen, Benjamin Woodward, Benjamin Dodge, and Benjamin B. Newkirk, of Mount Hope, and William A. Cuddeback and Abraham Cuddeback, of Deerpark, were its directors. Work was not commenced until after the war of 1812 had closed, when the road was completed as far as Narrowsburgh, and under an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania was extended to Honesdale. Two years previous to its charter (1810) a charter was granted to the "Narrowsburgh Bridge Company,"—Jeremiah Lillie, Jonathan Dexter,

Chauncey Belknap, Thomas Belknap, Samuel F. Jones, William A. Thompson, William W. Sackett, Samuel Preston, and Francis Crawford, directors. The company was authorized to build a substantial bridge, twenty-five feet wide, "across the Delaware River at the Narrows, in the Big Eddy, in the county of Sullivan," and to collect tolls. It was the connecting link between the Mount Hope and Honesdale roads, and although both have ceased to be turnpikes the bridge company and its bridge remain, the present structure having been erected in 1847. "These improvements," Mr. Quinlan adds, "were for the double purpose of providing an outlet for a territory of Sullivan rich in valuable timber, and to bring towards the Hudson the agricultural products of the county between the Delaware and the Susquehanna, to be exchanged for merchandise."

The construction of turnpikes was by no means confined to the Sullivan County lines. "The New Windsor and Blooming-Grove Company" was chartered April 3, 1801,—capital \$7500. Its incorporators were John Chandler, Richard Goldsmith, William Adams, James Carpenter, William A. Thompson, Abraham Schultz, Hezekiah Howell, Johannes Decker, Jonathan Brooks, Jr., Thomas A. Thompson, Isaac Schultz, and John Gale, Jr. The line of the road was "from the village of New Windsor to the intersection of the Goshen and Warwick road." In 1809 the "Goshen and Minisink Turnpike Company" was chartered,—capital \$20,000. Incorporators, William Thompson, William Wickham, Reuben Hopkins, George D. Wickham, Peter Gale, James Eldred, Increase B. Stoddard, and Benjamin Sawyer. The line of the road "began at the Delaware River, near the house of Benjamin Carpenter, in the town of Minisink, and ran from thence to or near the house of Increase B. Stoddard, and from thence on the most eligible route to the court-house in Goshen, intersecting the Wallkill River near the outlet bridge." June 1, 1812, the company was authorized to extend the road from Goshen to the New Windsor and Blooming-Grove turnpike. In 1816 the "Blooming-Grove and Gray Court Turnpike Company" was incorporated,—capital \$60,000. Incorporators, Hector Craig, Samuel Moffatt, Selah Strong, John Brooks, and their associates. The road ran from the Blooming-Grove and New Windsor turnpike, "near the dwelling-house of Samuel Moffatt; thence to or near the Blooming-Grove church," etc., "keeping the track of the present road as nearly as may be convenient," to the dwelling-house of Joseph Brewster; thence to the grist-mill of Hector Craig, and thence to the Warwick road. In 1810 "the Warwick and Minisink Turnpike Company" was chartered,—capital \$22,500. Incorporators, John Hathorn, John Wheeler, Jacobus Post, Robert Farrier, Cornelius Lezeur, Jeffrey Wisner, John Wisner, Jr., Increase B. Stoddard, David Christie, Richard Whitaker, and their associates. The line began "between the

twenty-ninth and thirtieth mile-stone" on the boundary line of New York and New Jersey, and ran thence northwesterly through the village of Amity to the Pochuck bridge; thence to the southerly margin of the Drowned Lands; and thence "on the most eligible and direct route to intersect the Goshen and Minisink turnpike-road on the east side of the Shawangunk Mountains, between the house of Increase B. Stoddard and the great bog-meadow, commonly called Green's bog-meadow." In 1812 the "Goshen and Westtown Turnpike Company" was incorporated,—capital \$17,500. Incorporators, Reuben Hopkins, Freegift Tuthill, Benjamin Strong, Stephen Jackson, James Carpenter, David M. Westcott, John G. Hur-
tin, and their associates. The line began "at the line which divides the States of New York and New Jersey, between the fortieth and forty-first mile-stone," and extended thence to the village of Westtown; thence to Rutgers' Kill, near the mill of Jones & Van Cleft; thence to Pellet's round hill, near the edge of Walkkill; and thence on the most eligible route to intersect the Goshen and Minisink turnpike near the village of Goshen." It will readily be observed by those familiar with the lines described that the New Windsor and Blooming-Grove turnpike, through its connections, became a trunk line from Minisink to the Hudson, with intersecting branches traversing an extensive district in the western part of the county.

The "Newburgh and New Windsor Turnpike Company" was chartered April 2, 1806,—capital \$5000. Charles Clinton, Daniel Stringham, John McAuley, George Monell, Hugh Walsh, Isaac Hasbrouck, Selah Reeve, Joseph Morrell, Abraham Shultz, Richard Trimble, Jonas Williams, John D. Nicoll, and Samuel Lockwood were its incorporators. The road ran from the south side of Renwick Street, in the village of Newburgh, "along the margin of Hudson's River," to the village of New Windsor, with a toll-bridge over Quassaick Creek. In 1809 the "New Windsor and Cornwall Turnpike Company" was chartered,—capital \$30,000. Its incorporators were Michael Smith, William A. Clark, William Jackson, Nathaniel Sands, Joseph Morrell, Zebulon Townsend, John Coffey, and those who should be associated with them. Its line ran "from the south end of the Newburgh and New Windsor turnpike, in the village of New Windsor; thence crossing the Murderer's Creek at or near where the toll-bridge now stands; thence through the village of Canterbury, near the house of Stephen Crissey; thence through the town of Monroe, passing near the mills of Zebulon Townsend, till it shall intersect the Orange turnpike-road at or near the house of Adam Belcher, in the said town of Monroe." For the connection which this road established reference can be made to the Orange turnpike, the Goshen and Monroe turnpike, and the Monroe and Haverstraw turnpike.

In 1810 the "Newburgh and Plattekill Turnpike Company" was chartered,—capital \$14,000. Jacob

Powell, Daniel Smith, John Wells, Jonathan Bailey, Justus Cooley, and Henry Butterworth were its incorporators. Its line ran north from Newburgh to Plattekill, in Ulster County, where it was connected with the New Paltz and Plattekill and the Marlborough and Plattekill turnpikes, the main line through New Paltz extending to Kingston.

In 1815 the "Snake Hill Turnpike Company" was chartered,—capital \$14,000. Jonathan Hasbrouck, William Taylor, Hiram Wheeler, Nathaniel DuBois, and Jonathan Hedges were its incorporators. Its line ran from the Cohecton turnpike to DuBois' grist-mill at West Newburgh, and thence along the foot of Muchattees Hill to the New Windsor and Blooming-Grove turnpike. In 1819 its line was extended by the "Clove Turnpike Road,"—capital \$3000; incorporators, Nathaniel DuBois, Jacob Carpenter, Jonathan Hedges, and Jonathan Hasbrouck,—which ran from the point where the Snake Hill turnpike-road intersected the New Windsor and Blooming-Grove turnpike-road, and thence to the New Windsor and Cornwall turnpike-road at the foot of the mountain, near the house of Samuel Seaman. The entire line crossed every road from the west to the village of New Windsor. Its special object was to develop the lands of Nathaniel DuBois and Jonathan Hasbrouck, who were incorporators in both companies.

In 1809 the "Dunderberg and Clove Turnpike Company" was chartered,—capital \$20,000. Incorporators, Alexander McComb, William Bell, John Coffey, Thomas Donovan, Robert Lamoreux, and Zebulon Townsend. Its line began "at Joshua Caldwell's ferry, at the east point of the Dunderberg Mountains," and ran along the west side of Hudson's River to or near Doddletown; from thence to Queensborough Furnace; and from thence northwesterly to the road running through Smith's Clove at or near the house of Robert Lamoreux, in the town of Monroe. By subsequent legislation the company was authorized to extend the road "from the northwest end thereof to the stage road leading from Albany to the city of New York, to intersect the said stage road at or near the dwelling-house of John Smith, in the town of Monroe."

The "Fort Montgomery Turnpike Company" was chartered April 9, 1814. Its incorporators were Nathan Smith, Benjamin Roosa, Selah Smith, Robert Davenport, David Havens, and James Davis. Its capital was \$10,000, and its road began "at or near Fort Montgomery, and near the landing" then "occupied by Nathan and Selah Smith," and ran from thence northwesterly "to the Forest of Dean mire-hole; thence southwesterly to the Dunderberg and Clove turnpike, near or at the house of Isaac Hollet, in the town of Monroe."

In 1810 the "Bellvale and Monroe Turnpike Company" was chartered,—capital \$9000. Incorporators, William Noble, Isaac Vander Zer, Joel Wheeler, Stephen Bartholf, and associates. The line of the

road began "at or near Bellvale mills, in the town of Warwick, and from thence on the most eligible route to the Orange turnpike, to intersect the same at or near the dwelling-house of Benjamin Bennett, in the town of Monroe."

In 1812 the "Merritt's Island Turnpike Company" was incorporated,—capital \$10,000. Incorporators, John Wheeler, William Thompson, Joshua Sayre, George D. Wickham, Michael A. Jones, Robert Ferrier, Moses Wisner, and those who should be associated with them. The line of the road began "on the east side of the Drowned Lands, in the town of Warwick," and ran from thence to Pine Island; thence to Pochuck Creek, near the house of Moses Wisner; thence to Merritt's Island; and thence across the Wallkill to the mainland on the west side of the Drowned Lands, in lot No. 4 in the first division of the Drowned Lands.

April 9, 1813, the "Great Island Turnpike Company" was chartered. Its capital stock was \$15,000. Incorporators, Reuben Hopkins, Gideon Jennings, Daniel Millsbaugh, Archibald Owen, and Nathaniel Wheeler. The line of the road began "on the road leading from the Goshen court-house to Florida, at or near the place where the south line of the Goshen town-lots cross the same, and ran "from thence across the Little and Great Islands, and from thence to the line of the State of New Jersey, to intersect the same between the thirty-fourth and thirty-eighth mile-stone."

In 1818 the "White Oak Island Turnpike Company" was chartered,—capital \$5000. Its incorporators were Samuel S. Seward, Jesse Jayne, Thomas Sweezy, Samuel Tuthill, John Curtice, James Vail, John W. Vanderolf, Robert Carr, William A. Smith, and Horace Dibble. Its line began "at or near the church in the village of Florida," and ran from thence to the northwest point of Round Hill, and from thence to the Great and Merritt's Islands turnpike, on White Oak Island. The "Gardner's Island Turnpike Company" was chartered the same year,—capital \$15,000. Incorporators, William Thompson, John Bradner, Jesse Woods, Roger Howell, and George D. Wickham. The line of the road began "at or near the intersection of the Merritt's Island and Great Island turnpike on Pine Island," and ran from "thence across the Drowned Lands and Pochuck Kill to Gardner's Island, and from thence across the Drowned Lands, by or near the house of Jesse Woods, to the Jersey line."

In 1823 and '24 two additional connections were made with the Orange turnpike. First, the "Goshen and Monroe Turnpike Company," chartered in 1823,—capital \$7000. Its incorporators were Roger Parmele, John Wallace, Thomas G. Evans, Lewis H. Roe, Nathaniel Roe, Cornelius Board, and those who should associate with them. The line of the road began "at the court-house in Goshen," and ran thence to Chester; thence to the "Orange turnpike between

the first and second mile-stones." The second, "The Monroe and Haverstraw Turnpike Company," was incorporated in 1824, capital not stated. Its incorporators were Roger Parmele, Joseph Blackwell, Henry McFarland, George Kyle, Robert Parkinson, Sampson Marks, Abraham Gurnee, Abraham Goetchius, George Wyant, Matthew Benson, Walter Brewster, Samuel Brewster, Samuel Goetchius, Samuel Smith, John Sufferin, Edward D. Noyelles, Lawrence D. Noyelles, John F. Smith, Adam Dater, Jacob Marks, Elias Gurnee, John B. Secor, John Rose, Jacob Odell, Harman Felter, "and their heirs and assigns." The road ran from the Orange turnpike, "near Parmele's slitting-mill," to the "creek landing on Hudson's River, in the town of Haverstraw."

The list of turnpikes is completed with the "Otisville Turnpike Company," which was chartered Feb. 19, 1828. The capital of this company was \$5000. Its incorporators were Stacey Beakes, Isaac Otis, Levi Westbrook, and Abner P. Gillet. The line of the road began "at or near the dwelling-house of Isaac Otis, in the town of Calhoun" (Mount Hope), and ran thence "along the centre of the old road to the dwelling of said Isaac Otis, and from thence to Westbrook's basin on the Hudson and Delaware Canal, in the county of Sullivan."

From this enumeration it will be seen that during the first quarter of the present century, and principally within its first decade, the people of the county invested not less than half a million of dollars in the construction of turnpikes. Viewed from the standpoint of the present, the sum was not large; but considered in connection with the condition of the people and the value of money at the time when the expenditure was made, when the population, ranging from thirty thousand to forty thousand, had scarcely emerged from the poverty entailed by the Revolution, and when they were suffering from the embarrassments of the embargo and the war of 1812, it assumes a different aspect, and clearly establishes the extent of the traffic which demanded the outlay and the energy with which it was undertaken and consummated. As already remarked, the results of the system were largely to the advantage of Newburgh, changing, as it did, the commercial centre from New Windsor, and establishing at Newburgh extensive connection with western New York. In 1819 the trade of Newburgh had reached Canandaigua by turnpikes, over which passed stage-coaches conveying passengers, and freight wagons laden with goods. During the summer of that year a company was organized for the construction of a steamer on Cayuga Lake, with a view to extend the route southward to Ithaca. The first meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at Ithaca, December 20th, when David Woodcock, Oliver Phelps, James Pompelly, Joseph Benjamin, and Lewis Tooker were chosen directors, who appointed David Woodcock, president, Charles W. Conner, treasurer, Charles Humphrey, sec-

retary, and Oliver Phelps, agent. The people of Newburgh were asked to contribute the sum of one thousand dollars to the enterprise. Nineteen hundred dollars, however, were immediately subscribed and paid; and in 1820 the first steamer on Cayuga Lake plied in connection with stage lines from Newburgh, "performing the route to Ithaca in two days." In 1834 the line was extended to Geneva and Buffalo, and the entire route from New York *via* Newburgh to Buffalo was performed in sixty-five hours, "the shortest and most expeditious route from the Hudson River to the western country."*

This western commerce was materially impaired by the construction of the Erie Canal in 1825, while that which was less remote was similarly affected by the Delaware and Hudson Canal in 1828. The latter, extending from Rondout to Port Jervis, and from thence to Honesdale, crossed the track of all the turnpike connections with Sullivan County west of the Shawangunk Mountains, and was fatal to several of them. The statement made by Mr. Quinlan—"the territory that this road would have accommodated would have supported the turnpike had it not been for the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal"—has a more general application than to the Mount Hope and Lumberland road. In common with other residents in the southern tier of counties, the people of Orange felt that injustice had been done to them in the construction of the Erie Canal, and were ready to ask the State for aid to counteract the injurious results of that enterprise which they were experiencing. At this juncture McAdam had satisfactorily demonstrated to many that a stone road was superior to all others, and it was urged that the State should build one from Buffalo to the Hudson. The proposition was favorably considered by the Legislature, and commissioners were appointed to survey the different routes. Perhaps the road would have been built could there have been a satisfactory terminus on the Hudson selected, but Catskill, Poughkeepsie, and Newburgh labored to secure it.† The commissioners reported in favor of Catskill, and the remainder of the story is soon told: the bill authorizing the building of the road was defeated in the Legislature in March, 1826. But the seed planted

by Gen. Clinton in his grand "Appian Way," and partially brought to fruit in the Newburgh and Cochection turnpike and its western connections, had not been seconded by McAdam with utterly barren results,—it made the construction of the Erie Railroad possible.

But while commercial relations with the west were impaired by the Erie and Delaware Canals, the territory unaffected by those avenues had received increased development through the turnpikes which had been constructed, and poured its abundant harvests upon the Hudson River entrepôts. The trade of Cornwall and New Windsor‡ was large, while that of Newburgh was unprecedented in its previous history. The years 1835, 1836, and 1837 were especially marked by substantial business activity, as well as by that which formed a part of the unsubstantial ventures of the times. Speaking of this period, the Rev. James R. Willson, in an address delivered before the Newburgh Literary Association, remarked, "The average arrivals and departures daily, estimated together, cannot fall much short of three hundred, or eighty-four thousand in one season. The sections of country in the interior, occupied by these travelers, are generally connected with this village by some commercial ligament. Great numbers of these transact much business here. From late estimates of the daily amount of exports from Newburgh, it would seem that in one season they cannot fall much below four and one-half millions of dollars." But this flood-tide of fortune was practically the close of the old era of trade and commerce, an era which now lives only in traditions of turnpike travel, and of long caravans of farmers' wagons—the Jersey wagons, the Pennsylvania wagons, the county wagons, and the Ulster and Sullivan County wagons—laden with produce for market, or returning with merchandise, many of which stopped short at Goshen when the Erie road reached that village in 1841, and gave to it a temporary activity, and which, as a peculiar feature of that era, few persons now living remember as a reality with which they were familiar, but which many do as the source of the wealth which they have inherited.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

It is not our purpose to discuss the question of the origin of the system of internal improvements in the State, or to attach to any one person the honor due to many in their development. They were eminently the outgrowth of what may be termed natural causes.

‡ Practically the commerce of New Windsor entered upon its decay at the opening of the century, and continued with decreasing volume until it closed. The census gives the following comparative figures:

Newburgh.		New Windsor.	
Population, 1782.....	1,487	Population, 1782.....	1,187
" 1790.....	2,365	" 1790.....	1,817
" 1800.....	3,258	" 1800.....	2,001
" 1810.....	4,627	" 1810.....	2,331
" 1820.....	5,812	" 1820.....	2,425
" 1855.....	12,773	" 1855.....	2,585
" 1875 (city).....	17,322	" 1875.....	2,458
" 1875 (town).....	3,538		

* The following items are from "Williams' Annual Register" for 1834:

† STAGE LINES.—Newburgh and Geneva mail stage, *via* Blohngamton, Owego, and Ithaca, leaves Newburgh daily at 2 o'clock A.M. (after arrival of eight boats from New York and Albany). Newburgh and Goeben stage daily at 9 A.M.

‡ Distances from Newburgh to Ithaca, Geneva, and Buffalo.

Montgomery.....	12	Montrose.....	20 110
Bloomingburgh.....	12 24	New York State Line.....	23 133
Rome.....	3 27	Owego.....	8 141
Monticello.....	13 40	Ithaca.....	29 170
Cochection.....	20 60	Geneva.....	45 195
Mount Pleasant.....	23 83	Buffalo.....	106 301
Tuochaunock.....	7 90	Portland on Lake Erie.....	50 351

† David Rugglee, Selah Reeve, Jonathan Flek, Ward M. Gazlay, and Thomas Phillips, Jr., were appointed a committee to take charge of the interests of Newburgh in the matter, at a public meeting in January, 1826.

Going back to the colonial era, we find the province peculiarly fortunate in its natural system of water-communication. Then, to the north, at the head of boat-navigation, the Hudson was connected by an easy portage with Lakes George and Champlain, and through them with the St. Lawrence, the great river of the Canadas; whilst to the west the Mohawk, the principal affluent of the Hudson, gave easy access, scarcely interrupted by a few short portages, to the basin of the great lakes and to the magnificent river system of the Mississippi. Like many of our old roads, these water-routes had been followed by the Indians in their canoes for ages. Important beyond present appreciation for the purposes of either commerce or of war during the colonial era, their improvement became a matter of earnest thought before the war of the Revolution came on, nor was it lost sight of during that eventful period, for we find Governor Clinton, in 1780, inviting Washington to a survey, and the latter accompanying him to Albany and Saratoga, that he might, from personal inspection, be able to contribute practical suggestions. In 1792 we have the report of a committee appointed by the directors of the "Western Inland Lock-Navigation Company" to examine the Mohawk River from Schenectady to Fort Schuyler, who found that the uninterrupted lock-navigation could be secured by an expenditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1800, Governor Morris suggested a direct canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, through the centre of the State. His plan was to tap the lakes and have a continuous slope therefrom to the highlands bordering the Hudson, and a series of locks thence to the river. The subject was discussed until in 1808, James Geddes was appointed to survey a canal route. His report excited general attention, and secured the ready approval of DeWitt Clinton, who, through his connection with his uncle, Governor George Clinton, and his conversations with his father, James Clinton, was already thoroughly indoctrinated with the object the accomplishment of which was sought. In 1810 commissioners, of whom DeWitt Clinton was the head, were appointed to explore a canal route through the centre of the State. The commissioners reported in 1811, and presented the importance of the improvement so forcibly that they were continued and authorized to borrow and deposit money and take cessions of land. During the war of 1812 the project was held in abeyance, but in 1816 a definite survey was authorized, and on the 4th of July, 1817, the work of construction was begun at Rome. On the 26th of October, 1825, DeWitt Clinton, then Governor, and who for fifteen years had devoted the best efforts of his life to the accomplishment of the work, entered the canal on his packet-boat at Buffalo, and arrived at New York on the 4th of November, his coming heralded by signal cannon and blazing beacon-fires. But great as was the work which had then been accomplished, it was found crude and imperfect, and improvement after improvement has

been added to it, until, with its connections, its original cost has been multiplied many times, but can never exceed the great fund of wealth and development which it has given to the State.

No doubt there were many men who regarded the construction of the Erie Canal as a visionary project; and we are not sure that had we been living at that time we might not have been one of the number, and still less are we sure that we might not have regarded the project of Maurice Wurtz—who proposed to tap the coal-fields of Pennsylvania with railroad and canal and place a hundred thousand tons of anthracite coal on the New York market annually, at a time when six thousand tons would glut all the cities on the Atlantic coast—as a monomaniac; yet Maurice Wurtz, with the aid of his brother William, and some people who are now regarded as eminently sensible and far-seeing, accomplished the task whereunto he was called. Directly touching the county of Orange, the Delaware and Hudson Canal was the first of the system of improvements which now intersect and bisect it in almost all directions—the trunk lines of railroads and their connecting branches, which have revolutionized its commercial avenues and placed it in the first rank of wealth and development. After many fruitless surveys to find a practical route to the Hudson, being debarred from Newburgh by the Shawangunk Mountains, the old Indian trail (the Mine road route) was adopted. The company was incorporated April 23, 1823, with a capital of \$1,500,000, with the right to use \$50,000 in banking until 1844, and the credit of the State was loaned for \$800,000 in stock. The canal was begun in July, 1825, and opened for use in October, 1828. Its length from Rondout to Port Jervis is fifty-nine miles; from Port Jervis to the Lakawaxen, twenty-four miles; from Lakawaxen to Honesdale, twenty-six miles; thence by sixteen miles of railroads to the coal-fields. The original cost of the New York section was \$1,424,994, and of the Pennsylvania section (under charter from Pennsylvania), \$612,123. The first locomotive engine in America was imported from England, and used on the road from Honesdale. The canal runs through the town of Deepark, from Port Jervis at the south, on the Delaware, to Cuddebackville, and on to the line of the town on the north, and adds \$300,000 to its real estate valuation.

With a view to counteract the detrimental effect of the opening of the Delaware Canal, the people of Newburgh, in 1829, united in the organization of a company for the construction of a railroad to connect with the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, and on the 30th of April, 1830, the Legislature passed an act constituting and appointing David Crawford, Christopher Reeve, John P. DeWint, Thomas Powell, Joshua Conger, Charles Borland, William Walsh, John Forsyth, and their associates, "a body corporate and politic by the name of the Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company," for the purpose of constructing a single or double railroad or way from any part of

the village of Newburgh, through the county of Orange, to the Delaware River. The capital of the company was fixed at \$500,000, with power to increase the same to \$1,000,000, if necessary; and David Crawford, Charles Borland, Peter Cuddeback, Thomas Powell, J. P. DeWint, Joseph Kernochan, Peter H. Schenck, and John W. Knevels were appointed commissioners to open subscriptions. This act, however, became void, no effort having been made to build the road "within three years" after the time of its passage.

Meanwhile, the present New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad was struggling into being. As already intimated, this project was the outgrowth of Gen. Clinton's "Applan Way" and McAdam's stone road; but it may be added that the Baltimore experiment of 1829, of cars furnished with masts and sails and propelled by wind, had not a little to do in finally cradling it. Aroused by a pamphlet issued at that time, in which the writer, advocating an "Atlantic and Mississippi Railway," running at least partially on the present line of the Erie, a convention of delegates from all the southern counties of the State, except Orange and Rockland, was held at Owego, on the 20th of December, 1831, at which it was resolved to apply to the Legislature for a charter for a railroad from Lake Erie to the Hudson. We say a railroad, but not in the sense that the term is now understood, for the proposition was to make a road suitable for the use of horses, so that the inhabitants who lived along the route could employ their own cars and motive-power. "Animal power," said the manager, "may be considered the natural power of the country; and on long routes, where great inequalities in the amount of transport and travel will occur, where the commodities to be conveyed, instead of presenting a regular supply, will probably amount to many times as much some months as others, the use of horses may be expected, for a time at least, to be practically cheaper than steam." A road for locomotives, it was agreed, would cost from twelve thousand to fourteen thousand dollars per mile, while one for animals could be made for five thousand or six thousand dollars, and on the latter the company would be at no expense for engines, carriages, etc. To carry out this magnificent plan one million of dollars was all that was asked. Books of subscription were opened July 9, 1833, and the amount subscribed. Unfortunately, however, a large part of the stock was taken by one William G. Buckner, who, on the last day and at the last moment, took all that was not secured by others. A year passed, during which the company did not receive enough from its stockholders and others to make necessary surveys. In 1834 the Legislature was appealed to to grant fifteen thousand dollars to enable Benjamin Wright and his subordinates to examine the route. The amount asked was granted, and the survey made, but it failed to give vitality to the project. In 1835 the Legislature was petitioned to enable the State to become a stockholder.

It was at this point in the history of the road that, on the 30th of November, 1835, a meeting of the citizens of Newburgh was held at the Orange Hotel (pursuant to a call signed by David Ruggles, John Forsyth, Nathaniel DuBois, Charles H. Bellows, Oliver Davis, and David Crawford), of which Gilbert O. Fowler was chosen president, Nathaniel DuBois, vice-president, and John W. Knevels, secretary. The subjects discussed at this meeting were mainly these two, viz.: What course should be pursued in reference to an application to the Legislature for a subscription on the part of the State to the New York and Erie Railroad Company; and, the feasibility of uniting the Hudson and Delaware road with that of the New York and Erie. The meeting

"Resolved, That we will unite in the application to the Legislature for a subscription on the part of the State to the stock of the New York and Erie Railroad Company. That we will also join in a petition to the Legislature for the grant of a charter upon liberal terms incorporating a company to construct a railway from this village to the Delaware River, and that we will bear our proportion according to our several means in subscription to the stock.

"Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to communicate with the directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, and present to them a proposition (as detailed to the meeting) for uniting the efforts of the inhabitants of this vicinity with that company in the successful prosecution of the project for constructing a railroad from Lake Erie to the Hudson River."

On this committee the following persons were placed, viz.: John W. Knevels, Nathaniel DuBois, Oliver Davis, and G. O. Fowler. The following resolution was unanimously concurred in, viz.:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to give the required legal notice in the public newspapers of our intention to apply for an act of incorporation for the construction of a railway from the village of Newburgh to the Delaware River; to prepare and circulate petitions to the Legislature in behalf of this application; to draft the act of incorporation, and report their proceedings to the meeting at the time to which it shall stand adjourned."

The following persons were appointed upon the last-mentioned committee, viz.: John W. Knevels, Abraham M. Smith, John Forsyth, John Thayer, Benjamin H. Mace.

Now began the struggle to secure the eastern terminus of the Erie at Newburgh; and the interests of the Delaware road, as a distinct project, awaited the issue. We cannot now intelligently review, perhaps, the discussions involved in the proposition; nor is it necessary in view of the experiences of the Erie, which soon demonstrated that neither Newburgh nor Piermont was the proper outlet for the road, and that the line over the Oxford grade should never have been adopted. Practically, the discussion assumed this phase, viz.: the route to Newburgh cut off Goshen from the main line; to run through Goshen made the Piermont outlet a necessity. The adoption of the Piermont outlet settled the controversy, and was at that time, perhaps, the wisest course that could have been pursued, as it at least gave the nearest connection with New York City without passing out of the State, and made the present connections through New Jersey more immediately possible. In the course of

time, the line through Goshen, the Oxford grade, and the Shawangunk Mountains will share the fate of Piermont.

When it became known that those who were most active in the Erie Company had decided in favor of the Piermont route, the citizens of Newburgh again took up the Delaware project, and on the 21st of April, 1836, the Legislature passed an act "to renew and amend" the original charter. By this act "David Crawford, Christopher Reeve, Oliver Davis, John Forsyth, Thomas Powell, Joshua Conger, David Ruggles, Benjamin Carpenter, and their associates" were constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company," for the purpose of constructing a road "commencing in the north part of the village of Newburgh, and running from thence along the Hudson River in front of said village as far as the trustees of the said village" should determine, and thence to the Delaware River. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$500,000, and Gilbert O. Fowler, Charles Borland, John Forsyth, Thomas Powell, Benjamin H. Mace, John P. DeWint, Abraham M. Smith, James G. Clinton, and John W. Knevels were appointed commissioners to open subscriptions.

On the 15th of June, 1836, the first election for directors under the amended act was held at the Orange Hotel, when Thomas Powell, John Forsyth, David Crawford, Benjamin Carpenter, John P. DeWint, John Ledyard, Christopher Reeve, Gilbert O. Fowler, James G. Clinton, Nathaniel DuBois, Samuel G. Sneden, David W. Bate, and Oliver Davis were chosen. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Thomas Powell was elected president; David W. Bate, vice-president; John Ledyard, treasurer; and James G. Clinton, secretary.

A survey of the route was made soon after by John B. Sargeant, who reported the length of the proposed road as thirty-eight miles, and the cost as ten thousand dollars per mile. Stock to a sufficient amount having been subscribed, steps were taken to grade the section between Washingtonville and the Quassaick Creek. Ground was broken on the 3d of November, 1836, with appropriate ceremonies, and the auspicious event was celebrated by a general illumination of the village. In response to a petition on the part of the citizens interested in the road, the Legislature, in the early part of the session of 1837, passed an act enabling the trustees of the village to purchase at par one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of the stock. The subscription was made in accordance with the provisions of the act; and on the 10th of January, 1838, the trustees paid their first and last installment of ten thousand dollars.

The financial reverses of 1837 prostrated the enterprise; and although a considerable portion of the section placed under contract in August, 1836, was graded, the work was not continued. However, in 1840, the Erie Company having asked the aid of the

State, the whole influence of the citizens of Newburgh was exerted to compel that company, as a condition of aid, to construct a branch road to Newburgh.* The effort was unsuccessful; the Erie Company received a loan of the credit of the State to the amount of three million dollars. The embarrassment of the Erie Company culminated in 1842, and its affairs were placed in the hands of assignees. In 1845, the company having again applied to the Legislature for aid, the citizens of Newburgh again, and this time with success, pressed the proposition for a branch road. Their efforts led to a conference with the Erie Company, which resulted in the submission of bills to the Legislature,—the first releasing the company from the payment of the three million dollars loan, on condition that a *bona-fide* subscription to that amount should be secured within eighteen months; the second, requiring the company to construct a branch to Newburgh within six years after the passage of the act. To more certainly secure the latter, a written agreement was made, on the 19th of March, between the directors of the Hudson and Delaware Company and the directors of the Erie Company, by which the former conveyed to the latter "all the grants, lands, immunities, franchises, improvements, rights, privileges, maps and charts, and all of the real and personal estate of every kind whatsoever belonging" to that company under and by virtue of its charter, in consideration of the sum of not less than forty thousand dollars; the Erie Company agreeing as a further consideration that on the passage of the bill, then before the Legislature, authorizing the company to construct a *Branch Road to Newburgh*, and also the bill releasing the company from the payment of the three millions loaned to it by the State, that then, upon the *bona-fide* subscription of the Hudson and Delaware Company of one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Erie Company, the latter would construct the branch to Newburgh and issue to the Hudson and Delaware Company stock to the amount of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. On the payment of twenty-five per cent. of the subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, "the same, together with a sum equal to twice that amount," to be furnished by the Erie Company, was to be "actually expended" upon the branch "simultaneously with and as rapidly" as that company should progress

* At a meeting of the citizens of Newburgh, held March 4, 1840,—Moses H. Balknap, president, and Solomon Tuthill, clerk,—it was

Resolved, That if the Legislature shall grant further aid to the New York and Erie Railroad Company by any former or future law, to be passed for that purpose, in such case the expenditure thereof shall be made under the more immediate supervision of the State; and upon the middle and western sections of said road, where the same would connect with works already constructed, such as the Delaware and Hudson, the Chenango and Chamung Canals, and the Ithaca and Owego Railroad, and yield an immediate profit, which cannot be affected by constructing the eastern end of said road in the first place, as is now being done.

Resolved, That no such further aid be granted, unless it be accompanied by legislative provision for the construction of a branch of said road terminating at Newburgh."

with its main line; and this ratio of payments and expenditures was to continue until three hundred thousand dollars was expended. In case that sum did not complete the branch, then further subscriptions, by the Hudson and Delaware Company, if made, should "be immediately applied to the construction of said branch and the putting of the same in operation." The interests of the roads being thus harmonized, the bills referred to were passed by the Legislature on the 14th of May following. The stock subscription required from the Hudson and Delaware Company under the agreement was soon raised, and fifteen thousand dollars in addition,—in all, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. The following are the names of the subscribers, and the number of shares taken by each, as nearly as can be ascertained:

Shares.	Shares.
Atwood, William..... 1	Hasbrouck, Eli..... 5
Agnew, William..... 25	Haletson & Co..... 5
Barclay, David H..... 6	Hathaway, Odell S..... 10
Beltknap, A. & M. H..... 6	Hawkins, Wm. H..... 1
Betta, Frederick J..... 20	Horton & McCamly..... 10
Beltknap, Aaron..... 10	Johns, Edward R..... 10
Beveridge, J. & Co..... 100	Kemp, Robert D..... 3
Brennan, Patrick..... 5	Kernochan, Joseph..... 50
Bennett, Hiram..... 10	Lander, Tobias D..... 2
Brown, John W..... 5	Little, John..... 2
Buckingham, B. F..... 2	Little, Thomas..... 2
Buchanan, H. P..... 2	Mecklem, George..... 5
Dutton, Lewis S..... 5	Miller, C. B..... 15
Barker, John..... 3	Monell, John J..... 5
Chambers, James..... 15	Moffat, D. H..... 5
Chambers, John..... 5	Niven, T. M..... 10
Calyer, Daniel K..... 2	Nicoll, Wm. C..... 1
Crawford, David..... 50	Oakley, Isaac K..... 4
Crawford, Mailler & Co..... 50	Powell, Thos. & Co..... 250
Cleary, William..... 3	Purdy, Henry L..... 2
Cornwell, George..... 5	Robinson, Capt. Henry..... 50
Corwin, Halsey & Co..... 8	Stanton & Clark..... 3
Clingston, John..... 3	Sneed, George..... 3
DeWint, John P..... 100	Spier & Wilson..... 2
DeGross, James..... 3	Smith, Corrus C..... 10
DeBake, Nathaniel..... 20	Smith, Wm. P. C..... 5
Falls, Hiram..... 3	Smith & Booth..... 5
Farrington, Daniel..... 20	Smith, Orville M..... 3
Felter, Theron..... 2	Storm, Garret..... 50
Fowler, Jacob V. B..... 5	Tyler, Benjamin..... 10
Fowler, M. V. B..... 5	Van Nort, Benj. W..... 10
Gardner, Silas D..... 2	Weed, Harvey..... 50
Gerard, Franklin..... 3	Williams, Samuel..... 3
Gowley, James..... 1	Waltch, Henry..... 5
Gorham, John R..... 3	Zadravskie, A. G..... 3
Hasbrouck, Wm. C..... 5	Wiley, John..... 5
Harris, John..... 10	Wauha, James S..... 2
Halsey, Walter..... 10	Whited, J. J. & Co..... 3

On the fulfillment of this stock subscription by the citizens of Newburgh, it was their prerogative to be represented in the board of the Erie Company by a local director, and Homer Ramsdell was accordingly nominated by the subscribers, and elected as such director in the summer of 1845. The first contracts made by the Erie Company upon its reorganization under the amended act of 1845 were those for constructing the Newburgh branch and that part of the main line between Middletown and Otisville. The work was carried forward under the agreement until in 1847, when, by reason of enormous expenditures upon the main line between Otisville and Binghamton, and when only about one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars (the amount subscribed at Newburgh) had been expended upon the branch, the Erie Company was so pressed for money that a suspension of the work upon the branch was deemed imperative. To prevent this and to bridge over the necessities of the hour, the Newburgh director agreed to negotiate

the acceptances of the company for each successive monthly estimate until January, 1849, at which time all were to mature. During this time the further sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars was expended upon the branch.

The opening of the main line of the Erie to Binghamton, on the 27th of December, 1848, was attended by a cost far exceeding the estimates, and the finances of the company were correspondingly embarrassed. Added to this were heavy drains for work then being vigorously pushed upon the Susquehanna division, so that the directory, in January, 1849, deemed themselves forced to discontinue the expenditures upon the branch. At this juncture the Newburgh director proposed to raise the sum of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars upon the acceptances of the company, to mature May, 1851, and to pay the same to the company, provided responsible parties in Newburgh would indorse the acceptances, and also provided the company would execute a mortgage upon the branch as security for the amount. In view of the compulsory clause in the act of 1845, releasing the company from the payment of the three million dollar loan, conditioned upon finishing the road to Dunkirk and also the Newburgh branch, in May, 1851, and as a financial measure, the board of directors accepted the proposition and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"At a meeting of the directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted (Jan. 10, 1849):

"Whereas, There has already been expended upon the Newburgh branch, in conformity to agreement, about the sum of two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, which, together with the sums necessary to complete the present contracts, say twenty thousand dollars, will nearly make up the amount required to be advanced by this company toward the construction of said branch road, as per agreement of 19th of March, 1845; and whereas, the inhabitants of Newburgh, in order to secure the completion of the said road by the first day of September next, propose to advance upon the acceptances of this company one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars for that purpose; and whereas, upon the extension of the main line of our road to Elmira, if not earlier, said branch road will be of great value if completed; therefore

"Resolved, That the superintending engineer upon the Newburgh branch is hereby authorized to draw upon the treasurer of this company in sums not less than five hundred dollars to an amount in the aggregate of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, which drafts shall be payable in May, 1851 (the time prescribed by the law of this State for the completion of said branch road), and bear interest at seven per cent per annum payable half-yearly; and that Homer Ramsdell be authorized to procure the money upon said acceptances and deposit it with the treasurer to be applied toward the purchase of iron rails and completion of said branch road as aforesaid; and that the president is hereby authorized to issue such orders as shall be necessary to carry out the intention of the foregoing preamble and resolution.

"A true copy, NATHANIEL MARSH, Secy."

"In consideration of and in conformity to" this preamble and resolution, the following persons made written agreement, on the 15th of January, 1849, to indorse the acceptances of the Erie Company for the sums set opposite their names:

T. Powell & Co..... \$45,000	Crawford, Mailler & Co..... \$25,000
J. Beveridge & Co..... 25,000	J. V. B. Fowler & Co..... 1,000
John P. DeWint..... 25,000	F. Gerard and Jas. DeGross..... 1,000
B. Carpenter & Co..... 10,000	Wm. C. Hasbrouck..... 1,000
Adam Lillman..... 1,000	N. Reeve..... 1,000

Orna. C. Smith.....	\$1,000	George Mecklem.....	\$500
Lauson, Clark & Co.....	1,000	Spier & Wilson.....	500
Leuj. Tyler.....	1,000	Enoch Carter.....	500
Daniel Farrington.....	1,000	Odell S. Hathaway.....	3,000
L. & M. H. Belknap.....	1,000	Christopher B. Miller.....	2,000
Wm. J. Munnell.....	1,000	Aaron B. Belknap.....	1,000
Corwin, Halsey & Co.....	1,000		
Richard C. Smith.....	1,000		
			\$145,500

These acceptances were also all indorsed by Thomas Powell & Co. On the 23d of February following, Messrs. Powell, Ramsdell & Co. and J. Beveridge & Co. purchased two thousand tons of railroad iron, then in the hands of Davis, Brooks & Co., at forty dollars per ton and duties thereon, for which the notes of Powell & Co. were given for fifty-five thousand dollars, and the notes of Beveridge & Co. for twenty-three thousand dollars. In addition to the iron, Homer Ramsdell purchased the depot-grounds,—embracing the river-front between the Whaling Company's dock and the north line of Western Avenue, and also a lot south of the dock of John W. Wells, fronting one hundred and sixty-five feet on Water Street and the river,—paying for the same twenty thousand dollars. The property of John W. Wells, ninety-one feet on the river, with a quit-claim to one-half of Western Avenue, was condemned and taken on the award of commissioners at forty thousand dollars. On settlement in June, it was found that Powell & Co. were at that time, through indorsements, acceptances, and advances, responsible for two hundred and two thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars. The capital thus furnished completed the branch, and on the 9th of January, 1850, its opening was celebrated with appropriate festivities.

The old Delaware and Hudson Company left behind, as memorials of its existence, a partly-graded track and the stock subscription of the village of Newburgh (\$10,000), upon the debt for which the interest was annually paid until the village became a city. The details of its history, as well as those of the construction of the branch, now serve as monuments to the memory of those who were their projectors and supporters. The effort of 1837 is now an accomplished fact: the coal-mines of Pennsylvania are in connection with Newburgh by rail; but the advantages of the earlier enterprise passed away, to a very large extent, with its opportunity.

The time may not be distant, however, when more direct connection with the coal-fields than by the main line of the Erie and the Newburgh branch will be effected through the Warwick Valley Railroad and the Wawayanda Railroad and its connections in New Jersey. The Warwick Valley Railroad was the outgrowth of a proposition, made soon after the completion of the Newburgh branch, to extend its line to the Delaware River, for which a survey and maps were made and there rested. In 1859, Mr. Grinnell Burt and other residents of Warwick practically revived the project by organizing the "Warwick Valley Railroad Company," under the following board of directors: Grinnell Burt, John Rutherford, Thomas B. DeKay, Ezra Sanford, James B. Wheeler, Milton

McEwen, James Burt, John H. Brown, John L. Wellington, William Herrick, James P. Houston, and Nathan R. Wheeler. On organization, the directors elected Grinnell Burt, president; Milton McEwen, vice-president; James B. Wheeler, treasurer; William Herrick, secretary. The capital stock was \$100,000, of which Newburgh furnished \$10,500. When the road was completed, the bonded and floating debt amounted to a little over one hundred thousand dollars, forty per cent. of which has since been paid out of the earnings of the road, and a surplus of an equal amount has been expended to extend the road to the New Jersey State line. In consideration of these payments and to create a surplus fund, a stock dividend of one hundred per cent. was declared to the stockholders in 1867. Regular annual dividends of seven per cent. have been paid from the earnings of the road, showing that, aside from the advantages which it has conferred upon the district which it traverses, it has been a pecuniary success. The company was consolidated, in the fall of 1879, with the Wawayanda Railroad of New Jersey, by which its line is extended to McAfee, N. J., on the Sussex Railroad.

The Newburgh and New York Railroad Company was organized in the city of New York, Dec. 20, 1864,—Samuel Marsh, Daniel Drew, John Arnot, Isaac N. Phelps, Robert H. Burdell, Dudley S. Gregory, Ambrose S. Murray, J. C. Bancroft Davis, H. L. Pierson, Alexander S. Diven, Thomas W. Gale, John J. Monnell, Thomas H. Bate, directors; J. C. Bancroft Davis, president; Horatio N. Otis, secretary. The capital stock was fixed at \$500,000, of which over one thousand dollars per mile was immediately subscribed and paid up. The project was based on a proposition for a west shore road from New York to Albany, which, by its construction, would only lack sixty miles of completion. Aside from the directors named, who subscribed ten shares (one hundred dollars) each, George Clarke and Enoch Carter, of Newburgh, subscribed one share each; F. A. DeWint, of Fishkill, one; and John Hilton, H. N. Otis, Charles Minot, L. E. Tillotson, J. W. Guppy, William R. Barr, N. Finch, E. W. Brown, and J. D. White, of New York, each one. The road being less than fifteen miles in length, the number of directors was reduced to seven, in conformity with the general railroad law, in December, 1867, when John S. Eldridge, Jay Gould, John C. B. Davis, Daniel Drew, A. S. Diven, Henry Thompson, and Homer Ramsdell were elected. On the 1st of August, 1868, Mr. Ramsdell was elected president. He resigned July 7, 1869, and James Fisk, Jr., was elected. The line was surveyed by John W. Houston, engineer; the contract for construction was awarded to Peter Ward and William Leary, of Newburgh, Aug. 1, 1868, and the work completed Sept. 1, 1869. The road was subsequently leased to the Erie Company, that company supplying the capital required for its construction.

The understood willingness of the company to second any effort to extend the connections of the road gave rise to what have been called "the Newburgh paper railroads," the first of which, the Newburgh and Wallkill Valley Railroad, took the form of a company to construct a road from Newburgh to Walden, connecting at Vail's Gate with the Erie branch and with the Newburgh and New York road. The company was organized in the winter of 1867-68 by the election of directors and officers. In May following (May 9th) the Legislature passed an act making it lawful "for the Common Council of the city of Newburgh to borrow, on the faith and credit of said city, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars," to aid in the construction of the road, and to issue the bonds of the city therefor,—on condition that the consent should first be obtained, in writing of a majority of the tax-payers of the city, who should also own or represent more than one-half of the taxable real and personal property of the city. At the time the project was undertaken, the disposition of the Newburgh and New York Company to second the enterprise was not generally understood as a tangible agreement, and this fact, coupled with an expressed opposition to the Vail's Gate route on the part of several leading citizens, led to a failure in obtaining the consent required to bond the city, and necessarily to a suspension of the further prosecution of the undertaking.

The second of the series, the Newburgh and Midland Railroad, advanced several steps beyond the point reached by the Newburgh and Wallkill Valley road. The proposition was to construct a road from the vicinity of West Newburgh to Walden and thence to Fair Oaks, there to connect with the New York and Oswego Midland, and took definite form in the organization of the "Newburgh and Midland Railway Company,"—George Clark, president; Odell S. Hathaway, vice-president; Alfred Post, treasurer; John Dales, secretary; George Clark, Abram S. Casady, A. T. Rand, Bradbury C. Bartlett, Odell S. Hathaway, Seth M. Capron, David Moore, James W. Taylor, Alfred Post, William R. Brown, William J. Roe, Jr., Lewis M. Smith, William O. Mailler, directors. To build this road effort was made to bond the city of Newburgh for five hundred thousand dollars, under the general act authorizing municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads. What was presumed to be the consent of a majority of the tax-payers, and also of a majority of the taxable property of the city, was obtained. On examination of the list before Hon. Thomas George, county judge, it was held by him that while the petition for consent to bond was signed by a majority of the tax-payers, the signatures did not represent a majority of the taxable property of the city,—\$555,099 of the amount being held by executors, administrators, etc., whose right to thus represent the trusts which they held was denied. An appeal was taken to the Su-

preme Court, which, at general term, January, 1872, affirmed the decision of Judge George,—Justice Tappen and Gilbert concurring, Justice Barnard dissenting. This decision ended the undertaking.

After two or three years spent in discussions and surveys the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company was formally organized at a convention of delegates from Oswego, Onondaga, Madison, Cortland, Chenango, Delaware, Sullivan, Orange, Otsego, and Ulster Counties, and New York City, held at Delhi, Oct. 4, 1865. At this convention D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, reported articles of association organizing the company with a capital of \$10,000,000. DeWitt C. Littlejohn, John Crouse, Elisha C. Litchfield, Joseph W. Merchant, Edward I. Hayes, John A. Randall, A. C. Edgerton, Samuel Gordon, Henry A. Low, Edward Palen, Homer Ramsdell, Nathan Randall, and G. P. Kenyon were named as directors. The location of the route, whether by way of Pine Hill to Rondout or Newburgh, or through Sullivan County to Middletown and thence through New Jersey to New York, was subsequently determined in favor of the Middletown and Sullivan line, and, under authority of an act of the Legislature, the towns of Wallkill and Minisink, in common with other towns along the route, issued town bonds in aid of construction,—Minisink seventy-five thousand dollars, and Wallkill three hundred thousand dollars. Sections of the road in Orange were put under contract,—Middletown to Centreville, Sept. 28, 1868; Ellenville Branch, Sept. 28, 1868; Centreville to Westfield Flats, Feb. 3, 1869. On the 9th of July, 1873, near Westfield Flats, the last rail was laid, and the last spike driven by the late E. P. Wheeler, of Middletown, a former vice-president of the company. After a stormy existence of six years the road was sold under foreclosure, Nov. 9, 1879, and its title changed to New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

The construction of the Midland was the occasion of the building of the Middletown and Crawford and the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap roads, and at least indirectly of the Monticello and Port Jervis branch of the Erie. The latter project originated, we believe, in Monticello, where it was feared that the Midland would result in disaster to that village unless a road was opened to Port Jervis connecting with the Erie. The project, however, was really much older than the Midland, having had its origin in connection with the Erie Company's efforts to secure a State loan in 1835-36, the loan advocates then promising to construct a branch to Monticello. The company was organized in 1868, and the road opened in 1871. The town of Deerpark issued two hundred thousand dollars in bonds to aid the construction. The road was sold, and reorganized as the Port Jervis and Monticello in 1875.

The Montgomery and Erie was the first link in the Wallkill Valley line. It was opened from Mont-

omery to Goshen in 1867, and constructed by stock subscriptions and bonds of the first election district of Montgomery for fifty-one thousand dollars. The line was continued to Walden and Ulster County as a part of the Wallkill Valley Road, and fifty-one thousand dollars in bonds were issued by the second election district in its aid. It had its inception in a desire on the part of the leading men of Montgomery to secure railroad connection, and after having sought in vain for that assistance from the capitalists of Newburgh which would have given to the line a different direction. This remark will also apply to the Middletown and Crawford road,* for the construction of which the bonds of the town of Crawford were issued for eighty thousand dollars. More detailed information in regard to these and other roads has been solicited without answer. The following abridged statement of the railroads in the county is from "Poor's Manual" for 1880:

New York, Lake Erie and Western.—Jersey City to Dunkirk, 460.03 miles; branches, 100.80 miles; total, 560.83 miles. Its branches leased or owned in Orange County are the Newburgh and New York, 12.50 miles; Newburgh Branch, 18.73 miles; Montgomery and Erie, 10.22 miles; Goshen and Deckertown, 11.65 miles. Connecting roads, Warwick Valley at Gray Court, Wallkill Valley at Goshen, and Port Jervis and Monticello at Port Jervis. Connection is also made with the Stirling Mountain and Southfield Branch in Monroe, and at Middletown with the Middletown and Crawford, Middletown and Unionville, and New York, Ontario and Western.

The company was chartered April 24, 1832. Construction was commenced in 1836, and the same year the credit of the State was granted to the extent of \$1,000,000. In 1841 (September) the first section, from Piermont to Goshen, was opened, the connection between Piermont and New York being by steamers and freight barges. The company becoming embarrassed, the undertaking was placed in the hands of assignees, under whose management the road was opened to Middletown, Jan. 3, 1843. The cost to Feb. 1, 1844, had been \$1,736,949, of which \$249,514 had been derived from the State loan. In 1845 the State released the property of its mortgage, provided the company should complete the road to Lake Erie in six years, and the old stockholders surrendered one-half of their stock. Construction was resumed, and the road opened to Port Jervis, Jan. 6, 1848; to Binghamton, Dec. 28, 1848; to Union, Oct. 10, 1849; to Hornellsville, Sept. 3, 1850; and to Dunkirk, April 22, 1851. By act of Legislature the company was also required to construct a branch line to Newburgh, which was opened in 1850. The company was required to run its original line within the limits of the State, and hence its first outlet on the Hudson at Piermont. This part of the line is now operated as a branch, while by lease of the Union Railroad, connecting the main line with the Paterson and Ramapo and the Paterson and Hudson Railroads (Sept. 10, 1852) Jersey City was made the main terminus. In addition to the assignment of 1843, the property went to the hands of a receiver in 1850, and again in 1875. By the last it was sold under foreclosure, and its name changed from New York and Erie to its present title.

Newburgh and New York.—Vail's Gate Junction to Greenwood Junction, 12.50 miles. Organized in 1863, and opened in 1866. Leased to Erie Railroad Company. Capital, \$500,000; funded debt, \$250,000. Cost of road, \$500,000. Hugh J. Jewett, president.

Warwick Valley.—Warwick to Gray Court, 1.16 miles. Chartered March 8, 1860, and road opened April 1, 1862. Earnings, year ending Sept. 30, 1879,—passengers, \$55 054; freight, \$28,326.31; other, \$1141 27; total, \$7,008.12. Operating expenses, \$20,967.52. Capital stock, \$225,000; funded debt, \$200,000. Consolidated in fall of 1879 with the Wawandula Railroad Company of New Jersey, the new company retaining

the same name. Under this organization, the new line extends from Gray Court to McAfee, N. J., on the Sussex Railroad, 22 miles, of which 14.5 is in Orange County, and 7.5 in New Jersey, which was completed in April, 1880. Combined capital stock, \$340,000; bonded debt, \$210,000. A branch from Warwick to the iron-mines will also be built. Directors, December, 1879, Grinnell Burt, James Burt, John L. Welling, Richard Miner, C. H. Demarest, S. C. Welling, and Ezra Sanford, Warwick; J. H. Brown, Wawandula; James C. Houston, Belville; H. B. DeKay, Vernon, N. J.; W. C. Sheldon and D. B. Halstead, New York City; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh. Grinnell Burt, president and superintendent; James Burt, vice-president; Norman Burt, treasurer; C. H. Demarest, secretary.

Montgomery and Erie.—Montgomery to Goshen, 10.22 miles. Chartered Jan. 2, 1866; opened in 1867. Leased to and operated by New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$150,000; bonds, \$170,500. Cost of road, \$238,930.83. J. M. Wilkin, president; C. J. Everett, treasurer, Goshen; W. J. Mead, secretary, Montgomery.

Goshen and Deckertown.—Goshen to Pine Island, 11.65 miles. Organized Feb. 22, 1867; opened April 10, 1869; leased to Erie Railroad Company for fifty years. Capital stock, \$105,800; bonds, \$246,500—total, \$352,300. Construction, \$291,700.75. James K. Houston, president, Florida, N. Y.; George W. Murray, secretary and treasurer, Goshen.

Wallkill Valley.—Montgomery to Kingston, 33.46 miles. Organized April 26, 1866, and opened in 1872. Operated by Erie Railroad Company to June 6, 1877, when it was sold under foreclosure, and reorganized July 2, 1877. Cost of road, \$970,691.06; sold for \$128,000; additional construction, \$170,798.50—total, \$298,798.59. Stock and bonds issued on reorganization, \$660,000; sundry assets, \$11,893.37—total, \$970,691.96. Thomas Cornell, president, Rondout.

Stirling Mountain.—Stirling Junction to Lakeville, 7.6 miles. Organized May 18, 1864; opened Nov. 1, 1865. Capital stock, \$80,000; funded debt, \$350,000. Cost of road and equipments, \$500,857.02. A. W. Humphreys, president, New York City; George C. Clark, treasurer; J. C. Missimer, Stirling Junction, superintendent.

Southfield Branch.—Southfield to Southfield Furnace, 1.5 miles. Built, owned, and operated by same parties as the Stirling Mountain Railroad. Connects with the Erie.

Port Jervis and Monticello.—Port Jervis to Monticello, 23.75 miles. Organized as Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad Company Sept. 3, 1868, and under existing title July 16, 1875. Road opened Jan. 23, 1871. Capital stock issued on reorganization, \$724,276.93. Cost of road and equipments, \$1,124,080.47. Frederick J. DePeyster, president, New York City; Henry Day, vice-president; Gordon Morrie, treasurer; J. W. Hayward, secretary, all of New York City. M. V. Heller, manager, Port Jervis. Earnings, year ending Sept. 30, 1879—passengers, \$9440.24; freight, etc., \$16,360.60.

New York, Ontario and Western.—Oswego to Middletown, 344 miles. Organized as New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, January, 1866. The New Jersey Midland and Middletown and Unionville roads were originally leased to complete the line to New York. The road was sold under foreclosure Nov. 9, 1879, and reorganized under present name. The Crawford and Middletown and Middletown and Unionville connections are maintained, as well as that with the New Jersey Midland. A branch of the road from Middletown to Ellenville is also in operation.

Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap.—Middletown, N. Y., to Unionville, N. J., State line, 13.30 miles. Organized May 25, 1866, and road opened June 10, 1868. Leased and operated by New Jersey Midland Railroad Company. Capital stock, \$123,850, and funded debt, \$400,000; total stock and bonds, \$523,850; cost of road and appurtenances, \$350,476.47. Grinnell Burt, Warwick, president; W. H. Clark, Westtown, treasurer; Joseph N. Pronk, Middletown, secretary.

Middletown and Crawford.—Crawford Junction to Pine Bush, 10.22 miles. Chartered Aug. 3, 1868, and road finished Dec. 14, 1871. Leased to New York and Oswego Midland, and subsequently to New Jersey Midland, until March 18, 1875, but now operated on its own account. Capital stock paid in, \$122,300; funded debt, \$79,300; bills payable, \$787.68; total, \$202,387.68. Cost of road, etc., \$202,387.68; earnings, 1879, passengers, \$3004 04; freight, \$17,102.94; mail, express, etc., \$689.71; total, \$21,546.68. Directors, Aug. 12, 1879, E. M. Madden, S. S. Conklin, H. R. Wilcox, and Albert Bull, Middletown; Harrison Bull, Circleville; Samuel Roberson and Ilmorc Bull, Ballville; Daniel Thompson, H. M. Thompson, R. M. Crosby, and Alexander Thompson, Thompson Ridge; I. J. Whitten, H. N. Van Keuren, and J. E. Jansen, Pine Bush. Daniel

* In the final determination of the projection of this road the possibility of ultimately becoming a part of the line, via Poughkeepsie and the Poughkeepsie bridge, from the coal fields to the Eastern States, was perhaps an important consideration, but had the Newburgh and Wallkill Valley or the Newburgh and Midland been constructed the Crawford connection would have been made with it rather than at Middletown.

† New Jersey Midland runs from West End, N. J., to Unionville (New York line); connection with Jersey City; length of road from Unionville to Jersey City, 88 miles.

Thompson, president and superintendent; E. M. Madden, vice-president and general manager; G. A. Thompson, secretary; Isaac P. Madden, treasurer.

TOWN BONDS ISSUED FOR RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Micisink, for Oswego Midland.....	\$75,000
Wallkill, for Oswego Midland.....	300,000
Deerpark, for Muncicello and Port Jervis.....	200,000
Crawford, for Middletown and Crawford.....	80,000
Montgomery, for Mont. and E. and Wal. Val.....	102,000
	<u>\$757,000</u>

Taxable valuation of real and personal railroad estate, and Delaware and Hudson Canal, in the county, \$1,792,700.

PLANK-ROADS.

The New York and Ellenville Plank-road Company was organized March 24, 1850. The capital stock was \$100,000, but only \$79,770 was paid in. By special act of the Legislature \$44,000 preferred stock was issued, and the whole capital fixed at \$124,000. The road was completed to Ellenville Dec. 22, 1851. Charter extended to 1890.

The Newburgh and Shawangunk Plank-road Company was organized in March, 1850, and the road completed in December, 1851. The capital stock paid in was \$30,000.

The Middletown and Bloomingburgh Plank-road was constructed in 1853. Capital stock, \$30,000.

The Middletown and Unionville Plank-road was constructed in 1853. Capital stock, \$30,000.

BANKING.

The Bank of Newburgh—the first bank in this county—was incorporated by act of the Legislature, passed March 22, 1811, on the petition of Jacob Powell, John McAulay, Chancy Belknap, and Jonathan Fisk. The capital named was \$120,000, in shares of \$50 each, and the State reserved the right to subscribe to the stock any amount not exceeding one thousand shares. The Branch Bank of Newburgh, at Ithaca, was organized 1820, and continued until 1830.

The Bank of Orange County, at Goshen, was incorporated April 6, 1813, on petition of Reuben Hopkins, George D. Wickham, and others. James W. Wilkin, George D. Wickham, David M. Westcott, John G. Hurtin, James Wheeler, John Barber, and James Finch, Jr., commissioners to receive stock subscriptions. Capital \$49,000, in shares of \$50.

The Highland Bank of Newburgh was incorporated April 26, 1834. Capital \$200,000.

Under the general banking law of the State, passed April 18, 1838, the Powell Bank of Newburgh (1838), the Middletown Bank (1839), the Wallkill Bank of Middletown (1857), the Quassaick Bank of Newburgh (1851), the Bank of Port Jervis, the Bank of Chester, and the Goshen Bank were organized. All the banks of the county, by conversion or reorganization, are now under the national banking law, in the following order:

First National Bank of Port Jervis, No. 94.....	Capital, \$100,000
First National Bank of Warwick, No. 314.....	100,000
National Bank of Newburgh, No. 468.....	800,000
First National Bank of Middletown, No. 523.....	100,000
Highland National Bank of Newburgh, No. 1108.....	450,000
Quassaick National Bank of Newburgh, No. 1213.....	300,000
Middletown National Bank, No. 1278.....	200,000
Chester National Bank, No. 1349.....	125,000
National Bank of Port Jervis, No. 1363.....	130,000
National Bank of Orange County, Goshen, No. 1399.....	110,000
Goshen National Bank, No. 1408.....	110,000
Walden National Bank, No. 2348.....	50,000
Total capital.....	<u>\$2,575,000</u>

The individual deposits in the several banks, as shown in the annual report of the comptroller of the currency, December, 1879, was \$2,364,148.35; the loans and discounts, \$3,111,789.73; and the aggregate of liabilities and resources, \$7,871,445.90.

The following are the savings banks of the county:

Cornwall Savings Bank, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; incorporated 1871; due depositors.....	\$21,186.31
Goshen Savings Bank, Goshen; incorporated 1871; due depositors.....	181,510.87
Middletown Savings Bank, Middletown; incorporated 1866; due depositors.....	456,906.09
Newburgh Savings Bank, Newburgh; incorporated 1852; due depositors.....	2,867,511.11
Port Jervis Savings Bank, Port Jervis; incorporated 1869; due depositors.....	50,583.43
Walden Savings Bank, Walden; incorporated 1862; due depositors.....	111,790.99
Warwick Savings Bank, Warwick; incorporated 1875; due depositors.....	141,194.43
Total due depositors.....	<u>\$3,820,685.83</u>

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL STATISTICS.

In population the county ranks the eleventh in the State. In the value of its farms it is the ninth; in farm buildings it is third; in average yield of hay it is second; in buckwheat, third; in corn, second; in winter wheat, third; in potatoes, third; in milk cows it is first, and first in average yield per cow; in wool it is fourth; and it has twenty-three butter and cheese factories, which, in 1874, converted 8,688,498 pounds of milk into 222,548 pounds of butter and 751,515 pounds of skimmed-milk cheese,—if the latter fact may be worthy of special notice. In its product of old-fashioned "Orange County butter," made in families, it has fallen from 3,285,587 pounds in 1865 to 1,225,598 pounds in 1874, and in another decade that item may disappear entirely from the enumerator's list, thanks to the railroads, which have brought in the increasing traffic in milk. Value of dwellings, \$32,200,519; of farms, \$31,130,188; of farm buildings other than dwellings, \$4,631,345; of farm stock, tools, etc., \$4,730,929; total, \$72,693,981. Its banking capital is \$2,575,000; valuation of railroad property other than capital, \$1,792,700; capital in manufacturing and mechanical industries, \$5,413,620 making a total of \$82,475,301, although the board of supervisors say that the whole value of real and personal estate is only \$38,531,332. The following table are from the State census of 1875:

FARMING LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

Towns.	Value Dwellings other than Farm Buildings.	Improved Acres.	Wood Land.	Other Lands.	Value of Farms.	Value Farm Buildings other than Dwellings.	Value of Stock.	Value of Tools.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				
Blooming-Grove.....	\$562,890	17,161	3,573	539	\$1,600,150	\$318,700	\$233,295	\$11,951
Chester.....	506,570	13,121	1,669	1,431	1,179,599	157,105	154,875	40,097
Cornwall.....	1,358,644	8,246	6,718	611	2,068,075	234,076	92,625	31,017
Crawford.....	406,400	19,367	3,601	1,374	1,242,080	217,050	204,345	27,495
Deerpark.....	3,493,151	8,035	8,802	10,761	716,830	87,465	82,472	42,650
Goshen.....	1,741,030	21,281	1,716	476	2,137,810	382,050	278,160	23,310
Greenville.....	175,275	13,499	3,759	475	794,600	113,650	130,750	32,140
Hamptonburgh.....	201,450	14,493	1,371	258	1,009,100	123,750	178,030	18,750
Highlands.....	898,935	1,069	1,546	3,242	392,000	26,575	21,123	22,465
Minisink.....	267,600	11,896	1,683	401	1,110,800	143,400	133,670	5,035
Munroe.....	975,047	30,181	25,655	17,388	2,473,379	316,370	340,088	26,205
Montgomery.....	1,255,240	27,637	3,100	34	2,111,525	332,230	312,975	49,161
Mount Hope.....	354,325	12,076	1,265	2,660	859,300	129,430	136,550	84,955
Newburgh.....	1,605,105	13,598	2,610	3,514	3,335,590	486,395	267,830	34,920
Newburgh City.....	10,550,950	452	69	13	147,000	21,050	8,225	89,168
New Windsor.....	668,435	16,504	2,034	3,307	1,445,110	246,050	173,735	3,530
Walkkill.....	4,588,945	33,060	5,627	322	2,618,620	410,880	482,274	53,025
Warwick.....	2,163,927	37,607	17,915	11,586	4,474,390	628,975	461,156	89,228
Wawayanda.....	419,940	17,128	741	2,184	1,414,230	253,150	256,800	37,990
Total.....	\$32,200,519	321,411	90,354	60,564	\$31,130,188	\$4,631,346	\$3,918,978	\$811,951

Aggregate value of farms, buildings, stock, and tools..... \$40,494,462

" " " " 1865..... 25,599,331

Increase..... \$14,895,131

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS.

Number of all Sizes.	Under Three Acres.	Five and under Ten Acres.	Ten and under Twenty.	Twenty and under Fifty.	Fifty and under One Hundred.	One Hundred and under Five Hundred.	Five Hundred and under One Thousand.	One Thousand and over.
4016	41	293	281	608	1082	1776	25	10

DAIRY PRODUCT.

Towns.	Average number of Cows kept.	Cows whose Milk was sent to Factory.	Butter made in Families.	Cheese made in Families.	Milk sold in Market.	Pork made on Farms.
			<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>P'ds.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Blooming-Grove.....	2,644	45	24,290	1,267,425	77,061	
Chester.....	2,365	571	8,715	953,798	58,785	
Cornwall.....	662		33,566	121,400	58,870	
Crawford.....	2,678	21	216,421	175,221	306,878	
Deerpark.....	856		47,635	179,945	63,010	
Goshen.....	3,778	1,207	12,226	1,375,585	58,875	
Greenville.....	1,942	466	111,20	164,919	100,648	
Hamptonburgh.....	2,177	1,819	21,165	962,280	72,570	
Highlands.....	118		7,885	13,420	6,825	
Minisink.....	1,958	1,646	30,327	488,670	68,985	
Monroe.....	2,910	6	72,883	1,153,786	124,160	
Montgomery.....	3,246	401	171,380	686,710	322,402	
Mount Hope.....	1,664	213	25,378	681,278	44,713	
Newburgh.....	1,782		118,680	200,836	243,614	
Newburgh City.....	12		850	912	800	
New Windsor.....	1,956		100,895	319,666	147,990	
Walkkill.....	4,689	1,439	97,848	1,785,319	194,853	
Warwick.....	5,951	4,518	68,494	1,353,615	166,299	
Wawayanda.....	2,899		55,110	1,635,700	46,250	
Total.....	44,287	12,852	1,225,598	3,300	13,530,709	2,160,698

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Towns.	Hay Produced, 1874.	Buckwheat.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Winter Wheat.	Potatoes.	Apples.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Blooming-Grove.....	8,264	210	21,320	12,223	4,758	11,958	28,038
Chester.....	6,706	475	12,357	6,561	889	9,463	21,497
Cornwall.....	2,988	611	9,960	7,154	1,030	4,636	18,211
Crawford.....	7,199	1,746	33,175	30,419	11,006	16,027	34,130
Deerpark.....	2,520	3,738	17,438	7,975	1,412	16,860	12,728
Goshen.....	11,683	110	23,297	16,914	4,653	16,085	40,250
Greenville.....	4,935	2,611	19,208	13,392	2,582	12,048	20,467
Hamptonburgh.....	6,729		19,960	14,981	6,253	10,079	15,624
Highlands.....	838	33	1,386	167		948	6,019
Minisink.....	4,062	1,078	29,650	14,479	3,436	4,780	37,018
Monroe.....	9,558	1,563	24,159	15,579	3,276	18,551	36,465
Montgomery.....	11,838	1,922	58,397	46,135	8,126	34,843	44,502
Mount Hope.....	4,069	2,472	16,638	12,336	3,619	9,289	20,266
Newburgh.....	8,790	4,157	38,342	23,898	822	42,134	48,754
Newburgh City.....	126	30	1,100	374		2,155	70
New Windsor.....	7,093	258	25,545	19,896	3,383	20,972	32,412
Walkkill.....	13,064	1,897	46,561	36,471	13,339	24,577	73,876
Warwick.....	18,650	2,673	71,223	49,975	16,748	19,642	153,153
Wawayanda.....	8,482	993	17,017	15,943	5,105	13,130	34,103
Total.....	137,694	26,417	487,233	344,864	90,437	288,077	683,581

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

No.	Capital.	Pounds of Milk used in Butter.	Pounds of Milk used in Cheese.	Cheese made.	Pounds of Milk used in Butter, Skim Cheese.	Pounds of Butter made.	Pounds of Skim Milk Cheese made.
				<i>Pounds.</i>			
23.....	\$124,000	3,272,498	584,000	73,000	8,688,498	222,548	751,515

The gross sales of farm products in 1874 were \$3,541,488.

The census is, unfortunately, almost entirely silent in regard to the mechanical industries of the State, as well as in regard to mercantile pursuits and the capital invested therein, and many other branches of inquiry falling properly within its line. Whether the apology offered by its superintendent for this omission

is sufficient is not a matter for discussion here. The United States census for 1870 is much more complete, but in its preparation many details were omitted, while in others classification by counties was evidently rendered impracticable from the magnitude of the labor involved. From its "selected statistics" of the mechanical industries of the county at the time it was taken (1870) the following table is copied :

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

BUSINESS.	Number.	No. Employees.	Capital.	Wages paid.	Material used.	Product.
Baskets.....	1	29	\$25,000	\$6,450	\$7,197	\$16,714
Book-binding.....	1	3	3,500	1,200	21,000	23,800
Boots and shoes.....	2	14	2,500	4,700	3,900	11,000
Bread and bakery products.....	9	31	24,975	9,750	46,229	74,882
Brick.....	5	104	35,900	22,041	12,504	67,558
Brushes.....	1	45	10,000	8,000	9,000	24,000
Carpets—rag.....	5	48	47,000	9,750	2,076	59,638
Carrriages and wagons.....	48	207	134,850	77,162	60,101	292,852
Cheese-factories.....	11	23	29,350	2,550	53,803	64,900
Cider.....	9	14	7,300	524	9,415	18,500
Clothing—men's.....	16	143	92,300	46,120	135,664	232,030
Women's.....	8	28	13,300	4,475	17,900	30,000
Coffee and spice-mill.....	1	4	15,000	1,000	20,200	24,000
Confectionery.....	4	9	3,900	2,190	7,604	15,440
Cooperage.....	9	33	9,500	8,811	13,100	28,475
Cotton goods.....	2	386	123,500	105,000	271,121	407,800
Cutlery.....	1	116	50,000	55,713	25,500	37,750
Drum-pipe.....	1	4	10,000	1,500	7,000	20,000
Files.....	1	83	75,000	3,200	30,400	83,000
Flouring-mills' products.....	25	72	223,470	23,254	497,062	587,814
Food preparations—animal.....	1	2	1,500	100	600	10,250
Furniture.....	14	98	61,875	36,550	42,255	101,064
Gloves and mittens.....	1	41	4,000	5,000	10,000	17,500
Guns.....	3	15	97,000	6,500	21,725	49,123
Gunpowder.....	1	22	60,000	10,000	17,750	100,000
Hats and caps.....	3	270	154,000	1,000	348,750	804,000
Hosiery.....	2	67	76,200	24,700	37,025	70,500
Iron—nails, etc.....	1	42	100,000	20,000	40,000	80,000
Pigs.....	4	175	449,000	92,170	406,000	628,000
Casting.....	6	202	1,07,000	84,152	138,100	242,488
Stoves, heaters, etc.....	2	22	33,000	12,250	27,300	41,900
Leather—tanned.....	11	97	150,200	41,700	233,905	286,687
Curried.....	11	57	75,550	13,900	29,250	327,681
Lime.....	5	47	43,000	19,787	23,469	52,800
Liquors—distilled.....	14	41	44,341	4,351	36,154	86,594
Malt.....	1	47	75,000	30,000	120,000	209,800
Lumber—planed.....	1	3	1,000	1,000	26,300	29,000
Sawed.....	5	79	426,000	35,200	406,800	470,000
Machinery—general.....	4	67	60,000	4,200	85,938	209,800
Railroad repairs.....	1	60	60,000	36,000	44,580	80,584
Engines and boilers.....	6	307	253,000	201,065	508,877	844,860
Marble—general.....	1	22	18,000	24,000	30,000	64,000
Tombstones.....	6	32	34,200	15,500	22,425	52,753
Masonry.....	7	91	13,200	60,700	68,890	171,000
Meat—packed.....	1	4	2,000	1,500	20,062	23,600
Mining—iron ore.....	5	268	255,000	122,546	14,000	180,800
Stones.....	2	15	3,025	1,650	508	8,300
Oil floor-cloths.....	2	62	70,000	28,938	101,000	140,000
Palms.....	1	32	55,000	12,000	68,500	86,000
Paper—printing.....	1	50	50,000	1,800	69,750	84,000
Writing.....	2	95	140,000	35,000	107,000	175,000
Plaster—ground.....	2	32	53,000	3,150	2,608	51,937
Printing and publishing.....	1	36	46,000	14,000	34,500	90,000
Newspapers.....	5	39	40,700	20,900	17,250	49,500
Roofing materials.....	2	20	15,000	12,500	25,000	50,000
Saddlery and harness.....	27	73	43,850	20,588	20,992	74,011
Sash, doors, etc.....	5	100	4,500	57,268	64,075	135,000
Saws.....	1	88	200,000	57,100	71,800	143,000
Silverware.....	1	15	50,000	6,000	25,000	37,000
Soap and candles.....	3	11	15,500	3,940	25,000	39,300
Steel—cast.....	1	15	25,000	12,000	28,700	42,000
Tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware.....	30	129	123,100	48,310	115,020	222,813
Tobacco and cigars.....	2	21	11,000	7,700	15,200	39,000
Cigars.....	9	24	7,400	7,200	7,983	22,522
Upholstery.....	1	5	5,000	2,000	4,000	18,000
Woolen goods.....	9	384	571,500	130,433	379,434	656,975
Woisted goods.....	1	21	10,000	8,000	6,000	25,000

Number mechanical and manufacturing establishments, 574; engines 68, horse-power 2265; water-wheels 85, horse-power 2185; hands employed, 5234; capital,

\$5,413,620; wages paid, \$2,125,870; materials used, \$6,060,125; product, \$10,409,348.

The growth of the manufacturing interest of the county will more clearly appear from the following statement in Williams' "New York Register" for 1834 :

"ORANGE: *Franklin Company*. This factory is situated in Walden, on the Walkill River, near the falls, for the manufacture of flannels, and is the most extensive in the State (1834); capital, \$100,000, which is all invested. The establishment consumes 65,000 to 70,000 pounds of wool per annum, and manufactures about 240,000 yards of white and colored flannels.

"*Walkill Company*, at Walden. This factory consumes about 120,000 pounds of cotton, and makes about 360,000 yards of sheeting per annum.

"*Orange Company*, also at Walden. They manufacture about 30,000 yards of low-priced broadcloths per annum.

"A woolen manufactory at Warwick.

"*Parmele & Co.*'s iron-works, for the manufacture of nails, etc.; an extensive establishment.

"A number of works for making iron from ore, at Monros.

"*Craig's* paper manufactory, and *Oakley's* paper manufactory at Blooming-Grove.

"*Townsend's* cotton manufactory, and *Townsend's* paper manufactory, at Cornwall.

"*Walsh's* paper manufactory, and *Rogers' powder factory*, at Newburgh.

"Two woolen manufactories at Walkill, one of which is owned by Messrs. Phillips.

"The village of Walden is situated at the falls of the Walkill, eleven miles west of Newburgh, and is surrounded by romantic scenery. Here is extensive water-power for manufactories; a part of the sites only are occupied. A company was incorporated by the Legislature in 1832, called the Walden Company, with a capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of purchasing, holding, and improving the water-power and mill-sites of the village, and for manufacturing purposes."

CHAPTER X.

CHURCHES—RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE early settlers of the district now embraced in the county were mainly Christians, and brought with them their Bibles, and in some instances their religious and secular teachers. In other cases itinerant ministers passed through the forest-paths in visitation of the scattered settlers, who were led, as their numbers increased, to form societies, composed perhaps of those who held different denominational views, and who subsequently separated into societies in accord with their faiths; but in one way or the other, wherever population centred, the foundations of moral influence through religious worship were laid, and in no county has this influence been more fully sustained, the census of 1865 returning one hundred and fifteen churches, with a seating capacity of forty-seven thousand and five hundred and eighty-four, to a population of seventy thousand, a ratio higher than that of the city of New York. In the order of their introduction, the first denomination in the field was the German Lutheran; the second, the Presbyterian; the third, the High Dutch; and the fourth, the Church of England. Numerically, there were ten churches in the district prior to 1750, viz.: two Lutheran, three Presbyterian,

two High Dutch, and three Episcopal or Church of England. In 1764 the Baptist Church came in through settlers from New England, but with this exception the denominations stated were without rivals. Receiving strong and influential accessions from Scotland and Ireland, the Presbyterian Churches became the most numerous at the outbreak of the Revolution, and gave to that movement a support which has never been challenged. Reserving more especially to the towns in which they were located detailed histories of present church organizations, we notice the earlier steps in the introduction of the leading denominations.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Lutheranism was brought to Newburgh by the Palatine immigrants of 1709, who were granted, in addition to farm-lots, a glebe of five hundred acres for "the sole and only proper use, benefit, and behoof of a Lutheran minister to serve and have the care of the inhabitants and their successors forever." Joshua Kockerthal, who accompanied the nine families of immigrants as their minister, did not locate permanently with them, but removed to Columbia County. Justus Falconier, minister of the Lutheran congregation of New York, served the people by an annual visit, and, it is written, administered the rite of baptism "in the house of one of the trustees, the 19th April, 1710." This is the first baptism of record in the county. Falconier died in 1723, and in 1725 William Christopher Berkenmeyer became his successor in visiting the settlement, it being agreed, in 1730, that he should receive as compensation "thirty shepels of wheat." His successor was Michael Christian Knoll, who served similar congregations at Hackensack and Wappinger's Creek until 1749, at which time it is stated that "there lived" as tenants upon the glebe and thereabout, on both sides of the river, "more than thirty families" of that "Protestant Confession." Their house of worship was erected between the years 1726 and 1731, and was adorned by a bell which had been given to them by the government, but which, in the early years of their parish history, they had loaned to the Lutheran Church in New York. In the course of the forty years which had passed since their settlement many changes had taken place among them, and in 1749 they were largely outnumbered by those who had been added to the settlement, and who were termed "Dutch and English new inhabitants of other Confessions." Availing themselves of the provisions of the charter of the glebe providing for an annual election of trustees, the latter class, at the election in 1747, elected those who were not Lutherans, and closed the doors of the church to a minister of that denomination except by consent. The last recorded services were held July 3 and Oct. 2, 1748. The record closes: "This year, 1749, our minister has not been there on the shore, and the church being locked up." The Lutherans appealed to the Governor and Council to restore to

them the franchise, and the new trustees made petition to vacate the charter. The latter were successful, and in 1751 a new charter was issued confirming the income of the glebe to the support of a "minister of the Church of England as by law established, and of a schoolmaster to teach and instruct the children of the inhabitants" of the parish, the name of which was then changed from the "Palatine Parish of Quassaick" to the "Parish of Newburgh."

The second Lutheran Church was in the present town of Montgomery. Among the patented lands in the old precinct of Wallkill was one to Francis Harrison, Oliver Schuyler, and Allen Jarrat (known as the Harrison Patent), issued July 7, 1720. Soon after its issue it was divided in farm-lots and an effort made to obtain settlers. What were known as Palatines supplied the materials. These immigrants were of three classes: first, those who found their way to England in 1708 and were sent to Quassaick; second, those who had formed part of the "Swiss contingent" in the allied army under the Prince of Orange, ten thousand of whom were sent to America by England and mainly located in Columbia and Ulster Counties; and, third, those who were induced by the representations of emigrant agents to accept of homes in the New World. From one of the two last classes a colony was obtained for the Harrison Patent, for whose encouragement a village was laid out under the name of Germantown and a log church erected, which was long known as the "Harrison Meeting-House." The first colony was located in or about 1722, and was composed of Hans Newkirk, Hendrick Newkirk, Mattias Slimmer, Peter Kysler, — Krans, — Brandos, to each of whom a deed for a farm tract was given. The church building, it is said, was blown down after the war of the Revolution, and the Lutheran element in the settlement and adjoining not being sufficiently numerous to erect another, the congregation became absorbed in other denominations. The ancient graveyard is the only remaining witness of the site, and in it but a single monumental inscription: "Born 1686, died 1759. A. M. M." The records of the church, if any there ever were, perished with its early members, some of whom are still represented by descendants residing in the town in which the ancient church was located.

As being among the earliest pioneers in civilization, and certainly the earliest in introducing the ordinances of religion, the Palatines, or Lutherans, of Quassaick and Germantown deserve recognition in the annals of the county.

There are now two German Lutheran Churches in the county, viz.:

St. Peter's, Port Jervis.....	Rev. B. Kuhn.
St. Paul's, Newburgh.....	Rev. W. R. Buehler.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

From the deeds on record the fact is clearly established that the Presbyterian Church at Goshen was the first of that denomination in the present county.

By the terms of the agreement under which the township of Goshen was founded, the *proprietors* of the Wawayanda Patent agreed to give a farm-lot of two hundred acres to such minister as the *purchasers* of the township lots should elect, while the purchasers were taxed ten acres on every hundred held by them for highways and for a parsonage, a burying-ground, and other public uses. The latter stipulation was complied with on the 17th of July, 1721, and deeds for three parcels given (one parcel containing seventy acres, one sixty-one acres, and one nine acres) to John Yelverton, in trust, who certified that a minister, the Rev. John Bradner, had been settled, that a parsonage-house was then being erected, and that it was intended to build a meeting-house. The deed from the proprietors was executed April 17, 1721, to Bradner and his heirs, as a consideration "over and above the salary and perquisites" which should be given to him, he being recognized as "the first minister of the precinct of Goshen." Bradner died in 1732. He was succeeded by Rev. Silas Leonard, who served until his death in 1754. Rev. Abner Brush served from 1758 to 1766, when the Rev. Nathan Kerr was installed. He was not the "successor" of Mr. Bradner, as has been erroneously stated, although he may have been in the esteem of the people, in whose charge he remained until his death, in 1804.* The first church edifice stood on the site now occupied by the court-house, facing the Westcott house, which was the original parsonage. The first rude stone erected in the graveyard had the inscription, "J. Finch, First Grave, 1716," showing that interments had been made prior to the formal deeds, the lot having been one of the three reserved in the survey.

The second Presbyterian Church was that known as Goodwill, in the town of Montgomery. The precise date of its organization cannot be fixed, the earliest record evidence in relation to it being under date of Sept. 20, 1729, at which time John McNeal presented an application to the Synod of Philadelphia for supplies of preaching. The traditional evidence in regard to it is that it was originally composed of "about forty families that had emigrated from different parts

* Mr. Kerr has been preserved in several historical aspects, and especially by Mr. Headley in his "Clergy of the Revolution." The following anecdote from Rivington's *New York Gazette*, June 21, 1780, shows that he could be facetious as well as patriotic:

"Nathan Kerr, the pastor of Goshen, in New York, in a sermon delivered the last shearing-time to his flock, previous to the sending his deacons among them to collect the fleece, used many curious and pathetic arguments to induce them to pay in their several subscriptions with a proper allowance for the depreciation of the paper currency. He complained much of the injustice of a contrary conduct, and charged the neglect of the ministers in this respect upon them, as one of those crying sins which had called down so many heavy judgments on their heads. That these might be removed, he strongly recommended to them to repent particularly of the heinous sin of defrauding the ministers. Then, with uplifted eyes and hands, and plaintive voice, addressed himself to the Almighty in nearly the following words: 'O God! our corn is blasted! our fruit is all cut off! our flax is caught under the snow, so that we shall soon have neither shift nor shirt! And what, oh, God! dost thou intend to do with thy people next?'"

of Ireland, but principally from the county of Londonderry," and who, in their new home, were called "the people of Wallkill." Its first church edifice was erected in 1735, and its first pastor, the Rev. Joseph Houston, was settled in 1735. The original meeting-house gave place to a new one in 1765, and the latter, after sheltering the congregation for over one hundred years, was converted into the present edifice in 1875. During its existence not less than five congregations have sprung from its loins,—the Neelytown Church, Hamptonburgh Church, Hopewell Church, Graham's Church, Berea Church, and Montgomery Village Church, and several other societies have been recruited from its ranks.

The third Presbyterian Church was the Bethlehem, of Cornwall, designated in some early church records by the name of Highlands, from the precinct which it immediately adjoined, and in which a large percentage of its active members resided. The date of its organization is not certain, but it was probably some time about 1730,† in which year its three first elders, Thomas Smith, Sr., Charles Clinton, and James Given, located in the district. Its first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Chalker, in 1734, who appears to have accepted the charge under an agreement by which he was also to serve Goodwill Church "as pastor of both congregations," but which agreement Goodwill subsequently declined to execute. Its first church edifice was probably erected in 1731; the deed for the land on which it was situated was given by Dr. John Nicoll in 1739, at which time Thomas Smith, Sr., Charles Clinton, and John Given were its elders. During the early years of its existence the church had a wide-spread congregation, embracing Cornwall, Blooming-Grove, New Windsor, and Newburgh. The First Presbyterian Church of Newburgh and the First Presbyterian Church of New Windsor were planted under its care.

There are now thirty-three Presbyterian Churches in the county, viz.:

Amity.....	Rev. D. D. Timlow.
Bethlehem.....	" David J. Atwater.
Centreville.....	" Charles W. Cooper.
Chester.....	" Theodore A. Leggett.
Circleville.....	" Charles H. Park.
Cornwall.....	" George P. Noble.
Canterbury.....	" Lyman Abbott.
Denton.....	Vacant.
Florida, First.....	Rev. Asahel A. Clark.
" Second.....	" Henry A. Harlow.
Goshen.....	" William D. Snodgrass.
Hamptonburgh.....	" Slater C. Hepburn.
Highland Falls.....	" Abijah Greene.
Hopewell.....	" John Turner.
Little Britain.....	" R. Howard Wallace.
Middlehope.....	" Vacant.
Middletown, First.....	" Nathaniel Elmer.
" Second.....	" Charles Beattie.
Monroe.....	" Daniel A. Freeland.
Montgomery (Goodwill).....	" James M. Dickson.
Montgomery (Village).....	" James C. Forsyth.

† The date is not certain, some authorities holding that the organization was in 1726. In the records of the church, under date of 1827, it is written: "According to the best information, it (the church edifice) must have been erected about the year 1731," which would imply a previous organization of the society, at least informally. Thomas Smith, Sr., and Charles Clinton, who appear in the deed of 1739 as elders of the society, were not in the district until 1730.

Mount Hope.....	Rev. Luther Littell.
Newburgh (First).....	" William K. Hall.
" (Calvary).....	" Jeremiah Searle.
" (Union).....	" Frederick B. Savage.
New Windsor.....	Vacant.
Ottleville.....	Rev. Robert H. Craig.
Port Jervis.....	" Alfred P. Botsford.
Ridgebury.....	" Theodore Brittain.
Scotchtown.....	" David Beattie.
Unionville.....	" Henry F. Wadsworth.
Washingtonville (First).....	" James B. Beaumont.
" (Second).....	" Nathan M. Sherwood.
Westtown.....	" Laurene T. Shuler.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

In "a summary account of the state of the church," made by William Vesey, rector of Trinity, in 1704, it is written: "In Orange County there are about sixty families of several nations, who have no minister nor are able to raise a salary for one,"—the reference being to the county as originally constituted. In the annals of the London "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" it is written (1728): "The Society have received many fresh applications from congregations of people in the Plantations to have missionaries sent to them; particularly from the inhabitants of New Windsor, in Ulster County;" and during the following year (1729), that "the Society have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Vesey, at New York, inclosing one from Francis Harrison, Esq., one of his majesty's council of that Province, wherein he acquaints that, pursuant to the decree of the Society, he had inquired into the number, condition, and circumstances of the inhabitants of New Windsor and *parts adjacent*, and is informed this district is twenty miles from north to south and sixteen from east to west, and contains about four hundred inhabitants; that the chief of them live in good credit and reputation; but that there is no clergyman to officiate among this large body of people within eighty miles' distance." In response to this petition the society sent out the Rev. Richard Charlton, who entered upon his duties in 1731. He was soon after succeeded by the Rev. W. Kilpatrick, who served until 1734, from which time until 1744-45, when the Rev. Hezekiah Watkins was appointed, the parish was vacant. The latter established three stations in the parish,—one at New Windsor; one on the Otterkill, known as St. David's,* and one on the Walkkill, known as St. Andrew's. The New Windsor station was changed to Newburgh in 1747, where, soon after, the glebe which had been set apart for the support of a Lutheran minister passed into its possession, and where it became known (1751) as the Newburgh mission, and in 1770, by letters of incorporation, as St. George's. During the war of the Revolution it practically ceased to exist, but was revived in 1815, under the Rev. John Brown, who, during that year, administered "the Holy Communion for the first time in the parish since the Revolutionary war, to the small number of three." The mission station at St. David's was also incorporated in 1770, and erected, in

1774,† a church edifice, but never completed it. The congregation was almost entirely dispersed during the

† It is inferred that a church edifice of some description was erected prior to the date here given, and that the building of 1774 was a second structure. When the Rev. John Sayre came into the field as the successor of Mr. Watkins, he found this old church, as well as the one in occupation at Newburgh and that at St. Andrew's. None of them seemed to conform to his standard, and his first efforts, after securing for each division of the parish a royal charter, under the titles of St. David's, St. George's, and St. Andrew's, was to build a parish church at New Windsor, where there had never been one, which should be what he called the "capitol" of the parish. As has been stated above, the parish had been known as the "Parish of New Windsor" from its founding until 1752, when, under the new charter of the Glebe, it was changed to the "Parish of Newburgh." Mr. Sayre urged that New Windsor was entitled to the "capitol" by reason of original dedication, and from the fact that it had not only "had all the burthen of the two first missionaries," but was still known as the "parish of New Windsor" by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, to the records of which the title should conform. A part of his plan was to obtain an amendment to the new Glebe charter changing the name to New Windsor, and applying the revenues to the parish church. The official members of the parish of Newburgh consented to unite in building a church "near New Windsor," but when subsequently asked to do so refused to agree to the proposed amendment of the Glebe charter, saying that they would not have given their assent to the building had they had "the most distant thought" that it would "have tended to affix the Glebe at Newburgh to a church at New Windsor," and "urged their fear of the people of Newburgh if they should consent to such a step, and it would be unsafe for them to ride the roads for fear of assassination." The matter of changing the charter seemed to have been dropped, but a subscription for building a church was raised. This subscription was made payable to the "rector and members of St. David's Church, in the precinct of Cornwall," on the condition that the building should be erected "on a spot of ground to be agreed upon and procured" on the south side of Chambers' Creek, "so that the same shall be out and independent of the jurisdiction of the trustees of the parish of Newburgh." Whether the building was erected does not appear, nor where it was located if erected; but as there is no record of any other structure than that known as St. David's, it is inferred, as stated, that it is the one referred to in the text. The following were the subscriptions:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
John Sayre, Jr.....	5 0 0	Vincent Matthews.....	5 0 0
Thomas Ellison.....	100 0 0	Geor. Clinton.....	3 0 0
Wm. Ellison.....	25 0 0	Leonard Nicoll.....	2 0 0
John Ellison.....	25 0 0	Nathaniel Liscomb.....	10 0 0
Saml. Whitcomb.....	2 0 0	John Gallow.....	0 4 0
Francis Mandevill.....	1 10 0	Christopher Gallow.....	0 4 0
John Nicoll.....	1 10 0	Isaac Stonehouse.....	2 0 0
John Barton.....	0 2 0	Isaac Schultz.....	1 0 0
William Williams.....	0 16 0	Henry Kilborn.....	0 8 0
Gilbert Peet.....	0 16 0	William Jackson.....	1 0 0
Obediah Smith.....	1 10 0	James Jackson, Jr.....	1 0 0
Jerh. Clark.....	1 0 0	Samuel Logan.....	0 10 0
Gilbard Barton.....	0 2 0	Benjamin Homan.....	0 8 0
Benjamin Case.....	0 8 0	Silas White.....	0 8 0
Sam. Arthur.....	1 10 0	David Halliday.....	0 8 0
Andrew Sherwood.....	0 8 0	Judah Harlow.....	0 16 0
Reuben Clark.....	1 0 0	Sylvanus Dueinberry.....	1 0 0
Patrick McCamriel.....	1 0 0	Samuel Thorn.....	0 5 0
David Southerland, Sr.....	1 0 0	John Johnson.....	1 0 0
John Celley.....	0 4 0	Saml. Brewster.....	3 0 0
David Mandevill.....	0 8 0	Saml. Brewster, Jr.....	0 10 0
Amos Mille.....	0 8 0	Joseph Smith.....	0 8 0
David Satten.....	0 8 0	James Peeters.....	5 0 0
James Satten.....	0 8 0	Thomas Jackson.....	0 8 0
Theophilus Curwin.....	1 10 0	Leonard Smith.....	3 0 0
Johannah Kleek.....	0 4 0	William Edmouston.....	1 0 0
Robert Newson.....	0 10 0	Stephen Peek.....	1 10 0
Mark Car.....	0 4 0	Joseph Wood.....	0 10 0
James Clinton.....	1 10 0	Joseph Drake.....	1 0 0

In connection with this subject we give the following extract from the records of St. Andrew's Church, which has been kindly furnished by Rev. O. Applegate. The statement bears evidence of having been written at a date comparatively recent and on tradition, but it is nevertheless not without value:

"In 1732 or '3, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts sent Rev. Richard Charlton to New Windsor, in Ulster Co. That part of the county was new and thinly settled, but some families of the church at New Windsor, viz.: the Alsops, Ellisons, Chambers, Lawrence; in the interior part of the county, the Coldens, Matthews, Wilemans, MacKintosh, Bull, etc. The parish of New Windsor was then said to include all these. Mr. Charlton officiated for some time in pri-

* The graveyard at Burnside, in which repose the remains of Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, marks the ancient site.

Revolution, and the building occupied as a hospital by the army. It was subsequently partly blown over and permitted to decay. A church organization, however, was maintained until a comparatively recent period, and possession of the location and burying-ground* is still retained. St. Andrew's has a somewhat brighter record, having escaped dissolution during the Revolution, although greatly weakened. It is said to have been the first of the three stations to erect a house of worship,—a log building with a fireplace,—which was located at the fork of the road now leading from St. Andrew's to Shawangunk and Walden. Soon after its incorporation in 1770, the congregation erected what was considered a very fine edifice, and also a parsonage-house, and was presented with ten acres of land by Peter DuBois, and by Richard Bradley, attorney-general of the province, with a farm of two hundred and twenty acres. The Rev. John Sayre, who had been appointed to succeed the Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, and who had been instrumental in obtaining the incorporation of the three parishes named, resigned his position in 1775, through attachment to the crown, and the rectorship remained vacant until 1790. The church is now known as St. Andrew's of Walden.

vate houses, but he soon got tired of the country, and being a young man formed an attachment in New York, married and left. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel supplied his place by removing their missionary, Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick, from Cape Fair, in Newfoundland, to New Windsor; but he having a large family and being a corpulent man soon got tired of the country, as well as they of him. The mission was vacant until 1744, when Dr. Johnson, of Connecticut, recommended Mr. Hezekiah Watkins as a proper person to be sent home for Orders. A small subscription was raised for him, and he went to England; was ordained and appointed by the Society as missionary with a salary of only £30, to officiate at three divisions of the mission, viz: At New Windsor on the Hudson River, at the Otterkill in Orange Co., and at the Walkill in Ulster Co. Watkins was a single man of easy and inoffensive disposition, so that he lived happily with his people till the day of his death. During this time no place of worship was built except at the Walkill division, where they put up a temporary log cabin with a fireplace in it. In 1750 the inhabitants of Newburgh applied for and obtained a grant of 500 acres, which had formerly been granted by Queen Ann to a number of Lutherans, these Lutherans having all but one or two sold their rights and removed out of the county. Those that remained surrendered their right in the Glebe to the Crown (this is an error—Ed.), and it was regranted by charter. After obtaining the charter Mr. Watkins was put in possession of the 100 acres set aside for the minister, and he after that officiated every third Sunday in a small church on the Glebe built by the Lutherans. This church was before that kept at the town of New Windsor, and his moving to Newburgh gave offence to the heads of the church at New Windsor, and caused an unhappy rupture that was detrimental to the prosperity of the church thereafter. In 1768 or '9 the Rev. John Sayre was appointed to this mission, now by the name of Newburgh, and parts adjacent. He took possession of the Glebe, and brought matters which had been neglected into a little better regulation. He preached alternately at Newburgh, the Otterkill division, and Walkill Division or log church. He was a popular preacher, and obtained a charter of incorporation for each church, viz.: St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. David's, all dated July 30, 1770.*

* In this burying-ground, now entirely neglected, and from which it is said many headstones have been removed and converted into doorstones, lie the remains of Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, and also of his mother, Joanna, widow of Ephraim Watkins, and of several members of his father's family,—Abel, Joseph, Joseph (2d), Hezekiah, Jesse, and Subalt, wife of Samuel. The inscription on the headstone of Rev. Hezekiah is as follows: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, who departed this life on the 10th day of April, 1765, aged 57."

Under the rectorship of Rev. Frederick Van Horn, St. Andrew's made some progress after 1790, and through his efforts established a congregation (now St. James') at Goshen, but it was not until after the settlement of Rev. John Brown at Newburgh, in 1815, that the Episcopal Church—the successor of the Church of England—began to recover the ground which it had lost during the Revolution. Although deprived of the income of the glebe, which, in the absence of "a minister of the Church of England, as by law established," had been, by act of the Legislature in 1804, permanently applied to the maintenance of a school, Mr. Brown succeeded in reviving St. George's Church under its old name, and subsequently in organizing St. Thomas' at New Windsor. Missions under his care were also founded at Port Jervis (now Grace Church), and at Monticello, Sullivan Co. (now St. John's Church), in which latter he performed divine service once in three months for about ten years. In 1860, St. George's parish was divided and St. Paul's Church established.

The following are the Episcopal Churches and missions in the county at the present time, with the date of their admission to the Diocesan Convention:

1785.† St. George's, Newburgh; Rev. John Brown, D.D., Rector Emeritus; Rev. Octavine Applegate, Rector.	
1785.† St. Andrew's, Walden.....	Rev. Francis Washburn.
1785.† St. David's, Washingtonville.....	" G. Van Horn, missionary.
1804. St. James', Goshen.....	" Wm. H. DeL. Grantham.
1818. St. Thomas', New Windsor.....	" H. McKim, Jr.
1845. Grace, Middletown.....	" G. D. Silliman.
1850. Holy Innocents, Highland Falls.....	" W. R. Thomas.
1854. Grace, Port Jervis.....	" Alex. Capron.
1858. St. John's, Canastota.....	" Wm. E. Snowden.
1860. St. Paul's, Newburgh.....	" Rufus Emery.
1866. Christ, Warwick, vacant at present; last rector, Rev. Alf. Goldborough.	
1868. St. John's, Greenwood.....	Rev. Samuel Moran.
1869. Grace, Monroe.....	" H. A. Dows.
1871. St. George's Mission, Newburgh.....	" A. C. Hoelting.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

At an early date—one authority says August, 1716—the Rev. Petrus Vas, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Kingston, visited the settlements which had been founded on the Delaware River, and which were mainly composed of German, Dutch, and Huguenot immigrants, who had found their way thither from Kingston and New Paltz. How far his circuit extended is not known; but prior to 1737 at least four informal societies were in existence, and in that year were organized as the "united churches of Minisink." These churches were the Walpack Church, in the Walpack bend of the Delaware; the Shapenac Church, seven miles above; the Minisink Church, twelve miles farther on; and eight miles farther up, in the forks of the Delaware and Neversink, the Maghaghkemek Church. Dominie Vas was succeeded by Rev. George Wilhelmus Mancius, in 1732, and continued the work which his predecessor had inaugurated, having, prior to 1741, baptized over one hundred children in the Maghaghkemek Church. The first settled pastor of the four churches was Rev. Johannes Casparus Fryenmoek, in 1741. The first

† Organized 1782; chartered 1770.

church edifice of the Maghaghkemek congregation was erected in 1743,—a log structure of perhaps thirty feet square. This building was burnt by Brant in his raid in 1779. Its successor was a building forty feet square, two stories high, and stood on the site of the original edifice by the roadside, near what is now the junction of Main Street and Jersey Avenue in Port Jervis. This building served the purposes of the congregation until 1833, when it was taken down and a larger one erected, and formally dedicated as the "Reformed Dutch Church of Deerpark." The edifice now occupied was erected in 1868.

All the ministers named in connection with the church at Maghaghkemek apparently performed no little itinerant work, not only on the Delaware River, but in the Wallkill Valley. It is at least presumable that Dominie Vas especially made the present town of Montgomery one of his stations, as his successor, Dominie Mancius, found there in 1732, if not a society, those who were ready to be organized as such, and gave them constitution under the name of the German Reformed Church of Wallkill, of which Johannes Yong Bloet (Youngblood) was the first elder, and Jacob Broch Slaber (Bookstaver) the first deacon. Its first church edifice was a log building, which is said to have been so "constructed that the upper story projected on all sides beyond the lower one, and served as a block-house for defense against attacks from the Indians, as well as a house of worship. The only way of entrance was by means of a ladder, and the hour of service was announced by blowing a tin horn."* This tradition may or may not be true; if true, the probabilities are that the building was erected for a block-house during the French and Indian war of 1756, when a number of such structures were made in Ulster and Orange, and that it was subsequently occupied by the society. Whatever may be the actual facts, it was known and recognized as a church in 1758,—Ballard Beekford, of New York, giving to the society, in that year, four acres of land described as being "on the west side of Wallkill River, lying a little above the mill known as Mingus' mill,† where the High Dutch church now stands," the land to be converted into a burying-ground. In 1760 the log church was taken down and a frame structure erected, which was occupied until 1803, when it gave place to the present brick edifice. The first baptisms were in 1734, by Dominie Mancius. The first settled minister of the society was Rev. John Michael Kern in 1772.

While the Dutch ministers at Esopus were itinerating in the Wallkill and Delaware Valleys, a society of the same faith had been founded at Orangetown, in the extreme southeastern portion of original Orange. It was organized Oct. 24, 1694. Its first

minister was the Rev. Guiliam Bartholf, and its first church edifice was erected in 1716. How early members of this society found their way to the Wawayanda Patent cannot be stated, but the fact is well ascertained that the families of Blauvelt, Demarest, Bartholf, Cooper, Van Houton, and DeHart, who were located in Warwick prior to 1760, were of the Orangetown stock; and the conclusion is not improbable that they maintained the faith of their fathers, and received pastoral attention from the Orangetown Church. It is stated, however, that not being in sufficient number to maintain a society, and being desirous of living in harmony with their neighbors, they consented to unite with the Presbyterians in founding a church at Warwick in 1764 or '65. In 1770, John Morin Scott, whose career during the Revolution is not unfamiliar, and who was then interested in the Wawayanda Patent, gave land for the erection of a Presbyterian church and for a burial-ground, and William Wickham added one acre to the gift. In 1773 or '74 a building was erected and inclosed, but was not completed until 1792. Presbyterian service was maintained until 1803, when, the Dutch element being the most numerous and influential, it was agreed that, as the deed of the property was in the Presbyterians, it should continue to be held by Presbyterian trustees, while the Reformed Dutch Consistory should have charge of all the spiritual interests of the church. It was also agreed that the name should be the "Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch Church of Warwick." These preliminaries having been settled, application was made to the Classis of Paramus for constitution, in response to which that duty was performed by deputation from the Classis, Jan. 7, 1804. Andrew Ackerman and Cornelius Demarest were the first elders; Aaron Taylor and John G. Ackerson the first deacons; and Rev. Charles Hardenbergh the first settled pastor. Under its title of 1804 the church remains at the present time, although practically classed as one of the American Reformed (Dutch) Churches of the country.

There are now in the county seven American (Dutch) Reformed Churches, viz.:

Cuddebackville, Deerpark	Rev. John DuBols.
Deerpark, Port Jervis	" Henry M. Voorhees.
Montgomery	" H. S. Schenck.
" Beres	" J. Miliken.
Newburgh	" J. Halsted Carroll.
Walden	" Martin V. Schoonmaker.
Warwick	" Vernon Carol.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Although never obtaining any considerable foothold in the county, Congregationalism has its rank among the early religious organizations, having been established in the Blooming-Grove Church in 1759, but whether as the result of agreement among settlers of different denominations who united in that form, or whether absolutely founded by Congregationalists of the New England type, cannot now, perhaps, be definitely ascertained, although it maintained the former character for many years and proved very suc-

* Jacob Frank Howe, "American Historical Records," January, 1873.

† Mingus' mill was erected to 1722-23, by Johannes Mingus, who, it is said in an old MSS., "unfortunately happened to be killed soon after." Matias Miltzburgh married his widow, and continued the mill.

cessful in minding its own business. Its first house of worship was erected in 1759; that now occupied by the society was erected in 1823. The following are the Congregational Churches in the county:

Blooming-Grove.....	Rev. Warren Hatbaway.
Howell's.....	" C. B. Wilkin.
Middletown.....	" F. K. Marvin.

ASSOCIATE AND ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Members of both the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches were among the early immigrants of New Windsor and Wallkill. Perhaps too weak in numbers to maintain societies of their own, they attached themselves to the Presbyterian Church of Goodwill, or to Bethlehem. In 1752 the Rev. John Cuthbertson, of the Associate Presbytery of Scotland, was sent to America by that body, and in 1753, Revs. Galletly and Arnot, representing the Associate Reformed, followed Cuthbertson. Very soon after his arrival Cuthbertson visited the Wallkill country, and organized (1753) one of the "praying societies" then in vogue in the church which he represented, and which, in 1795, became the "Reformed Presbyterian Church of Coldenham." At a later period immigrants of the same faith established a "praying society in Newburgh, which, in 1816 or '17, became the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newburgh," and from its loins sprang the "Second Reformed Presbyterian Church," in 1854.

It is not of record that either Galletly or Arnot visited the district, although it is possible that one or the other of them may have done so and inaugurated a society of the Associate Reformed Church at Little Britain. Well-ascertained facts, however, seem to indicate that that denomination had its introduction here through the missionary labors of Rev. Robert Annan, who came over from Scotland in 1761, and who, before the expiration of ten years, established preaching stations throughout the Wallkill country from Little Britain to Bloomingburgh. In 1765 societies had been formed at Little Britain and in Wallkill of sufficient strength to erect houses of worship, and to warrant the calling, in 1767, of Mr. Annan to become their settled pastor, in which relation he was installed Oct. 2, 1772. The informal societies of 1765 became the "Associate Reformed Church of Little Britain" and the "Associate Reformed Church of Neelytown." From the latter a colony organized what is known as "Graham's Church" of Crawford, in 1809; but after that event it dwindled away, and in 1831 what remained of it was incorporated in the Presbyterian Church of Hamptonburgh. Meanwhile a number of the members of the Little Britain Church who had removed to Newburgh took steps to organize a church at the latter place, which was accomplished in 1797, under the title of the "First Associate Reformed Church of Newburgh," from which a colony organized, in 1837, the "Union Associate Reformed Church." The Little Britain Church and the Union

Church are now attached to the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church. The "First Associate Reformed Church of Newburgh" alone maintains its ancient faith, having refused to accept the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Churches by which the United Presbyterian Church was formed in 1859, or to follow the lead of its associate churches and attach itself to the Old School Presbytery. A number of its dissenting members, however, accepted the Associate and the Associate Reformed union, and organized, in 1859, the "First United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh."

The following are the churches of these several denominations at the present time:

Reformed Presbyterian.

Coldenham.....	Rev. J. W. Shaw.
Newburgh (First).....	" Sauli, Carlisle.
Newburgh (Second).....	" J. Benwick Thompson.

United Presbyterian.

Newburgh (First).....	Rev. J. G. D. Findley.
Graham (Crawford).....	" John Erskine.

Associate Reformed.

Newburgh (First).....	Rev. J. Macnaughton.
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BAPTIST CHURCH.

Baptist missionaries were in the county, on both its northern and southern border, as early probably as 1740. From 1740 to 1780 the Rev. Mr. Halstead, then pastor of the church at Fishkill, performed missionary labors at different places in Dutchess and Ulster Counties, and in 1782 succeeded in organizing a branch of the society in the precinct of New Marlborough, then recently a portion of the precinct of Newburgh. At a regular meeting of this branch church, held on the 24th of May, 1785, at the house of Reuben Drake (Elder James Phillips presiding), a petition was presented by Nathan Ellet and William Purdy, on behalf of themselves and others, asking that "the society be constituted a separate church, and that Jonathan Atherton be ordained pastor." The application was granted. The ordination as well as the services constituting the church were held on the 27th of May. The minutes state that Elder Dakeos preached the ordination sermon from Timothy iv. 8. After prayer by Elder Cole, Elder Dakeos gave the charge to the pastor and to the church. "Elder Phillips gave Bro. Atherton the hand and said, in presence of the whole congregation, that he owned him as an elder; and so Elder Phillips went to prayer. When done they sang a psalm, went out, and now we are left to ourselves." The organization thus formed was called "The Baptist Church of Pleasant Valley." In 1789 a branch church was established at Latingtown, and another at New Paltz. On the 24th of April, 1790, "a number of members were set off by themselves," and on the 2d of June following were constituted the "Church at Newburgh." In 1806 the society last named erected what was called the "Stone Meeting-house," near Luptondale, in the town of Newburgh, and estab-

lished a burial-ground. William Brundage served as its pastor from 1790 to 1795; Levi Hall, from 1796 to 1799; Jethro Johnson, from 1796 to 1803; Luke Davis, from 1803 to 1811; William C. Thompson, from 1812 to 1815; and John Ellis, from 1815 to 1817, —in which latter year the society united with the Pleasant Valley Church, under the title of the "Union Church of Pleasant Valley and Newburgh," with alternate services, an arrangement which was continued until 1832, when the Newburgh branch ceased to exist, leaving as its only visible record at the present time the walls of its meeting-house and the burial-place of its dead.

The introduction of the denomination at Warwick was through the early settlers who removed thither from Connecticut, who in 1764 organized what is now known as the Old-School Baptist Church of Warwick. Several of the members of the society having acquaintance with Rev. James Benedict, of Stratfield, Conn., a licentiate of the Baptist Church at that place, he was invited to accept the pastoral charge of the society. He visited Warwick under this invitation in November, 1764, and in March, 1765, entered upon the pastorate, continuing in that relation until 1777, when he resigned and removed to Westmoreland, Pa. The church thus founded was the first of any denomination in Warwick, and its services, which were held for some years at private houses, were attended by all the church-going people of the neighborhood. In 1774 a house for public worship was erected on what is now the corner, at the junction of the road leading from the village of Warwick and the road leading from the Welling school-house to Bellvale. In 1809-10 the society purchased land in the village of Warwick, and erected the edifice which it now occupies. Pastor Benedict's successor was the Rev. Thomas B. Montague, 1788, who was succeeded by Thomas Stevens, who was succeeded by Lebbius Lathrop, and continued in charge until 1819, during which period the church became substantially established in its new location.

Although at one time comparatively numerous and influential, there are now but three organizations of the Old-School branch of the Baptist Church in the county, viz.:

Middletown.....	Elder Gilbert Beebe.
New Vernon (Monot Hope).....	" Gilbert Beebe.
Warwick.....	" William Pollard.

The New-School Baptist churches came into the county in 1817, through missionaries appointed by the Hudson River Baptist Association, who founded societies at Newburgh in 1821, and Cornwall in 1823. Of that branch of the denomination there are now six churches, viz.:

Cornwall.....	Rev. ———.
Middletown.....	" W. E. Wright.
Newburgh.....	" Arthur Jones.
Orange (Unionville).....	" Joseph N. Adams.
Port Jervis.....	" Wm. McKinney.
Warwick.....	" D. C. Littlefield.

METHODISM.

The history of the origin of Methodism, and that of its founders, John and Charles Wesley, and their associates, is too well known to require notice in these pages. A brief review of the progress of the society in this country, and of the system which was adopted to carry forward its missionary labors is, however, perhaps necessary to a proper understanding of the manner in which it was introduced in the county. In 1766 a company of Irish emigrants, of whom Philip Embury was one, organized a society in New York, and in 1768 they erected in that city the first Methodist church in America. About the same time Robert Strawbridge, who was also a native of Ireland, organized a society in Maryland, and built a log meeting-house near Pipe Creek, in that province. Other immigrants from the British Isles, who had settled in Philadelphia, laid the foundations of a society in that city, which soon rivaled, in point of numbers and active zeal, the one in New York. Encouraged by the progress of the sect in America, Mr. Wesley sent over two additional laborers in 1769, viz.: Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmore, the former being stationed at New York, and the latter at Philadelphia. In 1771, Francis Asbury and Richard Wright were added to the work; and in 1773, Thomas Rankin and George Shadford. Rankin was appointed by Mr. Wesley "General Assistant of the Societies in America," and soon after his arrival he issued a call for "a conference of all the preachers in America," with a view to systematize the work. The meeting was held at Philadelphia, July 4, 1773, and was the first "conference" that ever assembled in this country. The society then embraced eleven hundred and sixty members, of whom five hundred were in Maryland.

During the war of the Revolution the society gradually decreased in New York and Philadelphia, but continued to spread rapidly in the Southern States, so that while its total membership at the close of the war was thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty, only about eleven hundred were resident north of Philadelphia. After the peace Wesley suggested to his followers in the United States that they should make an organization independent of the society in England. This was accordingly done in 1785, and the title of the "Methodist Episcopal Church" was adopted to designate the new denomination. Thomas Coke and Philip Asbury were appointed bishops, or superintendents, and the society was divided into districts, over which "elders" were stationed, under whose charge two or more preachers were placed. The preachers were then styled "assistants," and the fields in which they labored were called "circuits." The itinerant principle, which is still one of the distinctive features of the Methodist Church, was adopted, and the preachers held their "circuits" only for a year. In this way the work was zealously prosecuted, often amid extreme hardships, and the society re-

gained the ground which it had for a time lost, and won new triumphs in the North as well as the South.

In 1786, New York and New Jersey were divided into two "elder districts," one of which embraced the East Jersey, Newark, New York City, and Long Island "circuits," and formed the extreme northern limit of the society in the United States at that time. The East Jersey "circuit" bordered on Orange County, and had stationed on it as "assistants" John McClaskey and Ezekiel Cooper. While Mr. Cooper was on this circuit (1786), one of his public services was attended by Col. David McCamley, who invited him to preach at his residence in the town of Warwick. Mrs. Arthur Smith, a sister of Col. McCamley, was visiting her brother at the time of the service there, and at her solicitation Mr. Cooper accompanied her to her residence in Middlehope, where he held the first Methodist service in the town of Newburgh. The date at which it was held cannot now be ascertained, but it was probably in October, 1786. Mr. Cooper, accompanied by Samuel Purdy, also visited at this time John Woolsey, near Milton, and having established here an outpost for missionary labor far beyond the bounds of his circuit, he returned to New Jersey. Six weeks later, John McClaskey and John Cooper passed over the same route, and extended the new circuit to the Paltz, where they held services at the residences of Hendrick Deyo and Andries DuBois. They also stopped in the village of Newburgh, and preached in the house of Elnathan Foster, where a "class" was soon after formed. In January, Ezekiel Cooper again visited the district, and held service in the house of Samuel Fowler in Middlehope, which was henceforth a regular preaching station until 1813. From 1813 to 1822 the meetings were held in the summer in a barn owned by Daniel Holmes, and in the winter in Mr. Fowler's house.

The success which had attended the efforts of Mr. Cooper and his associates led to the organization, in 1788, of the Flanders (N. J.) circuit, which embraced this section of country. Of this circuit James O. Cromwell was elder, and his assistants were Jesse Lee, Aaron Hutchinson, and John Lee. It had five hundred and forty-three members. In 1789 it was again divided and the Newburgh circuit established, its preachers being Nathaniel B. Mills and Andrew Harpending; James D. Cromwell, presiding elder. It embraced two hundred and sixty-one of the membership of Flanders circuit, and was divided into the following "classes" or informal societies, viz.:

Saml. Fowler's, Middlehope.
Elnathan Foster's, Newburgh.
Munson Ward's, Postertown.
George Stanton's, Gardnertown.
Daniel Holmes', Middlehope.
Jacob Dayton's, near Latingtown.
Latingtown, Latingtown.
Samuel Wyatt's, Keytown.
Schultz', Duesentown.
Widow Allison's, Pochuck.
Warwick, Warwick.

John Ellison's, New Windsor.
Luft Smith's, near Marlborough.
David Ostrander's, Plattkill.
David Stephens', in the Clove.
Richard Garrison's, in the Clove.
Saml. Ketcham's, near Sugar Loaf.
Arter's.
Barton's.
John McWhorter's.
Long Pond.

These classes continued to be visited by the circuit preachers until they ripened into societies of sufficient strength to support located ministers, or until that end was attained by the union of two or more classes. The following preachers appear on the record in connection with what was then known as the Newburgh circuit:

1790.—Benjamin Abbott, Joseph Lowell, Samuel Martindale.

1791.—Jethro Johnson, Joshua Taylor.

1792.—Samuel Fowler, Lawrence McCombs.

1793.—Lawrence McCombs, Smith Weeks.

1794.—Samuel Fowler, Moses Crane, William Storm. This year Marbletown circuit was connected with Newburgh, and appointments for preaching made at Woodstock, Hurley, Shokan, Tongue (or Clove), Shandaken, and Beaverville.

1795.—Matthias Swain and David Buck.

1796.—Jacob Egbert and John Finnegan.

1797.—Samuel Fowler, Thomas Woolsey.

1798-99.—Robert Green, William Storms.

1800.—Samuel Fowler, Elijah Woolsey.

1801.—Samuel Fowler, Matthias Swain, D. Buck.

1802.—James Herron, Thomas Stratton. Ulster circuit was taken from Newburgh and reported separately.

1803.—Thomas Stratton, Mitchell E. Bull.

1804.—Robert Dillon, Isaac Candee. Haverstraw was added to the circuit appointments.

1805.—Zenas Covell, Isaac Candee. Haverstraw withdrawn from the circuit and church organized. Rev. W. Vredenburg appointed minister.

1806.—Asa Cummings, William Keith.

1807.—William Keith, John Crawford.

1808.—John Robertson, J. Coleman, and William Jewett. The Elnathan Foster class organized as the Methodist Episcopal Church of the parish of Newburgh, and steps taken to erect a church edifice, which was first occupied in 1810. Robertson planted Methodism at Florida, 1808.

1809.—Seth Crowell, John Finnegan. The Newburgh circuit was divided, and New Windsor circuit formed, with Revs. Thomas Woolsey and James Coleman, preachers; Andrew Cunningham and Benjamin Westlake, local preachers; Henry Still, James Benjamin, Thomas Collard, and Jonathan Stevens, exhorters. The circuit embraced the following classes:

Classes.	Leaders.
New Windsor (John Ellison).....	Henry Wiener.
Sugar Loaf (Samuel Ketcham).....	Smith's Clove.....
Lower Clove	Jacob Frederick.
Oxford	Fraunce Wygant.
Warwick	Zophar Ketcham.
Amity	Cornelius Jones.
Butter Hill	James Benjamin.
Ketchamtown (now Mountville*).....	Daniel Wood.

* Ketchamtown was settled about the time of the Revolution, by the grandfather of Benjamin Ketcham, who erected what were long known as Ketcham's mills. John Orr bought and rebuilt the mills, and when the Shortcut Railroad was opened, secured a station, to which he gave the name of Mountville. It will be seen that the society there is one of the oldest in the county.

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Leaders.</i>
Pochuck (Widow Allison)	{ George Pitts.
	{ Mathew Lowmsberry.
Newfoundland.....	{ Jonah Wright.
	{ Charles Oldham.
Deerpark.....	{ Benjamin Brown.
New Shawangunk (Bethel).....	{ Thomas Collard.
Hanborough.....	{ Nathan Benjamin.
Bellvale.....	{ James Cunningham.
Vernon.....	.....
Cornwall.....	.....

The New Windsor class was supplied with a room over the store of John Ellison, at Vail's Gate, in 1791, which was a regular preaching station until 1807, when the old New Windsor church was erected, and the society organized as the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of New Windsor. This was the first regular Methodist Episcopal Church edifice in the county, if not the first on the west side of the Hudson.

In 1819 the Sullivan circuit was formed from the Newburgh and New Windsor circuits, Revs. Horace Weston and James Quinlan, preachers in charge.

In 1820, Newburgh village was taken from the Newburgh circuit, and Rev. Samuel Fowler appointed minister. Arnold Schofield and Josiah Bowen, preachers on the circuit.

In 1823 the Newburgh circuit was divided, and Bloomingburgh circuit formed, embracing the preaching stations on the east side of the mountain, viz.: Bethel, Bloomingburgh, Middletown, Mount Johnson (now Crawford), Montgomery, Walden, Burlingham, Sam's Point, and Walker Valley.

In 1825, New Paltz circuit was taken from the Newburgh circuit. The class at Bellvale, on the New Windsor circuit, was broken up, and the appointment discontinued until 1833.

In 1837, New Windsor circuit was divided, and Sugar Loaf circuit formed, embracing Sugar Loaf, Florida, Edenville, Bellvale, Chester, Monroe, Oxford, Satterlytown, Washingtonville, Blagg's Clove, Highland Mills, Little Long Pond, and Dutch Hollow (Greenwood Lake), Revs. Seymour Landon and William Miller, circuit preachers, and Rev. Phineas Rice, presiding elder.

Although Methodism had its introduction in Warwick, it was not until 1839 that a regular appointment was made for Methodist preaching in the village of Warwick. From a Methodist stand-point the people of that village were thoroughly "joined to their idols," —i.e., Baptists and Presbyterian-Reformed-Dutch. Its firmest foothold was gained in Newburgh and New Windsor, where many came to its ranks who had been connected with the Church of England, and who were then practically without church connection. This was especially true of John Ellison, who liberally encouraged the circuit preachers. In Newburgh, on the contrary, the most socially prominent defender of the new faith was Elnathan Foster, a former Presbyterian. Perhaps, however, the itinerant ministers would have been equally successful without these adventitious aids. They were earnest, strong men, and sustained their faith under the most annoying persecutions and the most trying ostracisms.

It is due to the denomination to say that the census of 1875 awards to it forty-four churches in the county. The number, however, evidently embraces circuit stations, which do not appear in the minutes of Conference, and also perhaps colored churches and all others claiming the name of Methodists, but which are not attached to the regular church organization. The following list is from Conference minutes:

Crawford.....	Dullville.
St. Paul's.....	Middletown.
Hidgebury.....	Wawynah.
Trinity.....	Newburgh City.
St. John's.....	" "
Grace.....	" "
Gardnertown.....	Newburgh town.
Rossville.....	" "
Fostertown.....	" "
North Newburgh (Asbury Chapel).....	" "
Walden.....	Walden.
Montgomery.....	Montgomery.
Goshen.....	Goshen.
Chester.....	Chester.
Sugar Loaf.....	Sugar Loaf (Chester).
Florida.....	Florida (Warwick).
Warwick.....	Warwick Village.
Edenville.....	Edenville (Warwick).
New Milford.....	New Milford (Warwick).
Bellvale.....	Bellvale (Warwick).
Monroe.....	Monroe.
Washingtonville.....	Washingtonville.
Salisbury Mills.....	Salisbury Mills.
Highland Mills.....	Highland Mills (Monroe).
New Windsor.....	Vail's Gate.
Cornwall.....	Cantlerbury (Cornwall).
Highlandville.....	Cornwall.
Fort Montgomery.....	Highlands.
West Point.....	" "
Little Britain.....	New Windsor.
Drew.....	Port Jervis.
Otseville.....	Mount Hope.

Colored Methodists.

African Methodist Episcopal (Zion).....	Newburgh.
" " " ".....	Middletown.
" " " (Bethel).....	" "
" " " ".....	Port Jervis.
" " " ".....	Goshen.
Separate Methodists.....	Goshen.

In connection with this denomination, the following facts have been furnished by Rev. J. P. Hermance, P. E., in reference to the Newburgh District, which had its beginning in the Newburgh circuit.

In 1789, Newburgh first appears in the minutes of the Conference. By a division of Flanders circuit, Newburgh circuit was formed, extending from Plattekill and Marlborough on the north to Warwick on the south. (See list of "Classes," already given.) In 1791, Newburgh stands first on the list of circuits, and is followed by Wyoming, New York, New Rochelle, and Long Island, which compose the district. In 1792, Wyoming, Tioga, Newburgh, Flanders, Elizabethtown, and Staten Island circuits composed the district. 1794, Herkimer, Otsego, Delaware, Saratoga, and Albany circuits were added to the district. 1795, the district included Cambridge, Herkimer, Otsego, Delaware, Saratoga, Albany, Newburgh, and Flanders circuits. 1796, Salem, Bethel, Burlington, Trenton, Freehold, Elizabethtown, Flanders, Newburgh, Delaware, Herkimer, and Albany circuits constituted the district. 1798, Albany, Herkimer, and Delaware circuits were taken out of the district. In 1801 the district, which had previously been known as the East Jersey District, received the name of the "New Jersey District." In 1802 the work was put into "Conferences," the Newburgh and Ulster circuits forming

part of the New Jersey District of the Philadelphia Conference. A rearrangement was made in 1803, by which the Albany District was formed, embracing the Newburgh, Ulster, Delaware, Albany, Albany City, and Saratoga circuits. In 1804 the district was taken from the Philadelphia and placed in the New York Conference. It then embraced the Black River, Western, Herkimer, Saratoga, Montgomery, Albany, Delaware, Ulster, Newburgh, and Albany City circuits. In 1805, Haverstraw was added. In 1808 the district was cut down to the Albany City, Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery, Delaware, Ulster, Newburgh, and Haverstraw circuits. In 1810 the name was changed to the Hudson River District, and remained under that title until 1832, when it was divided, the southern portion receiving the name of the Newburgh District, embracing the following charges and circuits: Catskill, Saugerties, Kingston, Marbletown, Sullivan, Montgomery, Rossville, Gardnertown, New Windsor, New Paltz, and West Point. The various stations, which had previously been preaching-places in connection with contiguous charges, appear in the published minutes at dates as follows: New Windsor, 1809; Kingston, 1822; Bloomingburgh, and name changed to Montgomery, 1824; New Paltz, 1831; Catskill and Saugerties, 1835; Rossville and Gardnertown, 1832; Rondout, 1836; Sugar Loaf, 1837; North Newburgh, 1838; Milton and Marlborough, 1840; Monroe, 1845; Goshen and Southfield Mission, 1847; Esopus, 1848; New Paltz Landing and New Paltz, 1850; Newburgh Second Church, 1852; West Newburgh and Eddyville, 1853; Chester, 1854; Kingston Second Church, 1856; Milton, 1858; Glasco, 1859; Cornwall and Little Britain, 1863; Warwick, Bellvale, Highland Mills, and Walden, 1866; Washingtonville, 1867; Florida, 1868; Salisbury Mills, 1869; West Newburgh, 1870; Port Ewen, 1873; Galeville, 1874. The district extends northward as far as Saugerties, southward to New Milford, westward to Goshen and along the Wallkill Valley, northerly and easterly to Hudson's River. While covering a considerable portion of Ulster, it fails to embrace the entire county of Orange, and the following statistics must of course be received in connection with this fact, viz.: It has 36 charges; 52 churches, valued at \$364,400; 30 parsonages, valued at \$68,100; 7845 members; 57 Sabbath-schools, with a roll of 6268 scholars and 925 teachers. The following is a list of the presiding elders of the district from 1787:

1787, Thomas Foster; 1788-89, James O. Cromwell; 1790, Thomas Morrell; 1791-92, Robert Cloud; 1793, Jacob Brush; 1794-95, Thos. Ware; 1796-98, John McClaskey; 1799, Freeborn Garretson; 1800-2, Solomon Sharp; 1803-6, Elijah Woolsey; 1807-9-11, Henry Stead; 1811-14, Daniel Ostrander; 1815-18, P. R. Sanford; 1819-22, Eben Smith; 1823-26, Daniel Ostrander; 1827-30, Phineas Rice; 1831, M. Richardson; 1832, William Jewett; 1833-34, M. Richardson; 1835-38, Phineas Rice; 1839, William Jewett; 1840-42,

Daniel Ostrander; 1843-46, M. Richardson; 1847-50, William Jewett; 1851, Stephen Martindale; 1852-54, A. M. Osbon; 1855-58, L. M. Vincent; 1859-61, Phineas Rice; 1862-65, William H. Ferris; 1866-68, A. M. Osbon; 1869-72, Joseph B. Wakeley; 1873-75, J. Y. Bates; 1877-80, John P. Hermance.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The history of the efforts for the introduction of Catholicism in this State during the colonial era possesses a deep interest, embracing as it does the incidents of the French and Indian wars, which were waged from 1687 until the termination of French rule in Canada. The work was commenced in 1608 and was attended with considerable success among the more northern Indian tribes. The effort for the conversion of the Six Nations, however, met with very little encouragement until after the accession of James II. to the throne of England, who instructed the governors of the province to extend to the French missionaries every facility for the prosecution of the enterprise. The privileges thus granted were soon employed by the French to secure the ascendancy of their own national interest among the Iroquois, and compelled even James himself to materially modify the zeal which he had manifested for the propagation of the faith which he professed. The accession of William and Mary was followed by an entire change in the policy of the English government. So great had been the inroads upon the trade of the English with the Indians, and so palpable the influence of the French priests in that direction,—so materially had the alliance between the English and the Iroquois been weakened, and so essential was the continuance of that alliance to England,—that even the toleration of Catholicism was forbidden, not through any feeling of hostility to that form of religion in itself considered, but from political reasons. The most severe repressive measures were adopted; every Catholic priest coming voluntarily into the province was punishable with death. This law remained in force until after the commencement of the war of the Revolution, when it was so far relaxed, by the terms of the first constitution of the State, as to permit freedom of opinion to all who should subscribe the oath of allegiance. The appeal which was made to Ireland for aid in the war, and the subsequent assistance of Catholic France, materially affected the prejudices of the people, and made it possible to engraft upon the Federal Constitution of 1787 the full and complete equality of all religious faiths. Although the door was thus thrown open, Catholic authorities made little effort to propagate their faith until after the Irish rebellion of 1798, which sent many Catholic emigrants to America. In 1808, Pope Pius VII. erected Baltimore into an archiepiscopal see, with four suffragan sees, of which New York was one.*

* The first priest stationed in New York City was Rev. Charles Whalen, an Irish Franciscan, who had been chaplain in the French fleet under

The first bishop of New York, Rev. Luke Concanen, died soon after his consecration, and before he entered upon his duties. His successor, Rev. John Conelly, was consecrated in 1814, and among his first work was that of establishing missions along Hudson's River, ostensibly "to prevent the children of Catholics conforming to the persuasions of their neighbors." In his diary occurs the following: "Jan. 29th, 1818.—I answered the Rev. Arthur Langdill's three letters and sent him said Indult, and addressed the letter to the care of Mr. McIntyre, New Burg." Rev. Langdill and Rev. Dr. Ffrench (the latter in 1817 and the former in 1818) were the first Catholic missionaries in Orange County, and at Newburgh, in 1826, St. Patrick's Church, the first Catholic church in the county, was organized. There are now fifteen churches and missions in the county, viz.:

St. Paul's, Bullville, attended from Montgomery.
 St. Thomas', Cornwall, Rev. Stephen Mackin, Rev. James Kelly.
 —, Goshen, Rev. John Keogan, Rev. S. J. Byrnes.
 St. Mary's, Greenwood, attended from Sufferns.
 Sacred Heart, Highland Falls, Rev. Terrance J. Early.
 St. Joseph's, Middletown, Rev. Peter Prendergast, Rev. John Clancy.
 —, Middlehope, attended from Milton.
 Holy Name of Mary, Montgomery, Rev. Patrick Brady.
 —, Monroe, attended from Goshen.
 St. Patrick's, Newburgh, Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, Rev. Hugh McCabe.
 St. Mary's, Newburgh, Rev. Michael Phelan, Rev. M. Lane.
 Holy Name of Jesus, Otisville, attended from Middletown.
 Immaculate Conception, Port Jervis, Rev. E. J. Flynn, Rev. Michael Sally.
 St. Stephen's, Warwick, attended from Goshen.
 —, Washingtonville, attended from Cornwall.
 —, West Point, attended from Highland Falls.
 —, New Windsor, attended from Newburgh.

The academy of Our Lady of Mercy is located at Balmville, in Newburgh, and St. Patrick's parochial school is connected with St. Patrick's Church in the city of Newburgh.

FRIENDS.

Though not among the earliest of the sects in the county, members of the Society of Friends, "or the people called Quakers," have an early and honorable record in its annals. A considerable colony located in the old precinct of Cornwall prior to the Revolution, and soon after its close we find them in the northwestern part of the town of Newburgh, and in the adjoining towns of Plattekill and Marlborough, in Ulster, both of which towns were originally covered by the precinct of Newburgh. From the precinct of Cornwall we have the towns of Cornwall and Monroe, and in the former are two meeting-houses, and in the latter one. The Friends of Newburgh unite with their brethren of Pleasant Valley in a meeting-house at the latter place. The original meeting-house in Cornwall was erected about 1790. The grounds on which it stands were deeded in 1789, by Langford Thorn, to Joseph Thorn, Nicholas Town-

send, and William Titus, in trust for the "Cornwall Monthly Meeting." David Sands, a noted preacher of the sect, may be said to have been the founder of the society here. A division of the sect in 1827 resulted in the "Hicksite" and the "Orthodox" branches, the former retaining the old building, and the latter erecting a meeting-house of their own in 1828 or 1829.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The religious and benevolent societies of the several towns of the county have not been few in number, nor without influence. It is believed that the county is older in the introduction of Sabbath-schools and Bible societies than its contemporaries. The first in the field was the Orange County Bible Society, which was organized in Goodwill Church on the 11th of June, 1811, over four years prior to the organization of the American Bible Society. At its first public meeting a constitution was adopted, and the following officers appointed, viz.: Rev. Andrew King, president; Rev. Moses Frøligh, first vice-president; Rev. Mathusaleh Baldwin, second vice-president; Rev. John Johnston, secretary; Rev. Arthur I. Stansbury, clerk; Dr. Charles Fowler, treasurer, and nineteen other managers. As first constituted it was a Bible and Tract Society, but in 1816, when the American Bible Society was formed, it became auxiliary to it, ceased its tract operations, and assumed the name of the Orange County Bible Society.

Previous to the year 1835 the amount of money collected and expended by the society in its operations cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. In the report of 1832 it is stated that the amount collected up to June of that year, from 1816, was \$3902, making an average for each year of \$240, which had been paid over to parent society in remittances for Bibles, or in donations. The amount collected up to June, 1847, including the amount already given, was \$16,690.73.

A complete list of the officers of the society is not contained in its record book, and hence we cannot give the names of the successors of Dr. King and his associate founders. Traditionally stated, the presidency was held by Rev. Dr. King, Rev. Mathusaleh Baldwin, Johannes Miller, Hezekiah Howell, Moses Crawford, and William Phillips, prior to 1834, since which time the officers have been as follows:

1834.—Gen. James W. Wilkin, president; Hon. Nathan H. White, first vice-president; Capt. Andrew Wilson, second vice-president; Robert Denniston, corresponding secretary; John Wilson, recording secretary; Gen. Charles Borland, Jr., treasurer.

1835-36.—Andrew Wilson, president; Samuel Millsbaugh, first vice-president; Jonathan Bailey, second vice-president; Daniel T. Wood, recording secretary; Peter A. Millsbaugh, treasurer; Robert Denniston, corresponding secretary.

1837.—Jonathan Bailey, president; John B. Hor-

Admiral De Grasse. After the war he settled in this country. His brother, Dr. Joseph Whalen, purchased lot No. 11 of the Schuyler Patent in Montgomery, April 1, 1788. He was the father of the late Joseph V. Whalen, of Montgomery.

ton, first vice-president; Nathaniel Brewster, second vice-president; Robert Denniston, corresponding secretary; Rev. M. N. McLaren, recording secretary; Dr. P. A. Millspaugh, treasurer.

1838-39.—David Hanford, M.D., president; Charles Fowler, M.D., first vice-president; James Little, second vice-president; Robert Denniston, corresponding secretary; Rev. M. N. McLaren, recording secretary; P. A. Millspaugh, M.D., treasurer.

1841.—Charles Fowler, president; James Little, first vice-president; George Phillips, second vice-president; James D. Bull, corresponding secretary; Rev. Isaac C. Beach, recording secretary; P. A. Millspaugh, treasurer.

1842.—Theo. L. Jackson, recording secretary; no other change.

1843.—Joseph B. Howell, second vice-president; no other change.

1844.—Andrew Wilson, president; Joseph B. Howell, first vice-president; Jesse Bull, second vice-president; Theo. L. Jackson, recording secretary; James D. Bull, corresponding secretary; P. A. Millspaugh, treasurer.

1845.—Samuel Wait, first vice-president; no other change.

1846-47.—James Wood, president; Jesse Bull, first vice-president; William Houston, second vice-president; James D. Bull, corresponding secretary; Theo. L. Jackson, recording secretary; P. A. Millspaugh, treasurer.

1848-49.—Robert Denniston, president; William Houston, first vice-president; Moses Sawyer, second vice-president; James D. Bull, corresponding secretary; Theo. L. Jackson, recording secretary; P. A. Millspaugh, treasurer.

1850.—Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, corresponding secretary; no other change.

1851.—John S. Crane, M.D., treasurer; no other change.

1852.—H. M. Hopkins, second vice-president; no other change.

1853-54.—Alexander Thompson, president; Nathaniel Webb, first vice-president; Jesse C. Stewart, second vice-president; Theo. L. Jackson, recording secretary; Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, corresponding secretary; John S. Crane, treasurer.

1855-56.—Robert Denniston, president; Andrew Wilson, first vice-president; Jesse C. Stewart, second vice-president; Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, corresponding secretary; Theo. L. Jackson, recording secretary; John S. Crane, treasurer.

1858-65.—William S. Webb, president; Samuel J. Wilkin, first vice-president; Charles W. Reeves, second vice-president; Rev. S. W. Mills, corresponding secretary; Theo. L. Jackson, recording secretary; John S. Crane, treasurer.

1866-67.—William S. Webb, president; Robert Denniston, first vice-president; Hugh B. Bull, second vice-president; Rev. S. W. Mills, corresponding sec-

retary; Theo. L. Jackson, recording secretary; John S. Crane, treasurer.

1868-69.—Hugh B. Bull, president; A. H. Sinsabaugh, first vice-president; William Evans, second vice-president; Rev. S. W. Mills, corresponding secretary; Theo. L. Jackson, recording secretary; John S. Crane, treasurer.

1870.—Augustus F. Schofield, president; William J. Groo, first vice-president; Selah R. Corwin, second vice-president; Rev. S. W. Mills, corresponding secretary; Rev. R. Howard Wallace, recording secretary; David Redfield, treasurer.

1871-72.—Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, president; A. H. Sinsabaugh, first vice-president; William Evans, second vice-president; Rev. S. W. Mills, corresponding secretary; Rev. R. Howard Wallace, recording secretary; David Redfield, treasurer.

1873-76.—Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, president; William J. Groo, first vice-president; Selah R. Corwin, second vice-president; Rev. R. H. Wallace, recording secretary; Rev. S. W. Mills, corresponding secretary; David Redfield, treasurer.

1879.—Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, president; John L. Servin, first vice-president; Selah R. Corwin, second vice-president; Rev. S. W. Mills, corresponding secretary; Rev. R. Howard Wallace, recording secretary; David Redfield, treasurer.

The Newburgh Bible Society was organized Sept. 9, 1818, when a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected, viz.: Jonas Storey, president; Isaac Belknap and Joseph Clark, vice-presidents; Rev. John Johnston, corresponding secretary; Charles Miller, recording secretary; Benjamin F. Lewis, treasurer. The society still has an active existence.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Newburgh was the first society of this class. It was organized Sept. 15, 1858,—Arthur Potts, president. The present association is its successor. The Young Men's Christian Association at Goshen was organized in 1866. Present officers: C. E. Millspaugh, president; J. H. Staats, corresponding secretary. The Young Men's Christian Association at Warwick was organized in 1869. Present officers: Edwin S. Colwell, president; George A. Sanford, corresponding secretary.

Religious societies more directly connected with some one of the several churches will be noticed in the town where located.

BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

The Newburgh Home for the Friendless was organized in the autumn of 1861, under the title of the Newburgh Union Female Guardian Society. In 1862 it was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature.

St. Luke's Home and Hospital, of Newburgh and New Windsor, is also an incorporated institution. It was organized Nov. 4, 1874, by ladies connected with the several churches. While the Home for the

Friendless cares for "friendless or destitute girls under fourteen and over three years of age, and boys under ten and over three, until permanent homes can be secured for them," St. Luke's provides "a home for the aged and the infirm, and a hospital for the sick." Both are creditably managed, and both, with similar institutions elsewhere, are silently but effectually educating the public to more humanitarian views in making provision for the support of those who may be objects of public charity.

Without entering into details of the many benevolent societies in the county at the present time, we notice briefly the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' lodges.

Authoritative Masonry in the State of New York dates back to the appointment of Daniel Cox, of New Jersey, Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, June 5, 1730. Lodges were constituted in New York City and in other parts of the province under this authority, and worked under the English ritual until 1776, when, by the outbreak of the Revolution, a new order of things came into existence. One of the results of the period was the organization of what were known as military lodges on the part of officers and others connected with the American army. The first of these, American Union Lodge, was warranted by Richard Gridley, Esq., Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, Feb. 13, 1776, with authority to hold a lodge in the American army, then located at Roxbury, Mass. Soon after receiving their warrant the portion of the army with which the members of the lodge were connected removed to New York, where, by permission of the Deputy Grand Master of the province, they assembled and petitioned the said Deputy Grand Master to confirm the warrant given them by the Grand Master of Massachusetts. Their petition was not complied with, but a new warrant was granted them under the name of Military Union Lodge, No. 1. "This lodge was located," says John G. Barker, in his "Early History of Masonry," "on the Hudson River, near West Point, during the summer of 1779, and at Newburgh from 1781 to 1783. The roll of the lodge is headed 'Members of Military Union and American Union Lodge.'"

From Hayden's "Washington and his Masonic Compeers" we take the following:

"Many Military Lodges existed in the army at this period, but the records of most of them are lost. So well established had these camp lodges become, and so beneficial to the brethren, that, in providing the necessary conveniences for the troops in their quarters on the Hudson at this time, an assembly-room or hall was built, one of the purposes of which was to serve as a lodge-room for Military Lodges. It was a rude wooden structure, forming an oblong square, forty or sixty feet, was one story in height, and had but a single door. Its windows were square, unglazed openings, elevated so high as to prevent the prying gaze of the cowans. Its timbers were hewed, squared, and numbered for their places, and when the building was finished it was joyously dedicated. . . . American Union Lodge met in this room on the 24th of June, 1782, preparatory to celebrating the festival of St. John the Baptist, and proceeded from thence to West Point, where they were joined by Washington Lodge, when a procession was formed at the house of Gen. Patterson, its first Master, and both lodges proceeded from thence to the 'Colon-

nade,' where a dinner was provided and an oration delivered by Col. John Brooke, Master of Washington Lodge, and afterwards Governor of Massachusetts. American Union Lodge then returned to their room and closed in good time."*

The present Grand Lodge dates from Sept. 19, 1783. It was some years before its authority was fully established. Some of the old provincial lodges retained their charters, and, in addition to this, the military lodges had organized (1781) a Grand Lodge of their own. About five years after the regular Grand Lodge was organized (June 4, 1788), a lodge was warranted by it at Newburgh, under the title and number of Steuben Lodge, No. 18, and other lodges in the county soon followed. From records in the Grand Lodge and from newspaper files and other sources the following list has been compiled, which may or may not embrace all the lodges organized in the county prior to 1826:

Steuben Lodge, No. 18.—Warrant granted June 4, 1788; constituted at Newburgh, Sept. 27, 1788. Its charter was applied for by F. A. Morris and nine others. Its first officers were Ebenezer Foote, W. M.; Francis Anderson Morris, S. W.; Peter Nestell, J. W. Charles Clinton and Derick Amerman were its first adjoining members. Ebenezer Foote, Levi Dodge, and Charles Clinton were P. M.'s in 1797. The lodge was in quite a flourishing condition for a few years, but after 1792 it seldom held a meeting. The last mention made of it in the minutes of the Grand Lodge is 1800, but it seems to have had a nominal existence in 1806, as it is referred to in the petition for Hiram Lodge, in which it is said that the lodge had not had a meeting in the past five years. Its charter and minute-book are now in the archives of the Grand Lodge. Gen. Baron Steuben was an honorary member.

St. John's Lodge, No. 21.—Constituted at Warwick, March 26, 1790. The following were its officers (date not given): John Smith, W. M.; Wm. Holly, S. W.; Abm. Dolsen, J. W.; E. DuBois, Sec.; Abm. Genung, Treas.

Orange Lodge, No. 45.—Warranted April 12, 1796, with the consent of St. John's Lodge, No. 21. Constituted at Goshen by John Smith, P. M. of St. John's, and Eben. Foote, P. M. of Steuben. Wm. Thompson, W. M.; Seth Marvin, S. W.; Anthony Dobbin, J. W.

Montgomery Lodge, No. 71.—This lodge was constituted at Montgomery, June 6, 1798, by G. M. De Witt Clinton, assisted by P. M.'s Levi Dodge and Chas. Clinton, of Steuben Lodge. John Smith, W. M.; Jas. Fitzgerald, S. W.; Ebenezer Howe, J. W. Warrant surrendered prior to June, 1818.

St. James' Lodge, No. 65.—Constituted at Middletown, Jan. 6, 1798. Warrant surrendered prior to June, 1818.

* The building referred to was long known as "The Temple." It was situated on the camping-ground in New Windsor, and is more particularly referred to in the history of that town.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 102.—Constituted at Minisink, June 9, 1808.*

Hiram Lodge, No. 131.—Constituted at Newburgh, Feb. 19, 1806. Jonathan Fisk, W. M.; Chas. Baker, S. W.; John R. Drake, J. W.; P. McKenna, Sec. This lodge was the successor of Steuben Lodge, No. 18. Its history was specially marked by its participation in the reception of Lafayette at Newburgh, in 1824. Its charter was surrendered Dec. 10, 1834. Revived in 1842 as No. 92. Peter F. Hunn, W. M.; Minard Harris, S. W.; James Belknap, J. W.; D. W. Gridley, Sec. Charter surrendered in 1845.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 189.—Chartered at Wallkill, Dec. 6, 1809. Asked remission of dues to Grand Lodge in consideration of having built a commodious lodge-room. Petition refused, Dec. 2, 1812.

Lawrence Lodge, No. 230.—Chartered at Ward's Bridge, Montgomery, May 16, 1814. Officers installed by W. M. J. B. Reynolds, of Hiram Lodge, of Newburgh.

Washington Lodge, No. 220.—Blooming-Grove, June 10, 1813. Officers installed by W. M. J. B. Reynolds, of Hiram Lodge.

Corner-Stone Lodge, No. 231.—Chartered at Monroe, May 26, 1814.

Jerusalem Temple Lodge, No. 247.—Charter granted Sept. 9, 1815. Constituted at Cornwall, October 5th, by James B. Reynolds, W. M. of Hiram Lodge, at the house of Ebenezer Crissey. Warrant officers: Wyatt Carr, W. M.; Abraham Mead, S. W.; Southerland Moore, J. W. December 23d the following officers were chosen: Wyatt Carr, W. M.; Abraham Mead, S. W.; Southerland Moore, J. W.; Nathaniel Clark, Treas.; Samuel H. Purdy, Sec.; William Williams, S. D.; Stephen Coleman, J. D.; Obadiah Smith, Jr., Sr. M. C.; Isaac B. Titus, Jr. M. C.; Lewis Patterson and John Arnold, Stewards; and Hugh Gregg, Tyler. William A. Clark succeeded Wyatt Carr in 1820. Mr. Clark was followed by Jonathan Morrill. In 1824, Oliver Farrington was elected Master, and held that position until April 22, 1826, at which time the record stops. Mr. Beach's "Cornwall," from which the record of this lodge is taken, adds: "In the summer of 1826 the communications ceased, and the lodge became dormant for a period of forty-five years, until revived in the winter of 1871 by a few old Masons, who obtained permission to meet under its old name and number. July 27, 1872, the old lodge was revived with a new number (No. 721), and constituted with its original paraphernalia."†

* There is a discrepancy in dates between the record entry in the Grand Lodge minutes and the dates given in an official list of lodges prepared in 1813, in the case of this and several other warrants. The date in the latter is here given, although known (from other sources) to be inaccurate. The petition for Olive Branch Lodge was made Dec. 7, 1803, and the record shows that it paid dues to the Grand Lodge from Dec. 27th of that year.

† When the lodge suspended, the paraphernalia were taken in charge by Mr. John H. Lane, and on his death, in 1863, they were preserved by Mr. Dyer Brewster. They are now seen in the lodge-room, and excite the wonder of visiting brethren.—Beach's Cornwall.

Hoffman Lodge, No. 300.—Constituted at Wallkill, Dec. 3, 1818. Its name was taken from Martin Hoffman, D. G. M., who, in consideration thereof, presented to it a Bible in 1818. This Bible is now in use in Hoffman Lodge, No. 412, of Middletown. The first officers of the lodge were John Kirby, W. M.; Stacey Beakes, S. W.; Isaac Otis, J. W.; Isaac Mills, Treas.; George Hill, Sec.; Chas. Anderson, Tyler. The lodge closed its existence in 1832.

In addition to the foregoing, the following charters were granted:

Orange Mark Lodge, No. 51, Goshen.—Warrant issued, Feb. 8, 1809, to William Elliott, William A. Thompson, and Edward Ely.

Orange Chapter, No. 33, Minisink.—Warrant issued, Feb. 6, 1812, to Uriah Hulse, James D. Wadsworth, and Malcomb Campbell.

Hiram Mark Lodge, No. 70, Newburgh.—Warrant issued, Feb. 3, 1812, to Sylvanus Jessup, James Williams, and George Gordon. Warrant was forfeited Feb. 8, 1816, on account of non-payment of dues to the Grand Chapter.

Jerusalem Temple Chapter, No. 52, Newburgh.—Warrant issued, Feb. 6, 1817, to James B. Reynolds, William Ross, and William P. Lot. Warrant forfeited, Feb. 10, 1821, for non-payment of dues to Grand Chapter.‡

The old Masonic lodges shared the fate of their associates in other parts of the State under the Anti-Masonic movements, which had their origin in the alleged abduction and murder of William Morgan, at Batavia, on the night of Sept. 11, 1826. Morgan, it will be remembered, was about to publish a book disclosing the then obligations and ceremonies of the first degrees of the order. To prevent this, it was charged, a conspiracy was formed which resulted in his murder. Efforts were made to detect the guilty parties, but without success, and in the end the entire fraternity was charged with guilty participation in the offense, although the Masons always denied that Morgan had been murdered, or that the body which was identified as his was so in fact, but simply used as "a good-enough Morgan until after the election." An excited and prejudiced Anti-Masonic feeling sprang up, which not only carried the order down, but effected changes which have had more or less of political influence from that time to the present,—the Anti-Masons and the National Republicans, or ancient Federalists, falling into alliance under Adams in 1828, and Clay and Wirt in 1832, against Jackson and the Democratic party, with whom the Masons found refuge against a persecution as bitter and heated as that which the Tammany Society had hurled against the Society of the Cincinnati and the Federalists. What the latter would have become under its hereditary features had it obtained the control of

‡ Information by Charles H. Halstead, of Hudson River Lodge, Newburgh, to whom the writer is also indebted for many facts concerning the early lodges.

the government, or what Masonry would have become had it escaped the chastening which it received, is not a question to be raised now that both have been essentially modified; suffice it that Masonry, under changes in its obligations and ceremonies, has regained its original standing, although it is still regarded with a traditional suspicion by many.

Odd-Fellowship dates its existence in this country from Washington Lodge, No. 1, which was instituted at Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1819, under a charter obtained in England. A lodge had existed in New York prior to that time, but it had been disbanded. The Anti-Masonic excitement was a material aid to the introduction and permanent organization of the order, supplying, as it did, the loss which the Masons had sustained in the disbandment of their lodges, although it shared to some extent in the general distrust of secret societies. Its spread in New York was quite rapid until it was disrupted, in 1850, on the question of "new" and "old" constitution, and two State grand lodges were formed. Some years were spent in demoralization, but from this it has now fully recovered. Prior to this disruption the following lodges were organized in Orange County, viz.:

Highland Lodge, No. 65, at Newburgh, 1842.
Orange County Lodge, No. 74, at Newburgh, 1842.
Middletown Lodge, No. 112, at Middletown, 1844.
Chester Lodge, No. 138, at Chester.
Wawayanda Lodge, No. 157, at Goshen.
Freeman's Lodge, No. 170, at Montgomery.
Beacon Hill Lodge, No. 203, at Canterbury.
Hudson River Lodge, No. 281, at Newburgh, 1847.
Myrtle Degree Lodge, No. 20, at Newburgh, 1845.
Mount Carmel Encampment, No. 21, at Newburgh, 1845.

Mount Hermon Encampment, No. 34, at Goshen.

Kossuth Lodge, No. 129, at Newburgh, 1850, and Gray Court Lodge, at Chester, were organized after the disruption as "new" constitution lodges. With the exception of Highland, No. 65, all the Newburgh lodges perished. Middletown, No. 112, and Freeman's Lodge, No. 170, of Montgomery, also escaped the general wreck. Since the reorganization fifteen lodges have been established, including Highland, Middletown, Freeman's, and three Rebecca Degree Lodges.

CHAPTER XI.

BENCH AND BAR OF ORANGE COUNTY.

THE bench and bar of the county have, from the earliest period in its judicial history, been composed of men of the highest professional rank in the eras in which they lived, and of whom many have their names written indelibly upon the annals of the political and general history of the province and of the State. In preparing an abridged review the mere

mention of names and dates is the only tribute which we can pay to the memory of many eminent in the profession in times past, while of others even our most complete sketches do not adequately convey an ample knowledge of their worthiness. Although a Court of Common Pleas and a Supreme Court were established in the original county in 1691, there is no record of proceedings until 1703, and it was some years later that the county had resident members of the legal profession. Indeed, there is an entire blank in existing records from 1703 to 1727, during which time litigation was apparently confined to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace or to courts held elsewhere. It is with this latter year, therefore, that we commence our review.*

1727.—HENRY WILEMAN. He was formerly a resident of New York, where he was a coroner, and in 1701 a register in chancery. In 1712, in company with one Henry Van Bael, he received a patent for a tract of land in what is now the town of Montgomery, on which he founded the township plot of Wilemantown, in which he lived and died. He was the first resident attorney of whom we find any record.

1729.—PHINEAS MCINTOSH. He was the holder of patented lands in the old precinct of the Highlands, his tract being in the original town of New Windsor. He was one of the partners in the township of Newburgh plot in 1731, and erected his residence there, which was known for many years as the "McIntosh house."

1734.—JOHN ALSOP. He located in New Windsor about 1724, and removed from the county about 1741. His son, John Alsop, Jr., was a member of the Continental Congress of 1776, but resigned on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. His daughter was the mother of Governor John A. King.

1735.—JOHN CHAMBERS. He was the son of William Chambers, one of the resident holders of the Chambers and Southerland Patent in New Windsor in 1712. He removed to New York in 1730, where he was appointed member of the Governor's Council (1752-63) and associate judge of the Supreme Court (1751-66). His contemporary, Judge Jones, says of him, in his "History of New York," "Mr. Chambers had been regularly bred to the law in the province, in all the courts of which he had practiced for a long course of years, with universal applause and the fairest reputation as an honest, upright man. He was at this time (1760) one of His Majesty's Council. His religion was that of the Church of England, of which he was not only a zealous professor, but an ornament and an honor to the religion he professed."

1741.—VINCENT MATTHEWS. He was the son of Peter Matthews. He located in the present town of Cornwall in 1721, having purchased the Van Dam

* The year prefixed is that of admission to the bar of the county, as shown by the court records. In all cases the names of known non-residents of the county have been rejected.

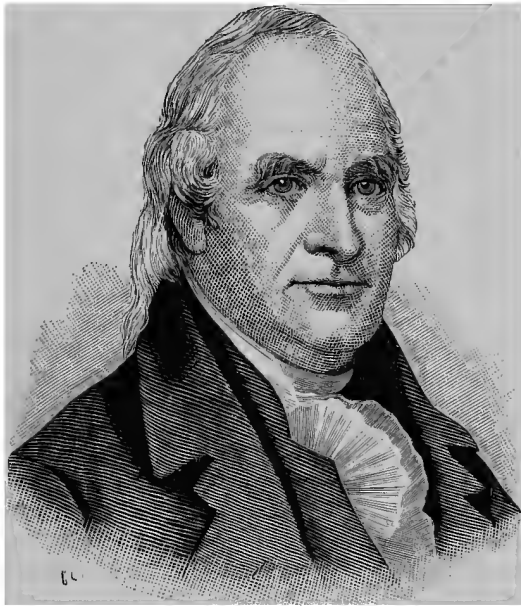
Patent, to which he gave the name of Matthewsfield. He was clerk of the county from 1726 to 1733, and a judge of Common Pleas in 1733. He was also colonel of Orange County militia 1738-58.

1753.—FLETCHER MATTHEWS. He was a son of Vincent Matthews. Cadwallader Colden, Jr., of Coldenham, son of Governor Colden, was admitted the same year.

1759.—WILLIAM WICKHAM, Goshen.

1760.—DAVID MATTHEWS. He was also a son of Vincent Matthews. He removed to New York, where he was appointed mayor by Governor Tryon in 1776. He was the father of Vincent Matthews (2), who was admitted in 1790 and removed to Rochester, where he was regarded as the "father of the bar of Western New York."

1767.—GEORGE CLINTON. He was the son of Charles Clinton, who located in New Windsor in 1731. He studied with Judge William Smith; was appointed clerk of Ulster County; was the first Governor of the State under the constitution of 1777, and died while Vice-President of the United States. It may with truth be said of George Clinton that he was to the State of New York what Washington was to the nation. In early life he gave promise of great



GEORGE CLINTON.

activity and courage; he left his father's house and sailed in a privateer in the French war, and on his return demanded and received a place in the expedition under his father and his brother against Fort Frontenac. At the close of the war he settled down to study under Judge Smith. In 1759 he was appointed clerk of Ulster County, but held that position for only about one year. He took an active part in colonial politics, and was elected to a seat in the

Assembly in 1760, serving until the close of that body under the English government. In the discussions of that period no voice raised in the province was more consistent and firm in resisting the demands of the crown, nor was there of his contemporaries one whose energy and zeal was more devoted. In 1775 he was elected to the Continental Congress, and served in that body until after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, that instrument, however, failing to receive, under instructions from the Provincial Convention of New York, either his vote or his signature. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States in 1776, and during the earlier years of the war was active in military affairs in New York, where he held, by virtue of appointment, commission as brigadier-general of militia; subsequently, by virtue of his office as Governor, he was commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State. In the former capacity he was in the field with his brigade for the defense of New York City in 1776; and in the latter, held command of the forts in the Highlands at the time of their reduction by Sir Henry Clinton, Oct. 7, 1777, and marched to the defense of the Mohawk Valley in 1779. In April, 1777, he was elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, under the first constitution of the State, and was continued in the former office eighteen years. His duties were especially trying. The State was the battle-ground of the nation almost during the entire war of the Revolution; invasions of the enemy swept in on the north and on the south, while the western frontiers were ravaged by savages and Tories; yet during the darkest hours of the heroic struggle he held the helm with a firm hand and an inspiring courage. His duties after peace was established were not less trying, though of a different type; poverty and distress were in his borders, and crude laws required shaping to the changed political relations of the people. That his administration was wise no one will question. He was president of the convention assembled at Poughkeepsie to consider the Federal Constitution in 1788; was again chosen Governor in 1801, and in 1804 was elected Vice-President of the United States, which position he held, by re-election in 1808, at the time of his death. In a sketch of this character nothing like justice to his public services can be rendered. He married Cornelia Tappen, only daughter of Petrus and Tyante Tappen, of Kingston, Feb. 7, 1770, and immediately thereafter took up his residence in New Windsor, where he remained until October, 1777, when, on the fall of the Highland forts, he hastily removed to Little Britain, and from the latter place to Poughkeepsie in December. His children were Catharine, born in New Windsor, Nov. 5, 1770; Cornelia T., born in New Windsor, June 29, 1774; George W., born in Poughkeepsie, Oct. 18, 1778; Elizabeth, born in Poughkeepsie, July 16, 1780; Martha W., born in Poughkeepsie, Oct. 12, 1783; Maria, born in New York, Oct. 6, 1785.

1770.—James Sayre, residence not known; Thomas Smith, residence not known.

1773.—William Thompson, Goshen.

WILLIAM THOMPSON was the son of William Thompson, who settled in the present town of Goshen at an early period. He was one of the representatives of the county in 1788, and was a State senator from 1797 to 1800. In 1788 he was appointed first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, and held the office one term. Of his descendants we have no other information than that a daughter married Dr. Nathaniel Elmer, of Warwick, and had Dr. William Elmer, of Goshen; Dr. Nathaniel Elmer, of Denton; Jesse Elmer, of Bellvale, and a daughter who married Robert Armstrong.

John W. Smith, residence not known; Balthazar DeHart, Goshen. He was an active man in the early part of the Revolution.

1788.—James W. Wilkin, Goshen.

1790.—James Everett, Goshen; Phineas Bowman, Newburgh; Reuben Hopkins, Goshen; Samuel Boyd, New Windsor; Vincent Matthews (2), Cornwall; Thomas Cooper, Oliver L. Kerr.

PHINEAS BOWMAN served in the war of the Revolution as captain in a Massachusetts regiment, but was usually addressed by the title of colonel. He came to Newburgh with the army, and either remained here after its disbandment, as was the case with several of his contemporaries in the service, or returned here not long subsequent to that event. He was a man of high legal attainments; was admitted to practice in the courts of Ulster County in 1790; rose rapidly in his profession, and rendered his constituents valuable service, as a member of the Legislature of 1798, by securing the passage of the law erecting the present county of Orange. During the last few years of his life, however, he lost character and fortune by habits of intemperance; and his memory is now preserved only through the medium of anecdotes arising from occurrences in which he was a principal participant. The date of his death is not known. He left one daughter, Mary, who married Benjamin Anderson. His wife, Mary, died March 22, 1813, in her fifty-eighth year, universally esteemed by all who enjoyed her acquaintance.

SAMUEL BOYD was the son of Robert Boyd, the Revolutionary gun-maker of New Windsor. We believe he removed to New York.

1791.—Nicholas Evertson.

1792.—Solomon Sleight, Newburgh; John Wickham, Goshen.

1793.—George Clinton, Jr., son of Gen. James Clinton, of New Windsor; Benjamin Smith, Jr., Newburgh.

1794.—Abraham L. Smith.

1800.—Jonathan Fisk, Newburgh; Stephen Jackson, Newburgh; C. F. Smith, James F. Smith.

JONATHAN FISK, perhaps the most distinguished of the early lawyers of Newburgh, was born at Am-

herst, N. H., Sept. 26, 1773. He was the son of Jonathan Fisk, who subsequently resided at Williamstown, Vt., and became a member of the Legislature of that State, and judge of probate, as well as the founder of that branch of the family of which the late James Fisk, of Erie Railroad fame, was a member. He left the home of his father at the age of nineteen years, and commenced the occupation of school-teacher, qualified, according to a letter of recommendation signed by Moses Bradford, Dec. 12, 1792, to teach "writing, English grammar, and arithmetic." We next find him at Ware, N. H., in 1795, with a certificate stating that he had lived for several months in the family of Amos Wood, of that place, where he had "read Greek and Latin, and attended to other branches of study, by which he appeared well qualified to teach a school," and that he "maintained a good moral character." In 1796 or '97 he entered the office of Peter Hawes, in New York, and commenced the study of law. He was without other means of support than such as his own industry could furnish, but he was enabled to complete his studies by occasional remuneration for services as an amanuensis, and by giving instruction to a class of young men in the evening. In 1799 he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas of Westchester County; in 1800, in the Supreme Court of the State, and during the same year, in the Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Orange and Ulster. In 1802 he was examined by Chief Justice Morgan Lewis, and "regularly admitted as a Counsellor of Law in all the courts of the State of New York." Mr. Fisk removed to Newburgh, Feb. 4, 1800. In 1809 he was elected representative in Congress from the Sixth District, which was composed of the counties of Orange and Westchester, and again in 1814. Parties were then known by the titles of Democrats and Federalists. Mr. Fisk was a Democrat, and an ardent supporter of the administrations of Jefferson and of Madison. While in Congress he sustained the war of 1812, opposed the recharter of the Bank of the United States, proposed a plan for a national printing-office, and during his whole career he commanded the confidence of his friends and the respect of his opponents.

In 1815 (March 21st) he was appointed by President Madison attorney for the United States in and for the Southern District of New York, and this appointment was renewed Jan. 6, 1816. He was very diligent and efficient in prosecuting those who evaded the law in regard to the sale of foreign merchandise without a license, and so exasperated did this class of offenders become that they threatened him with personal punishment. Failing to intimidate him, they appealed to Congress on a question of fees, for the purpose of securing his removal from office. The subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, who reported that, while Mr. Fisk's fees had been large, and in some instances unsustained by law, he had nevertheless been governed by the usage of the former

incumbents of the office, and the subject died "on the table." He remained undisturbed until the expiration of Madison's administration, in 1820, when his successor was appointed.

As a citizen, Mr. Fisk was highly esteemed. The town records, the files of the public journals, and his own manuscripts bear testimony to the commanding position which he occupied, and to the superiority of his abilities. The most important legal cases were submitted to his care, while on the various local questions of the times his views received the highest consideration. In person, he was large, and of a presence that impressed all with whom he had intercourse with a sense of his superiority,—

"A combination, and a form indeed,
Where every God did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man!"

His wife was a lady of more than ordinary personal attractions, lively, witty, and not without fair literary abilities. His family record is as follows: Jonathan Fisk, born Sept. 26, 1773; died July 13, 1832. Sarah Van Kleek, wife of Jonathan Fisk, born March 18, 1773; died June 6, 1832. Children: Theodore S., found dead in the street in New York in 1854 or '55; James L., died at Pensacola in 1835; Delaphine R. E., married J. C. Bisbee, died July 22, 1846; Mary M., died June 8, 1822; and an infant son, who died at the age of two months.

1801.—Jonas Storey, Newburgh; Isaac Hamilton, Newburgh; William Ross, Newburgh.

JONAS STOREY was born in Norwich, Conn., July 11, 1778; died Sept. 22, 1848. He was a graduate of Williams College; taught school at Poughkeepsie, and from thence removed to Newburgh, where he maintained for forty years a distinguished place among the members of his profession. He was quite active in politics in the earlier part of his career, and the candidate for Congress of the Federal or anti-war party in 1814, against Jonathan Fisk, by whom he was overwhelmingly defeated. He gave no little attention to religious matters, so much so indeed that he might properly be called a theologian as well as a lawyer. He retired from the active duties of his profession a few years previous to his death, but the change was disastrous. His mind, released from its long routine of toil, appeared to turn inward upon itself, and reason forsook its throne. His wife was Mary, daughter of Isaac Schultz, of New Windsor. His children were,—1. Henry E., who married Rebecca Cook, is now deceased; 2. Edwin, who married Abbey Basset Clark, is now deceased; 3. Helen E., who married Orville M. Smith, is now deceased; 4. Mary B., who married Daniel Smith; 5. Nathan S., who married Harriet Smith, is now deceased.

WILLIAM ROSS, perhaps the most prominent member of the class admitted to the bar in 1801, was the son of Robert Ross, of Rossville, Newburgh. He was elected member of Assembly in 1808, 1809, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, and chosen Speaker of that body in Feb-

ruary, 1811. During the same month he was appointed a master in chancery. Hammond, in his "Political History of New York," speaks of him as an "honest and kind-hearted man," and as being "sincerely and warmly attached" to the Democratic party; but affirms that he was vain and lacked real talent. In the absence of any knowledge upon the subject of Mr. Ross' qualifications, we cannot pronounce judgment for or against Mr. Hammond's criticism. Whatever may have been his failings he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his constituents, who sufficiently attested their appreciation of him by transferring him from the Assembly to the Senate, where he served from 1815 to 1822, and while in that position was designated by the Assembly as a member of the Council of Apportionment, and served from 1816 to 1819. He died Sept. 5, 1830, in his fifty-fifth year. His wife (first), Mary S., daughter of John McLean, died March 31, 1812, aged twenty-six years. His eldest daughter, Mary McLean, married John F. Butterworth. His second wife was Caroline Middlebrook, of Connecticut.

1802.—Henry G. Wisner, Goshen; Walter Case, Newburgh.

HENRY G. WISNER.—Probably no name was more closely identified with the early history of Orange County in its relations to the New York Colony, for many years prior and subsequent to the Revolutionary war, in the early development of its material resources, and also as one of the founders of the American republic, than that of Henry Wisner, grandfather of our subject, son of Hendrick Wisner, the first settler of the family in Orange County about 1714, and grandson of Johannes Wisner, a subaltern officer in the Swiss contingent of the allied army commanded by the Prince of Orange against Louis XIV. of France, who came to America as a colonist, and settled on Long Island about the time of the Peace of Utrecht; concluded during the reign of Queen Anne, in 1713.

Henry Wisner married Miss Sarah Norton, of Queens Co., L. I., and settled in Goshen, N. Y., where he acquired property and weight of character. He was elected and continued a member of the Colonial Assembly of New York from 1759 to 1769; was a member of the first county committee to consider the grounds of difficulty between Great Britain and her American colonies; a member of the first Congress that convened at Philadelphia in the autumn of 1774, and signed the non-importation agreement; was elected, with Peter Clowes, at the annual town meeting held at Goshen, April 4, 1775, a delegate to the Provincial Convention in New York City, and by that body, on April 21, 1775, he was chosen one of the delegates to the Second Continental Congress, where he took part in its patriotic measures, including the wonderfully fortunate selection of a commander-in-chief of the American armies.

In 1775, feeling the disadvantage the colonies labored under for want of ammunition, he applied himself

to those necessary arts of making saltpetre and gun-powder, and erected a powder-mill in the south end of Ulster County, which he soon after gave up to his son, Maj. Henry Wisner, and erected two other powder-mills in Orange County, in May, 1776.

By letters dated Dec. 21, 1775, and March 28, 1776, addressed to the Provincial Convention, he strongly recommended to the country at large the consideration of this important subject.

He was one of the committee appointed to report the first constitution of the State, and under it was chosen a State senator from the Middle District at the election in 1777, and served until 1782.

In January, 1778, he was one of a committee of four to repair to the Highlands to fix on the place for building fortifications; the result was the erection at West Point of Fort Arnold and its outworks, including Fort Putnam, the impregnable key to the strategic lines of the army of the Revolution.

After the triumphal close of the Revolution the only public service of Henry Wisner was in the New York Constitutional Convention of 1788, which ratified the United States Constitution.

Henry Wisner was a man, though without superior education, of a clear, strong mind, active and useful, devoted to his country, and very efficient in its early councils, trusted by his fellow-citizens, and the companion and friend of its leading patriots.

If his name has disappeared from the records of churches and the stones of graveyards, so that neither his birth nor death can be accurately fixed, and if it does not stand where it really belongs, among the original signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is not likely to be forgotten while many patriotic and honorable descendants remain, and while history still continues busy in hunting up the records of those whose hearts and lives contributed sensible support to the trembling tree of our national liberty when it was first planted and in danger from every breeze of selfish cowardice or calculating distrust.

In 1779, Henry Wisner lost his younger son, Lieut.-Col. Gabriel Wisner, in the battle of Minisink, whom, according to the account in Stone's "Life of Brant," that savage tomahawked after the battle.

Gabriel Wisner married Elizabeth Waters, and his three sisters were Elizabeth, wife of John Denton; Mary, wife of Phineas Helmes; and Sarah, wife of Moses Phillips.

Henry G., son of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Waters) Wisner, was born on the homestead near Goshen, in 1777. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Phebe Talman, of New York, born in 1784, died in April, 1874, and whom he married in December, 1805.

Their children are William H.; Elizabeth, widow of John E. Phillips; Mary, wife of George C. Miller, of New York; Samuel T., died in infancy; Frances, wife of Hon. Ambrose Spencer Murray, of Goshen; Gabriel H., of New York; Sarah A., wife of Joseph

H. Coates, of New York; Alma T., died unmarried; George T., of Goshen; and Martha.

Mr. Wisner was prepared for college at Farmer's Hall Academy, Goshen, then conducted by the eminent teacher and lexicographer, Noah Webster, and was graduated at Princeton in the class of 1799, delivering the valedictory oration. He read law with George Griffen, Esq., of New York, was admitted to the bar in due course of time, and opened an office for the practice of his profession in that city.

About the year 1810, Mr. Wisner removed with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, and settled at Goshen, where he opened a law-office, and continued a successful practice until his death, which occurred Feb. 20, 1842. Soon after his settlement at Goshen he was elected county clerk, and was the incumbent of that office during the war of 1812.

As a member of the bar he stood among the first in his native county, while he had but few equals in the State. Possessed of a clear and lofty intellect, he was enabled to grapple successfully the most difficult questions of law; endowed with an unusual share of moral courage, he was induced on all occasions fearlessly to pursue the path of duty, regardless of popular favor, while a keen discrimination, with a graceful and convincing style in argument, rendered him a most able and successful advocate.

In the discharge of his duty to his client he never forsook the path of honor nor sought to take undue advantage of his adversary. His great legal knowledge, unbending integrity, and frank and honorable course won for him the respect and esteem of his brethren of the bar, and gave great weight to his opinions with the court.

As a citizen he was spirited and enterprising, always ready to contribute of his time, talents, and means to the advancement of the public interest and to the good of his fellow-men. The spirit of benevolence ever prompted him to acts of kindness and charity. To the indigent he was, indeed, a friend and a counselor, whose aid was never invoked in vain. The generous impulses of a noble heart were obeyed without ostentation.

As a Christian he was consistent, zealous, and devoted; and, in generous support and counsel, he was ever foremost in the promotion of every good work that would contribute to the advancement and prosperity of the church.

WALTER CASE, of Newburgh, was the son of Rev. Wheeler Case, of Dutchess County, who has some reputation among antiquarians through his "Revolutionary Memorials," embracing poems, published in 1778. He was member of Congress, 1819-21, and surrogate of the county, 1823-27. He removed from Newburgh to Fishkill, where he died. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Hasbrouck (2), of Newburgh. His grandson, Walter C. Anthony, is a practicing attorney in Newburgh, and is now serving his second term as district attorney of the county.

1804.—William W. Brown, Washingtonville.

1805.—Charles Baker, Newburgh; John Duer, Goshen; Benjamin Anderson, Jr., Newburgh; Joseph J. Jackson.

BENJAMIN ANDERSON, JR., of Newburgh, had, we are told, his principal consequence from the fact that he married the daughter of Phineas Bowman. CHARLES BAKER and JOHN DUER were strong men, although Mr. Baker destroyed his opportunities through intemperance. He was a native of Windham Co., Conn. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1760, and immediately removed to Sullivan County, where he engaged in school-teaching. A few years later he became a student in the office of William Ross, at Newburgh, and after his admission to the bar returned to Sullivan County, and opened an office in Bloomingburgh. "He was," says Mr. Quinlan, "a man of undoubted talent, of more than average learning as a lawyer, and much addicted to original thought and expression. So unusual and amusing were his sayings that he was the central figure, to which all eyes were directed, in whatever society he appeared." His career is fully sketched in Mr. Quinlan's history. He removed from Sullivan County to Newburgh in 1835, and died there May 7, 1839.

JOHN DUER was one of the three sons of Col. William Duer, of the army of the Revolution, and was born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1782. His mother (Col. Duer's wife) was Catharine Alexander, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Alexander (Lord Stirling), well known in Revolutionary annals. William A. Duer, the older brother of John, was a distinguished lawyer, and for many years judge of the Supreme Court circuit of the State of New York. At the age of sixteen years John Duer entered the army, but abandoned it after two years' service, and commenced the study of law at Goshen, whither his family had removed. Upon the completion of his studies he commenced the practice of his profession at Goshen, where he was subsequently joined by his brother, Alexander Duer, who lived but a few years, and left two daughters, now Mrs. J. V. Beane and Mrs. David F. Gedney. He removed from Goshen to New York about 1820, and soon took a prominent position at the bar of that city. Upon the passage of the law providing for a revision of the statutes of the State, he was appointed a member of the commission charged with that important work. He was elected a justice of the Superior Court of the city in 1849, and in 1857 became presiding justice. He was the author of a valuable treatise on the "Law and Practice of Marine Insurance," which is regarded as authority not only in the State, but by the bench and bar throughout the United States. He was also the author of other works on legal subjects, and the editor of a series of Superior Court Reports. His death occurred Aug. 8, 1858. In person he was of tall and commanding stature, a noble and highly intellectual

countenance, and possessed rare powers of forensic eloquence. An extraordinary fluent delivery, great command of language, and a rich, full, deep-toned voice, with a dignified, noble carriage, imparted to his style of eloquence a most impressive effect. While a resident of this county his peculiar qualifications not only gave him high rank in his profession, but drew him into the politics of the times. In this field he unfortunately formed an alliance with the opponents of the war of 1812, and, notwithstanding his abilities, found himself in an overwhelmed minority. With others he sought to regain political standing by stepping to the front after the burning of the national capital (1815), but it was then too late. He was quite active in local undertakings, and gave tone to Goshen society through his family associations and his personal accomplishments. His wife was Annie Bunner, of the city of New York, sister to Rudolf Bunner, who was his first business partner after he located in Goshen. Another brother-in-law, Morris Robinson, the first cashier of the Bank of Orange County, was a son of Beverly Robinson, of the British army, whose father was Col. Beverly Robinson, one of the historic associates in the treason of Benedict Arnold.

1807.—Edward Ely, Goshen; Benjamin T. Case, Herman Ruggles, Edward W. James.

EDWARD ELY was member of Assembly in 1815, and surrogate from 1815 to 1820.

1808.—JONATHAN COOLEY, Newburgh. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1815.

1809.—HEZEKIAH BELKNAP, Newburgh; Rudolf Bunner, Goshen.

HEZEKIAH BELKNAP was born in 1781, and died in 1814, his death following his election (April) to the next Assembly (1815), of which his name appears on the roll.

RUDOLF BUNNER, the associate of John Duer, removed to Newburgh and subsequently to Oswego. He was representative in Congress from the Oswego district, 1827-29.

1810.—Samuel R. Betts, Newburgh; Gilbert O. Fowler, Newburgh; David Ruggles, Newburgh; Beverly Kain, Montgomery; Aaron Belknap, Newburgh.

SAMUEL R. BETTS was circuit judge in 1823.

GILBERT O. FOWLER was son of Dr. David Fowler, of Newburgh. He graduated with honor at Columbia College, and subsequently pursued the study of law at Newburgh, with Solomon Sleight. He was licensed to practice in 1810; appointed master in chancery in 1816; judge of Orange Common Pleas in 1828, and first judge of that court (in place of Samuel S. Seward) in 1833. In the autumn of 1833 he was elected to the Legislature, and as a member of that body was instrumental in securing the passage of the charter of the Highland Bank, and also of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. He was elected president of the Highland Bank on the organization of that institution, and occupied that position until his

death. He also held several important military commissions: was aide-de-camp to Gen. Leonard Smith in 1813; quartermaster of Thirty-fourth Brigade in 1815; aide-de-camp to the major-general of the second division of infantry in 1816; brigade major and inspector in 1818; brigadier-general of Thirty-fourth Brigade in 1826 (elected in 1825); and major-general of Fifth Brigade in 1827. Few men enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens or more worthily performed the duties of the public stations which he held. He died in 1843. His sons were Isaac V., lawyer of New York; James W., surrogate of the county, 1851; and David E., who served as quartermaster under Gen. Sherman. Isaac V. and David E. are now deceased.

AARON BELKNAP was of the old Belknap stock of Newburgh. Samuel R. Betts was associated with him in practice. Aaron Betts Belknap, of New York, recently deceased, was his only surviving son.

1811.—Joseph H. Jackson, Goshen; John Antill, Coldenham; John Neiffie, Montgomery; David W. Bate, Newburgh; Charles White, Jr., Philo T. Ruggles, Newburgh; Thomas Swezey, Goshen; Joseph Chatte, Mount Hope.

DAVID W. BATE was the most prominent lawyer of this group. Of his family history very little is known beyond the fact that he was son of James Bate, A. Q. G. of the army of the Revolution, and that he was born in Shawangunk, Ulster Co. During the war of 1812 he was appointed brigade-major in Gen. Hopkins' brigade, and went to the lines. The dissolution of the brigade destroyed his usefulness in that station, and he volunteered under Gen. Hampton. In an engagement with the enemy under Gen. Provost (Oct. 27, 1813) he was severely wounded, and recovered with considerable difficulty. On his return from the army he resumed practice with William Ross (Ross & Bate), and continued in his profession until a short time before his death, as the senior member of the firm of Bate & McKissock. He was for several terms supervisor of the town, and was especially useful as a member of the board in the matter of the construction of the present court-houses of the county. In 1847 he was elected county judge under the new constitution, and served with credit to his profession. His first wife was Harriet M. Isaacs; his second, Mrs. Polhamus, who survived him. He left no children, and the bulk of his property went to his nephew.

1813.—Samuel W. Eager, Montgomery; William W. Sackett, Newburgh; John B. Booth, Goshen.

SAMUEL W. EAGER was a native of Montgomery, and he commenced practice there. He was a man of excellent natural and acquired abilities, but having been unfortunately appointed a justice of the peace when a young man, he acquired habits of indolence that were his besetting sin through life. He was elected to Congress for the unexpired term of Hector Craig in 1830. This, aside from local stations,—postmaster at Newburgh, police justice of Newburgh,

justice of the peace, etc.,—was his only public official service. As a man and a citizen his character was blameless. Through his "History of Orange County," prepared in 1847, his name and memory have been preserved in many households in his native county. His wife was Catharine, daughter of John McAuley, a merchant of Newburgh. He had four sons,—John M., who practiced law in Newburgh, St. Louis, and New York; Samuel W., now of Racine, Wis.; Frank, and another.

WILLIAM W. SACKETT removed from Newburgh to Sullivan County. He was more of a surveyor than a lawyer, and found in his new home successful employment.

JOHN B. BOOTH, of Goshen, is referred to in another connection. He was surrogate of the county from 1831 to 1840.

1814.—Peter F. Hunn, Newburgh; Charles Borland, Jr., Montgomery.

PETER F. HUNN was the son of John S. Hunn and Margaret Frenau, and was born May 20, 1794, at Mount Pleasant, N. J. His ancestor, on his father's side, was from Holland. His grandfather, Thomas Hunn, married Catharine Van Emburgh, daughter of Peregrin Van Emburgh and Amelia Provost, the latter daughter of Bishop John Provost. On his mother's side he was a descendant of André Fresneau (now Freneau), who, with a large number of French families, left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, and settled in New Jersey. The editor and poet Freneau of the Revolutionary era was of this stock. He graduated at Columbia College, and studied law in the office of Nathan Sanford, afterwards chancellor of the State. His father having received the appointment of cashier of the Bank of Newburgh (1811), he removed to Newburgh with him and entered the office of Jonathan Fisk, where he remained until admitted to the bar, when he removed to Sullivan County and commenced the practice of his profession. He was subsequently surrogate, master in chancery, and district attorney of that county, the duties of which stations he ably and satisfactorily performed. He removed to Newburgh in 1837, where he remained until his death, pursuing his law practice and discharging the duties of justice of the peace. When not otherwise engaged he devoted attention to the construction and copying of maps, and perfected some which were valuable. He was a man of varied talents and attainments, and though he did not excel in any particular branch, he exhibited excellence in many. Had he not been a man of extreme modesty and diffidence—evils that formed a part of his very nature and attended him through life—he would have been eminently successful either as a lawyer or a surveyor. He enjoyed the respect of the community and all who had his acquaintance. He died July 31, 1847, in his fifty-fourth year. His wife was Maria T. Griffing, of Monticello, by whom he had five children,—Mary, Margaret, Catharine, Freneau (druggist in New York),

and John T. (at one time clerk in Tradesmen's Bank).

CHARLES BORLAND, JR., of Montgomery, was a descendant of one of the early settlers (1738) of that town, and was for many years one of its most reputable citizens. He was surrogate in 1844, and special surrogate in 1855. In 1821, and again in 1836, he was elected member of Assembly.

1815.—Charles Monell, Goshen; Wheeler Case, Newburgh; Charles Humphrey, Newburgh; L. W. Ruggles; Samuel J. Wilkin.

CHARLES MONELL was a master and examiner in chancery in 1830. He practiced at Goshen for many years.

WHEELER CASE and L. W. RUGGLES are not known to have practiced law in the county, a remark which will apply to others who were admitted to the bar.

CHARLES HUMPHREY removed to Ithaca on the organization there of the Branch Bank of Newburgh, with which he was connected. He was member of Congress from the Tompkins district in 1825-27, and member of Assembly, 1834-36, 1842. His wife was Ann Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Belknap, of New Windsor, of which town his ancestor, John Humphrey, was one of the first settlers.

1816.—Leonard Mason; Charles H. Ruggles, Newburgh; Alexander T. Bodle, Goshen; Alexander Duer, Goshen; Archibald Smith, Montgomery.

LEONARD MASON removed to Poughkeepsie.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES was circuit judge in 1831; residence, Poughkeepsie.

ALEXANDER DUER was the brother of John Duer, and has already been spoken of.

ALEXANDER T. BODLE and ARCHIBALD SMITH enjoyed no special reputation.

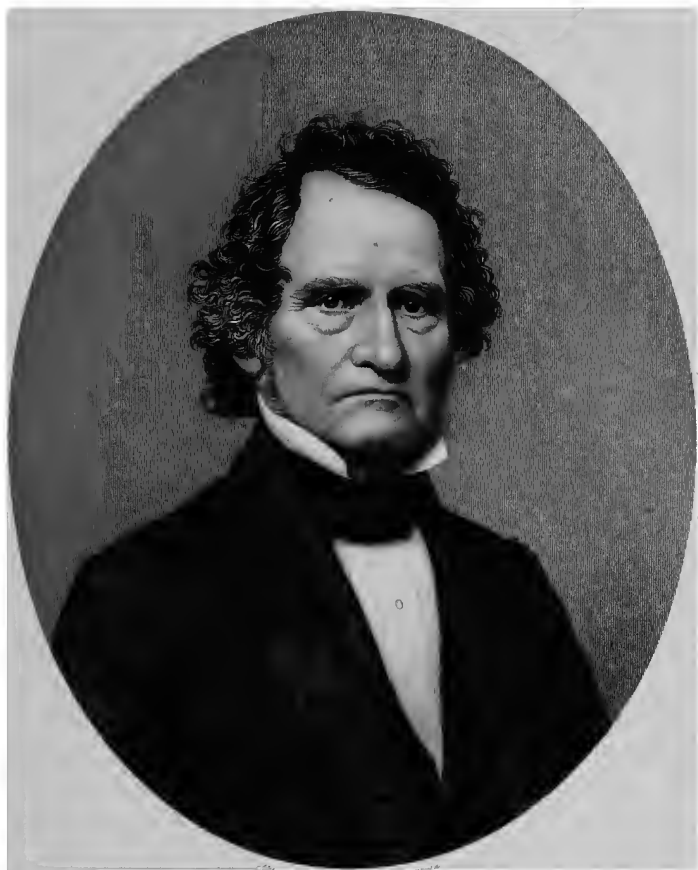
1817.—George F. Tallman; Samuel G. Hopkins, Goshen.

1818.—Thomas McKissock, Newburgh; Albert S. Benton, Goshen; Alpheus Dimmick, Goshen; James Dill; Ogden Hoffman, Goshen.

THOMAS MCKISSOCK was the son of Thomas McKissock, of Ayrshire, Scotland, who settled in Montgomery prior to the war for independence. He was born in Montgomery about 1790, and at the proper age commenced the study of medicine. This profession he abandoned, however, for that of the law, and entered the office of Ross & Bate in 1815. Subsequently for many years he was associated with Judge Bate, his tutor, under the firm-name of Bate & McKissock. In 1847 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court to close up the business of that court under the old constitution, and discharged the duties devolving upon him with great credit. In 1849 he was elected representative in Congress. Very few men enjoyed more fully the confidence of men of all parties, and none to whose legal opinions greater deference was conceded. Candor, ingenuousness, manliness, and moral integrity were predominant traits in his character. His wife was Elsie, daughter

of Joseph Belknap (sister to Mrs. Charles Humphrey). She died in 1843. He had two children,—Thomas, who removed to St. Louis, and Sophia (Mrs. Lowden), who removed to Brooklyn. He died at St. Andrew's, aged seventy-sixty years, two months, and nine days.

OGDEN HOFFMAN.—The name of Ogden Hoffman deserves special notice among the eminent men who have conferred lustre upon the Orange County bar. Although for the last thirty years of his life a resident of the city of New York, he is justly claimed also by Orange County, from the fact that here he pursued his legal studies, and commenced his brilliant professional career. Ogden Hoffman was the son of another very eminent lawyer, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and was born in the city of New York in the year 1793. He had commenced studying in his father's office when the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, broke out, and at the first bugle-blast young Hoffman entered into the service of his country as a midshipman. He was the favorite midshipman and aide to the gallant Decatur, and acquitted himself so bravely as to have merited the highest encomiums of that brave commander and his fellow-officers. He was on board of the "President" with Decatur, in January, 1815, when she was attacked by the "Endymion," "Pomona," "Taredos," and "Majestic," not far from the port of New York, and after an eight hours' fight compelled to surrender. Hoffman was sent to England as a prisoner, and was there confined for six months. He subsequently served under Decatur in the United States frigate "Guerriere" (forty-four guns), in the war with the Algerines. In the battle with the Algerine ship, the "Mesora" (sixty-four guns), June 16, 1815, he was second in command of the cutter which first boarded the Algerine, and with his comrades was fighting the enemy on his own decks when the other cutters came to their assistance. On leaving the navy he came to Goshen, and pursued his legal studies under John Duer, and immediately upon his admission to the bar took a high stand in his profession. He was soon appointed district attorney of Orange County (1823), and also represented that county in the State Legislature as member of Assembly for one term (1826). In 1826 he removed to the city of New York, where his brilliant talents soon commanded for him the highest position. He at first became a law partner of Hugh Maxwell. In 1828 he was elected a member of the State Legislature for New York City, and rendered material services in the revision of the statutes. From 1829 to 1836 he held the office of district attorney by appointment of the New York Common Council. He was then elected to Congress, and served two terms in the House of Representatives. In 1841 he was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the Southern District of New York by President Harrison. Again, in 1848, he was elected to Congress, and subsequently filled the office of attorney-general of



Jano J. Resilino

the State from 1854 to 1855. His active and useful career was terminated, May 1, 1856, by death. Mr. Hoffman had no equal as an eloquent advocate, and combined in his composition all those engaging qualities of heart and mind which make up the character of the true gentleman. No man ever was more heartily loved by his fellows, or more sincerely mourned. During his residence in Goshen he married Emily, daughter of Jonathan Burrill, who at that time was cashier of the Orange County Bank. She was one of three sisters very celebrated in their day for their beauty and attractions, one of whom, Frances, married Murray Hoffman, and the other, Caroline, became the wife of Henry Hone. The son of Mr. Hoffman, Ogden Hoffman, Jr., is United States district judge in California, and a second is Charles Burrill Hoffman, now living in the city of New York.

ALBERT S. BENTON was county clerk in 1838. Concerning him we have no other information.

1822.—Gabriel W. Ludlum, Goshen; John W. Knevels, Newburgh; John W. Brown, Newburgh.

JOHN W. KNEVELS was the son of Dr. Adrian Knevels, of Santa Cruz, W. I., and came hither with his father, whose family was composed of John W., Isaac, Augustus, Granville, and Maria. He studied law under William Ross, and was for a time associated with him. Subsequently he gave no little attention to horticulture, established a nursery, and published a monthly under the title of *Tablets of Rural Economy*. He also edited the *Newburgh Gazette*, and embellished his editorial articles with Greek types. He failed in 1737, and removed to Fishkill, where he died. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Cromeline Verplanck, and sister of Gulian C. Verplanck.

JOHN W. BROWN was the strong man of the class of 1822. He was born at Dundee, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1796; was brought to this country in 1801 by his father, who settled first in Putnam County, but soon after removed to what is now known as West Newburgh, where he conducted a fulling-mill. Receiving a good common-school education, but evincing studious habits and an inclination for the profession of law, he entered the office of Jonathan Fisk. For a time, both before and after his admission to the bar, he took considerable interest in military matters, became captain of the "Bell-Button Company," and subsequently colonel of the militia of the district. He was early appointed justice of the peace, and from 1821 to 1825 was clerk of the board of village trustees. In 1832 he was elected member of Congress, and re-elected in 1834. He was a faithful, but not especially a brilliant, representative. In the political discussions following his last election he became a strong opponent of the "Albany Regency," which controlled the Democratic party. The Constitutional Convention of 1846 was the outgrowth of this discussion, and in that Convention he took an active

part as one of the delegates from Orange County. In 1849 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District for the term of eight years. In November, 1857, he was re-elected, and served an additional term of eight years, the last years of each term having been spent as an associate judge of the Court of Appeals. Not one of his decisions as judge was ever reversed by the Court of Appeals, notwithstanding the fact that in several instances doubtful and intricate points of law were involved. His decision in the case of the seven million canal loan was especially in opposition to a strong element in public opinion. Distinguished as he was as an advocate, he became far more distinguished as a judge. In many respects he was peculiar. Very few men had a keener appreciation of the value of money than he, and it was for this reason that he was a moderate man in his charges for legal services, and equally moderate in his expenditures. Penurious he never was,—the rapacity of many was not in his composition; had it been, abundant wealth, instead of a simple competency, would have resulted from his practice. He was a gentleman in the strictest sense, and all his business intercourse with his fellow-men was marked by the most thorough integrity. A strong man when aroused in any emergency,—one who could sway a jury and awe a mob,—he was remarkably kind and sensitive. His wife was Eliza, daughter of Selah Reeve. Chas. F. Brown, at present judge of the County Court, is his son.

SAMUEL JONES WILKIN.—The progenitor of the Wilkin family in Orange County, N. Y., of whom the subject of this sketch is great-grandson, was John Wilkin, who was of Welsh birth, and settled at or near Enniskillen, Ireland, soon after the conquest of that country by William, Prince of Orange, in 1688. In 1728, with his wife and three children, William, James, and Ann, he settled in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y. (now town of Montgomery, Orange Co.), on a tract of 500 acres of land. He had born to him, after his arrival in America, children,—John, George, Joseph, Jason, Jane, Elizabeth, Lydia, Mary, and Susan. He died in the occupation of his farm.

William, eldest son, born Jan. 20, 1720, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rogers, who married a Miss Ogden, and who removed from Rye, Westchester Co., and settled in Wallkill, when their daughter was young.

After his marriage William Wilkin settled in Wallkill. He was a man of limited education, but possessed a strong mind, a retentive memory, and in those days of real log cabins he was very much esteemed by his neighbors, and often served them in settling their accounts when difficulties arose among them.

He reared a large family of children, who married with members of the oldest and most respectable families of Orange County, and many of their de-

scendants have been prominent and influential members of society. The family of William Wilkin were among the early members of the Creeder Church at Neelytown.

The children of William Wilkin were Sarah, John, William, Jane, Daniel, George, Gen. James W., Robert, Joseph, and Elizabeth, most of whom lived to old age.

One brother of William Wilkin, George, was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery, and died in the old Sugar-House prison in New York during the Revolutionary war.

Gen. James W., son of William Wilkin, was an influential citizen and lawyer during the early days of the Republic, and was prominently identified with the civil, political, and military history of Orange County nearly his whole life. He was graduated at Princeton under President Witherspoon.

He was appointed captain-lieutenant of a company of artillery in a brigade of Orange County militia, July 3, 1787, by Governor Clinton, and again March 16, 1792. He was appointed by the same Governor lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of artillery, May 19, 1803, and subsequently, by Governor Morgan Lewis, brigadier-general of the Second Brigade of Artillery.

He was appointed an attorney in the Ulster County Court of Common Pleas in 1789 by Judge Derk Wyn Koop, having been admitted to practice law in Orange County the previous year.

He was State senator from the Middle District in 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, '11, '12, '13, and '14, and by virtue of his position as senator he was elected by the Assembly a member of the "Council of Appointment," Jan. 30, 1802, again on Jan. 30, 1811, and a third time Jan. 12, 1813.

He was a member of Assembly from Orange in 1808, 1809, and for the latter session was chosen speaker of the House.

Gen. Wilkin was president of the Legislative caucus which nominated De Witt Clinton for President of the United States, and was a member of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congresses of the United States from Orange, and after the close of his Congressional career he served Orange County from 1819 to 1821 inclusive as county clerk, and also for several years as county treasurer.

He was a candidate against Rufus King for the United States Senate, and was defeated for the nomination by a single vote.

He was a large man of fine presence. He was a man of strictly moral character and temperate habits, and was one of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, of which he was for many years an elder. He was exceedingly courteous and polite in manners, and generally amiable, although possessing a terrible temper when aroused. He was always deferential to the ladies, for whom in general he entertained the highest respect.

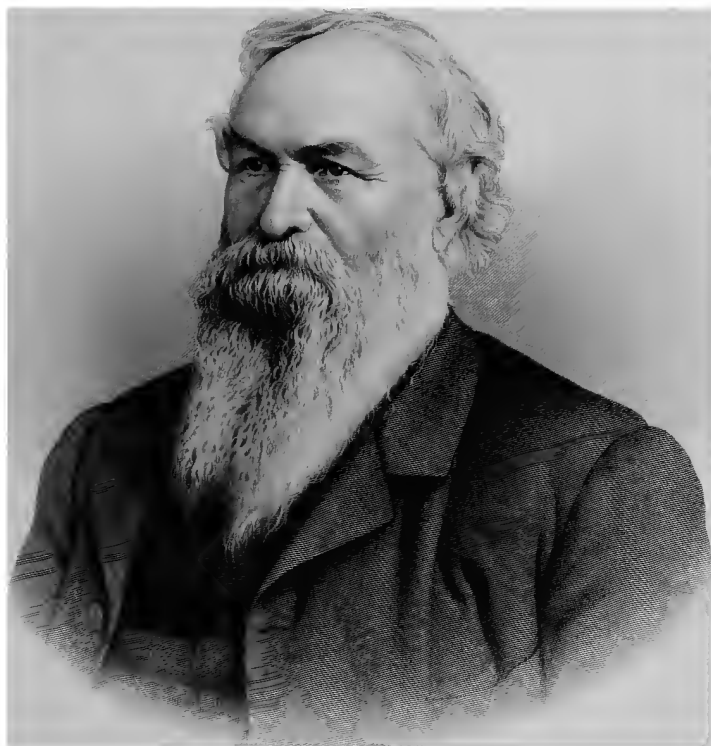
His wife was Hannah, daughter of Roger Townsend, of Goshen, who bore him the following children: William, a private secretary of one of the Governors of the State; James W.; Eliza Maria, wife of Wheeler Case, a lawyer at Goshen, and surrogate of Orange, 1823-27; Sally, who died unmarried; Caroline, wife of Hull Tuthill, a lawyer at Goshen, and after his death wife of John W. A. Brewster, of Maine, who died, leaving an only son, Rev. Charles A. Brewster, of Newark, N. J.; Samuel J., subject of this sketch; Frances, wife of John I. Thompson, of Goshen, who has one son, Rev. J. J. Thompson, a graduate of Princeton College.

Samuel J., son of Gen. James W. Wilkin, was born at Goshen, Dec. 17, 1793, and died March 11, 1866, in his native place, where he resided his whole life, except a short time, about the year 1838, spent in the city of New York, where he resided and practiced his profession; but owing to failing health he was obliged to return to his native county.

He married, July 18, 1816, Sarah G., daughter of Col. David M. Westcott, one of the early journalists of Goshen. She was born May 29, 1796.

Their children were Mary, wife of Joseph G. Ellis, of Mobile, born Oct. 14, 1817, died shortly after her marriage, Oct. 10, 1842; Col. Alexander, born Dec. 1, 1819, was a lawyer in New York City. He served as captain in the Mexican war, and in 1849 settled at St. Paul, Minn., and resumed the practice of the law. He was there appointed Secretary of the Territory, and held the office until the incoming of President Pierce's administration in 1853. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 he was elected to the captaincy of the first company of the first regiment raised in the State for the war; for gallantry at the battle of Bull Run was made captain in the regular army; subsequently was appointed major in the Second Regiment, then its lieutenant-colonel, and upon the organization of the Ninth Regiment he was appointed, by Governor Ramsey, its colonel, which position he was gallantly filling at the time of his death, although acting, as he had done for some time, as a brigadier-general. He was a brave soldier and an accomplished gentleman, and was killed July 14, 1864, at the battle of Tupelo, Miss.

The remaining children were Charles, born Jan. 9, 1822, was killed accidentally while out hunting, Oct. 22, 1839; Westcott, born Jan. 4, 1824, a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1843, is now serving his third term, of seven years each, as judge of the District Court of Minnesota, and was a candidate on the minority ticket for chief justice of that State in 1874; William, born March 20, 1826, died May 12, 1839; Samuel Jones, died young; Hannah, born July 23, 1829, died May 22, 1839; and Sarah Westcott, born Jan. 2, 1838, is the wife of Roswell C. Coleman, a lawyer of Goshen, who, as a member of the "American Rifle Team" which visited Ireland in 1875, took first rank among the marksmen of the world.



Engraved by Samuel Sartain. Phil^a

John G. Whittier

In the profession to which Samuel J. Wilkin devoted most of his active life, he was eminent as a successful and eloquent advocate, an able and a learned and skillful lawyer. He was all through his life marked as a man of sterling virtues and high-toned integrity of principle. None who knew him well could doubt either the incorruptible honesty or the stainless honor of the man.

He was carefully and thoroughly educated, and graduated at Princeton College before reaching his majority. He studied law with his father, was appointed an attorney, Oct. 26, 1815, by Hon. Smith Thompson, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and counselor and solicitor by Chancellor Kent, Feb. 1, 1822.

He very soon attracted notice by his skill as an advocate, and at an age when most young men are climbing slowly up the first steps of the ladder of distinction he had already won an enviable reputation as a member of the bar of his native county. His first efforts were made against some of the ablest and most eloquent men of the State, and he was successful.

While still a young man he devoted much attention to political matters, and became a leader of his party in the county. He was elected member of Assembly in 1824-25, when such an election was sought by the ablest men, and held a high position for talent in that body.

He was engaged mainly after this in his professional labors at Goshen until he was elected a member of the Twenty-second Congress of the United States, where he served with honor. He resumed his practice after the close of his term in Congress, which he continued until 1848-49, when he served as State senator, and in that body became the acknowledged head and leader of his party. His record in the senate journal is bright with exhibitions of eloquence and talent of a high order.

This was the end of Mr. Wilkin's official career, except to serve as canal appraiser, appointed July 1, 1850.

In 1844, Mr. Wilkin was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State on the Whig ticket, with Millard Fillmore as candidate for Governor, but the Locofoco ticket prevailed that year, and Silas Wright and Addison Gardner were elected for these offices.

The talents of Mr. Wilkin were of a high order as an advocate, and some of his addresses to juries in important cases were fine specimens of professional skill and impassioned eloquence.

He was a ripe and sound lawyer, and had carefully studied and mastered the foundation principles on which the science of the law reposes.

He brought into the practice of the profession the highest style of integrity, and never swerved from it under the presence of temptation.

He was a close classical student, and found time to pursue the studies which had delighted his youth in

the midst of his professional labors. He studied the principles of government and politics with great care and eminent success, and always took a deep interest in public affairs. He was a man eminently simple in his tastes, manners, and habits of life, kind and genial in his intercourse, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, of which he served for many years as elder.

JOHN G. WILKIN.—William, son of William Wilkin referred to in the sketch of Samuel J. Wilkin, and brother of Gen. James W. Wilkin, was grandfather of our subject, succeeded to a part of the homestead in Wallkill, now Hamptonburgh, containing 200 acres, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits during his life, and then died about 1823 aged seventy-four years. He commanded a company of militia during the Revolutionary war, and appears to have acted as a minute man, ready to be called out for service upon the shortest notice.

His wife, Sarah Crans, was of Huguenot stock, her ancestors settling in Ulster County, from Holland. Both were buried in the old graveyard at Neelytown, where they were members of the church.

Their children were John, Joseph, Adam, Daniel, Marshall, Mary (wife of Gawn Mackinson), Sally (wife of Adam Shafer), Esther (wife of Benjamin Hornbeck), Susan (wife of Luther Hornbeck), and Eliza, who married a Mr. McKinney.

Of these children, Daniel, father of Judge John G. Wilkin, was born in 1784, and died in 1850. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 on Staten Island.

For five years following his marriage he resided in Shawangunk, Ulster Co., after which time until his decease he resided upon a part of the homestead of his father, to which he succeeded by inheritance. He led a quiet and uneventful life as a farmer, was never ambitious for political place in his town, was a promoter of religious work and good society, and both himself and wife were members of the Associate Reformed Church at Neelytown, of which his ancestors had also been members, and afterwards of the Covenantant Church at Coldenham.

His wife was Harriet, daughter of John B. Haines, of Coldenham, Orange Co., formerly from Connecticut, afterwards from Long Island, and whose ancestors were of English birth. She died in 1870, aged seventy-six years.

Their children are Susan A., widow of John A. McWilliams, of Elmira; Abbey (deceased), was the wife of Cornelius Hornbeck, of Ulster County; Judge John G.; Moses B.; Daniel F., a lawyer in Nashville, Tenn.; and Joseph M., a lawyer at Montgomery, Orange Co.

Judge John G. Wilkin was born Oct. 22, 1818. As early as eight years of age young Wilkin, under the advice of his teacher, was set to learning the rudiments of the Latin language, with the supposed intention of his parents of eventually preparing him

for the ministry. This study he pursued diligently for four years, and made such rapid progress that, under the old preparatory course, he had read as far as Horace when his teacher removed to other parts, and for the time being the Latin was virtually abandoned. For several years afterwards he remained at home engaged in farm work. At the age of seventeen he was called from Montgomery Academy, where he was attending school, to take charge of the school at home as teacher, which he successfully conducted, and for a part of three years thereafter further prosecuted his studies at the academy, going from home daily on horseback and on foot, a distance of four miles. He was subsequently a teacher at Monticello, N. Y., and while there, in 1838, began the study of law in the office of Judge Wm. B. Wright, of that place, who afterwards became a judge of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals in this State. After two years' study with Judge Wright, Mr. Wilkin became a law student with Gen. A. C. Niven, of Monticello, one of the most eminent lawyers of the State, where he completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar at the October term of the Supreme Court, held at Rochester, N. Y., in 1842. He was admitted as counselor in 1845.

On the 16th of January, 1843, following his admission as attorney, he opened a law-office in Middletown, where he has continued the successful practice of his profession since, a period of thirty-eight years.

Mr. Wilkin was appointed brigadier judge-advocate of artillery in 1842, and served until the militia system of the State was abolished. He was appointed an examiner in chancery by Governor Bouck in 1843, and held the office until it was abolished by the new constitution in 1846. He was elected, and was the first special county judge of Orange County under the law creating that office, and was elected and held the office of county judge from 1852 to 1856; was one of five commissioners on every commission chosen to assess damages in the construction of the Hudson River Railroad from Greenbush to and below Castleton, and is the attorney of the North River Railroad Company.

Judge Wilkin has been a director of and attorney for the Middletown Bank (now Middletown National Bank) since 1849; vice-president since 1855, and for some time was its acting president. He was one of the charter members of the Middletown Savings-Bank, and has been one of its board of trustees and attorney for the bank since its organization.

He was appointed revenue collector of the Eleventh District of New York upon the creation of the office in 1861, and held the office until 1869, when he resigned.

Judge Wilkin was among the foremost and most active in Orange County, during the late civil war, in raising and equipping troops for service, and gave his full support in time and means for the Union cause.

He married, Feb. 20, 1850, Louisa, daughter of Nathaniel Cooley, of Middletown.

Their children are John, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and is practicing his profession in his native village; Dr. Charles H. was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, subsequently at the New York Hospital, and is a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery in New York City.

Judge Wilkin is a man of positive and progressive views, and he has always had the courage of his convictions. He has never hesitated to espouse a cause if convinced that it was right, and he has never persisted in it through false pride if satisfied that he was wrong. Though the bent of his intellect inclines him to consider public questions in their broader aspects, and with reference to their remote and ultimate bearings, he has never been a mere theorist or *doctrinaire*. On the contrary, his prudent counsels and practical sagacity have always commanded the respect and influenced the judgment of his fellow-citizens.

Judge Wilkin is an eminently successful lawyer. His aid is sought in every important case which arises in his community. At the same time he has never aimed to promote vexatious and expensive litigation, and he possesses the entire confidence of his clients, of the courts, and of the public.

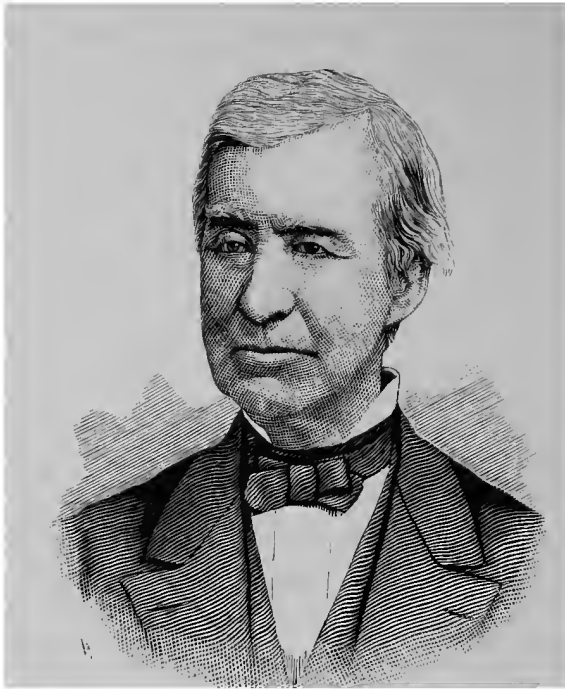
JOSEPH M. WILKIN.—Mr. Wilkin is descended from a family who represent four distinct nationalities, the German, French, Irish and Scotch, a detailed account of which is given in the sketch of Samuel J. Wilkin in this work. His grandfather, William Wilkin, was a resident of Hamptonburgh township, in Orange County, where his life was spent in farming pursuits and where his death occurred.

Among his large family of children was Daniel, who was born on the homestead and inherited his father's love for agricultural employments. He located in Hamptonburgh, and was married to Miss Harriet Haines, daughter of David Haines, of Montgomery. To this marriage six children were born,—John G., Moses B., Daniel F., Joseph M., and two daughters, Susan (Mrs. McWilliams) and Abbie (Mrs. Hornbeck), now deceased.

The birth of Joseph M. occurred April 18, 1828, at the paternal home in Hamptonburgh, where he remained until his fourteenth year, meanwhile turning his willing hands to farm labor or devoting his time to study at the district school. Being desirous to acquire a more thorough education than was possible within the confines of his own township, he entered the academy at Montgomery, and there prepared for college, having been admitted to the junior class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1846, from which he was graduated in 1848, standing fifth in his class, and becoming a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He soon after engaged in teaching at the Kinsley Mathematical and Classical School at West Point, where three years were spent. Later the principalship of the academy at Montgomery was accepted, where an additional three years was passed



J. M. Wilkins



Geo. M. Grier

The ancestors of the Grier family were of Scotch origin, fled to the north of Ireland during the persecution of the Presbyterians in Scotland, and the grandfather of Maj. Grier, a Presbyterian minister, is supposed to be the progenitor of the family in Orange County, and who is known to have resided and preached in Wilmington, Del. His son was Rev. Thomas Grier, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman of Lancaster, Pa., who settled as pastor at Westtown, Orange Co., in 1808, where he preached for many years, and about 1836 died in his pulpit at Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y.

The children of Rev. Thomas Grier were William; Maj. George M.; Smith, was a merchant in Chambersburg, Pa., where he died about 1870; Hon. Thomas Evans, a merchant at Pitts-ten, Pa., has been several terms a representative in the State Legislature; Washington Decatur, was a physician, and died in Kentucky; Jane, was the wife of John Wallace, of Milford, Pa.; and John D. Grier, of Chambersburg, Pa., a merchant, and connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Maj. George M., son of Rev. Thomas Grier, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Sept. 27, 1802, and was therefore six years of age when his parents settled in Orange County. His early education was received under the careful instruction of his father. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law with Hon. I. R. Van Duzer, a prominent lawyer of Goshen, was admitted to practice as an attorney at the October term of the Supreme Court in 1826, and was associated until 1834 with Mr. Van Duzer in law practice.

He was appointed surrogate of Orange County by Governor William H. Seward, Feb. 7, 1840, and creditably discharged the duties of that office for several years. Being related to the Seward family by marriage, he was made one of the executors of the late Samuel S. Seward's will, and had the principal charge of the estate.

He was appointed major in the old State militia by Maj.-Gen. Gilbert O. Fowler, of Newburgh, by which title he was

familiarly known to the people of Goshen. He had a fondness for agricultural pursuits, and spent considerable time in the management of his farm, which lay just outside the limits of the village. He was, from its organization, a director of the Goshen National Bank, a trustee and member of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, and for nearly forty years officiated as clerk of the board of trustees.

Maj. Grier was a liberal, public-spirited citizen, and highly respected for his integrity and frankness in all the business relations of life. He was prominently identified with local and State politics, and was chosen to fill many places of trust and responsibility at home. He was chosen a delegate to the Pittsburg Convention that placed Gen. Fremont in nomination for the Presidency of the United States in 1856, and he was also chosen one of the Presidential electors of New York at the November election in 1860. Maj. Grier died Dec. 20, 1873. His wife was Frances, daughter of Freegift and Elizabeth (Sweezy) Tuthill, of Goshen, whom he married Aug. 7, 1833. She was born Jan. 16, 1804, and died Feb. 7, 1860. Her mother, Elizabeth Sweezy, was a niece of the late Judge Samuel S. Seward, and cousin of Hon. William H. Seward. Her father, Freegift Tuthill (for many years a merchant in Goshen), was son of Joshua and grandson of Freegift Tuthill, who was born on Long Island, Aug. 8, 1698, married Abigail Goldsmith, who bore him three sons and one daughter, and removed to Orange County about the year 1733 with his family. In the history of Cornwall and Blooming-Grove, members of the Tuthill family are mentioned as taking an active part in the public affairs of the towns as early as 1765-67.

The last-named Freegift Tuthill was a son of John, and grandson of John Tuthill, who was born July 16, 1635, and is supposed to have been the progenitor of the family on Long Island from England.

The surviving children of Maj. Grier are George and Thomas E., merchants in Goshen, and two daughters, Mary and Frances.

as instructor. Mr. Wilkin having determined upon the choice of a profession, entered the National Law School at Poughkeepsie, then a popular institution under the direction of John W. Fowler, from which he graduated in 1854, having previously studied under the direction of Robert Proudfit, Esq., of Newburgh. At a general term of the Supreme Court held at Newburgh, N. Y., in June, 1854, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of New York.

In October of the same year he removed to the South, and having been admitted to practice in all the courts of Tennessee, located at Nashville in that State. Here he became extensively engaged in professional labor, and remained thus employed until 1861. Mr. Wilkin was an unflinching advocate of the cause of the Union, and popular feeling throughout the South at the opening of the late war rendered a further residence at Nashville impracticable. He returned to Montgomery, and was, Nov. 6, 1861, married to Miss Catherine, daughter of Harvey D. Copley, of Montgomery. Their children are Louise C., John Flavel, Harriet and Joseph M.

During the year 1865 the company was organized for the construction of the Montgomery and Erie Railroad, of which Mr. Wilkin was elected president.

He devoted his energies for two years to the building of this road, of which he was general superintendent until 1872, and is still the efficient president. He, in 1871, resumed professional labor in Montgomery, and is now engaged in active practice. He is also a director of the National Bank at Walden.

Mr. Wilkin is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party in politics. He was educated in the faith of the Presbyterian denomination, and still worships with that church.

1823.—Daniel H. Tuthill, Goshen; Isaac R. Van Duzer, Goshen.

ISAAC R. VAN DUZER.—The late Hon. Isaac Reeve Van Duzer was born in the town of Cornwall, Orange Co., May 8, 1802. His father, Isaac Van Duzer, was of the old Dutch blood that first settled this State, and was one of the prominent business men of that locality, and possessed many of the same strong elements of mind and character afterwards displayed by his son. His mother's name was Keturah Reeves. After receiving a good academic education, Isaac R. Van Duzer studied law with William A. Seely, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of New York City, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, Aug. 15, 1823. He was rarely gifted both in mind and person for the honorable profession which he had chosen, and soon found that he had made no mistake in his choice. He commenced the work of his profession at his native place, but partly influenced by a desire for a more central field of action, and partly influenced by the friendship of Gen. George Wickham, the president of the Orange County Bank at that time, he moved to Goshen, the county-seat, about 1826. He was married Dec. 14, 1826, to Annie E. Gedney, daughter of Dr.

Gedney, of Newburgh, and shortly afterwards he purchased the old Hurtin homestead of Mr. Aspinwall, of New York, where he resided for the rest of his life, and where his family still live. He soon took and retained a commanding position in his profession, and his practice extended through this county and the neighboring counties on all sides. For some years the late Hon. George M. Grier was associated in business with him. In 1833 he became one of the firm of Van Duzer & Sharpe, associating with himself William F. Sharpe, Esq., who still survives him as the Nestor of the county bar. He served as district attorney for some years, resigning the office in 1835. He is said to have been equally at home in his office-work and before the courts, and to have been able to dictate two bills in chancery by alternate lines at the same time. He was one of the original incorporators of the Orange County Mutual Insurance Company. He was one of the directors of the Orange County Bank, and a vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church for many years.

Mr. Van Duzer, soon after his entrance into professional life, commenced to take a strong personal interest in the politics of the day, and was closely and prominently identified with the local political movements. He possessed, in a rare degree, the gift of oratory, and whether presenting a technical point of legal logic, or entreating with a jury for the life of his fellow-man, or debating the political questions of the day, he is said to have been equally ready and successful. He represented his district in the State Assembly during the sessions of 1832 and 1833, and there made conspicuous his abilities of tongue and pen. In the session of 1833, as chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, he made a report on the subject of the State canals and the proper disposition of the revenues arising from them.

His position on this and other questions brought him into collision with the powerful Albany regency who then controlled the policy of the State government. He was fearless and outspoken in his able denunciations of what he believed to be the mismanagement of the public funds and other matters, and the regency in return made open war upon him through their organs in Albany and Orange County.

In view of the personal and bitter nature of these attacks, Mr. Van Duzer felt called upon to vindicate himself by legal proceedings, and he finally succeeded in fully punishing his assailants both at home and in Albany. In 1834 the Whig ticket, on which he was a candidate for re-election, was defeated in State and county.

Some years before this Mr. Van Duzer had been identified with the administration party. In 1832, President Jackson had vetoed the bill which had passed Congress extending the charter of the United States Bank, and in 1833 had caused the removal of public funds from that bank to certain State banks. These measures gave rise to great public excitement

at the time. Whatever may be concluded by the disinterested student of history as to the justice of the President's opposition to the United States Bank, there seems to be little doubt of the great injustice of the arbitrary methods pursued by him in attacking it. This alienated many supporters of the President and strengthened the opposing party. About this time Mr. Van Duzer became one of the prominent leaders among the Whigs or anti-regency men of this county. With him in this movement may be grouped, among others, Gen. Wickham, George M. Grier, Albert S. Benton, Judge Fullerton, and Joseph Davis.

He lived to see the party of his later choice become triumphant in State and nation, for William H. Seward, formerly of this county, was elected Governor in 1839, and a Whig President, Harrison, was elected in 1840.

Mr. Van Duzer died of consumption, Nov. 27, 1841, in the fortieth year of his life. It is the unanimous verdict of those living who remember him that he would probably have attained very high public honors if his life and health had been prolonged to the years of old age. The general impression of those now living who were brought into personal contact with him is, that he was one of the most impressive and magnetic men of his day, that he was an orator of rare powers of eloquence and logic and gifted with a magnificent voice, that he was studious, painstaking, and honorable in the practice of his profession, and withal one of the most successful lawyers that Orange County has known.

He left surviving him five children,—Charlotte, who married the late J. W. Gott, Esq.; Kitty, who married Henry Strong, Esq., now president of the Bank of Green Bay, Wisconsin; George W., who died in early manhood; the Hon. G. Gedney, a promising young lawyer, who died in 1859; and Isaac R., who became a merchant in New York City, and died in 1875.

1824.—Theodore S. Fisk, Newburgh; James D. Bull, Philip Millspaugh, Montgomery.

1825.—Agricola Wilkin, Goshen; Abraham Crist, Montgomery; E. C. Sutherland, Cornwall; James G. Clinton, Newburgh; Benjamin H. Mace, Newburgh.

BENJAMIN H. MACE, although an active politician, had little legal practice. He was postmaster of Newburgh, and an inspector of State prisons. He also held several local positions. In his latter years he devoted attention to real estate and to grape culture. He died Nov. 21, 1879, in his seventy-seventh year.

JAMES G. CLINTON was the son of Gen. James Clinton, of New Windsor, and half-brother to DeWitt Clinton. He was a master in chancery, and a representative in Congress. He died May 28, 1849, in his forty-fifth year.

E. C. SUTHERLAND was for many years in successful local practice at Cornwall.

ABRAHAM CRIST removed to Williamsburgh.

1826.—William C. Hasbrouck, Newburgh; George M. Grier, Goshen.

WILLIAM C. HASBROUCK was a descendant of Abraham Hasbrouck, who settled at New Paltz in 1675. He was born Aug. 23, 1800; married Mary E. daughter of William Roe, June 28, 1831; died November, 1870. He graduated at Union College at the same time William H. Seward was an undergraduate, and soon after removed to Franklin, Tenn., where he became principal of the academy founded by Bishop Otey. Among his pupils and friends there were many then and since distinguished in the history of the nation, among whom were John Bell, Sam Houston, Felix Grundy, Andrew Jackson, and Matthew F. Maury. Returning to the North, he became principal of the Farmers' Hall Academy, at Goshen in 1822, and commenced there the study of law with Mr. Wisner. He completed his legal studies with William Ross, in Newburgh; was admitted to the bar in 1826, and rose rapidly to rank in his profession. He was frequently the candidate of his party for political honors; but, his party being in the minority in the district, he was without success. He was, however, elected to the Assembly of 1847, and was chosen Speaker of that body. He was a man of high bearing, spotless character, and a chivalric sense of honor and duty; few men enjoyed a more unblemished reputation, both at home and abroad. In person he was tall and slender, of attractive presence, and courteous manners; liberal in his charities; American in every aspiration of his nature.

Mr. Hasbrouck's oldest son, William H., is a practicing lawyer. His second son, Henry C., graduated at West Point Military Academy, May, 1861; served as lieutenant under Capt. Griffin, Fifth Artillery, U.S.A., in first Bull Run, also at Miner's Hill and Newport News; promoted captain Fourth Artillery, and in service in the Modoc campaign. Roe, his third son, graduated at Harvard College in 1876; since deceased.

1827.—Alsop Woodward.

1828.—John E. Phillips, Brookfield; Coe S. Bradner, Mount Hope.

1830.—Wm. F. Sharp, Goshen; Joseph V. Whalen, Montgomery; William J. Street.

JOSEPH V. WHALEN is referred to in connection with his father, Dr. Whalen, of Montgomery.

1831.—Wm. B. Wright, Newburgh; Nathan Westcott, Goshen; Chas. Mason, Newburgh.

CHAS. MASON studied law in Newburgh after graduating at West Point. He subsequently removed to Wisconsin.

NATHAN WESTCOTT was the son of David M. Westcott, for many years connected with the press of Goshen. He was county clerk in 1849. For several years of his life he suffered from paralysis of his limbs, resulting from being accidentally thrown from a wagon, and the distinction which he might have attained at the bar was defeated. He died in 1879.

WM. B. WRIGHT was the son of Samuel Wright and Martha Brown, his wife, and was born in New-



J. M. Gott

burgh, April 16, 1806. His father was a ship-carpenter, and he himself an apprentice, in his early years, to the business of printing under Ward M. Gazlay. He was an industrious boy and much of a student, and found his way, after his apprenticeship, to the office of Ross & Knevels, where he read law. On his admission to the bar he practiced in the office of Samuel J. Wilkin, at Goshen, and there, as well as at Newburgh, was connected with the press. Indeed, his early life was very much mixed up with mechanical, editorial, and legal pursuits. From Goshen he removed (1835) to Monticello, where he settled down to a quiet local practice, in which there was no example of industry or brilliant genius. At one period his life was a failure, but in 1846 he succeeded in the election as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, where he made some friends and acquaintances. In 1846 he was elected member of Congress by a combination of Whigs and Anti-Renters, and gained such additional notoriety that he secured a combination nomination for justice of the Supreme Court, in which station he remained by re-election for twelve years. In 1861 he was elected judge of the Court of Appeals, and served in that capacity until 1868, when he died. In his judicial position his whole character underwent a change, so greatly so indeed that Ward Hunt, his associate judge, could say with truth, "His enduring monument will be found in the reports of the decisions of this court. Patient, laborious, learned, clear-minded, and discriminating, he ranks honorably in that long line of distinguished men who have presided on this bench." With the ability and determination to adapt himself to the opportunity, Judge Wright secured a reputation which few of his contemporaries attained. During the latter years of his life his residence was at Kingston.

1833.—Alfred D. Walden, Walden; Horace W. Armstrong, Newburgh.

1835.—George W. Lord, Mount Hope; John J. Monell, Newburgh; George Van Inwegen, Deerpark.

JOHN J. MONELL was the son of Samuel Monell, of Montgomery, in which town he was born. His mother was Elvira, daughter of John Scott, and her sister, Catharine Lydia, was the mother of John A. C. Gray, of New York. He studied law under John W. Brown, and practiced in Newburgh for many years, during which time he served one term a judge of the County Court. He was active in local societies and associated enterprises, and deserves more credit in these connections than has been awarded to him. His residence has been at Fishkill for some years; and his more active business relations have been in connection with the publication of the *New York Evening Post*. His first wife was Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel Smith, of Connecticut; and his second, Caroline DeWint, widow of Andrew J. Downing.

1838.—George W. Niven, Newburgh.

1839.—Nathan Reeve, Newburgh; Benjamin F. Duryea, Goshen; Chris. Van Duzer.

1840.—Aaron B. Belknap, Newburgh; Daniel B. Boice, Newburgh; Joseph W. Gott, Goshen; William Fullerton, Newburgh; John L. Bookstaver, Montgomery.

JOSEPH W. GOTT, a prominent lawyer of Orange County for many years, was born May 25, 1814, in the town of Austerlitz, Columbia Co., N. Y. His father, Storey Gott, was a well-known and lifelong resident of that locality.

Mr. Gott passed much of his boyhood at Red Rock, Columbia Co., and in 1834 entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. That institution of learning was then under the admirable care of Dr. Eliphalet Nott. He was one of the founders of that large and well-known secret fraternity, now represented in most of the leading colleges, known as "Psi Upsilon." He graduated honorably in 1837.

In the same year he came to Goshen to reside, and assumed the position of principal of Farmers' Hall Academy, which he held for two years. He then turned his attention to the study of law, and pursued his studies with the firm of Van Duzer & Sharpe, and in 1842 was admitted to practice. From that time until his death, in 1869, he was in constant practice of his profession in the community in which he had taken up his residence, and became thoroughly identified with this locality.

Not long after his admission to the bar he held the position of postmaster at Goshen for several years. In 1849 he held the office of county clerk of Orange County by appointment. In the earlier part of his professional career he was also, for some years, one of the proprietors and editors of the *Goshen Democrat and Whig*.

He was a communicant and vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church for many years.

He was married, Jan. 27, 1847, to Charlotte Van Duzer, daughter of the Hon. Isaac R. Van Duzer, now deceased, a prominent lawyer and ex-member of the Legislature. For many years he was a partner of the late Judge Samuel J. Wilkin.

In 1858, his health having suffered severely from too intense application to the demands of a large business, he made a trip to Europe, but found there only temporary relief from the bronchial trouble with which he was afflicted. His life was much prolonged by his temperate habits and rigid observance of the laws of health. He literally died in the harness, attending to his professional occupations until shortly before his death, which happened Jan. 6, 1869.

Mr. Gott was not, in one sense of the word, a public man. He was not ostentatious in his life, nor did he aspire to political preferment. But he was probably as well known in the line of his profession as any of his contemporaries in this county. He had several opportunities to form very profitable professional connections in New York City and elsewhere, but preferred to continue where he had begun his professional career.

He was a steadfast Whig until the formation of the Republican party, and then an earnest adherent to the latter while he lived. He was a strong personal friend of Secretary W. H. Seward.

He was of an eminently literary turn of mind, and owned and made practical use of a large and well-selected library.

The true lesson of Mr. Gott's life and professional success is contained in the following extract from the resolutions passed by the bar of his county, Jan. 13, 1869, and now entered upon the record of the court minutes:

"Resolved, That the earnestness and assiduity with which our deceased friend labored to protect and secure the rights and interests of those whom he served entitled him to the public confidence he so largely enjoyed, and that his distinguished success was achieved, not by unprofessional artifice, but by the devotion of his laborious life to high professional duty."

"Resolved, That the career of the deceased has closed with no stain of professional dishonor resting upon it, proving that no sacrifice of fairness, truth, and integrity is necessarily involved in the exercise of great professional zeal and the attainment of an exalted professional reputation."

Mr. Gott left two children,—a daughter, Annie, and a son and namesake, Joseph W., the latter of whom graduated at Yale College in 1873, and Columbia Law School in 1875, and has been engaged in the practice of law in Goshen since 1875.

1841.—Chancey F. Belknap, Newburgh; John C. Dimmick, Goshen.

1842.—Alexander Wilkin, Goshen; John S. Thayer, Newburgh; Stephen B. Brophy, Newburgh; John G. Wilkin, Middletown.

1843.—Robert S. Halstead, Newburgh; James W. Fowler, Newburgh; Benjamin F. Dunning, Goshen.

1844.—S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Newburgh; James L. Stewart.

1845.—Daniel Fullerton, Goshen; Oliver Young; Hugh B. Bull, Montgomery; James G. Graham, Newburgh; David F. Gedney, Goshen; William R. Nelson; Levinus Monson, Newburgh; Andrew J. Wilkin, Goshen.

DAVID FOWLER GEDNEY.—The paternal ancestors of Judge Gedney were English Quakers, who emigrated from England to this country in the reign of Charles II. to escape the religious persecution against Nonconformists during the life of that monarch. His father was Eleazer Gedney, M.D., who was for many years an eminent physician in what was then the village of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Dr. Gedney married Miss Charlotte Bailey, of New Windsor, in the same county, and who was the daughter of Dr. Jonathan Bailey. Dr. Bailey was related collaterally to the Revolutionary patriot, Samuel Adams.

Judge Gedney was born in Newburgh-on-Hudson, Jan. 1, 1821. He was prepared to enter college at the Newburgh Academy, and in 1836 entered the junior class at Union College. He graduated in 1838, receiving the usual degree of A.B. His father and elder brother having died while he was in college, he removed with his mother and an unmarried sister

(afterwards Mrs. Isaac R. Van Duzer) to Goshen, Orange Co. Here he entered upon his professional career as a student in the law-office of Van Duzer & Sharpe, and after the dissolution of that firm he continued his studies with Van Duzer & Westcott. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and formed a partnership with Nathan Westcott, which continued until that gentleman was elected county clerk in 1850. In 1856 he was elected to the office of district attorney, and in 1862 to the office of county judge. He formed a partnership in 1874 with his son, Mr. Herbert Gedney, with whom he is now associated in business.

In 1843, Judge Gedney married Miss Henrietta Robinson Duer, youngest daughter of Alexander Duer, Esq. Mr. Duer was a son of Col. William Duer, of the Revolutionary army, and a brother of the late Judges John A. Duer and William A. Duer. Of the three children of this marriage, the eldest—Alex. Duer Gedney—was lost at sea off Cape Horn in 1860; the others are living.

Judge Gedney's judicial career was marked by ability and impartiality, and he discharged the duties of district attorney in a manner eminently satisfactory to his county. He is an advocate of marked power, and has been connected with the trial of many important civil and criminal cases. He has taken for many years a prominent position among Republican politicians, and his speeches, both political and professional, are remarkable for the chastity of their language and the clearness and force of their logic. He is one of the oldest members of the present bar of Orange County.

THE FULLERTONS—DANIEL, WILLIAM, and STEPHEN W.—have been honorable representatives of their profession. Daniel, the last admitted to practice, was the oldest brother and had but a short legal career. Stephen W., the youngest, prior to his removal to New York, filled the office of county judge, and also that of district attorney, and had for his associate in practice Charles H. Van Wyck, now United States senator from Nebraska. William, after some years in his profession in Newburgh, during the largest portion of which time James W. Fowler was his business associate, removed to New York, where he was associated with Charles O'Connor, and from that point has risen to the highest rank at the bar of that city. Aug. 30, 1867, he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Scrugham, but transferred the honor to his brother, Stephen W., who served from August 30th to December 31st. A brief history of the family will be found in another part of this volume. (See Wawayanda.)

JAMES G. GRAHAM was born in Shawangunk, Ulster Co., October, 1821. He graduated at Columbia College in 1840; studied in the office of Bate & McKissock, and after his admission to the bar practiced in Ulster County. In 1848 he was elected to



David F. Gedney

the Assembly from the southern district of Ulster, and again in 1865. In 1878 he represented the First Assembly District of Orange in the same body. He has held several local trusts with credit since his removal to Newburgh in 1866, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community. His first wife was Mary E., daughter of George G. Schofield, of Walden. He married second, Margaret J., daughter of Israel Knapp, also of Walden.

1846.—Gabriel N. Sweezey, Goshen (removed to California in 1849, and died at Marysville, in that State, in 1875); DeWitt C. Cooley; John Lyon; S. Howell Strong; Moses Sweezey, Goshen; Charles H. Winfield, Goshen. (See Dr. Winfield.)

1848.—Eugene A. Brewster, Newburgh.

EUGENE A. BREWSTER is a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster, of the Plymouth Pilgrims. His immediate ancestor in this county was Samuel Brewster, of New Windsor, a most substantial and representative man of the Revolutionary era. He was born in New York, April 13, 1827, and was brought to Newburgh by his parents when he was three years old. He entered the office of John W. Brown in 1843, and remained with him until January, 1850, when he united in partnership with Nathan Reeve, Judge Brown's brother-in-law, and continued under the firm of Reeve & Brewster until 1855, since which time he has been without an associate. That he has few, if any, superiors in practice in the county will be generally conceded by the profession. He has held several local stations with credit, and many rely as implicitly upon his judgment as they did upon that of his tutor, Judge Brown, some of whose habits of thought and action were deeply grafted upon his character. He married, in 1859, Anna W., daughter of Rev. John Brown, D.D.

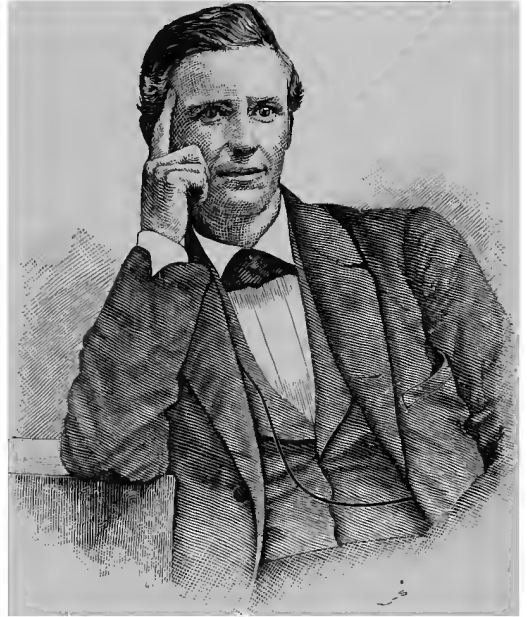
JAMES N. PRONK was born in the city of Boston, Feb. 27, 1822. His father, Dr. John N. D. V. Pronk, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, was there educated a physician, and emigrated to America in 1811, settling in Boston, Mass. He practiced his profession in that city until 1839, when he retired from practice, removed to Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., and there resided until his decease, at the age of seventy-two years, in 1848.

Dr. Pronk's wife, who survived him twenty-five years and died at the age of eighty-two years, was Azubah Little, a native of Orange County, with whom he formed an acquaintance while traveling through her native county upon first coming to this county, and whom he married in 1812.

Only three of their eleven children survived them, viz., Edwin, a resident of Boston; James N., subject of this sketch; and Azubah L., wife of Silas L. King, of Bradford, Pa.

James N. Pronk received his early education in the English high school and public Latin school of his native city, and was graduated at the Teacher's Seminary at Andover, Mass. He removed with his parents

to Orange County, and for several years thereafter was engaged here in teaching. He studied law with Judge John G. Wilkin, of Middletown, and was admitted to the bar of this State, as attorney and counselor, at the January term of the Supreme Court held in New York City in 1849.



James N. Pronk

Immediately after his admission to the bar he opened a law office in Middletown, where he has actively pursued the practice of his profession since,—a period of thirty-two years,—and is now one of the oldest members of the Orange County bar, only Judge Wilkin being his senior in Middletown.

During his residence in Middletown, Mr. Pronk has been an active participant in nearly all of its worthy local enterprises.

He was largely connected with and one of the prime movers in the incorporation of the village, for many years its clerk, and for nine years its president.

He was one of the incorporators of the Middletown Lyceum, a society that existed and held a leading influence for some thirty years; of the Hillside Cemetery, of which association he has officiated as president since its incorporation, and has filled the position of trustee and director of various other organizations.

Mr. Pronk was also one of the incorporators of "The Middletown and Bloomingburgh Plank Road Company," "The Middletown and Unionville Plank Road Company," "The Middletown and Unionville Railroad Company," "The Midland Railroad Company of New Jersey," and of the "Walkill Bank."

During the late civil war he was active in support

of the Union cause, and served as provost marshal of the Eleventh Congressional District, New York, with his office at Goshen.

As a citizen Mr. Pronk is public-spirited and enterprising. All projects for the benefit of the community and to promote the best interests of society in which he lives receive from him willing and liberal support.

As a counselor he is careful, systematic, and judicious, and his opinions are always given with the strictest integrity after a thorough analytical treatment of the subject at issue, and as an advocate his retentive memory, his knowledge of the fundamental principles upon which the law is based, enable him to command the attention of judge and juror.

Mr. Pronk married, in 1841, Mary Ellen, daughter of Gilbert F. Mondon, of Port Jervis.

Their surviving children are Francis A. R., Ferris M., Devin N., Ashbel C. K., Louisa, Mary, wife of N. Tate, of Middletown, and Nellie R.

OLIVER YOUNG.—The Young family are of New England extraction, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch having been Samuel, who was born in Connecticut, and married Miss Anna Dilly, whose ancestors were of Hessian descent and early emigrated to America. Mr. and Mrs. Young had eight children, among whom was Oliver, born at Mount Hope, Orange Co., Oct. 7, 1811, to which place his parents removed after their marriage. He (Oliver) was early made dependent upon his own resources, and after the death of his father aided materially in the care of the family. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher, and later repaired to Milford, Pa., where, under the guidance of Richard Eldred, and afterwards of Melancthon Dimmock, he pursued the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Pike County, Pa., in 1835, and as an attorney and counselor in New York State, Nov. 8, 1849. Very soon after the conclusion of his legal studies Mr. Young removed to Port Jervis and established himself in his profession.

By application and fidelity to the trusts confided to him a growing and lucrative practice was gained. He speedily attained a reputation as a safe and judicious counselor, and an attorney who was devoted under all circumstances to the interests of his clients, to whom he, on every occasion, displayed the most absolute loyalty. This fact soon won for Mr. Young the confidence of the community and brought to him an extended business. He was a firm advocate of anti-slavery principles long before any organized opposition was manifested on the part of its opponents, and for a length of time voted the ticket alone in the place of his residence. He cast the only ballot in Port Jervis for Hon. John P. Hale, anti-slavery candidate for the Presidency in 1856, and on various occasions maintained a steady defense of principles which were espoused from a conviction of duty. He was also a man of liberal impulses, and did much to

relieve distress through benefactions of a private nature. Mr. Young was a proficient civil engineer, and possessed an extended knowledge of the boundaries and titles of much of the land embraced in Orange County. He was not an aspirant for office, and frequently declined local honors tendered him by his constituents. Mr. Young was married, Jan. 19, 1848, in Port Jervis, to Mrs. Lydia Frances Wentworth, formerly Miss Sinclair, of Bartlett, N. H., and had two sons,—Frank Sinclair, who died in early life, and Charles Oliver, who is engaged in the practice of law in Port Jervis. The death of Oliver Young occurred Oct. 3, 1871, in his sixtieth year. The loss sustained by the bar of Orange County was on the occasion graphically portrayed in a series of resolutions commemorative of his career and his marked abilities, presented by its members to the family.

THOMAS J. LYON.—The Lyon family are of Scotch descent, three brothers—Samuel, David, and James—having left the land of their nativity before the war of the Revolution and settled,—David in New Jersey, Samuel in Connecticut, and James in the Empire State, from whence he later removed to Ohio. David chose a location at Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where his children—Daniel, Moses, Henry, and Sarah—were born; all of whom are now deceased. Henry resided upon the homestead during his lifetime, where he was both agriculturist and distiller, and later became a manufacturer. He participated actively in the war of 1812, for which he enjoyed a pension until the date of his death in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Lyon was, in the year 1808, united in marriage to Miss Eunice, daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Orange, N. J., a soldier with the rank of colonel in the war of the Revolution, and also a pensioner until his death in his ninety-eighth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Lyon nine children were born, of whom the survivors are Dr. S. S. Lyon, of Newark, N. J.; William Lyon, of Lyon's Farms, N. J.; Thomas J. Lyon, of Port Jervis; John W. Lyon, of San Francisco, Cal.; and Mrs. Ann Steel, of Dayton, Ohio.

Thomas J., whose career is here traced, was born in Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., June 20, 1816, and spent the early years of his life at the home of his parents. The common schools of the neighborhood afforded him an opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of an education, and a subsequent period spent at the Montclair Seminary, in the same county, supplemented this with more substantial acquirements. A brief period was spent in teaching, after which Mr. Lyon entered the ministry and joined the Methodist Episcopal Conference of New Jersey. After a season of clerical labor in New Jersey, he was assigned by the Conference in 1840 to the Port Jervis charge, which place has since been his residence. At the expiration of his fourth year Mr. Lyon voluntarily requested and received a local relation without any



Engraved by Samuel S. Garrison 1862

OLIVER YOUNG.



Thomas J. Lyon

change in his religious convictions, and began the study of law, Nathan Westcott, of Goshen, N. Y., having been his preceptor. An office was established by the latter gentleman in Port Jervis, of which Mr. Lyon was given the charge. He began his professional labors in the Justices' Court, and continued so to practice until his admission to all the courts of New York State in 1849, his examination having occurred in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Lyon has since that time been actively engaged in the duties of his profession. He was employed by the New York and Erie Railroad Company as one of their counselors, and acted in that capacity from the period of the construction of the road until 1867. As a trial lawyer Mr. Lyon has been especially successful. He has on many occasions displayed superior talents as an advocate, his clear, decisive arguments having gained for him many legal victories. His mental powers are acute and comprehensive, his self-possession perfect, and his command of language both forcible and striking. He was commissioned as postmaster under the Polk administration, and also during the Presidential term of Franklin Pierce. In 1869 and 1870, Mr. Lyon was elected to the Legislature of the State, and his abilities utilized as one of the committee on Ways and Means, on the Judiciary, and as chairman of the committee on Federal Relations. He is an unflinching Democrat, and has attained some distinction as an ardent worker and speaker in the cause of Democracy.

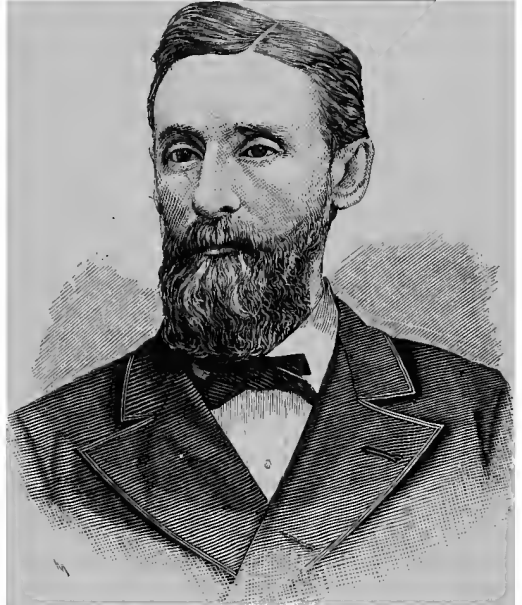
Mr. Lyon was married Dec. 31, 1840, to Miss Jemima Westfall, of Deerpark, and became the parent of eight children, of whom Sarah E., Annie M. (Mrs. E. A. Brown, of Newburgh), and John W., a practicing lawyer in Port Jervis, survive. By a second marriage, to Miss Miriam V. Osterhout, he has five children,—Thomas J., Jr., Wallen, Edwin F., Mary E., and Frederick, all of whom are living.

1851.—JAMES W. TAYLOR, Goshen. Mr. Taylor was born in Hamptonburgh in February, 1828; graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1848; studied law in the office of Wilkin & Gott, and was admitted to practice in 1851. In 1854 he served under Nathan Westcott as deputy county clerk, and in 1856 removed to Newburgh, where he succeeded Daniel B. Boice, deceased, in the partnership with William C. Hasbrouck. At the general election in 1856 he was elected special county judge, and was subsequently twice appointed to fill vacancies in that office. In 1864 he was appointed attorney for the city of Newburgh, and in the fall of that year was one of the Presidential electors of the Republican party. His record so far in life has been that of an excellent lawyer and a useful and respected citizen. He married, in 1850, Caroline, daughter of John Wilson, of Goshen.

1857.—Abram S. Cassedy, Newburgh.

ABRAM S. CASSEDEY was born at Ramapo, Rockland Co., N. Y., on the 29th day of November, 1833.

His grandfather, Archibald Cassedy, emigrated from the north of Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary war, and taking up a residence in Rockland County became one of the pioneer settlers of what was then a wild and unbroken section of country. Of hardy Scotch-Irish descent, imbued with the indomi-



A. S. Cassedy

table industry and perseverance that is the special characteristic of his race, he was a valuable acquisition to the pioneer life of the country, and contributed much toward the development of the locality in which he settled. The father of Mr. Cassedy was also named Archibald, and was born in Rockland County, where he passed his life in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He married Lydia, daughter of Judge Gurnee, of Rockland County. The Gurnee family is of French extraction, and was early represented among the pioneers of that county, having emigrated from Paris previous to the Revolutionary war.

The early education of Mr. Cassedy was obtained at the common schools of his native county. He subsequently enjoyed the benefits of an academic course, graduating in 1853. He immediately turned his attention to the study of the law, and entered as a student in the office of Judge William F. Fraser, of Clarkstown, N. Y., in 1855. Subsequently he entered the law-office of Wilkin & Gott, at Goshen, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was immediately appointed deputy county clerk by the late Dr. Drake,

then the popular clerk of the county, in which position he served two years. At the expiration of that time he became clerk of the board of supervisors of Orange County, a position in which he remained from 1858 to 1862. Meanwhile, in 1859, he removed to Newburgh, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession, and has ever since remained. Judge Charles F. Brown is now the partner of Mr. Cassidy, and under the name and style of Cassidy & Brown the firm are carrying on a large and successful business.

As a lawyer Mr. Cassidy is painstaking and conscientious, and brings to the investigation of his cases a degree of research and legal acumen not common in the profession. Naturally of a studious turn of mind, patient and industrious, he discharges the duties of his profession in a faithful and successful manner, and commands a large clientage. The possession of these qualities early brought him into public notice, and it has been his good fortune, although decidedly averse to the holding of public office, to be elevated by the partiality of the public to several prominent official positions.

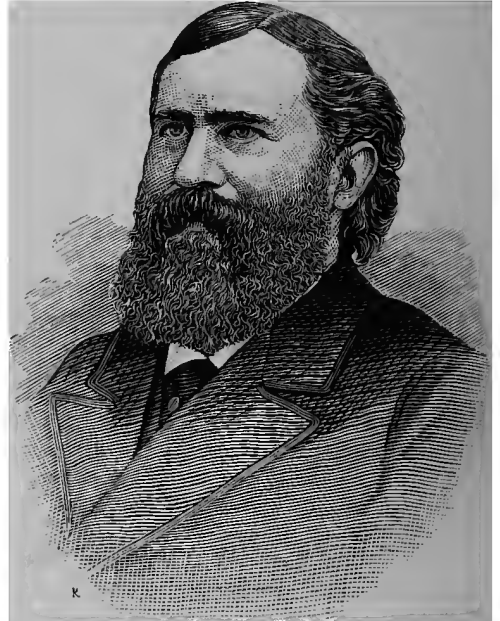
In 1862 he was elected district attorney of the county against his former preceptor, Joseph W. Gott, and filled the office acceptably for three years. He subsequently served as alderman from the Fourth Ward, but soon resigned from that office. In 1874 he was elected a member of the board of education, and acted as president of that body in 1877, declining election to the board after that date, although nominated. In 1875 he was appointed corporation counsel of Newburgh, a position that he held for three years.

In 1880, while strenuously declaring himself not to be a candidate, he was nominated by acclamation for the office of mayor of Newburgh by the Democratic party, and although that city usually gives a Republican majority of from two to three hundred votes, was elected by the flattering majority of three hundred and twenty-four. He is still filling that office in a successful manner, and his administration of municipal affairs has been characterized by a degree of economy not before attained for fourteen years.

Mr. Cassidy has declined the nomination to other important offices within the gift of the public, some of them being of a kind calculated to attract the most ambitious of men. He has preferred, however, to confine himself to the legitimate practice of his profession. He takes an active interest in all movements tending to advance the social, material, or educational welfare of the community in which he resides, and lends the support of his means and influence to the development and sustentation of its institutions. He has been for a number of years a director of the Quassaick National Bank, of Newburgh, and is the attorney for that institution. A number of important causes have been litigated successfully by him, aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars. He was married in 1861 to Miss Margaret J., daughter of the late Dr. Charles Drake, of Newburgh.

1868.—C. Frank Brown, Newburgh; William D. Dickey, Newburgh.

WILLIAM VANAMEE is descended from one of three brothers who emigrated from Holland in the early settlement of New York. Two of the brothers settled on Long Island, and the other upon the Hudson.



W. Vanamee

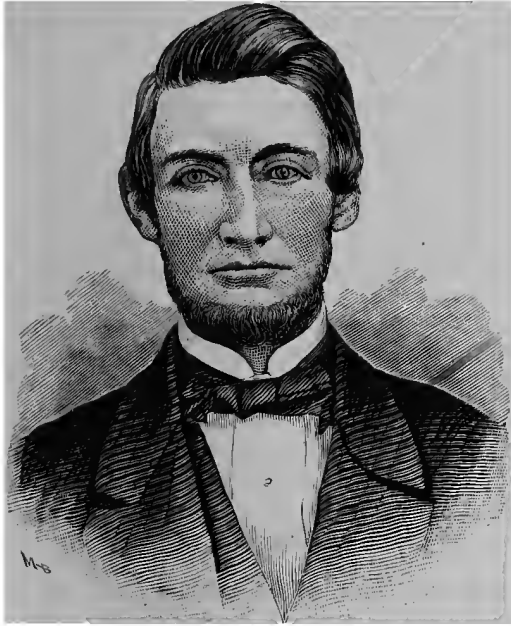
The name is spelt differently by the various branches of the family, but Mr. Vanamee follows the spelling given in Dixon's work upon surnames.

Mr. Vanamee was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1847. When he was nineteen years old he came to Middletown for the purpose of studying law. After prosecuting his studies two years, he was admitted at Poughkeepsie in May, 1868, and he has since resided in Middletown, engaged in the active practice of his profession. In September, 1871, he was married to Lida, daughter of Dr. J. W. Ostrom, of Goshen.

C. FRANK BROWN, son of Hon. John W. Brown, was born in Newburgh, Sept. 12, 1844. He graduated at Yale College in 1866, and subsequently read law in the office of A. S. Cassidy, assisted by the advice and counsel of his father. In 1869 the law-firm of Cassidy & Brown was formed, of which he is still the junior partner. He was elected district attorney in 1874, and county judge in 1877, filling both positions with credit. He married, June 27, 1876, Hattie E. Shaffer, of Poughkeepsie.

HON. FREDERIC BODINE.—The blood and characteristics of four distinct races are represented in the Bodine family,—the French, Dutch, Irish, and Eng-

lish, the paternal ancestors of Frederick having been Huguenots, who early fled from persecution in France, and, embarking for America, colonized on Long Island. A portion of this little band eventually found their



Frederic Bodine

way into Orange County, among whom was William Bodine, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who acquired a large tract of land one mile to the west of Walden village, the homestead of later generations of the family. Among his children was Peter, the grandfather of Frederick, who resided upon a farm in Montgomery, and married Miss Mary Millspaugh. Their children were eleven in number, one of whom was Sylvanus, born July 10, 1807, and whose death occurred in Steuben County, N. Y., in his seventy-first year. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of John Horton, of Goshen, and had children,—Amasa and Frederick. The latter, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Montgomery, June 18, 1835, where the years of his early life were passed. These years were uneventful in character, the winter being devoted to study or teaching, while the summer brought its routine of farm employments.

In 1865, Mr. Bodine, having become weary of agricultural labor, disposed of the farm, and removing to the village of Montgomery, embarked in business enterprises. During the same year he entered the political arena as the Republican candidate for representative in the State Legislature, to which he was elected by a large majority. Here he represented his consti-

tuency with marked ability, and served on the committees on schools and colleges and towns and villages. In connection with the former he did signal service, being largely instrumental in the introduction of the bill in behalf of the free-school system, which afterwards became a law, under which the State is now working. Mr. Bodine, in the fall of 1866, purchased a farm at Plattsburgh, N. Y., to which he removed, but the surroundings of his old home proving more congenial, he returned to Montgomery the following year and engaged in business. He has since been identified with the public interests of the township; is a director of the Walden Savings-Bank, has been railroad commissioner for the township of Montgomery since 1873, and has served as highway commissioner and inspector of elections. He was appointed, in 1880, supervisor of census for the Fourth New York District by President Hayes, including the counties of Ulster, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, and Delaware.

He was in 1870 elected justice of the peace, and still fills the office. Mr. Bodine abandoned mercantile pursuits in 1877, and began the study of law with Joseph M. Wilkin, Esq. He was admitted to the bar as attorney and counselor at the general term held in Brooklyn, February, 1880, and at once engaged in the practice of his profession. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and an earnest advocate of the principles of the party. He is an active and useful member of the Presbyterian Church of Montgomery, of which he is an elder. Mr. Bodine has been twice married. He was first united to Miss Mittie Graham, June 5, 1862, to whom was born a son, Theodore. Mrs. Bodine's death occurred Feb. 28, 1870, and he was a second time married, Nov. 16, 1870, to Mrs. Emma Decker, of Montgomery.

PRESENT ATTORNEYS.

The following are the practicing attorneys in the county at the present time:

Newburgh.—Walter C. Anthony, Eugene A. Brewster, John Baldwin, David Barclay, J. B. B. Brundage, J. R. Buxton, Charles F. Brown, Abram S. Cassedy, Charles L. Chatterton, C. P. Curtis, George H. Clark, William D. Dickey, Samuel E. Dimmick, Darwin W. Esmond, Nehemiah Fowler, James G. Graham, M. H. Hirschberg, Gideon Hill, Russell Headley, John B. Kerr, John Miller, H. C. Millspaugh, M. H. Mullenneaux, Joseph J. Rogers, Seward U. Round, David A. Scott, J. D. Shaffer, L. S. Sterritt, Charles E. Snyder, Howard Thornton, James W. Taylor, Charles St. John Vail, C. L. Waring, L. B. Waring, Harvey Weed, Grant B. Taylor, James T. Boothroyd.

Middletown.—Howard Allison, John F. Bradner, George H. Decker, Charles G. Dill, M. J. Donovan, Andrew J. Durland, Jirah I. Foote, Henry W. Foote, Daniel Finn, William J. Groo, Oliver N. Goldsmith, Gilbert O. Hulse, Benjamin Low, J. W. Powers, T. N. Little, William F. O'Neill, A. V. L. Powelson, James

N. Pronk, William B. Royce, Wickham T. Shaw, William H. Stoddard, Samuel R. Taylor, William Vanamee, D. W. Van Zandt, Charles T. Vail, John G. Wilkin, John Wilkin, Henry W. Wiggins.

Goshen.—Henry Bacon, R. C. Coleman, Charles W. Coleman, B. R. Champion, W. H. Cuddeback, Henry C. Duryea, David F. Gedney, Herbert Gedney, Geo. W. Greene, J. W. Gott, John E. Howell, James F. Hoffman, George W. Millspaugh, John H. Murray, Charles L. Mead, Harrison W. Nanny, William F. Sharpe, A. DuBois Staats, John B. Swezey, E. A. Van Sickle, Henry A. Wadsworth, William H. Wyker.

Port Jervis.—James M. Allerton, Lewis E. Carr, C. E. Cuddeback, O. P. Howell, Thomas J. Lyon, John W. Lyon, Amos Van Etten, Jr.

Montgomery.—Fred. Bodine, Joseph M. Leeper, Henry V. McNeal, J. H. Walden Loughran, John Peter Sears, Edward Van Orsdall, J. M. Wilkin.

Warwick.—John J. Beattie, J. V. D. Benedict, John Burt, M. Kane.

Cornwall.—Lewis Beach, William H. Clarke, D. F. Southerland, Daniel E. Pope.

Westtown.—T. S. Hulse.

Turner's.—E. D. Stokem.

CHAPTER XII.

PHYSICIANS—MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

THE physicians of the county, although many of them have been conspicuous in its political, military, and social affairs, are, as a class, so especially "silent" in its records that a list of them, either past or present, will be far from complete. It is probably true that to some extent the early ministers, itinerant as well as located, were physicians; but it is also probable that many of the first settlers were their own medical advisers, and relied largely upon such remedies as nature provided and their own experience approved, many of them living even to a "good old age" without the aid of a professional "doctor." Perhaps they were profited to some extent by the experience of their Indian contemporaries or predecessors, who could cure wounds and hurts, treat simple diseases quite successfully, and tell all about the medicinal virtues of native roots and herbs. There was one remedy that came from them that was of very general use,—beavers' oil. For dizziness, for trembling, for rheumatism, for lameness, for apoplexy, for toothache, for earache, for weak eyes, for gout, and for almost every ill, beavers' oil was the specific, at least among the early Dutch, who, with equal unanimity, rejected that other Indian specific,—the sweating-bath. They could not bear to be thrust into a heated hole in the ground with their head covered until the perspiration had reached its highest point, and then to be removed

and immersed immediately in cold water. It strikes one singularly to read now that this or that State or colony had given somebody a hundred pounds for a recipe for some remedy with a view to make it public property; at least it prompts the conclusion that there was a great deal of what is now called "quackery" going on among the "rude forefathers" of many a "hamlet."

But whatever may have been the condition of medical practice elsewhere, there were physicians in the district the history of which we are tracing, at an early period, and apparently learned and skillful ones.

CADWALLADER COLDEN, of Coldenham, was a physician of no ordinary grade for his time. He settled at Coldenham in 1728, remained there for over thirty years, and wrote some able medical works. True, he was also a surveyor and a politician, and a botanist, and in the round of his years was Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor of the colony; but these offices came to him at a later period.

We cannot say that "next" to Dr. Colden came EVAN JONES, in New Windsor; but he was a practicing physician and surgeon there, and died in 1763, leaving sons, JOHN and THOMAS, who became eminent physicians in New York City. His wife was the daughter of Vincent Matthews, of Matthewsfield. His residence was on the farm which, after his death, became the property of Samuel Brewster, and is now marked by the old stone house which the latter erected.

ALEXANDER CLINTON and CHARLES CLINTON, sons of Col. Charles Clinton, of Little Britain, were also early physicians. Alexander studied under Dr. Middleton, of New York, located at Shawangunk, and practiced in that town and in Montgomery and New Windsor. He died in Shawangunk in 1758, of "confluent smallpox." Charles was also a pupil under Dr. Middleton. He was a surgeon's mate in the British army at the capture of Havana; subsequently located in the precinct of Hanover (now Montgomery), where he had a large practice, and where he died in 1791.

Although not practicing physicians in the town of New Windsor, THOMAS and JOSEPH YOUNG, sons of John Young, one of the associate immigrants with Charles Clinton, became physicians, and were in service in the army of the Revolution. Thomas received a medical education, and Joseph taught himself, or, as he himself wrote, became qualified "by accurate observation and attentive application," having been "greatly assisted by Dr. Alexander Clinton, not as a professed student, but by riding with him and receiving oral instructions."

JOHN SMEDES was a contemporary of Dr. Charles Clinton, but his residence has not been ascertained. He was in practice in 1783. Among Dr. Clinton's papers is the following note, which serves the purpose of his identification as well as to illustrate the methods of treatment at that time:



H. x

Joseph Whelan

"Mrs. Cooper was taken on Monday morning early with a cold chill, which continued more or less almost throughout the day. About nine o'clock in the morning she was seized with a violent pain in the left hypochondria, resembling laboring pains, with vomitings, and a taste in her mouth like rotten eggs,—great thirst. In this situation I came to her, judging it to be an inflammation in the womb, arising from cold she must have taken a few days ago from wet feet. I bled her immediately—the blood was not sisy, but very coagulated—and gave her nitrous powders. In the afternoon the symptoms were the same, the pain alternating, leaving her in some degree, and then returning with violence. I bled her again,—the blood was somewhat sisy. About evening her symptoms all vanished, and she was very well until Wednesday morning (excepting having felt some slight pains on Tuesday afternoon; she had this day taken a dose of Rhei). On Wednesday morning her symptoms returned. She was bled again, but I could not get above five ounces from her. In the afternoon, her symptoms continuing without abatement, I bled again, and took about five ounces. She swooned very nearly. I continued the nitrous powders, and ordered a glyster, which did not operate effectually. This morning I ordered another, which had the desired effect. I gave her this day powders of jalap, nitre, and crem tart., agreeable to consultation yesterday with Doctr. Sackett. This afternoon I gave her a decoction of *Seusa* snakeroot, since which the vomiting has left her, but her other symptoms continue, with a scarcity of urine. Mrs. Cooper desires Doct. Clinton's consultation. I am

"Your very humble serv't.

"JOHN SNEEDS"

MOSES HIGBY was in practice in Newburgh and New Windsor prior to the Revolution. His name stands connected with local history during that period, and particularly for his part with Daniel Taylor, the British spy, who swallowed the silver bullet, and lost it under Higby's emetics.

Many anecdotes are related of him, for, of course, such things will be remembered when real merits are forgotten. His practice was among old and respectable families, where his coming was welcomed by old and young, and where he not unfrequently remained several days. He was a man of stern integrity, and upright and open in manner. He died May 3, 1823, upwards of eighty years of age, having practiced medicine over sixty years. Beyond the fact that a daughter married Samuel Bond and left children, we know nothing of his descendants.

ISAAC BROWN was a physician in Newburgh in 1767, and ROBERT MORRISON and his son HUGH were in practice there as early as 1775. DR. JAMES STICKNEY was another old physician of Newburgh.

NATHANIEL ELMER, of Florida, was a physician of the Revolutionary era. He was a native of Sharon, Conn., and removed to and settled at Florida, where he practiced his profession for many years with credit. His wife was a daughter of Judge William Thompson, by whom he had three sons—Dr. William Elmer, of Goshen; Dr. Nathaniel Elmer, of Denton; and Jesse Elmer, of Bellvale—and two daughters,—Mrs. Robert Armstrong and Mrs. Smith. After the death of Mr. Smith the latter married Joshua Conkling. Her children by Mr. Smith were John E. Smith, of Goshen, and a daughter, who became Mrs. Ira Gardner. By Mr. Conkling she had William S., who settled on the old Conkling homestead in Goshen; Enos S., of New York; George S., of Iowa; Mrs. Samuel Wilson, of Bellvale; and Nathaniel E., who resides on the Dr. Elmer homestead. The latter has

displayed much taste in opening new streets and in other undertakings of advantage to the community in which he lives.

THOMAS WICKHAM, JOHN GALE,* JOHN PIERSON, and BENJAMIN TUSTEN, JR., were all in practice in the old township of Goshen in 1769, and some of them at an earlier date. DR. DUBOIS, of Warwick; DR. ROSENCRANS and DR. HENRY WHITE, of Minisink; and DR. CHANDLER, of Blooming-Grove, have an honorable record in early history of this class of physicians.

BENJAMIN TUSTEN was a native of Southold, L. I., where he was born Dec. 11, 1743. He was the only son of Benjamin Tusten, a respectable farmer, and removed to the precinct of Goshen with his father's family in 1746. He was educated at an academy in Jamaica, L. I., and at nineteen years of age commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas Wickham, of Goshen, whose standing as a physician was very high in his day. After spending a year with Dr. Wickham he went to Newark, N. J., and spent another year under Dr. Barnet, and a third year in the office of Dr. Thomas Jones, of New York. In 1769 he returned home and commenced practice in competition with Dr. Wickham, Dr. Gale, and Dr. Pierson, and soon performed some operations in surgery which gave him considerable celebrity. In 1770 he introduced inoculation for smallpox, and for this purpose hired four houses,—one in Hamptonburgh (then Goshen), where he lived, another near Stony Ford bridge, a third at East Division, and the fourth on the little island near the cedar swamp. In these houses he inoculated about eight hundred persons, with such success as to entirely destroy the prejudice which had previously existed. He kept his houses two years, after which inoculation could be performed in private houses. In the discussions which culminated in the Revolution he took an active part, and during the remainder of his life did what he could to secure independence. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Goshen regiment of militia, and in 1778 was appointed surrogate of the county. Hesitating at no sacrifice, he marched with his neighbors in the pursuit of the invaders of Minisink, and in the battle with them gave up his life. His wife was a Miss Brown, of Newark, N. J., by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

After the Revolution, and prior to the formation of the Orange County Medical Society, a number of new names were added to the list of what are now called old physicians. Among this class was JOSEPH WHALEN, who located first in what is now the town of Crawford in 1788, but soon after removed to near the village of Montgomery, where he practiced medicine for more than half a century. He was a native of Ireland, well educated, and a gentleman in all re-

* Samuel Gale, fifth son of John Gale, was born in Goeben in 1743. He was a physician of note in Troy, N. Y.

spects. In religious faith he was a Catholic, but never intruded his opinions upon others. His brother, Rev. Charles Whalen, an Irish Franciscan, was the first Catholic priest stationed in New York. He had been a chaplain on board the French ships of Admiral de Grasse's fleet, engaged in assisting the colonies. The late Joseph V. Whalen, for years one of the principal lawyers of Montgomery, was his son, and one of his daughters was Mrs. McWilliams, of Montgomery, and another Mrs. Deunis McCool, of Newburgh. We believe there were other children.

The following additional facts have been furnished. The Whalen family are of Irish lineage and were first represented in Orange County by the subject of this biographical sketch, Dr. Joseph Whalen, who left his home at the close of the Revolutionary struggle, and soon after his arrival on American soil located in Crawford township, then Montgomery.

After a residence of a few years at this point he removed to the village of Montgomery, the scene of his lifelong professional labors.

He had already acquired a classical education and made himself proficient in the science of medicine, which proved congenial to his tastes. He determined to follow this profession, and was licensed by the Orange County Medical Society on the 1st of July, 1806, which at that early date was accorded full power to examine and grant licences to practitioners.

The doctor was at the first meeting of the society elected one of its censors, and subsequently held many of its most responsible offices. He ranked among the most judicious and skillful of the exponents of the healing art in the county, and his reputation readily brought to him an extended practice.

He was a man of progressive ideas, of energetic character, and of an indomitable will, which invariably brought success to every project undertaken by him.

Dr. Whalen was a man of varied accomplishments, having received not only a liberal education but such early training as moulded well his character and developed those traits which in later years rendered him so fine an example of the "old-school gentleman."

He was a man of charitable instincts, and gave much time and professional labor with little pecuniary return. All deserving causes found in him a helper, and the poor and suffering were invariably the recipients of his bounty. He participated rarely in public life, being always actively engaged in the duties of his profession. At a meeting of the council of appointments held at the city of Albany on the 20th of March, 1802, he was appointed surgeon of the regiment of militia in the county of Orange of which William Faulkner, Esq., was lieutenant-colonel commanding. In his religious tenets he espoused the faith of his family, and was through life a firm but unobtrusive Roman Catholic. Dr. Whalen was married in early life to Miss Mary Byrne. Their children

were Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, Catherine, Joseph Virgil, and John Horace. His death occurred at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.

His grandson, Benjamin Crosby, who contributes this memorial sketch, was born Dec. 31, 1831, on the homestead. He spent his boyhood at school, first near his home and later at Montgomery. In connection with his brother he came into possession of the family estate. Mr. Crosby has spent his time in cultivating this land. In politics he is a Republican, though not an active worker in the political arena. He is a worshiper at the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell.

INCREASE CROSBY.—The name of Crosby is, in the State of New York, associated with distinguished public services and high social position. In the absence of authentic facts regarding the family it will be necessary to defer to the accepted legend handed down by tradition, which relates that four brothers emigrated from Scotland to the New World. On arrival their paths diverged,—one having settled in Pennsylvania; another in Massachusetts, while a third chose the genial climate of the South, and the presence of the fourth is involved in uncertainty.

The subject of this biographical sketch is a representative of the Massachusetts branch, and removed from that State to Orange County during the latter portion of the eighteenth century. Having, while in New England, begun and completed the study of medicine, on his arrival and after the purchase of the ancestral property, he began the practice of his profession. Dr. Crosby may therefore be regarded as one of the earliest practitioners in the county and a pioneer representative of the healing art. The duties were at that time laborious, requiring long and tedious rides over rough and unbroken roads, generally made on horseback, from the superior convenience of this mode of travel. The doctor was a skillful horseman, and largely dependent upon the services of his trusted steed. His original purchase, embracing sixty-four acres, was increased by later acquirements, and in 1802 the homestead at present occupied by his descendants was erected. Dr. Crosby was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Milliken, of Ulster County, and had children,—Robert, Cyrenus, and Mary, who became Mrs. John Jordan, of Orange County. The doctor was a pronounced Democrat, of the Jeffersonian type, and strongly pro-slavery in his views. His life was one of great activity and extended usefulness, which was only ended by his death, May 13, 1845, in his eightieth year. Mrs. Crosby died during the year 1827. The birth of their son Robert occurred on the homestead Nov. 12, 1791, where he followed agricultural occupations during his lifetime. He was a man of quiet tastes, had no political aspirations, and from choice filled no public offices. He was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Dr. Joseph Whalen, born May 10, 1797, and became the father of six children,—Cyrenus, who died in early life; In-



Increase Crosby.

crease, Joseph V. W., R. Milliken, Benjamin, and one who died in infancy. The death of Mr. Crosby occurred Aug. 26, 1833, and that of his wife, March 17, 1852. His son R. Milliken, who, with his brother Benjamin, is owner of the homestead, and contributes this sketch of his grandparent, was born June 16, 1826, and spent his early life at the paternal home, having in 1845 assumed control of the farm. He was, in 1860, married to Miss Hannah C., daughter of David C. Ball, of Crawford township, and became the parent of two children who died in infancy. Mr. Crosby is in politics a Republican, though seldom a participator in the strifes which secure official advancement.

DAVID FOWLER, JR., another of this class, settled in North Newburgh in 1786. He was born at Crom Pond, Westchester Co., and was engaged in completing his studies in New York when the Revolution broke out. After the British obtained possession of the city he accepted the appointment of surgeon in the Second Regiment of Loyalists, and served during the continuance of the struggle. He resided on his farm at North Newburgh until 1828, when he removed to the village of Newburgh, where he died in 1835, when it was written of him that he "lived respected, esteemed, and beloved, and died regretted. His amiable manners, his correct deportment, and the distinguished virtues which adorned his character, secured him an extensive circle of friends. He was the cheerful companion, the unwavering friend, the kind and affectionate husband and father. He was a blessing to his friends, an honor to the community, and one of the highest ornaments of our nature. Of him it may be truly said that he was a man without guile and without reproach. He was just, generous, humane, and benevolent. The strictest honor, probity, and integrity were happily blended in his character. The law of God was his constant guide, and the day-star of his noble and cultivated mind. Those who knew him will often turn with melancholy pleasure to the remembrance of his virtues, and drop a tear to his memory." Gilbert Ogden Fowler, of Newburgh, Dr. Fowler's only surviving son, has been noticed in connection with the bench and bar.

CHARLES FOWLER, for many years a practicing physician in Montgomery, was a cousin of Dr. David Fowler, of Newburgh. He married first, Sarah Hill, and second, Ann E. McNeal. By his first wife he had eleven children, of whom two were sons, viz.: Dr. Charles G. Fowler and Peter H. Fowler.

ELEAZER GIDNEY, of Newburgh, was a descendant from the Gidneys who located and gave name to the district called Gidneytown, about 1760. He was in practice at Newburgh at the commencement of the present century. He died April 9, 1830, in his seventy-second year. His sons were Dr. Charles S. Gidney (born 1804, died 1850) and David F. Gidney, of Goshen. He will receive further notice in connection with latter (see Bench and Bar). It may be

remarked here, however, that he had a very large practice and was highly respected.

WILLIAM GOURLAY, of New Windsor, was a practicing physician there soon after the Revolution. He was a native of Ireland.

ELIAS WINFIELD, PHINEAS HEDGES, BALTUS L. VAN KLEECK, and CHICHESTER BROWN, of Newburgh, deserve more extensive notice than our information will enable us to give them. ELIAS WINFIELD was an editor as well as a physician, having been connected with the *Rights of Man*. He made himself somewhat notorious in 1803 by his advocacy of the theory that yellow fever was of "domestic origin," and that it was "not a contagious disease." He removed to Kingston and died there. His daughter Catharine married Josiah Hasbrouck, and had issue eight children, one of whom, Gilbert, settled at Napanoch, Ulster Co.

PHINEAS HEDGES was an infidel, and is said to have died "of visitation of God" for his participation in the administering of "the Holy Communion" to a dog, but the tradition is erroneous. He died in July, 1799, at which time it was written, "In justice to his memory it ought to be observed that he was a man possessed of a strong mind, and this mind highly improved and cultivated by the principles of general science and the knowledge of the philosophy of nature."

BALTUS L. VAN KLEECK was, years ago, generally regarded as an eminently safe practitioner. He died in 1843, aged sixty-nine. He came from Dutchess County. His sister was the wife of Judge Jonathan Fisk; his wife was a daughter of Robert Boyd, of New Windsor. His son, Rev. Robert Boyd Van Kleeck, of the Episcopal Church, died recently.

CHICHESTER BROWN was the son of John Brown, of Monaghan, Ireland, who, from his connection or sympathy with the Irish Rebellion of 1798, found it necessary to escape to America, and who, soon after his arrival here, located in Newburgh. His family, including his son, followed him in 1800. The latter was born in January, 1783, died Aug. 8, 1849; married Catharine, daughter of Dr. Geo. Graham, of Shawangunk; had John, James, and George, the latter also a physician. He received a liberal education, followed for a time the occupation of a teacher, but soon after took up the study of medicine under Dr. Graham. In 1808 or 1809 he entered practice in the western part of the town of Newburgh, and in 1812 or 1813 removed to the village, where he continued to reside until his death. He was one of the most devoted of physicians. No hardship was too great for him to encounter, and the voice of suffering always found him ready at its call. Especially was he kind and attentive to the poor. The wealthy he knew could command attendance and comfort, and that the poor were too frequently permitted to suffer and die without a thought for their condition. This evil he labored to correct, and in his mission of good never

paused to inquire into the pecuniary circumstances of his patient. He fell a martyr to this noble trait in his character,—contracted disease in the humble cabin of the immigrant, and, after a short illness, rested from his labors. If it be true that

"All our actions take
Their hues from the complexion of the heart,"

then is his memory justly cherished.

DR. JAMES McNAIR GARDINER was a lineal descendant, in the third generation, of James Gairdner, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who married a Miss McNair, and had issue, Robert, James, Margaret, and Cecilia.



DR. JAMES McNAIR GARDINER.

Robert Gardiner, father of Dr. Gardiner, was born in Scotland, May 31, 1769. About 1790 he emigrated to this country, and took up a permanent residence in Newburgh, where he clerked in the store of Hugh Walsh, and afterwards of John Anderson and John McAuley. He was the first to change the orthography of his name by transposition of the letter "i" from the third to the fifth place in the family name. In 1795 he established a general store on the southwest corner of Water and Fourth Streets, and adjoining it he opened a "coffee-house,"—the first of its kind in Newburgh. His establishment became a favorite place of public resort. He became a naturalized citizen of Newburgh in 1802, and until 1812 followed the various avocations of a school-teacher, painter, captain of a sloop, and merchant, finally opening a confectionery and toy shop. He was a member of the local militia, and in 1812 was ordered, with the company of which he was first lieutenant, to Staten Island, where he remained about three

months. About this period the use of shinplasters began, and "among the many individuals and corporations by whom they were issued," says Mr. Eager, in his "History of Orange County," "none had a greater circulation than Robert Gardiner's small bills. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the circulation of shinplasters at that time when the fact is stated, that the average weekly amount taken in exchange for bank-bills and his own, together with what he received in the course of business, amounted to no less than two thousand dollars."

Robert Gardiner was twice married. His first wife—to whom he was united in 1791—was Jane, daughter of Benjamin Smith, who bore him the following children, viz., James M., born Oct. 24, 1792; Robert S., died young; Robert S. (2), born Oct. 29, 1795; and Cecilia B., born July 11, 1799. Mrs. Jane Gardiner died in 1803, and on Feb. 19, 1804, Mr. Gardiner married Sybil Burr, of whom were born Jefferson V. V.; Arabella J. G. V. V.; Cicero A., died Feb. 24, 1875; Demosthenes C.; Iduella T. R.; Lawrence L.; Marion A.; Zelima; Franklin M.; Lewis W.; Baron Steuben; and Anastasia M., who married Lewis H. Stansbrough. Mr. Gardiner died March 3, 1831, and his wife in 1854.

Dr. James M. Gardiner was born in Newburgh on the date indicated above, and received his academical education in Newburgh. At the age of sixteen years he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Gidney, and subsequently pursued his professional studies under Dr. Mott, of New York, for a year and a half. He commenced practice in 1813, and a short time after spent a year in the leading hospitals of Europe. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Newburgh throughout his life, and died Dec. 8, 1858.

As a physician Dr. Gardiner was devoted to his profession, and enjoyed a large and successful practice for nearly half a century. A short time before his death he is alleged to have said that before he had been a student one year, so great was the demand for the services of a physician, that he was pushed forward by his instructor into practice, and that before he was seventeen years of age he had attended with success several difficult cases of child-birth. "May God forgive me for any errors in practice that I may have committed then," said he, "but I did the best for suffering humanity that I could. And since that time, how many of the first accents of the living and the farewells of the dying have fallen upon my arm. I have seen suffering in all its forms; have had what few physicians can claim, two cases of triplets—one all boys and the other all girls—pass through my hands into this breathing world; and, as a rule, I may claim, and I am too near my grave to be accused of boasting, a most successful practice."* On Sept. 8, 1814, he was appointed surgeon in the Ninety-first Regiment of Militia, Gen. Hopkins' brigade, com-

* Ruttenber's History of Newburgh, page 388.

manded by Col. Michael, but was not called into active service.

Dr. Gardiner was of a studious turn of mind, possessed of a powerful memory, which was cultivated and reinforced by a system of mnemonics of his own invention, and brought to the discharge of his professional duties a thorough knowledge of the pathology and cure of disease. Of a genial and happy disposition, possessed of wonderful personal magnetism, and a faculty for story-telling which few enjoy, he bore a pleasant look and encouraging manner into the chamber of sickness, and was justly popular in the community in which he dwelt. He was a great reader, was familiar with the works of the standard authors of Great Britain as well as of his own country; quoted with facility from them, and was a frequent contributor to the literary associations to which he belonged and to the public press. He was a remarkably good chess-player, a game in which he took great delight, and had few equals among the players of the State.

Dr. Gardiner was twice married—first to Maria, daughter of Josiah Vail, of Wallkill, who died in 1824; and secondly, to Caroline H., daughter of David Havens, of Cornwall, who survives him. By the first marriage were born two children, Robert W. and Lucy Ann Cornelia, who married Dr. Daniel Wells, of Newburgh. The issue of the second marriage were Maria A., who married Charles Smith, of Newburgh, died May 2, 1855; James H., died young; Walter Scott, a poet and artist of ability and reputation; Caroline H.; James H., died young; Emma Jane, who married Charles Stewart, of Newburgh; James H. (2); and Henry C. James H. devotes much of his time to the study of mathematical science, is in correspondence with some of the leading scientists of the day, and, as an amateur astronomer, was the discoverer of what is known as Gardiner's comet, in 1863.

DR. ISAAC GARRISON was born in the town of Plattekill, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Aug. 11, 1802, and was the youngest of a family of ten children of Isaac and Martha (Denton) Garrison. His father was an intelligent farmer of Plattekill, and his grandfather, Richard Garrison, early engaged in agricultural pursuits near Sing Sing, N. Y.

The early life of Dr. Garrison was passed upon his father's farm, and his educational advantages were such as the common schools of his day afforded. At the age of fifteen or sixteen years he attended the academy at Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., for a short time, and subsequently commenced the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. Joshua Garrison, of Pleasant Valley. After one year he removed to Newburgh, Orange Co., and pursued his studies under Dr. Charles Miller, a leading physician and surgeon of that city, with whom he remained four years. He then attended courses of lectures at the Vermont Medical College, Castleton, Vt., for two years, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution on Dec. 2, 1823. During a

portion of the time that he was in attendance upon the Vermont Medical College, Dr. Garrison filled the position of adjunct professor of anatomy in that institution.

After receiving his degree Dr. Garrison returned to Newburgh, but owing to impaired health consequent upon close application to his studies, he was obliged to return to his father's residence in Plattekill for rest, where he passed the winter. The following spring he was called to Newburgh by Dr. Miller, who was then in poor health, as his assistant. Dr. Miller died soon after, and by his request Dr. Garrison succeeded to his large and lucrative practice, and continued in the regular and successful practice of his profession until 1849, when his health again failed him. He then removed to Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., and purchased a farm, residing there seventeen years. During this period he acted as consulting physician in a number of important cases, but did not pretend to apply himself to regular practice. In June, 1865, he returned to Newburgh, but did not resume the duties of his profession. He has since resided in that city.

Dr. Garrison has led a quiet and retired life, confined himself strictly to the regular practice of his profession when permitted by his health to engage in active business pursuits, and has avoided political and public life. As a physician he was recognized as skillful in the diagnosis and treatment of his cases, successful in meeting and combating the various forms of disease with which he met in an extensive practice, and in the department of surgery he ranked among the first of his profession. He became a member of the Orange County Medical Society on Jan. 21, 1829. During a long residence in Newburgh he has ever performed the part of a worthy and exemplary citizen, and willingly co-operated in the various benevolent and progressive enterprises of his day. On Feb. 26, 1827, he was appointed by Governor DeWitt Clinton assistant hospital surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Brigade of Infantry of New York. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Newburgh.

Dr. Garrison has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Matilda Miller, sister of Dr. Charles Miller, of whom was born one child, which died in infancy. Miss Mary Tousey, the second wife, died without issue. His present wife is Catharine A., daughter of Jeremiah Scott, of New York. An only son, Charles Miller Garrison, is a student of medicine under Dr. John Deyo, of Newburgh.

DAVID HANFORD, M.D., was born July 16, 1786, at Westport, Fairfield Co., Conn., and was graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1807.

He settled in the practice of his profession in Middletown, N. Y., in 1810, and was for thirty-four years the leading physician of the place; identified with all of its temporal and spiritual interests, and for many years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

He was one of the number who pledged themselves to provide means to bring the Erie Railroad from Goshen to Middletown.

Dr. Hanford was one of the early members of the Medical Society of Orange County, and was always interested in the elevation and dignity of the profession. Dr. Hanford was one of the founders of the Wallkill Academy, and took an active interest in it as long as he lived. He died Oct. 13, 1844.

He married, in 1812, Margaret, daughter of Capt. Daniel Bailey, one of the old settlers of Phillipsburgh, Orange Co.

Two children survive,—John B. Hanford, a merchant in Middletown, of the firm of Shaw & Hanford from 1840 to 1856 (now retired), and one daughter, Caroline, wife of Charles Young, a farmer in the town of Hamptonburgh.

CHARLES WINFIELD, of Crawford, who died in 1858 or 1859, was the son of Daniel Winfield, of Shawangunk, in which town he was born, June 15, 1789. He studied under Dr. Benjamin Bevier, and subsequently graduated at the medical college in New York. He commenced practice in Crawford, and continued there until his death, doing a large amount of professional business, and maintaining with severity his opposition to every species of empiricism and medical imposture, under whatever name, place, or guise soever. He was widely known as a politician and public servant in an official capacity, as well as a physician. Besides minor offices, he was repeatedly elected supervisor of the town, and served as chairman of the board, and in 1832 and again in 1834 was elected to the Assembly. He was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, and died, as he had lived, in the love and fear of the Lord. His son, Charles H. Winfield, of Goshen, was elected district attorney in 1850, and member of Congress in 1863, and again in 1865.

DAVID C. WINFIELD, M.D., was born in the town of Crawford, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1817, the eldest son and child of Dr. Charles Winfield and Margaret Crawford, one of the family from whom the town derived its name, and was the first of the children to die.

His father, Dr. Charles Winfield, was a prominent physician, well known in the counties of Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan, residing upon a farm adjacent to the village of Pine Bush, where the subject of this memoir spent his youth attending school; later, partly employed in labor upon his father's farm, and partly as a merchant's clerk in the country store of Mr. Wm. I. Smith.

He pursued his classical studies at the Montgomery Academy. In 1837 he entered his father's office as a student in medicine and surgery. He attended medical lectures during the session of 1838-39 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and obtained his degree of Doctor in Medicine from the Albany Medical College in the spring of 1840.

He at once began the practice of his profession as a partner in the business with his father, and so continued until his removal to Middletown in the fall of 1841.

On Nov. 26, 1845, he married Jane, daughter of the late Henry S. Beakes, and granddaughter of Stacy Beakes, one of the earliest merchants of Middletown. She survives her husband, and by her marriage with Dr. Winfield has two sons,—Charles H., a member of the firm of Wallace & Winfield, dry-goods merchants of Middletown, and David C. Winfield.

After his removal to Middletown, Dr. Winfield always resided and pursued his profession there until his death, which occurred on May 23, 1878, with the exception of the period of time from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1865, when he was chosen to discharge the duties of clerk of his native county, having been re-elected in the fall of 1861. While filling this honorable position he resided in Goshen. Previous to his election to the position of clerk of the county, he had suffered from occasional attacks of pulmonary hemorrhage, which induced him to accept the office, hoping by rest from the fatigue and avoidance of exposure incident to his profession to regain his health. Dr. Winfield has for several terms filled the position of presiding officer of the Medical Society of Orange County, of which he became a member in 1843, and at the time of his death was its vice-president. By his fellow-citizens of Middletown Dr. Winfield was highly esteemed, and held several positions of honor and trust. He was a member of its board of water commissioners from its formation, in 1867, to the time of his death; also a director in the Wallkill Bank from an early period of its existence until its close; one of the incorporators of the Middletown Savings-Bank, and its first vice-president from its organization to his decease; also for a number of years a member of the board of education of Middletown, and at his death was its presiding officer.

As a physician, Dr. David C. Winfield attained to a high position in the ranks of his chosen profession. Possessed of a sound judgment, giving due deference to the opinions of others, and exercising great care in forming his own opinions, his advice was often sought by his brother physicians, to whom he was always courteous and generous. To his clientage he gave the best efforts of his life, seldom consulting his own convenience or comfort in answering their calls. He soon gained and retained a strong hold upon their respect and affection. To the poor among his patrons he was always patient, considerate, and kind, often supplementing his advice and remedies with substantial evidences of the benevolence which was a prominent trait of his character. Of an eminently social disposition, he was always welcomed by neighbor and friend as a genial and affable companion, while all in the community in which he lived regarded him as one of God's noblest works—"an honest man."

At the first meeting of the Medical Society of



Doctor Robert Shaw

Orange County after his death, among other resolutions showing the high regard of the society for the memory of Dr. Winfield were the following:

"Resolved, That in the death of Dr. David C. Winfield, of Middletown, this society has lost a member whom we all honored and sadly miss, and wish to express our grateful remembrance of his kindness of heart, his manly uprightness and integrity of character, his cheerful and faithful discharge of professional duty both to patients and to his medical brethren.

"Resolved, That while his loss will long be regretted by his church and the large number of those who knew and loved him, nowhere outside of his broken family circle will he be missed as by us,—his fellows and friends of the Orange County Medical Society."

ROBERT SHAW, M.D.—The Shaw family are of Scotch-Irish extraction, having at an early period settled in the north of Ireland, from whence a branch emigrated to America about the year 1750. Among this number was William, who chose a residence in Orange County, purchasing land in Mount Hope township, which is still in possession of the family. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Waldron, of New York, and was the father of the following children: John, Robert, Samuel, Rev. Henry, Alexander, William, James, Charles, Elizabeth, and Mary. The death of William Shaw occurred in 1822. The simplicity, integrity, and purity which governed his life are best illustrated by embodying in this sketch the following letter left by him on his death: "This is to be read to my children when I am laid in the grave. My dear children, as God in his mercy has given you all the natural faculties and powers that are natural to man, I hope you will daily return thanks for the same, and that you will make the Scriptures your rule of life, and seek and serve God in the way and manner that he will approve and bless. As your mother has nursed you with the greatest tenderness, endeavor to give her a suitable return by honoring her person, and receiving her counsels and providing for her wants while God continues her in time. I hope you will love and cherish one another, not taking the least advantage, and if misfortune should befall any of you I hope the rest will, not only with your counsel, but with your property, assist your unfortunate brother or sister. Be just in all your dealings with mankind; be content with your own, be it little or much, for it is not the quantity that makes men happy, but being content with your condition. Signed with my hand this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and six."—WILLIAM SHAW.

Robert, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw, was born Oct. 30, 1780, on the homestead, in Mount Hope, where his early years were spent, the time being varied by study at the neighboring public school, or labor on the farm. He began his business career at a later period by engaging in the employments of a clerk at Kinderhook, N. Y., and at a subsequent date embarked in mercantile pursuits at Carpenter's Point. During this time his energetic mind sought a wider sphere of activity, and prompted him to aspire to a professional career. His leisure hours had already

been devoted to the study of medicine, and advantage was taken of the earliest opportunity to enter the office of Dr. Jonathan Swezey, of Goshen, under whose preceptorship he received his diploma. His first professional labors were confined to Westtown, Orange Co., where he immediately located.

In 1822 he purchased the family residence now occupied by his widow, in her eighty-first year, and his son, William W. Shaw. Here Dr. Shaw continued practice during the remainder of his life.

He was, Aug. 4, 1821, united in marriage to Miss Meliscent, daughter of Salmon Wheat, of Walkkill, whose children were William W., Elizabeth W., Mary W., Robert Livingston, and William W. (2). Dr. Shaw was a man of much influence in the community, not more as a skillful physician than for his high personal character. He was intimately associated with the best and most prominent men of the day, and filled, both socially and professionally, a large place in the early history of the county. He was a Whig in his political preferences, and a man of much public spirit, though not an aspirant for official place. He was a Presbyterian in his religious convictions, and a cordial supporter of the church and all efforts for the promotion of morality.

The death of Dr. Shaw occurred in 1848, and inspired the most earnest professions of regret as well from the public as from nearer friends.

DAVID R. ARNELL, whose name deserves commemoration from his successful efforts in recovering from the battle-field the remains of the heroes who were slain at Minisink, is thus spoken of in an obituary notice in the *Goshen Republican*:

"Died, on the evening of Saturday, the 2d of September, 1826, David R. Arnell, of the village of Goshen, aged fifty-five years. By his death society has lost a valuable member, religion a distinguished supporter, science a zealous votary, and the profession in which he was an extensive practitioner an eminent and valuable member."

He was a native of the town of Minisink, but began his practice at Prospect Hill, near Scotchtown, where for some years before receiving his diploma he was engaged in the manufacture of brown earthenware. He removed to Goshen in 1808 and commenced practice, growing in public estimation until his death. Devoted to his profession and active in all its interests, he gave time and thought to its study, and was so especially useful as a member of the Orange County Medical Society as to be regarded as its father. Full of patriotic inclinations, he read a paper before the society, in 1820, on Dr. Tusten, which awakened an interest that culminated in the gathering up of the bones of the fallen at Minisink and their interment at Goshen, and which planted the seed that subsequently bore fruit in the gift by Dr. Merritt H. Cash of the present monument to their memory.

CHARLES DRAKE, one of the more recent physicians of Newburgh, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y. After receiving a liberal education he studied medicine, and, after graduating, removed to Plattekill,

Ulster Co., and entered upon the practice of his profession. He married a daughter of Dr. Adna Heaton, of Ulster County. In 1846 he was elected to the Assembly by the Democratic party. Soon after the expiration of his term he removed to Newburgh, where he continued the practice of medicine. In 1852 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Newburgh, and served one year. In 1855 he was elected clerk of the county by a combination of "Whigs" and "Barn-Burners," and served three years. On the formation of the Republican party he became one of its most zealous members. He died Jan. 29, 1863. As a physician he occupied a high rank, and throughout his professional career enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. In his official trusts he was faithful and efficient. He was charitable to the poor, and his acts of kindness and benevolence were only known to the recipients of his bounty. He was outspoken and fearless in his views upon all public questions. For many years previous to his decease he was a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Newburgh, and took a deep interest in the erection of the church edifice now occupied by that society. He will be remembered as one of the representative men of Newburgh and the county. His son, J. Hallock Drake, now of New York, was district attorney of Orange County, 1865-68.

DR. MERITT H. CASH.—Little is known with certainty of the early history of the Cash family that carries us farther back than the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Daniel Cash was born in New England; the date of his birth is not known. He afterwards lived in Pittston, Pa., and from thence removed to Wyoming Valley, and with his wife and child escaped from the massacre that soon after devastated that beautiful valley. He made his way back to Orange County, and settled near Millburgh, in the town of Minisink. He and his wife died in the year 1789. Daniel Cash had eight children,—Isaac, Nathan, Reuben, Mehitabel, Ziphorah, Polly, Betsey, Millicent.

Reuben, the third son of Daniel Cash, father of Dr. Cash, was born Jan. 23, 1768, and died Jan. 6, 1828, aged sixty years. He married Millicent Howell, who died Sept. 3, 1838, aged sixty-three years. They had nine children, viz.,—Sally, Hannah, Dr. Meritt H., Capt. John M., James M., Solomon V. R., Phebe M., Fanny, and Selah J.

Dr. Cash was born in the year 1803, at Rutger's Place, near Ridgebury, in the town of Minisink, where he spent his life. His father gave him the advantages of a liberal education, and being of a thoughtful and studious disposition, he naturally turned his attention to the professions, choosing that of medicine.

He graduated from the New York Medical College about the year 1825, and commenced the practice of medicine in his native town. He succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people in a remarkable degree, and in building up a practice that gave him at

once a foremost place among the physicians of Orange County.

He was an active member of the Orange County Medical Society, and aided materially in its organization, and during his life he always took a deep interest in its welfare. But the practice of medicine was not the only direction in which his talent lay, or his usefulness was felt and appreciated in the community. He was a far-seeing and accurate business man and financier, and he not only looked carefully after his own interests, but his advice and counsel was much sought by others, and, as executor and administrator, many estates of his neighbors and friends were confided to his care for settlement and distribution, and his final accounting was always scrupulously exact and rendered to the last farthing. He was twice chosen to the State Legislature, and there acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

Late in life he married Hannah, daughter of Hon. Joseph Davis, with whom he lived happily about seven years, and whose memory he cherished fondly to the end of his life.

Dr. Cash was never a robust man; the seeds of consumption were inherent in his nature, and perhaps only for his strong will and persevering efforts in battling against its fatal tendencies, would have laid him in the grave much earlier. This tendency to disease gradually undermining his health forced him to relinquish the practice of medicine, and during his later years he found pleasure and satisfaction for his active mind in reading, in agriculture, and the care of his ample estate; and notwithstanding his apparent supreme disregard of riches in itself considered, his fortune, under his wise and careful management, continued to increase and multiply to the end of his days.

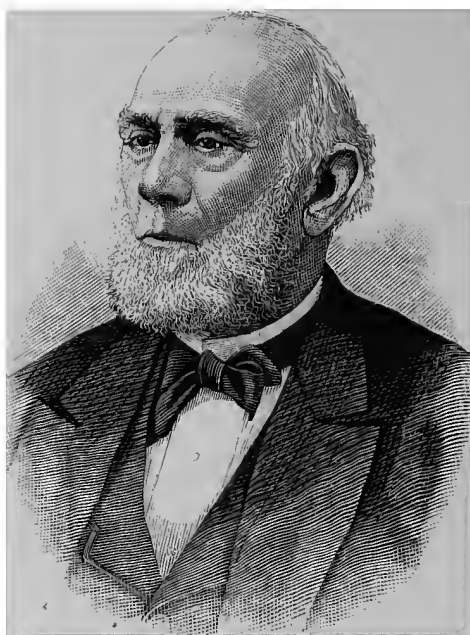
Dr. Cash was a man of plain and simple tastes, caring very little for affectation, or making anything like a display of his wealth.

He was not an open professor of religion, yet he was a God-fearing man, a careful student of the Bible, talked freely of the future state, accepted in faith the promises of God, and often expressed a hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. As a rule he was kind to the poor, and was ever ready to extend a helping hand to any who proved themselves worthy of his confidence. He was a true patriot, and loved his country with a supreme devotion, and always took a great interest in its politics and general welfare, and he always felt a pride in relating the deeds of prowess recorded of his Revolutionary ancestors and the distinction they acquired in that struggle; and any measure that had for its object the advancement of its interests, politically or socially, always found in him a warm friend and earnest advocate.

In the ancestral home he spent his life, and there, amid the scenes of his youth and among the people who had respected him in his riper years, and learned to love and revere him in his old age, he calmly died, April 26, 1861.



Harvey Emerson



Bartow Wright, M.D.

His ancestors came from England and settled at Flushing, L. I. William Wright, his grandfather, was born there in 1736, and moved to Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1766. He there married Jemima Haight, and lived the life of a farmer, holding the office of justice of the peace under the crown of England during the colonial struggle for independence. He died in 1812. His wife died in 1825, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Enos, son of William and Jemima Wright, born in April, 1772, married Mary Woolsey, of West Chester County, on Jan. 15, 1799. He lived in Fishkill, Dutchess Co., and gave his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. By this marriage were born Elizabeth, died young; Mary, married William Anthony, died in 1826; Bartow; Hannah, married William Anthony as his second wife, and died in 1860; William W., a retired merchant of New York City; and Josiah W., deceased. Enos Wright died in June, 1855. His wife died in January, 1822.

Bartow Wright, M.D., was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1805. His early life was spent there, and he attended the Fishkill Classical School of Rev. Dr. Westbrook. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine under Dr. Bartow White, of Fishkill, and afterwards entered the office of Dr. Theodore Anthony, of the same place, as a student. Subsequently he attended medical lectures at the Western Medical College, located at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Dr. Wright commenced to practice medicine in the year 1830, at which time he settled at Campbell Hall, Orange Co., N. Y., dependent upon his own resources and his professional education. For nearly half

a century he practiced medicine in Hamptonburgh and adjoining towns, and was widely and favorably known as a man and as a physician. For the past few years he has retired from active practice, but frequently acts as counsel.

For many years he has been a member of the Orange County Medical Society, and was formerly its president. In his early life he paid some attention to local school interests, but for many years his entire time and energies have been devoted to his profession, and the fraternity have always regarded him as a lover of his chosen life-work, and interested in its advancement in both county and State.

Dr. Wright was an original stockholder and is a director of the Montgomery and Erie Railway. He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Hamptonburgh, and interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his town and people.

In 1839 he married Mary Ann, daughter of William and Keturah Bull, of Wallkill, N. Y., and their children were William B., born in September, 1840; was graduated at Princeton College, N. J., and afterwards at the New York College of Physicians, and was subsequently professor of ancient and modern languages at the Buffalo Normal College; he married Mary C., daughter of Gen. Niven, of Sullivan County, N. Y.; was brevetted major for gallant service in the late war, attained some reputation as a literary man, and died at Atlanta, Ga., in 1880. The second child was Bartow; married Mary, daughter of Dr. Walsh, of Port Jervis, and lives in Goshen. Catharine W., who died in June, 1871, in the twenty-first year of her age.

By will, his large fortune was distributed among his relatives, a special bequest having been made to Orange County, to be expended in the purchase of a suitable monument to commemorate those who fell at the battle of Minisink, a bequest which was gratefully accepted by the people of Orange County.

Proud of the distinction of having raised up so noble a son in their midst, and for his noble munificence and liberality, his name will be venerated and his memory cherished so long as Orange County has a name to live.

HARVEY EVERETT, M.D.—His grandfather, Ephraim Everett, born in 1742, was of English origin, and came from Long Island in 1762 and settled on some two hundred acres of land in the town of Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y., upon which he resided until his death, in December, 1834.

He is said to have purchased and used the first wagon in the town. He was one of the early members of the Presbyterian Church at Scotchtown.

His wife, Beulah, was a daughter of David Moore, one of the early settlers of Goshen, who died in 1789.

Their children were Julia (wife of Obadiah Howell), Ephraim, Walter, Lydia (wife of David Reeve), Hephzibah (wife of Daniel Moore), Benjamin, David, and Frelove (wife of Samuel Kirk).

Of these children, David, father of our subject, born in 1783, married Sarah, daughter of Andrew Clark McNish, who was of Scotch descent, and grandson of Rev. George McNish, the progenitor of the McNish family in Orange County. She was born in Wallkill in 1789, and died in 1872.

David Everett succeeded to the homestead by purchase, and there carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1848. He was a quiet, unostentatious man, and passed through life esteemed for his integrity in all the relations of life, unmoved by the bickerings of political strife, and never sought office or held any, except to serve his town for a time as assessor, and fill some other minor places.

His children are Dr. Harvey, subject of this sketch; Henry L., inherited the homestead, where he resided until a few years prior to his decease, when he removed to Middletown, where he died at the age of fifty-nine; and George Whitfield, who also remained on the homestead most of his life, and was never married. He died at the age of fifty-nine.

Dr. Harvey Everett was born Dec. 19, 1811, and received his early education in the public and private schools of Middletown and at the Montgomery Academy.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. John T. Jansen, of Minisink, Orange Co.; matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and subsequently attended a course of lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Woodstock, from which he was graduated in 1834.

After his graduation he settled in practice at Middletown, where he has remained since, a period of

forty-seven years, retaining, by his skill in the treatment of diseases, and by his care and devotion to his patients, the confidence of a large and influential part of the community here and in the surrounding towns.

Dr. Everett has taken an active part in educational matters, and has been a promoter of all worthy local objects in the community.

He became a member of the Orange County Medical Society in 1839; was one of the board of school inspectors of Wallkill from 1835 until that office was abolished, and for some ten years following he was school superintendent of that town. He was also supervisor of the town from 1842 to 1844 inclusive; one of the board of trustees of the Wallkill Academy from its founding, in 1841, until 1868; a member of the board of education from 1868 until 1872, and president of the board in 1871 and 1872.

He married, in January, 1837, Sarah A., daughter of Walter and Abigail (Corwin) Everett, of Wallkill, who was born in March, 1811.

Their two surviving children are Darwin, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1864; was appointed on the medical staff at Bellevue Hospital, where he remained until 1866, when he settled in a successful practice at Middletown, which he continues in 1881.

Genevieve is the wife of Frank B. Denton, of Middletown.

SAMUEL M. CRAWFORD, M.D.—The family of Crawfords were of Scotch extraction, and early emigrated to the north of Ireland, from whence a branch embarked for the United States.

Members of this colony found their way to Orange County, and settled in the township of Montgomery (now Crawford), the birthplace of Samuel, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. He devoted his life to the pursuits of agriculture, and was united in marriage to Miss McCurdy, of the same township, to whom were born sons, Archibald, Moses, Robert, and Jonathan, and four daughters. Mr. Crawford's death took place in the township of Crawford, which was for many years a portion of Montgomery. The birth of his son Moses occurred in the latter township, in 1777, his life having been spent in the occupation of farming. He married Elenor, daughter of Alexander Thompson, of Montgomery, and became the father of seven children,—Alexander, Samuel M., Jonathan, Matilda (Mrs. N. P. Hill), Isabella, whose death occurred in early life, Jane T. (Mrs. Wm. B. Crawford), and Mary. Of this number Samuel M. was born Feb. 5, 1810, in the township of Montgomery, where the years of his boyhood were spent. The public school of the district was first attended, after which the academy in the village of Montgomery enabled him to acquire proficiency in the classics, and fitted him for admission to Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1829, from which institution he was graduated in 1832. He at once

began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George Eager, of Montgomery, and received his diploma in 1836.

The doctor soon after chose his native township as a commanding field of labor, where he began his professional career, and has since been an active practitioner. He is now one of the oldest representatives of the profession in Orange County, and though entitled, after a laborious life spent in the interests of the science of medicine, to a respite from toil, still responds to the many demands made upon his skill and knowledge derived from wide experience.

Dr. Crawford was, in April, 1836, married to Miss Eliza A., daughter of John C. Niemyer, of Virginia. They have had eight children, of whom the following survive: Matilda (Mrs. J. C. Wilbur), Susan V., Henry V., and Mattie (Mrs. C. H. Hinckley). In his political affinities the doctor is a staunch Republican, though an active professional life has left little time for participation in the campaign strifes incident to official preferment. His religious views are those of the Presbyterian denomination, his family being among the worshipers of the church in Montgomery. Dr. Crawford is one of the earliest living members of the Orange County Medical Society, having joined it in 1837.

DR. THOMAS S. EDMONSTON.—The progenitor of this family in Orange County was James Edmonston, who, with his wife, Margaret Smith, came to this country in 1720 from Enniskillen, County Tyrone, Ireland. He remained for seven years at Plymouth, Mass., where he landed, and then settled on 200 acres of land in the town of New Windsor, Orange Co. When the army came to this county, Mr. Edmonston being an old settler and acquainted with the country, Gen. Washington requested him to go with him and Col. Pickering and select a camp-ground, which he did, leading them by an Indian path to the Square, where they established their camp. Mr. Edmonston had many encounters with the Indians, who were about him in great numbers and hostile during the French war, and at one time he came near being scalped. The stone house which he built in 1755 is still standing, and the property is still held by his descendants. His children were William and Sally. The latter married Patrick McDaniel. William married Jane, daughter of David Sutherland, of Canterbury, Cornwall, who bore him four daughters and three sons, of whom James was father of our subject, was a major in the Revolutionary war, and after its close he was a farmer near Newburgh, and died in 1844, in the occupation of his farm. His wife was Gertrude Harris, of Poughkeepsie, by whom he had a large family of children. One son, Samuel, was a physician in New York City. DeWitt Clinton was a prominent physician of Newburgh for many years, and his widow survives in 1881, and resides in that city. Harris was a physician, first settled at Washingtonville, and afterwards in Newburgh, where he

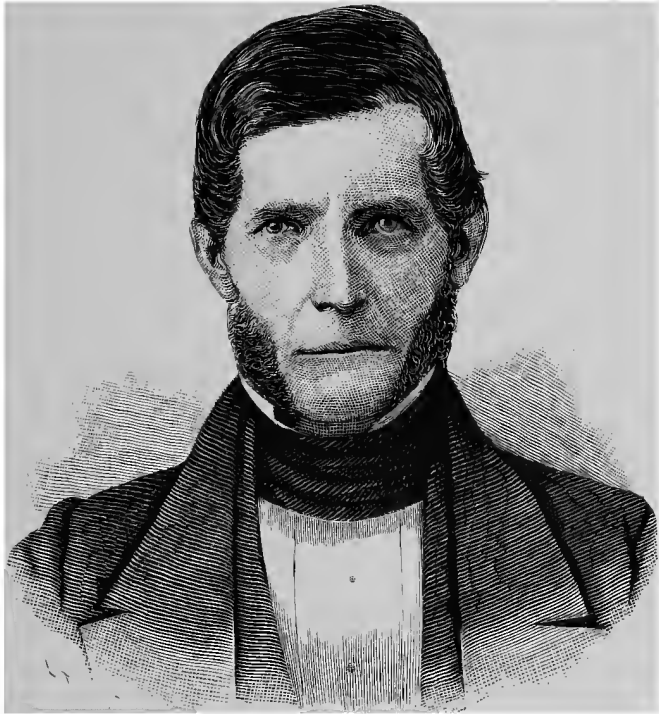
died. William had a son, William Henry, who was a practicing physician at Jacksonville, Fla., and died at the old homestead. Thomas S. Edmonston, next youngest of the family, was born on the homestead, near Newburgh, March 13, 1804. He received a good education in the schools of Newburgh and became a teacher. Upon reaching his majority he began the study of medicine with Dr. James M. Gardiner, of Newburgh, and about the same time established himself in the drug business there, which he carried on while prosecuting his medical studies.

He received a license to practice physic and surgery, Jan. 20, 1829, from the Herkimer Medical Society. About that time, while passing through the village of Chester, he chanced to put up at the hotel in the place when the landlord's wife was very ill of a fever, and many others in the village were sick from the same disease. The attending physician having given up as incurable the landlady, Dr. Edmonston at once began the treatment of her case, and not only was he successful and restored her to health, but cured the rest in the vicinity in the same way afflicted. He soon after resolved to settle at Chester, which he did, and at once was inducted into a large and lucrative practice, which continued until his death, in a great measure caused by overwork and exposure, which occurred March 11, 1852.

As a physician, Dr. Edmonston ranked among the first in Orange County. He was indefatigable in his devotion to the interests and care of his patients, skillful in the treatment of complicated diseases, sympathetic in cases of suffering, and his services were often given at all times of day or night to those from whom remuneration was impossible, as well as to those who were abundantly able to compensate him for his services. As a citizen, he was honorable in the promotion of all worthy local objects, and endeared to the people not only in Chester, but in the adjoining towns of Warwick, Goshen, Hamptonburgh, and Blooming-Grove, where his practice extended. His consultations often reached to other counties, and his counsels commanded the confidence and respect of his associates.

At the time of his death he was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Chester. His wife was Drusilla, youngest daughter of John and Christina (Wells) Decker, and granddaughter of Johannes Decker, who in 1768 owned the mill and property where Walden, town of Montgomery, is now a thriving and prosperous village. The Deckers were among the early settlers of Esopus, and as early as 1689, Broerson Decker was numbered among the Huguenot settlers of Ulster County who found homes on the banks of the Hudson. She had one sister, Cornelia, wife of George G. Mitchell, and one brother, Theodore Wells, a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y.

Christina Wells was great-granddaughter of Sarah Wells, the first reputed white woman in the town of



F. E. Armstrong



S. W. Carpenter



C. P. Smith

Goshen, and a lineal descendant of Hon. William Wells, an educated lawyer in England, who came to America, and was high sheriff of New Yorkshire, on Long Island. The father of Christina Wells was Joshua, who was born at Goshen in 1744, was a soldier in the colonial army, married Rhoda Booth, a granddaughter of William Bull and Sarah Wells, and died in 1819, he being the son of John Wells, the progenitor of the family in Orange County. The children of Dr. Edmonston are John Decker and Cornelia Mitchell Edmonston.

S. G. CARPENTER, M.D.—The Carpenter family, of which Dr. Carpenter is a member, is one of the oldest in Orange County, and he is a descendant of Capt. Solomon Carpenter, one of the first to own land in the town of Goshen.

Papers now in possession of the family show that Capt. Solomon Carpenter, of Jamaica, L. I., deeded 412½ acres of land on May 1, 1714, situated in Wawayanda, now Goshen, to John Everett and Samuel Clowes for £80.

Another sale was made by him to John Yelverton in 1749, and the instrument of sale was witnessed by an Indian named "Heremiahena."

In 1753 he made a sale of land in Goshen to his son Solomon, and in 1715 he made a sale to John Carpenter, of Jamaica, L. I., of land in Goshen, and John Carpenter in 1779 sold land to his son John in the south division of the old town of Goshen.

The will of Capt. Carpenter, dated 1763, designates his sons Solomon and Nehemiah as his executors, and provides among other things that the negro children should be learned to read the Bible and know the shorter catechism of the Presbyterian Church by whoever purchased them by the time they were twenty years old; that the elders and ministers of that church were to judge if this had been done at that age, and if not, they were to put them to school at the expense of their masters until it was accomplished and the officers of the church satisfied.

Capt. Solomon Carpenter seems to have been a man of great enterprise and good business ability, and one of the early founders and promoters of the Presbyterian Church here. Another member of the family, Michael Carpenter, was appointed June 1, 1770, by Governor George Clinton, ensign of a company of militia.

Nehemiah, father of our subject, was born in Goshen, March 2, 1798, was a farmer in the west division of the town, also in the town of Mount Hope, during most of his active business life, but spent his latter years at Chester, where he was engaged in the drug business with Dr. Carpenter, his son. During his residence in Goshen he was a member of the Presbyterian Church there, and for several years officiated as deacon. He died April 20, 1858.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Goldsmith, of Scotchtown, Orange Co., whom he married Jan. 5, 1824. She was born April 17, 1800.

Their children are Dr. Solomon G. Carpenter and Mary E., born Nov. 12, 1834, wife of Jehiel G. Clark, a merchant at Chester.

Solomon G. Carpenter was born Jan. 6, 1825. He prepared for college at the Farmers' Hall Academy, Goshen, but on account of ill-health was obliged to relinquish his desire to take a college course.

In 1842 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Ostrom, of Goshen, attended three courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York, and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1845.

Dr. Carpenter settled the same year in practice at Chester, and has devotedly and continuously practiced medicine in Chester and the surrounding vicinity since, where for a period of thirty-six years he has retained the confidence of the community as a skillful, self-reliant, judicious, and honest practitioner.

From 1848 until 1858 he carried on a drug-store at Chester in connection with his professional duties.

Dr. Carpenter has been a member of the Orange County Medical Society since 1845. His wife was Mary S., daughter of Jacob Feagles, of Amity, this county, whom he married Nov. 12, 1857. She died Jan. 7, 1865, aged thirty-seven years, leaving the following children: Lizzie, Mary S., and Clara.

CHARLES P. SMITH, M.D.—His grandfather, Isaac Smith, born at Jamaica, L. I., March 8, 1755, came to Orange County with his parents when he was twelve years old. His active business life was spent in the town of Chester as a farmer.

He married Mehetabel, daughter of Joshua Wells, who was a descendant of Hon. William Wells, an educated lawyer of England, born near Norwich in 1608, and who settled upon Long Island, where he became high sheriff of New Yorkshire, his great-grandson, John, being the first settler of the family in Orange County, and died there July 4, 1776. She was born March 14, 1768, and died Nov. 22, 1831.

Isaac Smith died Oct. 14, 1836, leaving the following children: Parshall, Hezekiah, Joanna (wife of Isaac Van Duzer), Isaac, Sarah, Julia Ann, Eliza Jane (wife of Abram Demerest). Of these children, only Mrs. Demerest survives in 1881, having been born April 17, 1808.

Isaac was the father of Dr. Smith; was born Dec. 22, 1800, and died April 19, 1850. He was a farmer in West Milford, N. J., during the early part of his life, and subsequently settled at Chester, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until his death. He was an industrious and active business man, liberal to the needy, and devoted to the principles of Christianity. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church at West Milford, and a promoter of all worthy local objects.

His wife was Katy Maria, daughter of James Smith, of Chester, who was born Feb. 7, 1803, and died April 19, 1838.

The children born of this union are Joanna, wife

of John Yeomans, of Troy, Pa.; Sarah, born Jan. 17, 1825, died Oct. 4, 1857, was the wife of George W. Vreeland; Charles P., subject of this sketch, born Feb. 27, 1827; Oscar F., a farmer of West Milford; Phebe Jane, born Feb. 24, 1832, died unmarried Feb. 10, 1855; James M., born April 3, 1834, died March 10, 1864; Amzi L., a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

For his second wife, Isaac Smith married Mary K. De Kamp, who was born Aug. 12, 1806, and died Oct. 14, 1855, leaving a surviving daughter,—Julia Elizabeth, wife of George W. Masten, of Chester.

Dr. Parshall Smith spent his boyhood on the home farm, and in attending the district school and receiving private instruction from Rev. Cornelius Conkling, the Presbyterian minister of the place. At the age of sixteen he became a teacher, and taught school for one year. He then entered the preparatory school of the New York University, intending to take a collegiate course, but failing in means to carry out his object, and being wholly dependent upon his own resources, after one year there he returned to teaching, which he continued until the age of twenty, and began the study of medicine with Dr. D. D. Meeker, of West Milford. In the winter of 1849–50 he attended his first course of lectures at the New York University Medical College, and in the spring following purchased the drug-store of Dr. G. S. Carpenter, at Chester, Orange Co., which he carried on for a year, at the same time doing what practice was offered, which, however, was confined largely to charity. His second course of lectures was taken at Castleton Medical College in 1851, from which he graduated at the close of the term.

After his graduation he returned to Chester, where, by indomitable perseverance and integrity, his skill as a physician and surgeon soon gained the confidence of a respectable part of the community, and where he has very successfully continued the practice of his profession since,—a period of thirty years.

Dr. Smith is widely known as a devoted, judicious, and skillful physician, and a man of marked ability as a skillful surgeon in difficult cases. In the treatment of diseases he has the confidence of a large community in the surrounding towns, and his counsel is often sought by his medical brethren outside of his regular ride.

As a citizen, Dr. Smith is eminently interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the people and to the prosperity of the place where he resides. In matters of religion and education Dr. Smith takes an active interest, contributing liberally of time and means thereto. He was elected a member of the board of education upon the organization of the union graded school at Chester, has been a member continuously since, and for several years past president of the board.

His first wife was Caroline, daughter of Thomas C. Jennings, of Edenville, N. Y., whom he married

June 8, 1853. She died March 27, 1854, leaving no children.

For his second wife he married Susan, daughter of Jacob Feagles, of Amity, Orange Co., who died June 15, 1857, leaving no issue. His present wife is Susan, daughter of John B. Randolph, of Brooklyn, N. Y., whom he married Nov. 2, 1859. She was born March 13, 1838. Their children living are Mary L., Henry B., Charles P., Anna N., Joseph H., and William H.

SOLOMON VAN ETEN, M.D.—The great-grandfather of Dr. Van Etten was Anthony Van Etten, of Rochester, Ulster Co., N. Y., who settled in the valley of the Neversink about the year 1743, having built a shop and followed the trade of a blacksmith. His occupation proved so lucrative as to have enabled him soon to purchase valuable lands in the neighborhood, which are nearly all still in possession of the family. On the maternal side, Dr. Van Etten's grandfather was Benjamin Carpenter, and his grandmother Miss Margaret Decker, daughter of Maj. Johannes Decker, of historic memory, and one of the pupils at school on the occasion of the raid made by Brant, the Indian chief, when the life of the teacher and others were sacrificed by his warriors. The house of Maj. Decker was burned by this marauding band, and the owner badly wounded previous to the battle of Minisink.

Among the children of Anthony Van Etten was Levi, whose son Levi married Elinor Carpenter. Their son Solomon was born July 30, 1829, in Deerpark, Orange Co., N. Y., and spent the first sixteen years of his life at home and in attendance upon the neighboring public school. He then repaired to the Unionville Academy, and devoted two years to study under the direction of William Rankin. After further time spent at school, under the instruction of David L. Towle, Esq., at the Farmers' Hall Academy, Goshen, N. Y., he adopted the profession of medicine, having entered the office of Dr. B. W. Thompson, of Goshen, N. Y. He graduated from the Albany Medical College in June, 1855.

Immediately after he chose Port Jervis as a desirable field for the exercise of his skill, and has since resided at that point. Dr. Van Etten has developed not only a taste for, but much proficiency in the art of surgery, a large field for which is presented by the numerous accidents occurring upon the line of the Erie Railroad.

He entered the service of the government during the late Rebellion as surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of New York State Volunteers, which was recruited in 1861. His career was brilliant, and his advancement rapid. He was speedily appointed brigade surgeon, and in 1862 was assigned to the charge of Gen. Terry's division, where he did valuable service both in the surgical and medical department of the army, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also largely instrumental in



Solomon Van Etten



Painted by John Sartain, Phila.

James D. Johnston. M.D.

the raising of recruits from his own State. Dr. Van Etten has been since the formation of the party a Republican, and was elected in the fall of 1861 supervisor of his township. He was also nominated in early life as a candidate for member of the Legislature, and received a flattering vote in a district largely Democratic.

Dr. Van Etten was first married, Feb. 21, 1856, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Col. Levi Westbrook, of Waverley, N. Y., who died in 1857; and a second time, in September, 1865, to Mrs. Maria B. Sawyer, daughter of Hon. Nathan Bristol, of Waverley, N. Y. They have two children,—a son, Nathan B., and a daughter, Nellie B. Van Etten.

JAMES D. JOHNSTON, M.D., was born in Angel Street, Saint Martin's Le Grand, London, England, May 14, 1815, the son of John B. Johnston, a prominent manufacturing chemist of that city, and grandson of James Johnston, a wealthy and influential land proprietor of the midland counties of England.

His mother was Jane Richmond, and his brothers are John, William, and Samuel. John and William succeeded their father in the manufacturing business, which had been carried on by the family for several generations.

Dr. James D. Johnston's boyhood was spent at home, where he early received impressions of what he has so successfully followed for a life profession,—the practice of medicine,—and also where he became acquainted with the manufacture and use of chemicals.

At the age of sixteen he began his medical studies at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England, where he remained a faithful student for four years, and became eminently versed in the nature, cause, and cure of complicated diseases.

In 1841, Dr. Johnston, with his brother Samuel, emigrated to America, landing at New York, where he stopped only a short time, and then came to Newark, N. J., where he remained until 1842, when he decided to permanently locate, and chose the then small village of Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y. His brother settled in Newark, where he died.

Here Dr. Johnston sedulously applied his time to the acquisition of means necessary to enable him to open an office and drug-store in which he could resume the practice of his profession. These efforts proved successful, and he ultimately located in North Street, where he continued to reside for fifteen years. At first he met considerable opposition from local physicians here, to which he paid little attention, believing his knowledge of physics and their proper dispensation would eventually give him a place among medical men.

In this he was not disappointed; his practice gradually increased, and his skill in treating special cases of disease rapidly gained influence in the community around, until after a few years his name became widely known throughout Orange County, which has since been connected with the successful treatment of complicated cases of disease in this and other States of the

Union, and his patients are found from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas.

Dr. Johnston has continued a successful practice at Middletown for nearly forty years, and by close attention to the duties of his profession has secured a fair competency.

He has always been a student of his profession, bringing to bear upon every case under his supervision his knowledge gained by long experience and the practical ideas of a naturally analytical mind.

Although a general practitioner of medicine and surgery, he gives special attention to uterine surgery, in which his operations, although often difficult, and in cases abandoned by other physicians, have been successful.

Dr. Johnston was one of the founders of Grace Church, Middletown, one of its first vestrymen, assisted in the construction of the present church edifice, and his eldest daughter, Selina Montrose, was the first infant baptized at its font.

Dr. Johnston continued his drug-store on North Street until 1860, when he purchased a lot containing a brick structure near Franklin Square, on West Main Street, and established his business there. He erected his present elegant and substantial brick store and residence on the site of the former, of three stories in height, in 1876, which for beauty and architectural design vies with the most costly in Middletown.

Dr. Johnston married, Nov. 5, 1845, Deborah, daughter of William Meeks and Sabrina Jaycox, of Peekskill, N. Y. Her paternal great-grandfather was of English birth, and settled near Peekskill, where he was a well-to-do farmer. She was born Dec. 4, 1825.

Their surviving children are Selina Montrose (widow of the late Alderman Wm. I. Underhill, of Newburgh), James Doremus, Charles Albert, and Annie Richmond.

CHARLES HARDENBERGH, M.D., studied medicine with Dr. Charles Winfield, of Crawford, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and began the practice of medicine in the twenty-second year of his age, in the year 1824, at Greenville, Orange Co. Here he only remained one year, and then settled at Port Jervis, N. Y., where he continued the practice of his chosen profession through a long life of professional service of fifty-seven years.

When young, and possessed of a good constitution and an intellect of more than ordinary comprehension, and being incited to the prosecution of his work by a love for it, he did an amount of professional labor which to most men would seem impossible.

He was acute in observation, original in thought, and possessed wonderful aptness for bringing to practical usefulness the very many discoveries he made in his professional experience. He possessed a scientific mind, although his life was purely practical, and his success in his profession was in his correct diagnosis of the diseases he encountered.

He was a valuable counselor to his junior brethren on account of his retentive memory and his desire to impart facts that came under his observation during his long experience. A pioneer of the valleys of the Delaware and Neversink, his history was interwoven with the history of that country, and when he located at Port Jervis the woods abounded with the animals of the forest, there being no canal, telegraph, or railroad. The cry of the panther and the howl of the wolf were the common accompaniments to the lonely doctor as he on horseback followed the narrow pathways, through the then forest country, on his errands of mercy.

Dr. Hardenbergh was fond of humorous stories, and many a funny story has been accredited to him which he had never heard. He possessed all the elements of a skillful surgeon, was a skillful operator, had a delicate touch, and a correct, mechanical eye, and had he lived in a district where an opportunity presented for surgical operations he would have gained distinction in that branch of his profession. He died at the age of seventy-two years.

GEORGE HUNTER, M.D.—The father of Dr. Hunter was a farmer in the township of Montgomery, where his son's birth occurred on the 12th of July, during the year 1800. The lad George devoted his early years to study at the neighboring public school, and subsequently enrolled his name as a student at the Montgomery Academy, from which institution he graduated. He then entered the drug-store of Dr. Eager, of Montgomery, and at the same time began the study of his chosen profession—that of medicine. At a later date he repaired to the city of New York and continued his studies, having received his diploma as a physician and surgeon March 22, 1822. During July of the same year he became a resident of Searsville, Orange Co., and at once engaged in the practice of his profession, where he continued until his death, which occurred July 13, 1870. He was, Nov. 13, 1827, united in marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Archibald and Mary Bartley Crawford, to whom were born four children,—Mary E., wife of Daniel Thompson; Emily A., who died in infancy; Samuel, deceased; and Sarah, wife of Theodore Merritt, also deceased.

Samuel Hunter entered the service during the late war, was a lieutenant in Company K, New York Cavalry, and distinguished for bravery and fidelity to duty. His death occurred in camp on the 26th of February, 1865, in his thirty-second year, from disease superinduced by exposure and privations.

Mrs. Hunter survived her husband, the doctor, and died Jan. 20, 1879, in her seventy-fourth year. Dr. Hunter became a member of the Orange County Medical Society July 6, 1830, was frequently an officer, and active in promoting its interests. His practice was extended, and marked by skill and success. In his political sentiments he was an early Whig and afterwards a Republican. He was instrumental in

the establishment of a post-office at Searsville in 1850, and held the commission of postmaster until his death. Dr. Hunter was an active worker in the cause of temperance in the township of his residence, and a zealous promoter of educational and church interests.

The following extract from a county paper, on the occasion of his funeral, conveys to the reader a just idea of his relations to his patients: "A large number of those present felt the loss to be a personal one. To them there was no physician like Dr. Hunter. Could he have been spared to minister to them they would have sought no other. With sad hearts they assembled to bury him, feeling that with his family they shared the burden of bereavement his death had brought."

JOHN HUDSON THOMPSON, M.D., residing in Goshen, N. Y., was born near Circleville, in the town of Wallkill, Orange Co., March 8, 1827. His father's name was Benjamin, and his mother's maiden name was Maria Antoinette Owen. His early education was derived at the common school near his birthplace, and later at the Sullivan County Academy, located at Bloomingburgh. During the years 1847 and 1848 he attended the State Normal School at Albany, graduating therefrom in the spring of the last-mentioned year.

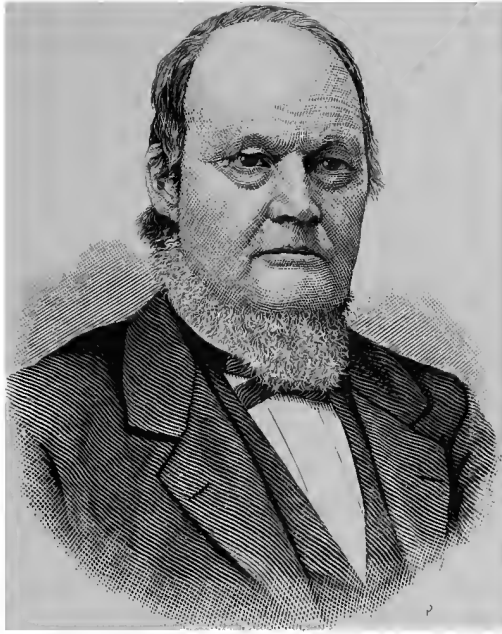
After devoting himself to teaching for a brief time, he commenced in 1849 the study of medicine. His attendance of medical lectures was at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he received his diploma in 1852. His first year of practice was at the Seamen's Retreat, at Staten Island. In the spring of 1853 he returned to Goshen, where he had pursued his professional studies, and began on his own account the practice of his profession. During all the subsequent years of private practice he has continued its pursuit at Goshen. As aiding him greatly in the outset, his was the good fortune to secure the appointment of physician to the Orange County poor-house for six or seven years.

Upon the organization of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, at his home in 1862, he was commissioned as surgeon of that regiment, and accompanied it to the field. He continued with it in the official capacity specified till the autumn of 1864. During his service in the army he was charged with varied duties from time to time. He was on several occasions detailed for important hospital service, and always in active campaigning as a member of an operating staff. He was surgeon-in-chief of brigade and division respectively. Coincident with his experience in military relations, since the resumption of occupation of his home-field of practice, surgery has constituted his specialty of professional pursuit. At one period, and for a considerable time, he was an official surgeon of the Erie Railway Company.

Medical, literary, and scientific pursuits are prosecuted by the doctor with great avidity. He has first and last contributed largely to the press on various



George Munter



H. C. Seely

The Seely family, who are of English extraction, early settled in Connecticut, from whence a colony removed to Long Island. At a later period twenty-four of their number settled in Orange County. From one of the representatives of this band of emigrants Dr. Henry C. Seely traces his descent. His grandfather was Bezaleel Seely, who, with his companions above mentioned, located at Greycourt. Among his six children was a son, Isaac, whose birth occurred at or near Middletown, Orange Co., where his earlier years were spent previous to his removal to Minisink. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mandeville, of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and had six children,—Hector, Francis T., David W., Henry C., Lewis T., and Isaac B. Mr. Seely's life was cut short in the progress of a useful career at the age of forty-two years.

Henry C., whose life is here briefly reviewed, was born at the family residence, near Middletown, N. Y., March 1, 1815, and passed his early life at school and in farming industries in the township of Wallkill. Having desired a wider sphere of usefulness in a professional career, he, in 1832, began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. T. S. Edmonston, of Chester,

with whom he continued for three years. He subsequently attended medical lectures at the popular seminary at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and received his diploma from the Board of Regents of the University of the State upon the recommendation of the State Medical Society. He chose Amity as a desirable field for his energies, and has since resided there. The doctor's untiring devotion to his profession, together with the skill manifested by him in the treatment of critical stages of disease, soon gained for him an extended family practice, which he still enjoys. Dr. Seely was married in 1844 to Miss Almeda, daughter of Rev. William Timlow, of Amity. They have four children,—Whitfield T., a practicing physician, William H., Elizabeth F., and Ruth T. Dr. Seely has no taste for official life, though he has served as supervisor of his township, and also as school inspector. He is a member of the Orange County Medical Society, and one of its active representatives. The doctor is in politics a Democrat, and uncompromising in his adherence to the principles of the party. He is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliations, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Amity.

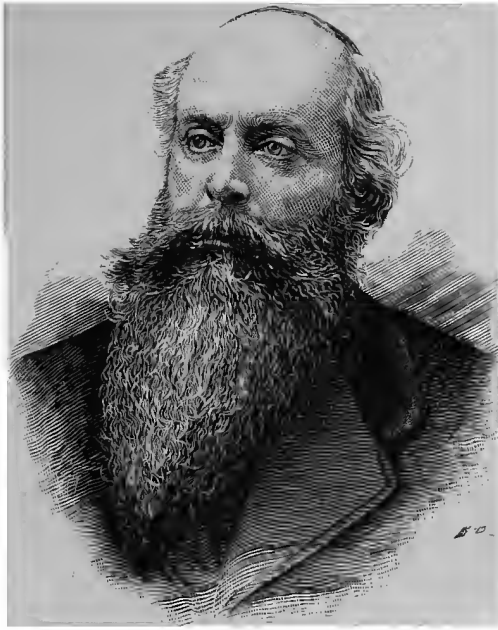


T. Walsh

DR. THOMAS WALSH, who enjoys an extended reputation as a physician of ability and influence in Orange County, was born Oct. 11, 1817, in the city of Newburgh, N. Y., his parents having been Henry and Mehetabel (Bull) Walsh. His early years were devoted to acquiring the rudiments of an education. The common schools of the vicinity were first attended, after which the Newburgh Academy, an institution of some reputation in its day, numbered him among its pupils. From the latter he graduated about the year 1835, having during the progress of his studies also engaged in home employments with his father. Having decided to embark in business pursuits, he entered the old Bank of Newburgh as discount clerk, which position was filled by him for two years. He subsequently removed to the South, and became associated with his brother in mercantile ventures, which were continued for a

period of ten years. In the fall of 1847, Dr. Walsh returned to his native place, and enrolled his name as a student of medicine in the office of Dr. Alpheus Goodman, having already given some time to the study of this profession at the South. At the expiration of a year he continued his studies with Dr. Olmstead, of Brooklyn, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York.

Fallsburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y., was the scene of his earliest professional labors, where he remained until 1852, when Port Jervis became his residence. In his new field of labor his diligence, accompanied by a thorough knowledge of the profession he had espoused, soon won for him an extended practice, to which he still devotes himself. The Orange County Medical Association, a society embracing talent of a high order, numbers him among its representative members.



H. H. Robinson

HEMAN H. ROBINSON, M.D., is grandson of Rev. Jonathan Robinson, a Presbyterian clergyman of Long Island, who spent his life in the ministry and died there. A relative of his was the late Solon Robinson, for many years agricultural editor of the *New York Tribune*, and after his removal to Florida a correspondent of that paper there until his death.

Rev. Phineas, son of Rev. Jonathan Robinson and father of our subject, was born near Franklinville, L. I., Dec. 24, 1798; died near the same place in April, 1871, and was buried in Hilleide Cemetery, at Middletown. He was graduated at Hamilton College, and on June 5, 1825, married Eliza, daughter of Jonathan and Susan Day, at Clinton, N. Y., who was born at Thompson, Windham Co., Conn., May 31, 1803, and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. M. Madden, of Middletown, Dec. 9, 1868. Rev. Phineas Robinson was the first principal of the Walkill Academy, at Middletown, and was instrumental of much that advanced the cause of learning, in which he was enlisted with his whole heart and soul. He was a good citizen and a Christian man. Before coming to Middletown he had been in charge of the academy at Sherburne, N. Y., and had been principal of an educational institution in South Carolina; afterwards he preached and taught at Washingtonville and Chester, in this county. An erudite scholar, learned in the sciences, familiar with ancient and modern languages, added to his kindness of heart, won him the respect of all who knew him. He was remarkable for his linguistic accomplishments, and was a poet of considerable merit, being the author of a poem entitled "Immortality," which attracted considerable attention, besides other fugitive productions.

His children were Endocia, deceased, was the wife of Senator E. M. Madden, of Middletown; Ellen, deceased, was the wife of John Hanford, of Middletown; Sidney B., graduated at the New York Medical College, was appointed one of the house physicians on Ward's Island, afterwards was appointed first assistant physician in the Seaman's Retreat Hospital, Staten Island, where he died of typhus fever, Nov. 10, 1855, at the

age of twenty-six; Leander Van Eer, was a printer's boy at Newburgh, proof-reader in a law book concern in Nassau Street, New York, admitted to the bar of the State at Albany, practiced his profession at Haverstraw with Judge Suffern, went South for his health, and died at Green Cove Springs, Florida, in January, 1869; Edward Payson, died in 1849, aged sixteen; Susan Frances, widow of Dr. Jeremiah Havens, of Schoharie County, N. Y.; Mary Hedges, wife of Phineas R. Coleman, of Goshen; Henry M., a merchant in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Heman H.; Thomas Spencer, a clothier of New York; Charles Lincoln, died at the age of fourteen; and Caroline, died in infancy.

Dr. Heman H. Robinson was born at Belleport, L. I., Aug. 20, 1838. He received his preparatory education at the Chester Academy, under the instruction of his father, and at the age of seventeen became a medical student of Dr. T. Clarkson Moffatt, physician-in-chief in the Seaman's Retreat Hospital, on Staten Island, where he remained two years. He attended the University Medical College, New York City, for two years following, and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1860.

The same year of his graduation Dr. Robinson settled in the practice of his profession at Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1870, when he came to Goshen, where he has continued his professional duties since. As a physician Dr. Robinson ranks among the most skillful in Orange County, and by his indefatigable efforts to administer medical assistance, his devotion to and care of his patients, by his social and generous ways with all with whom he comes in contact, he has won the confidence of a large circle of friends in his new field of labor, which extends to remote parts of this and other counties.

He married, in April, 1861, Maria V., daughter of Lemuel L. and Mary (Ver Plank) Pendell, of Schoharie County, N. Y. She was born Aug. 10, 1838. Their surviving children are Josephine Lamont, Sidney Moffatt, Kitty, Mary, Robert Thomas, Heman Henry, Frank Leon, and Arthur.



Mr. G. Terry

subjects. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Orange County Medical Society, the Tri-States Medical Association, Society of the Veterans of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, the Goshen Scientific Association, and various other organizations. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a member of the church of that denomination in Goshen.

The doctor is married. His wife is the daughter of Capt. Ellis A. Post, of Goshen. He has one child, Wilmot P., who is the senior member of a business firm in Goshen.

DR. I. S. HUNT was born Nov. 1, 1819, in the township of Newton, Sussex Co., N. J.; was educated under the private instruction of Rev. Tisdal, a Baptist clergyman, of Newton, now professor of rhetoric in a Tennessee university at Knoxville, working night and morning for his board.

In 1834, Rev. Tisdal accepted the position of superintendent of schools in the State of Virginia, and Dr. Hunt accompanied him as assistant, and remained in the South seven years, a part of the time superintending a plantation.

In 1841 he began the study of medicine at New Haven, Conn.; was graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1846; was surgeon in the hospital at New Haven for one year, and then located at Centerville, in Sussex Co., N. J.

In 1865 he removed to Port Jervis, where by his perseverance, devotion to, and care of his patients, he established himself in a successful practice.

Dr. Hunt was an earnest worker in his profession, thorough in his diagnosis of a case, and cautious, yet thorough, in the treatment of diseases. He died in 1875.

DR. WILLIAM P. TOWNSEND, son of William Townsend, was born at Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., July 26, 1818. His early education was mainly acquired at the common school and at the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. For some time before reaching his majority he was a teacher.

In the spring of 1839 he went to New York, when, being without friends, he failed to get employment, and the following autumn he went to Shawangunk, Ulster Co., where he remained, engaged in teaching, until 1844, and during the same year pursued his medical studies. In this way he obtained means, and attended lectures at the medical college at Castleton, Vt.

Subsequently he was graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard University, and in the spring of 1845 settled at Hamptonburgh, Orange Co., in the practice of his profession. There he remained only a short time, and removed to Florida, in this county, where he continued his professional duties until 1849, when he settled in Goshen, where he devotedly and successfully practiced medicine until his death, which occurred Dec. 25, 1876. He was an active member of the Orange County Medical Society. He was twice

married, his second wife being an only daughter of Garret Thew, of Goshen, who survives him, and with her children resides in Goshen.

WILMOT C. TERRY, M.D.—A branch of the Terry family were early settlers on Long Island, to which point they had originally emigrated from England. Some of its members eventually found their way to Orange County, among whom was Constant Terry, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who located in Bloomsbury, and engaged in the pursuits of an agriculturist.

He was twice married. To the first union were born children,—Austin, Havens, and two daughters, Hephzibah and Dorothy, and to the second five children,—Youngs, Tuttle, Nicholas, and two daughters. Austin, the father of Dr. W. C. Terry, was born at Bloomsbury, and engaged during his lifetime in the occupation to which he was reared,—that of a farmer. He was married to Miss Sarah Myers, and at a later period repaired to Goshen. The children of this marriage were Van Rensselaer, John, Mary, Wilmot C., Sarah, William A., and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Terry in later years made Wallkill his residence, where his death transpired. The birth of his son Wilmot C. occurred Jan. 15, 1822, in the township of Blooming-Grove, though his early life was passed in the suburbs of the village of Goshen.

The public school of the vicinity enabled him to acquire the rudiments of knowledge, the labors of the farm having occupied the time which was not devoted to study. At the age of twenty-one Dr. Terry took leave of the parental home and engaged in teaching as the initiatory step in a career of independence.

Having meanwhile trained his mind to habits of study and thought he determined upon a professional life, and chose that of medicine as most congenial to his tastes. He, in 1847, entered the office of Dr. Gabriel P. Reeves, of Goshen, where three years were spent in close application, with attendance during this period upon lectures at the Medical Department of the University of New York. He then repaired to the Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vt., from whence he graduated in 1851.

Dr. Terry soon after established himself in practice at Ridgebury, Orange Co., where he has since resided. His professional labors extend over an area of many miles, where his fidelity to patients and his skill as a physician have rendered him deservedly popular.

In politics Dr. Terry is a Republican, and though earnest in the espousal of the principles of the party, cares little for the official honors within its gift. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member.

The doctor has been twice married,—first, in 1854, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Dr. J. H. Halsted, of Ridgebury, to whom one daughter, Flora Bell, was born. Mrs. Terry died Jan. 27, 1857, and he was again married, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Henry Decker, of Wawayanda. Their children are Fannie

E. and Lillie Gertrude, a son, Wilmot A., having died in infancy.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

By act of the Legislature, passed April 4, 1806, the physicians and surgeons in the several counties of the State, or such of them as were authorized to practice by the law which was then in force, were empowered to organize societies, which, by such organization, became bodies corporate, and from each of which one delegate should be elected, who, with his associates similarly chosen, should constitute a State society, which also became a body corporate. The county societies were authorized to examine students and grant diplomas; and it was further provided that no person should "practice physic or surgery" in any county until after he had passed an examination by the society of the county in which he proposed to practice, or should he do so he was to be disqualified from collecting "any debt or debts incurred by such practice" in any county of the State.

Pursuant to the provisions of this law, the Medical Society of Orange County was organized, July 1, 1806, at a meeting of physicians held in the court-house at Goshen, Dr. Jonathan Swezey, chairman, and Dr. Thomas Wickham, clerk. The minute record is as follows:

"Doctors Jonathan Swezey, Thomas Wickham, Elijah Randall, William Elmer, William Elliot, Samuel S. Seward, Benjamin S. Hoyt, Nathaniel Elmer, Elisha DuBois, Charles Fowler, David R. Arnell, Samuel Warner, Wm. McCoppins, Aaron M. Smith, William Gourlay, Eleazer Gidney, Elihu Hedge, Ethan Watson, Cornelius Roosa, James Bradner, Henry I. Hornback, and Elijah Welch were present and produced their licenses to practice physic and surgery according to law.

"The society then proceeded to organize themselves and elect their officers, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: Dr. Jonathan Swezey, president; Dr. Samuel S. Seward, vice-president; Dr. Nathaniel Elmer, secretary; Dr. Thomas Wickham, treasurer.

"Doctors Anthony Davis, Elisha DuBois, Charles Fowler, Joseph Whalen, and Cornelius Roosa were appointed censors.

"Dr. David R. Arnell was elected member of the State Medical Society."

A list of members, officers, and other matters pertaining to the operation of the society, taken from its records, is appended, as well as similar facts in connection with the Homœopathic Medical Society.

It will be observed that the act under which the Orange County Medical Society was organized gave to it great power. Without its indorsement no one could practice medicine in the county except under the generous label of "quack," nor if one did practice could he collect his bills by law. Perhaps the society always exercised its prerogative wisely,—perhaps it protected the public from or warned them against uneducated medical pretenders, by the mere fact that they were disqualified from becoming members of it,—we shall not say; but this is very clear, that many physicians whose names do not appear on its rolls were esteemed worthy and competent by their patients. Thomsonianism, hydropathyism, eclecticism, and other systems were excluded. Homœopathy shared

in its ostracism for years, except in cases where members of the society adopted the new practice, as was the fact with Dr. Ostrom and others, or where diplomas were obtained from recognized colleges. Appeals were repeatedly made to the Legislature for a modification of the law so far as it related to the collection of bills, but for over forty years this provision remained unchanged.

Viewed from the stand-point of the present, a wiser law, at least a law which recognizes the progress which has been made in medical science during the past half-century, was that of 1880, which repeals the law of 1806, and provides:

"Every person now lawfully engaged in the practice of physic and surgery within the State shall, on or before the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty, and every person hereafter duly authorized to practice physic and surgery shall, before commencing to practice, register in the clerk's office of the county where he is practicing, or intends to commence the practice of physic and surgery, in a book to be kept by said clerk, his name, residence, and place of birth, together with his authority for so practicing physic and surgery, as prescribed in this act. The person so registering shall subscribe and verify by oath or affirmation, before a person duly qualified to administer oaths under the laws of the State, an affidavit containing such facts, and whether such authority is by diploma or license, and the date of the same and by whom granted, which, if wilfully false, shall convict the affiant to conviction and punishment for perjury." . . . "The degree of Doctor of Medicine lawfully conferred by any incorporated medical college or university in this State shall be a license to practice physic and surgery within the State after the person to whom it is granted shall have complied with the provisions" above quoted. Persons coming into the State from another State may have licenses to practice on obtaining the indorsement of their diplomas by any incorporated medical college or school of the State. This provision, however, does not "apply to any person who has practiced medicine and surgery for ten years last past, and who is now pursuing the study of medicine and surgery in any legally incorporated medical college within this State, and who shall graduate from and receive a diploma within two years from the passage of this act."

PRESENT PHYSICIANS.

Under this act the following physicians have been registered in the office of the county clerk, viz.:

CHESTER.

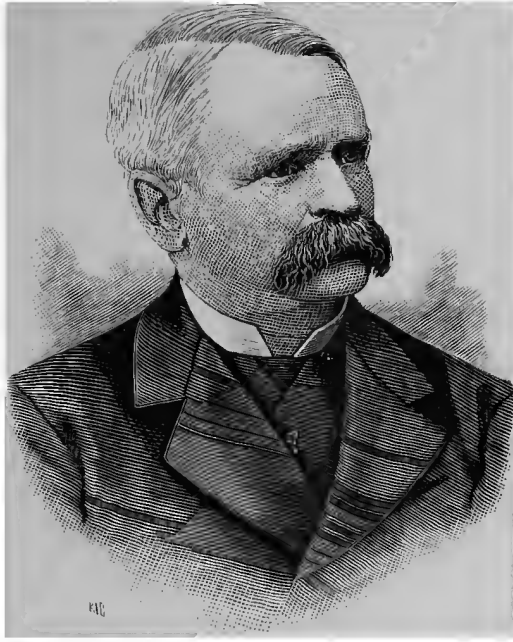
Charles P. Smith; residence, Chester; born in West Milford, N. J.; diploma granted November, 1851, by the Castleton (Vermont) Medical College.
Solomou G. Carpenter; residence, Chester; born in town of Goshen; diploma granted March, 1845, by New York University.

CORNWALL.

Jesse T. Hotchkiss; born in Windsor, N. Y.; diploma granted March, 1842, by University of Pennsylvania.
William H. Vail; born in Stroudsburg, Pa.; diploma granted March, 1869, by College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
Thomas Hector; born in Plattkill, Ulster Co.; diploma granted March, 1852, by College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.
Wm. F. C. Beattie; born in Montgomery; diploma granted June 25, 1850, by Geneva College, New York.
C. A. Gorse; born in Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y.; diploma granted March 4, 1864, by University of the City of New York.

GOSHEN.

J. Oash Coleman, Jr.; born in Wawayanda; diploma granted 1868, by Albany Medical College.
Joshua W. Ostrom; born in Marlboro', N. Y.; diploma granted February, 1849, by Society of Medical Examiners, New York.
John H. Thompson; born in Wallkill; diploma granted October, 1857, by College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
Arthur Pell; born in Hackensack, N. J.; diploma granted in March, 1875, by Bellevue Hospital Medical College.



P. Moir Barclay M.D.

DR. P. MOIR BARCLAY was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, on April 20, 1834. His parents were Dr. Alexander Barclay, a practicing physician of Newburgh, formerly of Scotland, and Mrs. J. Fraser (Watt) Barclay, a representative of the noted Watt family of Scotland.

Dr. Barclay was brought to this country by his parents in November, 1835, the settlement of the family being made at Newburgh. His earlier years were passed in attendance upon the common schools of Newburgh, and his academic training was enjoyed at the Newburgh Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1848. Having decided to enter the profession of medicine, Dr. Barclay passed some time in the drug-store of his father in Newburgh, and in a wholesale drug-house in New York City, and in 1850 commenced the study of medicine under his father at Newburgh. In 1851 he entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, where he passed three years, graduating in 1854 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his collegiate course he was under the care of Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, a prominent physician of New York. Returning to Newburgh, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued.

Dr. Barclay ranks among the first of his profession in Newburgh, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. His careful professional education was supplemented

by a European tour in 1868, at which time he visited the principal foreign hospitals, and was brought into personal contact with the leading practitioners of the world. As a physician he is painstaking and in hearty sympathy with his patients, and brings to the treatment of his cases an accurate knowledge of the latest discoveries and implements, both in mechanical appliances in surgery and in the materia medica of his profession. Naturally of an independent and self-reliant nature, he depends largely on himself in his practice, though in nowise loth to co-operate with the more intelligent and skillful of his compeers. He is of a genial and frank disposition, popular in the community in which he resides, and prominent in the councils of the Democratic party of his section, though no aspirant for place. On July 9, 1866, he was appointed by Governor Reuben E. Fenton surgeon of the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry of New York, with the rank of captain, a position that he filled until the disbandment of the regiment. He is a non-resident member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York City, and a member of Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, A. F. and A. M., of Highland Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., and of Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, K. T., all of Newburgh.

Dr. Barclay was married on June 19, 1872, to Miss Hattie E., eldest daughter of the late Capt. C. B. Armstrong, of Newburgh, a little daughter, Maude, being born of the union.



Theodore Writer M.D.

The family of Writers were first represented in America by Jasper Writer, a native of Germany, who left the Fatherland as early as 1760, and landed in New York. With him sailed a sister who succumbed to the severity of the voyage, and died on the passage. Jasper, having found himself almost friendless on his arrival, repaired to Little Britain, Pa., and sought service with a family named Depew, where he remained until he attained his majority. Seeking then a wider field of activity he removed to Phillipsburg, Orange Co., where soon after he was united in marriage to Miss Eve Kortright, to whom were born children,—Margaret, Elizabeth, Elinor, Rebecca, Nancy, Aaron, Jasper, and John T. Mr. Writer, after his marriage, removed to the township of Mount Hope, where he engaged in farming pursuits, and resided until his death, Nov. 15, 1842, having lived to be more than one hundred years old. He enjoyed some distinction as having signed the Revolutionary pledge at Goshen in 1775. Aaron, one of the sons of Jasper, and the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Mount Hope township, April 25, 1776, and followed the occupation of his father. He was married to Miss Elizabeth McKeeby, whose birth occurred Sept. 13, 1776, and who was the mother of the following children: Sarah, Eve, Catharine, Jasper A., Jemima, Jane, Margaret, Elinor, Matthew M., Aaron K., John F., Elizabeth M., Isaac V., and Benjamin N. Of this number, Aaron Kortright, the father of Theodore, was born March 2, 1811, on the homestead farm, where the early years of his life were spent. After be-

coming thoroughly familiar with the labors of an agriculturist he purchased land in the township of Greenville, upon which he resided until his death, Sept. 25, 1871. Mr. Writer was on the 21st of March, 1835, united in marriage to Miss Abigail, daughter of Daniel D. Penney, of Mount Hope, and had children,—Theodore, Daniel D. P., Sarah E., Josephine, and Louisa. The birth of Theodore occurred July 17, 1837, on the homestead where the years of his boyhood were spent. The district school at this time afforded but limited advantages of education, which induced him later to avail himself of the superior instruction enjoyed at the Seward Institute, at Florida, Orange Co. Here he remained for three years, and having determined upon a professional life enrolled his name as a student of medicine in the office of Dr. A. Cook, of Otisville. Later he entered the office of Dr. D. C. Logue, in New York, and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1866. After a year of professional labor in New York he became associated with his former preceptor, Dr. Cook, of Otisville, where he has since continued in practice.

The arduous duties of his profession leave but little time for other pursuits, though Dr. Writer manifests a keen interest in the public events of the day, and in efforts having for their object the welfare of the township of his residence. In his political preferences he is a staunch Republican. Dr. Writer was married Nov. 3, 1869, to Miss Helen A., daughter of Osmer B. Green, of Otisville, and has one son, Daniel D., a lad of nine years.

Heman H. Robinson; born in Bellport, L. I.; diploma granted March, 1860, by University Medical College of New York.
 A. J. Jessup; born in Florida; diploma granted February, 1869, by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Arthur M. Woodruff; born in Ann Arbor, Mich.; diploma granted February, 1873, by the Cleveland Hospital Homoeopathic College.

HIGHLAND FALLS.

John Ross Monroe; born in Glasgow, Scotland; diploma granted June 30, 1868, by Long Island College Hospital.
 Wm. H. Edsall; born in Roxbury, N. Y.; diploma granted Feb. 1, 1877, by Albany Medical College.

MIDDLETOWN.

Clarence M. Conant; born in Brooklyn; diploma granted March, 1873, by New York Homoeopathic Medical College.
 Charles Collin; born in Holland; diploma granted July, 1878, by the Newburgh Eclectic Society.
 Selden H. Talcott; born in Rome, N. Y.; diploma granted March, 1872, by New York Homoeopathic Medical College.
 Charles S. Kinney; born in Suffield, Conn.; diploma granted March, 1879, by New York Homoeopathic Medical College.
 Wm. M. Butler; born in Maine, N. Y.; diploma granted 1873, by New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.
 Harvey Everett; born in Middletown; diploma granted June, 1834, by Vermont Medical College.
 Grenville A. Emory; born in Olive, Ulster Co.; diploma granted December, 1867, by Albany Medical College.
 Solomon B. Fillebury; born in Ballard Vale, Mass.; diploma granted June, 1872, by Harvard College.
 James D. Johnson; born in London, England; diploma granted 1855, by New York Medical College.
 Ira S. Bradner; born in Goshen; diploma granted March, 1843, by New York University.
 Julia Bradner; born in Scotchtown; diploma granted March, 1878, by Woman's Medical College and Hospital.
 Robert Sloan; born in Poughkeepsie; diploma granted March, 1851, by University of New York.
 William H. Dorrance; born in Mamakating, N. Y.; diploma granted March, 1845, by University of New York.
 Joseph D. Friend; born in Salem, Mass.; diploma granted May, 1842, by the Botanic Medical Society, New York, and later by the Metropolitan Medical College, New York.
 Darwin Everett; born in Montgomery; diploma granted March 10, 1864, by College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

MONTGOMERY.

Henry C. Smith; born in Goshen; diploma granted March 5, 1874, by Homoeopathic Medical College, New York.
 Edward Ross Elliott; born in Pleasant Valley; diploma granted June 14, 1874, by the University of the City of New York.

NEWBURGH.

Joseph P. Thompson; born in Winchester, Va.; diploma granted April, 1858, by the University of Medicine at Philadelphia.
 Clarence Ormelee; born in Ashland, N. Y.; diploma granted March, 1865, by New York University.
 Samuel P. Church; born in Salisbury, Conn.; diploma granted March, 1845, by College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 John D. Malone; born in Ireland; diploma granted in 1867 by Dartmouth (N. H.) Medical College.
 Daniel Wells; born in Newburgh; diploma granted March, 1835, by College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Alexander Barclay; born in Aberdeen, Scotland; diploma granted December, 1841, by State Medical Society.
 James G. Birch; born in New York City; diploma granted March, 1866, by Harvard University.
 Robert V. K. Montfort; born in Tuthill, N. Y.; diploma granted December, 1856, by Albany Medical College.
 Smith Ely; born in Blooming-Grove; diploma granted June, 1850, by Vermont Medical College.
 Peter M. Barclay; born in Aberdeen, Scotland; diploma granted July, 1855, by the University of New York City.
 William Jones; born in Shoreham, Vt.; diploma granted May, 1869, by Eclectic College of New York.
 William A. M. Culbert; born in New York City; diploma granted March, 1846, by the University of the City of New York.

Charles N. Wolley; born in South Hampton, L. I.; diploma granted June, 1868, by Long Island Medical College.
 James Gordon; born in Ireland; diploma granted March, 1866, by Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
 M. C. Stone; born in Jay, Me.; diploma granted March, 1868, by the University of New York.
 George B. F. Mitchell; born in Baltimore, Md.; diploma granted March, 1867, by New York Homoeopathic Medical College.
 John J. Mitchell; born in Cortlandville, N. Y.; diploma granted March, 1857, by New York Medical College.
 John Deyo; born in Newburgh; diploma granted March, 1877, by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Edward R. Post; born in Sag Harbor, N. Y.; diploma granted March, 1867, by College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
 Lewis Y. Wiggin; born in Mount Hope; diploma granted July, 1844, by the University of New York.
 John W. Fenton; born in Newburgh; certificate granted May, 1840, by Orange County Medical Society.
 Floyd P. Sheldon; born in Rutland, Vt.; diploma granted March, 1878, by University of Michigan.
 Gustav Gartzmann; born in Eglen, Germany; diploma granted March 1, 1873, by Bellevue Medical College, New York City.
 Jeremiah Manly; born in Palatine, N. Y.; diploma granted Jan. 20, 1860, by Homoeopathic Medical Society, Oneida County.
 I. De Forest Nichols; born in New York City; diploma granted March 1, 1865, by Bellevue Medical College, New York City.

OTISVILLE.

Theodore Writter; born in Otisville; diploma granted 1866, by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Avery Cook; born in Belchertown, Mass.; diploma granted February, 1834, by Medical Society of Herkimer County.

PORT JERVIS.

Theodore D. Mills; born in Bloomingburgh, N. Y.; diploma granted March, 1876, by New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.
 Solomon Van Etten; born in Deerpark; diploma granted June, 1855, by Albany Medical College.
 William L. Cuddeback; born in Deerpark; diploma granted March, 1876, by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.
 John F. Higgins; born in Paterson, N. J.; diploma granted March, 1880, by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Allan P. Macdonald; born in Antigonish, Nova Scotia; diploma granted March, 1874, by Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.
 James Helsey Hunt; born in Laytons, N. J.; diploma granted March, 1872, by Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
 Henry Hardenburgh; born in Port Jervis; diploma granted March, 1859, by New York Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons.
 George H. Fossard; born in Albany; diploma granted Dec. 27, 1859, by Albany Medical College.
 David D. Wickham; born in Sussex Co., N. J.; diploma granted Feb. 19, 1874, by College of Physicians and Surgeons, Syracuse.

SALISBURY.

Alpheus Goodman; born in Goshen; diploma granted March 8, 1837, by Castleton Medical College, Vermont.
 Alexander M. Goodman; born in Goshen; diploma granted Feb. 15, 1876, by University of the City of New York.

UNIONVILLE.

Hugh M. D. Stuble; born in Hampton, N. J.; diploma granted March, 1875, by University of Pennsylvania.
 Marcus S. Hayne; born in Sussex Co., N. J.; diploma granted February, 1841, by Geneva (N. Y.) Medical College.

WALDEN.

G. M. Millsapugh; born in Montgomery; diploma granted 1820, by Castleton (Vt.) Medical College.
 William A. Loughran; born in Stamford, N. Y.; diploma granted June, 1850, by Geneva Medical College.
 Thomas Millsapugh; born in Montgomery; diploma granted January, 1843, by Albany Medical College.

WARWICK.

Henry K. Bradner; born in Florida; diploma granted March, 1872, by University of Pennsylvania.
 Theo. H. Cooper; born in Milton, N. J.; diploma granted March, 1855, by College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

William B. Bradner; born in Warwick; diploma granted September, 1857, by the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James H. Smiley, Scotchtown; born near Scotchtown; diploma granted March, 1850, by the Albany Medical College.
 Alexander B. Leggett, Montgomery; born in Crawford; license granted January, 1876, by Orange County Medical Society.
 H. P. Chace, Highland Falls; born in Hamden, N. Y.; diploma granted February, 1873, by the Medical Department of Columbia College.
 Daniel F. Condict, Searsville; born in Dover, N. J.; diploma granted December, 1874, by Albany Medical College.
 John C. Boyd, Monroe; born in Greene, N. J.; diploma granted March, 1841, by the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
 John Moffatt, Washingtonville; born in Washingtonville; diploma granted March, 1862, by University of Michigan.
 George E. Putney, Howell's; born in Montgomery; diploma granted November, 1850, by Castleton (Vt.) Medical College.
 William H. Woodruff, Pine Bush; born in Welden; diploma granted March, 1854, by Albany Medical College.
 Isaac Smith Vreeland, Westtown; born in West Milford, N. J.; diploma granted February, 1876, by the University of New York.
 Rowland Clarke Irving, Campbell Hall; born in Kortright, N. Y.; diploma granted March, 1877, by Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
 Elizabeth R. Gillett Myer, Turner's; born in Ellenville; diploma granted March, 1877, by Woman's Medical College, New York.
 Whitfield T. Seely, Amity; born in Amity; licensed by the Orange County Medical Society.
 E. Austin Welch, Ridgebury; born in Wallkill; diploma granted June, 1834, by Middlebury (Vt.) Medical College.
 Chas. H. Wilson, New Milford; born in Amenia, N. Y.; license granted March, 1875, by Orange County Medical Society.
 Adam P. Farries, Florida; born in Scotland; diploma granted April, 1865, by University of Michigan.
 Elizabeth A. Fuller, New York City; born near Cape of Good Hope; diplomas granted March, 1880, by Eclectic Medical College, New York.
 Anna C. Howland, Poughkeepsie; born in Hallowell, Mass.; diploma granted March, 1868, by New York Medical College for Women.
 John L. Van Alstyne, Binghamton; born in Richmondville, N. Y.; diploma granted December, 1862, by Albany Medical College.
 J. Judson Osborn, Binghamton; born in Colesville, N. Y.; diploma granted June, 1878, by Long Island College Hospital.
 Mrs. S. Plumb, Otisville; born in Guilford, Vt.; diploma granted March, 1862, by Metropolitan Medical College, New York.
 E. H. Gilbert, Turner's; born in New York; diploma granted Oct. 21, 1874, by Eclectic Medical Society State New York.
 Mrs. Esther Smith, Gosben; born in Warwick; no diploma; practiced ten years.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY.

The members at the date of organization were as follows:

Jonathan Swezey.	Samuel Warner.
Thomas Wickham.	William McCoppin.
Elijah Randall.	Aaron M. Smith.
William Elmer.	William Goorley.
William Elliott.	Eleazer Gedney.
Samuel S. Seward.	Elihu Hedges.
Benjamin S. Hoyt.	Ethan Watson.
Nathaniel Elmer.	Coraelius Roosa.
Elisha DuBois.	James Bradoer.
Charles Fowler.	Henry T. Hornbeck.
David R. Arnell.	Elijah Welch.

The following is a list of the members who have joined since organization:

John T. Jansen.	Charles Winfield.
David Hanford.	James M. Gardiner.
Peter A. Millsbaugh.	Townsend Seely.
James Heron.	Isaac S. Curtis.
Robert C. Hunter.	John S. Crane.
George Eager.	John M. Gough.
H. K. Chapman.	William Horton.
John W. Drury.	Robert Shaw.
George Hedges.	Wm. H. Newkirk.

George Hunter.	Peter E. Conklin.
Isaac H. Dodi.	John Pattison.
Merritt H. Cash.	Il. L. W. Burrit.
Andrew King.	Ira S. Bradner.
Harris Edmonston.	John M. Pruyn.
Charles Hardenburgh.	Benjamin W. Thompson.
Samuel Harlow.	Wm. P. Townsend.
Lewis Dunning.	Nelson McBride.
John B. McMuun.	Charles Drake.
Charles S. Gedney.	G. P. Reeves.
G. M. Millsbaugh.	J. E. Putney.
A. Brewster.	Peter C. Gallatin.
John Conkling.	Wm. S. Halsey.
D. G. Durkey.	M. Stevenson.
Charles G. Fowler.	John H. Thompson.
H. P. Benham.	L. F. Pelton.
Thomas S. Edmonston.	N. Newton.
Marcus Sears.	Wm. F. C. Beattie.
Gerret M. Roe.	Wm. B. Bradner.
Harvey Horton.	R. V. K. Montfort.
James VanKeuren.	James H. Smiley.
Jerome Wells.	John N. Tayler.
James S. Horton.	John P. Tarbell.
William Morrison.	J. L. Whitaker.
Philip I. Tindlow.	George H. Sears.
Bertow Wright.	Solomon Van Etten.
John W. Fenton.	Henry Hardenburgh.
Harvey Hallock.	Wm. H. Woodruff.
Henry B. Hornbeck.	Joseph Moffat.
E. H. S. Holden.	N. Roe Bradner.
Elias Peck.	J. S. Swezy.
Wm. Murphy.	Robert Sloan.
Samuel B. Barlow.	James C. Coleman.
George Brown.	James T. Johnston.
Samuel D. Holly.	Isaac S. Hunt.
Dewitt C. Hellock.	Charles P. Smith.
Joseph R. Andrews.	Theodore Writer.
John W. Rafferty.	T. Walsh.
A. W. Millsbaugh.	Robert Farries.
Leander W. Lynn.	Charles H. Yerrington.
E. B. Carpenter.	Samuel W. Clason.
Samuel M. Crawford.	A. P. Farries.
W. C. Terry.	Henry R. Bradner.
Avery Cook.	George Fossard.
Henry C. Sealey.	D. Van Dyck.
S. G. Carpenter.	A. B. Leggett.
Bushrod Millsbaugh.	C. H. Wilson.
J. D. Bevier.	Isaac S. Curtis.
J. W. Ostrom.	E. S. Elmer.
Wm. M. Johnson.	David Van Dyck.
Harvey Everett.	G. H. Fossard.
Alfred H. Lee.	O. A. Carroll.
John S. Crawford.	E. D. Owen.
A. L. Reynolds.	C. S. Van Etten.
Gilbert C. Monell.	Burke Pillsbury.
D. B. McCartee.	Gustav Gartsmann.
Wm. A. Westcott.	H. H. Rolinson.
D. C. Jayne.	A. M. Goodman.
M. S. Hayne.	A. J. Jessup.
T. W. Newman.	D. S. Condict.
Benjamin Dunning.	John Deyo.
Alexander Barclay.	M. C. Stone.
John C. Boyd.	Wm. H. Edsall.
D. C. Winfield.	Arthur Fell.
G. C. Blackman.	J. H. Thompson.
Abraham W. Crowell.	E. R. Gillett.
Alpheus Goodman.	Clarence Ormsbee.
S. W. Esray.	T. D. Mills.
James A. Young.	W. S. Cuddeback.
Asahel Houghton.	W. T. Seely.
Thomas Millsbaugh.	John W. Montross.
Samuel C. Smith.	Increase Crosby.
Lewis Armstrong.	Alexander Clinton.
Nathaniel Deyo.	D. B. Smiley.

Philander Mix.

The presidents of the society have been:

Jonathan Swezey, 1806; Anthony Davis, 1807-9; Jonathan Swezey, 1810; David R. Arnell, 1811; Elisha DuBois, 1812; David R. Arnell, 1813; Gabriel N. Phillips, 1814; David Fowler, 1815-16; David R. Arnell, 1817; Francis Fowler, 1818; David R. Arnell, 1819; B. L. Van Kleeck, 1820; David R. Arnell, 1821-23; Peter A. Millspeugh, 1824-28; Joshua Hornbeck, 1827; Eleazer Gedney, 1828; Egbert Jansen, 1829; Charles Winfield, 1830-31; George Eager, 1832; William Horton, Jr., 1833; James M. Gardiner, 1834; James Heron, 1835-36; James M. Gardiner, 1837; John M. Gough, 1838; James Heron, 1839; James M. Gardiner, 1840; Charles Winfield, 1841-42; Joshua Hornbeck, 1843-45; Charles Winfield, 1846; Joshua Hornbeck, 1847-48; Charles Winfield, 1849; M. H. Cash, 1850-52; G. C. Monell, 1853-54; B. Wright, 1855; Samuel D. Holly, 1856; George Brown, 1857; Henry Cook, 1858; Avery Cook, 1859; A. Goodman, 1860-61; J. C. Boyd, 1862; J. N. Taylor, 1863-64; D. C. Winfield, 1865-66; H. C. Seely, 1867; Wm. P. Townsend, 1868; Solomon Van Eiten, 1869; Joseph Moffatt, 1870; R. V. K. Montfort, 1871; J. C. Boyd, 1872-73; G. E. Putney, 1874; C. P. Smith, 1875; J. H. Smiley, 1876; S. G. Carpenter, 1877; J. C. Boyd, 1878; A. P. Farries, 1879; W. B. Eager, 1880; W. B. Bradner, 1881.

The secretaries have been :

Nathaniel Elmer, 1806; David R. Arnell, 1807-9; Thomas Wickham, 1810-13; Thomas G. Evans, 1814-16; George Eager, 1817-18; C. G. Evans, 1819-20; Egbert Jansen, 1821-28; Lewis Dunning, 1829-36; James S. Horton, 1837-40; J. W. Ostrom, 1841-42; T. W. Newman, 1843-48; Benjamin W. Thompson, 1849-50; G. P. Reeves, 1851-53; W. P. Townsend, 1854; John H. Thompson, 1855; G. P. Reeves, 1856-57; G. E. Putney, 1858-71; Wm. P. Bradner, 1872-73; A. P. Farries, 1874-75; E. S. Elmer, 1876-78; B. Pillsbury, 1879-81.

The treasurers have been :

Thomas Wickham, 1806-9; William Elmer, 1810-13; Samuel Warner, 1814-18; Samuel S. Seward, 1819-21; James P. Young, 1822-26; Joseph K. Andrews, 1827-32; Isaac D. Dodd, 1833; Jerome Wells, 1834-39; T. S. Edmonston, 1836-38; J. W. Ostrom, 1839-50; Benj. W. Thompson, 1851-52; Isaac Reeve, 1853; W. P. Townsend, 1854-55, 1858-61, 1865; G. P. Reeves, 1856-57; D. C. Winfield, 1862-64, 1867-70; J. C. Coleman, 1868; S. C. Smith, 1871-80; A. J. Jessup, 1881.

The censors of the society have been :

Drs. Anthony Davis, Elisha DuBois, Charles Fowler, Joseph Whalen, Jonathan Swezey, Gabriel N. Phillips, Cornelius Roosa, David R. Arnell, William Elmer, Henry J. Hornbeck, Dr. Bradner, Dr. Smith, Dr. Davis, Warner, Jesse Arnell, Samuel S. Seward, Elisha Hedges, Baltus L. Van Kleeck, Peter A. Millspeugh, Chichester Brown, R. C. Hunter, C. Miller, J. W. Dawey, J. P. Youngs, Joshua Hornbeck, Charles Winfield, J. T. Jansen, E. Jansen, Chapman, George Eager, H. C. Seely, William Horton, I. H. Dodd, George Hedges, James M. Gardner, Merritt H. Cash, Annanias Brewster, Lewis Dunning, James Heron, Charles G. Fowler, Samuel D. Holly, Thomas S. Edmonston, Bartow Wright, Jerome Wells, Leander W. Lynn, J. D. Bevier, J. S. Horton, Marcus Sears, J. W. Ostrom, S. M. Crawford, T. W. Newman, D. C. Winfield, Alpheus Goodman, Charles Drake, W. C. Seely, G. C. Monell, J. C. Boyd, S. G. Carpenter, G. M. Millspeugh, W. P. Townsend, George C. Blackman, A. H. Thompson, Avery Cook, H. C. Seely, N. Deyo, S. W. Earay, J. N. Taylor, R. V. K. Montfort, Wm. F. C. Beattie, Solomon Van Eiten, G. H. Sears, H. Hardenburgh, S. C. Smith, W. C. Terry, W. B. Bradner, G. E. Putney, R. Sloan, James Smiley, J. D. Johnston, A. P. Farries, C. P. Smith, O. A. Carroll, S. Ely, J. H. Thompson, Arthur Pell, Mrs. E. R. G. Myer, H. H. Robinson.

The delegates to the State and Tri-State Medical Societies have been :

David R. Arnell, 1808; Henry T. Hornbeck, 1809; Anthony Davis, 1810; Elisha Hedges, 1811; Charles Fowler, 1816; R. C. Hunter, 1818; E. Jansen, 1821; Charles Miller, 1822; Thomas G. Evans, 1826-28; William Horton, Jr., 1829; M. H. Cash, 1842; Samuel M. Crawford, 1845; Bartow Wright, 1848; G. C. Monell, 1851; D. C. Winfield, 1854; William P. Townsend, 1856; A. Goodman, 1858; J. C. Boyd, 1860; A. Cook, 1862; G. E. Putney, 1865; R. V. K. Montfort, 1867; James Smiley, 1870; Solomon Van Eiten, 1872; Smith Ely, 1873; Solomon Van Eiten, Smith Ely, 1874; J. C. Boyd, 1875; R. V. K.

Montfort, G. E. Putney, 1876; A. P. Farries, 1877; J. C. Royd, R. V. K. Montfort, 1879; J. H. Smiley, 1880; Joseph Moffatt, 1881.

Honorary members :

James G. Grabam, Eusebius Austin, James Oliver, Edward Miller, Samuel L. Mitchell, David Hosack, Daniel Seward, Nicholas Romaine, Samuel Bard, Rev. Ezra Fisk, D.D., Rev. Luther Halsey, Rev. James R. Wilson, Rev. Philander Gillett, Rev. John T. Halsey, Rev. Reuben Hubbard, Rev. James R. Johnson, Rev. Benjamin Van Keuvco, Rev. Charles Cummins, Rev. Mr. Craig, Rev. Jesse Fonda, Rev. William Blaue, Rev. I. I. Christian, Rev. James Arbuckle, Rev. Nathan Kingsbury, Baron Louis Ledorer, Horace H. Hayden, Esq., Isaac Lea, Charles U. Shepard, Rev. J. P. F. Clark, Rev. — McLaren, Rev. F. Vanderveer, Rev. Howard Wallace, Harvey Everett, David Fowler, Joseph Houston.

Among the papers that have been read before this society, receiving its indorsement, many of which have been published, are the following :

Dr. Anthony Davis, 1808, entitled "Hectic Fever;" Dr. David R. Arnell, 1812, "The Rise and Progress of Medicine," 1814, "Pneumonia Typhoides;" Dr. Gabriel N. Phillips, 1815, "Plithisis Pulmonalis;" Dr. David Fowler, 1816, "Nervous Fluid;" Dr. Charles Winfield, 1822, "Typhus Fever;" Dr. Gough, 1823, "Emmenagogues;" Dr. William Horton, 1832, "Functions of the Skin;" Dr. Benham, 1833, "Dysentaria;" Dr. George Eager, 1833, "Morbid Symptathy;" Dr. James P. Young, 1833, "Scientific Botany;" Dr. James M. Gardiner, 1834, "Cholera;" Dr. James S. Horton, 1835, "Nosology;" Dr. James Heron, 1836, "Medical Topography;" Dr. Gough, 1838, "Scarlatina;" Dr. T. W. Newman, 1843, "Nature and Treatment of Tubercle;" Dr. G. C. Monell, 1852, "Disease of the Uterus;" Dr. Seeley, 1859, "Encysted Dropsy;" Dr. H. C. Seeley, 1868, "Bite of Reptiles;" Dr. William P. Townsend, 1869, "Causes of Diminished Ratio of Population in the United States;" Dr. R. V. K. Montfort, 1871, "Hygiene;" Dr. Mills, 1879, "Puerperal Convulsions;" Dr. J. H. Thompson, 1881, "Antifebrile Agents."

The meetings of the society were for a series of years held annually, the first having been convened at Goshen in 1806. As the organization increased in numbers and influence, the importance of more frequent conferences became apparent, and semi-annual meetings were instituted, the first of which was appointed at the house of Dr. Daniel Seward, in the village of Goshen, on the first day of July, 1817. They were for a while successfully maintained, but the interest having flagged, were for a long period abandoned and again revived, a gathering of the society having taken place at Chester on the first Tuesday of October, 1853. As early as 1823 a resolution was passed, that quarterly meetings be held, though this movement seemed premature, as the attendance was limited and the project unsuccessful. They were revived in 1874, the society having convened at the village of Monroe, on the first Tuesday of September of that year, and are now regularly maintained.

The society has been governed by circumstances in the selection of localities at which its sessions are held, Newburgh, Middletown, Goshen, Montgomery,

Port Jervis, Monroe, Washingtonville, Chester, and Warwick having in turn offered hospitality to its members, and hotels, public assembly rooms, or private houses received them as convenience dictated.

During the year 1818, Dr. David R. Arnell made a generous donation of books to the society. This collection, which formed the nucleus for subsequent literary accumulations, has from time to time received additions until the Orange County Medical Society is now in possession of a well-selected and valuable library of a professional character. It is under the superintendence of a librarian, who is appointed at the annual meetings of the association.

During the past few years the society has sent delegates to the American Medical Association, and is to be represented in 1881 by Drs. B. Pillsbury, Middletown, and Sol. Van Etten, of Port Jervis.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY.

At a meeting of homœopathic physicians of Orange County, held at the United States Hotel, Newburgh, Nov. 12, 1851, Dr. A. Gerald Hull, of Newburgh, was called to the chair, and Dr. Ira S. Bradner, of Scotchtown, was appointed secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be "the organization of a Homœopathic Medical Society of Orange County," whereupon it was voted unanimously that such a society should then be organized, and entitled "Homœopathic Medical Society of Orange County."

The constitution and by-laws having been submitted to the convention were, after discussion and amendment, unanimously adopted.

On motion, Dr. Everett, of Modena, Ulster Co., N. Y., was unanimously elected a member of the society.

The society then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were duly elected: A. Gerald Hull, M.D., Newburgh, president; DeWitt C. Jayne, M.D., Florida, vice-president; Ira S. Bradner, M.D., Scotchtown, secretary and treasurer; William A. M. Culbert, M.D., Newburgh, corresponding secretary.

On motion, Drs. Hull and Culbert were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the public on the recent action of the County Medical Society in reference to homœopathy.

The secretary was instructed to procure a book in which to record the proceedings of the society, and on motion the society adjourned to meet at Goshen on the second Wednesday of February, 1852, at 12 o'clock noon.

The minutes of the meeting were signed by Ira S. Bradner, secretary.

The meetings of the society, as provided for in its by-laws, were to be held quarterly, on the second Wednesdays in November, February, May, and August.

At the annual meeting, held Nov. 10, 1852, at Goshen, the by-laws were amended so as to read, "The association shall hold two regular meetings every year, one the second Wednesday in November, and one the second Wednesday in May each year, and at the meeting May 11, 1853, it was voted that the annual meeting be held the second Wednesday of October each year.

The society met the following October, and also on May 10, 1854, after which time no meetings of the society were held until Jan. 11, 1870. From the latter date semi-annual meetings were held for about three years, and from 1873 until 1881 the society has met quarterly.

The sessions of the society have been mostly at Newburgh, Goshen, Middletown, and Port Jervis, and some of the later meetings have been held at the Homœopathic Asylum at Middletown. At the meeting held at Goshen, Oct. 8, 1873, on motion of Dr. Mitchell, the following bureaus were established: "Surgery," "Gynecology," "Materia Medica," "Practical Medicine," "Psychological Medicine," and "Obstetrics," and the president at that and subsequent meetings appointed a chairman to present a report upon each bureau at each succeeding meeting.

From time to time papers were read by members of the society bearing upon important topics, among which were the following: "Occupation in its Relation to Insanity," by Dr. Butler, in 1880; "Remedies for Delusion and some Characteristics for many of them," by Dr. Talcott, April 13, 1880; "Melancholia with Stupor," by Dr. Talcott, Oct. 12, 1880; "Restraint or Non-Restraint of the Insane," by Dr. Talcott, Jan. 11, 1881; "Cellulitis," by Dr. Kinney, Jan. 11, 1881.

The following gentlemen have been elected and served as presidents of the society since its organization: Dr. A. Gerald Hull, 1852; Dr. J. W. Ostrom, 1853; Dr. D. C. Jayne, 1854; Dr. C. M. Lawrence, 1871; Dr. John J. Mitchell, 1873-75; Dr. J. W. Ostrom, 1876; Dr. C. M. Lawrence, 1877; Dr. J. W. Ostrom, 1878; Dr. Selden H. Talcott, 1879-80.

Dr. Ira S. Bradner has been secretary and treasurer from 1852 to 1881, inclusive.

The censors chosen by the society have been Henry R. Stiles, C. M. Lawrence, Ira S. Bradner, J. T. Hotchkiss, and J. J. Mitchell.

The following have served as delegates to State Homœopathic Medical Society: A. Houghton, 1852; J. Temple Hotchkiss, 1870; C. M. Lawrence, 1870; Jno. J. Mitchell, 1873; F. W. Seward, 1873; Fred. H. Bradner, 1875; J. W. Ostrom, 1877; Jno. J. Mitchell, 1877.

The following is a list of the membership in the order in which they have subscribed to the constitution and by-laws of the society:

J. W. Ostrom, DeWitt C. Jayne, J. Temple Hotchkiss, Ira S. Bradner, C. M. Lawrence, A. Houghton, W. A. M. Culbert, Theo. P. Knapp, Joseph Hasbrouck, Frederick W. Seward, C. P. Saxton, E. H. Noble,



Le Witt. C. Payne

George F. Foote, John J. Mitchell, Henry R. Stiles, Fred. H. Bradner, Arthur M. Woodruff, Henry C. Smith, Clarence M. Conant, George Schunger, W. Morris Butler, A. P. MacDonald, Miss E. J. Pierce, T. Cary, Selden H. Talcott, N. Emmons Paine, Floyd P. Sheldon, Alonzo P. Williamson, C. Spencer Kinney, Miss Julia E. Bradner.

DEWITT CLINTON JAYNE, M.D.—The Jayne family are of English origin, the earliest representative having been Samuel Jayne, a widower, who married after reaching this county, and had by this marriage three sons and one daughter, all residing on Long Island. The latter afterwards became Mrs. Phillips, whose husband was the progenitor of the family of that name who founded Phillipsburg, town of Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y. One of the sons at a later period settled in Florida, Orange Co. Among his children was Samuel, who resided in Florida, married, and had six sons and six daughters, of whom a son, Stephen, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Seth Marvin, Esq., of Blooming-Grove, whose family were intimately associated with the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Jayne were the parents of eight children,—Amelia, Lewis M., Charles M., Emily, Dewitt C., Maria, Seth M., and Harriet. Of this number Dewitt Clinton, whose career is here briefly epitomized, was born in Florida, Orange Co., Feb. 6, 1817. His boyhood was spent at the home of his father, where he pursued his studies at the public school, and later repaired to the Montgomery Academy at Montgomery, N. Y., and the Farmers' Academy at Goshen, N. Y. Here he developed a taste for study and a power of application which contributed greatly to his success in after-years.

Having determined upon a professional career, he in 1834 entered the office of Dr. S. B. Barlow, of Florida, as a student of medicine and continued with him until his enrollment in the Medical Department of Yale College, from whence he graduated in 1839. He chose the place of his nativity as a desirable field of labor, where he has since that time resided. Dr. Jayne immediately espoused the cause of homœopathy, and meeting with some difficulties in the introduction of a new system of practice became for a time an exponent of both schools of medicine. At a later period his labors were wholly devoted to the cause of homœopathy, of which he is now one of the leading representatives in the county. Dr. Jayne speedily entered upon an extended and lucrative practice. He at once established a reputation for skill in diagnosis and for untiring devotion to the interests of his patients. His counsel and experience were at a later period eagerly sought by students, many of whom began a successful medical career under his direction. Dr. Jayne was both president and vice-president of the first homœopathic society organized in Orange County, and continued an active member during its existence. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1867, and was in 1872 elected a trustee of the State Homœopathic Asylum at Middletown, N. Y. He has also devoted himself

with zeal to the public interests of the county. He has filled the position of director of the Goshen and Deckertown Railroad since its organization, and has been for thirty years identified with the Chester National Bank as a director. The doctor's early political affiliations were with the Democratic party. He subsequently became identified with the Republicans and was a member of the State Convention which met at Saratoga in 1854, whose object was the organization of the party, and also of the Syracuse and Auburn Conventions of the same year. He is, however, not a strong party man, and frequently independent in the exercise of his franchise. He is a Presbyterian in his religious preferences, and his family regular attendants upon the worship of that church. Dr. Jayne was married Dec. 20, 1849, to Miss Mary Augusta, daughter of Edwin P. Seward, of Florida, and brother of Hon. William H. Seward, whose birthplace was also Florida.

J. W. OSTROM, M.D.—His father, Rev. James I. Ostrom, was born at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in November, 1761, and spent his active life as a Presbyterian clergyman.

He began his labors as a minister in the Presbyterian Church of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1810, where he remained, with great devotion to his calling, until 1829, when he was called to the Salina Presbyterian Church in Onondaga Co., N. Y., and preached for four years, thence to Little Falls for two years, and in 1835 returned to the Marlborough Church, where he remained until 1838, and for the following ten years was pastor of a church in New York City. During his pastorate there his wife, who was a devoted Christian woman and a faithful helper in church work, died. This sad event so affected him that he gave up the ministry for a while, and resided in Goshen with his son, Dr. Ostrom, but becoming restless under a seeming duty to follow the ministry, to which he had devoted his life, he accepted a call from the New Windsor Presbyterian Church, where he labored until it seemed proper for him to retire from service there, on account of his earnest advocacy of the Union cause and support of the principles of freedom during the late civil war. He married again and resided in Marlborough, where he first began his ministerial labors, until his death, which occurred in September, 1871. His first wife was Eliza, daughter of Col. Joshua Ward, of Pleasant Valley, who bore him the following children that grew to manhood and womanhood: Adelia, wife of Mr. Huntley, of Salina, N. Y.; Dr. J. W. Ostrom, subject of this sketch; James, for many years a merchant in New York; Harriet; and John, who died while preparing for the ministry at college, in New York.

Dr. J. W. Ostrom was born July 10, 1814, in Marlborough. His early education from books was received at the common school, under the private instruction of his uncle, Rev. Mr. Kniffin, of Little Falls, and at the Fairfield Academy, N. Y., at which

latter place he was graduated. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine at Little Falls, with Dr. Arsenus Smith, and the same year attended a course of lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vermont.

Being wholly dependent upon his own resources for



prosecuting his medical studies, he taught one term of school in Marlborough, and then engaged to attend a drug-store in New York, where he continued his studies with the proprietor, who was a physician. While there he was invited by Dr. Bedford, of that city, to attend his medical lectures at Peale's Museum, where he obtained the confidence of Dr. Bedford to such an extent for his devotion to study, and his determination to succeed, that he was invited to continue his studies with that gentleman, until he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, in 1838.

In the spring of 1839, Dr. Ostrom settled in the practice of his profession at Goshen, where by perseverance and skill in the treatment of disease, and his care and sympathy for the afflicted, he soon won the confidence of a large circle of friends.

A student of his profession, Dr. Ostrom followed the regular practice until 1849, when he began to investigate the principles of homœopathy. Here he found a wide and interesting field for study, and becoming convinced of its superior theory of practice and necessary results, in 1852 he entered regularly

upon the practice of the new theory of medicine which, although at first was received with doubt, soon won the confidence of a respectable part of the community, and in a few years was successfully established with a large part of the intelligent reading and thinking public.

Dr. Ostrom was the first regularly settled physician of homœopathy in Orange County, one of the founders of the Orange County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he has been chosen president many times, and to his early practice of this new theory of medicine is largely traced the origin and early history of homœopathy in this part of the State.

Besides his connection with the Orange County medical societies, he has been chosen for four years' succession, beginning with 1877, a delegate to the State Medical Society.

His acknowledged skill as a physician, his long continuous practice at Goshen, his liberal views entertained towards those who differ with him in theory and practice of medicine, his care of and devotion to his patients, his safe and judicious counsel, oft outside of his regular ride, have made his name widely known throughout the county and State, as among the first physicians of his day.

He married in December, 1840, Emily L., daughter of Dr. Eleazer Gedney, of Newburgh, who died March 24, 1879, aged sixty-three years. The children born of this union are Charlotte, wife of Dr. Claren Conant, of Middletown; Gunning B., a merchant at Goshen; Eliza, wife of William Vanamee, a lawyer at Middletown; Annie, wife of Rev. Henry A. Dows, of Middletown; and Hiram Irwin, a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and practicing physician in New York City.

Dr. Ostrom's present wife is Emma Gertrude, widow of the late Edgar T. Lu Gar, of New York, and daughter of Prof. L. A. Benjamin, of that city, whom he married April 26, 1881.

DR. WILLIAM A. M. CULBERT is a native of New York City, and was born Nov. 4, 1822. During his earlier years he resided in the city and enjoyed the benefits of excellent educational training at the private schools of the period. He subsequently entered the Academic Department of the University of the City of New York, at which institution he was graduated June 12, 1841, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later he received the Master's degree.

After the termination of his academical course only a brief interval elapsed before Dr. Culbert commenced his medical education. He entered the office of Prof. Valentine Mott as a student of medicine, and the year following was matriculated in the medical department of the university of which he was an alumnus. After completing the three years' course of prescribed studies he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine on March 11, 1846. He soon after settled in Brooklyn and entered upon the practice of



Eng'd by A. H. Ritchie

W. A. Fulbert

profession, meeting with a degree of success that was very encouraging. His friend, A. Gerald Hull, M.D., a distinguished physician of New York, had recently withdrawn from practice and settled in Newburgh to recover his health, greatly impaired by hard work in his profession. By this gentleman Dr. Culbert was urged to remove to Newburgh also, and this, after consideration, he finally resolved to do. Accordingly on Nov. 8, 1847, he arrived in that city and took rooms in the United States Hotel, where he immediately opened an office, entering almost from the beginning upon a good practice, which in time became extensive and lucrative, and included many of the most desirable families of the vicinity.

Dr. Culbert was married on Oct. 12, 1852, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Robert and Louisa A. Powell, and granddaughter of Thomas Powell who was then in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age. Since his marriage the doctor has occupied the residence corner of Grand and Second Streets, with his wife and son, Francis R. Culbert, in the enjoyment of a high degree of professional success. For twenty years so closely confined was he that he was scarcely absent from the duties of his profession as many days in all as that number of years. His practice demanded his full time, and so incessant were his labors that at last health began to yield and rest became imperatively necessary. This he took in 1870, and again in 1871, several months of each year traveling in Europe and visiting many of the medical institutions of the countries through which he passed.

Besides occupying the position of an intelligent and successful physician in the community in which he has passed so many years of his life, Dr. Culbert is also recognized as one of the leading citizens of Newburgh, performing in a plain, modest, dignified, and courteous manner the various social duties that devolve upon him. While taking an active interest in the public events of the day, and in the local enterprises of the city, he has been prevented by the pressure of professional duty from participating in political or public life.

IRA S. BRADNER, M.D., is a lineal descendant from Rev. John Bradner, a native of Scotland, the first Presbyterian pastor of Goshen, who settled there in 1721, and died in 1732.

His father, Thomas Wickham Bradner, was born and resided in the town of Goshen, Orange Co., where he was a farmer during his active business life. He was a promoter of the interest of the Orange County Agricultural Society, of which he was a member, progressive in his ideas of the development of the industries of the county, and a thorough-going business man. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, of which he served for many years as elder.

His wife, Susan Smith, bore him the following children who reached manhood and womanhood: William Fisk, succeeded to the homestead farm and there

died; Eliza, became the wife of David Redfield, a merchant of Goshen, where she died; Dr. Ira S., subject of this sketch; Rev. Thomas Scott, graduated at Princeton College, and is a Presbyterian clergyman at Glen Cove, L. I.; Harriet, died unmarried; Harvey, was a farmer in Goshen, and there died; Susan Emily, is the wife of Joseph Young, of Goshen; and Caroline.

Many members of the Bradner family have made the medical profession their life work, and several have been identified with the practice of medicine in Orange County.

Dr. Ira S. Bradner was born in the town of Goshen, June 2, 1820. He received his preparatory course of education at Farmers' Hall Academy, Goshen, entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the usual honors in the class of 1840.

After his graduation he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Ostrom, of Goshen, attended two courses of medical lectures at the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1843.

He first settled in practice at Scotchtown, Orange Co., where, by his professional skill, perseverance, care, and devotion to his patients, he soon won the confidence of the community and esteem of his fellow associates of the profession. While in New York purchasing medical books to replenish his library, about 1850, Dr. Bradner, through curiosity alone to know what it contained, purchased among other books the "Hahnemann Organon," the study of which soon convinced him of the superiority of its theory of the practice of medicine, and gradually he began to adopt the new practice. So successful was he in the treatment of difficult cases by this method, that although a member of the Orange County Medical Society, and already inducted into a successful practice in the old school of medicine, he resolved to adopt the new theory, which he accordingly did about 1852.

He remained at Scotchtown until 1857, when he settled at Middletown, where he has since continued the duties of his profession.

Upon the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Orange County, on Nov. 12, 1851, in which Dr. Bradner took an active part, Dr. A. G. Hull was chosen president, Dr. DeWitt C. Jayne, vice-president, Dr. Bradner, secretary and treasurer, and Dr. Wm. L. Culbert, corresponding secretary.

Dr. Bradner has not only officiated as secretary and treasurer of the society since, a period of twenty-nine years, but has frequently contributed valuable statistics, and ably discussed medical topics before the society, in which his counsel has always commanded the confidence of his professional brethren for candor, frankness, and practical utility.

Dr. Bradner, and a few other medical men of Orange County, are the founders of homœopathic practice in the county, and to them alone is due the credit and honor of having met the obstacles incident to the

introduction of this new theory and its successful establishment here.

Dr. Bradner was the first settled homœopathic physician in Middletown, and is one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in the county.

In 1863, Dr. Bradner was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, under Gen. Van Wyck, and remained with the regiment while stationed on Saybrook Island, and at Beaufort, S. C., and just before the close of the war he received the appointment of surgeon of the same regiment.

His wife is Sarah Jane, daughter of John G. and Susan (Bronson) Houston, of Scotchtown, whom he married Oct. 5, 1843. She was born July 18, 1819.

Their children are Julia E., graduated at the Women's Medical College and Hospital in New York in 1878, and is a successful practitioner in Middletown; Susan, is the wife of Odell Hathaway, of Newburgh; Fred. H., born Oct. 6, 1849, graduated at a homœopathic college in New York, and afterwards practiced medicine in Middletown until his death, in January, 1880; John Fremont, was graduated at the Albany Law School, and is a lawyer and police justice at Middletown; and Isabella G.

CHARLES M. LAWRENCE, M.D.—The Lawrence family are of German extraction, Jacob Lawrence, the progenitor of the family in America, having, at the age of eighteen and previous to the war of the Revolution, emigrated from Alsace, Germany, to his adopted country. Mr. Lawrence, soon after his arrival, became impressed with the justice of the cause of the colonies, and enrolled his name as one of their defenders, serving with much credit at the battle of Trenton, where he was captain of the guard. He was on this occasion honored with the confidence of the commander-in-chief, whose intention to cross the Delaware was known only to his council of war and to Mr. Lawrence. He served during the conflict, and at its close became a resident of Philadelphia, having previously been located at Red Bank, N. J. Mr. Lawrence had three sons, Jacob, James, and Charles, the latter of whom was the father of Charles M., the subject of this biography, and was born in Philadelphia, where the early years of his life were passed.

The practical education which laid the foundation of a subsequent successful career was obtained at the public schools of the city, after which he acquired the trade of a rope-maker. This was pursued for years with his accustomed vigor, and at a later period his business interests became identified with those of his brother Jacob.

Mr. Lawrence's political predilections may be described as those of an Old-Line Whig, while his faith sympathized with the belief of the "Christians." He was united in marriage to Miss Mary De Flood, to whom two children—James and Charles M.—were born. The death of Mr. Lawrence occurred in 1845, in his fifty-sixth year, his wife's demise having taken

place in 1826. Charles M. Lawrence was born in Philadelphia, July 8, 1822, where his early years were spent in study. A desire to engage in active business prompted him to remove to New York, where he became a druggist. Determining to enter one of the professions, he began the study of medicine in 1847, and graduated in the class of 1849-50 from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, having for two years previously engaged in practice in New York under the direction of his preceptor, Lyman Fisk, M.D., in whose office he spent four years.

He soon after relinquished business pursuits and devoted himself exclusively and with much ardor to the practice of medicine in New York, having meanwhile become an exponent of the homœopathic school. He was appointed in 1849 to the care of the Thirtieth Ward Station-House during the cholera epidemic, and the following year removed to Port Jervis.

Dr. Lawrence has been twice married; first, to Miss Margaret Holmes, of Bridgeton, N. J., who was the mother of four children,—Emma, wife of Edgar Van Etten, of Port Jervis; Carrie J., wife of D. J. Pierce, of the same place; Holmes; and Charles, who is deceased. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1865, and in 1868 he was again married, to Miss Agnes L., daughter of Alexander Turner, of Scotch descent. To them were born two children,—Fred. M. and Agnes Houseman. Dr. Lawrence is a member of the State Homœopathic Society, and president of the Orange County Homœopathic Society. He has manifested during his residence in Port Jervis a deep interest in its educational institutions, and has been for successive years president of the board of education.

Dr. Lawrence during the late Rebellion warmly espoused the cause of the Union, and was instrumental in organizing the first company of volunteers. He has, notwithstanding his extended and lucrative practice, found time to devote to the interest of the community and the State. The doctor is in politics a Liberal Republican. His religious affinities are those of the Reformed (Dutch) faith, of which church he is an active and consistent member.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRESS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

PRINTING, both of newspapers and books, had a comparatively early introduction in Orange County. The first newspaper printed in New York City was issued Oct. 16, 1725, and fifty years later there was none north of the Highlands. During the Revolution, Samuel Loudon followed the retreating footsteps of the Continental forces from New York to Fishkill with his *New York Packet*, but at best it was an army and not a local newspaper. The war closed in



Chas. M. Lawrence

1783, and five years later a newspaper press was established at Goshen,—*The Goshen Repository*,—and twelve years later there was a newspaper press—*The Newburgh Packet*—and book printing at Newburgh. Specimens of these pioneer publications compare favorably with any printed in New York at that time; while “An Apology for the Bible,” by R. Watson, D.D., F.R.S., printed by David Denniston, at Newburgh, in 1796, is exceedingly creditable in typographical execution and binding. That there has been a wide departure from this primitive equality, both in newspaper and book printing, is evident enough. Capital, machinery, and the facilities of communication are preponderatingly in favor of the cities in all avocations, and especially in printing; nevertheless, the newspaper press of Orange County maintains—and has maintained during the unequal struggle through which it has passed—a high standard of merit.

The history of the newspaper press of the county cannot now be written. In their early stages newspapers represented men to a greater extent than they do now. They were mainly either literally the “organs” of agreeing politicians, who purchased and “set them up,” or of individuals in a less aggregated sense, in whose hands they became the substitute for the pamphlet in reaching the public ear. In some instances they were private ventures. With full files and a thorough investigation the influences which brought many of them into being might be traced in some cases, and the writer be able to say, with an early penman, “Which means, through the columns of that paper, Judge Booth! Judge Booth!” but as a whole the inquiry would not be profitable. Sufficient for the purposes of this work are such details as have tangible record.

THE PRESS OF GOSHEN.

The *Goshen Repository* was established by David Mandeville and David M. Westcott, at the Academy, in Goshen, in 1788. In 1793 its office was near the court-house. In 1800 it was sold to John G. and William Heurtin, who changed its name to *The Orange County Patriot*. In 1801, William Heurtin sold his interest to Gabriel Denton. In 1803, Denton sold to William A. Carpenter, and its name was changed to *The Friend of Truth*. In 1804, Ward M. Gazlay became its proprietor, and changed its name to *The Orange Eagle*. In 1805 its materials were destroyed by fire, and Mr. Gazlay removed to Newburgh.

The *Orange County Gazette* was commenced at Goshen in 1804 by Gabriel Denton, who took its name from an extinct Newburgh paper. Elliott Hopkins, publisher, 1807; Elliott Hopkins & Co., 1811; Elliott Hopkins, 1812; F. J. & A. D. Houghton, 1813; “printed and published for the proprietor” in 1818. Its subsequent history is unknown.

The *Orange County Farmer* was established at Go-

shen in 1820 by Williams & Farrand. How long it was continued has not been ascertained. Its founders were graduates of the *Albany Plow-Boy* establishment, and aimed to conduct a general news and agricultural paper. Samuel Williams, the associate of Mr. Farrand, died at Rondout, June 16, 1878, in his ninetyeth year, and at the time of his death was said to have been the oldest printer in the State. He was for forty years a member of the Baptist communion.

The *Orange County Patriot and Spirit of Seventy-Six* was commenced at Goshen, by Gabriel Denton, in 1808. Lewis & Crowell purchased it and removed it to Newburgh, where it was published as “a new series” in 1811. T. B. Crowell was the publisher in 1812, and professed to hold its columns “open to all parties” but to be “influenced by none.” It was again at Goshen in 1822, Mr. Crowell proprietor, and was subsequently sold to R. C. S. Hendrie. Feb. 22, 1834, Hendrie sold to F. T. Parsons, who changed its name to *Goshen Democrat*. Charles Mead became the associate of Mr. Parsons in 1842. Nathaniel Webb succeeded Mr. Parsons, and the firm became Mead & Webb, and, after the death of Mr. Webb, Charles Mead & Son. Mr. Hendrie started the *True Whig* in 1843, and after continuing it two years sold it to Mead & Webb, who changed their newspaper title to *Goshen Democrat and Whig*. After Mr. Webb's death, Mr. Mead dropped the *Whig* and resumed the title of *Goshen Democrat*. As the name of Gabriel Denton will not again be met in connection with the Goshen press, of which he was so industrious a founder, it may be stated here that his last years were spent in the Orange County poor-house. He certainly deserved a better fate.

The *Orange County Republican*, “volume one, number one, Montgomery, May 6, 1806. Published for the Proprietors by Cyrus Beach and Luther Pratt,” is a transcript of the imprint of a paper published in Montgomery, or, as some writers say, “at Ward's Bridge,” which was the title of the first post-office in Montgomery, and so called from the fact that it was located and kept at James Ward's grist-mill, where he had thrown a bridge across the Wallkill, constituting it one of the most convenient locations for the delivery of mail-matter. Who the proprietors were is explained in its issue of June 9, 1806, in which it says, “Money was advanced in equal shares by twenty-four patriotic citizens of this county, consisting chiefly of respectable farmers, and mostly inhabitants of the town of Montgomery.” Notices of meetings of the proprietors frequently appear in its files. From the first it claimed to be an *Independent Republican* journal,—one which was prepared to admit that there was some honesty among Federalists, but one that was bitterly opposed to DeWitt Clinton and what would now be called the “ring,” which controlled the then Republican organization. In 1812, January 18th, Luther Pratt being the publisher, its title was changed, for the evident purpose of more

clearly indicating its character, to *Independent Republican*. James A. Cheeney became its proprietor in 1818, by whom it was removed to Goshen some time about 1822, where he continued it until 1832, when he sold to Henry H. Van Dyck. When the latter was elected to the State Senate in 1836, and in which he served from 1837 to 1840, he sold it to Victor M. Drake, who had previously been associated with him in its publication. Mr. Drake sold to Moses Swezey in 1841, who sold to Clark & Montanye in 1846. James J. McNally purchased in 1853, and sold to I. V. Montanye in 1857. Mr. McNally repurchased from Mr. Montanye, and sold to E. M. Ruttenber and H. P. Kimber in 1869. H. P. Kimber continued it until 1873, when he sold to Thomas P. McElrath, who sold to I. V. Montanye, its present proprietor. While prolific in changes of proprietors, the paper has maintained a consistent political course since 1824, when modern political parties were founded under Jackson, and fairly won, in days anterior to 1846, the title of "the Bible of the Orange County Democracy."

The *Democratic Standard* was started at Goshen in November, 1843, by Vail & Donovan, as an opponent of the *Republican*, or rather of the parties which it represented. It passed to the hands of Hector Vail in 1844, who changed its name to *Goshen Clarion*. It was a spirited "barn-burner" paper, but under the reunion of the Democratic party its vocation was lost. In 1849 its subscription list was merged in the *Independent Republican*,* and its materials were taken to New Milford, Pa., by John M. Heller, and with them James J. McNally started the *Milford Herald*. In 1854, during the "hard-shell" and "soft-shell" rupture in the Democratic party, the *Democratic Recorder* was started at Goshen as a "soft-shell" organ under the management of A. G. Tucker. After a short life its materials and subscription passed to the *Independent Republican*, of which James J. McNally was then the proprietor.

From recollections by Victor M. Drake, now the oldest printer in the county, we learn that "David M. Westcott was a practical printer and editor, who served a portion of his time in Benjamin Franklin's old printing-office in Philadelphia, though, of course, not under Franklin's mastership. He was born in

Cornwall of humble parentage, and in early life apprenticed to a farmer, and afterwards learned the printer's trade. His wife was the daughter of Dr. Coe Gale, one of the early settlers of Goshen, by whom he had five daughters and three sons,—Mandeville Nathan, and William. Nathan was clerk of the county from 1844 to 1855. David M. Westcott was not only a good practical printer, but a good merchant and farmer, an able editor, and a trustworthy public servant, serving as county clerk in 1815 and 1821, State senator 1831-34, member of Assembly in 1828, and filled many other stations of honor and trust. He acted as editor of the *Independent Republican* for a long time after Mr. Cheeney was struck down with paralysis. I have repeatedly called him from his labor upon his farm to write editorials for the *Republican*, for such was the high state of party feeling that the public would trust no other man than 'little Dave Westcott' with the responsibility of editing that paper in critical election times. The next two gentlemen of distinction connected with the Goshen press were Hon. Henry H. Van Dyck and Hon. William B. Wright. Both of these gentlemen were printers and editors of high literary ability. Van Dyck was a native of Kinderhook, and was sent to Goshen from Albany to succeed Mr. Cheeney. I lived seven years with Mr. Cheeney, and served four years in the *Republican* office with Van Dyck. Judge Wright was a native of Newburgh, and learned printing under Ward M. Gazlay. While studying law at Goshen he was the editor of Mr. Hendrie's *True Whig*. I remained in the *Republican* office for a period of four years as editor and proprietor after Mr. Van Dyck was elected senator. During my administration the 'Hard Cider' campaign of 1840 was fought, and prior to that was the local struggle to locate the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad. In 1841, my office was burned up and everything but my books lost. For the time being I was completely broke. While the five hundred dollars insurance policy was pending, I took rooms in the third story of the old court-house, and through the generosity of Mr. Parsons, of the *Democrat*, I was enabled to issue the *Republican* in a half-sheet form. In the mean time Lewis Cuddeback, Robert Denniston, and Nathaniel Jones, our members of the Legislature, made up a hundred dollars for me, and with the aid of a five-hundred-dollar note discounted by Gilbert O. Fowler at the Highland Bank in Newburgh, I was enabled to get on my feet again, and bring out the *Republican* in better shape than ever before. I afterwards sold out my business, and on settling up found I had five thousand dollars left, which I invested in the brick building opposite the Goshen Bank. Having stipulated neither to print nor edit any more newspapers in Orange County, I emigrated to New Jersey, where I spent a good many years in the newspaper business, acquiring, however, more honor than profit. In 1864 I returned to Orange County, and during three years

* Mr. Nathaniel Vail, of Goshen, supplies the following additional particulars in reference to the *Standard* and the *Clarion*:

"In November, 1843, was commenced at Goshen the publication of the newspaper known as the *Democratic Standard*. Its editors were T. W. Donovan and H. Vail. On the 14th of June of the following year Donovan retired, and the paper appeared with a new head—the *Goshen Clarion*—and became a 'free-soil' publication. The leading local Democrats of the 'soft-shell' or 'barn-burner' portion of the party who were sustaining the enterprise were Lebbine L. Vail, Asa D. Jansen, James H. Jansen, John B. Routh, and Hector Vail, of Goshen, Merrit H. Cash, of Minisink, and Francis Tuthill, of Chester. Judge Booth failing in 1845, the publication devolved on his Vails, and on the death of Lebbine L., in 1849 (whose name had been constantly at its head), his youngest executor discovering that he had expended upwards of twenty-five hundred dollars in the publication, took steps to discontinue the same, which was effected June 14, 1849."

succeeding, and while the *Republican* was under charge of Mr. McNally, had free use of its columns to urge the Wallkill Valley Railroad project upon the attention of the public. I might add here that my father, Rufus Drake, lived neighbor to Timothy B. Crowell, proprietor of the old *Orange County Patriot and Spirit of Seventy-Six*, and it was in Mr. Crowell's office that I first learned to set type."

One of the methods of circulating newspapers in early times was by what were called post-riders, who would convey the papers to subscribers, in some cases carrying a route from Goshen to Newburgh of Goshen issue, and returning with Newburgh issues. It was a most interesting service viewed from the stand-point of present facilities for reaching patrons through the mails. Coming into use before the days of a post-office system, it came to be blended with it, the mail-carrier and the post-rider being frequently one and the same person. This method of transacting business is shown by the following advertisement:

"IMPORTANT NEWS.—Those persons in Ulster and Orange, who have been supplied with the GOSHEN REPOSITORY, by the subscriber, are informed that the present paper completes one year since he has rode post. He wishes those gentlemen who are in arrear, to make payment as soon as possible, as his engagements with the printer oblige him to exact the most punctual settlements for the last year's papers. Those who find it most convenient, may leave the money at the place where their papers are left.

JONATHAN BELCHER.

"FEB. 4, 1794."

Noah Carpenter was another post-rider; he was also a mail-carrier. He was a lame shoemaker, and lived at the two-mile stone on the La Grange road. "He was a man of a high degree of intelligence, of strict moral character, and highly respected wherever known. His route was from Goshen to Bloomingburgh, and through the towns of Wawayanda, Greenville, Minisink, and Warwick. He was," says Mr. Drake, "a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, and lived an unsullied life by never being a candidate for office. Through the intercourse with the people which his occupation gave him, he became one of the most respected and influential men in the county. Clergymen, politicians, lawyers, and professional men early learned to pay due respect to his opinions. For months together he would be the only man from the outside world who was seen in many neighborhoods, and his coming was an event that was greeted with pleasure. All kinds of business was intrusted to him,—deeds to be recorded, money to be collected, notes to be paid, and store-goods to be purchased. Wells, when he introduced the express business, had not far to go for his idea,—it was but the continuance of the old post-rider system under another name. When Hector Craig gave the only electoral vote from the State of New York, in the Electoral College of 1824, he was sustained by Noah Carpenter, and that was enough."

Perhaps there were other post-riders equally worthy of notice; but our purpose is served by what has been written.

VICTOR M. DRAKE was born at Milford, Pa., March 20, 1813. His father was Rufus J., a son of Francis Drake, of Blooming-Grove, the Goshen Drakes being among the oldest in the county; and all his ancestors by the name of Drake lived in Goshen or Chester from the beginning of the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather, Joseph Drake, was supposed to be a lineal descendant of Sir Francis Drake, of England, who died in that country in 1794. His grandfather, Francis Drake, had nine children by his three wives, his father, Rufus J. Drake, being the only one in the male line by the last wife, Rebecca Clark. His mother's name was Rhoda Pierson, who was a daughter of Rachel Bull, whose mother was a DeWitt, and sister of Mary DeWitt, DeWitt Clinton's mother. Thus Mr. Drake is descended from the earliest settlers of the county by four different lines,—the Drakes, Piersons, Bulls, and DeWitts,—all of whom were distinguished for their devotion to the cause of the colonies at the time of their separation from the English crown in 1776. His grandfather, Francis Drake, was taken prisoner when Fort Montgomery was captured by the British in 1779. He served in Col. Drake's regiment. Capt. Crooms Drake, of Goshen, was a distinguished patriot and friend of Henry Wisner, who championed the Revolutionary cause in Congress in 1776, and the first congressman that represented Orange County. His father, Rufus J. Drake, served two years in the army as a volunteer in the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment in the war of 1813. He died poor in 1828, leaving a widow and five children,—two sons and three daughters. His mother, Rhoda Pierson Drake, died in 1866; and during the thirty-eight years she remained his widow she uniformly declined to apply to the government for a pension. Victor M. Drake's life has been spent mainly in Orange Co., N. Y., and the adjacent county of Sussex, N. J. At the age of eleven years he was placed in a printing-office, where he received about the only schooling that he ever obtained. He served eleven years in the office of the *Independent Republican* in the various capacities of apprentice, journeyman, editor, and proprietor. In 1846 he removed to Sussex Co., N. J., settling in Newton, where he was connected with the *New Jersey Herald* until 1871 in the capacities of reporter, editor, and proprietor. During his early connection with this paper it became an influential journal in the politics of New Jersey, and had a direct influence in procuring the nomination and election of four Governors of the State,—viz., Daniel Haines, of Sussex; George F. Fort, of Goshen; Rodman M. Price, of Hudson; and Gen. Joel Parker, of Monmouth. These men were all elected on the questions of a reform of the old State constitution, equal taxation, free schools, and the election of county officers by the people, a power previously invested in the old Council of Appointment, principally controlled up to this time by the East and West Jersey proprietors. Mr. Drake originally devised the system of rail-



J. M. Drake

way improvements that have become a distinguishing feature of both counties. When he began printing in Sussex County he had to wagon his paper over the Jersey mountains sixty miles. He also carried the mails on five Star routes, covering five hundred miles each week for the distribution of his newspaper. He had previously done the same thing in Orange County. The farmers received their newspapers direct at their houses instead of through the post-office, and for this purpose he always kept three or four fleet horses. In this way he increased the circulation of his newspaper and distanced his competitors. In politics Mr. Drake has always been a pronounced Democrat. In early life he hurraed for Gen. Andrew Jackson, and cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren for President, and each of his Democratic successors until the renomination of James Buchanan. He supported Andrew Johnson and defended Abraham Lincoln when the rebels attempted to usurp the government. He has lived an industrious life from a boy, having in turn been a printer, editor, farmer, and gentleman at large. Now, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, he has rarely been sick during his life, never having used liquor, tobacco, or other stimulants, and in 1881 he is able to do an average day's work either in the printing-office or on the farm. He erected the first brick buildings

built south of Goshen court-house, in 1841, and has taken an active interest in all local improvements wherever he has resided.

CHARLES MEAD.—His paternal grandfather, Matthew, was a colonel in the Continental army during the Revolution, and was on very intimate terms with Gens. Washington and Lafayette, as his private papers indicated.

After the close of the war he refused an assignment of land in the Connecticut Valley, the soldier's right, and never received a pension. He resided at Wilton, Fairfield Co., Conn., where he reared a family of several sons and daughters, of whom Xenophon was father of our subject, and was born in the town of Wilton, June 12, 1779.

He was a merchant in Newburgh, N. Y., for several years, subsequently a farmer in Warwick, afterwards resided for a time in Mobile, Ala., and finally removed to Ohio, where he died Dec. 29, 1847.

His wife was Abigail, daughter of Moses Burr, who was born June 3, 1778, and died Aug. 22, 1857.

Mr. Mead's maternal grandfather, Moses Burr, resided in Fairfield Co., Conn.; was a relative of Aaron Burr; was a soldier in the Continental army, and at the burning of Norwalk. His wife was Mabel Banks, whose family was noted for great longevity, one mem-



Chas Meads

ber having reached the great age of one hundred and two years, and several others to the very advanced age of over ninety years.

The children of Xenophon Mead were Louisa, born June 20, 1802, widow of the late Nathaniel Webb, of Goshen; Aaron Burr, born Dec. 2, 1803, removed to Ohio, where he died; Norman, born May 17, 1808, for a time resided in Ohio, but died in Goshen, N. Y.; Edwin, born Dec. 17, 1812, of Santa Cruz, Cal.; and Charles.

Charles Mead, son of Xenophon, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1819, and educated under the well-known teacher, the late Nathaniel Webb, of Goshen.

At the age of fifteen he went to learn the trade of a printer in Goshen, under William B. Wright, editor of the *Orange County Patriot*, but who afterwards became a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Here he remained until 1839, and for one year following edited the *Carbondale Journal*, at Carbondale, Pa., and in 1841-42 he worked on *Graham's Magazine*, in Philadelphia.

He married, May 9, 1842, Caroline A., the accomplished daughter of Daniel Warden, of Goshen. She was born April 11, 1821, and died Nov. 11, 1880.

After his marriage he came to Goshen, purchased the *Goshen Democrat* of the heirs of Frederick T. Parsons, who had recently died, which he has edited and published since, a period of thirty-nine years. From 1843 until 1854 he did the printing for the Erie Railway Company, and at the latter date started an office for that company in New York.

During this time, for twelve years, the late Nathaniel Webb was associated with him in the management of his paper, and since 1868 his eldest son has been a partner in the concern, under the firm-name of "Charles Mead & Son."

Charles Mead, whose life and family origin have been briefly sketched, it will be seen, has spent almost his whole business career in Goshen.

The *Goshen Democrat*, of which he has been the proprietor for nearly forty years, has long been recognized as a model newspaper. Its conservative and high moral tone has justly distinguished it from its compeers. In the part of political strife an upright and honorable course has always been maintained towards its political opponents. Tolerant of the opinions of others, it has never failed to assert its own in a candid and unobtrusive manner.

Mr. Mead's object seems to have been to make his journal a useful, truthful, and unexceptionable family newspaper. From the liberal patronage always accorded it, it would seem that the efforts of its publisher had been duly appreciated by the public.

We seldom meet with a journal of this class, and in a county where newspaper enterprise has more than kept pace with the times, where its success is justly a source of congratulation. That it has had its influence in sustaining the high moral tone of the community

in which it is printed is evident. Whilst it has outlived so many other journals conducted on different principles, its future career of usefulness promises to be excelled by none. The life and usefulness of such men are seldom estimated at their true worth, whilst the scheming and meretricious too often claim and obtain the applause of the world, which in reality is due to others.

As a man and a citizen, Mr. Mead has always been distinguished for his quiet and unostentatious manners and high social position. His intercourse with his friends and neighbors has always been agreeable and pleasant.

His sons, Charles and William B. Mead, are both young men of a high grade of talent, and promise future usefulness.

THE PRESS OF NEWBURGH.

The first paper published in Newburgh was the *Newburgh Packet*; it was printed by Lucius Carey in 1795. Carey was the son-in-law of Rev. John Close, Presbyterian minister at Newburgh and New Windsor until 1796. It is said that Carey sold the paper to David Denniston in 1797, who changed its name to *The Mirror*, of which Philip Van Horne (1797) and Joseph W. Barber (1798) appear as printers, the latter saying in his advertisement, "also, Printing and Book Binding carried on by David Denniston." In 1799, Jacob Schultz removed to Newburgh the *New Windsor Gazette*, the name of which he changed to *Orange County Gazette*. This paper was purchased by David Denniston and the name changed, it is said, to *The Citizen*, a point on which there is some doubt, as, while copies of all other Newburgh papers have been preserved, there is none of this, and as Denniston was, about that time, connected with the *American Citizen*, of New York, which he circulated from his office. Whatever the facts may be cannot now be ascertained. In 1799 the *Rights of Man* was established by Dr. Elias Winfield, for whom it was printed by Benoni H. Howell. This paper was also purchased by Denniston, and the *Orange County Gazette* probably incorporated with it. Winfield was a physician and druggist, and made himself somewhat notorious, in 1803, by his advocacy of the theory that the yellow fever was of "domestic origin," and that it was "not a contagious disease." He subsequently removed to Kingston. The *Recorder of the Times* was commenced by Dennis Coles, in 1803. *The Mirror* was absorbed by the *Rights of Man*, in 1804; and the latter by the *Recorder of the Times*, in 1805. Ward M. Gazlay, who had been burned out of the *Orange Eagle*, at Goshen, in 1805, purchased the *Recorder* in 1806, and changed its name to the *Political Index*, under which it was continued until 1829.

The Mirror and the *Citizen* were the advocates of Paine's infidel teachings. The *Gazette* was anti-infidel. The *Rights of Man* was more especially devoted to the interests of that branch of the Republican party of

which Jefferson was the representative. The *Recorder of the Times* claimed to be Republican, but was generally regarded as representing "the Federalists and Burrites." Mr. Gazlay, who was then printing *The Friend of Truth*, at Goshen, introduced it to his readers (August, 1803) in this language: "The pretended Republicans of Orange County, not satisfied with the *Rights of Man*, published at Newburgh by Mr. Deniston, have established a new paper called the *Recorder of the Times*." The *Political Index* apparently consolidated the interests of the Republican party. It gave a hearty support to the administration of Jefferson and of Madison, and to the war of 1812. Its political articles were mainly from the pen of Jonathan Fisk, one of the most able men of the period. Its only competitor was the *Orange County Patriot and Spirit of Seventy-Six*, a paper of Federal or anti-war politics, a new series of which was commenced at Newburgh, in 1812, by Lewis & Crowell. It was subsequently removed to Goshen, from whence it came.

The *Political Index* was purchased, in 1829, by Charles U. Cushman, who changed its name to the *Orange Telegraph*, and subsequently to the *Newburgh Telegraph*. It continued under the management of Mr. Cushman until October, 1839, when it passed into the hands of Henry H. Van Dyck, who, finding Newburgh people uncongenial from his course in the Senate on the location of the Erie Railroad, placed the paper, in the winter of 1840, in the hands of Elias Pitts, who continued it until 1850, when it was purchased by E. M. Ruttenber. Mr. Ruttenber sold the establishment to Joseph Lawson, Oct. 1, 1857; repurchased it May 1, 1859, and sold it in 1861 to E. W. Gray, who sold to George M. Warren (1864), who sold to Isaac V. Montanye (1864), who sold to E. M. Ruttenber (1865), who sold to A. A. Bense (1867), who sold to J. J. McNally (1869), who sold to Dr. Cooper (1874), who sold to N. H. Schram soon after. The latter was succeeded by E. J. Horton in 1875, and in 1876 it was again purchased by E. M. Ruttenber, who changed its title to the *Newburgh Register*. The *Telegraph*, although Democratic at all times, opposed the Albany Regency, a fact which led to its purchase by H. H. Van Dyck, or rather the purchase for him. Mr. Pitts, who had been sent to take Mr. Van Dyck's place, very soon fell into the line of thought of his local supporters, and not only opposed the Regency, but upheld the "Free Soil" banner of 1848 with marked ability. In the subsequent changes and revolutions in politics it has maintained the Democratic faith.

The publication of the *Newburgh Gazette* was commenced by John D. Spalding, June, 1822. Its subsequent publishers were as follows: Spalding & Parmenter, from 1825 to 1832; Knevels & Spalding, 1832 to 1836; Knevels & Leslie, 1836 and 1837; Wallace & Sweet, 1837 and 1838; Samuel T. Callahan, 1838 to 1852; William L. Allison, 1852 to 1855; Royal B. Hancock, 1855 to February, 1856, when Eugene W. Gray became the proprietor. In the summer of

1856, Mr. Gray commenced in connection with it the publication of the *Daily News*, mainly designed for political purposes, and continued it until December. He again resumed it in January, and in February, 1857, united his establishment with the *Telegraph*. The *Gazette* and the *Telegraph* were continued as weeklies under the consolidation, and the *News* as a daily, until 1864, when the *Gazette* was dropped and the title of the *News* changed to the *Daily Telegraph*. After a temporary discontinuance during the winter of 1864, the daily was resumed under the title of the *Daily Union*. In 1866 the title of both the weekly and daily was changed to the *Press*. The old title of the *Telegraph* was restored in 1869, but changed to the *Register* in 1876, of which H. P. Kimber & Co. are now the publishers.

In 1833 or 1834, John D. Spalding commenced the publication of the *Newburgh Journal*, which he continued until 1843, when he changed the name to the *Highland Courier*. The *Courier* was continued by Mr. Spalding until his death, Aug. 22, 1853, and subsequently by his widow, Mrs. E. L. Spalding, who sold it, in 1855, to William E. Smiley. In August, 1858, Edward Nixon became its proprietor. In 1859, Rufus A. Reed purchased the establishment and changed the name of the paper to the *Highland Chieftain*. Mr. Reed sold to Cyrus B. Martin, who resumed the title of *Newburgh Journal*, and commenced, in 1863, the publication of the *Daily Journal*. The establishment is now conducted by Ritchie & Hull.

In addition to these papers, *The Beacon*, an anti-Jackson campaign paper, was published in 1828; the late Judge William B. Wright was its editor. In 1834, Wallace & Sweet published the *National Advertiser*,—subsequently merged in the *Gazette*. Thomas George commenced, in 1849, the publication of the *Newburgh Excelsior*. This paper was purchased by E. M. Ruttenber, in May, 1851, and merged in the *Telegraph*. In 1855 the publication of the *Newburgh American* was commenced by R. P. L. Shafer, and continued three or four weeks. In March, 1856, the *Newburgh Times*, a temperance paper, was commenced by Royal B. Hancock, as agent for an association of gentlemen. It subsequently passed into the hands of R. Bloomer & Son, who sold to Alexander Wilson. Charles Blanchard purchased from Mr. Wilson, and commenced (1867) the issue of the *Newburgh Daily Democrat*, but failed in a few months. The establishment was then broken up. The *Daily Penny Post* was commenced by an association of printers in October, 1875; and the *Daily Mail* by a similar association in the spring of 1876. The former was discontinued in June, 1876, and the latter merged in the *Register* in 1877.

There have also been several religious publications. In 1824, the Rev. J. R. Wilson commenced the publication of a monthly magazine of forty-eight pages, under the title of the *Evangelical Witness*. It was devoted to the exposition of the faith of the Reformed

Presbyterian Church, and was continued four years. It was succeeded by the *Christian Statesman*, which lasted only one year. On the 1st of March, 1836, by the appointment of the Synod of that church, the Rev. Moses Roney commenced the publication of the *Reformed Presbyterian*, a monthly magazine of thirty-two pages. Mr. Roney removed this magazine to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1849. Here he published it until his death in 1854; it was subsequently continued there by Mrs. Roney, and is now conducted by the Rev. Thomas Sproul. In October, 1859, the Rev. David L. Proudfoot commenced the publication of the *Family Visitor*, a monthly quarto, which he continued one year. In 1845 he published the first number of the *Christian Instructor*, a monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, which he continued for two years. It was then sold to the Rev. J. B. Dales, who removed it to Philadelphia. In 1856 the Catholic Library Association commenced the publication of the *Catholic Library Magazine*, John Ashhurst, editor, which was continued monthly until August, 1860.

Literary serials have been numerous, but without permanency. In May, 1832, John W. Kuevels issued the first number of a monthly quarto called *Tablets of Rural Economy*. It was only continued for a few months. In 1855, R. B. Denton commenced the *Literary Scrap-Book*, a monthly magazine of forty-eight pages; but it failed in a short time. *The Acorn*, a small monthly, was commenced by an association of students of Mr. Domanski's school, in 1857, and was discontinued in 1859. The title was subsequently resumed in a publication by the students of the Newburgh Institute, under the auspices of Mr. Siglar. In 1867, S. S. Wood commenced the publication of the *Household Advocate*, an eight-page monthly. Having secured a large circulation, he changed the form and the title to *Household Magazine*, the circulation of which at one time reached sixty thousand. The publication failed in 1874. Meanwhile Mr. Wood, who retired from the old publication in 1874, prior to its failure, endeavored to introduce a larger magazine, but without success. In 1869, A. A. Bensele started the *Home, Farm, and Orchard*, an eight-page weekly, and ran it until the spring of 1876. The *Musical Bulletin*, a monthly quarto, was issued by Demorest & Burr during the years 1872 and 1873.

The list of publications is substantially completed with the titles of a series of what were known as "amateur newspapers," from 1865 to 1873: the *Union Jack*, by Master A. Ludlow Case; the *American Eagle*, by Frank S. Hull;* the *Comet*, by Henri Ge-

rard (1871); the *Index*, by J. Walker F. Rutenber (1871); the *Collector*, by D. W. Jagger (1871); the *Packet*, by W. H. Wood and D. W. Corwin (1872); the *Laurel*, by A. Milligan (1872); and the *Amateur Herald*, by T. R. Balf (1872). The *Index* survived its contemporaries, and closed its life in the hands of D. W. Jagger.

Of the early printers, David Denniston stands the most conspicuous. He was of the New Windsor Denniston stock, and a man of no little activity. He appears to have established first a printing-office and bindery, and to have engaged in printing books, which he sold by subscription, and whatever other printing might come to his hands. It is believed that the early papers with which his name is connected were printed by him for other parties. He was a man of strong character, and a radical in religion as well as in politics. He became notorious through his writings in the *Mirror* in opposition to Christianity, and subsequently through the *Rights of Man* in political literature. He was certainly a very busy man in printing newspapers, having at different times held the *Mirror*, the *Citizen*, and the *Rights of Man* in the local field, and for a time (1802) had editorial connection with the *American Citizen and Watch-Tower*, of New York. He died in Newburgh, Dec. 13, 1803, of "malignant fever."

Jacob Schultz was, for a brief period, the contemporary of David Denniston. He was born in New Windsor, April 23, 1776, and married (Feb. 14, 1799) Anna, daughter of John Denniston, of that town. His first appearance in business was as the editor and proprietor of the *New Windsor Gazette*. He subsequently opened a dry-goods and grocery store in Newburgh, in company with Andrew DeWitt, and was engaged in this trade until 1814, when he purchased from his brother, Isaac, the old mill of his father, but afterwards sold it to Peter Townsend, came back to Newburgh, and commenced business in company with George Betts. He retired, in 1818, to a small farm in the town of New Windsor, erected a substantial stone house, and in the quiet independence of agricultural

paper was occasioned by the change of residence of the editor. No. 21 was issued at Millerton, N. Y., May 12, 1866; No. 30, from Castleton (now called West New Brighton), Staten Island, where it was changed to a monthly, and where the last number of the *American Eagle*, No. 57, was published in October, 1868. In January, 1868, the motto, "Alis Volat Proprie" ("She flies with her own wings") was placed at the head. The paper ceased to exist not from lack of support, but to allow its editor to pursue his studies, which were necessarily neglected because of the duties involved as a publisher. As the paper became older, new and improved tools were added to the office, and job printing was no small feature of the business connected with the *American Eagle*. The last two issues appeared with several illustrations from wood-cuts engraved by the publisher. The price of subscription at the start was one dollar and twenty cents a year, and was at a later date reduced to fifty cents a year.

The *American Eagle* was among the first of the several amateur papers published in Newburgh, and we think the second one, the first being the *Union Jack*, published by Master A. Ludlow Case, son of Rear-Admiral Case, of the United States navy. Young Case continued the publication of the *Union Jack* but a short time, when he devoted his time to study, and a few years afterwards engaged in the service of the United States navy, where he now is.

* The *American Eagle*. Published every two weeks at 285 Grand Street, Newburgh, by Frank S. Hull. Age at time of first issue (June 24, 1865), twelve years. Printed on "press" of editor and publisher's own construction. The first twenty-two numbers were two columns, on one side only of a sheet seven by eleven inches. No. 23 appeared printed on both sides of the sheet, thus increasing it to four columns. No. 34 was enlarged to twice the size, or four pages, eight columns, on a sheet eleven by fourteen inches. No. 51 was increased in size to twelve columns,—three on a page. Some interruption to the regular publication of the

pursuits spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1859.

Ward M. Gazlay was a native of Pennsylvania, and, as stated in another connection, was first engaged in printing at Goshen. He died in April, 1836, and received the following notice in the *Telegraph*:

"Died, in this village, on Wednesday last, aged about fifty-four years, Ward M. Gazlay, Esq., for many years a magistrate of Newburgh, and editor and proprietor of the *Political Index* from about the year 1806 to 1829, at which latter period the present proprietor of the *Newburgh Telegraph* purchased his establishment and changed the political character of the paper. To some peculiarities, and a few faults, Mr. Gazlay united many excellent qualities both of head and heart. His early career as a magistrate was marked by strict probity and a sound, discriminating judgment, united to a fixedness of purpose and an impartiality in his decisions which saw no difference between the rich and the poor, the peasant and the king. A wide circle of friends deeply sympathize with the family."

Mr. Gazlay's wife was Bridget, daughter of Jonathan and Bridget Carter, by whom he had three sons.

Charles U. Cushman was a descendant of Robert Cushman, one of the original company of Pilgrims who sailed for the New World, Aug. 5, 1620, O. S. He was born in Washington Co., N. Y., March 20, 1802; served as an apprentice in Rutland, Vt., and subsequently in Boston, Mass.; purchased the *Political Index* in March, 1829, and retired from printing in 1839. He was a man of strong natural abilities, industry, perseverance, independence of mind, and strict integrity. As a writer, his style was vigorous and compact. He used but few words, and in expressing his thoughts his language was plain and unmistakable. As a private citizen, he was active in advancing the interests of the community in which he lived. He was one of the founders of the Newburgh public libraries, and also helped to establish the Quassaick Bank and the Newburgh Savings-Bank. At the election in 1853 he was chosen to represent the first Assembly District of Orange in the Legislature. In all his public and private walks he aimed to accomplish practical results, and exhibited the traits of a good citizen and an honest man. In person he was nearly six feet, clear complexion, blue eyes, rather fleshy, and well formed. He always dressed with extreme neatness, and walked with an erect carriage and firm tread. He married, June, 1832, Mary, fourth daughter of Capt. Charles Birdsall, and granddaughter of Isaac Belknap. He died without issue at Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 1, 1859.

John D. Spalding was the contemporary of Mr. Cushman, and was connected with the Newburgh press for about thirty-eight years. He was born in Salem, Mass., January, 1800, and removed to Newburgh in 1815, in company with his father, Rev. Joshua Spalding, a noted member of the Presbyterian Church. He served his apprenticeship with Ward M. Gazlay, and was subsequently connected with the *Gazette* and the *Journal*, as above stated. He possessed a sound judgment; was urbane and kind in his disposition, and liberal in his charities. By these

qualities he secured friends and retained them through many years. In person he was over six feet in height, light in frame and in flesh, and ungainly in his carriage. He married Elizabeth L., daughter of Rev. John Johnston, D.D., of Newburgh, and had several children. He died on the 22d of August, 1853, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, after an illness of about two days.

Elias Pitts, practically the successor of Mr. Cushman, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in the year 1810, and received a liberal education at the Kinderhook Academy. He served an apprenticeship of a few years in the office of the *Kinderhook Sentinel*, and at its termination became associated in the editorial management of that paper. Subsequently he removed to Rochester, and was connected with the editorial department of the *Advertiser* of that city, a paper published by Henry O'Rielly. At the retirement of Mr. Van Dyck from the *Newburgh Telegraph*, in the winter of 1840, Mr. Pitts assumed the management of that paper, which he continued until 1850. From Newburgh he removed to Poughkeepsie, and there became the editor of the *Poughkeepsie American*. His connection with the public press terminated in the autumn of 1853; and he soon after received an appointment to a clerkship in the State Department at Washington, the duties of which he continued to discharge up to the time of his last illness. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Jamison, of Newburgh, by whom he had two children,—Mary E. and John M. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of John Whited. He died at Washington, Friday, July 21, 1854, from an attack of typhoid fever, at the age of forty-four years.

Edward M. Ruttenber was born in Bennington, Vt., July 17, 1824, and at that place received a common-school education. In 1837 he entered the office of the *Vermont Gazette* as an apprentice to the printer's trade. A year later, in 1838, he came to Newburgh and became an apprentice to Charles U. Cushman, an old friend of his father, and then proprietor of the *Newburgh Telegraph*. He remained in that office three years, when Mr. Cushman sold the paper and transferred young Ruttenber's indentures to S. T. Callahan, proprietor of the *Newburgh Gazette*. In that office he labored until 1845, when he was made foreman of the *Newburgh Telegraph*, then owned by Elias Pitts. That position he filled until May, 1850. Mr. Ruttenber at that time purchased the *Telegraph*, and successfully conducted it until 1857. When he purchased the office it had only a weekly issue and was printed on a hand-press. The first steam-power press brought to the county was added to the *Telegraph* office by him in 1853. In 1851 the *Telegraph* absorbed the *Newburgh Excelsior*, and the *Newburgh Gazette* was consolidated with it in 1857. Early in that year the *Daily News* was issued by Mr. Ruttenber and E. W. Gray, from the office of the *Telegraph*. Later in the same year he sold the office, repurchasing it in



Engd by A. H. Ritchie

Edw. Rutter
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1859. In 1861 he sold it to Mr. E. W. Gray, and in 1866 he again became its owner. In 1867 he sold it to A. A. Bense. In the spring of 1869 he reorganized the office in connection with Mr. J. J. McNally, retiring from it in the fall of that year. He then became part owner of the *Independent Republican*, of Goshen, which he sold in 1870 to Mr. H. P. Kimber. Soon after leaving that paper he started a job office in Newburgh with his eldest son as partner, who has since been succeeded by a younger son. From July, 1863, to January, 1865, when he resigned, Mr. Ruttenber was engaged in the Bureau of Military Records, at Albany. Mr. Ruttenber, always deeply interested in local history, published in 1859 a "History of Newburgh." His next was a work entitled "Obstructions to Navigation of Hudson's River," published by Munsel, of Albany. Following this was a "History of the Flags of the Volunteer Regiments of the State of New York." Next, a "History of the Indian Tribes of Hudson's River," also published by Munsel, of Albany. In 1875 he began the publication, in serial form, of a "History of Orange County," a work which is still unfinished. For twelve years Mr. Ruttenber was an active member of the Board of Education of Newburgh, ending that service in 1870. He was married in 1846 to Matilda A., daughter of Mark McIntyre, of Newburgh. He has two sons,—the eldest, Charles B., has made music his profession, and is at present organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York; the younger son, Walker F., is a partner with his father in the printing business.

THE PRESS OF MIDDLETOWN.

A weekly newspaper, Democratic in politics, under the title of the *Middletown Courier*, was started in Middletown in 1840, by A. A. Bense, who continued its publication until April, 1846, when he removed his office to Kingston, N. Y., where he established the *Ulster Democrat*. In July, 1846, John S. Brown commenced the publication of the *Orange County News*, succeeding Mr. Bense in the printing business in the village. His paper was neutral in politics, was hardly worth the name of a newspaper, and died in 1849. His type and materials were purchased by G. J. Beebe.

The *Signs of the Times*, an Old-School Baptist publication of eight pages, was commenced at New Vernon, in Mount Hope, in 1832, by Elder Gilbert Beebe. From there it was taken to Alexandria, Va., again returned to New Vernon, and in 1847 was removed to Middletown. The only paper of that denomination in the country, it has maintained a circulation from six thousand to ten thousand semi-monthly.

The *Banner of Liberty* was commenced at Middletown in August, 1848, by Gilbert J. Beebe, as an independent monthly, opposed to pretty much every modern styled reform,—temperance laws, religion in politics, etc. In 1856 it took position in favor of the Democratic party, and was issued weekly. A

Campaign Banner was added to it in 1856, and the two journals reached a circulation of twenty-seven thousand. Its circulation was principally in the South and West, and after the Rebellion broke out was almost wholly lost and the paper was discontinued.

The *Hardware-Man's Newspaper*, printed monthly at the Press office, for John Williams, was commenced in August, 1855. The *Separate American*,—Rev. David James, editor,—a small folio, was printed quarterly for the colored people belonging to the Separate American Methodist Church. It ran from 1853 to 1856. The *Sibyl*, a semi-monthly, by Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck (Mrs. John W. Hasbrouck), was commenced July, 1856,—now discontinued.

The *Middletown Advertiser*, a monthly advertising sheet for gratuitous circulation, was commenced by G. J. Beebe in 1850, and ended in 1852.

The *Middletown Mercury* was established, in 1848, by G. J. Beebe. In 1860 it was sold by Mr. Beebe to J. H. Norton and I. F. Guiwits. Mr. Guiwits remained in the firm one year, and Mr. Norton continued as sole proprietor until 1867, when he sold an interest to I. V. Montanye. In 1868, Mr. Montanye became sole proprietor, and sold out to S. M. Boyd in 1869. In 1873 the *Middletown Mail*, established by Dr. J. D. Friend, was consolidated with the *Mercury*, and Geo. H. Thompson and J. D. Friend became the proprietors, the latter retiring in 1874. Mr. Thompson remained the proprietor until Jan. 1, 1878, when the *Weekly Argus*, established by I. V. Montanye in 1875, and sold to C. Macardell in 1876, was merged with the *Mercury*, and George H. Thompson and C. Macardell became the proprietors, and have continued up to the present time. The *Daily Argus* was founded by Mr. Macardell, Jan. 27, 1876, and has been published in connection with the *Mercury* by Thompson & Macardell since Jan. 1, 1878.

The *Whig Press* was established Nov. 26, 1851, by John W. Hasbrouck. It was a Whig and Republican paper up to 1856, when it assumed an independent position. In March, 1868, Mr. Hasbrouck sold to Moses D. Stivers, who changed the name of the paper to the *Orange County Press*. Albert Kessinger bought one-half of the establishment in 1870, and died, while a member of the firm of Stiver & Kessinger, in August, 1872. Soon after his partnership was formed with Mr. Stivers, the firm issued (May 24, 1870) a tri-weekly edition, under the name of the *Middletown Evening Press*. In October, 1872, Mr. Stivers sold the newspaper to F. Stanhope Hill, who in turn sold an interest to John W. Slauson. Hill & Slauson changed the tri-weekly to a daily (Oct. 26, 1872), under the name of the *Middletown Daily Press*. July 1, 1873, Mr. Stivers bought out Mr. Hill, and the firm became Stivers & Slauson, who continued the business until December, 1880, when Mr. Stivers sold his interest to Mr. Slauson, and the latter formed a partnership with Charles J. Boyd, under the firm-name of Slauson & Boyd, who are now the publishers.

DR. LYDIA SAYER HASBROUCK, wife of John W. Hasbrouck, was born Dec. 20, 1827, in the town of Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., at the old stone residence of her father, between that village and Bellvale. She is the daughter of Benjamin Sayer and Rebecca Forshee. (See sketch of Benjamin Sayer for her paternal ancestry.) Her mother was the daughter of Cornelius Forshee and Elizabeth Cole. A history of the Cole family (compiled by Rev. David Cole, D.D., of Yonkers) states that the Cole ancestors first came to America from Holland about the year 1625. The Forshee record is not so definite, though from the same source we learn that the family came to this country not far from 1700. They fled from religious persecution in France, where they left valuable estates. The first ancestor lived to be one hundred and ten years old.

Lydia Sayer was noted from childhood for her fearless spirit and independence of character. She inherited her father's temperament and features in a marked degree, as he had inherited like characteristics from his mother.

Lydia always enjoyed her father's favor and confidence in an especial manner, and he frequently remarked that he had no fears but she could take care of herself.

Reared amidst the charming scenery for which the "fair vale of Warwick" has so long been noted, Lydia enjoyed to the fullest extent all the varied beauties by which she was daily surrounded. None loved the freedom of the mountains, streams, and fields more than she; and in riding or driving spirited horses, or in active pursuits of any kind, none could do so with keener zest or enjoyment. She had the reputation of being the smartest scholar of her classes,—but terribly independent and self-reliant,—and was given the best opportunities the district and high schools of Warwick at this time afforded.

As she grew to womanhood her father's house was a great resort for friends and visitors. Miss Lydia was the life and centre of these gatherings, and a favorite with all, both young and old. She made golden Orange County butter and snow-white loaves of bread. She spun flax and wool for family use and to enrich her own dower, while the pile of bedquilts she pieced and quilted would make a fashionable young lady of the present day faint with sheer exhaustion to contemplate. In fine, she prided herself in knowing how to do everything in connection with the work of a well-regulated, hospitable house.

When a reform dress for women was first brought into notice in 1849, under the name of Camille costume, Turkish dress, etc., she early espoused and adopted it. Mrs. Bloomer, who was editing the *Lily* at Seneca Falls, wore and recommended the dress, and forthwith it was styled "Bloomer Dress," notwithstanding Mrs. Bloomer always protested she neither originated or was the first to wear it. This dress, worn simply as a physiological costume, has sub-

jected its wearers to much personal slight and social ostracism, and all because of its not conforming to prescribed fashions that are constantly changing. In this connection it is worthy of mention, that when first adopted it was thought the wearing of it would become more general, as for a time the Philadelphia magazines placed it among their monthly fashion plates.

Mrs. Hasbrouck desires the fact put on record that she was once refused admission to the Seward Seminary, at Florida, simply because she wore the dress. A faculty meeting was called solely to take the cut of her dress into consideration. The trustees, knowing her and her family, expressed the highest esteem for her varied gifts and graces, and the pleasure they would feel in having her an inmate of the school if she would only dress in harmony with fashion. She says,—

"Up to this time I loved the physical freedom of my dress. I had thought but little of woman's political freedom or her unequal rights before the law. I had never suffered from them, and enjoyed too many other privileges to feel their lack. The chances are, if I had not been persecuted I would have returned to fashion's requirements. But my every sense of right and justice was outraged. I knew I was doing that which should have met with approval, because it was to better the physical woman, then weighed down with bustles and heavy undershirts. As I went out from the interview with that committee, I was kindly shown by the lady principal into her private room. I fairly bathed my soul in an agony of tears and silent prayers for a knowledge of the right and guidance therein. Remember, I was then young, and had often heard it was not dress that made the man; but was now bitterly learning that it was the principal part of the woman. This treatment anchored me into the ranks of women's rights advocates, and as I left the house I registered a vow that I would stand or fall in the battle for woman's physical, political, and educational freedom and equality. I felt that if there ever had been a principle that justified men and women going to the stake and faggot rather than renounce it, that principle was now mine to defend; and come what might, I would stand true to its requirements."

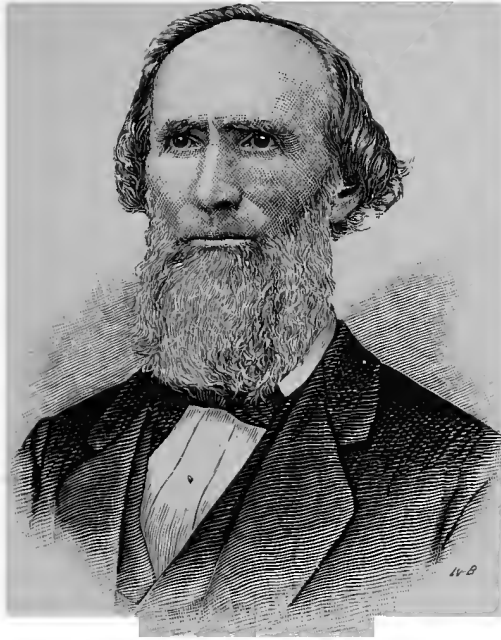
Few know what that vow has cost her unswerving yet sensitive spirit; but what many do know is, that she has never faltered, never yielded in what she believed was her duty and right.

The reform dress was adopted by many for its physical freedom, and especially by lady physicians and invalids at hygienic institutes as an aid to health and comfort. The question of woman's rights was then in its infancy, and meeting all sorts of ridicule from pulpit and legislatures. Several of the prominent women in the cause adopted the dress; but when the cry of "strong-minded," "masculine," and other like epithets were hurled at the wearers whenever they appeared in public, most of them succumbed to the mob spirit. Miss Sayer refused to yield her right to dress in a sensible manner, and said if woman's purity and character hung on the last few inches of her swabbing skirts, she wanted none of it, but would win a character for herself above the filth of the streets. She was more or less persecuted and defamed, but, knowing her motives were just and pure she moved steadily forward.

At this stage of her life, Miss Sayer determined to fit herself for some more extended sphere of action,



Lydia Gayser Hasbrouck



John W. Hasbrouck

JOHN WHITBECK HASBROUCK was born in Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1821. He was the ninth of a family of ten children born to Richard M. Hasbrouck and Mary Johnson. His grandfather, Capt. Elias Hasbrouck, was in active service during the war of the Revolution, and, under Gen. Montgomery, took part in the northern campaign that ended in the storming of Quebec and death of Montgomery. He named his son, born the following year, Richard Montgomery. A deed for fifty acres of land in Northern Ulster, together with a gold ring which she placed upon his finger, were given by Janet Montgomery to the young namesake of her hero husband. The deed and ring are still in the possession of his descendants. Capt. Elias Hasbrouck lost heavily by the destruction of his store and property when Kingston was burned by the British.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Richard M. Hasbrouck, lived to the age of eighty-four years, and always bore a name proverbial for integrity and uprightness of character. His mother, Mary Johnson, was nearly related to the Vanderbilt family, and was a woman of pious and exemplary character.

John W. Hasbrouck is a descendant in the sixth generation from Abraham Hasbrouck, who, with his brother Jean, Walloons from the northern part of France, fled from their native country not long before the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Jean, or

John, went with many other Protestants to Manheim, in the Palatinate, before he came to America. Abraham, in 1675, came direct to this country, passing through Calais to England and then to Boston, *en route* for Esopus (Kingston), where several French Protestants had already arrived. Two years later Abraham and Jean, together with eleven other Frenchmen living at Kingston, took up the Paltz Patent, and established the settlement there. Abraham became conspicuous both in the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of that early period. His family continued their residence there until about the middle of the next century, when they removed to Kingston. His descendants are wonderfully numerous throughout Ulster County, and among them many who were and still are distinguished both in the walks of public and private life. The name has been written variously Hasbrouck, Hasbroucq, Hasbrouque, Asbrouck, and Von Asbroeck. In the fourteenth century Charles V. granted a patent of nobility to the family. Its *cotte d'armes*, or coat of arms, is represented by an emblazoned shield, surmounted by a male figure, holding in one hand an arrow and in the other a torch, while on a scroll beneath the shield is the legend, "*Dieu sauve Von Asbroeck.*" Mr. Hasbrouck has a representation of this insignia now in his possession. A steel rapier, bearing date 1414, that was brought by the family from France, still belongs to one of its descendants.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN WHITBECK HASBROUCK.

John W. Hasbrouck, the subject of this sketch, removed with his father's family from Woodstock to Kingston about the year 1834, and completed his school days at the celebrated Kingston Academy. During the four years following he became a clerk in stores in that village, when he entered the Ulster County Bank as clerk and book-keeper, continuing in this occupation for the next three years. After a summer spent in New York, in a wholesale crockery house as book-keeper, he came back to Kingston in the fall of 1845, and entered upon his future career in the profession of journalism. Previous to this, however, he had been a frequent contributor to the several papers of the village, writing essays, sketches, and discussing political questions during the exciting political contests of 1840 and 1844.

Accepting a position on the *Kingston Journal*, during the winter of 1845 he found time, with his other duties, to compile a history of the press of Ulster County up to that period, which was published in the journal on which he was then engaged. About this time, also, he took great interest in the Kingston Lyceum and Literary Association, both of which he was instrumental in forming. In the debates, lectures, and other exercises he took a prominent part; and while secretary of the latter he had the honor to invite Horace Greeley to lecture before its members, which was the first effort of the kind of that noted journalist and lecturer. His theme was "Human Life."

In the spring of 1846, Mr. Hasbrouck purchased the *Sullivan Whig* establishment at Bloomingburgh, in that county. He here commenced to learn the practical part of the "art preservative," and, without any previous knowledge of the printer's trade, set up in type two columns of the first paper he issued. The county had long been Democratic, but thereafter elected the Whig county ticket for several years. While a resident of Sullivan he was chosen town superintendent of schools for Mamakating, and was also appointed postmaster at Bloomingburgh, under Polk's administration, which office he held acceptably to the community until his removal from the county. In 1848 he attended the Philadelphia Whig National Convention at which Gen. Taylor was nominated, but warmly espoused the claims of Henry Clay. The same year he represented the Whigs of Sullivan in their State Convention held at Syracuse, and in 1850 he was nominated by the Whig party of Sullivan as their candidate for member of Assembly, failing of an election, with the rest of his ticket, by only one hundred and twenty-eight in a poll of three thousand five hundred and fifty-six.

About this time two opportunities occurred to induce him to change his location. One was to take charge of a weekly journal at Corning, on the Erie road, at the solicitation of Hon. A. B. Dickinson, and the other to establish and edit a daily administration paper in the city of Milwaukee, Wis. Stopping over at Corning long enough to look over the ground, and not thinking favorably of the opening, he pursued his way westward to the Badger State. This project, also, not being acceptable to him, he returned East to

accept from the late Com. Vanderbilt the position of agent at San Juan (Nicaragua) for his line of California steamers; but sickness just at this time compelled him to forego his purpose.

In the fall of 1851, being strongly urged to come to Middletown and start a newspaper to meet the local and business wants of the village, he determined to do so. The village then contained a population of only fifteen hundred. The first number of the *Whig Press*—the name chosen for his new venture—was issued Nov. 26, 1851. The *Press* was published weekly, and soon secured, by its satisfactory management, a remunerative support and circulation, and, by his assiduous efforts, its proprietor built up a business second to few other country offices in the State. He was the first in this section to introduce the practice of giving a full and accurate compend of local intelligence from all parts of the county, always being careful, however, to exercise a discriminating judgment as to its public importance.

In 1854, being recommended to ex-Governor Hunt as a suitable person to conduct a daily journal at Lockport, in this State, he visited that gentleman at his home in Niagara County, the better to determine the matter, but concluded not to accept of the position, notwithstanding liberal offers were made him to do so.

In addition to publishing the *Press*, he also issued from its office, for the editors or proprietors, several other publications at different periods. Among these were the *Hardwareman's Newspaper*, in 1855, published monthly for some three years. Its name was afterwards changed to the *Iron Age*, and is still published in New York by a son of its former proprietor, he having learned the printer's trade under Mr. Hasbrouck. In 1856 he also published *The Sibyl*, a semi-monthly quarto, edited by Mrs. Hasbrouck, which was continued for eight years.

July 27, 1856, he was married to Miss Dr. Lydia Sayer, a lady of varied attainments and culture. Their married life, though not uneventful, has glided along harmoniously, and during the present year has reached its silvered stage in the onward march of time. (See sketch of Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck.)

In 1866 he changed the name of his paper to *The Orange County Press*, the name which it still bears; but feeling the need of rest he sold, in 1868, the establishment to Mr. M. D. Stivers, and during the following thirteen years kept out of newspaper work altogether; but during the present year has again resumed business by publishing, in connection with Mrs. Hasbrouck, a reform paper called the *Liberal Sentinel*. It is done to meet an unsupplied local want in the progressive thought of the age.

Of Mr. Hasbrouck it can be truly said, that during his entire newspaper life his practice has ever been to do as well as he was capable of doing whatever he undertook; requiring, also, the same care and effort from those who served under him. He has the satisfaction of knowing, therefore (and points with no little pride to the fact), that among his former apprentices many have become successful printers and publishers, while several at the present time occupy responsible positions in the editorial ranks.

and spent several years in study at the Elmira High School and Central College, finally graduating at the Hygeia Therapeutic College in New York City. During vacations she also lectured and wrote considerably for the newspapers, striving in every way to fit herself for public work.

In September, 1853, Miss Sayer was a delegate to the Whole World's Temperance Convention, held in Metropolitan Hall, New York City. The *Tribune* thus summed up the work of that convention:

"First day.—Crowding a woman off the platform (Rev. Antoinette L. Brown). Second day.—Gagging her. Third day.—Voting that she shall stay gagged. In fact, so determined were men at this time that women should not speak from public platforms, they acted like rowdies. Even Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, stamped his feet, thumped his cane, and pointed his finger, saying, 'Shame on the woman!'"

The first year of Miss Sayer's practice was in Washington, D. C., where she was well received by both press and people, lecturing by invitation in Washington, Annapolis, Georgetown, Baltimore, Philadelphia, etc., writing for papers, as well as familiarizing herself with our national legislation. She speaks of this period of her life as most profitable and enjoyable.

While lecturing she received many flattering newspaper notices, and an invitation to make a lecturing tour of the States. The editors of the principal dailies in Washington invited her to use their columns to introduce or defend any principle she desired,—Major Ben Perley Poore, then local editor of the *Star*, bringing her the message from that paper. Both her writings and discussions were well received, and made so much of a sensation that the newshoys cried their papers through the streets as containing her articles. She enjoyed the personal friendship of Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Giddings, then the father of the House, and many other noted and liberal men and women. The president of the Allopathic College recognized her as a physician by inviting her to attend any of the college lectures and clinics she chose, while a retired physician brought her many patients, and offered to start a large health institute if she would take charge of it. She says before going to Washington she was warned that her dress would damage her prospects, but she found it introduced her to all kinds of pleasant people and to personal attention in the best society, and regrets ever leaving a city so full of pleasant memories and associations.

In 1856, at the earnest solicitation of the then editor of the *Press*, at Middletown, she came North on a lecturing tour, and on her arrival at that village lectured most acceptably in Gothic Hall to the largest audience ever assembled there. She also spoke at several neighboring places. Her return to Orange County, as stated, was to end in assuming the editorial duties of a semi-monthly reform paper called *The Sibyl*, and to join her life-work with John W. Hasbrouck. They were married July 27, 1856, and have had three children,—Daisy, Sayer, and Burt, the last two yet living.

Mrs. Hasbrouck edited *The Sibyl* for eight years, at

the same time practicing her profession and attending patients both at her home on Sibyl Ridge* and outside. But at length finding the quadruple duties of editor, physician, mother, and housekeeper too arduous, she was forced to rest. After this, until 1868, she assisted on and wrote for the *Press* until it changed ownership. Since then, until the present year, though writing considerably for the papers, fighting corruption in public officials and denouncing high and unjust taxation, she has not been engaged in responsible newspaper work.

During 1864 and 1865, Mrs. Hasbrouck was president of the National Dress Reform Association. In 1864 its annual convention was held in Middletown. A large number of women wearing the reform dress were present, and Gothic Hall was packed with attentive listeners.

In 1880 the New York Legislature passed a law allowing women to vote for and hold school offices. The act was passed February 12th. On March 9th the election for school officers occurred in Middletown. Mrs. Hasbrouck wrote an article for the *Press* calling on the "men of Middletown to show by their action they were honest enough to give the law a fair trial and practical test." The Republicans refused to do this, but the Equal Rights element united with the Temperance and Democratic vote, and elected five women as members of the board of education,—Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck being one of the number.

It being the first election in the State where women had been chosen to this office, immediately the New York journals despatched interviewing reporters to Middletown to learn the situation and facts, and to spread them far and near to their readers,—Mrs. Hasbrouck being always the prominent figure in their articles. Naturally, the old members were greatly displeased with the result of the election, but Mrs. Hasbrouck has stood firmly in defense of such reforms as she believed the majority of the taxpayers and people desired. This not suiting "the ring," they managed in the spring of 1881 to have the editors of both local journals for members of the board of education, when they refused to admit in their papers a word in favor of woman as a worker in the schools. They had long been conservative on the subject of temperance and other reforms, hence the starting of the *Liberal Sentinel* by John W. and Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck,—an independent weekly quarto paper, open to the discussion of all topics that tend to make humanity better and healthier.

Since her marriage her husband has been a most efficient aid, having always sustained and assisted her in the carrying out of her principles, and no influence has shaken his faithful allegiance to her. For twenty-five years they have been true to their principles and

* A charming locality on high ground in the northern part of the village, where, in 1857, she built an octagon stone house in a two-acre clover-field for their future home, now surrounded by a wealth of shrubbery, fruit, and flowers, all planted and cultivated by her own hands.

troth, and though six-foot boys call them mother and father they are yet workers in the field, fighting wrong and battling for the right.

Mrs. Hasbronck has always been an energetic business woman, with remarkable executive and go-ahead capabilities. Her transactions have been confined mostly to real estate, and at present she is engaged in building a large block of stores and offices on the best business street in Middletown. In it the *Sentinel* is expected to have new quarters and to be issued oftener, the better to accommodate the wants of this flourishing town.

MOSES DUNNING STIVERS was born near Beemerville, in the township of Wantage, Sussex Co., N. J., on the 30th day of December, 1828.

His father, John Stivers, was born in Middlesex Co., N. J., Oct. 3, 1802, and his grandfather, Randal Stivers, was also a native of the same county. The latter removed to Sussex County in the early part of the present century, and settled in the township of Frankford.

His mother, Margaret Dunning Stivers, who is still living and remarkably sprightly and active at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, was born near Scotchtown, Orange Co., N. Y., July 1, 1803. Her father and mother, Jonathan and Rachel Crans Dunning, removed to Sussex Co., N. J., and settled in the township of Wantage about 1806. Mr. Dunning served as a private soldier in the American army in the war of 1812. John Stivers and Margaret Dunning were married March 22, 1828, and settled upon a farm near Beemerville, N. J., where all their three children—Moses D., Randal, and Jesse L.—were born. In 1845 the family removed to Ridgebury, Orange Co., Mr. Stivers having purchased the old Deacon Hallock farm. The father died here on the 21st of February, 1865. His widow and son, Randal, still continue to reside upon the place.

The youngest son, Jesse Lewis Stivers, enlisted in Company B, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, known as the "Tenth Legion," which was raised and commanded by Col. (now Gen.) Charles H. Van Wyck, then representing the Tenth District (Orange and Sullivan Counties) in Congress, now United States senator from the State of Nebraska. Although a mere stripling of slight build and not strong and robust, Jesse participated in several campaigns and battles, among them the campaign in front of Richmond, and was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks. The regiment was afterwards stationed at Yorktown, and subsequently for some time on Morris Island, S. C. After three years' service, young Stivers re-enlisted with his regiment for another three years. He was subsequently promoted to second lieutenant of his company. Ill health and physical debility, growing out of the hardships of the service, compelled him to resign his commission in the spring of 1865, when he received an honorable discharge.

For a time he was associated with his brother in

the ownership of the *Orange County Press*. He died suddenly from heart-disease, in New York City, April 30, 1871, at the age of thirty years.

The subject of our sketch, Moses D. Stivers, whose likeness is given herewith, after attending the common schools in his neighborhood, was in his fourteenth year sent to the then well and widely known select school kept by Edward A. Stiles, now deceased, located near the Clove church, in the township of Wantage, Sussex Co., N. J., afterwards known as Mount Retirement Seminary. He spent two and a half years at this school, and afterwards attended a term at a select school at Beemerville, N. J., and also the academy at Ridgebury, N. Y. After leaving school he worked upon his father's farm in the summer seasons, and during the winters, for the next ten years, engaged in teaching at various places in Sussex and Orange Counties.

He was married, Sept. 26, 1855, to Mary Elizabeth Stewart, second daughter of Mr. Lewis Stewart, of the town of Wawayanda, Orange Co., N. Y. Five children have been the fruit of this marriage, viz.: Mary Ellen (wife of Mr. Edwin T. Hanford, of Middletown), Louis Stewart, John Dunning, Cristina Stewart, and Moses Ashby.

For two years after his marriage he kept a country store at Ridgebury. In 1859 he removed to Middletown, where he has since resided, with the exception of three years at Goshen. In the spring of that year he entered into partnership with Mr. William Evans in the mercantile business, under the firm-name of Evans & Stivers, which they carried on upon Main Street for some five years. Mr. Evans then sold his interest to Messrs. Harvey and John A. Wallace, and the business was continued under the firm-name of Stivers & Wallace until after the election of Mr. Stivers to the office of county clerk in the fall of 1864.

In March, 1868, after the expiration of his term of office as county clerk, Mr. Stivers purchased from Mr. John W. Hasbronck the printing-office and weekly newspaper, *The Orange County Press*, which the latter had founded. Although with no practical knowledge of the printing business, and without any experience as a journalist, except as an occasional contributor to the newspaper press, Mr. Stivers at once met with remarkable success in his new vocation. The paper was enlarged, and in various ways improved; and from a feeble circulation of a few hundred copies it speedily ran up in a few months, until it equalled, if not surpassed, the circulation of any weekly journal in the county.

He associated his brother Jesse with him for a few months, and afterwards, in December, 1869, formed a partnership with Albert Kessinger, of Rome, N. Y., a mere youth, who had not then attained his majority, but who possessed intellectual and business qualities far beyond his years. This association continued until the unfortunate mental disability and death of Mr. Kessinger, which latter occurred Aug. 5, 1872.



Engraved by Samuel Sartain P.

L. D. Stivers

In the mean time, besides largely increasing their business in all its branches, they had established the *Middletown Tri-weekly Evening Press*. In order better to settle up the partnership affairs of the late firm, in October, 1872, Mr. Stivers sold the concern to Mr. F. Stanhope Hill, who associated with him Mr. John W. Slawson, under the firm-name of Hill & Slawson.

In the summer of 1873, Mr. Stivers made a tour of Europe, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent, going as far south as Naples, and visiting the International Exposition at Vienna. His observations were given in a series of letters in the *Press*. Just previous to his departure, which was on June 14, 1873, he again became part owner of the *Press* by the repurchase from Mr. Hill's interest therein. On his return from abroad, in September, 1873, Mr. Stivers again resumed the editorship of the paper,—the *Daily Press* having at this time been established,—devoting the closest attention to it until he finally sold his interest in the concern to the present proprietors in December, 1880. The *Press* had during these years attained a wide circulation.

While the paper was radically Republican in politics, it nevertheless was always extremely independent in the expression of its views. Mr. Stivers has always taken a lively interest in political matters. He started out as a Free-Soil Democrat in 1848, but could not then vote. In 1852 he cast his first vote for President, for Franklin Pierce. He was an ardent Anti-Slavery Democrat during the Kansas troubles, which occurred during President Pierce's term, and when the Republican party was organized in 1855 was one of the very first to assist in that organization, and has remained a stanch and active Republican—without variableness or shadow of turning—to the present time. He has frequently been chosen as a delegate to the various local, State, and once to the National Convention of his party. In fact, probably no one in the county has ever been called to serve oftener in this capacity.

Mr. Stivers has also received many nominations, and has held several offices at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He was elected town commissioner of schools for the town of Wawayanda, and when the office was abolished was the first Republican candidate for the office of district commissioner. He was appointed postmaster at Ridgebury under President Pierce, but owing to his outspoken Free-Soil sentiments was removed. In 1862 he was the Republican candidate for member of the Assembly in the Second District of Orange County, but of course was defeated in this strong Democratic district.

In the fall of 1864 he was elected to the office of county clerk of Orange County on the Republican ticket, and after serving three years, at the close of his term, received the compliment of a renomination. But the county at that election was carried by the Democrats, and he was defeated, though only by a few votes.

In October, 1868, he was appointed by President Grant collector of United States internal revenue for the Eleventh District of New York, comprising the counties of Orange and Sullivan. In 1876 the Thirteenth District (Ulster and Green Counties) was consolidated with the Eleventh, and Mr. Stivers was retained as the collector of the new district, which office he continues to fill.

In the Utica Republican State Convention, in February, 1880, Mr. Stivers was selected by a majority of the delegates from the Fourteenth Congressional District to represent the party at the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June following.

Mr. Stivers from the outset declared his intention to obey the manifest will of his constituents rather than the instructions of the State convention, and joined with Judge Robertson and some twenty other delegates from this State in opposition to the unit rule, which position was sustained by the subsequent action of the National Convention. With the delegates alluded to he voted in the convention steadily for Mr. Blaine for President, until the name of Gen. Garfield was introduced, when they immediately gave their votes to him and helped to bring about his nomination. He took an active part in the campaign which followed, as, indeed, he has always done in every political campaign since he has been a voter.

Aside from the political offices he has held, Mr. Stivers has been called to fill many other positions of honor and trust. He is a director of the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap Railroad, a trustee of the Middletown Savings-Bank, a trustee of the Hill-side Cemetery, and almost from the first organization of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown—in which he took an earnest interest, and to which he contributed liberally of his time and means—he has been a member of its board of trustees, and the secretary of the board.

In all matters pertaining to the advancement and welfare of the village of Middletown he has always taken a lively interest and been an active participant. He was one of the original members of Eagle Engine Company, and for some years its foreman. He is a member of Hoffman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Past Master of the lodge; also of Midland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member of Middletown Lodge of Odd-Fellows, and of Ivanhoe Lodge Knights of Honor.

THE PRESS OF MONTGOMERY.

The history of the *Orange County Republican*, which was printed in Montgomery from 1806 to 1818, has been given in connection with the press of Goshen.

The *Republican Banner* was, we believe, the second paper printed in the town. Calvin F. S. Thomas was its publisher in 1833-34, but when it began or ended its career we have no knowledge. The *Montgomery Standard* was established by William H. Smith, June, 1859. The *Montgomery Republican* was established by

Lester Winfield, in September, 1868, as a continuation of the *Pine Bush Weekly Casket* (November, 1867), which was originally started by him at Galeville Mills, Ulster Co., May 4, 1864. The *Standard* was consolidated with the *Republican*, May 1, 1869, under the title of *Republican and Standard*, which is continued by Mr. Winfield.

The *Wallkill Valley Times* was established at Montgomery in April, 1868, by Stephen H. Sayer, who also issued the *Dollar Weekly*, in 1869. His undertaking failed in 1871, and his materials went into the hands of Mr. Winfield.

The *Walden Recorder* was commenced by S. H. Sayer in 1869, but suffered to go down. Chauncey B. Reed took it up in 1870, and added *Herald* to the title, but subsequently dropped *Recorder*. The paper is now the *Walden Herald*.

THE PRESS OF PORT JERVIS.

The first newspaper published in Port Jervis was the *Port Jervis Express*, an independent Whig journal, and was issued in January, 1850, by P. H. Miller, a colored man, who was both editor and proprietor. The size of the sheet was twenty by twenty-eight. It was printed on a Ramage press, and was published on Wednesdays, at one dollar a year, payable in advance, or two dollars at expiration of year. The office was over a harness-maker's shop, near the residence of Dr. John Conkling. The *Express* gave up the ghost in about nine months.

In November, 1850, the publication of the *Tri-States Union* was commenced in Col. Samuel Fowler's brick building, opposite the present Erie Railway freight depot. It was mainly through the efforts of Col. Fowler, then a leading Democratic politician, that the paper sprang into existence. It was a nicely-printed sheet, and was ably edited by John I. Mumford. In December, 1853, the paper was purchased by L. F. Barnes, a young lawyer of Milford, Pa., who edited it until Aug. 10, 1854, when, having been appointed to a lucrative government position, he sold the establishment to James H. Norton. Barnes died at Milford about 1868.

Mr. Norton was editor and proprietor of the paper until 1861, when he disposed of the office to G. W. Allen, of Honesdale, Pa., and W. W. Farnum, nephew of the late H. H. Farnum, of Port Jervis.

From its commencement until the advent of Mr. Allen as editor the paper was Democratic in politics. The latter changed it to a Republican paper. Sept. 27, 1862, the *Union* was sold to Daniel Holbrook, a graduate of Harvard College, and at the time principal of the schools at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

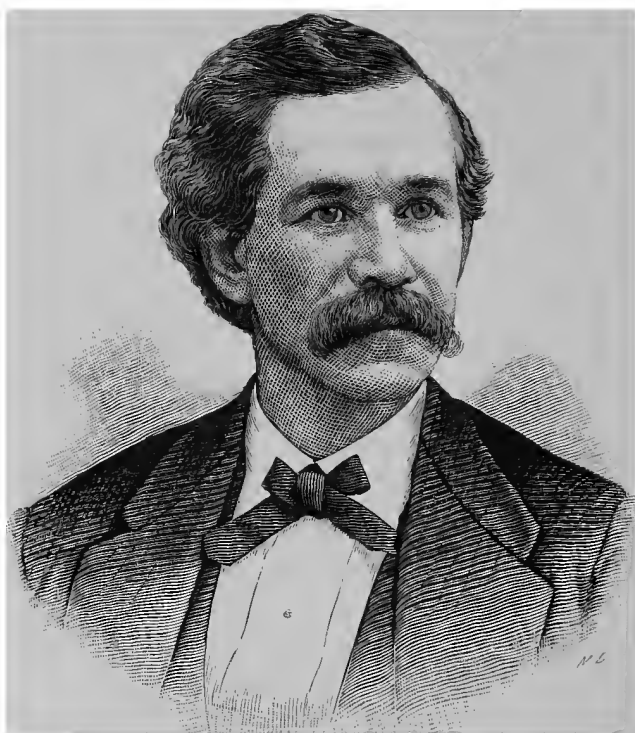
Mr. Holbrook was succeeded Sept. 27, 1869, by W. G. Mitchell, of Chambersburg, Pa. In 1871, Mr. Mitchell retired, and Mr. Charles St. John, Jr., the present editor and proprietor, A. E. Spooner, and William T. Doty, the present editor of the *Gazette*, became the proprietors, with Messrs. St. John and Doty

as editors. In 1872, Spooner disposed of his interest to E. G. Fowler, at present editor of the *Sunday Morning Call*, and later in the same year Mr. Doty retired. At this time the Liberal party was organized, and the *Union* was an earnest champion of the new party.

In January, 1873, the *Daily Union* was started by Messrs. St. John & Fowler, the latter retiring in the fall of that year. In 1879 the daily was enlarged. The *Tri-States Union* was changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly in 1878. Since 1875 the *Union* has been Republican in its politics.

In 1852 the temperance question was largely advocated in the town of Deerpark. A number of the friends of the cause united and purchased the outfit of a printing-office, and in June, 1852, the publication of *The Mirror of Temperance* was commenced, edited by J. L. Barlow and John Dow. Barlow was a "Millerite," and had previously edited the *Sussex County Home Journal*, at Deckertown, N. J. The paper proved an unprofitable venture; it lived about one year and a half. On the ruins of the *Mirror* John Williams, an Englishman, started *The Sentinel*. Like its predecessor, it was the organ of the Temperance party. In the fall of 1854 he issued a campaign paper called *The Precursor of Temperance*. The *Sentinel* failed in 1855, Mr. Williams removing to Middletown, and later to New York City. The *Iron Age*, the leading paper in the United States devoted to the iron interests, was founded by Mr. Williams, and is now published by his son, David Williams. After the demise of *The Sentinel* the owners sold the press and type to parties elsewhere.

The *Evening Gazette* was founded April 22, 1869, as a tri-weekly publication, by James H. Norton, of Middletown, and William H. Nearpass, of Port Jervis. The paper was neutral in politics. In about a month thereafter the *Family Gazette*, a weekly paper, was issued from the same office. Before the expiration of the first volume it was enlarged and the name changed to *Port Jervis Weekly Gazette*. In 1871, Mr. Norton retired from the concern, and E. H. Mott, of Honesdale, Pa., became associated with Mr. Nearpass as one of the editors and proprietors. Oct. 1, 1872, the *Gazette* establishment was purchased by George A. Clement, a New York lawyer, and the paper, which had hitherto been neutral, was changed to Republican. Mr. Clement edited the *Gazette* until July 1, 1873, when he leased the office to William T. Doty and a young man named Waller, of Monticello, Mr. Doty assuming the editorial charge. In 1874, Mr. Clement sold the establishment to Jesse M. Conner, a Port Jervis merchant, and in September, 1874, Mr. Conner disposed of it in a trade to Hon. Charles St. John. The latter shortly after sold it to E. J. Horton, of Peekskill, and W. T. Doty. With the new change the paper was made Democratic. In 1875, Mr. Horton sold his interest to Mr. Doty. In October, 1876, Hon. Charles St. John again became the owner, and for two issues the *Evening Gazette* appeared as a



W. H. Newman

neutral paper, when he disposed of it to its present proprietor, William H. Nearpass, and both the *Evening* and *Weekly Gazette* were again Democratic. The present editor of the paper is W. T. Doty, who has continued to edit it since 1873. The publisher is W. H. Nearpass.

The *Sunday Morning Call*, a weekly Sunday paper, was established April 4, 1880, by E. G. Fowler and A. L. Moffat. Mr. Fowler is the editor. Mr. Moffat remained in the office but a short time, and disposed of his interest to other parties. The paper is "independent." George Lea purchased it in December, 1880. Mr. Fowler is now connected with the *Middle-town Press*.

WILLIAM H. NEARPASS.—The earliest representative of the Nearpass family, Jacob by name, emigrated from Germany about the year 1755, and chose a home in Montague, Sussex Co., N. J., where he remained until his death, having followed agricultural pursuits during his lifetime. His children were Baltus, John, Jacob, William, Benjamin, Elizabeth, and Catharine, of whom John, William, and Benjamin settled in Montague. Baltus sacrificed his life in the battle of Minisink; William ended his life by an accident; Jacob removed to Seneca Co., N. Y., and was the progenitor of the branch of the family residing in western New York; and Benjamin, at a later day, repaired to Michigan.

John was married, March 19, 1785, to Miss Sarah Inkhorn, and is the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His children were Baltus, William, Michael, Benjamin, Rachel, Mary, and Catharine, all of whom chose homes in the vicinity, either in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or New York. Michael, the father of William H., remained in New Jersey, having inherited the homestead. He was united in marriage first to Jemima Cuddeback, and a second time to Charlotte E. Stewart, who was the mother of four children,—William H., Horace S., Sarah Temperance, and Charles H. Of this number the only survivors are William H. and Charles H., both of whom reside in Port Jervis. William H. Nearpass was born in Montague, N. J., May 9, 1840, and passed his early years at the home of his parents in the latter township. They removed in 1856 to Port Jervis, which afforded him improved educational advantages at the public school of that place, though these were not of a superior character. At the age of nineteen he began a mercantile career as clerk in one of the stores of the place. In 1865 the firm of Wilkin & Nearpass was established, which copartnership continued until 1867, when Nearpass & Swartwout embarked in trade. This firm was succeeded by Nearpass & Brother, after which the present copartnership of Nearpass & Shimer was formed.

Mr. Nearpass having developed a taste and manifested a peculiar adaptation for the profession of journalist, in connection with Mr. J. H. Norton began the publication of the *Evening Gazette*, a tri-weekly, to-

gether with a weekly edition of the same paper. He later disposed of his interest in the paper, and in 1876 repurchased. This evening bulletin of news met a want which the community had long felt, and its publisher was encouraged, in January, 1881, to further enterprise by converting it into a daily. Its increasing circulation testifies to the appreciation in which it is held by the citizens of Port Jervis and vicinity.

Mr. Nearpass has engaged actively in all undertakings having for their aim the public welfare. He has been favored with many local offices, having been for five years supervisor of the township, and elected a portion of this time without opposition. The offices of trustee and treasurer of the village have also been filled by him. His religious associations are with the Reformed (Dutch) Church, of which he is an esteemed elder.

Mr. Nearpass was married in 1867 to Miss Anna W. Newman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died in 1879, leaving three children,—Emma E., Charlotte A., and Anna W., the latter of whom is deceased.

THE PRESS OF WARWICK.

The *Warwick Advertiser* was commenced Jan. 27, 1866; Leonard Cox, editor and proprietor. John L. Servin purchased it Jan. 8, 1869, and sold to Daniel F. Welling, April 1, 1874. From Welling it passed to Stewart & Wilson (Aug. 5, 1876). Wilson sold his interest to D. C. Demerest, and it was published by Stewart & Demerest until the establishment was destroyed by fire, Jan. 24, 1879, since which time it has been published by Stewart & Co. Samuel J. Stewart has been its editor since August, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In regard to the following newspapers no reply has been made to our inquiries:

The *Cornwall Reflector*, founded as the *Cornwall Mirror*, by John W. Lee, in 1877, now published by H. H. Snelling.

The *Cornwall Times*, Miss S. J. A. Hussey, editor and proprietor.

The *Highland Falls Journal*, James C. Merritt, editor.

CHAPTER XIV.

ORANGE COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

IN the following lists are included the names of representative and other officers of the *original* county of Orange, and also the officers of Ulster County who were taken from the precincts and towns of that county which were subsequently annexed to Orange, together with those of the *present* county of Orange, viz.:

REPRESENTATIVES IN COLONIAL ASSEMBLY.

Original Orange was given representation in the General Assembly in 1699, from which time until

1775, which embraces the first representative period prior to the Revolution, its representatives were :

1699-1791, Abraham Gouverneur;* 1701-5, '9, '19, '16, '26, Peter Haring; 1705-8, Floris Crum; 1798-9, Michael Hawdin; 1710-13, Hendrick Ten Eyck; 1713-16, '26, '37, Cornelius Harring; 1716-26, Cornelius Cuyper; 1726-29, Lancaster Symes; 1729-39, '57, '59, Vincent Matthews, Cornwall; 1739-50, Thomas Gale, Goshen; 1739-45, Gabriel Ludlow; 1747-48, '59, Theodorus Snediker; 1745-47, '59, '68, Abraham Harring; 1750-57, Samuel Gale; 1759-69, Henry Wiener, Goshen; 1769-75, Samuel Gale (2); 1769-75, John De Noyelise; 1775, John Coe, Haverstraw.

The representative from Ulster, from the district now embraced in Orange, was George Clinton, of New Windsor, from 1768 to 1775.

DELEGATES FROM THE COLONY OF NEW YORK TO THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—1774.

John Alsop, William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Simon Boerum, John Herring, Isaac Low, James Duane, John Jay, Henry Wisner.†

SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—1775.

John Alsop, James Duane, William Floyd, Lewis Morris, Simon Boerum, John Jay, Philip Livingston, Philip Schuyler, George Clinton, Fraunce Lewis, Robert R. Livingston, Henry Wisner.

Clinton and Wisner were from the district now embraced in Orange County. Simon Boerum died July 11, 1775, and John Alsop resigned immediately after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, to which measure he was opposed. Clinton, Wisner, Alsop, Floyd, and Lewis were present when the Declaration was adopted, but, in consequence of the instructions which they had received from the Convention of New York, did not vote. New York subsequently approved the Declaration, and it was signed, *on behalf of the State*, by Philip Livingston, Floyd, Lewis, and Morris. Clinton, Wisner, Schuyler, Jay, and Robert R. Livingston were called home to take charge of defensive operations in New York, and hence did not sign. Their signatures were not necessary, as the Convention of New York had instructed any three of the representatives to cast *the vote of the State*. The delegates of 1775 continued to serve until 1777,—William Duer taking the place of John Alsop.

DELEGATES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW YORK—1775-77.

Orange County.—A. Hawkes Ray, Haverstraw; Jeremiah Clark, Cornwall; John Coe, Haverstraw; Wm. Allison, Goshen; Peter Cowles, Goshen; Thomas Cuyper, Haverstraw; John Harring, Orangetown; Abm. Lent, Orangetown; Thomas Outwater, Orangetown; Israel Seeley, Cornwall; Joshua H. Smith, Haverstraw; Roeloff Van Houten, Haverstraw; Nicholas Jackson, Goshen; Archibald Little, Cornwall; David Pye, Haverstraw; Isaac Sherwood, Orangetown; Benj. Tuslen, Goshen; Henry Wisner, Goshen; Jesse Woodhull, Cornwall.

*Speaker of Assembly. He was a resident of New York.

† Henry Wiener was the grandson of Johannes Wiener, who settled on the Wawayanda Patent in 1714. "He was a man, although of slender education, yet of strong natural abilities, of pleasing address, and seemed to possess from his ancestors a strong predilection for republican institutions," says Judge William Thompson. His active years were spent in the civil service of his country, having entered the General (Colonial) Assembly in 1759, and continued therein until 1782, with only a few years' interruption. He was also the founder of two powder-mills in the county for the supply of the army of the Revolution. His son, Henry, Jr., was also in the Legislature; and his son-in-law, Moses Phillip, was the founder of Phillipsburgh.

Ulster County.—John Nicholson,‡ Montgomery; Arthur Parks,§ Montgomery; Johannes Snyder, Shawangunk; Matthew Rhea, Montgomery; Thomas Palmer, Newburgh; Henry Wisner, Jr., Wallkill; Levi Paulding, Kingston; Christopher Tappen, Kingston; Dirck Wynkoop, Jr., Kingston.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY—1775-76.

Orange County.—David Pye, John Harring, Jeremiah Clark, Thennis Cuyper.

Ulster County.—Samuel Brewster, New Windsor; Henry Wisner, Jr., Wallkill.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION CALLED TO DELIBERATE UPON THE ADOPTION, BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, HELD JUNE 17, 1788.

Ulster County.—George Clinton; James Clinton, New Windsor; Ebenezer Clark, John Cantine, Cornelius C. Shoemaker, Dirck Wynkoop.

Orange County.—Henry Wisner, Goshen; John Harring; Jesse Woodhull, Cornwall; John Wood.

After a severe struggle this convention ratified the constitution by a vote of thirty to twenty-seven,—Orange and Ulster Counties voting in the negative.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF 1801, CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF 1777.

Orange County.—Aaron Burr; Arthur Parks, Montgomery; James Clinton, New Windsor; John Steward, Goshen; Peter Townsend, Cornwall.

Aaron Burr resided in New York, but was elected as a representative from Orange. He was president of the convention.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF 1821, CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF 1801.

Orange County.—John Duer, Goshen; Peter Milliken, Montgomery; John Hallock, Jr.; Benjamin Woodward, Mount Hope.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF 1846, CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF 1821.

John W. Brown, Newburgh; Lewis Cuddeback, Deerpark; George W. Tutbill, Blooming-Grove.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Vote cast for.
1792...	Jesse Woodhull,¶	Cornwall.	Washington and Clinton.
1796...	Johannes Miller.	Montgomery.	Adams and Pinckney.
1800...	James Burt.	Warwick.	Jefferson and Burr.
1804...	John Wood.	Goshen.	Jefferson and Clinton.
1808...	William Hallock.		Madison and Clinton.
1812...	John Chandler.		
	Chancey Belknap.	Newburgh, }	DeWitt Clinton and Ingersoll.
1816...	John Blake, Jr.	Montgomery.	Monroe and Tompkins.
1820...	Peter Milliken.	" "	" "
1824...	William Walsh.	Newburgh.	Adams and Calhoun.

‡ John Nicholson was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He settled with his father in Wallkill precinct in or about 1731. He raised a company for the Canada expedition in 1775, and on the reorganization of the troops there in 1776 was raised to the rank of colonel. He died at his residence in the present town of Montgomery, Aug. 2, 1811, with the record of "a useful and excellent man."

§ Arthur Parks was a resident if not a native of the present town of Montgomery, where he died Aug. 11, 1806, in his seventieth year. He was the grandson of John Parks and Margaret Clinton, the sister of James, the father of Charles Clinton. He was in civil service from 1775 to 1788.

¶ New York had no voice in electing the first President, not having adopted the Federal Constitution.

¶ Jesse Woodhull was born at Mastic, L. I., Feb. 10, 1735. He settled at Blagg's Cove, in Cornwall precinct (now in Blooming-Grove), about 1753. His military service has been noticed elsewhere. He died Feb. 4, 1795.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Vote cast for.
1828...	Egbert Jansen.	Goshen.	Jackson and Celhoun.
1832...	Samuel Hunter.	Montgomery.	Jackson and Van Buren.
1836...	Nathaniel P. Hill.	"	Van Buren and Johnson.
1840...	James Burt.	Warwick.	Harrison and Tyler.
	Nathl. DuBois.	Newburgh.	
1844...	William Murray.	Weestown.	Polk and Dallas.
1848...	James D. Bull.	Crawford.	Taylor and Fillmore.
1852...	Alex. Thompson.	"	Pierce and King.
1856...	John P. Jones.	Sullivan Co.	Fremont and Dayton.
1860...	George M. Grier.	Goshen.	Lincoln and Hamlin.
1864...	James W. Taylor.	Newburgh.	Lincoln and Johnson.
1868...	Egbert A. Clark.	Sullivan Co.	Grant and Colfax.
1872...	Stod'd Hammond.	"	Grant and Wilson.
1878...	William Voorhis.	Rockland Co.	Tilden and Hendricks.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Orange and Ulster Counties.

1789-91.....	John Hathorn.	Warwick.
1791-93.....	Corne. C. Schoonmaker.	Kingston.
1793-95.....	Peter Van Gasheck.	"

Fourth District,—Orange, Ulster, and Delaware Counties.

1795-97.....	John Hathorn.	Warwick.
1797-99.....	Lucas Elmsdorf.	Kingston.
1799-1801.....	"	"
1801-3.....	"	"

Fifth District,—Orange County.

1803-5.....	Andrew McCord.	Wallkill.
1805-7.....	John Blake, Jr.	"
1807-9.....	"	"

Third District,—Orange and Westchester Counties.

1809-11.....	Jonathan Fiek.	Newburgh.
1811-13.....	Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr.	Westchester County.

Sixth District,—Orange County.

1813-15.....	Jonathan Fiek.	Newburgh.
1815-17*.....	"	"
1817-19.....	James W. Wilkin.	Goshen.
1819-21.....	Walter Case.	Newburgh.
1821-23.....	Selah Tuthill,†	Goshen.
1823-25.....	Hector Craig.	Blooming-Grove.
1825-27.....	John Hallock, Jr.	Goshen.
1827-29.....	"	"
1829-31.....	Hector Craig,†	Blooming-Grove.
1831-33.....	Saml. J. Wilkin.	Goshen.
1833-35.....	John W. Brown.	Newburgh.
1835-37.....	"	"
1837-39.....	Nathaniel Jones.	Warwick.
1839-41.....	"	"
1841-43.....	James G. Clinton.	Newburgh.

Ninth District,—Orange and Sullivan Counties.

1843-45.....	James G. Clinton.	Newburgh.
1845-47.....	Archibald C. Niven.	Monticello.
1847-49.....	Daniel B. St. John.	"
1849-51.....	Thomas McKiesock.	Newburgh.
1851-53.....	William Murray.	Goshen.
1853-55.....	"	"

Tenth District,—Orange and Sullivan Counties.

1855-57.....	Ambrose S. Murray.	Goshen.
1857-59.....	"	"
1859-61.....	Chas. H. Van Wyck.	Sullivan County.
1861-63.....	"	"

Eleventh District,—Orange and Sullivan Counties.

1863-65.....	Charles H. Winfield.	Goshen.
1865-67.....	"	"
1867-69.....	Chas. H. Van Wyck.	Sullivan County.
1869-71.....	George W. Greene.	Goshen.
1871-73.....	Chas. St. John.	Port Jervis.

Twelfth District,—Orange and Sullivan Counties.

1873-75.....	Chas. St. John.	Port Jervis.
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Fourteenth District,—Orange and Sullivan Counties.

1875-77.....	George M. Beebe.	Monticello.
1877-78.....	"	"

* Resigned June, 1815. Succeeded by James W. Wilkin, Goshen.

† Died December, 1821. Succeeded by Chas. Borland, Jr., Montgomery.

‡ Appointed Judge and resigned. Succeeded by Saml. W. Eager, Montgomery, November, 1830.

REPRESENTATIVES IN STATE SENATE.

Date.	Name.	Residence.
1777-82.....	Henry Wiener.	Goshen.
1777-88.....	Arthur Parks.	Montgomery.
1777-80.....	Jesse Woodhull.	Cornwall.
1782-84.....	Thomas Palmer.	Newburgh.
1783-86.....	William Allison.	Goshen.
1787-90.....	John Hathorn.	Warwick.
1789-92.....	James Clinton.	New Windsor.
1794-97.....	Reuben Hopkins.	Goshen.
1797-1800.....	William Thompson.	Goshen.
1801-14.....	James W. Wilkin.	Goshen.
1804-10, 1823-28.....	James Bort.	Warwick.
1805-8.....	Samuel Brewster.	New Windsor.
1815-22.....	William Rose.	Newburgh.
1827-30.....	Benjamin Woodward.	Mount Hope.
1831-34.....	David M. Westcott.	Goshen.
1837-40.....	Henry H. Van Dyck.	Goshen.
1841-47.....	Robert Denniston.	Salisbury Mills.
1848-49.....	Samuel J. Wilkin.	Goshen.
1852-53.....	Nathaniel Jones.	Newburgh.
1856-57.....	Edward M. Madden.	Middletown.
1858-59.....	Omer B. Wheeler.	Middletown.
1868-71.....	William M. Graham.	Middletown.
1872-75.....	Edward M. Madden.	Middletown.
1876-79.....	Daniel B. St. John.	Newburgh.
1880-81.....	Edward M. Madden.	Middletown.

From 1777 to 1796 the senatorial district embraced the counties of Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess, and was entitled to six senators. 1796-97, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, and Columbia; Delaware added in 1797; Chenango in 1798; Greene in 1800; Sullivan in 1809, entitled to twelve senators to 1808, and to seven from 1808 to 1814. In 1815, Albany, Chenango, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Orange, Otsego, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster composed the district, with a representation of nine senators. Under the constitution of 1821 the district was composed of Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester. This continued until 1826, when Delaware was annexed. In 1836, Queens and Suffolk were added and Delaware transferred. Under the constitution of 1846, Orange and Sullivan composed the district.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

RESIDENTS OF TOWNS IN PRESENT COUNTY.

Date.	From Original Orange.	From Original Ulster.
1777-78...	John Hathorn,‡ Warwick.	Henry Wiener, Jr., Wallkill.
		Matthew Rhea, Montgomery.
1779-80.....		Nathan Smith, New Windsor.
		Matthew Rhea, Montgomery.
1780-81...	John Hathorn, Warwick.	Robt. Boyd, Jr., New Windsor.
	Thomas Moffatt, Cornwall.	Thomas Palmer, Newburgh.
	Bezaleel Seely, Jr, Goshen.	Nathan Smith, New Windsor.
1781-82...	Bezaleel Seely.	Robt. Boyd, Jr., New Windsor.
	John Stagg, Goshen.	Nathan Smith, Jr.
1782-83...	John Hathorn, Warwick.	James Hunter, Montgomery.
	John Stagg, Goshen.	John Nicholson, Montgomery.
1783-84...	John Hathorn, Warwick.	James Hunter, Montgomery.
	William Sickles.	John Nicholson, Montgomery.
1784-85...	John Hathorn, Warwick.	Nathan Smith, New Windsor.
	William Sickles.	John Nicholson, Montgomery.
1785-86...	John Bradner, Goshen.	Nathan Smith, New Windsor.
	Nathaniel Satterly, Cornwall.	David Galatiko, Montgomery.
	Henry Wiener (3d), Wallkill.	Nathan Smith, New Windsor.

‡ John Hathorn was a native of Wilmington, Del. He came to Orange County in the capacity of a school-teacher and surveyor; subsequently married a daughter of Thomas Welling and settled in Warwick, where he had an iron-forging and a store. He was a captain in the old Goshen regiment of militia, and under the rearrangement of the militia of the Revolution was made colonel of the Warwick regiment, then (1775) a new organization, in which capacity he commanded in the battle of Minisink. His civil service began as member of the Assembly under the first State constitution in 1777, in which capacity he served until 1787, when he was transferred to the Senate, where he remained until 1790. In 1789-90 and 1795-97 he was a representative in Congress, and 1801-3 again in the Senate. He was a small man, wrote an elegant hand, and left behind him many pleasant recollections.

Date.	From Original Orange.	From Original Ulster.
1786-87...	Robert Armstrong,* Warwick.	David Galatian, Montgomery.
	Gilbert Cooper, Warwick.	Nathan Smith, New Windsor.
1787-88...	William Thompson, Goshen.	James Clinton, New Windsor.
	Henry Wiener, Jr., Wallkill.	Nathan Smith, New Windsor.
1788-89...	John Carpenter, Curawalk.	Nathan Smith, New Windsor.
	Henry Wieser, Jr., Wallkill.	
1789-90...	John Carpenter.	Nathan Smith, New Windsor.
	Seth Marvin.	
	William Sickles.	
1790-91...	John Carpenter.	Matthew DuBois, N. Windsor.
	Seth Marvin.	James Hunter, Montgomery.
	John Smith.	Jno. G. Graham, Montgomery.
1791-92...	Seth Marvin.	Ebenezer Foot, Newburgh.
	John Smith.	
1792-93...	Reuben Hopkins, Goshen.	Nathan Smith, New Windsor.
	John Smith, Goshen.	
1793-94...	Seth Marvin.	Ebenezer Foot, Newburgh.
	John Wheeler.	Johannes Miller, Montgomery.
1795.....	William Allison, Goshen.	Andrew McCord, Montgomery.
	John Hathorn, Warwick.	
1796.....	Seth Marvin.	Ebenezer Foot, Newburgh.
	James W. Wilkin, Goshen.	Francis Crawford, Newburgh.
1796-97...	Seth Marvin.	Ebenezer Foot, Newburgh.
		Benjamin Sears, Montgomery.
		John Barber, Newburgh.
		Phineas Bowman, Newburgh.
		Andrew McCord, Montgomery.
1798.....	James Burt, Warwick.	
	Moses Hatfield, Goshen.	

PRESENT COUNTY OF ORANGE.

1798-99...	John Blake, Jr., James Burt,† Moses Philips, Hendrick Smith, David M. Westcott.
1800...	John Blake, Jr., Robert Burnet, James Burt, Andrew McCord,† Seth Marvin.
1801...	Aaron Burr, James Clinton, Andrew McCord, Peter Townsend, Henry Tooker.
1802...	Joshua Brown, James Burt, Chas. Clinton, Andrew McCord, Selah Strong.
1803...	James Burt, William A. Clark, James Finch, Jr.,‡ Reuben Neely.
1804...	Robert Burnet, Joshua Brown, Samuel S. Seward, Henry Tooker.
1805...	John Barber, Joshua Brown, John Hathorn, John Tuthill.
1806...	William Crist, David Dill, Andrew McCord, John Wood.
1807...	William Crist, Andrew McCord, Abraham Schultz, John Wood.
1808...	William Ross, Selah Strong, Henry Tooker, James W. Wilkin.
1809...	William Ross, Anthony Davis, David Dill, James W. Wilkin.
1810...	James Finch, Jr., Jos. Morrell, John Nicholson, Selah Strong.
1811...	William Ross, Anthony Davis, Seth Marvin, John Blake, Jr.
1812...	William Ross, John Gasherie, Peter Hobbart, Seth Marvin.
1813...	William Ross, Joshua Sayre, Benjamin Strong, Benjamin Webb.
1815...	Hezekiah Belknap, Edward Ely, Jas. Finch, Jr., Benj. Woodward.
1816...	James Burt, David Dill, Nathaniel P. Strong, Selah Strong.
1817...	James Faulkner, Jas. Finch, John Hallock, Jr.,|| Elihu Hedges.
1818...	Isaac Belknap, Anthony Davis, John McGarrish, Wm. Mulliner.
1819...	John Blake, Nathaniel P. Hill, Hezekiah Moffat, Andrew Wilson.
1820...	James Finch, Jr., Nathaniel P. Hill, Selah Tuthill, Abraham Vail.
1821...	Chas. Borland, Jr., James Burt, John Hallock, Jr.,|| Benj. Woodward.
1822...	James Burt, Egbert Jansen, Jos. McLaughlin, Abm. Schultz.

* Robert Armstrong was the son of William Armstrong, who was the son of Thomas Armstrong, one of the Scotch-Irish immigrants who accompanied Charles Clinton in 1729-30, and to whom he was related by marriage. Thomas Armstrong died on the voyage to America. William located in Warwick, where he died March 11, 1805, in his eighty-third year. Robert was born in 1754, and died May 30, 1834, in his eighty-first year. "He was one of those men who are never even suspected of selfish or corrupt designs."

† James Burt was the youngest son of Daniel Burt, who settled at Bellvale, in Warwick, in 1746. He was one of the most substantial residents of the county, and had a long and honorable public career.

‡ Andrew McCord was a resident of Wallkill. "He was a plain, unostentatious farmer, who, by a long course of honest industry, and the intelligent discharge of private and public duties, endeared himself to all his fellow-citizens."

§ James Finch, Jr., was born July 25, 1768, died Dec. 7, 1843. He was a resident of the town of Mount Hope, where he was a justice of the peace for twenty-eight years and supervisor for twelve years. He was a Common Pleas judge for one term, and member of the Legislature six years.

|| John Hallock, Jr., was a resident of the old town of Minisink. He was a man of ready talent, and in all his public positions "acted his part with fidelity and great purity of motive."

1823...	David Christie, Wm. Finn, Isaac Van Duzer, Samuel Webb.
1824...	Benj. Dunning, Jas. Finch, Jr., Leonard Smith, Saml. J. Wilkin.
1825...	Wm. Finn, Nathaniel P. Hill, Jos. McLaughlin, Saml. J. Wilkin.
1826...	Ogden Hoffman, Hudson McFarland, Abm. Schultz, Benj. Woodward.
1827...	William W. Crawford, William Ecker, Nathaniel Jones.
1828...	Nathaniel Jones, Peter Milliken, David M. Westcott.
1829...	Robert Fowler, Richard Graham, James Waugh.
1830...	Abm. Cuddeback, Abm. M. Smith, Phineas Tuthill.
1831...	Edward Blake, Robert Fowler, James Hulse.
1832...	John Barker, Isaac R. Van Duzer, Charles Winfield.
1833...	James Finch, Ezra Keeler, Isaac R. Van Duzer.
1834...	Merrit H. Cash, Gilbert O. Fowler, Charles Winfield.
1835...	Merrit H. Cash, Robert Denniston, David G. Finch.
1836...	Charles Borland, Jr., Robert Sly, Thomas Van Etten.
1837...	Merrit H. Cash, William Jackson, William Morrison.
1838...	Goldemith Denniston, Stephen W. Fullerton, Hudson McFarlan.
1839...	Edward Blake, Robert Denniston, Joseph Slaughter.
1840...	Benjamin Brown, Robert Denniston, William S. Little.
1841...	Gideon W. Cock, Lewis Cuddeback, Robert Sly.
1842...	Stacey Beakes, Robert Lawson, Roswell Mead.
1843...	Leonard Lee, John W. Martin, John Van Duzer.
1844...	Leonard Lee, David H. Smith, George W. Tuthill.
1845...	John Brooks, Thornton M. Niven, Richard M. Tuthill, Jr.
1846...	William L. Benedict, Wilkin Seacord, Robert R. Thompson.
1847...	Joseph Davis, William C. Hasbrouck, Hudson McFarlan.
1848...	Stephen Rapalje, George Houston, Augustus P. Thompson.
1849...	David C. Bull, David H. Moffat, Jr., Maurice Hoyt.
1850...	William Graham, Albert G. Owen, Daniel Fullerton, Daniel T. Durland.**
1851...	Oliver Belknap, Phineas Rumsey, Milton Barnes.
1852...	Hugh B. Bull, James B. Stevens, Abm. J. Cuddeback.
1853...	Thomas Fulton, Hudson Webb, Ethan B. Carpenter.
1854...	Charles U. Cushman, Charles M. Thompson, Andrew J. Mills.
1855...	Joel T. Headley, Samuel Bayes, James Bennett.
1856...	Isaac Wood, William W. Reeve, Andrew J. Mills.
1857...	James R. Dickson, George B. Cox, Erastus Stickney.
1858...	Stephen W. Fullerton, Charles J. Stevenson.
1859...	James H. Mallery, Joseph Davis.
1860...	Peter C. Regan, Harvey R. Caldwell.
1861...	Stephen W. Fullerton, Jr., Milton Barnes.
1862...	Daniel R. Hudson, John Van Etten, Jr.
1863...	John D. Van Buren, Charles S. Woodward.
1864...	Nathaniel W. Howell, Charles S. Woodward.
1865...	Ananias B. Hulse, Theodore U. Cooper.
1866...	Frederick Bodine, George W. Millsapugh.
1867...	Lewis B. Halsey, George W. Millsapugh.
1868...	William C. H. Sherman, John H. Reeve.
1869...	J. C. Bancroft Davis, Thomas J. Lyon.
1870...	Odell S. Hathaway, Thomas J. Lyon.
1871...	Robert H. Strahan, Isaac V. Montanye.
1872...	Robert H. Strahan, Frank Abbott.
1873...	Augustus Denniston, Frank Abbott.
1874...	Augustus Denniston, Charles B. Wood.
1875...	James W. Miller, Joseph D. Friend.
1876...	Thomas W. Bradley, John H. Reeve.
1877...	James G. Graham, Stewart T. Durland, John D. Benedict.††
1878...	James G. Graham, James W. Hoyt.
Speakers...	John Hathorn, 1781: Andrew McCord, 1807; Jas. W. Wilkin, 1808; William Ross, 1814: William C. Hasbrouck, 1847.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

Cadwallader Coldee, Acting Governor, 1760-62, 1763-70.
George Clinton, Governor, 1777-95, 1801-4.
DeWitt Clinton, Governor, 1824-28.
William H. Seward, Governor, 1839-43.
George Clinton, Vice-President, 1804-12.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

Date.	District.	Name.	Residence.
1777.....	Middle.	Jesse Woodhull.	Cornwell.
1781-88...	"	Arthur Parks.	Montgomery.
1789.....	"	John Hathorn.	Warwick.

¶ By Assembly districts—names in order of district.

** Contestant awarded seat.

†† Elected to fill vacancy in place of Durland, deceased.

Date.	District.	Name.	Residence.
1794.....	Middle.	Reuben Hopkine.	Goshen.
1802.....	"	James W. Wilkin.	Goshen.
1807.....	"	James Burt.	Warwick.
1811-13...	"	James W. Wilkin.	Goshen.
1816-19...	"	William Rose.	Newburgh.

One senator from each of the four senatorial districts formed, with the Governor presiding, a council of appointment, under the constitution of 1777. All military, civil, and judicial officers, not excepted by the constitution, were appointed by this body. It was abolished by the constitution of 1821.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1783; Henry Wisner, Goshen; 1783, James Clinton, New Windsor; 1787, Rev. Nathau Kerr, Goshen; 1787, Rev. Andrew King, Montgomery.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

1720, Cadwallader Colden, Coldenham; 1751, Cadwallader Colden, Coldenham; —, Alexander Colden, Newburgh; 1762, Alexander Colden, Newburgh; 1842, Nathaniel Jones, Newburgh.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

1844, Nathaniel Jones, Newburgh.

INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS.

1840, Hudson McFarlan, Monroe; 1843, Thornton M. Niven, Newburgh; 1845, Benjamin H. Mace, Newburgh.

MASTER OF CHANCERY.

1720, Cadwallader Colden, Coldenham.

MASTERS AND EXAMINERS IN CHANCERY.

1811, William Rose; 1830, Albert S. Benton, Goshen; John B. Booth, Goshen; James G. Clinton, Newburgh; Alexander C. Mulliner, Newburgh; Charles Monell, Goshen; Theodore S. Fisk, Newburgh; James G. Clinton, Newburgh.

PUISNE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT.

1847, Thomas McKissock, Newburgh.

JUDGE CIRCUIT COURT.

1828, Samuel E. Betts, Newburgh.

JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT.

1849-57, John W. Brown, Newburgh; 1867, William Fullerton, Newburgh; appointed.

JUDGES OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Court of Common Pleas was established in 1691, and had jurisdiction similar to the present County Court. Until 1821 it was composed of a variable number of judges. After 1821, five judges were appointed for each county, one of whom was designated as *first*.

ORANGE COUNTY JUDGES.

1701, William Merritt; 1703, John Merritt; 1710, Jobu Corbet; 1717, Peter Baring; 1717, Cornelius Haring; 1733, Vincent Matthews, Cornwall; 1735, James Jackson; 1737, Vincent Matthews, Cornwall; 1739, Abraham Peter Haring; 1749, Abraham Haring, Jr.; 1789, Michael Jackson, Goshen; 1774, John Haring; 1775, John Coe; 1773, John Haring; 1788, William Thompson, Goshen.

ULSTER COUNTY JUDGES.

1749, Charles Clinton, New Windsor; 1774, Cadwallader Colden, Jr., Coldenham.

PRESENT COUNTY OF ORANGE.

1807, Nathan H. White, First; 1823, Samuel S. Seward, First; 1833, Gilbert O. Fowler, First; 1836, Horace W. Elliott, First; 1841, Goldsmith Denniston, First; 1846, Allen M. Sherman, First; 1798, Jonathan Hasbrouck, Newburgh; 1802, George Gardner, Newburgh; 1807, John Barber, Montgomery; 1808, Andrew Graham, Montgomery, Anthony Davis, Goshen, Daniel Birdsall, Newburgh; 1809, James

Finch, Jr., Mount Hope; 1810, John Bradner, Goshen, Robert Armstrong, Warwick, Jonathan Cooley, Newburgh; 1811, William Bodle, Montgomery; 1812, Isaac Belknap, Jr., Newburgh; 1814, William A. Clark, —, George D. Wickham, Goshen, Francis Crawford, Newburgh; 1815, John Blake, Jr., Montgomery, Samuel S. Seward, Warwick, Joseph Morrell, New Windsor, Alexander Ross, Newburgh; 1818, Stephen Jackson, Goshen; 1821, William Thompson, Goshen, Daniel Tonker, Newburgh; 1823, Solomon Sleight, Newburgh, David M. Westcott, Goshen; 1824, John Hallock, Jr., Minisink; 1826, Isaac Jennings, —; 1828, Gilbert O. Fowler, Newburgh; 1830, John B. Booth, Goshen; 1831, Nathaniel P. Hill, Montgomery; 1832, Horace W. Elliott, Goshen; 1833, Nathaniel Jones, Warwick; 1834, Robert Denniston, Blooming-Grove, Hulet Clark, Minisink; 1836, James G. Clinton, Newburgh; 1838, Miles Hughes, —; 1840, Joseph R. Andrews, —, Stephen W. Fullerton, Mount Hope, James D. Bull, —; 1843, Gideon W. Cock, —; 1844, Frederick A. Hoyt, Goshen; 1845, John Sutton, Warwick, Joseph Slaughter, Scotchtown.

The first session of the court in Orange County was held at Orangetown, April 28, 1803. Present: William Merritt and John Merritt, judges. Sessions were first held in Goshen in 1727.

JUDGES OF COUNTY COURTS.

1847, David W. Bate; 1851, John G. Wilkin; 1855, Benjamin F. Duryea; 1859, John J. Monell; 1863, David F. Gedney; 1867, Thomas George; 1871, Stephen W. Fullerton; 1877, Charles F. Brown.

SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES.

—, John G. Wilkin; 1852, Robert Proudft, Jr.; 1855, Charles Borland; 1858, James W. Taylor; 1859, E. Gedney Van Duzer; 1861, James W. Taylor, George W. Greene; 1864, J. Hallock Drake; 1866, James W. Taylor; 1869, William J. Groo; 1872, Therou H. Little; 1875, Michael H. Hirschberg.

SURROGATES.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1727, Henry Ludlow; 1750, Court of Common Pleas; 1754, William Finn; 1759, John Gale, Goshen; 1762, Edward Smith; 1778, Benjamin Tusten, Jr., Goshen; 1779, James Everett,* Goshen.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1765, George Clinton, New Windsor; 1785, Arthur Parks, Montgomery Henry Wisner, Wallkill.

PRESENT COUNTY OF ORANGE.

1815, Edward Ely; 1820, Job Noble; 1821, Edward Ely; 1823, Wheeler Case; 1827, Daniel H. Tutbill; 1831, John B. Booth; 1840, George M. Grier; 1844, Charles Borland; 1847, Benjamin F. Duryea; 1851, James W. Fowler; 1855, John C. McConnell; 1859, David A. Scott; 1867, Gilbert O. Hulse; 1871-77, Henry A. Wadsworth.

SPECIAL SURROGATES.

1855, Charles Borland; 1859, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1867, John V. D. Benedict; 1870, Henry C. Duryea; 1872, Daniel E. Pope; 1873, John P. Sears; 1877, John B. Swezey.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1818, Samuel R. Betts; 1820, Henry G. Wisner; 1823, Ogden Hoffman; 1826, Charles Borland; 1829, Isaac R. Van Duzer; 1835, Samuel J. Wilkin; 1835, Charles Borland, Jr.; 1841, Nathan Westcott; 1847, Hugh B. Bull; 1850, Charles H. Winfield; 1856, David F. Gedney; 1859, Charles C. McQuoid; 1862, Abram S. Cassidy; 1865, J. Hallock Drake; 1868, Stephen W. Fullerton; 1871, Lewis E. Carr; 1874, Charles F. Brown; 1877, Walter C. Anthony.

COUNTY CLERKS.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1891, Dirk Storm; 1703, William Huddleston; 1721, Gerardus Clowee; 1723, Thomas Pullen; 1726, Vincent Matthews, Cornwall; 1735, Ga-

* James Everett appears to have held the office until 1815. The first records in the surrogate's office were made by him. The first letters of administration issued by him were to Hannah Townsend, of the precinct of Goshen, administratrix of Peter Townsend, May 30, 1787. The first will recorded is that of Samuel Moffat, of Cornwall, June 27, 1787.

Uriel Ludlow, Jr.; 1736, Vincent Matthews; 1763, David Matthews, Cornwall; 1794, Reuben Hopkins, Goshen.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1759, George Clinton, New Windsor.

PRESENT COUNTY OF ORANGE.

1799, Thomas Moffat; 1813, Henry G. Wisner; 1815, David M. Westcott; 1819, James W. Wilkin; 1821, David M. Westcott; 1823, Asa Dunning; 1834, Lebbius L. Vail; 1838, Albert S. Benton; 1840, Lebbius L. Vail; 1843, John C. Wallace; 1846, Albert S. Benton; 1846, Joseph W. Gott; 1849, Nathan Westcott; 1853, Charles Drake; 1858, David C. Winfield; 1864, Moses D. Stivers; 1867, Lewis Cuddeback; 1870, William E. Mapes; 1874, William E. Mapes; 1876, John A. Wallace; 1879, Charles B. Gray.

SHERIFFS.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1685, Minnie Johannes; 1690, Floris Willemse Crom;* 1694, Stanley Handcock, New York; 1699, John Peterson; 1700, Tennis Donisen; 1702, John Perry; 1706, Jeremiah Caniff; 1708, Cornelius Cuyper; 1709, Cornelius Haring; 1718, Timothy Halstead; 1719, Thomas Huek; 1730, William Pullen; 1737, Michael Dunning, Goshen; 1739, Thaddeus Snediker; 1747, Joseph Sackett, Cornwall; 1756, Jonathan Lawrence, Cornwall; 1758, Daniel Everett, Goshen; 1761, Daniel Dentou, Goshen; 1764, Jesse Woodhull, Cornwall; 1772, James Mathews, Cornwall; 1772, Jesse Woodhull, Cornwall; 1777, Isaac Nicoll, Goshen; 1781, William W. Thompson, Goshen; 1785, Ezekiah Howall, Cornwall; 1789, Thomas Waters, Goshen; 1793, Benj. Jackson, Goshen; 1797, Thomas Waters, Goshen.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1752, Richard Albertson, Newburgh; 1774, Thomas Colden, Newburgh; 1793, Benjamin Sears, Montgomery; 1794, Levi Dodge, Newburgh.

PRESENT COUNTY OF ORANGE.

1802, John Blake, Montgomery; 1803, John Blake, Jr., Montgomery; 1805, William A. Clarke; 1809, Benjamin Strong; 1810, John G. Hurtin; 1811, Benjamin Strong; 1813, Benjamin Sears, Montgomery; 1815, Thomas S. Lockwood, Newburgh; 1819, Moses D. Burnet, New Windsor; 1821, Nathaniel P. Dill, Montgomery; 1822, Amzi L. Ball; 1825, Stacey Beakes, Walkkill; 1828, Joshua Conger, Montgomery; 1831, James Hulee; 1834, Charles Niven, Newburgh; 1837, Edward L. Welling, Warwick; 1840, David Sease, Crawford; 1843, Adam H. Sinsabaugh; 1846, Edward L. Welling, Warwick; 1849, John Van Etten, Jr., Deerpark; 1852, Adam Lilburn, Newburgh; 1855, Wm. H. Houston; 1858, John Cowdrey, Warwick; 1861, Benj. Hamora, Newburgh; 1864, Geo. A. Denniston, New Windsor; 1867, Daniel Van Sickle, Goshen; 1870, Chas. H. Weygant, Newburgh; 1873, James W. Hoyt, Walkkill; 1876, Reuben E. Carr, Deerpark; 1879, Benj. B. Odell, Newburgh.

COUNTY TREASURERS.†

1848, Ambrose S. Murray, Goshen; 1851, Benjamin F. Edsall, Goshen; 1854, William M. Graham, Middletown; 1860, Richard M. Vail, Goshen; 1863, Henry S. Beakes, Middletown; 1866-69, Charles J. Everett, Goshen; 1873, William S. Murray, Goshen; 1879, William E. Mapes, Goshen.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1843, Jacob C. Tooker, Montgomery; Horace K. Stewart, Minisink; 1845, Alexander Johnson, Newburgh; Horace K. Stewart, Minisink.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Dist. 1, Alexander Beattie, George K. Smith, David A. Morrison, Charles W. Gedney, Jonathan Stillman, James M. Monell; Dist. 2, George W. Greene, Harvey H. Clark, John J. Barr, Benjamin F. Hill, John W. Slauson, Asa Morehouse, Oliver N. Goldsmith.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The county business now transacted by Boards of Supervisors was originally in charge of justices of the peace. Section 2 of act passed Oct. 18, 1701, provided—

* Crom was the first man who was married in the county.

† Until 1848 appointed by Board of Supervisors.

That the justices of the peace of the respective counties of this province, or any five or more of them, two whereof to be a quorum, shall once in the year, at a Court of General or Special Sessions, supervise, examine, and allow the public and necessary charge of their respective county, and of every town thereof; part of which, the allowance made by law to their representative or representatives, shall be deemed and accounted to be; and upon examination and allowance of the said accounts they, or the major part of them, as aforesaid, are hereby empowered to issue their warrant to the several towns in said county, under their hands and seals, or the hands and seals of the major part of them, for the choosing and electing of two assessors and one collector, in each of their towns or county, for the assessing of the sum or sums of money so allowed by the justices aforesaid."

For neglect of the duties here specified, justices were liable to a fine of fifty pounds, and collectors and assessors to a fine of twenty pounds. The justices were also empowered to appoint and elect a treasurer "for their respective county," and to provide for the support of the poor. In the county clerk's office may be found, in the first book of records, the proceedings of the justices of Orange acting as supervisors. The session was held April 27, 1703. Present: William Merritt, John Merritt, Cornelius Cuyper, Teunis Van Houghton, Thomas Burroughs, and Michael Hawdon, justices; and, as the court proceedings were also held, John Perry, high sheriff, William Huddleston, clerk, and Conradt Hanson, constable, were in attendance. The record is indorsed: "Register kept for Orange County, begune ye 5th day of Aprill, Ano. Dm. 1703." The following was the county tax levied:

	£	s.	d.
"That the Queen's tax is.....	22	10	
The ½ of the clerk's salary.....	3	10	
Toward payment of a book.....		6	6
Toward furnishing ye county goal.....	2	10	
Toward pound for cattle.....	1	10	
To be levied in all.....	30	6	6"

The election of supervisors was authorized by act of the Assembly in 1703, as stated in a previous chapter (Chapter III.). The oath of office which they were required to take was somewhat different from that of the present. It was as follows:

"I, ———, do swear I will not pass any account, or article thereof, wherewith I do not think the county justly chargeable, nor will I disallow any account, or any article thereof, wherewith I think the county justly chargeable. So help me God."

The names of supervisors, so far as they can now be ascertained, will be found in connection with the towns which they represented.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWN BOUNDARIES.

THE towns composing the county at its reorganization (1748) were given their boundaries under the act of April 3, 1801. These boundaries, and those of the towns subsequently organized, are given in connection with a brief summary of the facts in Chapter III., in regard to prior organization, viz.:

BLOOMING-GROVE—formed from Cornwall, March 23, 1779. Boundaries, 1801: "All that part of the

county of Orange beginning in the south bounds of the town of New Windsor at the northeast corner of a tract of land commonly called Van Dam's Patent, and then along the east bounds of the said patent to the southeast corner thereof, thence along the south bounds of the said tract to the foot of the said Sugarloaf Mountain, and then an east course to the bounds of Blooming-Grove."

WARWICK—formed from the precinct of Goshen, March 7, 1788. Boundaries, 1801: "All that part of the said county of Orange bounded easterly by Chesebicks and Blooming-Grove, southerly by the State of New Jersey, westerly by the middle of the Wallkill, and northerly by Goshen."

MINISINK—formed from the precinct of Goshen, March 7, 1788. Boundaries, 1801: "All that part of the said county of Orange bounded easterly by the middle of the Wallkill, southerly by New Jersey, westerly by the Delaware River,* and northerly by the towns of Wallkill and Deerpark."

NEW WINDSOR—formed from the precinct of Highlands, Dec. 11, 1762; erected as a town March 7, 1788. Boundaries, 1801: "All that part of the said county of Orange bounded easterly by the middle of Hudson's River, southerly by an east and west line from the mouth of Murderer's Creek, and westerly and northerly by a line beginning at the west side of Hudson's River at the mouth of Quassaick Creek, and running from thence along the south bounds of a tract of land commonly called German Patent and the southerly bounds of a tract of land granted to Alexander Baird and Company to the east bounds of two thousand acres of land granted to Cadwallader Colden, and then across the same to the most northerly corner of the land granted to Patrick Hume, and thence along the westerly bounds thereof to the lands granted to Patrick McKnight, and then along the same southeasterly and southwesterly to the southerly corner thereof, and then continuing the last-mentioned line to the town of Blooming-Grove so as to include the lands formerly of Fletcher Matthews."

NEWBURGH—formed from the precinct of Highlands, Dec. 11, 1762; erected as a town March 7, 1788. Boundaries, 1801: "All that part of the said county of Orange bounded easterly by the middle of Hudson's River, southerly by New Windsor, westerly by the east bounds of the tract of land granted to Cadwallader Colden, and the east bounds of one thousand acres of land granted to John Johnson, and the east bounds of three thousand acres of land granted to Henry Wileman, and the east bounds of three thousand five hundred acres of land granted to Rip Van Dam and others, and northerly by a line beginning on the west side of Hudson's River at the northeast corner of a tract of land granted to Francis Harrison and Company, called the five-thousand-acre tract,

and running from thence east to the middle of Hudson's River, and westerly along the north bounds of the said tract and the north bounds of another tract granted to the said Francis Harrison to the tract of land commonly called Wallace's Tract, then along the lines of the same northerly and westerly to the northeasterly bounds of a tract of land granted to Jacobus Kip, John Cruger, and others, commonly called Kip and Cruger's Tract, then westerly along the northeasterly and northerly bounds thereof to the northwest corner thereof, and then westerly to the northeast corner of the said tract of three thousand five hundred acres of land granted to Rip Van Dam and others."

WALLKILL—formed from the precinct of Wallkill, March 24, 1772; erected as a town, March 7, 1788. Boundaries, 1801: "All that part of the said county of Orange bounded easterly by New Windsor,† southerly by a west line from the mouth of Murderer's Creek, westerly by Shawangunk Kill, and northerly by the line commonly called the old northwest line."

MONTGOMERY—formed from the precinct of Wallkill, under the name of the precinct of Hanover, March 24, 1772; name changed to the precinct of Montgomery, 1782; erected as a town, March 7, 1788. Boundaries, 1801: "All that part of the said county of Orange bounded easterly by New Windsor and Newburgh, southerly by the town of Wallkill, westerly by Shawangunk Kill,‡ and northerly by a line beginning at the northeast corner of a tract of three thousand acres of land granted to Henry Wileman, and running thence along the north bounds thereof to the Paltz River, commonly called the Wallkill, and then southerly up the same river to the southwest corner of a tract of four thousand acres of land granted to Gerardus Beekman and others, and then westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly bounds thereof to the northwest corner thereof, and then northwesterly along the north bounds of the lands granted to Jeremiah Schuyler and Company to the Shawangunk Kill aforesaid."

DEERPARK—formed from the precinct of Maghaghkemek; subsequently included in the precinct of Mamakating; erected as a town, April 5, 1798. Boundaries, 1801: "All that part of the said county of Orange beginning on the Shawangunk Kill at the southwest corner of the town of Wallkill,§ and running thence along the said kill, being the boundary line of the said town of Wallkill, to the north part of the farm now or lately occupied by Joseph Wood, Jr., thence west to the river Mongaap, then along the said river Mongaap as it runs to the Delaware River, then along the said river to the town of Minisink, and thence along the northern boundary of the said town of Minisink to the place of beginning."

CRAWFORD—formed from the town of Montgomery,

* The section lying on the Delaware, west of the Shawangunk Mountains, was attached to Deerpark by act of Feb. 15, 1825. (See Mount Hope.)

† Now by Hamptonburgh.

‡ Now by Crawford.

§ Now the southeast corner of Mount Hope.

March 4, 1823. Boundaries: "All that part of the town of Montgomery, in the county of Orange, lying west of a certain line, beginning on the line between the town of Wallkill, in said county, and the town of Montgomery aforesaid; at the southwest corner of a tract of five thousand acres of land, called the five-thousand-acre patent, and running thence northeast on the southwest side of the said five-thousand-acre patent, to the southwest corner of the tract of ten thousand acres of land, called the ten-thousand-acre patent; thence northwardly, on the west side of the said ten-thousand-acre patent, till it strikes the centre of a turnpike road leading from the village of Montgomery to the falls of the Neversink River, called the 'Orange and Ulster Branch Turnpike Road;' thence northwardly, on a direct line, to a small bridge erected across the old stage-road leading from the village of Montgomery, in the county of Orange, to the village of Kingston, in the county of Ulster, near the west end of the house now owned and occupied by Adam Dickerson, in the said town of Montgomery; thence northwardly, from the said bridge on the centre of the old stage-road, until it intersects the line between the said town of Montgomery and the town of Shawangunk, in the county of Ulster." The first town-meeting was held at the house of Edward Schoonmaker.

MOUNT HOPE—formed as the town of Calhoun, from the towns of Wallkill and Deerpark, Feb. 15, 1825;* name changed to Mount Hope, March 14, 1833. Boundaries, 1825: "All that part of the town of Deerpark lying southeasterly of the before-mentioned line (see note), and that part of the town of Wallkill within the following bounds, to wit: beginning at the easterly corner of the town of Deerpark, and at the southeasterly corner of the county of Sullivan, and runs thence due east to the easterly line of the Deerpark Patent, thence along said line to the town of Minisink, thence west, to the town of Deerpark, to be a separate town, by the name of Calhoun, and the first town-meeting to be held at the house of Joseph Conklin, in said town."

HAMPTONBURGH—formed from Goshen, Bloom-

Grove, New Windsor, Montgomery, and Wallkill, April 5, 1830. Boundaries: "Beginning at a point where the new northwest line crosses the old county line and runs thence along said new northwest line south forty-nine and a quarter degrees east, two hundred and eighty chains to within twenty-five chains of the southeast corner of the Bull's and Gerard's Patents; then north sixty and a half degrees east, three hundred and twenty-two chains to a heap of stones in Samuel Brewster's field; then north seventeen degrees east, thirty-six chains and seventy-five links to the aforesaid old county line; then north sixteen and a half degrees west, one hundred and ninety chains to the northwesterly corner of the farm of Stephen King, deceased; then north fifty-six and a quarter degrees west, two hundred and thirty chains to the middle of the Wallkill stream; then up the middle of said Wallkill as it runs four hundred and seventy-three chains and fifty links to opposite a bass-wood-tree standing on the east branch of said Wallkill stream; then south fifteen and a half degrees east, ninety-five chains to the aforesaid old county line, and at the corner of the lands of Grant and Derick Smith, Nathaniel Tuthill, and the lands formerly owned by Isaac Germond; then east along said old county line seventy-one chains to the place of beginning." First town-meeting held at the house of Charles Heard on the first Tuesday in April, 1831.

CHESTER—formed from Goshen, Warwick, Blooming-Grove, and Monroe, March 22, 1845. Boundaries: "Beginning on the line between the towns of Goshen and Blooming-Grove, near a brook at the intersection of the line of Cromeline's Patent with the aforesaid line, and running thence along said town line north four degrees east, twenty-two chains, then south twenty-three degrees west, one hundred and twelve chains to a chestnut-tree; then south fifty-five degrees west, three hundred and twenty chains to the line between the towns of Goshen and Warwick at the creek below Thompson's mills; thence south twenty-five degrees east, one hundred and ninety-five chains to a heap of stones; thence south forty-seven degrees east, three hundred and forty-six chains to the line between the towns of Warwick and Monroe; thence north thirty-two degrees east, one hundred and sixty-six chains to the junction of three roads near the head of Little Long Pond; thence north nine degrees east, two hundred and thirty-five chains to four chestnut-trees; thence north twenty-one degrees west, two hundred and twenty chains to the place of beginning." The first town-meeting at the house of Benjamin R. Conklin on the first Tuesday in April, 1845.

WAWAYANDA—formed from Minisink, by the Board of Supervisors, Nov. 27, 1849. Boundaries: "All that part of the town of Minisink, in the said county of Orange, commencing on the old Ulster County line and in the centre of the Wallkill River, also in the line of the town of Wallkill, and runs

* This act is entitled "An act to divide the towns of Wallkill, Minisink, and Deerpark." That part relating to Minisink and Deerpark is as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the towns of Minisink and Deerpark, lying westerly and northwesterly of the following line, to wit: beginning on the line of the town of Deerpark, and the line of the county of Sullivan, where the west line of the second division of the Minisink Patent crosses the same, thence southwesterly along the said west line of second division of the Minisink Patent to the old Jersey claim line and southwesterly corner of said division; thence southerly along said Jersey claim line thirty chains; thence southwesterly through the town of Minisink to the New Jersey State line, to strike or intersect the same one hundred chains from the Delaware River, at Station or Carpenter's Point, to be a separate town, by the name of Deerpark, and that the first town-meeting be held at the house of Cornelius Cuddelack, in said town, on the first Tuesday of March next (1826); and all that part of the town of Minisink lying southeasterly of said line be and remain a separate town, by the name of Minisink, and that the first town-meeting be held at the house of Gabriel Sayre, in said town."

near due west to the corner of the town of Mount Hope and Wallkill; thence along the same course twenty-four chains and seventy-five links to the centre of the highway leading from Ketchum's Mills to Mount Hope village; thence south thirty-seven degrees west, twenty-one chains along the highway; thence south along the same forty and one-half degrees west, twenty-five chains and fifty links; thence south sixty-five chains to an old road near Robert Robertson's; thence along the same south forty-four degrees west, twenty chains; thence south thirty-five degrees west, fifteen chains and fifty links; thence south forty-three and a half degrees west, sixteen chains and fifty links; thence south fifty-two degrees west, fifty-six chains along the road leading through the Milford neighborhood; thence along said road south sixty-two and one-quarter degrees west, thirty-six chains to Robert Robertson's, Jr.; thence south forty degrees east, twenty-two chains; thence south six and a half degrees east, thirteen chains to the old Minisink turnpike; thence across the same south forty-eight and three-quarter degrees east, twenty-two chains; thence south forty-three and three-quarter degrees east, twenty-four chains to William Canfield's; thence south twenty-seven three-quarter degrees east, six chains; thence south fifty-eight and a half degrees east, thirty-eight chains to the bridge across the branch at Rutger's Kill; thence along the said (branch) stream to its intersection with Rutger's Kill; thence along Rutger's Kill to the Wallkill River, and thence following the same to the place of beginning." First town-meeting at house of DeWitt C. Hallock.

GREENVILLE—formed from Minisink, by the Board of Supervisors, Dec. 2, 1853. Boundaries: "All that part of the town of Minisink which lies west of a line between the towns of Minisink and Wawayanda, which is about twelve chains northwest of the dwelling-house of William Canfield, said station being twenty-five links northwest of the centre of an arched stone bridge across said road to said Canfield's, and running thence south forty-eight de-

grees west, four hundred and twenty-eight chains and fifty links to a station on the south line of the town of Minisink, which station is a black-oak-tree on the line between the States of New York and New Jersey, on the east side of the highway leading to the village of Salem from the house of John W. Elston."

HIGHLANDS—formed from Cornwall, by the Board of Supervisors, Dec. 3, 1872. Boundaries: "All that part of the town of Cornwall lying to the south of a line drawn from Sherwood's Rock, on Hudson's River, running thence westerly to a house now or recently occupied by William Lancaster; thence in a direct line to the house of William Chatfield; thence to the house of John Odell; thence to the highest peak of Mount Rascal to the line of the town of Monroe."

CITY OF NEWBURGH—chartered by the Legislature as the village of Newburgh, March 25, 1800; as the city of Newburgh, April 22, 1865. Boundaries, 1872: "Beginning at the mouth of Chamber's Creek, on the west side of the Hudson River, and at the northeast corner of the town of New Windsor, and runs thence along the north line of the town of New Windsor to an old oak-tree on the west slope of Snake Hill, and twenty-two chains measured eastwardly along the town line from the east line of the reservoir lot; thence in a straight line through lands of estates of W. Chapman, G. F. Wisner, and others, to the intersection of the Gidneytown Creek with the west side of the road leading from the Newburgh and Ellenville plank road to Gidney Avenue; thence northwardly along said creek to a point due west from the northwest corner of the village of Newburgh; from thence eastwardly to the said northwest corner of the village of Newburgh; and from thence eastwardly along the north line of the village of Newburgh to the west side of the Hudson River; thence due east to the east line of the county of Orange, being the centre of said river; thence southerly along the east line of the county of Orange to a point due east from the place of beginning, and from thence to the place of beginning."

TOWN HISTORIES.

NEW WINDSOR.

I.—GENERAL.

LOCATION, PHYSIOLOGY, Etc.

NEW WINDSOR, originally the extreme southeastern precinct and town of the county of Ulster, and, under the reorganization of the counties of Orange and Ulster in 1799, the central northeastern town of the county of Orange, is bounded on the north by the city and town of Newburgh and the town of Montgomery, on the west by Montgomery and Hamptonburgh, on the south by Blooming-Grove and Cornwall, and on the east by Hudson's River. Substantially in the same latitude, and of corresponding elevation, its mean temperature may be accepted as the same as that of Newburgh, viz.: 50° 10'. The surface of the town is rolling and hilly. The soil from the Hudson to Muchattoes Hill is gravelly; more immediately adjoining the Hudson deposits of clay underlie the sand. The southern spur of Muchattoes Hill is rough and hilly. West from this ridge and until near Rock Tavern, a rolling upland prevails, while the extreme western part is more or less broken by slate ridges. Muchattoes Hill, or Snake Hill, as it is more generally called, on its northern border, the only considerable elevation in the town, rises six hundred feet above tide-water. The creeks and streams are Murderer's or Moodna, Silver Stream and Beaver-dam, Goldsmith and Colemantown Creeks. Quassaick Creek constitutes a portion of the northern boundary of the town, and gives to it several valuable mill privileges. Its marsh or swamp land is the Big Swamp, in the northwestern part of the town. Washington Lake, for many years known as Little Pond, lies midway on the northern border; it has an elevation of two hundred and thirty feet, and covers, including overflowed swamp, an area of one hundred and seven acres. The Newburgh water-works take its waters, as well as the waters of Silver Stream, with which it is connected by conduit. The principal agricultural products are rye, wheat, corn, oats, hay, butter, and milk; paper, woolen goods, and brick are the almost exclusive manufactures, although milling, cotton goods, snuff and tobacco, and iron implements and glass, have at different times been prosecuted

with more or less success. The local divisions of the town are New Windsor village, Moodna or Orangeville, Vail's Gate or Mortonville, Little Britain, the Square, and Rock Tavern. Hunting-Grove, a division so called in its early history, is now in Hamptonburgh. It has twelve school and joint school districts, and five churches. The Newburgh Branch of the Erie Railroad, and the Newburgh and New York Railroad, pass through the eastern part of the town. The town has an area of 20,871 acres, of which about 17,500 are improved. Its population in 1790 was 1819; 1830, 2310; 1865, 2697; 1875, 2455.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION—NAME.

The district of which the town now forms a part had its first local government under the patent to Capt. John Evans, who, being vested with the privileges and powers pertaining to a lordship and manor, had authority to establish a manorial court. In 1709 it was included in the "Precinct of the Highlands" and attached to New Paltz. In 1743 more definite bounds were given to this precinct, which was made to embrace the present towns of New Windsor, Newburgh, Marlborough, Plattekill, etc. The precinct meetings were held "at the house of John Humphrey, Jr., on the first Tuesday in April, annually, for the election of precinct officers." In 1762 the precinct was divided into the precincts of New Windsor and Newburgh, "by a line beginning at the mouth of Quassaick Creek, and running thence west to the east bounds of Wallkill Precinct," all the lands theretofore comprehended "within the said Highland Precinct lying to the southward of the said dividing line to be called by the name of New Windsor Precinct."

The name of the town is from Windsor, England, with "New" prefixed. At what precise period or by whom it was conferred cannot now be ascertained. Its earliest record, however, is 1728, in connection with the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," in which connection it is employed to define a *specific portion* of the district which, with "parts adjacent," became the parish of New Windsor. In 1755 it is spoken of as "the Southern Divis-

ion of the Precinct of New Windsor, otherwise called the Highlands." In 1749 it was applied to the "township," now the village, and in 1762 to the precinct.

TOWN RECORDS.

The records of the town begin with the precinct meeting held on the first Tuesday of April, 1763, when, "agreeably to the directions" of the act constituting the precinct, a meeting was held at the house of Judah Harlow, at which the following officers were chosen, viz.: Joseph Belknap, clerk; George Harris, supervisor; Samuel Brewster, George Denniston, James Humphrey, assessors; Alexander Denniston, constable and collector; Judah Harlow and Capt. James Clinton, overseers of the roads; David Crawford and John Nicoll, overseers of the poor; Andrew Crawford and William Lawrence, fence-viewers.

ROADS.

The earliest roads of the town were the King's highway, better known locally as the Goshen road, and the highway now known as the Little Britain road. The first extended through the town from north to south, and the second from east to west. In 1766 the roads of the town were defined in the appointment of overseers as follows: "Moses Fowler, overseer from Mr. Falls' saw-mill to New Windsor; George Denniston, from the west line of Johnson's patent to Mr. Falls' saw-mill; Thomas King, from the west line of Johnson's patent to the north line of the precinct." This was the Little Britain road. "Francis Mander-ville, for Goshen road and the roads about Murderer's Creek,"—a line which included what is now known as the Forge Hill road. In 1769 the road districts and overseers were: "John Galloway, overseer from William Mulliner's to the top of Snake Hill; Theophilus Corwin, from the top of Snake Hill, through New Windsor to Hudson's River, and up Goshen road as far as the road that leads off to Arthur's mill, and to take all the inhabitants on the north side of Murderer's Creek as high as they are to work; Samuel Arthur, at the creek and the rest of the road upwards, and to take the remainder of the inhabitants left therein." Patrick McClaughry, James McClaughry, and George Clinton, commissioners under the act of 1770, divided the town into road districts as follows: "The first, or New Windsor district; the second, or Creek district; the third, or Middle district; and the fourth, or West district." The districts so designated were generally known and called, and so entered on the precinct records, as: 1. The New Windsor district; 2. The Creek district; 3. The Little Britain district; 4. The Hunting-Grove district. In 1772 the Creek district was divided. In 1774 the Middle and the Hunting-Grove districts were divided, and a new district, called the Silver Stream district, established; and in 1781 the Little Britain district was divided and a new district established, called the Stonefield district. The roads and

streets of the village of New Windsor, which were included in the New Windsor district, were dedicated to public use by the proprietors of the plot in 1749, a fact which establishes their date. The Little Britain and Goshen roads were the first in the town, the Forge Hill the third, and the Ridge road probably the fourth. The Newburgh and New Windsor turnpike, the New Windsor and Cornwall turnpike, the Snake Hill turnpike, and the New Windsor and Blooming-Grove turnpike, which have been fully noticed in another connection,* materially changed the roadways of the town, and, with the public roads previously opened, gave to it substantially its present facilities.

SCHOOLS.

The first entry in regard to public schools is at the annual election in 1796, when David Dill, John Dill, Daniel Borden, John Denniston, and Francis Crawford were elected school commissioners. The same persons were reappointed in 1797, but no further entry appears until 1813, when, on the 10th of May, at a special election, Joseph Morrell, Thomas King, and William Mulliner were elected commissioners of schools, and Thurston Wood, David Dill, and Thomas Fulton inspectors of schools. On the 18th September, 1814, the commissioners named divided the town into nine school districts, viz.: No. 1, village of New Windsor district; No. 2, Murderer's Creek district; No. 3, Good Hope district; No. 4, Centre district; No. 5, Square district; No. 6, Little Britain Meeting-house district; No. 7, Union district; No. 8, Goodwill district; No. 9, Hunting-Grove district. In 1816 one of the districts was divided, making ten. The first report of attendance and distribution of public money is recorded as follows: Number of children between five and fifteen years of age, 597; amount of public money, \$258.75. There were probably some private schools in the town as early as 1740. Dr. Joseph Young writes in regard to the education of his older brother, Thomas: "Our grandmother, Jane, was a good English scholar and learned us to read. As there were but few children in their new settlement (Little Britain) they had no schoolmaster; but my father, who was a tolerable arithmetician, undertook to teach him, with the assistance of Cocker's Arithmetic." This was written of Thomas when he was six or seven years old, and as he was born in 1731, it shows that there was no school at that time. He adds: "Some time after, Mr. John Wilson, a famous mathematician, opened a school about four miles distant, to which the young self-taught student was sent. Mr. Wilson's mathematical fame soon procured him an invitation to open a school in New York, where he removed." Rev. John Moffat was probably Mr. Wilson's successor, as the authority already quoted continues: "Fortunately there came a minister to the parish who was a good linguist, under whom he completed his Latin education." The

* See "Trade and Commerce."

description and the period to which it refers alike point to Mr. Moffat, who was the pastor of Goodwill Church from 1751 to 1765, and whose last years are known to have been employed as an instructor. His school was known as "Moffat's Academy." It was situated on the road leading from Little Britain to Washingtonville, on the farm now (1880) owned by Robert Shaw. The house was one story and a half with basement. The school was kept in the upper rooms, Mr. Moffat and his family occupying the basement. It was partly, if not wholly, broken up during the Revolution. While the probabilities favor Mr. Moffat, we find it written, in connection with the education of James and George Clinton, that the latter attended a school conducted by Rev. Daniel Thain, a minister from Scotland.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The support of the poor of the town was in the manner provided by law. The first public tax appearing on record was under the act of the Assembly, passed Dec. 31, 1762, when the sum of twenty pounds was raised to pay expenses of previous years. In 1770, twenty shillings only was raised; in 1778, eighty pounds (\$200); in 1779, one hundred and fifty pounds; 1780, five hundred pounds (\$1250); but this amount probably represents depreciation in currency rather than an increase in pauperism. In 1782 the practice of selling the support of paupers to the lowest bidder was introduced and followed for many years. The town is now included in the county system.

LICENSES.

Licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors have been issued from the earliest recorded period, James McLaughry having been an excise commissioner in 1763. In 1796 the town received the fees for licenses, which then amounted to \$65. In 1815 the sum of \$88 was received, and nine tavern and six permit or store licenses were granted. These figures are introduced merely as the foundation of comparative statistics. The local travel of half a century ago required a far greater number of taverns than at the present time, or since the introduction of railroads.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office in the town was at Little Britain. It was established May 29, 1824, Hamilton Morrison, postmaster; Charles Palmer, postmaster, 1834. The second, the New Windsor post-office, was established Feb. 19, 1829, Abraham Schultz, postmaster; John Hall, postmaster, 1834. The third, Mortonville, was established April 10, 1850; John D. Vail, postmaster. The fourth, Moodna; date of establishment not ascertained.

CREEKS, STREAMS, SWAMPS, Etc.

Murderer's or Moodna Creek, on the southern border of the town, and Quassaick Creek, on the north, require no further description than has been given

elsewhere in this work. Silver Stream rises near the Square, and is fed by a number of springs north and south of the main road. It crosses the New Windsor turnpike at the old Alexander Falls saw-mill, and from thence in a southeast direction through what are called the "Continental Meadows," and crosses the Snake Hill turnpike north of Vail's Gate. East of this road there is another old saw-mill on the Morton place, where the creek crosses the New Windsor turnpike, and supplies power to the Morton (formerly John Ellison) grist-mill. From thence flowing south it unites with Murderer's Creek. The only mill privileges on it are those that have been mentioned, of which the Morton mill is the most important. It is not a certain stream, but being fed by a water-shed of not less than two thousand acres, it is quick to respond to rain-falls. The right to its surplus waters is now in the city of Newburgh as a part of its water supply. Beaver-dam Creek has been claimed as the original outlet of Orange Lake. It crosses the Cohecton turnpike between Alexander Beatty's place and the old stone house formerly owned by the Howells; runs south through New Windsor and empties into the Otterkill west of Salisbury mills. There were several saw-mills on it in former times, of which only one remains, viz., on the old Belknap farm, now owned by Robert Morrison. Its claims as the outlet of Orange Lake were disputed in the courts many years ago and a decision obtained in favor of Quassaick Creek. Goldsmith Creek rises on the Burnet homestead in Little Britain, runs south through the Clinton homestead, and empties into the Otterkill at Washingtonville. Coleman-town Creek, another small stream in the west part of the town, also flows to the Otterkill. Big Swamp, or Great Swamp, is in the northwest part of the town, and extends into Montgomery. It commences within a quarter of a mile of the main road in Little Britain, runs thence north to near the Cohecton turnpike. The north part of it has been redeemed and is now under cultivation. Its outlet forms a branch of the Tinn Brock, although it does not take that name until after it crosses the Cohecton turnpike. There is little doubt that this part of the town was once filled with water, presenting a pond or lake.

II.—PATENTS AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Originally covered by the patent to Capt. John Evans, the precinct embraced, when constituted in 1762, patents and portions of patents issued as follows: 1. Patrick MacGregorie, 160 acres, Aug. 24, 1721; 2. William Chambers and William Southerland, 1000 acres, Sept. 2, 1709; 3. Charles Huddy and Philip Brooks, 4000 acres (in part), Feb. 20, 1709,—subsequently included in a grant to Mary Ingoldsby and her daughter, Mary Pinhorn, Aug. 12, 1720; 4. John Haskell, 2000 acres, April 9, 1719, and 2000 acres, Aug. 24, 1721; 5. Vincent Matthews, 800 acres, June 17, 1720; 6. John Johnson, Jr., 1000 acres, Feb. 3,

1720; 7. James Henderson, 1184 acres (in part), Feb. 12, 1722; 8. Vincent Pierce, 1000 acres (in part), July 21, 1721; 9. Lewis Morris, 1000 acres, July 21, 1721; 10. Andrew Johnson, 2000 acres, July 19, 1719; 11. Patrick Hume, 2000 acres, Nov. 29, 1721; 12. Cornelius Low and Company, 3292 acres (mainly), March 17, 1720; 13. Richard Van Dam, 1000 acres (in part), June 30, 1720; 14. Phineas McIntosh, 2000 acres (mainly), April 9, 1719. As defined by the boundaries of 1801, the town included, in addition to the foregoing, a considerable portion of the patent to Cadwallader Colden (15), granted April 9, 1719. Portions of the Low, McIntosh, and other patents were cut off by the erection of the town of Hamptonburgh in 1830, but all the patents enumerated are represented in the land titles of the town.

MacGregorie Patent.—In the order of settlement, the town is the oldest in the present county, having been begun by Col. Patrick MacGregorie, in 1685, on the lands subsequently embraced in the patent to his son, Patrick MacGregorie, and now known as Plum Point. MacGregorie was a native of Scotland, and was the leader of a colony of Presbyterian immigrants. Landing first in Maryland, he, with part of his original company, came north, stopping at Perth Amboy and Staten Island, but finally took up lands, as stated, on the solicitation of Governor Dongan. How many of his original company came with him is not of record, but we have the names of his brother-in-law, David Toshack, who boasted the title of "Laird of Minivard;" Daniel Maskrig, a servant in the employ of Toshack, and one Collum. His wife, Margaret, in a petition to the government, Nov. 23, 1710, states that, in addition to her husband and David Toshack, there were "twenty-five others, their families, and sundry of their servants." After erecting a commodious cabin, MacGregorie and Toshack established a trading-post on Sloop Hill. While in this occupation, MacGregorie was appointed muster-general of the militia of the province, and was subsequently sent on a mission to the French Indians. On his return he took part in the Leisler revolution, and was killed in the effort to reduce the Leisler party, in March, 1691. His family continued to reside on Plum Point for some years. Toshack died there in 1689, leaving one son, who died without issue. The record is clear that they were the first settlers in the county. Capt. John Evans was a son-in-law of MacGregorie, and taking advantage of his father-in-law's death, obtained a patent for the land which he had originally purchased,—a patent which was subsequently vacated, as hereinbefore stated. On repeated petition representing the facts, the patent of 1721 was issued to Patrick MacGregorie, Jr., in compensation for his father's losses. At what time the MacGregories removed from Plum Point does not appear, but it was certainly subsequent to 1721. On the 7th of October, 1734, Dr. John Nicoll, of New York, purchased the place from John Waldron, Cornelius Van Horne, and

James Livingston, who appear to have been agents for the sale of patents. John Nicoll, son of the purchaser, came into possession in 1735, and erected the homestead house, which is still standing and owned by his descendants. A portion of the farm was sold to the late Philip A. Verplanck, and was occupied by him.

Chambers and Southerland Patent.—The second settlement in the town was on the patent to William Chambers and William Southerland, or Sutherland. Although issued in their names, the patentees had but one-third interest each in the grant, it being of record that they consented, "for and in consideration of one equal third part of said tract," that their names should be made use of in obtaining the grant by Col. Peter Matthews, who, by the agreement, became the owner of the remaining third. In the division of the patent, Nov. 7, 1723, Chambers was assigned lands immediately south of Quassaick Creek, Matthews occupied the centre of the plot, and Southerland the southern part. The land had been previously cleared of timber, as appears by a petition from Chambers for an additional tract (June 17, 1720), in which he states: "The petitioner, with great labor and expense, hath, for some years past, settled, cultivated, and manured a small farm to the northward of Murderer's Creek, upon Hudson's River, but before the land was granted to him (1709), most of the timber that stood thereon was cut down and removed for the use of the crown, so that he hath not a sufficient quantity for fencing and for the use of his said farm; but near to a place or hill called Muck-Hattoes there are certain lands, mostly stony and unfit for cultivation, which he will take and pay the rents required therefor." Not only is the fact stated that the land was cleared when granted, but, the date of his settlement is very nearly fixed. If he had been "for some years" on the land in 1720, the inference is pretty clear that he settled thereon very soon after the grant was issued, probably in the spring of 1710. His log cabin stood on what is known as the Ludlow farm (late Christie). He died in 1738, and his portion of the tract passed to his sons, William and John. The former, an admiral in the British navy, died without issue, and full possession passed to the latter, who obtained (1753) a grant of the lands under water extending from New Windsor village to Quassaick Creek. In 1758 he conveyed the property to Nathan Smith, "blacksmith, of Kingston," together with a portion of the Ingoldsby patent, which had been purchased by his father in 1726, and also part of lot No. 1 of the German patent, which he had himself purchased in 1742. Smith sold a portion to Robert Boyd, Jr., and another to George Clinton. The latter erected a new house about 1769, and resided there until he was elected Governor, when he removed to Poughkeepsie. In 1790 he sold to Hugh Walsh, who founded the farm residence and mills now owned by his grandson, J. DeWitt Walsh. With this portion of the patent are associated the

names of Admiral William Chambers, Associate Judge John Chambers (1751), Governor George Clinton (1776), and Capt. Charles Ludlow, of the United States navy.

The central portion of the tract (that held by Peter Matthews) was purchased by John Alsop (1724-25), who, in company with his brother-in-law, Joseph Sackett, Jr., settled on the lands immediately after, and erected a store-house and landing on the Hudson. He was the father of John Alsop, Jr., of Revolutionary history, and the grandfather of Governor John Alsop King. In 1749 he sold the tract or a considerable portion of it to an association or company organized under the name of the "Proprietors of New Windsor," who founded thereon what is now known as the village of New Windsor, but which was then called "the township of New Windsor." Sackett ran a sloop to New York, and retained his wharf after the proprietors came in possession.

The southern portion was settled by Sutherland simultaneously with the settlement by William Chambers. In 1718 he mortgaged the property, then in his possession and occupation "for many years," to John Ellison, of New York, for £160. Ellison made an additional loan of £140 in 1721, and perfected his title to the property in May, 1723, when his son, Thomas Ellison, took possession, erected a stone mansion on the bluff overlooking the river, and a dock and store-house, and founded the freighting business, which was continued for a century by himself and his descendants. His house was occupied by Washington in 1779.

Vincent Matthews Patent.—The patent to Vincent Matthews, immediately adjoining the southern portion of the Chambers and Sutherland patent, was purchased by Thomas Ellison, Jan. 24, 1724, and on it he erected, in 1754, the stone farm-house and mill near Vail's Gate, which was subsequently occupied by his son, John Ellison, and which is known as Gen. Knox's headquarters.

Ingoldsby Patent.—The fourth settlement was by John or Joseph Gale, in 1726, on the northwest corner of the Ingoldsby Patent. Gale sold to Thomas Ellison in 1736. James Edmonston is said to have purchased a farm lot in 1727, but his deed is not of record, nor does his name appear on the tax-roll of that year. He was an early settler, however. The stone house which he erected in 1754 is still standing, and is associated with the annals of the town in the war of the Revolution. Peter Post was the purchaser (July 22, 1730) of 500 acres on the north bank of Murderer's Creek. He sold to Dr. John Nicoll, April 12, 1738, leaving behind him the name of "Post Hill," by which one of the elevations on the tract is still known. A considerable portion of the purchase remains in the descendants of Dr. Nicoll.

The most important of the early settlements on this patent, however, was that portion now embraced in the village of Moodna, which was purchased from

Mary Ingoldsby by David Mandevill, May 1, 1728. Mandevill sold to Samuel Hazard, who, in company with his brother, Nathaniel Hazard, erected a mill and laid out a township plot under the name of Orangeville.

Haskell Patent.—The patent granted to Col. John Haskell was settled by himself in 1726. He erected a log house on what was afterwards known as the Dusenberry farm, and which is yet standing on lands adjoining the farm late of Ezra P. Thompson. To this portion of the patent he gave the name of "The Hermitage," divided the whole tract into farm lots, and remained in occupation of his original location until his death. Evan Jones, surgeon, was among the early settlers on the patent, having purchased and occupied lot No. 3. His farm of 292 acres was sold by his heirs (1763) to Samuel Brewster, who erected (1768) what is now known as the Brewster house. The western part of the patent was conveyed by Haskell (June 13, 1719) to Elizabeth Stollard, who sold 631 acres to John Crawford, weaver, Oct. 18, 1737. Andrew Crawford sold part of the purchase to Neil McArthur in 1763.

McIntosh Patent.—The first settler on the patent to Phineas McIntosh was John Davis, whose deed recites the sale to him (July 5, 1726) of fifty acres, "on which his house now stands." Robert Boyd and the Dill family were also early settlers. The Davis house is yet standing. It is the third house from Rock tavern, on the Washingtonville road. A considerable portion of the patent passed to the hands of Nathan Smith, through his wife, Susan McIntosh, who established thereon a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, and a store, giving to his place the name of Hunting-Grove. It may be proper to add, that he and the Nathan Smith of the Chambers Patent were different persons of the same name but of no known relationship.

Andrew Johnston Patent.—The district known as Little Britain had its first settler in John Humphrey, who purchased, in 1724-25, a farm-lot of 250 acres, being part of the patent to Andrew Johnston. Peter Mullinder purchased and settled on a farm of the same patent, Sept. 22, 1729; Robert Burnet, of Raritan, N. J., Oct. 7, 1729, and at the same time John Reid; Charles Clinton, of Longford, Ireland, Aug. 22, 1730, and at the same time Mary McClaughry, widow, John Young, Alexander Denniston, and Andrew McDowell. John Humphrey took his deed Dec. 6, 1731, although his land was located and occupied by him in 1724-25. The lot purchased by Mary McClaughry was bounded west by Humphrey, and north by Betsey Mallard, widow, showing the residence there of the Mallard (now Mailler) family prior to 1730. The Mallard farm was subsequently purchased by Robert Carscadden. This patent was the centre of the district known as Little Britain. It was here and in the immediate vicinity that the immigrants located who accompanied Charles Clinton in 1730, and among whom may be mentioned the names of Armstrong,

Beatty, Barkly, Brooks, Denniston, Davis, Dunlap, Frazer, Gordon, Gray, Hamilton, Little, Mitchell, McDowell, McClaughry, Nicholson, Oliver, Thompson, Wilson, and Young.

Low & Co's. Patent.—The patent to Cornelius Low and Company (Cornelius Low, Garret Schuyler, and John Schuyler) was divided among the patentees. The third held by John Schuyler passed by his will to his nephews, Brant and Samuel Schuyler, and on the death of the latter to Brant Schuyler. The other patentees sold to Allen Jarratt, April 5, 1720, a very considerable portion of their interests. Cornelius Low sold, Sept. 1, 1734, 600 acres to John Vance, of Newark, who conveyed 200 acres to James Thompson, "lately of Drumeel, in the county of Longford, Ireland, but now resident in Little Britain, in the county of Ulster, in the province of New York," by deed dated May 22, 1738. John Slaughter was a settler on the patent as early as 1726, and Thomas Shaw was a purchaser in 1726 or '29. William Miller, weaver, then a resident, purchased (Nov. 12, 1746) 200 acres. Brant Schuyler sold (Aug. 22, 1744) to Charles Beatty 200 acres, which the latter sold to James McClaughry, July 14, 1749. Thomas King was also an early settler. Beatty and McClaughry came over with the Clinton immigrants in 1730, but were then children. McClaughry became colonel of the Third Regiment of militia, while Beatty, who was the son of a sister of Charles Clinton, became a distinguished clergyman.

Hume Patent.—James Gembell and John Humphrey purchased, in 1724, 300 acres of the patent to Patrick Hume, and divided the same equally between them, April 6, 1730. Gembell sold to Patrick Byrn, March 12, 1744, and Humphrey sold to Patrick McClaughry, Feb. 22, 1769. One-half of the remainder of the patent (850 acres) was sold by James Lithgow, nephew of the patentee, to James Neelly, Henry Man Neelly, William Young, and Patrick McClaughry, March 6, 1749, and the same parties purchased the remaining half (850 acres) from Hannah Lithgow, widow, and John Nicholas, of Philadelphia, April, 1750. June 10, 1757, William Young sold to Samuel Sly 233 acres, now known as the Sly homestead. The Gembell and Humphrey portion of the patent was sold to William Telford and Samuel Falls.

John Johnston, Jr.'s, Patent.—This patent was transferred to Cadwallader Colden on the date of its issue. A branch of the Belknap family settled on it about 1750.

Van Dam Patent.—The patent to Richard Van Dam passed to the possession of Jesse Woodhull, who settled at Blagg's Clove, in the present town of Blooming-Grove, in 1753. David Gallatian, John Moffat, and Peter Welling and his brother held portions of it.

Henderson Patent.—John Wandel was an early purchaser of a portion of the Henderson patent. David Edmonston was also a purchaser; he held part of lots Nos. 3 and 4.

Lewis Morris Patent.—Alexander Denniston, Francis Crawford, Thomas Cook, and William Denniston were owners of 800 acres in 1786. They were descendants of early settlers.

Satisfactory records showing first settlements on the remaining patents and portions of patents have not been found, but from what has already been written it will be seen that few districts in the province were more densely occupied, sparse as was the population; and it may be added that in few districts, if any, were the immigrants of a class who commanded more general respect. The upper portion of the precinct was in woodland, "through which," remarks Cadwallader Colden, Jr., "one could not see the sunshine," and the honor was not with himself alone of felling "the first tree" and taking out "the first stub." The eastern part of the precinct, on the contrary, was partially prepared for cultivation through the removal, as has been already stated, of the forests by employees of the government for shipment to England. Whatever the primal condition, however, the years were not many before no small number of settlers could say, "I have made a small spot in the world, which, when I first entered upon it, was the habitation only of wolves, bears, and other wild animals; now, no unfit habitation for a civilized family. So that I, without vanity, take the comfort of not having been entirely useless in my generation."

The early settlers located along the old Goshen road, the Little Britain road, the Ridge road, the roads constituting the Square, and in the villages of New Windsor and Orangeville. Their dwellings were of logs or stone; in some cases the timber in the former was squared or axe-hewed. Their outbuildings were of logs, and their church edifices but mere unfinished barracks, even after saw-mills had been set in motion. Traveling was mainly on foot or on horseback; wagons were few and rude, many of them being made with wheels cut from the end of a log; sleighs were literally sleds, the runners formed from the limbs of trees or cut from a plank, or took their highest mechanical dignity in runners bent from a sapling, with supporting knees worked out by a draw-knife. If there were those who had European implements, and the one-horse chaise that is now so rarely seen except in pictures, they were few in number. But wealth came in gradually, and in less than forty years the more fortunate were able to write in their inventory of household goods, "several boxes and cases of china, some cases of pictures and looking-glasses, several tables (one a marble slab), chairs, window-curtains, some ornamental china, with images of Shakespeare and Milton in plaster-of-Paris." Silverware, and stoves, and the harpsichord also became known among them; and as opportunity offered they acquired negro slaves, of whom, in 1755, Col. Thomas Ellison owned six; James McClaughry, one; James Edmonston, one; Dr. Evan Jones, six; Capt. Charles Clinton, two; Christian Hartell, two; Joseph Sackett, Sr., one;

Rev. John Moffat, one; Francis Nicoll, one; James Jackson, Jr., one; and John Chambers, two,—a record which is of interest also as showing the social rank of the persons named, for few there were who could own slaves even in those cheap times. At a later period slaves became more abundant, although they were never very numerous in the precinct.

In the settlement of the western part of the town, as well as on patents contiguous but now included in other towns, what are known as the Clinton immigrants of 1731 have so prominent a part that we give, as furnishing the best information now obtainable in regard to those immigrants, the following well-attested copy of Charles Clinton's "Journal":

"JOURNAL OF CHARLES CLINTON'S VOYAGE FROM IRELAND TO AMERICA, 1729.

"A Journal of my Voyage and Travels from the County of Longford in the Kingdom of Ireland to Pennsylvania in America, Anno Dom. 1729.

"I took my journey from the County of Longford on Friday the 9th day of May: came to Dublin ye 12th ditto. Entered on shipboard the ship call'd the George and Aoo ye 18th. Sett sail the 20th.

"Came to anchor at Glanarm on the 24th, where Matthew McClaughery and his wife and two of his family went on shoar and quit their voyage.

"Sett sail from Glanarm on ye 25th and came to anchor at Green Castle in the Lough of Foyle the 26th, where we stay'd till ye 29th; then sett sail in company with the John of Dublin, bound for New Castle in the same country.

"Ditto, came in sight of Loughswilly (Lough Swilly) ye 30th. Sail'd by Tory (Tory Island) and Horse-head.

"On the 30th at night a strong wind arose yt continued to ye first of June at evening which Lowered our Bowesprit with Hazard to our Masts.

"June ye 2d we had a fair breeze for our westerly course.

"On the 3d ditto my daughter Catharine and son James fell sick of the measles.

"A strong gale of westerly wind continued to ye 10th ditto.

"James Wilson's child died ye 5th.

"On the 7th met ye Mary from Pennsylvania from which she sail'd to us in five weeks and five days.

"On the 8th ditto, a child of James McDowell's died and was thrown overboard.

"On the 10th ye winds came to East and be South.

"On ye 11th changed more Easterly and continues fair and seasonable.

"On the 12th the winds blew North and be East; a fresh gale by which we sail'd 40 leagues in 20 hours—and found we were in 49° 20' North Latitude by observation.

"The wind changed on ye 14th to ye South, and so continued to ye 15th, being Sunday morning. One of ye serv'ts on board belonging to one Gerald Cruise threw himself over deck and was drowned.

"On ye 15th ditto my daughter Mary fell sick of ye measles.

"A serv't of Mr. Cruise's dyed on ye 17th and was throw'd over deck. The wind came to be S. and continued a violent fresh gale to the 18th.

"The 19th and 20th we had a South be West wind. On the 21st being Sunday we had a perfect calm in Lat. 27° 30'.

"A serv't of Mr. Cruise's died, on Monday a child of James Thompson's died.

"On Tuesday ye 23d child of John Brooks died. We had a fair wind on ye 22d; 23d then another child of James Thompson's died.

"On the 28th a child of James Majore died and one of Robert Frazer's. We now have W. N. W. wind.

"Tuesday ye 1st of July a fair wind.

"July ye 3d a child of John Brooks died. A child a daughter of Will McCallahan's died. Ditto a child of John Brooks died.

"July ye 5th came in sight of the Islands of Cordero and Flores (Azores) which belongs to the Portuguese. They Lye in the Lat'd of 40° 09' north and 32: 23 west Longitude.

"A child of James McDowell's died ye 7th. Ditto Robert Todd died.

"A Return of the persons that died on board of ye George and Ann: James Wilson's child; James McDowell's child; a servant of Mr. Cruise's; another servant of his; another servant of his; a child of

James Thompson's; a child of John Brooks; a child of James Thompson's; a child of James Majore's; a child of Robert Frazer's; a child of Thomas Delap's (Dunlap); a serv't of Cruise's; a child of John Beatty's; a child of John Brooks; a girl of Robt. Frazer's; a child of Alex. Mitchell's; a son of James Majore's; Robert Todd; a son of James McDowell's; a serv't of Cruise's; another serv't of Cruise's; a child of Walter Davis; John Darbie; Thom. Cowan; John McCay; a son of Robt. Frazer's; another son of his; a son of Chris (tiana) Beatty's; a brother of Will Hamilton's; Will Gray; my own daughter (Mary) on ye 2 of August at night; a child of James Majore's; a daughter of Widow Hamilton; James Majore's wife; Thom. Delap's wife; Alex. Mitchell; a child of James Thompson; Walter Davis his wife; Widow Hamilton; Robt. Gray; a child of Widow Hamilton; Walter Davis; Jane Armstrong; a child of James Majore's; another serv't of Cruise's; William Gordon; Isabel McCutcheon; my son James on ye 28th of August, 1729, at 7 in ye morning; a son of James Majore's; a brother of Andrew McDowell's; two daughters of James McDowell's a daughter of Walter Davis's; Robert Frazer; Patt. McCann, serv't to Tho. Armstrong; Will Hamilton; James Greer, serv't to Alex. Mitchell; Widow Gordon's daughter; James Mundy died Thursday 11th of September; a serv't of Mr. Cruise's; a son of James Beatty's; Fran. Nicholson; a sister of Andrew McDowell's; a daughter of John Beatty's; two of Mr. Cruise's men serv'ts; Margery Armstrong; a serv't of Mr. Cruise's; two of John Beatty's children; James Thompson's wife; James Brown; a daughter of James McDowell's; a daughter of Thos. Delap's; a serv't of Mr. Cruise's; a child of Widow Mitchell's; John Oliver's wife; James Majore's eldest daughter; John Crook a sailor; Jos. Stafford; John McDowell; John Beatty; Andrew McDowell's sister; James Wilson's wife; James McDowell's wife; Sarah Hamilton, Will Hamilton's sister; Thom Armstrong died Monday ye 29th of Sept.; John Beatty's wife; Isabella Johnston; Edw'd Norris; Marg't McClaughery; Widow Frazer's daughter; Andrew McDowell's brother; Joseph McClaughery; Mattw McClaughery; a young sister of Andrew McDowell's; Thom Delap and his daughter Catharine; James Barkley.

"Discovered land on ye Continent of America ye 4th day of October 1729."

The voyage occupied one hundred and thirty-nine days from embarkation to landing at Cape Cod, during which time ninety-six deaths occurred on board the ship. The original destination of the Clinton Company was to Pennsylvania, but from the terrible mortality on the vessel, and the shortness of provisions growing out of so long a voyage, the passengers were glad to land at the first available place, which proved to be Cape Cod. Remaining there during the winter, where a number were added to the list of the dead, they came on to New York, where, finding satisfactory terms, they purchased lands at Little Britain, where they gave to the State, in themselves and in their descendants, some of the noblest men in its annals.

III.—VILLAGES, Etc.

VILLAGE OF NEW WINDSOR.

The village of New Windsor is located about one mile south of the boundary line between the city of Newburgh and the town of New Windsor. It was laid out as a township plot in 1749, by a company under the title of "The Proprietors of New Windsor," and was one of the five townships similarly opened for settlement in the present county, viz.: Goshen, in 1714; Newburgh (old town of Newburgh plot), in 1730, New Windsor, in 1749; Orangeville, at perhaps an anterior date; and Chester, at about 1750. The precise date of the organization of the company does not appear, nor are its articles of association on record, if such were entered into. The

first entry in its original book of minutes is under date of Sept. 9, 1749, at which time the members of the company were Vincent Matthews, Ebenezer Seely, Michael Jackson, Joseph Sackett, Jr., Daniel Everett, Hezekiah Howell, John Sackett, David Marvin, Evan Jones, and Brant Schuyler, who had prior to that date purchased from John Alsop that portion of the patent to Chambers and Southerland held, under the partition of that patent, by Col. Peter Matthews. Immediately after organizing, the proprietors employed Capt. Charles Clinton as clerk and surveyor, who surveyed and made a map of the plot, and divided it into lots and streets. The first sale by the proprietors was to Henry Brewster and Judah Harlow, in September, 1749, of a store-house, dwelling-house, barn, and lot, the property being probably that which John Alsop had occupied prior to his deed to the proprietors. In 1752 the proprietors obtained a patent for the soil under water adjoining the township plot, uniting for that purpose with John Chambers and Thomas Ellison, and also established a ferry to Fish kill. The proprietors in January, 1751-52, were James Tuthill, Henry Brewster, Samuel Brewster, Brant Schuyler, Evan Jones, John Yelverton, Hezekiah Howell, Joseph Sackett, Jr., Ebenezer Seely, Vincent Matthews, and John Nelson, who executed (January 3d) a deed to Samuel Bayard and Company for twelve lots "at low rates and under value, to encourage the said Samuel Bayard and Company for the building and erecting a glass-house for making glass and potash, which the said Bayard and Company have agreed to erect upon the said lots." In July of the same year the proprietors were Vincent Matthews, Ebenezer Seely, John Yelverton, Hezekiah Howell, John Sackett, Brant Schuyler, Henry Brewster, Evan Jones, James Tuthill, Joseph Sackett, Jr., Paul Richards, Nathan Smith, and Christian Hertell, from which it appears that purchasers of lots became members of the association. In 1772, James Clinton, Robert Boyd, Jr., Theophilus Corwin, George Clinton, David Halliday, and James Dunlap appear in the list, in which year also James Clinton was elected clerk and surveyor, in place of his father. At this point the record closes; it conclusively establishes the date, however, of the founding of the settlement, the grants of soil under water, and the establishment of the manufacture of glass, an industry then in its infancy in the provinces of America. The village and its immediate proximity, already a commercial centre of some importance, through Alsop, Sackett, and Ellison, increased quite rapidly in population, and until after the close of the Revolution gave promise of becoming one of the first cities on the Hudson. Its business enterprises and the causes of its decline are more specifically noticed in the following sketches.

Glass-Works.—The manufacture of glass was commenced some time about 1753. The company, named in the deed "Samuel Bayard and Company," was composed of Christian Hertell, Samuel Bayard, Lod-

wick Bamber, and Matthew Earnest, and was organized under the firm-name of "Christian Hertell and Company." The works were conducted for a number of years,—it is said until after the Revolutionary war. They were quite famous in their day, and were especially noted as the place at which letters coming up by the sloops or brought in by post-riders were left for the settlers for many miles around. The works stood on the bank of the Hudson, in the northeast corner of the village.

A second undertaking of the kind was commenced in 1867 by a company of gentlemen, principally residents of Newburgh, who regarded the peculiar stone of Butter Hill as a superior material for glassware; but the experiment failed. The ordinary sand-glass was subsequently made for a few years.

Commercial Record.—The commercial history of the village has been fully written in another connection,* and need not be repeated here. It was founded by John Ellison early in the century, and by John Alsop and Joseph Sackett contemporaneously with him. The business of the Ellisons, however, survived that of Alsop and Sackett. Their books show the names of the ancestors of a large proportion of the old families of Northern Orange and Southern Ulster, who found in them not only their tradesmen, but their bankers. Although the commerce of the village was continued with more or less activity until the death of Thomas Ellison (2) in 1830, and of Abraham Shultz in 1835, its decadence, as well as that of the village, began at about the commencement of the century. At that time the population of the village was nearly equal to that of Newburgh, although the latter had a much larger acreage. Contributing to its decline and ultimate discontinuance were several causes, among which may be mentioned the active rivalry of the village of Newburgh, the advantages which its property-holders offered to settlers, the superiority of the river-front for commercial purposes, and the efforts of the people generally of that place to improve their trade by the construction of turn-pike-roads. Its fatal misfortune, however, was the folly of some of its land-owners, who made the rivalry of contemporary communities possible. Its river-front, capable as it was, and as it still is, of improvement, was held by one or two individuals, who were thereby enabled to control the destiny of the entire community. They had the trade, they had the roads, they had the wealth, why should they permit competition or encourage development? They did not; they chained up the river-front with paper deeds, denied accommodation to competing business, and dried up the springs of action which impel communities to undertakings in which mutual prosperity is involved. From their presence enterprise and the enterprising fled away. True it is now, as true it was when Goldsmith penned it,—

* See "Trade and Commerce."

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

Beyond the manufacture of brick, in which there are six yards engaged, the village has now no commercial business. The prosperous city which, under proper development, might have resulted from its founding, remains a city "neither perfected nor inchoate."

New Windsor Ferry.—All traditions agree that at the village of New Windsor a ferry was maintained to Fishkill at a very early period. There is no evidence, however, of a chartered privilege there as at Newburgh. In 1742, April 12th, Joseph Sackett, Jr., representing himself as "seized in fee of and in a small piece of land at a place called New Windsor, in the county of Ulster, lying on the west side of Hudson's River and contiguous thereto, between the land of John Alsop, on the north, and of Thomas Ellison on the south," petitioned for a "grant of the sole liberty of having a ferry at any convenient place within the distance of five miles on each side of his said land, with the privilege of landing on the opposite shore." In the minutes of the "Proceedings of the Proprietors of New Windsor," Feb. 12, 1755, it is written: "A letter was directed to be sent to Vincent Matthews, asking him to prepare a petition to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, for a charter for a public ferry for the benefit of the proprietors of the said township of New Windsor." A still later petition is on file at Albany (Nov. 23, 1762), signed by Matthew DuBois, Jr., praying "a grant of the exclusive right of ferriage on the east side of Hudson's River, for the distance of one hundred and sixty chains (two miles) to the southward of an east line across the said river from the north side of Quassaick Creek, for the purpose of establishing a ferry across said river."

There is no record that any of these petitions were granted, or that that referred to in the minutes of the proprietors was ever presented; but that there was an established ferry there is certain. Morgan and his riflemen passed over the river on its boats in July, 1775, on their march to join Washington at Boston. At that time it was owned by Martin Wiltsie, of Fishkill, and Daniel Carpenter, of New Windsor, and ran from what was long known as the Lower Landing at Fishkill (now Lomas' brickyard) to New Windsor, or to Newburgh if required by passengers. It is said that it was a chartered ferry, but if so the grant is not recorded. Its history is more or less connected with that of the Colden or Newburgh ferry, and of the Continental ferry. The former was granted a charter in 1743, by which its proprietor had the exclusive right to convey passengers from Newburgh to Fishkill, but contained no ferriage right from Fishkill; the latter, the Continental ferry, was established by authority of the quartermaster-general of the Continental army, and ran from the Upper Landing at Fishkill to the foot of Third Street at Newburgh. It

was discontinued in 1782. Whether the boats which it employed were taken from the Colden ferry or otherwise supplied does not appear, but its discontinuance was the occasion of the establishment, by Peter Bogardus, of Fishkill, and John Anderson and James Denton, of Newburgh, of a new ferry, which was announced by advertisement as "a private ferry at Fishkill and Newburgh Landings, where the public ferry was formerly kept,"—i.e., from the Upper Landing at Fishkill to the foot of Third Street at Newburgh. Wiltsie and Carpenter replied to this advertisement that its language implied that their ferry "was no more," whereas, on the contrary, their ferry "being opposite to New Windsor," was "the most convenient for travelers," and added: "We have furnished ourselves with excellent new Pettyaugars for that purpose. We have now larger scows building with great expedition, for transporting loaded wagons. All such as chuse to cross at this ferry can do so at the prices set forth underneath, which are as cheap as at any other ferries. For a footman, one shilling; man and horse, two shillings; two-horse wagon, nine shillings; loaded do., twelve shillings; four-horse wagon, fourteen shillings; loaded do., one pound; riding chair, six shillings; phaeton and pair, twelve shillings; ton of iron, eight shillings; hogshead of rum, five shillings." The Wiltsie ferry was consolidated with the Newburgh ferry in 1805,—a fate, it may be remarked, which also overtook the Bogardus and Anderson ferry, as well as a ferry which was subsequently established by John Peter DeWitt, from the Fishkill Long Wharf to the foot of Fourth Street at Newburgh. Prior to its consolidation with the Newburgh ferry, however, Abraham Schultz established a ferry from New Windsor to Fishkill, announcing, in 1800, that he had "provided a complete new ferry boat," which would "ply continually between New Windsor and Fishkill Landing," and that he intended "to pay particular attention to the business." It is said that this ferry was discontinued in 1812, but this is presumed to be an error. No ferry has been maintained, however, for a number of years.

Mr. William H. Bartley, who spent a half-century of his life in boating on the Hudson, principally in the vicinity of Newburgh, states that his brother, Jacob Bartley, was in the employ of Wiltsie and Carpenter for a number of years as their ferryman at New Windsor, sailing a pirogue from the dock immediately north of the Schultz dock to the Lower Landing. On the Fishkill side of the river the ferryman was Crom. Wiltsie, a slave owned by Martin Wiltsie, who also sailed a pirogue.* These vessels and two or more row-boats constituted the ferry appointments. At the Lower Landing, on the Fishkill side, Wiltsie had a

* A *periauger* was the old Spanish *piroque*, which found its way to the Hudson with the Dutch. It was pointed at both ends, had two masts but no bowsprit. When horses and carriages were to be conveyed they were detached and lifted into the boat by a purchase on the masts, or driven on over wide gang-planks.

large store-house and other accommodations, and sailed from thence to New York a line of sloops. The store-house was burned some years ago. The boats landed passengers at Newburgh whenever it was desired; indeed, a very considerable traffic was carried on between Newburgh and Fishkill.

General Business.—The early business men of the village, aside from those who were engaged in freighting, have a very imperfect record. Capt. Jonathan Lawrence kept store there, and Isaac Schultz & Son a tavern, in 1776. Abraham Van Deursen "opened a house of entertainment at the sign of the Confederation," in 1782. William Scudder opened a land-office in July, 1793. Benjamin S. Hoyt, "practitioner of physic and surgery," sold medicines in 1798. Matthew C. Lyon was a physician there prior to that time; he died in 1798. Richard Edgerton sold dry-goods and groceries, and carried on the shoemaking business; Sandford & Fitch sold dry-goods, ironmongery, crockery, etc.; Isaac Schultz & Son, dry-goods, groceries, and general merchandise; William Ward carried on the silversmith business "a few rods south of the ferry." The advertisements of these gentlemen appear in the *New Windsor Gazette*, a weekly newspaper, the publication of which was commenced by Jacob Schultz, Nov. 10, 1797. The freighters all kept general stores,—dry-goods and mackerel, silks and hardware, sugar and nails, and the customary stocks of the times. Nathan Smith and Henry Brewster were blacksmiths in colonial days. Isaac Schultz was a school-teacher before he became a merchant.

Famous Buildings.—The headquarters of Washington at the old Thomas Ellison house, immediately south of the old bounds of the old village, is referred to in another place. Aside from this there are no other buildings historically remarkable, except that known as the birthplace of DeWitt Clinton. Notwithstanding all that has been written to the contrary, we have little doubt that he was born here, and not in Deerpark or in Little Britain. Charles Clinton, of Little Britain, who was the clerk of the "proprietors," erected in the village a house, barn, etc., some time about 1760. He transferred his clerkship to his son, James, the father of DeWitt, in 1762; and in 1773 sold and transferred to him the property. James married Mary DeWitt, of Deerpark, and her first child, Alexander, was born there in 1765. In the spring of 1766 he commenced "housekeeping" in his house in New Windsor village, and there his son Charles was born in 1767, and his son DeWitt in 1769. After the death of his father in 1773, James removed to the homestead in Little Britain, and remained there during the Revolution. The only question at issue we believe to be whether James resided in New Windsor village, and that is apparently settled by letters from his father, dated at Little Britain and addressed to Capt. James Clinton at New Windsor, covering the date of DeWitt's birth, and by the facts stated in regard to the house and the business in which James

was engaged. During the Revolution the house was occupied, at least a part of the time, as a hospital. It stands on the west side of the road near the foot of New Windsor hill, and although it has been repaired and changed somewhat, it has still the original framework of its first construction.

Presbyterian Church and Cemetery.—The only church in the village, the New Windsor Presbyterian Church, was organized Sept. 14, 1764. Its history is given elsewhere. Attached to it is a cemetery, in which repose the remains of many of the early residents not only of the village, but of the surrounding district.

ORANGEVILLE OR MOODNA.

The purchase and settlement of the district now known as Moodna was made by Nathaniel and Samuel Hazard some time between 1728 and 1740, who laid out a township plot under the name of Orangeville. After laying out their plot, they established a landing at Sloop Hill (a short distance below Smith's Half-way House), and erected a mill and a dwelling-house, the latter more recently owned by Nathaniel Sands, and the former, after many conversions, now constituting a manufactory of linen goods by Whiteside Brothers. At the time of the purchase by the Hazards, the bay at the mouth of the creek had a sufficient depth of water to float vessels of the largest class. Availing themselves of this fact, and as a part of their enterprise, they built a ship on the bank of the creek, just north of the shore road leading to Cornwall; but while the vessel was still on the stocks there came an extraordinary freshet (probably in the spring of 1741), and the soil being a quicksand filled up the mouth of the creek beyond the possibility of navigation for large vessels. They succeeded in getting their ship to the river by the aid of barrels; but the expense incurred, together with the destruction of their township plan, which was contingent upon their harbor, proved their ruin. Their mill subsequently passed to John Vanaurdel (1753), then to John Arthur; from the latter to Joseph Horton (1778); by the executors of Horton to John and James Thorne (1789), who sold to Samuel Sackett in May, 1803. Sackett sold to Lawrence & Van Buren in 1813; the latter to Wyckoff & Van Buren. William B. Leonard purchased it in 1845, and converted it into a cotton factory, and ran it as such up to 1860. The Whiteside Brothers purchased it in 1862, and changed its machinery to the manufacture of linen goods, but without success. During its occupation by Sackett, and subsequently under Lawrence & Van Buren, it had a very extensive patronage, and it was not an unfrequent occurrence to see a line of wagons a half-mile long waiting their turn to unload wheat at its door. The wharf which the Hazards constructed proved also, in the hands of their successors, a profitable venture. No little commerce was carried on from it as late as 1845, the shipments being mainly the products of the flouring-mill and of other

manufacturing establishments, for which the valley became noted in later years, and which will presently be noticed. That part of the property which passed to Nathaniel Sands was occupied by him for many years, during a considerable portion of which he conducted a cider-mill and distillery. In the same vicinity Britton Moore had a tannery,—subsequently continued by Mr. Delamater, who also established a rope-walk and a saw- and plaster-mill.

Among the early settlers in the valley was Samuel Brewster, who built a saw-mill on the north side of the creek, just below the bridge at the foot of Forge Hill, and also (1755) a dwelling immediately opposite, now commonly known as the Williams house, and traditionally recognized as the headquarters of Lafayette.* The mill soon gave place to a forge and anchor-shop, known as Brewster's forge, at which, during the Revolution, a considerable portion of the chains were made which were used to obstruct the navigation of the river at Fort Montgomery and at West Point. The site of the old forge can easily be traced by the cinders and debris which are turned up by the plow.

A short distance east from the Brewster or Williams house was a flouring-mill erected by Jonas Williams, and subsequently conducted by himself and sons (1794), under the name of Jonas Williams & Co. Jonathan and Jacob Morrell came into its possession at a later period; they engaged in the manufacture of cut nails, and carried on a very extensive business. Caleb and Thomas Williams succeeded the Morrells and engaged in the manufacture of snuff, which they sold from their wagons throughout the country. Reid & Storm were the next owners; to the business of snuff manufacture they added that of fine-cut tobacco. The next proprietor was Mrs. Miller, whose "Roseleaf Snuff and Tobacco" enjoyed a world-wide fame and gave her a fortune. In the prosecution of her business rose-leaves were of course a necessity, to supply which she planted four acres with the variety known as the Philadelphia rose. The lot on which the planting was made is still known, but the roses and their fragrance have passed away. Mrs. Miller's business was continued for some years by her son-in-law, Andrew H. Mickle, who was at one time mayor of the city of New York.

About 1843, Leonard, Hone & Nicoll put up a factory for the manufacture of cotton goods on the site now occupied by the Highland paper-mills. The first story was of brick and the two upper frame. In September, 1845, it was destroyed by fire. In 1847 it was rebuilt wholly of brick, and run by Mr. Hazelhurst for a few years as a shoddy-mill. In 1850 the property was purchased by D. Carson & Co., formerly of the Carson mills, in Massachusetts (David and David F. B. Carson and Erastus Ide), and converted into a paper-mill, to which use it has since been de-

voted, with some changes in the proprietorship. It is now owned by James P. Townsend, of Newburgh, and is the only prosecuted manufacturing industry in the ancient township of Orangeville.

The hamlet has a post-office under the name of Moodna; the school-house of District No. 2 is also located there, and it has a few dwellings, principally occupied by operatives in the mills. It is not impossible that in the adjustments and readjustments of manufacturing industry which are constantly going on, the now almost neglected hydraulic power of Murderer's Creek at Moodna will again be utilized.

We have to add to this sketch simply that the name "Moodna" was bestowed by N. P. Willis, whose poetic mind could see nothing valuable in the historic name of Orangeville.

QUASSAICK VALLEY.

The water-power of the Quassaick, on the northern boundary of the town, was not employed at a very early period. The first record of its use was by Robert Boyd, Jr., who erected, in June, 1775, a forge for the manufacture of guns, bayonets, etc. He obtained a contract from the Revolutionary government of the State, by the terms of which he was to receive "three pounds fifteen shillings, New York money, for each good musket, with steel ramrod and bayonet and scabbard." In February, 1776, he was able to write that he had "the best gunsmith's shop in the colonies;" but nevertheless its capacity was limited from the difficulty in obtaining workmen. The first regiments organized in the State were mainly armed with guns of his manufacture. He relinquished the business some time about 1800, and converted the works into a plaster-mill. The next change was in 1808, when George Parker and Abner Armstrong advertised that they had "erected machines for breaking and carding wool at the plaster-mill of Robert Boyd, on the road leading from New Windsor to Newburgh, one mile from each place." The property was sold by Samuel Boyd to George Reid, who converted it into a paper-mill. From the Reid estate it passed to John Barker, who manufactured hats. Barker sold to Benj. Carpenter, at which time it was operated by John H. Waters, who manufactured woolen goods. Carpenter sold to George Crawshaw, Crawshaw to William H. Beede, Beede to Edward Haigh, by whom it was operated under the title of the "Valley Woolen Mills."

The second privilege (long known as Schultz' mill) was occupied by Governor George Clinton, who erected a grist-mill and a saw-mill. He sold the property to Hugh Walsh, including the adjoining farm, in 1790, and Walsh, on the 5th of July of that year, sold to Isaac Schultz. The property conveyed by Walsh consisted of thirty-two acres, extending west from Hudson's River to lands of Robert Boyd, and included the undivided half part of "grist-mill stream of water" and land under water on the Hudson. The mill stood

* See "Revolutionary Localities."

a short distance west of the Hudson, on the east side of the old King's road. In 1794 (July 6th), Schultz sold to Daniel Byrnes the lot on the east, including one-half of the mill building, the division line being "the middle of the post next west of the north door of said mill," including one-half of the flume, etc., and two grist-mills were thereafter run under one roof, the proprietors being particular to say "their several mills" in their advertisements. Isaac Schultz continued his mill until his death in 1802, when it came into the possession of his brother Jacob, who sold it to Peter Townsend. The Byrnes mill and property attached passed from Dinah Byrnes, widow of Daniel, to Caleb Byrnes, who sold to Richard Trimble in 1801, and it was continued by him for some years. Trimble sold to Elisha Hale in 1835, and Elisha Hale to Philip A. Verplanck in 1837. Verplanck closed the race-way and suffered the mill to decay on its foundations.

The third privilege was occupied by Hugh Walsh, who retained one-half of the mill-stream in his deed to Schultz, and who, in company with John Craig, erected, in 1792, the paper-mill afterwards owned by his son, John H. Walsh, and now by his grandson, J. DeWitt Walsh. This mill is still in successful operation, and is situated at the extreme west end of the valley.

The fourth privilege was that embraced in the purchase from Jacob Schultz by Peter Townsend, and was known as the cannon-foundry. This foundry was erected by Peter Townsend, in 1816, on a site immediately west of the Schultz mill, and consisted of two furnaces and four boring-mills. Here, in July, 1817, was tested "the first cannon ever manufactured in the State of New York," and which, for superiority of "metal and accuracy of firing," had then never been excelled. The undertaking was not a financial success, however, and the property passed into the possession of the United States government and subsequently to John A. Tompkins, about 1836, who converted it into a machine-shop. Mr. Tompkins was accidentally drowned in December, 1838, and the property came into the possession of Charles Ludlow and Christopher B. Miller, from whom it passed to Mr. Sterritt, who converted it into a pin-factory. This business also failed, and Joseph Longking and Aaron F. Palmer took it for the manufacture of daguerrean instruments, cases, etc., but with no better success. The last occupant was John Gray, who converted it into a flour-mill. While being occupied by him it was destroyed by fire. Those who remember the activity which at one time prevailed here, can best appreciate the desolation that now sits with folded wings on its ruins.

West of the old Boyd mill, George Reid established a paper-mill, date not ascertained. Reid died in 1837 or 1838, and from his executors the property passed to John H. Walsh & Sons; from them to Samuel A. Walsh; from him to Charles H. Have-

meyer; from Havemeyer's executors to Mrs. Havemeyer, and from her to Edward Haigh. This property, formerly the Quassaick Woolen-Mills, now the Windsor Woolen-Mills, is next east of the high bridge on Quassaick Avenue.

The last of the milling enterprises is on a site sold by John H. Walsh to Alexander Marshall; Marshall to Darlington; Darlington to Isaac K. Oakley; Oakley to Adams & Bishop. This mill has been for several years engaged in the manufacture of paper.

VAIL'S GATE OR MORTONVILLE.

Notwithstanding repeated efforts to change its name to Mortonville, the settlement long known as Vail's Gate retains that title in local records and in railroad connections. It is a hamlet at the junction of the New Windsor and Blooming-Grove turnpike and the Snake Hill turnpike, and immediately south-east of the junction of the Newburgh Branch and Short-Cut Railroads. The name is from Mr. Vail, an old resident, and for many years keeper of the gate on the Blooming-Grove turnpike. For the same reason it was at one time known as Tooker's Gate. It has a school-house, and a short distance east is the Vail's Gate or Union Methodist Episcopal church. The latter is one of the oldest Methodist societies in the county, having been founded as the John Ellison class in 1789. The Edmonston house is also located here; it will be referred to hereafter. East from the Methodist church is the John Ellison house, historically known as "Knox's Headquarters," and adjoining it is the Ellison grist-mill and the building known as the first Methodist church. The house and mill were erected in 1754, the church building in 1790. The latter was not strictly for Methodists, but for itinerant preachers of all denominations. From the occupation of the property by Maj. Charles F. Morton, we have the name of Mortonville, which he once succeeded in grafting upon the list of post-offices.

LITTLE BRITAIN.

The boundaries of the district known as Little Britain have never been very accurately defined. Not unlike ancient New Windsor, which is said to have extended twenty miles on the Hudson when it was but little more than two, it has been written that Little Britain embraced the entire country bounded east by the village of New Windsor, west by Montgomery, north by Newburgh, and south by Blooming-Grove, including part of the latter, as well as of Montgomery and Hamptonburgh. These traditional boundaries are not without some probability, if they are considered as representing the radius of the settlement more or less intimately associated with those made on the patent to Andrew Johnston, but the latter must be accepted as not only the centre of the district, but the seat of the name. His patent (see Map of Patents) lies west of the Little Britain church. The main road, leading

from Newburgh to Goshen, runs through the centre of it. Beginning at the church, it extends west to the road that leads to the farm now owned by James Getty (opposite the residence of Joseph B. Burnet). On the south it is bounded by the south lines of the farm now or late of John S. Bull, and the farm now owned by Peter and George Welling. The north lines of the farms of Joseph H. Howell, Jarvis Knap, and the heirs of John R. Scott form its north boundary. It is one hundred chains in width, and two hundred chains in length, and is supposed to have contained 2000 acres. Its north and south lines now run about north twenty-two degrees east.* The patentee ran a division line through the centre of the patent, north and south, and sold it in lots or farms to different parties.

The first purchaser and settler on the patent was John Humphrey, in 1724, who located on the north part west of the division line, on the farm now or lately owned by Joseph H. Howell. The second purchaser was Peter Mullinder (as the name was then spelled), in 1729, whose farm lot of 250 acres adjoined Humphrey on the south. The third purchaser was Robert Burnet, in 1729; his farm adjoined that of Mullinder. The fourth was John Reid, the father-in-law of Burnet, who purchased at the same date, 1729. Charles Clinton, Mrs. Mary McClanghry, Alexander Denniston, and John Young were the next in order, in 1731. There was also a purchase by one Maillard (date uncertain), subsequently the Carscadden farm. These purchasers absorbed the patent. Mullinder, who came in in 1729, was an Englishman and perhaps a former resident of the section of London known as Little Britain. However this may be, in imitation of the custom in his native land, he named his settlement or farm Little Britain, and from him and his farm the title was accepted and extended not only to the patent, but to the district, in precisely the same manner that "my farm called Warwick" became applied to the town of Warwick. It will be admitted, of course, that the honor of conferring the name has been given to Charles Clinton, but without authority; on the contrary, Clinton was the last man who had regard for Britain in any of its aspects. He was of Irish birth and an exile, and had he had a name to bestow would not have selected one so suggestive of many of his misfortunes.

All through the large district to which the name was applied the great majority of the settlers were Scotch-Irish or English-Irish, and nearly all were Presbyterians. Agreeing very generally in their religious views, they were also remarkable for the uniformity of their political convictions. When it came down to the era of the Revolution, there were but few who were Tories or King's men, and these were mainly members of the Church of England, of whom

there was a sprinkling in the neighborhood. Charles Clinton, through his sons, Governor George and Gen. James, and his grandson Governor DeWitt, has, perhaps, the most extended historical reputation in the politics of the State; while in the religious field the line of descendants from his sister, Mrs. Christiana Beatty, now represented by Rev. Charles Clinton Beatty, D.D., the influence of the Clinton blood is not less marked. The neighborhood was composed of men of strong natural abilities and marked character.

There are two churches in the district,—the Little Britain Presbyterian and the Little Britain Methodist Episcopal.

THE SQUARE.

The Square—by some now called Washington Square—is a part of Little Britain, although it is not completed in the town of New Windsor. Its name is from the fact that the public roads run in such direction as to form a diamond. These roads are that leading to Newburgh, the Goshen road, the Little Britain road, and the road to New Windsor. At the outbreak of the Revolution, it received the name of Liberty Square, a title by which it is also designated on Clinton's map of the town in 1798. The appellation is said to have been bestowed from the fact that there were none living on any one of the four roads whose disloyalty was questionable. The Falls house, the headquarters of St. Clair and Gates, and the quarters of Lafayette are a part of the history of the Square.

RAGVILLE, ROCK TAVERN, Etc.

"Ragville" is the title of a hamlet of half a dozen houses and a blacksmith's shop, about two miles west of the Little Britain church. Its name came from a man named Davenport, who had a store there and exchanged goods for rags. The first property beyond was formerly the famous Morrison tavern and distillery, and further west Rock tavern. Both of these taverns were in early times important factors in the social and political life of the district. Rock tavern takes its name from the rock on which it is erected. Company trainings were held here, as well as political meetings and Fourth of July celebrations, although the former and the latter have not been heard of in the memory of the present generation. It was here also that the initiatory steps were taken in the organization of the present county of Orange. Both taverns were embraced in the road district known at an early date as Hunting-Grove, which extended west to the Otterkill, and included the settlement then known as Hunting-Grove, but more recently called Bushkirk's Mills and Burnside Post-office. The name of the settlement was bestowed by Nathan Smith, who established mills and a store there, and figured largely in local and State politics. A considerable portion of the district is now in the town of Hamptonburgh, while the name Hunting-Grove, after the adoption of Blooming-Grove by the inhabitants of

* These boundaries and many other facts have been kindly furnished by Mr. Joseph B. Burnet, surveyor, and for several years supervisor of the town.



"BROOKSIDE."

RES. OF ROBERT MORISON, LITTLE BRITAIN, ORANGE CO. N.Y.

THE above is a view of the old Belknap homestead, which was purchased by Mr. Morison from Alexander Denniston in 1872. The latter bought it from George A. Denniston, who inherited it from his father, James Denniston, he having bought it from Benjamin Belknap in 1820. Benjamin inherited it from his father, Jeduthan Belknap, in 1817. The house, though somewhat changed, was built about the year 1770. The mill seen on the margin (still kept in repair and used by Mr. Morrison for lumbering) was built about the same time.

The old burying-ground on the place, where lie the remains of a number of the Belknap family, is still kept in repair by their descendants, and often visited.

that town, fell into disuse. Another of the once noted localities now lost to the town was Stonefield, the residence and grammar-school of Rev. John Mofat, who had among his pupils some of the most noted men of earlier times.

IV.—REVOLUTIONARY LOCALITIES.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of Washington at New Windsor were at the Ellison homestead, then of Col. Thomas Ellison, and subsequently of his son, William Ellison. The house was torn down some years ago. It stood on the brow of the hill on the east side of the road, immediately south of the line of the village of New Windsor. Washington came to this place in June, 1779, and again in the fall of 1780, and remained until the summer of 1781. The leading events in the army during this period were the revolt of the Pennsylvania troops under Gen. Wayne, in camp at Morristown, N. J., and the arrangement of the details of the campaign of 1781, which closed with the victory at Yorktown in October.

The circumstances which led to the estrangement between Washington and Hamilton, resulting in the withdrawal of Hamilton from his position as aide-de-camp, occurred here in 1781. It is referred to simply to correct the impression which prevails that Hamilton was the chosen counselor of Washington; that he and not Washington was the author of the reply to the Newburgh Letters, and that he and not Washington was the author of many of the public papers of Washington, including his Farewell Address. The facts are that after the episode at the Ellison house, Washington had no intercourse with Hamilton whatever, except such as became necessary in their official relations as members of the Constitutional Convention of 1786, and subsequently while Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury during the first and part of the second term of Washington's administration. The story, as related by Hamilton, in a letter to Gen. Schuyler, under date of "Headquarters, New Windsor, Feb. 18, 1781," is as follows:

"Since I had the pleasure of writing you last, an unexpected change has taken place in my situation. I am no longer a member of the General's family. This information will surprise you, and the manner of the change will surprise you more. Two days ago the General and I passed each other on the stairs. He told me he had wanted to speak to me. I answered that I would wait upon him immediately. I went below and delivered Mr. Tilghman a letter to be sent to the commissary, containing an order of a pressing and interesting nature. Returning to the General I was stopped on the way by the Marquis de La Fayette, and we conversed together about a minute on a matter of business. He can testify how impatient I was to get back, and that I left him in a manner which, but for our intimacy, would have been more than abrupt. Instead of finding the General, as is usual, in his room, I met him at the head of the stairs, where, accosting me in an angry tone, 'Colonel Hamilton,' he said, 'you have kept me waiting at the head of the stairs these two minutes. I must tell you, sir, you treat me with disrespect.' I replied without petulance, but with decision, 'I am not conscious of it, sir, but since you have thought it necessary to tell me so, we part.' 'Very well, sir,' said he, 'if it be your choice,' or something to that effect, and we separated. In less than an hour

afterwards, Tilghman came to me in the General's name, assuring me of his desire, in a candid conversation, to heal a difference which could not have happened except in a moment of passion."

This interview Hamilton declined, and excused the step which he had taken to his dislike for the office of an aide-de-camp "as having a kind of personal dependence."

In regard to the occupancy of the house by Washington in 1779, the following note has been preserved among the papers of Col. Thomas Ellison:

"HEADQUARTERS, SMITH'S CLOVE, 21st June, 1779.

" $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 P.M.

"His Excellency, the commander-in-chief, thinks proper to accept your house as Headquarters, from the description I gave him on my return from thence last night. He with his guard set off immediately and his baggage will follow. Your most obt. Humble Servt.

"To Col. ELLISON.

C. GIBB."

Gibb was then the captain-commandant of Washington's guard. During the winter of 1781, Mrs. Washington occupied the house in company with her husband.

PLUM POINT.

Plum Point, the site of the first European settlement in Orange County, lies a short distance below the Ellison house, and forms the north bank of Murderer's Creek at its confluence with the Hudson. The theory in regard to its formation is that in the convulsion attending the dissolution of the glacial period it was pushed out from its original bed by the pressure of water and ice. It has an area of about eighty acres, approached over a natural causeway. On the southeast side was located, in a very early part of the war, a battery of fourteen guns, designed to assist in maintaining the obstructions to the navigation of the river, which at this point consisted of *chevaux-de-frise* stretching across to Pallopel's Island. The battery was maintained during the war for the purpose originally designed, and for the protection of the works in the vicinity. It was known in official orders as "Capt. Machin's Battery at New Windsor." Outlines of its embrasures may yet be seen, and can be approached by visitors from the residence of the proprietor or by the old army road, which runs around the face of the hill from the Nicol homestead.

LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS.

The Brewster house, known as Lafayette's headquarters, is at Moodna, just beyond the paper-mills of James P. Townsend. Of its occupation by Lafayette there is only traditionary evidence; at best it was so occupied by him for a brief period in 1779, while Washington was at the Ellison house. The house, which is now occupied by tenants, has suffered very little change, the old stairways and the quaintly-carved mantels being retained, though showing the wear of time. The vault in the cellar is said to have been the place of deposit of the money known as the "Dutch loan," but on what authority does not appear. The building was erected by Samuel Brewster, it is said, in

1755, and after his death was occupied by his son-in-law, Jonas Williams. The fact that Mr. Brewster was an ardent Whig and a member of the Committee of Safety, as well as a most reputable citizen, may have brought Lafayette to his residence.

EDMONSTON HOUSE.

The Edmonston house, at Vail's Gate, is known as the headquarters of Gens. Gates and St. Clair.* Very little is said concerning their occupation of it, however; indeed, there is doubt in regard to the matter, it being traditionally asserted that the hospital stores and headquarters of the medical staff were here, and that the officers named were at the building on the opposite side of the road, where they were stationed during the winter of 1782-83. Dr. Thacher writes, under date of April 30, 1781, "I accompanied Dr. John Hart to New Windsor, to pay our respects to Dr. John Cochran, who is lately promoted to the office of director-general of the hospitals of the United States, as successor to Dr. Shippen, resigned." On the 15th of December, 1782, he writes, "Dined with my friends Drs. Townsend, Eustis, and Adams, at the hospital, in company with Gens. Gates and Howe, and their aides, Dr. Cochran, our surgeon-general, and several other officers. Our entertainment was ample and elegant." The hospital referred to was near the Temple on the camp-ground. The Edmonston building is of stone, and is said to have been erected in 1755. It stands a short distance from the point where the Short-Cut intersects the Newburgh branch of the Erie Railroad, and certainly does not present the appearance of capacity for a very large military family.

FALLS HOUSE.

The Falls house, Little Britain Square, was occupied by Governor George Clinton, as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State, for a short time in October, 1777. Clinton and his brother, Gen. James, were in command at the forts in the Highlands at the time of their reduction, Oct. 7, 1777. The former was then a resident of the house subsequently of Capt. Charles Ludlow, a short distance north of New Windsor village. On the fall of the forts his family made hasty retreat to the interior, and found temporary refuge at the residence of Mrs. Falls. The troops who escaped from the forts, as well as the militia of the district that had not been engaged, were rendezvoused in the vicinity, and reorganized prior to their march for the defense of Kingston. While waiting for his men to come in, on the 10th of October, at noon, a horseman came near the camp, where being challenged by a sentinel, he replied, "I am a friend and wish to see Gen. Clinton." On being conducted to the Governor's headquarters he discovered that he had made a mistake. He had been sent by

Sir Henry Clinton, of the British forces, with a message to Gen. Burgoyne, and after passing the Highlands had encountered troops in British uniform. Presuming that Sir Henry's forces had moved forward, he drew near the camp only to learn that he was within the lines of the American forces, some of whom were clothed in British uniform, which had been captured from a transport some time previously and had not been re-dyed. When he discovered his mistake he was observed to swallow something. To recover the document, or whatever it might be, Dr. Moses Higby, who was at the camp, administered a powerful emetic. This brought from him a small silver ball of an oval form shut with a screw in the middle. "Though closely watched," writes Clinton, "he had the art to conceal it a second time. I made him believe I had taken one Capt. Campbell, another messenger who was out on the same business; that I learned from him all I wanted to know, and demanded the ball on pain of being hung up instantly and cut open to search for it. This brought it forth." The ball was found to contain the following:

"FORT MONTGOMERY, Oct. 8, 1777.

"*Nous y voici* (we come) and nothing between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 28th Sept., by C. C., I shall only say, I cannot presume to order, or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success.

Faithfully yours,

"GEN. BURGUYNE.

H. CLINTON."

Taylor, for that was the messenger's name, was placed in custody, and on October 14th was tried by court-martial as a spy. He pled his character as a messenger, but without avail,—he was sentenced to death. The final entry in reference to him occurs under date of October 18th, when Clinton's army was at Hurley: "Daniel Taylor, a spy, lately taken in Little Britain, was hung here. The Rev. Mr. Romaine and myself attended him yesterday, and I have spent the morning in discoursing to him, and attended him to the gallows. He did not appear to be either a political or a gospel penitent."

Lossing, in his "Field-Book," states—not without authority it is presumed—that Maj. Armstrong, the author of the Newburgh Letters, had his quarters at the Falls house, and that there those in the secret held their private conferences.

KNOX'S HEADQUARTERS.

A short distance west of Moodna, on the table-lands of New Windsor, stand the house and mills so long occupied by John Ellison, and erected by his father, Col. Thomas Ellison, in 1754, William Bull, the husband of Sarah Wells, being the builder, as appears by the original contract. It is a picturesque building of stone, with high ceilings, wainscoting, dormer-windows, heavy sash, and small panes of glass. Rochambeau is said to have occupied rooms in it during his brief visit to Washington, and at a later period it was similarly occupied by Gens. Knox and Greene. The record of occupation consists of a cer-

* Gen. Gates was at the Ellison house (Knox's headquarters) in December, 1782.

tificate signed by Gen. Knox, dated West Point, Sept. 9, 1783, stating that Gens. Greene and Knox, and Cols. Biddle and Wadsworth, "occupied three rooms, as military quarters, in Mr. John Ellison's house five weeks in the months of June and July, 1779;" and that "I, the subscriber (Gen. Knox), occupied three rooms as military quarters ten weeks in the fall of the same year; also, from the 20th of November, 1780, to the 4th of July, 1781, I occupied two rooms as military quarters; and from May, 1782, to September, I occupied one room for the same purpose, making fourteen weeks." Altogether his residence there covered a period of over one year, a portion of which time, probably from November, 1780, to July, 1781, his wife was with him. Tradition affirms that on one occasion Mrs. Knox gave an entertainment while here, at which Washington opened the dance with Maria Colden, daughter of Cadwallader Colden, Jr., of Coldenham; that among the guests were Gitty Wynkoop and Sally Jansen, of Kingston, who were great belles in their day, and that a French officer who was present gallantly inscribed the names of this trio of beauties with his diamond ring on one of the small window-panes in the sash of the principal room. The names remain to attest the truth of the story, the glass having been carefully and almost miraculously preserved for nearly one hundred years. One feels almost as deep an interest in these young women as in the graver military heroes who were there present. Mrs. Col. Hamilton gave her tradition of the assemblage to Mr. Lossing for his "Field-Book," but now that it appears on written record that she was not present, her story that Washington never danced has little value. Mr. Robert R. Ellison writes: "Maria Colden and Sallie Jansen were relatives of John Ellison, the former through his sister's marriage with Cadwallader Colden, Jr., and the latter through his wife, Catharine Jansen, of Kingston. Gitty Wynkoop was a visitor at Colden's with Sallie Jansen, and with Maria Colden attended the ball. On that occasion Washington did *not* open the dance with Maria Colden, but, the doors being thrown open, promenaded through the rooms with her. This statement has been a tradition in our family, members of which were present, and has been confirmed by others who were witnesses." The identity of Maria Colden is not fully established. Cadwallader Colden, Jr., had no daughter Maria, nor do we find a trace of her in Cadwallader Colden's letter, in which he gives the names of his children and also those of his sisters. The witnesses of her existence are her name on the glass and the tradition which links it with that of Washington:

"So perish forms as fair as those
Whose cheeks now living blush the rose;
Their glory turned to dust."

About three hundred feet west of the house stands the building generally called the first Methodist church in the county of Orange. It has been

noticed in another place. Its real connection with the early religious history of the town is more properly expressed in the term *Union* church,—a building open to all denominations, although Clinton enters it on his map of 1799 as Methodist. The Methodists certainly held services there until 1807.

THE CAMP-GROUND AND TEMPLE.

It would be as difficult, perhaps, to fix the periods at which some part of New Windsor was not occupied by either militia or regular troops during the Revolution as to specify the times when it was so occupied, or by what particular bodies of men. Aside from the militia companies, it is certain that at least a portion of the regiment of Col. James Clinton in the Canada expedition of 1775 was organized here. In 1776 the battery on Plum Point was mounted; in 1777, Governor Clinton reorganized at Little Britain the militia and fugitives from the Highland forts; in 1779–80, nine brigades of the Continental army were encamped here, and again in 1780, '81, '82, and '83. There is every reason to suppose that the well-known camp-ground of 1782–83 was also that of the previous encampments. However this may be, there is no doubt in regard to at least a portion of the grounds occupied in the years last named. Dr. Thacher writes, under date of Oct. 30, 1782: "At reveille, on the 26th inst., the left wing of the army, under the command of Gen. Heath, decamped from Verplanck's Point and marched to the Highlands; took up our lodging in the woods, without covering, and were exposed to a heavy rain during the night and day. Thence we crossed the Hudson to West Point, and marched over the mountain called Butter Hill; passed the night in the open field, and the next day reached the ground, where we are to erect log huts for our winter-quarters, near New Windsor;" and Chaplain Gano writes, "On my return to the army we encamped at New Windsor, and erected some huts and a place for worship on Lord's day." In the general order of Washington, April 19, 1783, calling for a detail of men "from the several corps in this cantonment," the names are given as follows: "Maryland Detachment, Jersey Regiment, Jersey Battalion, First New York Regiment, Second New York Regiment, Hampshire Regiment, Hampshire Battalion, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Massachusetts Regiments." The encampment was marked out by Gen. Heath. The huts occupied by the soldiers were built in line on the slope of the hill on the farm late of Daniel Moores and Gilbert Tompkins. They were of logs, and in size fourteen by sixteen feet, with roofs and doors of split-oak slabs. They were six feet high, made tight with clay and wood, rising a foot or two above the roof. The roof sloped one way, and was steep enough to shed rain. One door and one window opened on the street opposite the fireplace. The subordinate officers had huts with two windows in the rear of the rank, and those

of a higher grade occupied barracks near the Temple, in the vicinity of which was also the hospital and the bakery, and a short distance east was the burial-ground.

The space between the camp and the Temple was partly a swamp, which was crossed by a causeway made of logs. Immediately in front of the camp was the parade-ground. In the graveyard, now overgrown with trees, are still marked the resting-places of the dead. The Temple and other buildings are gone; the parade-ground has a portion of its flat stone flagging unremoved; part of the causeway remains; and some of the huts can yet be traced.

The Temple, to which so frequent reference has been made, was erected by Gen. Heath's order, for general purposes, although Mr. Gano says it was specially designed as a place "for public worship on Lord's day." It was officially known as "The Public Building," but was sometimes called "The New Building," to distinguish it from some previous structure. It was made of hewn logs, and was eighty feet long by forty wide, with barrack roof. The tradition is that it was dedicated by a carousal of so gross a nature that the title by which it was to be known, "The Temple of Virtue," was changed to "The Temple," but this may well be questioned, and the origin of the name assigned to its connection with the Masonic fraternity. All public meetings of the officers were held in it, and it was also used by the Masonic fraternity, of which order American Union Lodge accompanied the army.* It was in this lodge that Lafayette was made a Mason. When the cessation of hostilities was announced a celebration was held here, of which Thacher writes: "On the completion of eight years from the memorable battle of Lexington, the proclamation of Congress for a cessation of hostilities was published at the door of the public building, followed by three huzzas; after which a prayer was offered to the Almighty Ruler of the world by the Rev. Mr. Gano, and an anthem was performed by voices and instruments." The celebration was on a grand scale, and embraced similar ceremonies at West Point and at Fishkill. It was indeed a day of general rejoicing, and does not appear to have closed even at night, when a *feu-de-joie* rang along the lines, three times repeated, accompanied by the discharge of cannon, "and the mountain-sides resounded and echoed like tremendous peals of thunder, and the flashing from thousands of firearms in the darkness of the evening was like unto vivid flashings of lightning from the clouds,"—for, on the morning of the day on which it occurred, Washington, in his general order, called for a detail of men from "this cantonment" to "square and deliver at the New Building on Monday next, ninety-six pieces of timber seven inches square, of an aggregate length of three hundred and thirty feet," and requested "each com-

manding officer of a brigade to appoint an officer to assist Col. Gouvion in making preparations for the illumination," the officers so appointed to meet "at the New Building at twelve o'clock to-morrow" (20th). When this supplemental celebration was held does not appear, but it was at the Temple, and possibly on the 20th of April. It is one of the many cases in which Revolutionary events stop short at the statement of mere facts and leave description to be completed by conjecture.

In the Temple was also held the meeting called by Washington to consider the Newburgh Letters. With the details of this meeting the readers of this volume have already been made acquainted. In the order of time the meeting preceded the celebration, it having been held on the 15th of March. It was one of the most important assemblages ever held in the army; it was called to determine the question whether the army would rise superior to the grievances under which it had long suffered, or whether it would precipitate a separation between the military and civil powers to "the ruin of both;" it wou, in its results, the plaudit, "*Had this day been wanting the world had never seen the last stage of perfection that human nature is capable of attaining.*"

There was still another meeting at the Temple which was not without marked influence in the future of the nation,—the meeting for the organization of "The Society of the Cincinnati," the avowed object of which was to perpetuate among the officers of the army the memory of the relations of respect and friendship which had grown up among them during the trying and momentous scenes through which they had passed, "to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their oldest male posterity, and at the failure thereof, the collateral branches who they may judge worthy of becoming its supporters and members." The incipient steps to the organization of this society are shown by Maj.-Gen. Heath's orders of May 3, 1783, in which he requested the officers of the Massachusetts line to meet "at the New Public Building" and elect one of their number "to meet the general officers, and such delegates as may be chosen by the other lines, on Tuesday next, at the above-mentioned place, for the purpose of considering the expediency of the officers of the army forming themselves into a military society." The meeting of delegates was held on the 10th, and a plan for organization submitted and referred to a committee, who revised and reported the same at a meeting held at Steuben's quarters at Fishkill, on the 13th, when it was adopted and signed by those present, under the indorsement, "Done at the Cantonment on Hudson River, in the year 1783." The controversies which subsequently grew out of this organization need not be considered in this connection. Surviving the hostility of its early opponents, the society now stands as the representative of the heroic age of the republic, a golden chain, through the medium of which the descendants of its mem-

* See Masonic Societies in General History.

bers perpetuate the memory and services of their fathers.*

The encampment here was terminated June 23, 1783, and the troops not on furlough removed to West Point. The following orders by Washington explain the removal more fully :

"HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH, June 20, 1783.

"The troops of this cantonment will march on Monday morning, five o'clock, by the left. The senior brigadier in the Massachusetts line will conduct the column over Butter Hill to West Point. The baggage, with a proper escort, to go by water. These corps, with the troops already at West Point, will compose the garrisons of that post and dependencies. Major-General Knox will be pleased to expedite, in the best manner he is able, the building of an arsenal and magazines, agreeably to the instructions he has received from the Secretary of War." . . .

"HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH, June 21, 1783.

"When the army marches from this cantonment, a detachment is to remain to do the ordinary duties at Newburgh, etc. They will be relieved every nine days. For this duty four New Hampshire companies will commence to-morrow."

"HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH, Sunday, June 22, 1783.

"When the troops move off the ground, a surgeon or mate will remain with the sick of each regiment for a day or two until the huts can be made ready to receive them. A sufficient number of orderly men to take care of the sick must also remain with them."

The following advertisement shows that the removal was effected at the time appointed, although the headquarters of Washington at Newburgh was continued until August, and the detachment spoken of in his order remained until the disbandment in November :

"The troops of the cantonment near New Windsor having removed to the post of West Point, all farmers and others who have veal, mutton, poultry, and other small meats to dispose of, also vegetables of all kinds, are hereby invited to bring the same to this point, where they will find a ready market, and ample protection in their persons and property

"JOHN CAMPBELL, *Assist. Q.-M.*

"WEST POINT, June 24, 1783."

V.—REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

While New Windsor was the seat of many events of a general character connected with the war of the Revolution, its local history is not marked by those which were especially important. It was from its bosom that the then young and vigorous George Clinton, who had made his mark in the Colonial Assembly from 1768 to 1775, in opposition to the British ministry, sprang into the leadership of the rebellion in his native State; and although there were some who refused to follow him, the great majority of his townsmen were his firm supporters. The primary steps in the rebellion—the non-importation resolutions of the Continental Congress of 1774—were heartily approved, and in the subsequent organization of a "Committee of Safety and Observation,"

* The following original members of the society were from New Windsor : Robert Burnet, lieutenant, New York Artillery ; James Clinton, brigadier-general ; George Clinton, honorary member ; Alexander Clinton, lieutenant, New York Artillery ; Daniel Denniston, lieutenant, New York Artillery ; George I. Denniston, lieutenant, New York Artillery ; James Gregg, captain, Third New York Infantry ; Jonathan Lawrence, captain, Sappers and Miners ; Samuel Logan, major, Fifth New York Infantry ; Joseph Morrell, ensign, First New York Infantry ; William Strachan, lieutenant, New York Artillery ; William Scudder, lieutenant, New York Artillery.

the action of the precinct was not uncertain. The signatures to the "Pledge of Association" and its military organizations have been given elsewhere. The records of those organizations show that wherever the flag of rebellion floated—whether amid the snows of Quebec or on the burning plains of Monmouth, at Fort Schuyler, Saratoga, and Yorktown—the precinct was honorably represented by her sons in its defense. A few incidents, not elsewhere recorded, are given here.

ARREST OF CADWALLADER COLDEN, JR.

It was not necessary, in New Windsor or in any of the towns of the county, that many of the duties devolving upon the Committee of Safety, such as the appointment of town officers, etc., should be performed, the local authorities having followed or led their constituents in the revolutionary movement ; but the reorganization of the militia and the arrest of the persons who were classed as "inimical to the American cause" became its principal field of action. In many cases of arrest the New Windsor committee acted in concert with that of Newburgh. The most important action of this character, viewed from the point of social standing and local influence, was the arrest of Cadwallader Colden, Jr., at his residence in Coldenham, in the precinct of Hanover (now Montgomery). The story as related by himself states that, in June, 1776, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, his house was surrounded by a company of armed men, who, on being questioned, stated that they had been sent by order of the joint committee of Newburgh and New Windsor, with instructions to search his house, which they proceeded to do. Standing guard over the premises until the next day, they then conducted him to the house of Mr. Jackson, in New Windsor, where he was confined twenty-four hours, although Mr. Thomas Ellison offered to become bail for his appearance. When taken before the committee, he was informed that the charge against him was that of being "inimical to the American cause." He replied that, while he had had convictions in regard to the duty of the people, and had expressed them at a time when he thought it possible to ward off the calamities of war, he had subsequently "entirely avoided interfering in any shape in public affairs." Given the choice of trial by the joint committee or by the county committee of Ulster, he accepted the latter, and was removed to the jail at Kingston. His case was brought before the general committee at New Paltz, July 4th, when, on his refusal to sign the pledge of association, and also to give his pledge of honor "that he would immediately equip himself for the field of battle, and in case of actual invasion go forth with the rest of his neighbors to action in defense of his country," he was again committed to jail. The joint committee represented on the trial that they had made the arrest under the conviction "that the committee of the precinct of Hanover were afraid to treat Mr. Colden as he de-

served;" that although not in their district, he was more contiguous to them than to the committee of the district in which he lived; that in his original signature to the pledge of association, it was evident he only meant to secure a sanctuary for his person and property; that the protest which he had written against the appointment of delegates to the first Provincial Congress was "the evil seed sown in the county from which the whole of the fruits of toryism sprung, for, to their knowledge, upwards of sixty persons in the precinct of Newburgh had subscribed it." Other reasons were stated, and especially that the pledge of association was not a pledge of neutrality, "but a firm bond of union for mutual defense, which required activity." This bond he had plainly violated. Colden remained in jail for over one year, when he was permitted to reside, on parole, at the house of Jacobus Hardenburgh, in Hurley.

THE FALL OF THE HIGHLAND FORTS.

When the general alarm occurred on the occasion of the loss of the forts in the Highlands (Oct. 7, 1777), the people of the village of New Windsor fled into the country for safety, leaving behind them in their haste their dwellings for occupation either by friends or foes, and, as the result proved in many cases, it made little difference which was the fortunate temporary possessor. William Bedlow writes that his family were unable to remove "several boxes and cases of china, some cases of pictures and looking-glasses, several tables (one with marble slab), chairs, window-curtains, some ornamental china, with images of Shakespeare and Milton in plaster-of-Paris, and a parcel of table furniture left in the closets," for the recovery of which he offered a reward in vain. Col. Ellison, tradition says, put his money and plate under the ground in his smoke-house, hung up his hams, and lighted a cob-fire under them. The hams were gone on his return, but the money was safe. Governor George Clinton apparently suffered with his neighbors, and perhaps to a greater extent. From the place of refuge of his family (Falls house, Little Britain) he writes, under date of Dec. 1, 1777: "I have a cot at my house out of which the militia stole the irons. Will you get it repaired for me, as I have no other bed or bedstead?" It will not be inferred that any of Governor Clinton's townsmen were guilty of these appropriations, but rather that they were by the class known as "skinners," who were found in every camp, and who robbed friend and foe alike.

MORGAN'S RIFLEMEN.

It cannot be said, however, that the people of New Windsor village were altogether law-abiding. Under date of Aug. 7, 1775, Governor Tryon writes: "Eleven companies of riflemen, consisting of about one hundred men each, with ammunition, from the provinces of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, have lately passed through this province, crossing over Hudson's

River at New Windsor in their march to the provincial camp near Boston." Tradition adds to this statement of fact, that just before the troops entered the village, a man, meanly dressed but otherwise of gentlemanly appearance, called at William Edmonston's and said that Col. Morgan was coming. He went on and stopped at William Ellison's, and there said that he was Col. Morgan. The troops soon arrived, and with them Col. Morgan. The deception practiced by the stranger incensed the colonel, and he handed him over to his troops, who tarred and feathered him without even the form of a trial. The boys of New Windsor enjoyed the matter heartily, and had no trouble in obtaining from Mrs. Rachel Cooper (who lived in the village and sold cakes and beer) a pillow of feathers for the purpose. Col. Morgan is described as "a man of powerful frame and stalwart courage." A large proportion of his troops were Irishmen. Upon their breasts they wore the motto "Liberty or Death," and with that inscription the swords of the officers were stamped. Wonderful stories of their exploits went to England; the written record of their services forms one of the brightest pages of American history.

SEIZURE OF SALT.

In a communication from Col. John Hathorn, of the precinct of Goshen, under date of Dec. 2, 1776, he writes, "That your memorialist had a small quantity of salt in Mr. William Ellison's store, at New Windsor; and that there was not more than he had engaged to his neighbors, and was obliged to keep for his own use; that a large number of men, whose names your memorialist cannot discover, without any legal authority, have taken out of said store as well the salt of your memorialist (except one bushel) as of other persons; and that your memorialist is in the greatest want of salt for his own use; that unless a check is put to such unjustifiable proceedings, your memorialist apprehends, from these seemingly disorderly spirit at present prevailing among the common people, his property, as well as those of others, will be very insecure."

A TEA RIOT.

Tea caused more trouble apparently than salt. Capt. Jonathan Lawrence was in command of Fort Constitution; his wife remained in charge of his store in New Windsor. The Congress of New York had resolved that no person should charge to exceed six shillings (one dollar) a pound for tea. The local committee complained "that Mrs. Jonathan Lawrence sold tea at eight shillings per pound, and that her husband made Fort Constitution a depot for that useless herb." The Congress replied (June 14, 1776), stating that "Capt. Lawrence, with all the commissioners at the fort, are discharged from their superintending. We are surprised at his conduct, and make no doubt you will treat him and all others according to their demerits, after a fair hearing." Lawrence was not

very severely punished; at all events, he went through the war as a captain of sappers and miners, and drew half-pay for life for his services.

In July, 1777, James Caldwell and John Maley, of Albany, purchased tea in Philadelphia, and in transporting it to Albany had occasion to pass through New Windsor village. Stopping at the tavern of Isaac Schultz for the night, a mob of men and women speedily collected, and, under the plea that the tea was held at a higher price than six shillings, seized the load and sold it to themselves at that price. For the time being the town was supplied with tea. The Council of Safety of the State disapproved of the transaction, and decided that the owners of the tea "could obtain satisfaction for the injury in the ordinary court of law," and this was all the remuneration, probably, that they ever received.

DOMINIE ANNAN.

The incidents already quoted give an inside view of life in New Windsor village. If it is not very flattering, it is at least refreshing to meet with them, as they serve to break up the current of Revolutionary literature, which usually flows in the channel of patriotic devotion and heroic deeds. We turn from them, however, to our favorite district, Little Britain, where we find the following in reference to the Rev. Robert Annan, of the Little Britain Church: "In the fall of 1777 the people of Rhode Island, by reason of the great scarcity of supplies and provisions, applied to our State for aid. The Legislature, however, refused to send public stores, as they were needed at home. Meetings were held in several towns for the purpose of raising supplies by subscription, and among them one in Hanover precinct. It was attended by many prudent people, who seemed to agree with the Legislature that the surplus supplies should not be sent out of the State. There was a discussion, conducted with fairness and ability on both sides, but it seemed likely to be interminable. At this juncture, Annan sprang up and cut the matter short by exclaiming, 'As many as are in favor of assisting the people of Rhode Island and the cause of liberty, follow me!' Leaving the hall, he was surprised to find almost the entire assemblage at his heels."

BOY SOLDIERS.

The number of mere boys who found their way into the army was by no means inconsiderable. Lieut. Robert Burnet and Lieut. Alexander Clinton were but fifteen years old when they were commissioned. Aside from this general fact, it is related that there was a regularly-organized company of boys, from twelve to fifteen years of age, in Little Britain, who were "soldier boys" in earnest, having been several times on duty as home guards. The Hessian prisoners from Saratoga *en route* for Easton, Pa., passed through Little Britain and camped at Maj. Telford's tavern, then opposite the Burnet homestead. The prisoners

were in charge of a company of Morgan's riflemen, who, in quest of rest themselves, turned the prisoners over to the custody of the boys, who guarded them during the night. During the night one of the Hessian women died, and was buried in the morning west of Maj. Telford's house. It was a long-remembered funeral by the boys. The woman's companion could only bury her and move on. It was a phase of war that to them was new, and for years the lone grave by the apple-tree received, perhaps, as much regard as though its inmate had been to them kindred.

VI.—CHURCHES, Etc.

The religious history of New Windsor has representation in church organizations both without and within its borders, viz.: The Church of England Mission, the Highlands or Bethlehem Church, the Wallkill or Goodwill Church, the Neelytown Church, the Associate Reformed Church at Little Britain, the Presbyterian Church at New Windsor, the Berea Church, St. George's Episcopal Church at Newburgh, St. David's Church in Hamptonburgh, St. Thomas' Church at New Windsor, and the Methodist Episcopal Churches at Vail's Gate and Little Britain. All the old churches in this list having been noticed in another part of this volume, we give here a history of the New Windsor Churches only as they now exist.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

In the early part of his parish labors the Rev. John Brown, D.D., of Newburgh, resided in New Windsor, and revived the church there (1818) under the title of St. Thomas' Church, of which he served as rector until 1847, dividing his time between that and St. George's. The parish was organized April 8, 1818, at which time the following wardens and vestry were elected, viz.: Wardens, Thomas Ellison, Charles Ludlow; Vestry, David Humphrey, Lewis DuBois, James Green, Gilbert Ogden Fowler, Joseph Morrell, Jonathan Bailey, Nathan H. Sayre, Jr., James Scott. In January, 1844, a small building in which the congregation had worshiped was burned down, and in 1847 the erection of the present church edifice was commenced, and completed in 1849. A rectory was erected in 1859, and sold in 1864. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. Robert H. Boyd.

In connection with this church we give, as a matter of record, the following extract from the will of Thomas Ellison, Jr., of New York, in 1793:

"I give and bequeath unto my brother, William Ellison, and my nephew, Thomas Ellison, and the survivors of them and the heirs of such survivors, all the lands I bought of Corneline Tibout in New Windsor, Ulster Co., in the State of New York, containing in the several lots about fifty-five acres, in trust for a glebe for such minister of the gospel in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York as shall hereafter be settled and have the care of souls in the said town of New Windsor, and his successor for the time being, forever. And also I give unto my said brother, William Ellison, and my nephew, Thomas Ellison, the sum of six hundred pounds, New York currency, in such of my bonds as he and my nephew shall choose, to be kept out at interest, and the annual interest arising therefrom to be paid to such

minister for the time being toward his support and maintenance; and if there should be no such minister at the time of my death, then my will is that the rents and profits of the said lands, and the interest of the said sum of six hundred pounds, shall yearly be put out at interest by my said brother, William Ellison, and my nephew, Thomas Ellison, their heirs and executors (but not to be at his or their risk), and shall become principal and be added to the said sum of six hundred pounds yearly, until such minister shall be settled and have the care of souls in the said town of New Windsor, who shall officiate as a minister for one-half of his time at least, and then the interest of the whole sum thus accumulated shall be yearly paid to such minister and his successors for the time being toward his and their support and maintenance. And whenever the inhabitants for the time being of the said town of New Windsor in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York shall become a religious corporation, then the said lands and the securities for the said moneys shall be conveyed and delivered to such corporation for the uses and purposes aforesaid."

The following have been the rectors of the church: 1848-50, Rev. Edmund Embury; 1851-56, Rev. Reuben Riley (Rev. Beverly Robinson Betts, assistant); 1857-62, Rev. Christopher D. Wyatt;* 1862-63, Rev. R. H. Cressy; 1864-67, Rev. Benjamin S. Huntington; 1867-71, Rev. Richard Temple;† 1872, Rev. Haslett McKim, now rector.

The church edifice is a neat Gothic building of stone, and is situated on the table-lands a short distance south of the village of New Windsor.

NEW WINDSOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The New Windsor Presbyterian Church dates its organization from Sept. 14, 1764, at which time Joseph Wood, William Lawrence, Samuel Brewster, and Henry Smith were chosen elders. It was formally constituted May 5, 1766, by the Rev. Timothy Johnes, a committee of the Presbytery of New York. From the date of its constitution until 1805 it was associated with the Newburgh and Bethlehem societies in the support of a pastor, and from 1805 to 1810 with the latter. From 1810 to 1827 it enjoyed only occasional ministerial labors. On May 1, 1827, the Rev. James H. Thomas was employed in connection with the church at Canterbury, and was installed pastor of both churches Feb. 12, 1828. The connection with the Canterbury Church was dissolved in 1834, Mr. Thomas serving the New Windsor Church exclusively until June, 1835. Rev. James Sherwood was installed pastor Aug. 5, 1835, and continued in that relation until April, 1840. The pulpit was subsequently occupied by supplies,—Rev. N. S. Prime, Rev. Henry Belden, Rev. Isaac C. Beach, and Rev. James Bruyn. For several years past there have been no services held, although we believe a church organization is maintained. For its connection with the Bethlehem Church, and also with the Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, the reader is referred to the history of the latter church in the history of Newburgh.

The first building erected by the society was a small structure in the village of New Windsor. It is said that it was occupied as a hospital during the encampment, and was subsequently destroyed by fire.

The present edifice was erected in 1807. It is a small wooden structure with spire, and adjoins the present village on the west. In the ancient burial-ground attached, the oldest monument is that which records the resting-place of John Yelverton, one of the founders of the village, who died June 12, 1767, aged seventy-four years.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH, LITTLE BRITAIN.

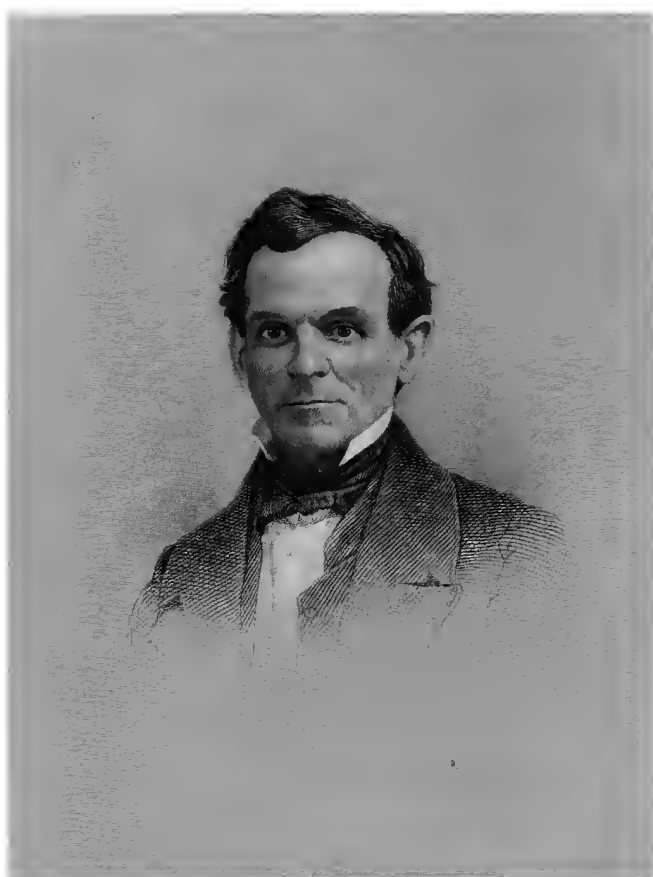
The early history of this church has been noticed in another chapter. Whatever may have been its previous status, its records date from 1765, September 11th, when Patrick McClaughry sold to James Jackson, Matthew McDool (Dowell), and Andrew Crawford a tract or parcel of land containing one acre one rood and twenty-three perches, being part of the patent to Andrew Johnston, the intention of the purchasers, as expressed in the deed, being "to erect a meeting-house thereupon to be appropriated to Divine service in the public worship of God, for the use of a Presbyterian minister and congregation in connection with the Associate Presbytery in Pennsylvania." On the site thus purchased a church edifice was erected, and was occupied by the congregation until 1826. It was a square building with a barrack roof. The entrance was in the middle on the east, and on each side of the door were stairs leading to galleries on the north and south sides. The pulpit was on the west, facing the entrance, and was one of the old-fashioned high structures with a sounding-board. On each side of the pulpit were square pews, with seats on all sides, so that part of the occupants had to sit with their backs to the minister. In front of the pulpit, and between that and the door, were long seats or slips, on each side of which were continued the box pews. On the south side of the pulpit the first pew was owned by the McDowells; the second, by Robert Burnet; the next and corner pew, by the Shaws and Kernochans. As it was not fully completed inside for several years after it was inclosed, descriptive recollections vary somewhat. Outside, the south and west sides were shingled; the west and north, clapboarded. One peculiarity it maintained among the early settlers,—it was universally called "The Meeting-House." In 1826 it gave place to the building which is now occupied by the society.

The first elders of the church were Matthew McDool (McDowell), Patrick McClaughry, and John Waugh. The first pastor was the Rev. Robert Annan, who was in charge in 1768. The records of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania state,—

"Aug. 31, 1762, Mr. Robert Annan was called to the exercise of the pastoral office in the congregation of Marsh Creek and Cunawago, in Pennsylvania, and on the 8th of June, 1763, he was ordained and installed." April 15, 1767, he was called to "the congregation of Little Britain and Wallkill." April 21, 1768, the pastoral relation between him and the congregation of Marsh Creek and Cunawago was dissolved, and on

* Mr. Wyatt officiated also as rector of St. John's, Canterbury.

† Rev. John Morgan officiated.



Robert H. Wallace

Oct. 2, 1772, he was installed pastor "of the United Associate congregations of Little Britain and Wallkill."

Mr. Annan served the Little Britain and Neelytown (Wallkill) congregations until about 1783, when he removed to Boston. His successor was Rev. Thomas J. Smith, who was installed May 1, 1791. On his retirement the pastorate was vacant until 1812, when the Rev. James Scrimgeour, who had served as pastor of the Associate Reformed Church of Newburgh from 1803, was installed. He remained in the charge until his death, Feb. 4, 1825. Rev. Robert H. Wallace was his successor, Oct. 6, 1825, and served until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Rev. R. Howard Wallace, who is now pastor.

The original Presbyterian connection of the church was maintained until a recent date, when it united with the "Old-School" branch of Presbyterians.

REV. ROBERT H. WALLACE, D.D.—It has been deemed appropriate to introduce the life-sketch of the Rev. Dr. Wallace by the insertion of the following paper, prepared in 1857 by Rev. John Forsyth, D.D., present chaplain of the United States Military Academy at West Point, for a memorial volume, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the Presbyterian Church of Little Britain:

"Mr. Wallace was born in the town of Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., on the 12th November, 1796. His parents were natives of the north of Ireland, and were warmly attached members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and distinguished for their attachment to revealed truth and the strength and triumphs of their faith. They reached a good old age, and having adorned the doctrine of God their Saviour during many years, by holy lives, we have every reason to believe that they are now, with the great multitude, before the throne.

"Their son, the subject of this sketch, belongs to the class of men which is popularly described as 'self-made.' As the pecuniary resources of his parents were limited, he was early thrown upon his own energies, and was forced to work his own way, amid difficulties, to the profession upon which his heart was fixed. His disadvantages were much increased by the removal of his parents to Susquehanna County, Pa., at that time a newly-settled region, with no institutions of learning above the common school.

"Mr. Wallace began his course of classical study at the Montgomery Academy, then under Rev. Dr. McJimpsey, between whom and his pupil there was formed an intimate and life-long friendship. In his eighteenth year Mr. Wallace made a personal profession of his faith in Christ, in connection with the church of which his parents were members; but, in 1821 he withdrew from that body and united with the church of Neelytown, to which Dr. McJimpsey then ministered. This church was under the care of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of New York, by which, in the autumn of the same year, he was re-

ceived as a student of theology. The Presbytery then included such men as Drs. John M. Mason, McJimpsey, Phillips, Scrimgeour, and McLeod, and it was then usual to subject those who applied to be admitted to the study of divinity, but who had not gone through a regular academic course, to a thorough examination in the various branches of literature and science. Mr. Wallace bore this test, applied as it was by such men as have been named, and his attainments were declared to be equivalent to those gained in the ordinary collegiate curriculum. The approval of these strong men found later indorsement by Union College (now Union University), which in 1834 conferred upon Mr. Wallace the degree of M.A., and later that of 'Doctor of Divinity.'

"As the operations of the theological seminary (then at New York, but subsequently removed to Newburgh) were suspended, in consequence of the failing health of Dr. Mason, the principal professor, Mr. Wallace put himself under the directions of his former tutor and venerable friend, Dr. McJimpsey. He remained with him, prosecuting his theological studies, three years, the usual time required by the law of the A. R. Church, and was in due course licensed by the Presbytery of New York to preach the gospel, at a meeting of that body held in Newburgh, 15th September, 1824.

"For several years previous to his licensure, Mr. Wallace, in working his own way to the ministry, had been compelled to perform the double task of a teacher and a theological student. He had charge of several schools during this period, and in all of them he won the warm esteem of pupils and parents. But he found, as many others have done, the double labor of the school-room and study too much for his physical strength; and now, just as he had gained the object on which his heart had been so long fixed, it seemed as if he were destined to retain it in his grasp only for a moment, and must then part with it forever.

"At the time of his licensure disease appeared to have taken such firm hold of him that his physicians were very dubious about his recovery, and in any event judged that he must seek a field of labor in the mild regions of the South. He prepared at once to act upon this advice; but while 'man proposes God disposes,' and it was soon evident that his Divine Master had other plans in regard to him.

"He was appointed by the Presbytery of New York to supply the church of Little Britain, then virtually vacant in consequence of the age and bodily infirmities of its venerable pastor, Mr. Scrimgeour, who died a few months later. But it so happened that, through an exchange, his first sermon was preached in the pulpit of his friend and theological instructor, Dr. McJimpsey, at Neelytown. With this excellent man Mr. Wallace lived on terms of intimate friendship, which was broken only by death. Dr. McJimpsey was a man whom none could know and not love.

"Mr. Wallace spent the second Sabbath after his licensure in Little Britain, and thus was introduced into the field which he then expected he might never see again, but which he was destined to cultivate, amid many tokens of divine favor, for more than thirty years. This first visit to Little Britain was made in September, 1824. He was instantly and strongly urged to remain here as the pastor of the church, but he declined, as he wished to make an extended missionary tour in the service of the Board of Domestic Missions of the A. R. Synod of New York. He was, in fact, the first missionary employed by that board, and he continued in their service until the following September. During this tour he visited Bloomingburgh, White Lake, New Milford, Lawsville, Bethany, Mount Pleasant, Pa., Ithaca, Erin, York, Caledonia, N. Y., and even went so far west as Detroit, then on the confines of civilization.

"His journey was performed on horseback, over a region then covered for many a weary mile with the unbroken forest, but which is now thickly studded over—so marvelous are the changes wrought by enterprise in our country—with countless farms and villages. The appliances of comfortable travel were few and far between. Often the rude log hut was his only shelter. It was, in a word, a rough service, but we have no doubt it afforded him the invigorating exercise, the health-inspiring medicine needed by his enfeebled frame.

"Early in the autumn Mr. Wallace returned to Newburgh to attend meetings of Synod and Presbytery, and then to proceed to the South, where he proposed to spend the winter. Meanwhile a pressing call was put into his hands from the then vacant church of Caledonia, N. Y., and also from other places which he had visited proposals to settle were made to him. These he declined, and at the earnest solicitation of the fathers and brethren of the Presbytery he abandoned his plan of a Southern journey and accepted the call from the congregation of Little Britain. He was ordained and installed in this charge on the 6th October, 1825.

"Few fields presented at this time a more unpromising aspect than that into which Mr. Wallace was led that he might cultivate it in the name of the Lord. The church was old and dilapidated, the number of communicants was small, piety was at a low ebb in the church, while outside of it vice and irreligion abounded.

"Very soon after the settlement of Mr. Wallace measures were taken for a complete remodeling and an enlargement of the old church, a comfortable parsonage was purchased, the congregation rapidly increased, a new life began to manifest itself, and, in a word, it was plain that old things were passing away. As the years passed Mr. Wallace grew in the affections of his own people, and more and more won the warm regard of the neighboring churches, with whose pastors he has maintained the most fraternal rela-

tions. In New York, Newburgh, and elsewhere his appearance in the pulpit was ever a welcome sight to multitudes whose only regret was that the privilege was one so rarely enjoyed by them. He has been, indeed, always noted for his close keeping at home; rarely, if ever, did he leave his own pulpit, unless at the call of public duty or to recruit his enfeebled energies for a few weeks during the heat of summer.

"From the time of his admission into the Presbytery of New York as a student of theology until the present moment Mr. Wallace has always exhibited a warm affection for the Associate Reformed Church. Though the state of his health would not allow him to take a large share in what may be called the public business of the church, he has been a regular attendant at the meetings of the Presbytery and Synod, and when topics of importance have been under discussion he has taken a prominent part in the debates. Were it possible, we would gladly reproduce some of the speeches he delivered in Synod, especially on the question of close or catholic communion, as fine specimens of ecclesiastical eloquence. Unfortunately, no report of them has been preserved, and they live only in the recollection of those who heard them and who listened to the speaker with the most profound attention.

"On the occasion of the centenary and installation of his son as associate pastor, Mr. Wallace said that an old friend had remarked to him 'that he ought, indeed, to be a happy man in the review of the past and in the survey of the present.' The whole assembly gathered on that occasion doubtless adopted the sentiment. His ministerial course, when he entered upon his work, seemed as if it must be a brief one, yet he has been permitted to 'fulfill his course' for many years, to proclaim through all those the glorious gospel, to build up one of the old wastes, to prepare many souls to become jewels in the Redeemer's crown, and who shall he, we trust, his own joy and crown in the day of the Lord Jesus."

Dr. Wallace continued in the discharge of his pastoral duties at Little Britain for eleven years after the celebration of the centenary of the church and the publication of the above paper. He passed away on Feb. 9, 1868, at the ripe age of seventy-two, and closed with his death the record of a successful, devoted Christian pastor. His decline was gradual, and his spirit passed to the God who gave it on a quiet Sabbath day, his end being full of peace, and manifesting in a remarkable degree the triumphs of his faith. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the congregation and the session of the Little Britain Church, and by the North River Presbytery, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with which the church at Little Britain and its pastors united in 1867, from some of which the following extracts are made:

"Resolved, That the session has lost an able counselor, the ministry one of its brightest ornaments, a most able and prevailing man of prayer, the church an eloquent, powerful, and effective preacher and comforting, fatherly pastor, a genial, kind, and affable friend, an eminently complacent and pure gentleman."

"Resolved (by the Presbytery), That the example left us by our departed father and brother is one to be signalized as peculiarly distinguished for constancy, for devotedness to the work of the ministry, for childlike but mighty faith, for faithfulness in the simple preaching of the cross, and for perseverance, particularity, and importunity in prayer."

Dr. Wallace was an eminently courteous Christian gentleman, dignified in manner, but genial and cheerful in the discharge of the varied duties of the pastor. Whatever he undertook he carried through in an earnest, decided manner, and he was a type of an attractive but faithful minister of Christ. He was possessed of strong intellectual qualifications, was a logical writer and thinker, and as a speaker clear, terse, eloquent, and effective. His power in debate was most strongly and powerfully manifested in the assemblies of the church, where he exerted great influence. He was very systematic, possessed of an analytic mind, and performed all his labor according to a well-selected and carefully-elaborated rule of action. He was very successful as a pastor, loved and honored by all, and left behind him at his death a cherished memory adorned with good deeds and devoted self-sacrifice in the cause of the Master. He was buried in the ancient cemetery beside the church,

"Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,"

surrounded by the dust of the "forefathers of the hamlet," his beloved wife, a former pastor, Rev. James Scrimgeour, early and later members of the session, and a multitude of the membership of the church. A massive Scotch-granite monument to Dr. Wallace stands in the churchyard at Little Britain, bearing upon its north side these words:

"Fourth Pastor of the
Presbyterian Church
Little Britain,
where through nearly 44 years
he founded, framed, built,
by pureness, by knowledge,
by love unfeigned.

"Thou hast made him most blessed forever: thou hast made him
exceeding glad with thy countenance."
Erected by his friends."

It would scarcely be proper to close this sketch of Dr. Wallace without reference to his son, Rev. R. Howard Wallace, A.M., who, after acting as the assistant pastor of the Little Britain Church for a number of years in pleasant association with his father, succeeded to the pastorate at the death of the former in 1868, and for nearly twenty-six years, amid the various changes incident to more than a quarter of a century of active service, has been the faithful, devoted, self-sacrificing, and successful minister of Christ to this people.

Mr. Wallace was born at Little Britain, Dec. 20, 1828. His earlier education was conducted by his father, and after careful preparatory training he en-

tered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and was graduated with the highest honors of his class from that institution in 1850. Having determined to consecrate his life to service in the gospel ministry, he entered the theological seminary at Newburgh, and was graduated in 1853. The next year he was ordained to the ministry, and labored for two years following in Otsego County, N. Y. In 1856 he was invited by the session of the Little Britain Church to supply the pulpit during the illness of his father, the pastor, and in 1857 he was called by the church as colleague with and successor to his father. The installation services occurred in December of that year.

Although Mr. Wallace has received numerous invitations to take charge of other churches, and to engage in other Christian work during his long pastorate, a love for the place of his nativity, for the people and their descendants among whom his father labored so long, and a desire to see the work of the latter prosper and grow, has induced him to devote the best years of his life and the richest products of his mind to the Little Britain congregation. The long period in which he has occupied the pulpit of this church, added to the previous service of his father, nearly completes the extraordinary period of *seventy* years of pastoral labor by the same family. When that period shall have been attained, Mr. Wallace proposes to carry out a long-cherished purpose to make an extended tour in Europe and the remote East, and thus obtain that rest and physical and mental relaxation which failing health imperatively demands.

Mr. Wallace inherits many of the traits of his father, is an active, earnest, untiring worker, devoted to the leading Christian interests of the age, and a regular contributor to its current literature. During the late war he was granted absence by the church, and served in the army as chaplain of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers for several months. He studies with care the spiritual and material interests of the country, and by travel, reading, and close observation, though located in a retired neighborhood, has kept fully abreast of the discoveries and improvements of the age. He is an erudite scholar, and prepared his two sons for an advanced class in college, one of whom is now in the ministry, and the other a ruling elder in his native church.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, VAIL'S GATE.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Vail's Gate is called in old records the "Union Church of New Windsor," a name which was probably intended to imply that it was a neighborhood church in which professors of every creed had a common interest. It was the outgrowth of what was known in 1789 as the John Ellison class. Ellison had formerly belonged to the Church of England, which at that time had no organization in the vicinity, and hence he was readily led to give encouragement to the substitute which the Methodist Episcopal Church offered, embracing, as

the creed of the latter did, substantially the creed of the Church of England, of which it was originally a branch. In 1791, Mr. Ellison erected a building near his residence at Mortonville, the first story of which he occupied as a store, and the second he fitted up as a hall for religious services. While itinerant preachers of all denominations were permitted to occupy this hall, it was specially reserved for those of the Methodist Church, from which it became known as the Methodist Church. It was occupied by the Union Church until 1807, when the present building, which has been somewhat modernized since its erection, was constructed, and now forms the oldest church edifice of the denomination on the west bank of Hudson's River. In 1809 it was made the head of the New Windsor circuit, with Rev. Thomas Woolsey and James Coleman preachers. At the quarterly conference of that year, held in the new Union church, then the only one in the circuit, Andrew Cunningham and Benjamin Westlake appeared as local preachers, and Henry Still, James Benjamin, Thomas Collard, and Jonathan Stephens as exhorters. The circuit embraced New Windsor, Sugar Loaf, Smith's Clove, Lower Clove, Oxford, Warwick, Amity, Butter Hill, Ketchumtown, Pochuck, Newfoundland, Deepark, New Shawangunk (Bethel), Hamburg, Bellvale, Vernon, and Cornwall. This circuit, which will be recognized as covering a wide district of country, was subsequently divided and subdivided until it has finally substantially disappeared, the society at Mountainville only now being included with it. The first trustees of the church were elected April 6, 1804, and were Daniel Holmes and Samuel Fowler, of Newburgh, and Jabish Atwater (Atwood?), Samuel Dunsinberre, and Henry Still, of New Windsor. The following list of circuit preachers from 1810* to 1880 has been furnished by the present pastor, Rev. N. S. Tuthill:

1810, Samuel Fowler, Samuel Bushnell; 1811, John Keline, Hawley Sanford; 1812, John Keline, James Edwards, Stephen Jacob; 1813, Nathan Emory, Ezekiel Canfield; 1814, Luman Andrews, Bela Smith; 1815, Zalmon Lyon, Bela Smith; 1816, Zalmon Lyon, James Kline; 1817-18, J. Hunt, J. Brown; 1819, Almond Comber, Heman Bangs; 1820, Phineas Rice, Heman Bangs; 1821, Nicholas White, George Coles; 1822, Nicholas White, Gilbert Fowler; 1823, Gilbert Lyon, Friend W. Smith; 1824, Wm. Jewett, Friend W. Smith; 1825, Noah Biglow, Henry DeWolf; 1826, Jacob Hall, Luarters Stewart; 1827, Jacob Wall, Raphael Gilbert; 1828, Jarvis Z. Nichols, Raphael Gilbert; 1829-30, Benjamin Griffin, Humphrey Humphries; 1831, Phineas Rice, Hiram Wing; 1832-33, Cyrus Silliman, Noble W. Thomas; 1834, James Cabell, Nathan Rice; 1835, James Covell, John R. Rice, Thomas Edwards; 1836-37, Thomas Newman,

* Church included in Newburgh circuit prior to 1809, in which latter year New Windsor circuit was established. See Chapter IX., General History, for names of preachers and elders.

Wm. Miller, Sylvester Strong; 1838, J. Z. Nichols; 1839-40, Wm. M. Ferguson; 1841, John G. Smith; 1842-43, Ira Ferris; 1844-45, John Reynolds; 1846, Samuel W. King; 1847-48, James H. Romer; 1850, David Holmes; 1851-52, Wm. Bloomer; 1853-54, A. C. Fields; 1855, J. C. Washburn; 1856, J. C. Washburn, D. C. Hull; 1857, John A. Selleck; 1858, John A. Selleck, Wm. E. Ketcham; 1859, David B. Turner, N. Brusie; 1860, David B. Turner, D. D. Gillespie; 1861, A. C. Fields, D. D. Gillespie; 1862, A. C. Fields, George C. Esray; 1863-64, Wm. Blake; 1865, David Gibson; 1866-67, David B. Turner; 1868-69, David McCartney; 1870-71, George Daniels; 1872-74, Chas. Gorse; 1875, O. P. Matthews; 1876-78, Job H. Champion; 1879-81, N. S. Tuthill.

LITTLE BRITAIN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Information solicited in regard to the history of this church has not been furnished. The records of the trustees (which we have been permitted to examine through the kindness of William R. Weed, Esq.) begin July 26, 1853, at which time the erection of a church edifice, thirty-four feet front by forty-four feet deep, was under contract with Harvey Alexander, and appears to have been completed and occupied in the fall of 1854. The church is near Jackson Avenue, and has a burial-ground attached. It is now in a circuit with Gardnertown.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

In addition to the New Windsor Presbyterian Church burial-grounds, elsewhere noticed, there is one attached to the Vail's Gate Methodist Episcopal Church, one attached to the Little Britain Church, and one known as the "Mullinder Graveyard," west of the last named. There are quite a number of family burial-plots, including those known as the Clinton and the McClaughry, and nearly all of them are in a wretched condition. Woodlawn Cemetery, under the charge of an association organized under the State law, is being rapidly improved. The remains of many persons have been removed to it from other grounds both in Newburgh and New Windsor, and many respectable monuments have been erected.

VII.—CIVIL LIST.

- 1763.—Joseph Belknap, clerk; George Harris, supervisor; Samuel Brewster, James Umphrey, and George Deoniston, assessors; Alexander Denniston, constable and collector; Judah Harlow and Capt. James Clinton, overseers of the roads; David Crawford and John Nicoll, overseers of the poor; Andrew Crawford and William Lawrence, fence-viewers. Election at the house of Judah Harlow.
- 1764.—Joseph Belknap, clerk; Isaac Hodge, supervisor; John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, and David Humphrey, assessors; Hezekiah White, constable and collector; Charles McCallister, deputy constable; Hezekiah White, Leonard Nicoll, John Arthur, and Silas Wood, overseers of the roads; John Yelverton and Robert Carscaden, overseers of the poor; Andrew Crawford and William Lawrence, fence-viewers. Election at the house of Joseph Belknap, 1764 to '68.
- 1765.—Joseph Belknap, clerk; Capt. James Clinton, supervisor; John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, and David Humphrey, assessors; Edward Falls, constable and collector; Alexander Falls and Robert Buchanan, security for collector; Silas Wood, overseer of the road; Jonathan

- Parshall and Hezekiah White, overseers of the poor; Moses Fowler and John Nicholson, fence-viewers.
- 1766.—Joseph Belknap, clerk; Isaac Nicoll, supervisor; John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, David Humphrey, assessors; William Edmonston, constable and collector; Moses Fowler, George Denniston, Thomas King, Francis Mandeville, overseers of the roads; Moses Fowler and John Nicholson, fence-viewers; John Monell and Robert Boyd, overseers of the poor.
- 1767.—Joseph Belknap, clerk; Isaac Nicoll, supervisor; John Nicoll, David Humphrey, Joseph Belknap, assessors; Wm. Edmonston, constable and collector; Theophilus Curwin, Nathaniel Boyd, overseers of the poor; James Jackson, James Neely, John Nicholson, overseers of roads; John Nicholson, Isaac Nicoll, fence-viewers.
- 1768.—Joseph Belknap, clerk; John Ellison, supervisor; George Denniston, John Nicholson, and Hezekiah White, assessors; William Edmonston, constable and collector; Arthur Beatty and Nathau Smith, overseers of poor; Robert Boyd, Joseph Belknap, James Jackson, overseers of roads; Patrick McClaughry and Judah Harlow, fence-viewers.
- 1769.—James Clinton, clerk; John Ellison, supervisor; George Denniston, John Nicholson, Hezekiah White, assessors; Reuben Weed, constable and collector; Samuel Brewster and Samuel Sly, overseers of the poor; John Galloway, James Denniston, Theophilus Corwin, Samuel Arthur, overseers of roads; Judah Harlow and James Humphrey, fence-viewers. Election at the house of Neal McArthur, 1769 to '85.
- 1770.—James Clinton, clerk; John Ellison, supervisor; Hezekiah White, James Denniston, David Humphrey, assessors; Nathan Smith, constable and collector; Judah Harlow and Timothy Mills, overseers of the poor; James McClaughry, George Clinton, and Patrick McClaughry, commissioners of the roads; Samuel Logan, William Edmonston, Alexander Falls, Samuel Sly, overseers of roads; Walter McMichael and Theophilus Corwin, fence-viewers.
- 1771.—James Clinton, clerk; William Jackson, supervisor; Hezekiah White, James Denniston, James McClaughry, assessors; Nathan Smith, collector and constable; Leonard Nicoll, James Buchanan, overseers of the poor; James McClaughry, Patrick McClaughry, James Clinton, commissioners of the roads; Isaac Schultz, Edward Neely, fence-viewers; James Jackson, Nathaniel Liscomb, Alexander Falls, Jr., Samuel Sly, overseers of roads.
- 1772.—James Clinton, clerk; John Ellison, supervisor; John Nicoll, John Nicholson, and Joseph Belknap, assessors; Nathan Smith, constable and collector (Timothy Mills and Thomas Johnson, his securities); David Holladay, John Galloway, overseers of the poor; George Denniston, James Faulkner, John Nicoll, road commissioners; Robert Boyd, Alexander Falls, Samuel Sly, William Edmonston, Francis Mandeville, overseers of roads; James Dunlap, William Rider, fence-viewers.
- 1773.—James Clinton, clerk; John Ellison, supervisor; John Nicoll, John Nicholson, Joseph Belknap, assessors; George Coleman, collector and constable; Isaac Schultz and James Neely, overseers of the poor; Judah Harlow, Edward Neely, fence-viewers; James Dunlap, Samuel Arthur, Leonard Nicoll, Thomas Belknap, Samuel Sly, overseers of roads.
- 1774.—James Clinton, clerk; John Ellison, supervisor; John Nicholson, John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, assessors; Robert Boyd, Robert Stewart, overseers of the poor; Theophilus Corwin, Archibald Beatty, fence-viewers; Judah Harlow, Leonard Nicoll, Gilbert Peet, Isaac Belknap, James McClaughry, Samuel Sly, overseers of roads.
- 1775.—James Clinton, clerk; John Nicholson, supervisor; John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, John Nicholson, assessors; James Hays, constable and collector; Silas White, Henry ManNeely, overseers of the poor; David Halliday, John Beatty, fence-viewers; Isaac Schultz, John Dean, Benjamin Case, Silas Wood, James McClaughry, Nathaniel Boyd, overseers of roads.
- 1776.—Robert Boyd, Jr., clerk; Nathan Smith, supervisor; John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, George Denniston, assessors; James Hays, constable for New Windsor; Thomas McDowell, constable and collector; Francis Mandeville, Alexander Denniston, overseers of the poor; Judah Harlow, Robert Burnet, fence-viewers; James Jackson, Sr., William Edmonston, Samuel Arthur, Silas Wood, Hugh Humphrey, Stephen King, overseers of roads.
- 1777.—Robert Boyd, Jr., clerk; Nathan Smith, supervisor; John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, George Denniston, assessors; James Hays, constable for New Windsor; Nathaniel Boyd, constable and collector; Gilbert Peet, John Waugh, overseers of the poor; John Collow, highway-master for New Windsor, William Edmonston for Goshen road, Samuel Arthur for Murderer's Creek road, Silas Wood for Silver Stream, Hugh Humphrey for Little Britain, Samuel Sly for Hunting-Grove; James Jackson, Sr., and Thomas Parshall, fence-viewers; Samuel Brewster, Robert Boyd, Jr., Nathan Smith, Hugh Humphrey, George Denniston, John Nicoll, James McClaughry, Leonard D. Nicoll, Samuel Arthur, committee of safety.
- 1778.—Robert Boyd, Jr., clerk; Nathan Smith, supervisor; John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, George Denniston, James Faulkner, James Kernochan, assessors; James Hays, constable; Nathaniel Garrison, constable and collector; Leonard D. Nicoll, James Burnet, overseers of the poor; Joshua Sears, highway-master for New Windsor, William Edmonston for Goshen road, David Mandeville for Creek, Silas Wood for Silver Stream, Hugh Humphrey for Little Britain, Samuel Sly for Hunting-Grove.
- 1779.—Robert Boyd, Jr., clerk; Nathan Smith, supervisor; John Nicoll, Neal McArthur, William Scott, James Faulkner, John Waugh, assessors; James Hays, constable; Arch. Beatty, constable and collector; John Nicoll, Nathan Smith, Matthew DuBois, Wm. Telford, Robert Boyd, Jr., commissioners of highways; Joshua Sears, Robert Burnet, overseers of the poor; Leonard D. Nicoll, Alex. Denniston, fence-viewers; Hugh Turner, William Edmonston, David Mandeville, Jacob Mills, Samuel Boyd, Samuel Sly, highway-masters.
- 1780.—Robert Boyd, Jr., clerk; Nathan Smith, supervisor; John Nicoll, Neal McArthur, William Scott, James Faulkner, John Waugh, assessors; James Hays, Robert Cross, constables; Isaac Schultz, John Burnet, John Moffat, William Telford, Robert Boyd, Jr., commissioners of highways; David Mandeville, Stephen King, overseers of the poor; Jonas Williams, Edward Neely, fence-viewers; Barnabas Corwin, highway-master for New Windsor, William Edmonston for Goshen road, Vincent Helmus for Creek road, Joseph Belknap for Silver Stream, Samuel Boyd for Little Britain, Samuel Sly for Hunting-Grove.
- 1781.—John L. Moffat, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, Jonathan Parshall, Wm. Telford, Matthew Gillespie, assessors; James Hays, Alex. Kernochan, constables; Isaac Schultz, Leonard D. Nicoll, James Kernochan, William Telford, John L. Moffat, commissioners of highways; Colville Stewart, Moses Gale, overseers of poor; James Latta, David Mandeville, John Ellison, Silas Wood, Thomas Palmer, Hugh Humphrey, Wm. Sly, Wm. Crawford, highway-masters, the latter for Stonefield.
- 1782.—John L. Moffat, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; John Nicoll, Joseph Belknap, Edward Neely, assessors; James Hays, Wm. Sly, constables; Isaac Schultz, Leonard D. Nicoll, Thomas Belknap, Wm. Telford, John L. Moffat, commissioners of highways; Thomas Belknap, Nathan Smith, overseers of the poor; Joshua Sayre, Vincent Helmus, William Edmonston, Isaac Belknap, David Parshall, Samuel Sly, Alex. Denniston, highway-masters; Robert Johnson, Thomas McDowell, fence-viewers.
- 1783.—William Telford, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Vincent Helmus, Isaac DuBois, constables; John Nicoll, James Kernochan, Edward Neely, assessors; Robert Boyd, Jr., Leonard D. Nicoll, Thomas Belknap, John Burnet, William Telford, commissioners of highways; Wm. Ellison, Jonathan Parshall, overseers of the poor; John Denniston, James Burnet, fence-viewers.
- 1784.—William Telford, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, Samuel Boyd, Edward Neely, assessors; James Latta, Leonard D. Nicoll, George Denniston, James Clinton, John Barret, commissioners of highways; John Ellison, William Telford, overseers of poor.
- 1785.—William Telford, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, James Kernochan, Archibald Beatty, assessors; Samuel Logan, Joshua Sears, William Scott, Thomas Belknap, Matthew Gil-

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

"At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the precinct of New Windsor, in the county of Ulster, this eighth day of May, 1775, for the purpose of chusing a committee and signing an association for the more firm union of the inhabitants in pursuing measures for their common safety—then proceeded to nominate and elect the following persons to be a Standing Committee until the next precinct meeting: Col. James Clinton, Capt. James McClaughry, John Nicoll, Esq., John Nicholson, Esq., Nathan Smith, Esq., Robert Boyd, Jr., Samuel Brewster, Samuel Sly, Samuel Logan.

"Col. James Clinton, Capt. James McClaughry, and John Nicoll, Esq.,

Jespie, commissioners of highways; Silas Wood, James DuBois, constables; Samuel Brewster, Mills Caven, overseers of the poor. Election at the house of Isaac Belknap.

1786.—William Telford, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Leonard Nicoll, James Kernochan, William Telford, assessors; Jonas Williams, Samuel Boyd, Isaac Belknap, James Denniston, Abraham Neely, commissioners of highways; William Hunter, David Cook, constables; John McConeley, George Denniston, poor-masters. Election at the house of William Humphrey, 1786 to '91.

1787.—William Telford, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, James Kernochan, William Telford, assessors; Jonas Williams, Saml. Boyd, James Hamilton, Alexander Stewart, Robert Cross, commissioners of highways; Daniel Gauthey, David Cook, constables; John Ellison, James Denniston, collector; Gideon Solomon, Colvin Stewart, overseers of the poor.

1788.—William Telford, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, John Denniston, William Telford, assessors; Jonas Williams, Samuel Boyd, James Hamilton, Archibald Beatty, Robert Boyd, commissioners of highways; Silas Wood, Jr., David Cook, constables; William Denniston, Edward Neely, collectors; Silas White, Jacob Mills, John Morrison, poor-masters.

1789.—William Telford, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, John Denniston, William Telford, assessors; Jonas Williams, James Kernochan, Edward Neely, commissioners of highways; William Edmonston, John Morrison, constables; Samuel Boyd, John Dill, poor-masters.

1790.—William Telford, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, John Denniston, William Telford, assessors; John Gillespie, James Kernochan, William Watson, commissioners of highways; William Edmonston, David McNeely, John Morrison, constables; James Thorn, David Dill, poor-masters.

1791.—William Telford, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, John Denniston, William Telford, assessors; John Gillespie, Francis Crawford, David Dill, commissioners of highways; Jonas Williams, John Morrison, collectors; John Morrison, David Clark, constables; James Thorn, David Dill, poor-masters.

1792.—Robert R. Burnet, clerk; Matthew DuBois, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, John Denniston, Abraham Neely, assessors; Jonas Williams, John Morrison, collectors; David Clark, John Morrison, constables; John Gillespie, Francis Crawford, David Dill, commissioners of highways; Jonas Williams, John Morrison, overseers of the poor. Election at the house of David Clement, "being the usual place." In May following a special meeting was held "at the house of Sarah Hamilton, the usual place of town-meetings." The house was built long before the Revolution, and was burned down a few years ago. Elections were held there from 1792 to 1810.

1793.—Robert R. Burnet, clerk; James Clinton, supervisor; Jonas Williams, Francis Crawford, David Dill, assessors; Leonard D. Nicoll, John Morrison, Jr., collectors; David Clark, John Morrison, Jr., constables; William Ellison, George Denniston, Nathan Smith, commissioners of highways; Isaac Shultz, William W. Sackett, overseers of the poor.

1794.—Robert R. Burnet, clerk; James Clinton, supervisor; Jonas Williams, Francis Crawford, David Dill, assessors; James Thorn, Colville Stewart, collectors; William Older, John Morrison, Jr., constables; Joseph Morrell, Alex. Denniston, Archibald Beatty, commissioners of highways; Jacob Smith, Alex. Falls, overseers of poor.

1795.—Robert R. Burnet, clerk; Francis Crawford, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, John Denniston, David Dill, assessors; Vincent Helms, George Denniston, collectors; John Scott, John Morrison, Jr., constables; Asa Byram, Alex. Denniston, Archibald Beatty, commissioners of highways; John Scott, John Morrison, Jr., overseers of the poor.

1796.—Robert R. Burnet, clerk; Francis Crawford, supervisor; Leonard D. Nicoll, John Denniston, David Dill, assessors; John D. Nicoll, John Scott, collectors; John Morrison, Jr., John Scott, constables; William Ellison, William Moffat, Archibald Beatty, commissioners of highways; John Scott, John Morrison, Jr., overseers of the poor.

1797.—Robert R. Burnet, clerk; Francis Crawford, supervisor; William Beatty, Alexander Stewart, Leonard D. Nicoll, assessors; William Ellison, William Falls, collectors; Joshua Green, William Falls, constables; Asa Byram, Samuel Moffat, Archibald Beatty, commissioners of highways; Samuel Logan, Joshua Green, William Telford, overseers of poor.

1798.—Robert R. Burnet, clerk; Francis Crawford, supervisor; William

Beatty, Alexander Stewart, Joseph Morrell, assessors; Abraham Schultz, Samuel Finley, collectors; Joshua Green, George Johnston, constables; Archibald Beatty, Samuel Moffat, Asa Byram, commissioners of highways; Leonard D. Nicoll, Joshua Green, overseers of the poor.

1799.—Robert R. Burnet, clerk; Francis Crawford, supervisor; William Beatty, Alexander Stewart, Leonard D. Nicoll, assessors; David Borden, Benjamin Van Keuren, collectors; Joshua Green, John McMichael, constables; Archibald Beatty, Samuel Moffat, Asa Byram, commissioners of highways; Isaac Shultz, Joshua Green, overseers of the poor.

The clerks and supervisors from 1800 to 1880 have been as follows:

Clerks.—1800-23, William Mulliner; 1823, Robert Burnet; 1824, William Mulliner; 1859-61, John S. Wear; 1862-63, William R. Weed; 1864-67, James W. Corwin; 1868, James L. Mapee; 1869-74, William S. Fulton; 1875, James L. Mapee; 1876-80, James W. Corwin.

Supervisors.—1800-3, Francis Crawford; 1804-6, Abraham Schultz; 1807-9, Joseph Morrell; 1810-12, David Dill; 1813-24, Abraham Schultz; 1828, Joseph J. Houston; 1829-32, Charles Ludlow; 1833-37, Robert Sly; 1838, Walter Halsey; 1840-41, James Denniston; 1842, Robert Sly; 1843, Samuel B. Sackett; 1844-51, James B. Dickson; 1852-54, Joseph B. Burnet; 1855-56, Ebenezer Keeler; 1857-58, Thomas J. Fulton; 1859-63, George A. Denniston; 1863, Thomas J. Fulton; 1864-65, William R. Weed; 1866-67, Joseph B. Burnet; 1868-70, William R. Weed; 1871-75, Charles G. Curley; 1876, William R. Weed; 1877-78, George McCartney; 1879, Benjamin B. Odell; * 1880, George McCartney.

VIII.—REBELLION RECORD.

The number of volunteers furnished by the town for the suppression of the Rebellion was:

Prior to July 1, 1863	129
January and February, 1864	72
August, 1864	24
December, 1864	2
Total	227

In the final settlement with the State the town was allowed an excess of sixty-nine one-year's, or twenty three-years' men, and the town was paid—

For excess of 23 men	\$13,800
For bounties to two men	1,200
	\$15,000

The sum of \$4620 was raised by subscription for bounties in 1862. \$6100 was paid for bounties by the town in January and February, 1864; \$19,150 under the August call; and \$1200 under the December call. Total, \$31,070.

The following list is compiled from bounty lists and credits of senatorial committee:

Araon, Stephen W., 9th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
Ackerman, Daniel, 124th Regt.
Anthony, J. Newton, Mozart.
Acker, James, 15th Art.; enl. 1864.
Ackert, Wm. H., 15th Art.; enl. 1864.
Anderson, George L., 15th Art.; enl. 1864.
Boyd, Andrew M., Co. B, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. corporal; missing in action June 6, 1864.
Bennett, John W., Co. G, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; taken pris. at Chancellorsville; deserted while paroled prisoner.
Bennett, Garrett H., Co. G, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died Jan. 17, 1865, of pneumonia.
Burns, John, Co. G, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
Brock, Selah, Co. G, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died Feb. 2, 1864.

* Resigned January, 1880. George McCartney elected for unexpired term.

- Benjamin, John F., 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Benjamin, Samuel A., 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Burns, Matthew, 36th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Butler, John, 166th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Babcock, Theodore W., 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Brown, Charles, 168th Regt.; enl. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Beames, John, 168th Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1862.
 Brown, Josiah H., 2d Cav.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Brundage, J. Howley, Mozart.
 Brown, John, 2d Cav.
 Buston, William, Mozart.
 Bowers, Harvey, Duryea's.
 Bradley, John, 56th Inf.
 Bowen, George L., 7th Ind. Bat.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. Jan. 1863.
 Brown, John, Berdan's S. S.
 Baird, Thomas, 2d Cav.; enl. 1862.
 Buckmaster, Robert M., 71st Mil., and Co. B, 9th Regt.
 Bigger, Samuel, 15th Art.; enl. 1864.
 Bueh, Joseph H., 15th Art.; enl. 1864.
 Burns, Martie, 15th Art.; enl. 1864.
 Brown, Isaac V. D., 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Buckley, Frederick, 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Bowles, William J., colored; enl. 1864.
 Balf, William C., 98th Regt.; enl. 1864; also in 3d Regt., Co. B; enl. May 14, 1861.
 Baird, Ira H., enl. Aug. 1864.
 Chambers, John, Co. G, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; died April 23, 1864.
 Cooper, Chas. G., Co. G, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; Third Corps; pro. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Cressy, Chas. T., lieut. Co. A, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died of disease June 14, 1864.
 Coleman, George W., 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Caldwell, William, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; discharged.
 Carr, Solomon, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Carroll, Dennis, 168th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Carr, David, 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Cole, Joel, 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Conkling, Peter R., 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Conkling, Martin C., 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Coleman, George S., 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Cloyd, James C., 87th Regt.; wounded at Fair Oaks; discharged.
 Cloyd, David C., lieut. 87th Regt.; died at New Windsor.
 Cypher, Henry L., 56th Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
 Cook, Francis, 168th Regt.
 Curtis, Robert, 168th Regt.
 Craig, Robert C., 168th Regt.
 Courter, David L., 87th Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
 Cary, Joseph N., 124th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Carey, William, 124th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Conkling, Edward, 15th Art.; enl. 1864.
 Conkling, James, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
 Cameron, Wm. H., 2d Bat.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Cherry, Sylvanus P., enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Clearwater, Wm. B., enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Crouse, Wm. H., 7th Bat.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 DeGroat, Nelson, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died at New Windsor while on furlough.
 DeGroat, Hiram W., 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; trans. to 93d.
 Davy, John James, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Davy, George W., 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Dickson, Francis, Co. I, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; trans. to 93d.
 Downing, Charles, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; served full term.
 Davis, Charles, 2d Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Dougherty, Robert, 2d Cav.; enl. Oct. 6, 1862.
 Dorn, James, 2d Cav.; enl. Oct. 13, 1862.
 Duzenberry, Zenophen, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Dutcher, Timothy, Mozart.
 Doitline, John, 98th Regt.; enl. 1864; also in 168th, 1862.
 Doty, Ezra, 98th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Diamond, Chas., 20th Cav.; enl. 1864.
 Derwin, Joseph S., 26th Cav. enl. 1864.
 Decker, Garret, 124th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Davis, John, enl. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Edwards, Charles, Co. I, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Ensign, Charles A., Co. I, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Ellis, A. Van Horne, col., 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; also in 71st Regt., 1861; killed at Gettysburg.
 Ellsworth, Frank, 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Ennis, Michael, 7th Art.; enl. 1864.
 Fitzgibbon, Patrick, 7th Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Fuller, Alex. D., 7th Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Foot, Horatio, 47th Mass. Regt.
 Faulkner, Matthew, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Fuller, Alex. D., 63d Inf.; enl. 1864; also in 7th Bat., 1861.
 Fairchild, Andrew, 63d Inf.; enl. 1864.
 Frohlick, Rudolph, enl. 1864.
 Fuller, Charles, enl. 1864.
 Gardner, Daniel S., Co. C, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, and in the hospital until December; served full term.
 Glen, Edward, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Gerow, Charles N., 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Garriann, John W., 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Garrison, David, 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Goetchius, Isaac N., Co. A, 124th; wounded slightly at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Graham, William, 2d Cavalry.
 Gage, Eli, Co. K, 87th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Greely, Cyrus D., 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Humphries, George H., enl. 1864.
 Humphries, Joseph, 63d Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Higgins, Benjamin F., 2d Cav.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Hider, William H., 2d Cav.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Hovercamp, Jacob, 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Harris, George, 2d Cav.; enl. 1864.
 Hughes, John H., 56th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Howe, Ira F., enl. 1864.
 Howard, James E., 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Jennings, Daniel C., 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Jennings, Thomas, 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Jones, William, 2d Cav.; enl. Oct. 20, 1862.
 Johnson, George B., 2d Art.; enl. 1864.
 Johnson, Thomas, enl. 1864.
 King, William H., 2d Cav.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Kelly, Nathaniel, 2d Cav.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Kirk, Charles H., 168th Regt.
 Kirk, David, 168th Regt.
 Krampf, Henry, 15th Art.; enl. 1864.
 Kane, Thomas D., 56th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Kemp, James H., 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 16, 1864; must. out July 31, 1865.
 Kirkwood, Andrew, 6th Cav.; enl. Jan. 16, 1864.
 Kelly, Marcus, Col'd; enl. Jan. 16, 1864.
 Leahy, Patrick, 168th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Latham, Samuel D., 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
 La Fountain, John, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Lent, Henry, 56th Regt.; enl. 1861.
 Lent, James, 56th Regt.; enl. 1861.
 Lynch, William, 15th Cav.; enl. 1864.
 Maxwell, Robert, 2d Cav.
 Morgan, George, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Mahie, Jeremiah, 168th Regt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Manly, John, 2d Cav.; enl. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Miller, Charles, 2d Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1862.
 Malone, John, 168th Regt.
 Morrow, Frank, 124th Regt.
 Morton, George C., lieut. 2d Cav.
 Morton, Charles E., lieut. 2d Cav.
 McMahon, Francis, Co. G, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; wounded at Jones' Cross-Roads, Nov. 22, 1863.
 McCullough, Hamilton, 2d Cav.
 McCartney, John, 168th Regt.
 McIntyre, Martin V., lieut. 7th I. Bat.
 Many, Mortimer, 36th Regt.
 McMahon, Michael, 56th Regt.
 Mahan, James, 20th Conn.
 Morrow, Stephen, 2d Cav.
 Murphy, Martin V., 2d Mounted Rifles; enl. 1864.
 Matthew, James, 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Mackay, Edward, 15th Cav.; enl. 1864.
 Milliken, James, 15th Art.; enl. 1864.
 McCornell, Andrew J., enl. 1864.
 Murphy, John, enl. 1864.

Morehead, Samuel, 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Newell, Jacob, 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Owen, William R., Co. C, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; shot through breast at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; died of wounds May 14, 1864.
 Oney, Edward, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
 O'Hara, Daniel, Co. C, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded severely at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; died of wounds Oct. 28, 1863.
 Overton, John D., 2d Mt. R.; enl. 1864.
 Oakley, Wm. S., enl. August, 1864.
 Parker, Charles H., 2d Cav.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862.
 Pierce, Bowen, 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Pike, George, 3d N. Y.; enl. 1861.
 Pires, Wesley, 3d Art.; enl. 1861.
 Price, Arthur C., 56th Regt.; enl. 1861.
 Pierce, Edmund A., 166th Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Post, Beverly, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 17, 1864.
 Passwater, Thos. E., 56th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Quinn, Edward, 56th Regt.; enl. 1861.
 Ryan, James, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Robinson, John H., 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Rodgers, Edgar, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Rake, Isaac, 168th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Root, George O., 166th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Root, James, 87th Regt.
 Riley, Thomas, Co. K, 87th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
 Roe, Edward P., 2d Cav.; enl. 1862.
 Roach, James, 1st Eng.; enl. 1864.
 Roselle, James, enl. 1864.
 Reid, William, 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Simmons, Charles, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; not on roll by that name.
 Stafford, John J., Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. March 23, 1863, at hospital.
 Stalter, Peter T., Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. at Washingtonville Nov. 3, 1862.
 Stalter, Abraham, Co. G, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Shaw, Rodman, 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Smith, James H., Mozart; enl. 1861.
 Smith, Abraham, 7th Ind. Bat.; enl. 1861.
 Seaman, Charles, Co. H, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Smith, William, 168th Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Smith, John, 168th Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Snell, David H., 87th Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861.
 Schneider, Victor, 98th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Storms, William, enl. 1864.
 Snyder, Alexander, enl. 1864.
 Simone, Lyman N., enl. 1864.
 Simone, Daniel J., enl. 1864.
 Sager, Morris, 63d Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Smith, John H., 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Sniffen, William, 66th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Tilton, James D., Co. C, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; supposed killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Tuttle, Abraham, Co. M, 71st Regt.; enl. 1861.
 Topping, Jacob, Duryea's Zouaves; enl. 1861.
 Verplank, Wm. A., lieut. Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Van Horn, Thomas, 28th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Van Gordon, William P., 7th Bat.; enl. 1864.
 Ward, George V., 168th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Wise, Albert, Co. C, 124th Regt.; enl. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; sick from June 7 to July 6, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Wilson, Robert, Jr., 7th Ind. Bat.; enl. October, 1861.
 Wood, Wm. B., 166th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Willert, Charles, 98th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Willert, Louis, 98th Regt.; enl. 1864.
 Walton, John H., 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
 Youmans, George, 7th Art.; enl. 1864.

PRINCIPALS AND SUBSTITUTES.

September and August, 1864.

Burnet, Charles F., supplied Andrew Cohner, three years.
 Burnet, Robert R., supplied Martin Holland, three years.
 Cooper, Shadrack V., supplied James R. Conner, three years.
 Chaudler, Daniel C., supplied James Bennett, three years.

Caldwell, John R., supplied Robert Ellison, three years.
 Caldwell, John N., supplied John Thew, three years.
 Caldwell, Charles, supplied Robert Cox, three years.
 Denoiston, William Y., supplied Jacob Reeder, three years.
 Denniston, Luther, supplied M. Vassler, three years.
 Fulton, Thomas J., Jr., supplied Thomas King, three years.
 Humphries, George C., supplied Charles Schmidt, three years.
 Jones, John, supplied John Lelan, three years.
 Jones, Charles, supplied Peter O. Graves, three years.
 Miller, James H., supplied John Kelly, three years.
 Miller, James V. K., supplied John Griffin, three years.
 Oakley, Lucas, supplied Francis Brown, three years.
 Scott, William F., supplied William Schroeder, three years.
 Smith, Charles, supplied ———, three years.
 Terwilliger, Granville C., supplied Isaac Schrompf, three years.
 Van Cleft, Lewis A., supplied John Peters, three years.
 Walsh, John H., supplied Horton Murray, three years.
 Wood, David F., supplied Edward Lee, three years.

Call of Dec. 19, 1864.

Derhyshire, John, supplied Anton Magee, three years.
 Upright, Benjamin, supplied James Moffit, three years.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To promote enlistments in 1862 a subscription was raised amounting to \$4620. The subscribers were:

Philip Verplank.....	\$500	John R. Caldwell.....	\$50
Erastus Ide.....	250	James W. Morrison.....	25
J. DeWitt Walsh.....	250	Francis Wygant.....	50
John D. Van Buren.....	250	George Arnot.....	25
E. B. Nicoll.....	100	D. C. Brown.....	10
B. Franklio Clark.....	250	David Goldemith.....	20
Thomas Morton.....	250	Thomas Wiley.....	10
Peter Roe.....	100	William Maxwell.....	20
George A. Denniston.....	100	William F. Scott.....	50
Thomas J. Fulton.....	100	John Cromwell.....	10
Ezra P. Thompson.....	100	John D. Vail.....	25
Mary E. Miller.....	400	Alfred Denniston.....	10
Maria McKelght.....	200	Thomas Denniston.....	25
James Patten.....	100	John Buchanan.....	25
Samuel L. Denniston.....	100	William Couser.....	10
David C. Chandler.....	100	Selah W. Strong.....	25
Lewis Van Cleft.....	100	Joseph Kelly.....	25
William H. Miller.....	100	G. C. Terwilliger.....	25
Joseph B. Burnet.....	100	William R. Weed.....	10
Franklin Mulliner.....	100	Thomas Still.....	10
Franklin Mulliner, Jr.....	100	William F. Cooper.....	50
Alexander Elliott.....	100	David D. C. Wood.....	10
James Shaw.....	100	Daniel Moores.....	25
John B. Kernochan.....	100	Euclid Mulliner.....	50
Mrs. Arietta Nicoll.....	50	Daniel A. Shuart.....	50

The money was expended through a committee composed of George A. Denniston, John B. Kernochan, John D. Van Buren, and J. DeWitt Walsh, the latter acting as treasurer. The sum of \$4320 was paid for bounties and incidental expenses, and \$300 returned to the subscribers *pro rata*.

In January and February, 1864, the town paid \$2150 for bounties, and in December of the same year \$19,750. Recapitulated the figures are:

Subscription of 1862.....	\$4,320
Bounties, 1864.....	21,900
Refunded by the State.....	\$26,220
Net expenditure, exclusive of county bounty tax....	\$11,220

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES CLINTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

While many of the early settlers of New Windsor were of superior character and had many honored sons, there were none more so than Charles Clinton, through whose descendants the name of Little Britain

has been made familiar to students of history in all parts of the nation. While by birth a native of Ireland, by blood Charles Clinton was English and Scotch,—on his paternal side a descendant of Henry Clinton, second Earl of Lincoln, on his maternal a descendant of a Scottish lady. With a company of relatives and neighbors in the county Longford, Ireland, he sailed for America in May, 1729, and founded his permanent home in Little Britain in 1731. He was well educated, and became a leading man in the province. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Ulster County, which office he filled with ability. In addition to his duties in this capacity, he became one of the most reliable surveyors in the country. He served in the French and Indian war of 1759–63; aided in the erection of churches and schools, in opening roads, clearing lands, and in advancing the cause of civilization; and above all gave to his sons not only an education which fitted them for any post of duty, but one on which was indelibly impressed a lofty patriotism, a hatred of tyranny, and a devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty. He died at Little Britain, Nov. 19, 1773, in his eighty-third year.

His children were Catharine, James, Mary (the two latter died at sea), Alexander, Charles, James, and George. Alexander and Charles were physicians, and have been noticed in another part of this work, as has also George, the war Governor of the Revolution. James was a man of different type from his brother George. He shrank from political life, although political honors were his, preferring duty as a civilian-soldier. At the age of twenty he served as ensign, under his father, in the French and Indian war, and fought by his side in the taking of Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, in Canada. In 1763 he had command of the forces raised to resist the invasion of the counties of Orange and Ulster by the Indians, and when the war of the Revolution broke out he received one of the first military appointments from Congress, and soon rose to the rank of major-general. During the war he was in charge of the Northern Department, with his headquarters at Albany, and led an expedition against the Iroquois Indians, in which he distinguished himself as an engineer by cutting a road from the Mohawk to Lake Otsego, and in damming up the outlet of the lake so as to float boats over the bars of the upper Susquehanna. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, and after the war retired to his farm in Little Britain, where he resumed his occupation as a surveyor. At the urgent solicitation of his friends he became a member of Assembly, and of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. He was also a member of the convention of 1804, called to amend the Constitution of the State. In all these positions he showed marked ability. On the 12th of December, 1812, at the age of seventy-five years, he died where he was born, beloved by all who knew him, a brave, accomplished, and unambitious patriot and soldier.

The limits of this sketch will not permit a reference to the children of James and George specifically, but we may not pass the name of DeWitt Clinton, the third son of James, who was born March 2, 1769. He entered public life as the private secretary of his uncle; became at an early age member of Assembly and then a senator; member of the Council of Appointment; mayor of the city of New York for several years; member of the Canal Board; Governor of the State for two terms; a candidate for President against Madison, and invited by Adams to be Minister to England. The statute-book is filled with acts of a public nature originated by him, and while in the Court of Errors he gave the leading opinions, and established legal principles which have remained unchanged. Taken all in all, he was one of the most eminent and useful citizens this country has ever produced.

The Clintons, as a family, have been unsurpassed in our history. The Adams' only can boast of so long a line of great and useful men.

JOHN R. CALDWELL.

The family of this name were early residents of county Antrim, Ireland, and held an honorable place in that section. The coat of arms consists of *three wells* (cold wells), whence the name is said to have been derived. John Caldwell, grandfather of our subject, operated a large bleachery in county Antrim at the breaking out of the Irish rebellion. Richard, his son, and father of our subject, when a young man participated in the rebellion, was arrested and incarcerated in the same cell with Robert Emmet, tried and convicted of high treason, and sentenced to be executed with Emmet. At the last moment he was saved by Lord Cornwallis, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and sent to America. Being possessed of some means, he settled at Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., operated a flaxseed oil-mill and engaged in trade. He married Maria, daughter of John Chandler, an early merchant of Blooming-Grove and a staunch patriot during the Revolutionary struggle in America. His father and brother also emigrated from Ireland and settled in Blooming-Grove, where the family is still represented. Richard entered the United States service during the war of 1812–15, and served as a captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment of infantry. He died from exposure during the military operations in northern New York, on Nov. 22, 1812, at the early age of thirty-five years, and is buried in the village of Champlain, in this State. His wife died Jan. 23, 1877, aged eighty-eight years and six months. Of the two children, John R. Caldwell is the only survivor. His sister Mary became the wife of Dr. Marcus Sears, of Blooming-Grove.

John R. Caldwell was born at Salisbury Mills, July 12, 1810. When but two years of age his father died, and he went to live with his grandfather, John

Chandler, of Blooming-Grove, who died when he was but five. His early education was obtained at the common schools of Blooming-Grove. Subsequently he enjoyed three years of careful academic training at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., of which his uncle, Rev. Dr. Rafferty, was president. When about



John R. Caldwell

sixteen years of age he entered the counting-house of his uncle, John Caldwell, commission merchant, in New York, where he remained two years. He then returned to Blooming-Grove, and entered upon the life of a farmer on the old Chandler homestead. In the fall of 1831 he purchased two hundred acres of land in the town of New Windsor of the Ellison estate, where he has since continued to reside. By careful agricultural operations he has much enhanced the value of the property, cleared it of stones and brush, and added other substantial improvements, including two residences, both of which are in use, one built in 1832, and the other in 1855. For fifty years he has been one of the most substantial and representative of the farmers of New Windsor, foremost in every good work, enterprising and progressive, and in the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of his friends and neighbors. For the past twenty years he has left the management of his farm largely to his sons, and devoted himself to travel and the management of important business interests for others in the West Indies and in the Southern States. His specialty in farming has been the production and shipment of milk. He has taken no active interest in public affairs, but lived a retired, modest, and unostentatious

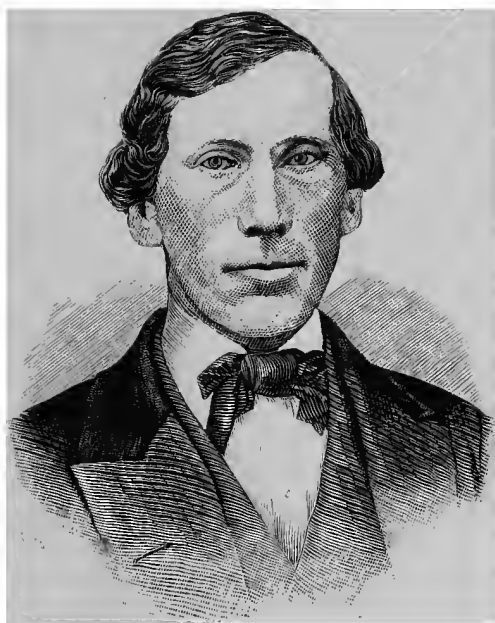
life. His home is one of the handsomest in New Windsor, and the grounds tastefully laid out, presenting a pleasing and attractive appearance. Mr. Caldwell is a prompt contributor to the worthy enterprises of his day, a man of integrity and moral worth, the adviser and counselor of many people, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Newburgh. He married on Sept. 13, 1831, Ruth, daughter of John Nicoll, of New Windsor, and has three sons,—William and John N. Caldwell are farming on the old homestead in New Windsor; Charles Caldwell is city surveyor of Newburgh.

ERASMUS DARWIN DRURY.

His grandparents were William and Eunice (Holt) Drury, early residents of Worcester, Mass., where the former was a prominent business man, serving in the Legislature of the State. Dr. John Waldo Drury, his father, was born in Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 21, 1791. He received careful academic instruction, and subsequently entered upon the study of medicine, attending lectures at the Vermont Medical College, Castleton, Vt., from which institution he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine. When only nineteen years of age he entered the United States army as a private soldier, and served during the war of 1812-15, participating in the battle of Plattsburgh, and in the other operations of the American forces in northern New York. In August, 1818, he located in the town of New Windsor, Orange Co., where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and where he passed the remainder of a long and active life. He enjoyed a large practice, was recognized as a skillful and successful physician, a superior surgeon, and held in the community in which he dwelt a prominent and representative place. He resided on the old Parshall homestead, but adhered closely to the demands of his profession in preference to farming pursuits. He died Oct. 8, 1847.

Dr. Drury was married on Jan. 2, 1822, to Jemima, daughter of Moses and Ruth (Miller) Parshall, with which family he began to reside when he first located in New Windsor. The children of the union were two in number, viz.: Erasmus Darwin Drury, the subject of this memoir, and Mary A. Drury, born Nov. 26, 1825. She married Robert Finley, of New Windsor, Oct. 18, 1848, and died May 3, 1863, leaving four children, namely, Moses D., Loanna F., Eura E., and Robert D. Finley, all of whom reside on a portion of the old Parshall tract.

The Parshall family is one of the oldest in the town of New Windsor. The ancestor of the family in this county was Israel Parshall, who was driven from France with the Huguenots after the Edict of Nantes. He located at the east end of Long Island, at a point then called Black River, where he passed his life and is buried. Jonathan Parshall, his son, purchased six hundred and seven acres of land belonging to the



P. D. Drury



Robert H. Burnett

Markham tract in 1737. He paid for the land in installments, and did not receive the deed for it until 1753. For a time Jonathan Parshall occupied his purchase, but after the death of his wife he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he died. He deeded his New Windsor estate to his two sons, Jonathan and David, both of whom passed their lives on the property. Jonathan married Jemima Terry, and had four sons and a daughter, of whom Moses was the third child. He also lived and died on the old homestead.

Mrs. Jemima Drury, his daughter, was born Jan. 6, 1806, and is the last representative of the family living on the Parshall homestead. She occupies a portion of the home tract, and is a well-preserved, intelligent, and interesting old lady. Her grandchildren, the children of E. Darwin Drury and of Robert Finley, are the sixth generation of the representatives of the Parshall family who have occupied the ancestral glebes of their forefathers.

E. D. Drury was born on the old home tract in New Windsor on Jan. 28, 1823. He received an excellent education at the high school in Newburgh, and at the Montgomery Academy, and devoted his life to the pursuit of husbandry in New Windsor, tilling the same soil that several generations of his maternal ancestors cultivated. His life was not a long one, but he manifested during his career characteristics that endeared him to many, and which made him justly popular in the community in which he dwelt. He was of a modest, retiring temperament, devoted to work and to the performance of domestic duties,—one who avoided public life, and who stood in the front rank of the successful farmers of his section. He was a warm supporter of church and kindred institutions, liberal and progressive in his views, and a member of the Goodwill Presbyterian Church of Montgomery. He died suddenly on Dec. 25, 1872. His wife was Mary E. Finley, to whom he was united on Nov. 20, 1845. She died Sept. 30, 1869. The children were Lamira, Charles W., John James, George W., and Frank. Charles W. Drury died on March 12, 1878. The remaining children are living at the old family seat, the sons already taking a place among the successful farmers of the town.

ROBERT BURNET.

The Burnet family of Little Britain is one of the oldest in the county. Robert Burnet, its progenitor, came from Scotland, near Edinburgh, about the year 1725. He first settled at Raritan, N. J., where he followed his trade as a tailor. In 1729 he purchased two hundred acres of the Andrew Johnson Patent at Little Britain. Accompanied by his brother, who subsequently returned to New Jersey, he erected a log cabin and made preparations for clearing and cultivation. He was also accompanied by John Reid, who purchased an adjoining farm-lot, and whose daughter, Ann, subsequently became his wife. He

was a Scot of pure type, six feet two inches in height, a firm Presbyterian, and a rigid disciplinarian. He died in the year 1774, in the seventy-third year of his age. Seven children were the issue of this marriage, viz.: 1, James; 2, John; 3, Robert; 4, Thomas; 5, Patrick; 6, Sarah; 7, Mary. These children were multiplied in the second generation to thirty-four, whose descendants in the succeeding generations may now be found in different parts of the country in numbers beyond computation in a work of this character. Confining attention to a single branch, we notice briefly Robert Burnet (2d), the oldest son of James, the oldest son of Robert and Ann (Reid) Burnet. Robert (2d) was born in Little Britain, Feb. 22, 1762. He resided with his father until his fifteenth year, and attended the school of the Rev. John Moffat, a local academy in the vicinity of some note in its day. When the Revolution came on he joined a military company, mainly composed of boys of from fourteen to sixteen years of age, for home protection, and with this company was several times under arms, especially assisting in guarding the Hessian prisoners from Burgoyne's army in 1777, who, on their march through Little Britain, encamped for a night at Maj. Telford's tavern, opposite the Burnet homestead. In June, 1781, then nineteen years of age, he received from Governor Clinton a commission as second lieutenant in Col. Lamb's regiment of artillery, then stationed at West Point, and was with his regiment at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Returning with his regiment to West Point, he remained there until the disbandment of the army, and commanded the rear-guard in the march into the city of New York, as the British evacuated it, in November, 1783, where, after bidding Washington farewell at Fraunce's tavern, he folded up his epaulette and laid it away, a memorial which is still preserved. While stationed at West Point he was one of the delegates appointed to meet Washington at the Temple (March, 1783), and participated in the proceedings on that occasion. He was also present at a meeting of officers for the organization of The Society of the Cincinnati, of which he became a member. Released from military duty, he immediately entered upon his life-work at Little Britain. On the 9th of June, 1784, he married Rachel DeWitt, a niece of Mrs. Gen. James Clinton, and in 1785 purchased twenty acres of land from his uncle, Maj. John Burnet, and commenced housekeeping in the log cabin which his grandfather Robert had occupied on his first settlement. In 1791 he purchased the remainder of his uncle's farm, and took possession of the house which the latter had built. In 1801 he purchased of his father, James, one hundred acres, and thus became the owner of the original homestead of two hundred acres. In 1804 he erected the commodious mansion in which he resided at his death, now owned (1881) by his grandson, Joseph B. Burnet. He took an active part in the business affairs of his native town and county; was justice of the peace and

town clerk for a number of years, and member of Assembly for two terms, 1800 and 1804. He was frequently an executor and an administrator of estates; among others of the estate of Gen. James Clinton and of Moses DeWitt, the latter his wife's brother. In person he was tall and erect, with a kindly face and presence,—a man whose integrity was never questioned. At the time of his death he was the last surviving original member of The Society of the Cincinnati, as well as the last surviving officer of the army of the Revolution. He died Nov. 24, 1854, in his ninety-third year. His wife, Rachel DeWitt, died June 4, 1830, in her sixty-eighth year. His children were: 1, Alexander C.; 2, Charles; 3, Jane; 4, Moses DeWitt, at one time sheriff of Orange County, and whose only surviving son, John Barber Burnet, resides in Syracuse; 5, Mary DeWitt; 6, Robert, Jr. The present owner of the Burnet homestead, Joseph B. Burnet, who has already been referred to, is the son of Charles (2d) and his second wife, Mary Ann Barber. Through threescore years of life he has fully maintained the characteristics of his ancestors, not only in personal appearance, but in public and private business relations. He has served six terms as supervisor of the town, and also as justice of the peace, and has the place of his grandfather in the church and in society. At the old homestead home of his grandfather was celebrated, under his auspices, on the 29th of October, 1879, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the progenitor of the family.

JAMES W. MORRISON.

James W. Morrison was born in New Windsor, on Feb. 22, 1819, and was the fourth child of James and Harriet (Patton) Morrison. His father engaged in farming pursuits at Little Britain, and also kept the hotel at that point for several years. The other children were William P. (deceased), John H., and Jane H. (deceased wife of Samuel Weed).

Mr. Morrison started out in life, after the death of his parents, at the early age of nine years, and commenced work on the farm of his uncle, James Patton, at Washington Lake. He remained there until 1842, with the exception of four years, during which he was a clerk in the drug-store of John D. Phillips, of Newburgh. In 1842 he purchased a farm of 100 acres near Washington Square, and entered upon the life of a farmer on his own account. On Aug. 16, 1843, he married Sarah Jane, daughter of William and Nancy Stewart, of New Windsor, and removed to the old Stewart homestead, of which he has since become the owner, and which constitutes his present farm. His first wife died on April 3, 1868, leaving an only son, William J. Morrison, who was born Jan. 25, 1847, and who resides on the farm with his father. Mr. Morrison's second wife was Jane, daughter of Samuel Palmer, of New York, to whom he was

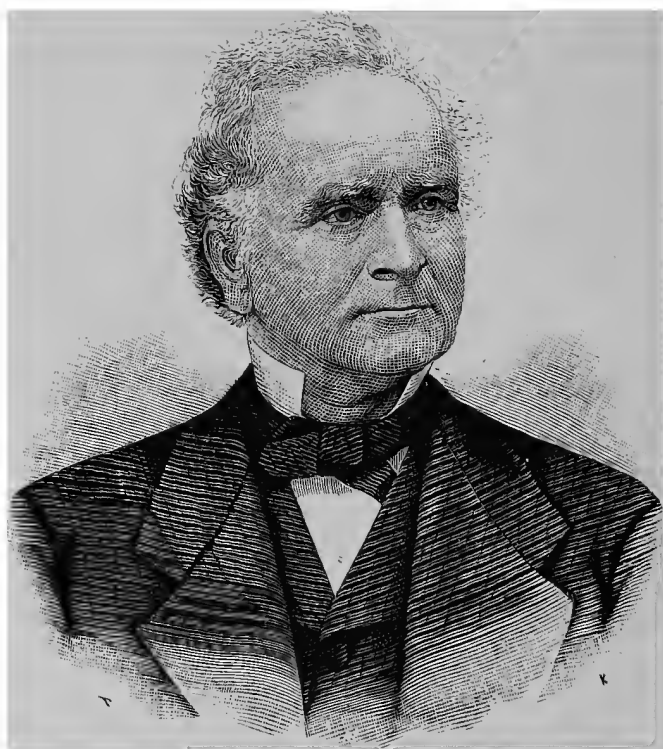
united Jan. 6, 1869, and who died, leaving no children, on July 8, 1873. His present wife is her sister, Margaret E. Palmer, whom he married Sept. 15, 1874, and who has no children.

Mr. Morrison is recognized as one of the leading farmers of his section. He has taken no active interest in public affairs, but devoted himself closely to the cultivation of his fine farm of 170 acres. His buildings, both residence and outhouses, present a handsome appearance, and he is constantly adding to the architectural attractions of his place. The buildings were all erected by Mr. Morrison himself, under the mechanical supervision of his friend, Harvey Alexander, of New Windsor, and the frame-work of all was obtained from his own farm. All the appointments of the farm are complete; the land is thoroughly drained, well fenced, and carefully cultivated and intelligently tilled, and bears witness to the agricultural skill of Mr. Morrison, and to the years of labor and toil that he has expended upon it. He has made a specialty for many years of dairying and the manufacture of butter, and has sold this commodity for forty-one years to one firm in New York City. Though not a church-member, he has always lent liberal support to church and kindred institutions, and is one of the liberal, progressive men of his town, enjoying the respect and esteem of many friends. He attends the Second Presbyterian Church of Washingtonville, of which he is one of the trustees. He attended the Associate Reformed Church of Little Britain for many years (and his parents before him), of which he was also a trustee. He was a member of the building committee in the erection of the present house of worship, gave liberally to the building fund, and had the personal supervision of the work.

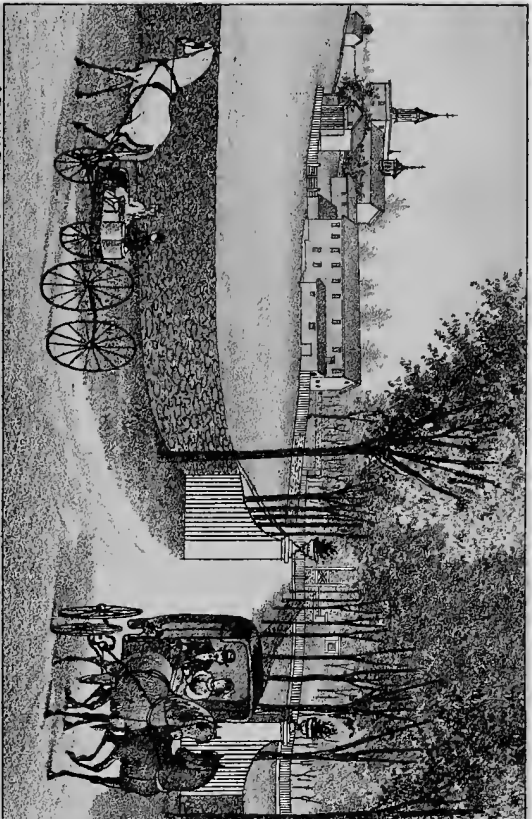
JOHN BEATTIE KERNOCHAN.

John Beattie Kernochan was born in New Windsor, on Oct. 26, 1821, on the place which constituted his homestead at the time of his death. His maternal grandparents were John Beattie, born 1751, died April 17, 1840, and Elizabeth, his wife, who was born in 1761, and who died March 31, 1840. The Beattie family was one of the early families of the town of New Windsor, and identified with its pioneer history from the earliest years. John Beattie resided where his grandson, the subject of this memoir, lived, and for many years was one of the strong representative farmers of his section. The parents of John B. Kernochan were John Kernochan, born Nov. 20, 1785, died Aug. 16, 1871, and Elsie (Beattie) Kernochan, born Oct. 9, 1784, died Dec. 21, 1827. The marriage occurred Nov. 7, 1815, and the children were Elsie J., who married Samuel McGill, of New Windsor; Sarah, wife of I. R. Goldsmith, of the same town; and John B., our subject.

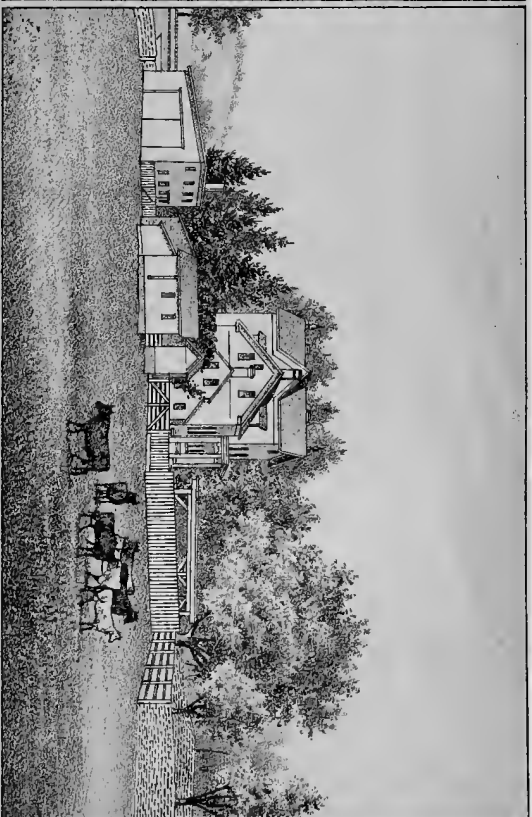
The latter was deprived of a mother's care at the age of six years, and was reared to manhood in the



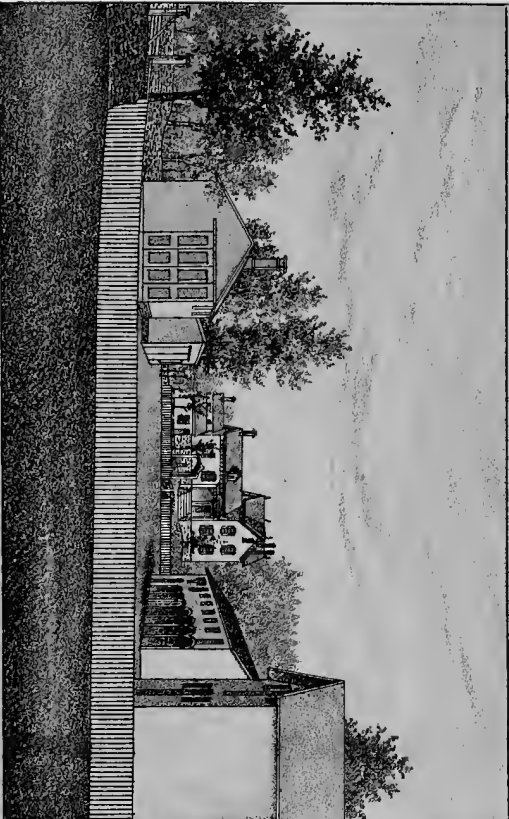
James W. Morrison



ICE HO. GRAINERY. CARRIAGE HO. "GLEN MEAR FARM",
RES. OF J.W. MORRISON, LITTLE BRITAIN, ORANGE CO. N. Y.



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH.



CARRIAGE HO. AND SHOP. RESIDENCE.
VIEW FROM THE EAST



GRAIN AND CATTLE BARN
VIEW FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



Thos J. Fulton

Among the leading men of New Windsor for many years the subject of this notice occupied a prominent place. His parents were Thomas and Jemima (Frost) Fulton, who early emigrated from Dutchess County, and located upon the tract of land which had been taken up by their kinsman, Robert Johnston, near Bethlehem. Their log cabin, which was probably erected by Robert Johnston, stood in the orchard of the late Thomas J. Fulton, Jr. Subsequently the couple occupied the ancient dwelling that formerly stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of William S. Fulton. Here Thomas Fulton and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, enduring the privations, hardships, and dangers incident to a pioneer life. The former was born on Oct. 3, 1763, and died Oct. 26, 1814. His wife, who was born Nov. 5, 1767, died June 26, 1846. Their children were Jane, born Dec. 5, 1785, married Linus McCabe, died Sept. 18, 1852; Robert J., born Jan. 31, 1788, died Sept. 3, 1834; Martha, born Aug. 26, 1793, married William Couser, died Sept. 1, 1876; and Thomas J., born June 10, 1804, died July 13, 1875. After the death of Thomas Fulton his farm passed to the possession of his two sons, Robert J. and Thomas J. Fulton, and subsequently became the sole property of the latter.

Thomas J. Fulton, or, as he was more familiarly known, "Squire" Fulton, was born on the family homestead, near Bethlehem, on the date indicated above. His educational advantages were such only as the district school of his neighborhood afforded. At the age of ten years he was deprived by death of a father's care and protection, and thus early in life the management and cultivation of a portion of the family homestead devolved upon him. He met the situation manfully, and by industry, perseverance, and the exercise of good judgment took a place among the successful agriculturists of the town. He engaged in farming until the year 1859, when the management of the property passed to his son, William S. Fulton, with whom he continued to reside until his death, in 1875.

While Squire Fulton confined his life-work to the cultivation of his farm, it was in the larger field of public life that he manifested special activity and became most widely known. Early imbued with Democratic principles, he remained a steadfast adherent of that party throughout his life, and was frequently honored by his fellow-citizens by election to the leading

offices of the town of New Windsor. He was supervisor for a number of years; a justice of the peace for thirty-two consecutive years, and until he declined further election; and was for several years one of the lay judges of Orange County. He was also assessor of the town for a number of years, and in his capacity of a justice he transacted a large amount of public business. He was a man of strong convictions, decided in his opinions, and possessed of excellent judgment. He frequently acted as the adviser and counselor of his friends, and was executor or administrator of a large number of estates, some of them of great value. His private life was free from fault; his integrity of purpose and deed was never questioned; and he was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He took an active interest in church affairs, and was a valuable member of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, of which he was also a trustee, and a ruling elder for more than a quarter of a century. He settled his sons, Thomas J. and William S. Fulton, on farms adjoining, and lived to see his family grow up and his children prospering in the world.

Squire Fulton was married on Nov. 9, 1824, to Mary A. Schultz, of New Windsor, a representative of one of the pioneer families of the town. She was born June 26, 1807, and died in December, 1875. The children were Fanny E.; Mary J., widow of Samuel M. Clemence, late of Bethlehem; Harriet E., died Nov. 5, 1829; Thomas J., died Sept. 12, 1874; and William S. Fulton.

Thomas J. Fulton, Jr., lived where his family still reside, near Bethlehem, and was a useful man in his day and generation, filling positions of prominence in the town. He married, Oct. 28, 1858, Mary E., daughter of Jarvis Knapp, of New Windsor, who survives him, with their three daughters, Georgianna, Mary F., and Laura C. Fulton.

William S. Fulton resides on the old homestead built by his father in 1847. He is a member and trustee of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church; was town clerk of New Windsor for six years, and assessor for the past seven years. He was elected a justice of the peace, but did not qualify. He married, Nov. 10, 1859, Phebe E., daughter of Sylvester M. and Annie M. Gregg, of Newburgh, and has three daughters,—Fanny L., Jennie M., and Anna S. Fulton. They and the children of the late Thomas J. Fulton, Jr., are the fourth generation of the family residing on the same property.

family of his grandfather, John Beattie. His educational training was limited to the common schools of his day. Upon attaining his majority he came into possession of the old Beattie homestead, which was



John B. Kernochan

devised to him by his grandfather, subject to the payment of certain legacies, and he entered upon the avocation of a farmer. On March 9, 1843, he was united in marriage to Jane, daughter of James and Prudence Denniston, of Little Britain, and a representative of another of the old, substantial families of the town.

Mr. Kernochan passed his entire life upon the farm upon which he was born. He was a careful and thrifty farmer, cultivating his land with intelligence and good judgment, and ranking among the first agriculturists of his section. While no aspirant for public place, he took an active interest in events transpiring around him, and used his influence for the good of the community in which he dwelt, and for the welfare of society in general. He was possessed of great firmness of character, exercised an independent judgment in most matters, and was one whose integrity and honesty was never questioned. He was a regular attendant upon the ministrations of the Associate Reformed Church of Little Britain, of which he was a member and trustee, and to which he contributed liberally. He acted as executor and administrator of a number of estates, and frequently as the advisor and counselor of his friends. He was an excellent business man, and carried on his various transactions in a methodical and exact manner. He died on June 15, 1875, and his wife on April 12, 1869. His

children were three in number, viz.: Frances M., deceased, wife of Abner Mills, of Wallkill, and Adelaide and Prudence M. Kernochan, who reside on the old homestead.

WILLIAM LUSK MCGILL.

His grandfather was Hugh McGill, who was born in the north of Ireland, where the family was in good circumstances. At the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, Hugh McGill, then a lad of seventeen years of age, participated in the revolutionary movements of the neighborhood, and narrowly escaped arrest by the English authorities. Getting on board of a vessel he came to New York, and subsequently engaged in farming at Little Britain, Orange Co. After a time he purchased a farm in Cornwall, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying about 1834. He married a Miss Hallock, and had three sons and a daughter. John and Samuel lived and died in Cornwall. Margaret, the daughter, married George Vanderheiden, of Troy, N. Y.



William Lusk McGill

Hugh McGill (2d), eldest son of the above-mentioned Hugh, was born in the town of New Windsor in 1786. He grew to manhood in that town, and married Margaret, daughter of Richard Lusk. He began the life of a farmer first by renting, but subsequently bought the farm where his son, Samuel S. McGill, lives, in New Windsor, which became the family homestead. He died in 1833. His three sons were James B., a practicing physician, who died at Columbus, Ohio, in 1851; Samuel S., and William L. McGill.

The latter was born in the town of New Windsor, on July 7, 1813, and grew up on his father's farm, attending the district school during the winter seasons. After the demise of his father he farmed the homestead, in company with his brother, until Aug. 12, 1844, when he married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elsie Kernochan. Soon after he purchased 100 acres of his present farm of the estate of Jabez Atwood. Subsequent additions make the area of the farm 225 acres in 1881.

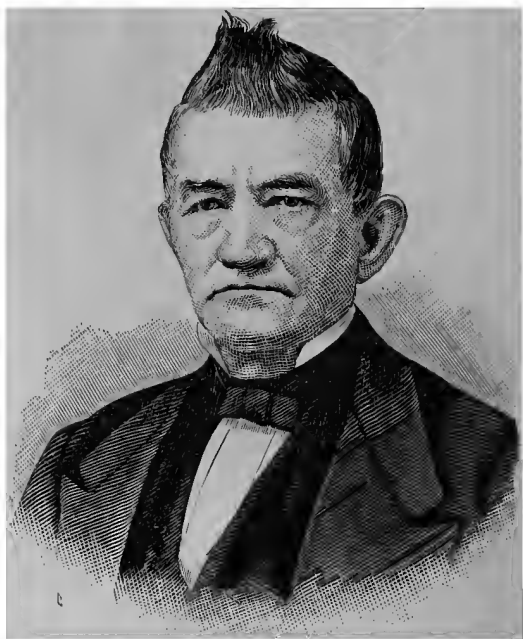
Mr. McGill has been one of the most active and enterprising of the farmers of New Windsor for many years. While no office-seeker, he has always been a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, and taken an active interest in the local politics of his town. He has been a commissioner of highways for more than thirty years, a justice of the peace, and excise commissioner for a number of years. As a farmer he has been successful and painstaking, and by thrift and economy has been enabled to accumulate a good estate. Until quite recently he has made a specialty of the making of butter. He attends the Unitarian Church of Newburgh, and contributes liberally of his income to the encouragement of all worthy enterprises. He is a man of integrity and moral worth, and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends. The children of Mr. McGill, William J. and Mary E. McGill, reside at home.

JOHN S. BULL.

The Bull family is one of the oldest in the county of Orange. Isaac Bull was born Feb. 15, 1772, passed his life as a farmer in the town of Monroe, and died Oct. 16, 1846. He was the father of the subject of this memoir, and was twice married, first to Hannah Mapes, who died March 16, 1812, in her thirty-sixth year, and secondly to Rachel Marvin, who died without issue Jan. 27, 1829, aged fifty-five years. The children of Isaac and Hannah (Mapes) Bull were eight in number, namely: Maria, born March 6, 1795, died June 21, 1818; Franklin, born March 11, 1797, died April 15, 1855; Sarah, born Nov. 30, 1798, married Francis Bowman; David, born Oct. 11, 1800, died December, 1880; Hiram W., born Feb. 7, 1802, died July 26, 1863; Daniel, born Aug. 23, 1805, died Sept. 14, 1813; Elizabeth, born Feb. 25, 1808, married Francis Bowman, died Aug. 12, 1873; John Springstead, born Nov. 26, 1809, died Nov. 17, 1876; and an infant, who died unnamed.

John S. Bull was born at Satterly, in the town of Monroe, on the date given above. He received a common-school education, and about the age of fourteen began the duties of life by clerking in the store of Barney Horton, at Hamptonburgh. After two years he returned to his home for a brief season, and then entered the employ of his brother-in-law, David H. Moffatt, who was engaged in the mercantile business at Washingtonville. He remained with Mr.

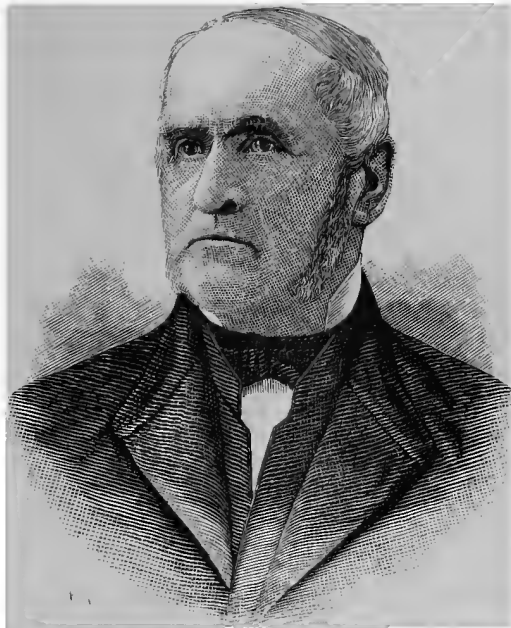
Moffatt until 1832, when he purchased the business and engaged in trade on his own account for a number of years longer. About the year 1840 he bought the old Clinton farm, in the town of New Windsor, of Walter Halsey, and entered upon the life of a farmer, where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. In 1855 he began the erection of the substantial stone residence in which his family live, and moved into it three years later.



J. S. Bull

The long mercantile career that Mr. Bull enjoyed previous to his turning his attention to agricultural pursuits well fitted him for success in any department of business life. As a farmer he was circumspect in his affairs, cultivating his land with good judgment, and utilizing the productive qualities of his farm to the fullest extent. He made a specialty of dairying for many years, and the excellent quality of his butter gave it a ready sale in the markets of the country. He was a careful business man, and his services were often in demand among his neighbors and friends who were in need of counsel, advice, and assistance. He was of a self-reliant nature, independent in judgment and action, and took a leading place among the progressive, intelligent farmers of his section. He participated somewhat in local politics, but was averse to the holding of public office. His integrity of purpose and deed was never called into question, and he sustained the reputation of an upright and honorable man. He was a member of the Blooming-Grove Congregational Church.

Mr. Bull was twice married. His first wife was



John Cromwell

The several branches of the Cromwell family in America claim descent from the same parent stock as that of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. It is presumed that the ancestor of the American line was Col. John Cromwell, third son of Richard Cromwell, and a brother of the Protector.

John Cromwell, son of Col. John, emigrated from Holland to New Netherlands. He resided in 1686 at Long Neck, Westchester Co., afterwards known as Cromwell's Neck. He married, and left two sons, John² and James. The latter was born in 1696, and died in 1780. He married Esther Godfrey, and had children,—John,³ James, and William.

John Cromwell,³ of Harrison, Westchester Co., was born Dec. 5, 1727, and married Anna Hopkins, of Long Island, who was born Jan. 12, 1730. He was an active patriot during the Revolution, and endured many hardships in the cause of liberty. He died in 1805. His children were James, Daniel, John, Joseph, William, Naomi (who married Rev. Mr. Halsted), Esther (who married John Griffin, Jr., of North Castle), and Hannah (who married Wm. Field, of Cortlandt Manor).

James, eldest son of John Cromwell,³ and father of the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 6, 1752. He married, May 15, 1782, Charlotte, daughter of Aaron Hunt, of Greenwich, Conn. She was born Nov. 18, 1762, and died in January, 1839. In early manhood James Cromwell worked Gen. Morris' farm at Morrisania. Subsequently he kept a grocery store in New York City for a short time, and then located at Sufferns, Rockland Co., where he worked at the trade of a blacksmith and at farming for several years. He finally purchased a farm in the town of Monroe, Orange Co. (then known as Southfield), where he passed the remainder of his days. He was an industrious and successful farmer, quiet, and unostentatious in manner, a member of the Society of Friends, and a man of integrity and moral principles. He died Dec. 23, 1828. His children were Hannah, who married David Griffin, of Westchester County; Rebecca, who married George Fritts, of Monroe; Daniel, a carpenter and builder, who lived and died in New York City; James, who farmed the family homestead in Monroe throughout his life; Oliver, who passed his life in Cornwall; Ann, who married John Haviland, of Westchester County;

David, who lived and died in Cornwall; Aaron; William and Mary, twins, who died young; William, formerly a merchant in New York, died in the old homestead; and John.

The latter, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Monroe, July 26, 1803. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received only a district school education. On Oct. 12, 1826, he married Letitia, daughter of Abijah and Patience Haviland, of White Plains, Westchester Co. After the death of his father he engaged in the carting business in New York City until the spring of 1847, when, having met with success, and by thrift and economy having accumulated some means, he purchased of Leonard Nicoll his present farm of one hundred acres, in the town of New Windsor, where he has since continued to reside. He has been equally successful as a farmer, and taken a place among the prosperous and intelligent agriculturists of his section. He has devoted much attention to the cultivation of fruit, and for many years made a specialty of the dairying business. He occupies a pleasant home near Moodna, and now, in a ripe old age, is enjoying with contentment the fruits of a long life of industry, of devotion to duty, and of fidelity to principles of right living.

Mr. Cromwell has been a life-long member of the Society of Friends at Cornwall. He has led a quiet and retired life, and walked in the humble paths of existence, performing life's varied duties in a faithful manner, and resting content with the reflection that he was fulfilling all the purposes of Providence in a manly, Christian spirit. He has not participated actively in public affairs, although he has regularly cast his vote at elections. By a life of integrity and honorable dealing he has merited the confidence and respect of many friends.

Mr. Cromwell's first wife died in 1861, leaving four children, viz.: Walter, born Nov. 4, 1827, residing in California; James, born March 24, 1829, living at Bedford, Westchester Co.; Oliver, born July 24, 1831, residing in New Windsor; and David, born May 25, 1838, who is the county treasurer of Westchester County, at White Plains. On June 25, 1863, Mr. Cromwell was united to his present wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Ann (Conklin) Cox, of the town of Newburgh.

Melissa, daughter of James and Mary (Chandler) Gregg, of Bethlehem, Orange Co., to whom he was united Nov. 22, 1832, and who died, leaving no children, on March 12, 1833. His widow was Currence B., daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Reeder) Moffatt, of Blooming-Grove, whom he married on Nov. 11, 1835. She was born Oct. 8, 1815. The children

are Sarah Frances; Melissa, wife of Thomas H. Moffatt, of New York City; Josephine; Stephen M., living in Newburgh; Isaac J., residing at Washingtonville; Anna B., wife of Andrew Weyant, of Orange County; Austin C., farming the homestead property; and Emma L. Bull. Three daughters and a son reside at home.

NEWBURGH.

I.—GENERAL.

THE territory embraced in the town and city of Newburgh was a part of the lands purchased from the Indians by Governor Dongan in 1684, and subsequently conveyed by patent to Capt. John Evans in 1694. After the annulment of this patent in 1699, the entire district was conveyed by patent in small tracts, at different periods from 1703 to 1775, of which small tracts ten were included in the precinct of Newburgh as it was constituted in 1772, viz.: No. 1, German Patent, 2190 acres, issued Dec. 18, 1719; No. 2, Alexander Baird and Company, 6000 acres, Feb. 28, 1719; No. 3, Jacobus Kip and Company, 7000 acres, Oct. 17, 1720; No. 4, Richard Bradley and William Jamison, 1800 acres, May 27, 1729; No. 5, James Wallace, 2000 acres, Jan. 25, 1732; No. 6, Bradley children, 817 acres, March 26, 1739; No. 7, Francis Harrison and Company, 5600 acres, July 10, 1714; No. 8, John Spratt and Company, 1000 acres, April 12, 1728; No. 9, Melchior Gulch, 300 acres, Oct. 8, 1719; No. 10, Peter Johnson, 300 acres, Oct. 8, 1719.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN PATENT.

The first in order of settlement were the German Patent (No. 1), covering the present city of Newburgh and a portion of the town of Newburgh lying immediately north, including Balmville, and the patents to Melchior Gulch (No. 9) and Peter Johnson or Jansen (No. 10), near Middlehope. These settlements were composed of immigrants from the Palatinate of the Rhine, whose prior history may be briefly stated:

They were fugitives from the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine who found their way to England in the early part of 1708, and who, immediately after their arrival, petitioned the government to be transported to some plantation in America. On the 28th of April following the Board of Trade and Plantations reported that the petitioners were forty-one in number, viz.: ten men, ten women, and twenty-one children;

that "they were very necessitous and in the utmost want, not having anything to subsist themselves;" that they had "been reduced to this miserable condition by the ravages committed by the French in the Lower Palatinate, when they lost all they had;" that they had "produced testimonials from the principal magistrates in the villages where they dwelt," which testimonials had been examined by the board and found that they gave "good character" to the petitioners;

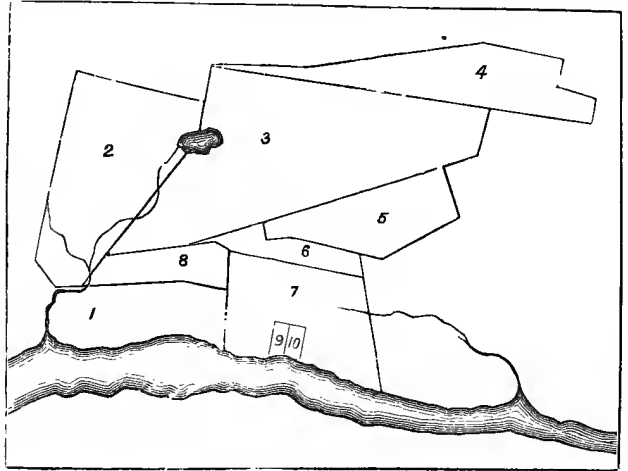
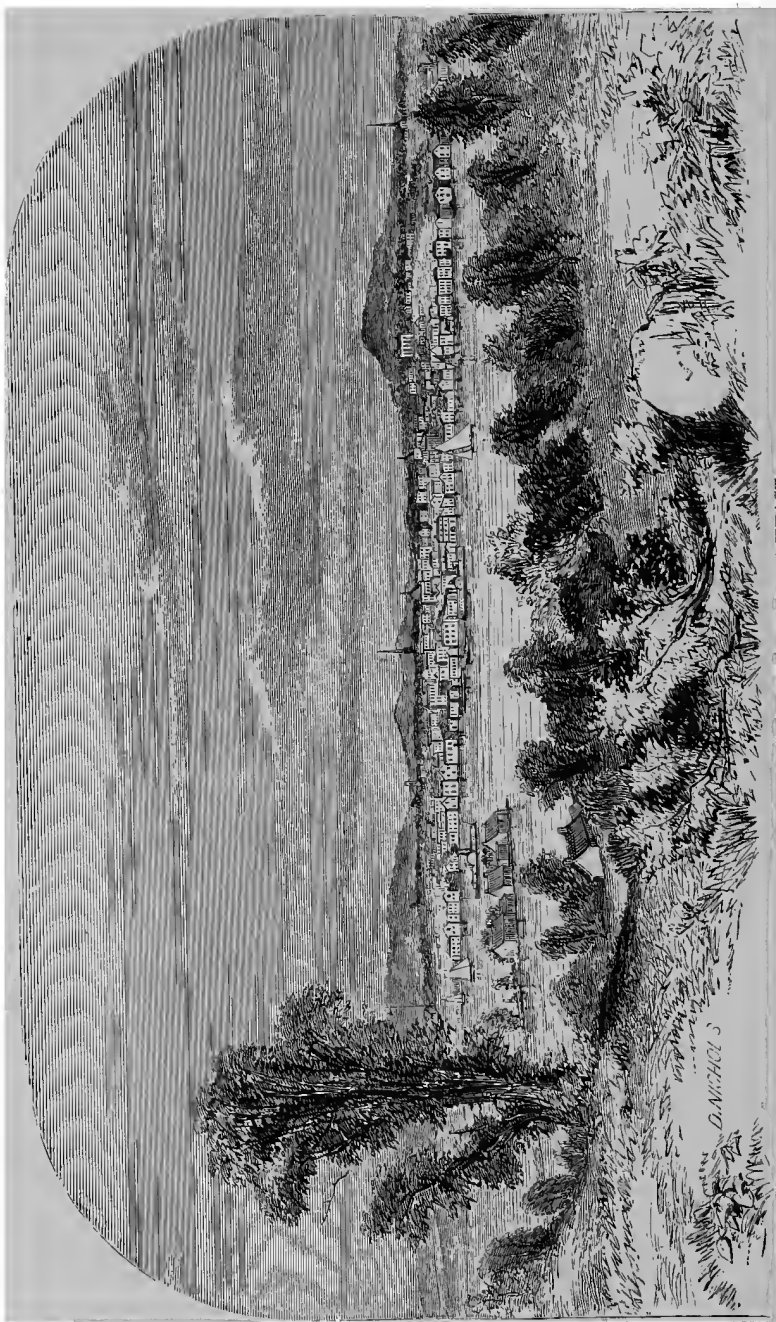


DIAGRAM OF PATENTS.

that, in view of the facts stated, "they be sent to settle upon Hudson's River in the province of New York, where they" might become useful to the government, "particularly in the production of naval stores and as a frontier against the French and their Indians;" that they be supplied with tools and agricultural implements, and provision made for their support until they could "reap the fruit of their labor," and that, prior to their "departure, they be made denizens of the kingdom, for their greater encouragement in the enjoyment of the privileges accruing by such letters of denization."

On the 10th of August, 1708, Secretary Boyle



NEWBURGH FROM THE NORTHEAST.

writes: "The Queen being graciously pleased to send fifty-two* German Protestants to New York, and to settle them there at her own expense, her majesty, as a further act of charity, is willing also to provide for the subsistence of Joshua de Kockerthal, their minister, and it is her pleasure that you pass a grant to him of a reasonable portion of land for a glebe, not exceeding five hundred acres, with liberty to sell a suitable proportion thereof for his better maintenance."

Letters of denization were issued to the immigrants (August 25th), and under a guaranty of 9d. a day per head for twelve months for their support, and a grant of land on which to settle, they sailed for the New World, enrolled as "The above-mentioned clergyman, Joshua Kockerthal, Sibylle Charlotte his wife, and Christian Joshua, Benigna Sibylle, and Susanna Sibylle, their children; also Lourentz Schwisser, husbandman, Anna Catharine his wife, and Johannes their son; Heinrich Rennau, stocking-maker and husbandman, Johanna his wife, Lourentz and Heinrich, their sons, and Susanna and Maria Johanna Liboschain, sisters-in-law; Andries Volck, husbandman, Anna Catharine his wife, Heironemus, Maria Barbara, and Anna Gertrude, their children; Michael Weigand, husbandman, Anna Catharine his wife, Tobias, George, and Anna Maria, their children; Jacob Webber, husbandman, Anna Elizabeth his wife, and Eve Maria and Eve Elizabeth, their children, Johannes Jacob Plettel, husbandman, Anna Elizabeth his wife, and Margaret, Anna Sarah, and Catharine, their children; Johannes Fischer, smith and husbandman, Maria Barbara his wife, and Andries his son; Melchior Gulch, carpenter and joiner, Anna Catharine his wife, and Heinrich and Margaret, their children; Isaac Turck, husbandman; Peter Rose, cloth-weaver, and Johanna his wife, Mary Wiernarm, husbandwoman, his mother-in-law, and Catharine her child; Isaac Feber, husbandman, Catharine his wife, and Abram their son; Daniel Fiere, husbandman, Anna his wife, and Andrew and Johannes, their sons; and Herman Schnneman, clerk."

Reaching New York in the winter, they were transferred from thence to the district then known as "Quassaick Creek and Thanskamir."† Of their private history we know nothing beyond the fact shown before the Commissioners of Trade, that they were men of good character, and the general fact that they had been stripped of their possessions by religious persecution; that they were followers of the doctrines of Luther and members of the Lutheran Church, and

were knit together by common memories and a faith that had proved sufficient to sustain them amid the most severe trials and sacrifices. Unlike the pioneers in other localities, they brought nothing with them, and left behind no friends able to assist them. A scanty public stipend, too frequently withheld, was all that sustained the strong arms and willing hearts before which the dense forest yielded its sway, their humble cabins dotted the hillside, and a sanctuary in which to worship God arose.

Through the petitions which they sent in to the Council of New York, and through the records of their church which have been preserved, we are enabled, to some extent, to trace the progress of their settlement. On the 20th of May, 1709, they write that since the death of Lord Lovelace the provision for their support had not been complied with; that they were in great want of the same, and without it would not be able to perfect their settlement on the lands assigned them, and that nineteen of their number had changed their religion and turned Pietists, and withdrawn themselves from the Lutheran communion. The Council immediately granted them the supplies asked for; and at the same time appointed a committee to examine into the difficulties in their church. The latter were satisfactorily arranged; and at the request of the Council, Col. Thomas Wenham engaged to provide them "a needful and necessary support until the expiration of twelve months."

Soon after this (June 29th) their minister, Joshua Kockerthal, asked to be transported to London, in order to more speedily and satisfactorily arrange what had been done in favor of the company; but his request does not appear to have been granted. In October following, John Conrad Codweis, in behalf of the company, represented in a petition that a large portion of the allowance granted for its support remained due, and that unless it should be provided they must perish during the winter. Thereupon the Council (October 10th) ordered the advance of supplies, the company giving "their personal security for the repayment thereof in case it be not paid in England in a year." In other words, the colonial authorities were not disposed to assume the expenditure, trifling though it was, of "9d. a day per head" involved in the agreement which had been made by the home government with the immigrants for their support without definite instructions from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. The authority required was soon transmitted to the Council, and the payment made, including a special allowance to Joshua Kockerthal of £20 a year. In the spring of 1710 tools and building materials were distributed to them; also smith tools; iron and steel for horse-shoes, nails, and mending tools; medicines, books and paper, agricultural implements, and horses, cows, and pigs.‡

* Original number increased by subsequent arrivals.

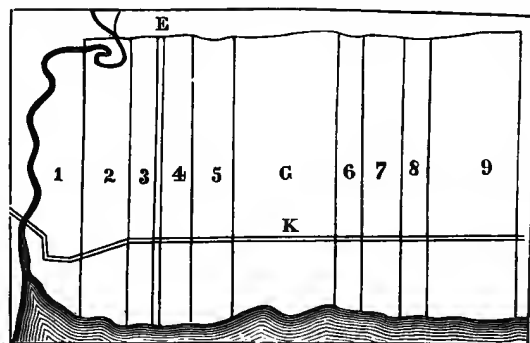
† The precise date of their settlement is not known, but it is shown by a petition of William Chambers, of date May 9, 1709, for lands immediately south of Quassaick Creek, that they were here at that time, the tract which he wished to obtain being described as bounded north "by the widow Plettel and Quassaick Creek." The Widow Plettel's friends had evidently erected a cabin for her on lands adjoining the creek on the north. She afterwards married George Lockstead, and the lot on which she had first located was granted to her second husband, herself, and her children.

‡ "Joshua Kockerthal—1 barrel of Lime, 3 Gouches, 2 formers, 1 Grindstone, 1 square, 1 rule, 1 compass, and several pieces more. Hermannus

The patent which had been promised to the immigrants for the tract on which they had been located was not immediately granted. On their petition in 1713, Governor Hunter issued to Augustus Graham, surveyor-general of the province, a warrant directing him to "survey and lay out for the Germans at Quassaick Creek, in the county of Ulster, such quantity of land as is by them petitioned for and approved of in council," and further requiring that he should "survey for each of them his quantity distinctly." A survey was made under this order, on the 13th of April, 1714, but was not satisfactory, the immigrants representing in petition that, the land being "all upland," they were not able to obtain subsistence for themselves and families "for want of some meadow land for fodder for their cattle in winter." So the matter stood until 1718, when Kockerthal, in behalf of himself and associates, recited in petition that the survey had been made, the lands being described as "a tract on the west side of Hudson's River, in the county of Ulster, beginning on the north side of Quassaick Creek, and extending northerly up the Hudson River on a straight line 219 chains, and into the woods on that side 100 chains, containing 2190 acres;" which said tract had been "divided into nine lots, the which are numbered from 1 to 9, each lot containing a suitable quantity for each family to which they are appropriated, there being allowed for each head 50 acres, and 500 acres for a Glebe." Some changes were asked by the grantees. He desired that the farm assigned to him be added to the north side of the Glebe, and the same quantity given to him on the south side. This was granted; but the application to omit from the patents conveyance to "the wives and children" of the patentees was not conceded.

Before the final allotment came some changes also occurred in the original company. Johannes Jacob Plettel died on his passage to America or soon after his arrival, and his widow had married George Lockstead; Joshua Kockerthal had also died; Peter Rose had removed to Pennsylvania and transferred his in-

terest to "one Burger Meynders, a blacksmith," for some years previously a resident of Kingston; Lourentz Schwisser, Isaac Turck, Isaac Feber, Heinrich Rennau, and Daniel Fiere had removed elsewhere, and Christian Henricke and Peter Johnson had been added to the company. These changes were recognized by the government, and the patent was issued



GERMAN PATENT.

E, Western Avenue; G, Glebe Land; K, King's Highway.

Dec. 18, 1719: "Lot No. 1, to George Lockstead and Anna Elizabeth his wife, Margaret, Anna Sarah, and Catharine, their children, 250 acres; No. 2, to Michael Weigand and Anna Catharine his wife, Tobias, George, and Anna Maria, their children, 250 acres; No. 3, to Herman Schunemann and Elizabeth his wife, 100 acres; No. 4, to Christian Henricke, 100 acres; No. 5, to Sibylle Charlotte Kockerthal, the widow of Joshua Kockerthal, and to Christian Joshua, Benigna Sibylle, and Susanna Sibylle, their children, 250 acres; No. 6, to Burger Meynders, 100 acres; No. 7, to Jacob Webber and Anna Elizabeth his wife, Eve Maria, and Eve Elizabeth, their children, 200 acres; No. 8, to Johannes Fischer and Maria Barbara his wife, 100 acres; No. 9, to Andries Volck and Anna Catharine his wife, George, Hieronemus, Maria Barbara, and Anna Gertrude, their children, 300 acres." To Melchior Gulch and Peter Johnson had previously been issued (Oct. 8, 1719) patents for 300 acres each, lying north of the principal tract. Forty acres were reserved for highways,* and 500 acres for a Glebe; and the whole tract was to be known and called "the Palatine Parish by Quassaick." The Glebe lot was assigned to Andries Volck and Jacob Webber, and

Schunemann—2 Handsaws, 1 great saw, 3 Gouches, 2 Agors, and several pieces more. John Fischer—1 Tenant Saw, 1 Gimlet, 1 Hammer, 1 small file, 1 hatchet, 1 Joynter, besides several pieces more. Michael Weigand—1 great file, 1 smaller ditto, 1 mortising chisel, 1 Joynter, 1 Agor, besides several pieces more. Andries Volck—1 Cross Cut Saw, 1 smoothing plain, 1 wiping saw, another sett of Gouches, besides several pieces more. The widow Plettel—1 wiping saw, 1 great hammer, 1 gimlet, 1 Tenant saw, besides several pieces more. Peter Rose—1 Glupott, 4 Whimplingpeltis, 1 hatchet, 1 little hammer, 2 Agors, 1 Joynter, besides several pieces more. Jacob Weber—1 box with white lead, Knife and Compass, 1 addz, 2 Gouches, 1 mortising chisel, besides several pieces more. Isaac Turck—1 Glupott, 1 box with white lead, Knife and Compass, 1 saw-file, 3 Gouches, 1 fore plain, besides several pieces more. Loreuz Schwisser—1 grinding stone, 1 square, 1 little gimlet, 2 Agors, 1 smoothing plain, besides several pieces more. Henry Rennau—1 Cross Cut Saw, 1 Miter-block, 1 addz, 2 Agors, 1 Gimlet, besides several pieces more. The Widow Wierarm—Another sort of Smoothing plain, 1 little file, 1 hatchet, besides several pieces more. Isaac Feber—1 Broad axe, 1 little hatchet, 1 smoothing file, 1 rule, 1 former, besides several pieces more. Daniel Fiere—1 Broad axe, 1 square, 1 Miter block, 1 Tenant saw, 1 Joynter, besides several pieces more. Melchior Gulch—Three full setts of Joyner-Tools."

* The roads included in the forty acres reserved for that purpose are presumed to have been what is now known as Western Avenue and Liberty Street. Western Avenue formed the northern boundary of lot No. 3, and the southern boundary of lot No. 4, and extended two chains in width from the river to the west bounds of the patent. Liberty Street, originally the "King's Highway," was opened prior to the issue of the patent; Western Avenue was not opened until nearly a century later. The settlers made other roads. One ran from the river, from a point in the vicinity of Second Street, up the hill in a southwesterly direction, along the bed of what is now part of Colden Street, to the corner of First; thence to the corner of Grand and Western Avenues, and from thence toward Quassaick Creek, leaving the Cold Spring on the right. It was first called the "Walkill Road," and subsequently "Wagon Street." It was the principal road to the river. The first dwellings were on the line of Liberty Street.

their successors, for the use and behoof of the Lutheran minister and his successors forever,* for which purpose it was to be leased at a certain quit-rent, in whole or in parcels, for terms not longer than seven years, and was subject to the annual payment to the provincial authorities of "one peppercorn," if the same should be legally demanded.†

From the church books of the Lutheran congregation of New York, it appears that the successor of Joshua Kockerthal was Justus Falconier, who, it is said, was baptized "in the house of one of the trustees, the 19th April, 1710," and continued to serve the people at Quassaick "every year (i.e., by an annual visit) without any profit of the Glebe. He is deceased, 1723."

In the year 1725, William Christoffer Berkenmeyer arrived at New York, and entered upon the duties of pastor of the Lutheran Church there, and also filled the appointment of Falconier at Quassaick. Meanwhile the two trustees of the Glebe, Andries Volck and Jacob Webber, had sold out their lands and removed to Pennsylvania, and their places had been supplied by Zacharias Hofman and Tobias Weigand, son of Michael Weigand, who, in 1727, entered into a written contract with the Consistory of the Lutheran congregation of New York, by the terms of which the congregation at Quassaick were received into the communion of the former body, they consenting "that the Lutheran minister of New York, at his going to and from Albany," should visit Quassaick parish twice in each year, for which service he should receive the yearly rents and profits of the Glebe. The contract continues as follows: "As we (the trustees named) do herewith call, constitute, and appoint Mr. William Christoffer Berkenmeyer, Lutheran minister at New York, for our lawful teacher of the parish of Quassaick, to minister to us twice a year, as well in preaching the holy scriptures, and the symbolical books of our Lutheran Church, as in administering the holy sacraments of Christ's institution, promising to pay him the income, etc., and acknowledging him as our teacher, as also whenever he lands upon our shore to receive him and bring him back on board the vessel.

* "To have and to hold the said Glebe of 500 acres of the same tract of land and premises unto the aforesaid Andries Volck and Jacob Webber as first trustees, during their natural lives and their successors forever. But to and for the sole and only proper use, benefit, and behoof of a Lutheran minister to serve and have the care of the inhabitants of the same 2190 acres of land, and their successors forever."

† All patents were conditioned upon the annual payment of a quit-rent. This payment was sometimes due in money, and often in wheat or other commodity. "Twenty shillings and one fat buck per annum" was the rent of the Evans Patent. The rent of one peppercorn implied a free grant. The rents of the larger patents produced an annual revenue to the government of considerable amount. After the Revolution the rents became due to the State. In 1786 it was provided that lands subject to these rents might be released on the payment of arrears, and fourteen shillings to every shilling of the annual dues. Many titles in fee were obtained under this commutation; there were also many forfeitures and sales. The last sale took place in March, 1826, and all the old rents finally extinguished. The arrears for quit-rents, then amounting to \$53,380, were in 1819 taken from the general fund and given in equal proportions to the literature and school funds.

Moreover, since hitherto we can make no use of the bell given to our parish, we therefore give the said bell, by oral permission of his excellency Governor Burnet, to the Lutheran Church of New York. However, *on this condition*, if it should happen that we should be able to build a church of our own at any time thereafter, then the Lutheran Church of New York shall restore to us the same bell, such as it now is, or another of equal weight and value. Signed, sealed, etc., March 30, 1727." Mr. Berkenmeyer served until 1731, receiving thirty cheeples of wheat.‡

In the year 1733, Michael Christian Knoll was appointed minister at "Quassaick Creek, Weapon's (Wappinger's) Creek, and Hackensack." He served in the parish of Quassaick three times each year, receiving thirty cheeples of wheat each year. It was during his administration that the Palatines erected the building remembered by many of the former generation as the Glebe school-house, which stood in the burying-ground on Liberty Street. This was their church. The precise date of its erection cannot now be ascertained. It was a building of perhaps twenty feet square, with a roof running up from the four sides. In the centre of the roof a little cupola was erected in which hung the bell which had been loaned to the Lutherans of New York, the prior gift of Queen Anne. The building was without floor or chimney, an aperture in the roof, under the cupola, serving the latter purpose. In this building the people worshiped. In their poverty it was their palace, and not less acceptable to the Great Ruler than the costly edifices and gilded spires which men now dedicate to His service.

While these events were transpiring, a considerable change occurred in the population of the settlement. The Palatines were mainly farmers, and in the places of their nativity had occupied lands of the richest and finest soil, and such they sought to obtain in the New World. The sterile hills of Quassaick offered them no such attraction, while those of their number who had found their way to Pennsylvania had realized their expectations, and pressed their former neighbors to remove thither. Under these influences the majority of them sold their farms. The first sale was by George Lockstead and Michael Weigand, of the whole of lot No. 1, and half of lot No. 2, to Nathan Smith,§ from whom the western part of both lots was purchased by William Brown as attorney for Governor

‡ The agreement quoted appears to have been the result of a misunderstanding between Mr. Berkenmeyer and the Palatines, in 1726, concerning the produce of the Glebe lands, to which he considered himself entitled for his services, and which for some cause was withheld. Berkenmeyer first laid his complaint before the Governor, expecting him to interfere in his behalf. The Governor, however, declined to act in the matter, and wrote him a letter pointing out his mode of relief, saying that the courts of law were open to him where such cases were disposed of. The difficulty was settled by this contract.

§ Nathan Smith was a blacksmith by trade. He removed from Kingston and settled on the patent to William Chambers (New Windsor), from whence he came to the parish of Quassaick.

William Burnet,* and sold by him to Alexander Colden, who subsequently sold to Jonathan Hasbrouck.† The eastern part of lot No. 2 was sold by Michael Weigand to William Brown, for Governor Burnet, and to Burger Meynders. The former sold the southern half of the lot to Alexander Colden, by whom it was conveyed (1753) to Jonathan Hasbrouck. Meynders occupied the northeastern part of the lot until 1753, when he also sold to Hasbrouck, who thus became the owner of the largest portion of lots No. 1 and No. 2. Lot No. 3 was sold by Herman Schuneman to James Alexander,‡ from whom it was purchased by Alexander Colden and Burger Meynders,§ except two acres at the northeast corner reserved by Alexander. Meynders subsequently sold to Jonathan Hasbrouck, and Colden cut up a portion of his share into small parcels. Lot No. 4 was sold by Christian Henricke to William Brown, for Governor Burnet, from whom it was purchased by Cadwallader Colden for himself, Jacobus Bruyn, James Alexander, Phineas McIntosh, Daniel Denton, Michael Dunning, and Henry Wileman, by whom it was divided (1730-31) into lots, and was subsequently known as "The Old Town of Newburgh Plot."|| Lot No. 5, granted to the widow of Joshua Kockerthal, was sold by her children (1741) to James Smith, who sold one acre in the southeast corner to Alexander Colden; the remainder descended to Benjamin Smith. Lot No. 6, the first one north of the Glebe, was sold by Burger Meynders to Burras Holmes. Lot No. 7 was sold by Jacob Webber to Zacharias Hofman, August 5, 1724. Lots Nos. 8 and 9 were sold by Johannes Fischer and Andries Volck to Zacharias Hofman, Feb. 20, 1722.¶ Hofman held the lots until his death, when they were sold by his heirs. These changes brought the Glebe lands into occupation to some extent by the families of the original settlers or their descendants who had not removed from the place, and by strangers who had rented them; they also brought to the Colden plots a number of immigrants.

To the original settlers the new-comers were known as "the Dutch and English new inhabitants," terms

* "His Excellency Gov. William Burnet" is the language of the deed. Governor Burnet was a son of the distinguished Bishop Burnet. He was Governor of the province for a few years prior to 1728.

† The eastern part of lot No. 1 descended from Nathan Smith to Henry and Thomas, his sons, and was subsequently purchased by James Renwick.

‡ James Alexander was the father of William Alexander, who served as an officer in the war of the Revolution, and who is familiarly known in history as Lord Stirling. He attained considerable distinction in the colony, and was largely interested in lands, not only in what is now Orange County, but in other parts of the State.

§ Son of the original patentee.

|| The reader will not confound this title with that of "Old Town," by which the Glebe lands have been known in more modern times. Christian Henricke's land (lot No. 4) was that section of the present city of Newburgh lying between First Street and Western Avenue. It will be referred to hereafter as being the first to bear the name of Newburgh.

¶ The deeds from Webber and Volck are recorded in the Ulster County records. Webber sold for £110, and Volck and Fischer for £130, "to be divided between them."

which may be understood to mean "members of the English and Reformed Dutch Churches." Their acquisition was most favorable to the growth of the place. The association of which Governor Colden was the representative was influential, and the fact that they had established a township plot on the tract was soon noised abroad. Daniel Denton, so well known in Long Island history, apparently took considerable interest in the matter, and sent to the place his son James and his neighbor Richard Albertson. Duncan Alexander, the son of James Alexander, was also added to the list of inhabitants; while conspicuous in his efforts to induce settlements on the tract was Alexander Colden, who, in furtherance of the interest which he held, obtained (1743) the charter for the present Newburgh ferry, and at about the same time erected a grist-mill on the Quassaick. From a German settlement the place had passed, in 1743, almost wholly under the control of the Scotch-English, and had been inchoately christened with the Scotch name of Newburgh. Such possibilities as they saw in the "uplands" on which the Palatines had almost starved, to the latter were not vouchsafed, or if they were they were without the means to secure.

The increase in population brought with it also a change in the civil organization of the district. When they were first established on the patent the Palatines were not given local officers; justices and constables do not appear to have been known to them; the commission of crime is not recorded against them; their church was their government. Yet civil authority was made accessible to them, and the hand of the government extended to them in the collection of taxes, as part of the specifically undefined territory of the precinct of the Highlands, which was created for that purpose by an order of the court of sessions of Ulster County, Sept. 5, 1710. More definite boundaries and a more limited territory were given to the precinct in 1743, at which time "the parish by Quassaick" had become a comparatively important portion of its composition.

But to the church of the Palatines the influx of population was disastrous; under its touch this last link of their association was dissolved. Resuming the record, we find that Zacharias Hofman, one of the trustees of the Glebe, died in 1744, and that on the 23d of June, in the same year, Burger Meynders, Jr., was elected as his successor and "Tobias Weigand anew confirmed, which was done in the church there; none of the English and Dutch new inhabitants appearing, although they were knowing to our election." Three years later, on the 22d of July, pursuant to the terms of the patent, a meeting of all the inhabitants of the parish was held, and the new inhabitants, who were there in force, elected "Mr. Alexander Colden and Mr. Richard Albertson for their trustees," who took immediate steps to open the church to a minister of the Church of England, one of whom, the Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, was then stationed in the district.

The record continues: "Our (the Lutheran) minister coming there, did preach the 12th of July, without speaking to the new trustees. Sunday, the 19th, the church was full of people, taken out of the country from both sides of the river. Some justices of the peace, and some with swords and sticks, were there in the church, in the presence of the English minister, Mr. Watkins, who was come there the first time the same Sunday. Our minister, after oral and public protest at the door of the church, went into a private house upon the Glebe to do divine worship for the Lutherans.* In the year 1748, the 3d July, our minister preached in the church, to which Mr. Albertson did consent, because the English minister was not to come there that Sunday; but Mr. Colden did prohibit the church. The 2d October our minister was preaching in the church without speaking with the new trustees."

This appears to have been the last visit made by "our minister," Mr. Michael Christian Knoll. In behalf of himself and others, he presented to Governor Clinton a petition, dated May 12, 1749, setting forth the facts of the case substantially as here given, stating further "that the Lutheran inhabitants living on the said granted lands, being now reduced to a small number, the present inhabitants have taken occasion to deprive your petitioners of the said church and Glebe, and have lately hindered your petitioner, Michael Christian Knoll, from performing service in it, and forbade the tenants to pay the rents to your said petitioner, pretending that the said Glebe and church have reverted to the crown for want of Lutheran inhabitants to enjoy them, notwithstanding your petitioners do aver that within a convenient distance from the said lands as great a number of Lutheran families are living as are sufficient to make a congregation for divine service at those times when your petitioner, Michael Christian Knoll, by his agreement is called to preach at that place. Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray your excellency to grant to your petitioners, the minister and consistory of the Protestant Lutheran Church of New York, letters patent to confirm the said church and five hundred acres of land for the use of a Lutheran minister, for the benefit of the said Lutherans in that neighborhood." Another petition on the same subject was submitted to the Governor, by the same parties, on the 5th of October, 1749, in which it is positively asserted that "there live *as tenants upon the Glebe* and thereabout, on both sides of the river, more than thirty families" of the Lutheran

* The tradition connected with this affair is that the Lutherans attempted a forcible ejection of the new inhabitants, but failed. In the *melee* the door of the church was forced from its hinges and one bulky Lutheran buried beneath it as it fell. He escaped with a few bruises, and the assailants retreated with most woeful countenances.

There is another tradition, that the bell previously noticed was taken from its place secretly at night and hiddeo in the swamp on the lands lately owned by William P. C. Smith, deceased; in which place it remained for thirty or forty years, when it was accidentally discovered and returned to its proper place. The bell was subsequently placed in the cupola of the academy, where it remained until 1831 or 1832.

confession. This paper and the documents accompanying it were read before the Council, October 29th, and the memorandum in reference to their disposition is: "Read, and Council of opinion that nothing can be done in this petition." In other words, the terms of the charter having been complied with in the election of trustees, the Council refused to set the result aside.

The decision of the Council practically terminated "The Palatine Parish by Quassaick," the original members of which had long previously removed from it, or had been laid away in its quiet churchyard. As a people, they were earnest, good men and women. Wherever they or their neighbors of subsequent immigrations are met, their record compares favorably with that of the immigrants from any other country. No citizens of more substantial worth are found under the flag of this their native land than their descendants; no braver men were in the armies of the Revolution than Herkimer and Muhlenberg. Had they done nothing in the parish but made clearings in its forests and planted fields they would be entitled to grateful remembrance; they did more,—they gave to it its first church and its first government; and in all its subsequent history their descendants have had a part. We close their record with wonder, not that they accomplished so little, but that they accomplished so much.

The affairs of the Palatine or Lutheran Church and of the Glebe remained in the position which has been stated until 1751, when Edmund Concklin, Jr., William Ward, Jacob Wandel, James Denton, William Smith, Richard Albertson, Thomas Ward, John Wandel, Caklass Leveridge, Henry Smith, William Mitchell, Alexander Colden, Nathan Furman, Daniel Thurston, Michael Demott, and Duncan Alexander presented a petition to Governor Clinton and Council, praying for letters patent conveying to themselves and their successors the Glebe lands, with a view to establish and maintain a minister of the Church of England and a schoolmaster; with power to divide the Glebe so as to reserve 200 acres for the use of a minister and schoolmaster, and cut up the remaining 300 acres into lots of one acre each, which lots, instead of being leased for seven years, should be leased forever, the lease-holder paying an annual rent; and also with power to "hold a fair on the said lands on the second Tuesday in April and October annually."

Notwithstanding the earnest remonstrance of the Lutherans, the Governor issued a warrant to William Smith, Esq., "His Majesty's Attorney-General," directing him to "prepare a draft of letters patent to Alexander Colden and Richard Albertson, trustees, etc., for the Glebe land of Quassaick, in the county of Ulster," in accordance with the terms of the petition, the lands to be held by the "said Alexander Colden and Richard Albertson, as first trustees, during their natural lives, and to their successors forever, for the sole use and behoof of a minister of the

Church of England, as by law established, and a schoolmaster, to have the care of souls and the instruction of the children of the neighboring inhabitants."

This was followed by a legal surrender, on the part of Colden and Albertson, of the lands held by them as trustees under the first patent; and on the 26th day of March, 1752, the letters patent previously ordered by the Governor and Council were issued, "constituting them and their successors one body corporate and politic, in fact and name, by the name of the *Parish of Newburgh*," and vesting in them the lands in question in trust "for the proper use, benefit, and behoof of a minister of the Church of England, as by law established, to have the care of souls of the aforesaid tract of 2190 acres of land, and of a schoolmaster to teach and instruct the children of the aforesaid inhabitants, and their successors forever, and to no other use whatever." The patent further granted to the trustees and their successors "free and full liberty and license to hold and keep a public fair upon the tract of 500 acres on the second Tuesday in April and October in every year forever hereafter, where, as well all the inhabitants of the aforesaid tract of 2190 acres of land, as those in the neighboring settlements and counties, and all other persons whatsoever, may buy and sell any horses, sheep and cattle, or any goods, wares, and merchandise whatsoever, without paying any toll or other fees for the same."*

The provision for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and for an annual fair, as well as the denomination of the minister, were new features in the patent. Another new feature was the change effected in the name of the settlement. Under the first patent it had borne, as we have shown, the title of Quassaick; and by this name the place was legally known until the grant of the new patent, in which it was expressly directed that the settlement should be called "the Parish of Newburgh." Previous to the legal application of this name the place had been called Newburgh by the "new inhabitants," as already stated, as early as 1731.† In the petition of Alexander Colden, May 24, 1743, asking for letters patent to establish a ferry, it is said, "at a place now commonly called Newburgh Patent." In the petition of Colden, Albertson, and others, Nov. 4, 1751, it is said, "at a place called Quassaick, now commonly called Newburgh Patent, in Ulster County." As both of these papers were drawn by Colden, it

would seem that to Colden belongs the honor of having conferred the title which the town and the city now bear. The name is of Saxon origin, the word *new* being the English orthography for the Saxon *neow*, and *burgh* is the Saxon *burg* with the English addition of the letter *h*.‡

One of the first official acts of the trustees under the new patent was the division of the Glebe into streets and lots, the designating of portions for the minister and schoolmaster, and the repair and seating of the church building. Soon after, a map was prepared showing the location of the streets and lots. The streets laid out on it are confined to the Glebe, with the exception of King Street, and are King, now Liberty; Second, now Grand; Hasbrouck, now Montgomery; Water, South, Clinton, Broad, and North. The streets named, however, with the exception of King and South Streets, were not opened until a subsequent period.§ The lots were occupied as follows: No. 1, by the church; 2, by three buildings owned by John Morrel and Dr. Morrison; 3, one dwelling by William Ward; 4, one dwelling by Henry Bend; 5, one dwelling unoccupied; 6, one dwelling by Joseph Albertson; 7, two dwellings by Martin Weigand; 25, one dwelling by Henry Don; 29, one dwelling by William Ward; 41, one dwelling by William Ward, Jr. The remaining lots were without buildings and occupied as follows: No. 8, John M. Young; 9 and 10, Patrick McCary; 11, Thomas Waters; 12, 24, 36, 48, and 60, Alexander Brower; 13, Samuel Sands; 14, Morrel and Morrison; 15 and 40, William Ward, Jr.; 16 and 39, Joshua Sands; 18, 53, 63, and 65, Joseph Albertson; 19, 31, and 43, Jonas Denton; 20, 32, and 44, Samuel Denton; 21, Dr. Isaac Brown; 22, Morris Fowler; 23, Thomas Brown; 26, Charles McCary; 28 and 71, Abel Belknap; 33 and 45, Jonathan Hasbrouck; 34, 35, 46, 47, 58, 59, and 70, Thomas Morrel; 37, Robert Morrison; 38, William Miller; 42, Thomas Ward; 50, 57, and 69, David Connor; 51, Thaddeus Smith; 52 and 64, Jeremiah Ward; 55 and 67, James Tidd; 66, Nathan Smith; 73, Isaac Belknap; 17, 49, 54, 56, 61, 62, and 68, and those west of King Street, vacant.

† It is reasonable to presume that had the name been conferred by the Germans in honor of the Elector John William, of the house of Newburg, it would not have been written with the final *h*.

§ The marginal notes on this map are as follows: "Lots Nos. 1 and 37 are reserved for church and churchyards, and No. 72 for a public landing and chipyard. The owners of the lots below King Street are Capt. Jonathan Hasbrouck, Nos. 33 and 45; Samuel Denton, Nos. 20, 32, and 44; Jonathan Denton, Nos. 31, 43, and 19; John Morrel and Dr. Morrison, Nos. 2 and 14; William Ward, Jr., No. 3, 15, 64, and 76; Joseph Albertson, Nos. 6, 18, 53, 63, 65, 67; Martin Weigand and others, No. 7; Patrick McCary, Nos. 9 and 10; Alexander Brower, Nos. 11, 12, 23, 24, 36, 48, 60; Thomas Morrel, Nos. 10, 22, 34, 46, 50, 59, 35, 47, 70; Abel Belknap, Nos. 71 and 20; Isaac Belknap, No. 73. N. B.—South Street, Broad Street, and North Street are each two chains wide, and all the rest each one chain. Each lot contains one acre of land, and is three chains and eighty-three links in length and two chains and sixty-five links in breadth." From the well-ascertained dates at which some of the lot-owners became residents, it is apparent that some of the entries on the map were made at a later period than the map itself.

* Such fairs are very common in England and Germany. In many of the counties of the province they were established by special enactment of the Assembly at an early period. The fairs were held on the spot above named down to the stormy times of the Revolution, were resumed after the war, and were held at different periods as late as 1805, at which time they had degenerated into mere exhibitions of race-horses. The last fair of which any record has been preserved was held on Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1806, when a premium of \$200 was awarded "to the jockey riding the best horse on the course of Benjamin Case."

† "The Old Town of Newburgh Plot."

The records throw little additional light upon the period between the transfer of the Glebe to Colden and Albertson and the events immediately preceding the Revolution. The few facts that we have gathered, however, are worthy a passing notice in this history, as they serve to indicate the progress of the parish. It was during this period that the trustees of the Glebe erected a residence for their minister, and a residence and school-house* combined for their schoolmaster. The former was a building about thirty-five feet square, a single story and attic in height, with a rude portico. It stood on the parsonage lot, on the west side of what is now Liberty Street, just north of Gidney Avenue. It was here that Hezekiah Watkins, the first English minister, resided. The building continued to be occupied as a parsonage until after the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and subsequently became a tenant-house. The schoolmaster's house was a building of similar construction, and stood on the schoolmaster's lot on the west side of Liberty, nearly opposite Clinton Street. It had no portico, but was deeper than the parsonage-house, the school-room being placed in the rear. In this rudimental college Hutchins and Spierin presided, and gave instruction in the old-fashioned rule of Daboll and birch rods; made good scholars in "reading, writing, and arithmetic," and graduated at least two generations of worthy members of society.

In 1767, John Morrel and Joseph Albertson petitioned Governor Henry Moore for the establishment of more taverns at Newburgh. In this petition it is stated "that on the Glebe land there are about seventeen dwelling-houses, which are situated at or close by a very public landing-place† on Hudson's River, whither many people from the back parts of the country bring their produce to send it to New York, having at least three boats belonging to the place that constantly go from thence to New York and return back again with goods, which creates a very considerable trade;" that in order to accommodate this trade it had been thought necessary, for several years previous, "to permit taverns or public-houses to be set up at or near the said landing," for the better "entertainment of the country people;" that "until about two years ago" one of the petitioners had been permitted to set up a tavern and retail liquors, and kept "a very good and orderly house."‡ Notwithstanding these facts, "one James McClaughry, one of the commissioners for collecting the duty of excise for strong liquors, etc., in the county," had refused to grant permits to the petitioners, but had "granted a permit only to one Martin Wygant,§ who pays three pounds

for the excise, whereas all the retailers together in the place when they were permitted did not pay more than two pounds." The petitioners urged the "absolute necessity for at least three or four taverns at the said landing-place, to accommodate the country people, travelers, and passengers;" and that unless so many taverns were licensed, the place would "become of no account and be deserted by its inhabitants." The petition bears date Feb. 4, 1767, and the statements contained in it are certified to by eighty-three persons "inhabitants of the county of Ulster," whose names show the change in the population of the settlement. What answer was given to this petition does not appear, but as the place has since become of some "account," it is reasonable to suppose that the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and that the dire calamities predicted, in case of refusal, were thus averted. It is a little amusing to note the language of the inhabitants of this august village of "about seventeen houses," and their reference to "people from the country."||

We next have, under date of Nov. 17, 1769, a petition to Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor, and at that time acting Governor of the province, asking for a charter for the Newburgh Mission. This petition is signed by John Sayre, missionary; Chas. Robie, Cad. Colden, Jr., Samuel Fowler, and Joseph Watkins, vestrymen; and Robert Carscaden, Andrew Graham, and Josiah Gilbert, church wardens, and recites "that by the pious donations of several persons" the mission was then in the possession of sundry tracts of land, "now held for the church by deeds of trust only," and that from "the inconvenience arising from this and sundry other matters" in which the good of the church was essentially concerned, the petitioners humbly prayed for a royal charter, which was granted.

In 1770 (April 16th), John Sayre, missionary, Sam-

near Liberty. It was a mere log cabin with a frame addition. During the encampment at Newburgh, Gen. Wayne had his quarters there. About 1780, Weigand removed to a more commodious building on Liberty Street, just north of the burying-ground, and the old tavern was occupied by the father of Gen. John E. Wool, and was the birthplace of that officer. Martin Weigand was a grandson of the original settler, Michael Weigand.

|| The signatures are Samuel Falls, Edward Falls, Isaac Hodge, Thomas Orr, Henry Smith, Thomas Smith, Jacob Gillis, Samuel Fowler, John Stilwell, James Demot, Joel Holmes, Isaac Demot, Daniel Denton, John Flewelling, Abel Flewelling, Josiah Cone, Daniel Durland, Silas Leonard, Nathaniel Conklin, James Denton, John Alston, Burroughs Holmes, Henry Terboes, John Porter, William Harding, Lemuel Conklin, Hendrick Cropey, Joseph Hallett, Jacob Hallett, John Flewelling, Maurie Flewelling, Tunes Dalsen, John Dalsen, Jacob Douchout, Cornelia Gale, Thomas Hard, John Eleworth, Benjamin Totten, Josbaway Conklin, John Truesdell, Gilbert Purdy, Nathan Purdy, Isaiah Purdy, Josbua Purdy, Leonard Smith, Luff Smith, Anning Smith, Daniel Smith, Gilbert Denton, Pete Ston, John Wier, Hen. A. Gamble, Nathan Purdy, Elijah Carman, Nehemiah Denton, James Townsend, Isaac Brown, Stephen Albertson, Obadiah Smith, David Wyatt, Hezekiah Wyatt, Thaddeus Smith, John Wandle, Isaac Shults, John Carman, William Ward, Robert Morrison, Mary Wilson, widow, John Fox, Stephen Hooper, John Hallen, John Vangonder, Benjamin Smith, Elnathan Foster, William Booyls, Robert Car Harding, Thomas Morrel, Daniel McCor, John Bride, Jacob Wandel, Jacob Ansell, William Whitehead, Richard Albertson.

* It has been supposed that the Glebe school was kept in the old church; but this is a mistake. The church was not used as a school-house until after 1804.

† What was afterwards known as Powell's Dock, at the foot of First Street.

‡ Joseph Albertson was the person here referred to. His house was on Liberty Street, south of Broad.

§ Martin Weigand's tavern stood on the north side of Broad Street,

uel Fowler, William Ellison, John Ellison, Stephen Wiggins, Leonard Smith, Samuel Winslow, and Nathan Purdy petitioned Governor Colden for "a royal charter of incorporation of St. George's Church, in the parish of Newburgh, and county of Ulster," which was granted.*

SETTLEMENT OF OTHER PATENTS.

Passing from the parish of Newburgh to the adjoining patents which have been enumerated, the following facts are of record in regard to their original proprietors and to their sale and settlement:

The Baird Patent (No. 2) was issued to Alexander Baird, Abraham Van Vlecque, and Hermanus Johnson. It was sold to Governor William Burnet, who through his attorney, William Brown, of Salem, Mass., sold 250 acres to Arthur McKinny, April 24, 1745; 250 acres to Andrew Todd, June 1, 1749; and twenty-six lots, numbered from 4 to 30, to Samuel Belknap, Dec. 25, 1749. The latter sold thirteen of the lots to his brother Thomas,† in 1754; one lot to Morgan Powell, in 1761; part of a lot to Josiah Talket, in 1765; part of a lot to Felix McLannan, in 1765; part of a lot to James Stickney, in 1766; four lots to Isaac Belknap, in 1753; four lots to Abel Belknap and four to David Belknap, in 1766. Thomas Belknap sold one lot to Samuel Sprague, in 1761, and part of a lot to Robert Beattie. Beattie was also the purchaser of a lot from William Brown, in 1769. The Belknaps and the purchasers from them, with the exception of Beattie, were Massachusetts people, and were the first principal colonists of New England who removed hither. For a number of years their settlement was known as Belknap's Ridge, but more recently has been classed as Coldenham, from the district post-office of that name.

The Kipp and Cruger Patent (No. 3) was issued to Jacobus Kipp, John Cruger, Philip Cortlandt, David Provost, Oliver Schuyler, and John Schuyler. It included the district east, north, and west of Orange Lake, and adjoined the Baird Patent on the south.‡ It was the most densely timbered and the latest in occupation of any of the patents, except that to Bradley and Jamison. It was divided into six parts, which were subdivided into farm-lots. Early deeds are not recorded; but tradition affirms that Silas Gardner, with a number of lumbermen, entered the district on the southeast in 1767, and established the settlement known as Gardnertown. Henry W. Kipp held a very

considerable portion of Jacobus Kipp's share, and is said to have built, prior to the Revolution, the house now occupied by Jeromus Thorne, and to have called the place "his Rocky Forest." Nicholas Stevens was a purchaser from him. William Lupton held the Cruger interest, in whose honor Mr. Solomon Birdsall conferred the name of Luptondale. Alexander McCoy was a tenant or settler under him, and Michael Redmond and John Abrams were among the earliest purchasers. A colony of Friends from Westchester County, composed of Daniel, Zephaniah, and Barak Birdsall, John Sutton, and John Thorne, settled on the patent about 1791. Daniel Birdsall bought the place which McCoy had partially cleared, and found there a log house with a bark roof, which he occupied. Barak Birdsall bought of Henry W. Kipp, and subsequently became the owner of the Nicholas Stevens place. The Birdsalls are still largely represented in the district.

The settlement of the Bradley and Jamison Patent (No. 4) cannot be traced in early records. It is said that Johannes Snyder and John Crowell were first purchasers there. St. Andrew's Church, at Walden, held a farm-lot in the patent by gift from Bradley.

The Wallace Patent (No. 5) was to James Wallace alone. It was purchased by Joseph Penny, who sold 200 acres to Robert Ross, and settled upon the remainder with his seven sons,—John, William, Robinson, Joseph, Peter, James, and Allen. Penny was from Wales, England. Ross was Scotch, and is said to have been the first settler on the patent, and to have established the name of Rossville, although the patent itself became known as "the Penny Patent."

The Bradley Patent (No. 6) was to Sarah, Catharine, George, Elizabeth, and Mary Bradley, and was taken in their name by their father, Richard Bradley, who was thus enabled to secure six tracts in separate locations (of which that in Newburgh was one), embracing 6000 acres. It was purchased and settled in 1768, by John Foster, William Foster, Richard Ward, and John Griggs. The Fosters being the most numerous, the settlement was called Fostertown.

The Harrison Patent (No. 7) was issued to Francis Harrison, Mary Tatham, Thomas Brazier, James Graham, and John Haskell. It was for 5600 acres, excepting and reserving 300 acres laid out for "Gillis, the German joiner," and 300 acres "for the children of or Peter Johnson." By subsequent transfers, James Alexander, John Provost, and Daniel Gomoż became interested in the patent. It was sold in several parcels at different periods. The first purchaser was James Ellsworth, in 1716, whose lands were held by his widow, and after her death sold by his son, William Ellsworth, to Samuel Stratton, in 1753; Stratton sold to Jehiel Clark. The share of James Graham passed to Jurie Quick in 1719, who sold to Zacharias

* This charter is still preserved in the archives of St. George's Church. It was granted May 2, 1770.

† Belknap paid £1500 for the lots, and sold one-half of them to his brother Thomas for £826. At that time it required ten pounds (old tenor) to make one pound sterling. Belknap paid, therefore, £150 sterling, or \$375 (New York standard), for his lots. This rule of computing pounds will apply to all other sales of lands at that time or prior.

‡ Described as beginning "at three black-oak saplings on the east side of the great pond, seven chains to the northward of the eel-fishing place or the beginning of Quassaick Brook." The eel-fishing place must have been a resort of the Indians; it could not have been known to the English at that time.

§ Written on the tax-roll of 1724, "Gomoż, the Jew." He was a merchant of New York City.

Hofman (Sept. 24, 1727). After the death of the latter the tract, as well as the lots held by him in the German Patent, were sold by his heirs, among others to Joseph Bloomer in 1754, and Michael Demott and the Dentons and Flewellings in 1764. James Alexander and John Provost sold to Arthur Smith and Jehiel Clark (May 9, 1751) one-half of the fifth part originally held by Haskell. Daniel Gomez sold to Samuel and Daniel Fowler, Nov. 6, 1747, the remaining half of that part, consisting of 500 acres. The extreme northern portion of the patent was held at an early date by Jacobus Van Blarcken, whose interest was purchased by Wolvert Acker at sheriff's sale in 1772. The Smiths, Clarks, Bloomers, and Fowlers were English people, and were mainly from Westchester County. Van Blarcken and Acker were also from Westchester, but of Dutch extraction. With the exception of the Belknap colony, none of the settlers had a more controlling influence in the early history of the town than those who occupied the Harrison Patent, which, with the reservations above stated, covered the district now known as Middlehope.

The Spratt Patent (No. 8) was in two parcels,—2000 acres in Ulster and 1000 in Newburgh,—and was issued to Andries Marschalk and John Spratt, the latter taking the Newburgh tract as his "one-third." It was purchased by Joseph Gidney, in 1760, and settled by his four sons, Joseph, Daniel, David, and Eleazer, from whom it took the name of Gidneytown.

The Gulch Patent (No. 9) was to Melchior Gulch, and his wife and children, of the original company of Palatines, precisely as were the lots in the German Patent. A portion of it passed to John Fowler, and from him to Daniel Kniffin, in 1758; afterwards to Underhill Merritt, and more recently to the late Daniel Merritt. It is recorded as having been issued to Gellis, Gillis, or Jellis, Melchior or Melchor, "the German carpenter, now in his possession and occupation." The portion retained by his family descended to Jacob Gillis, as the name came to be written, who held it by right of primogeniture until about the commencement of the war of the Revolution.

The patent to Peter Johnson* (No. 10) is not of record, but depends for its existence upon the reservations in the Harrison Patent. With the Gulch Patent, which it adjoined, it was the first occupied land in the northeast part of the town. There is no record of its transfer.

The patent for 300 acres to Harrison and Company (not numbered) was to supply a deficiency in the first patent.

PRECINCT OF NEWBURGH.

The increase in population resulting from the settlement of these patents brought with it a change in the organization of the precinct. The old precinct of

the Highlands, after serving the purpose of its creation for fifty years, gave way, in 1762, to the precincts of Newburgh and New Windsor, into which it was divided, the latter being constituted substantially as the town now is; while the former embraced the towns of Marlborough and Plattekill, in Ulster County, as well as the present town and city of Newburgh. Under the act establishing this division, the first annual meeting for the election of precinct officers was held at the house of Jonathan Hasbrouck (now known as Washington's headquarters), in the parish of Newburgh, on the first Tuesday in April, 1763,† when the following officers were chosen, viz.: Samuel Sands, clerk; Jonathan Hasbrouck, supervisor; Richard Harper, John Windfield, and Samuel Wyatt, assessors; Daniel Gedney and Benjamin Woolsey, poor-masters; John McCrary, John Wandel, Burras Holmes, Isaac Fowler, Umphrey Merritt, and Thomas Woolsey, path-masters; Nathan Purdy and Isaac Fowler, fence-viewers and appraisers of damages. After continuing for ten years, the precinct was again divided, and the Marlborough and Plattekill settlements erected as the precinct of New Marlborough. This division left to the precinct of Newburgh the territory covered by the patents already named, and its date (Dec. 11, 1772) is practically that of the organization of the subsequent town of Newburgh. John Flewellling, supervisor, and Samuel Sands, clerk, were its first principal officers, chosen at the election in April, 1773.

II.—REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS.

Such was the condition of the precinct of Newburgh when the discussions which preceded and produced the Revolution fixed the attention and engaged the sympathies of the people. When the news of the Boston massacre was wafted hither from New England, followed, as it was, by the tidings that patriot blood had been shed at Lexington, a large majority embraced with unflinching zeal the cause of their country. Yet few localities in the province had been more immediately under the influence of officers of the crown than was Newburgh. Lieut.-Gov. Colden had had his residence within a few miles of the village, and in the vicinity there were other persons intimately connected with the government whose influence tended to secure a degree of favor for the British ministry that would not otherwise have been obtained. After Colden's death, his son, Cadwallader, became the leader (if he was not so previously) of the opposition, and was regarded by the Whigs as especially "mischievous."‡ Aside from the influence exerted by the Coldens, other causes contributed, more or less, to divide the people of Newburgh on the great issue pre-

† The records of the town of Newburgh begin with this election.

* Peter Jansen and "Peter Jansen's estate," on tax-rolls 1714-17. He seems to have been one of the original Palatines, but probably died before the patent was issued to him.

‡ "In the midst of our troubles with these rebels, we are greatly satisfied to hear that their leader, the mischievous Maj. Colden, has been arrested."—*Palmer*, March, 1777. (See New Windsor.)

sented for their consideration; and it is a matter of surprise that in a population like that which then occupied the precinct, so many were found ready to peril life and fortune in the seemingly desperate strife.

The drama of the Revolution opened in Newburgh, as in so many other places, on the passage of the non-importation resolutions by the Continental Congress in 1774, which resulted in the formation, in every city, town, and precinct, of a "Committee of Safety and Observation." The city of New York took the lead by organizing a committee of one hundred, of which Isaac Low was chairman, and by sending circulars to all the towns and precincts in the province urging the formation of similar committees. About the same time a pamphlet, entitled "Free Thoughts on the Resolves of Congress," made its appearance and was scattered broadcast over the land. The people thus had the question fairly before them, and in their local meetings discussed the points involved. The result was soon apparent. The precincts of Shawangunk, Hanover, Wallkill, New Windsor, and Newburgh, in January, 1775, publicly burned the pamphlet, and at the same time organized the committees proposed. In Newburgh, a meeting was held at the house of Martin Weigand, on the 27th of January, 1775, when Wolvert Acker, Jonathan Hasbrouck, Thomas Palmer, John Belknap, Joseph Coleman, Moses Higby, Samuel Sands, Stephen Case, Isaac Belknap, Benjamin Birdsall, John Robinson, and others were appointed a "Committee of Safety and Observation."

The first duty devolving upon this committee was to attend a convention at New Paltz, on the 7th of April, for the purpose of selecting delegates to a Provincial Convention to be held at New York on the 20th of the same month. Newburgh was represented in the New Paltz meeting by Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, Thomas Palmer, Wolvert Acker, and John Belknap, who voted to send Charles DeWitt, George Clinton, and Levi Pauling to the Provincial Convention, with full power "to declare the sense of this county relative to the grievances under which His Majesty's American subjects labor."

On the 29th of April following, the committee of New York drew up and signed a pledge to observe and maintain the orders and resolutions of both the Continental and Provincial Congress, and sent it for signatures to all the precincts and counties in the province.* Immediately on receiving the proceedings of the New York committee, the Newburgh committee placed a copy of the pledge at the hotel of Martin Weigand for signatures. The great mass of the people came forward voluntarily and subscribed their names; but a few timid ones, anticipating that the result of the controversy would be disastrous, or unwilling to risk the displeasure of the crown, shrank from the test, and the committee found it necessary to adopt

energetic measures to induce them to unite in the movement. For this purpose a meeting was held at the house of Martin Weigand (May 15th), and Wolvert Acker appointed chairman, and Cornelius Hasbrouck, clerk. Resolutions were passed instructing the committee to visit those who had "neglected or refused to sign the association, and in the most friendly manner invite them to sign the same;"† that those refusing to sign "on or before the 29th of this instant" should be "deemed enemies of their country;" that, in the opinion of the committee, "no person or persons whatsoever" should "have any kind of connection or dealings with" those who withheld their names, and that whosoever should have "any such connection ought to be treated in like manner, and be considered as an enemy of his country, notwithstanding he may have signed the association."‡ In other words, social ostracism was pronounced against a few well-known individuals, as the sequel shows, who were occupying the common ground of loyalty to the king,—which even the members of the association professed,—but who were also already quite active in inviting hostility to the movement for a "redress of grievances," and were especially instigating the negro slaves of the precinct to take part against their masters.§

On the 19th of May the Provincial Congress directed the committees holding the pledge to return the same before the 15th of July, "with the names of the signers and those who refused to sign;" and in accordance with this requirement, Wolvert Acker, the chairman of the Newburgh committee, made, on the 14th of July, the return called for on behalf of the precinct, embracing the names of one hundred and seventy-four persons who had signed the association, and fifty-four who had refused to do so. The return has been given in a previous chapter.||

On the day on which the return was forwarded, several of the persons who had refused to sign came before the committee and made affidavit of their intention to abide by the measures of the Continental Congress, being convinced that they had "no other alternative but to repel force by force, or submit to be slaves;" that they would "discourage the spirit of

† Coercive measures to induce persons to sign the association were forbidden; "the propriety of the measure, and the necessity of maintaining a perfect union in every part of the colony," being regarded as sufficient to induce signatres. Freedom of opinion was dictiately recognized, but coercion in the manner noted prevailed.

‡ "Archives," 606, vol. ii. 4th series.

§ Very stringent measures were adopted to hold the negroes from assisting the king. At the meeting referred to (May 15th) it was resolved, "that any person owning negroes in this precinct shall not, on any account whatever, suffer them to be absent from his dwelling-house or farm after sundown, or send them out in the daytime off their farm without a pass; and in case any negroes be found abroad, contrary to the above resolve, they shall be apprehended and caused to receive thirty-five lashes, or any number less, as the said committee shall deem proper." At a later period, when the militia was called away, a guard was maintained to prevent the negroes from insurrectionary violence. Slavery, always a source of weakness to the republic, was especially so during the struggle for independence; although to the honor of the slaves be it said that the majority of them were faithful to their masters.

|| See General History, Chapter V., for names.

* "American Archives," vol. ii. 471, 4th series.

opposition" which had prevailed, and bear and pay their "quota of all expenses" that might be incurred in the struggle; and that this their declaration was of their "own free will and voluntary consent." This increased the number of signers to one hundred and ninety-five, and reduced the number who sustained the king and his ministry to thirty-nine.

With the return of the signatures the organization of the "Committee of Safety and Observation" of the precinct of Newburgh was perfected, and that body installed as its revolutionary government. Scarcely had this organization been effected when active duties devolved upon the committee. A portion of those who had refused to sign the pledge, as well as a few who had signed the subsequent affidavit, became guilty of acts which, in its opinion, deserved punishment, and which it was determined should be administered. The first instance of this character is reported to the Provincial Convention of New York in a joint letter from the committees of Newburgh and New Windsor, and read at a session of the Committee of Safety on the 18th of July. The report is signed by Wolvert Acker and Samuel Brewster, and states that John Morrel, Adam Patrick, and Isaiah Purdy were not only "possessed of principles very inimical to the grand cause in which we are embarked, but whose conduct, ever since the commencement of these unhappy times, has been such as to disturb the public tranquillity."* The persons named were arrested and taken to New York under guard, where they were examined by the Committee of Safety. They admitted many of the charges against them, and were ordered to be confined in the barracks; but were subsequently released "upon their contrition and promise of amendment," and the Newburgh committee instructed to treat them kindly unless they should commit further unlawful acts.

Under date of Oct. 27, 1775, it appears that Stephen Wiggins and David Purdy, being deemed guilty of unlawful acts, were arrested by order of the committee and sent to New York;† but the final disposition of their case does not appear. In January,

* "We herewith send you three persons, who not only possess principles very inimical to the grand cause in which we are embarked, but whose conduct, ever since the first of these unhappy times, has been such as to disturb the public tranquillity and destroy that unanimity so necessary for the preservation of our liberties. Their names are John Morrel, Adam Patrick, and Isaiah Purdy. Herewith, gentlemen, you will also receive several depositions taken before John Nicoll, Esq., relative to the matter, which is all we have time to take at present; these we submit to the judgment of the honorable Congress, whether either or all of the persons accused be worthy of confinement or not."—*Archives*.

† "This is to certify that we, the Committee of Safety and Observation for the Precinct of Newburgh, for the apprehension of two persons, viz.: Stephen Wiggins and David Purdy, did request and command Capt. Samuel Logan, of the minute company at New Windsor, to assist with eleven of his men in apprehending the said persons, he having attended and assisted one day and a half, with himself at the head of the following persons, viz.: John Robinson, ensign; David Mandevill and John Schofield, sergeants; one corporal, one clerk, and six privates. Capt. Logan's account, signed by Mr. Acker, our chairman, for the expenses of himself and men, for the time above certified, is just; and for his own and men's wages, we refer to be calculated by you."—*Archives*.

1776, Samuel Devine‡ was arrested and confined. He was subsequently released, but for some offense was again arrested in 1777, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be hung. He was pardoned "under the gallows" by Governor Clinton. Samuel Fowler and Daniel Denton, who were among the signers of the affidavit, were also arrested and confined.§ The Flewellings were disaffected, and one of them joined Claudius Smith's band of cow-boys and was hung at Goshen in 1779. Renegades were also found among those who had signed the pledge of association, of whom Silas Gardner,|| Benjamin Smith, Elnathan Foster, David Wyatt, and others were arrested and confined for indefinite periods,¶ and subsequently released on parole.

The reorganization of the militia of the precinct received early attention, and was conducted in conjunction with the general committee of the county, for the southern district of which a new regiment was constituted (Sept. 2, 1775), with the following field-officers: Jonathan Hasbrouck, colonel; Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr., lieutenant-colonel; Johannes Jansen, Jr., and Lewis DuBois, majors; Abraham Schoonmaker, adjutant; and Isaac Belknap,** quartermaster. Two companies were organized for this regiment in Newburgh, the first commanded by Saml. Clark, and the second by Arthur Smith.†† In December following a

‡ Samuel Devine was arrested on testimony that he had "repeatedly drunk damnation to the Congress and all the Whigs; and furthermore had called the Whigs a pack of rebels."

§ Aug. 18, 1778.—Samuel Fowler, arrested as a person of "equivocal and suspected character,"—refused the oath of allegiance and was confined by the committee. Sept. 4, 1778.—Daniel Denton, arrested as a person of "equivocal and suspected character,"—refused the oath and was confined.—*Clinton Papers*.

|| Silas Gardner was arrested in April, 1777, charged with "levying war against the United States of America, holding correspondence with and assisting the enemies of the said States." He appears to have been guilty of correspondence with the enemy, and to have associated with others in what has been modernly termed an "underground railroad" for passing through the country those who wished to join the British either in Canada or New York. His last act in this line was the safe conduct of the wife of Sir John Johnston to New York, for which service Sir John sent him a ring. He was tried by court-martial at Fort Montgomery, and sentenced to be hung, but was pardoned under the gallows and confined, but released on parole in 1778.—*Proc. Prov. Conv.*

¶ The parties referred to were apprehended and arrested, it is said, while on their way to join the enemy, and were James Flewellings, Elnathan Foster, John Flewellings, David Wyatt, Solomon Combs, Benjamin Smith, Stephen Wood, John Moffatt, Benjamin Darby, Timothy Wood, Robert Denton, James Cosman, and Amos Ireland. They were sentenced to confinement in the jail at Kingston.—*Proc. Prov. Conv.*, 872.

** Through a clerical error, Belknap was not commissioned. The commissions of the other officers bear date Oct. 25, 1775. The regiment was included in the Fourth Brigade with other regiments of Ulster and Orange County, under command of Brig-Gen. George Clinton.

†† "HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,—Agreeable to your direction of the 9th inst, the Militia Company of the southeast district of Newburgh assembled on the 17th inst. at the house of Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, and chose, by a plurality of voices of the soldiers of said District, the following gentlemen for their Militia Officers: Samuel Clark, Captain; Benjamin Smith, 1st Lieutenant; James Denton, Senr., 2d Lieutenant; Martin Weigand, Ensign. We are, &c.,

"SAMUEL SANDS,

"MOSES HIGBY,

"Two of Committee."

"AUGUST 22, 1775.

"HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,—Agreeable to your directions of the 9th inst, the Militia Company of the North District of Newburgh Precinct

But the precinct had not passed the ordeal unscourged, although it escaped direct devastation by the enemy. In the defense of the Highland forts many of its men had been killed, and others taken prisoners. They had been summoned from their homes but a single day previous to that of the fatal battle; had left their families, as they had many times before, expecting an early return, but to their homes returned not. How great the anxiety, as the progress of the conflict was watched from the hill-tops,—how great the mourning, as the flames which had been lighted on the vessels-of-war proclaimed the result,—we may not know; we only read the expressive record that the poor taxes of the precinct rose from £50 to £800, and that special donations were collected for “such poor whose husbands or parents were killed or taken prisoners at Fort Montgomery.”*

From this brief survey of local Revolutionary services and suffering, let us return to the events of more general interest that cluster around the precincts of Newburgh and New Windsor. When, in the spring of 1779, Washington was thrown on the defensive, he concentrated the Continental army in the Highlands and in Smith's Clove, and established his headquarters in the William Ellison house on the hill immediately south of the village of New Windsor.† Here he concerted measures to counteract the campaign of the enemy, who by moving on New London and the Connecticut coast hoped to draw the Continental forces in that direction and render the Highland forts an easy prey. Instead of meeting these anticipations, Washington sent Wayne to attack Stony Point, and the decisive action there compelled the enemy to abandon the Connecticut expedition and with it the reduction of West Point. Although found to be untenable and hence abandoned, the capture of Stony Point was one of the boldest and most successful strategic movements of the war. Finding that Washington could not be induced to leave West Point defenseless, Sir Henry Clinton organized a campaign against the Southern States. Retaining his headquarters at the Ellison house, Washington remained in comparative idleness. It was the darkest period of the war; without assistance from European powers, the cause of independence was acknowledged to be hopelessly lost. Ultimately that assistance was secured; France furnished an army and a fleet; Holland sent money; confidence revived; the Continental forces were recruited, and under the drill of Steuben rivaled

in discipline the armies of Europe. Threatening an attack on New York, and thereby obliging Sir Henry Clinton to retain his reinforcements at that place, Washington changed his plans, and before Sir Henry was aware of it, had moved his forces from New Windsor and was far on the march towards Yorktown.

Soon after the successful termination of the siege of Yorktown (Oct. 7, 1781), the main portion of the American army returned to the Hudson River; and Washington (April, 1782) made his headquarters at the Hasbrouck house, in Newburgh. For a short time in the autumn of 1782 the army was encamped at Verplanck's Point, where a junction was effected with the French army, which until that time had remained in Virginia. Immediately after this junction the latter marched to Boston, and the American army crossed the Hudson and went into winter-quarters above the Highlands,—portions being stationed at New Windsor,‡ at Fishkill, and in the vicinity of Walden. Gens. Knox and Greene were quartered at the house of Mr. John Ellison (late Capt. Charles Morton's); Gens. Gates and St. Clair were quartered at the Edmonston house, near Ellison's; Wayne, at the old hotel of Martin Weigand, in Newburgh; and the Baron Steuben, at the house of Mr. Samuel Verplanck, in Fishkill.§ During the summer of 1783 a portion of the army was in tents on the plain now occupied by the upper streets of the city, and passed through the usual exercises of camp-life under the careful drill of Baron Steuben. A portion of the army remained in camp here until the 3d of November, when it was formally disbanded.

For a long time prior to the breaking up of the army, discontent had prevailed among the soldiers and officers respecting the arrearages in their pay. On the 30th October, 1780, Congress had passed resolutions granting half-pay for life to the officers, but these resolutions stood on the faith of a government with no funds to enable it to perform its engagements; and after their passage, the Articles of Confederation had been adopted, which made the consent of nine States necessary to give validity to any act appropriating public money; and nine States had never been

† “Oct. 30, 1782.—At reveille, on the 26th inst., the left wing of the army, under the command of Gen. Heath, decamped from Verplanck's Point and marched to the Highlands; took up our lodgings in the woods, without covering, and were exposed to a heavy rain during the night and day. Thence we crossed the Hudson to West Point, and marched over the mountain called Butter Hill; passed the night in the open field, and the next day reached the ground where we are to erect log huts for our winter-quarters near New Windsor.”—*Thacher's Journal*, 323.

The Rev. Mr. Gano writes in his journal: “On my return to the army we encamped at Newburgh (New Windsor), and erected some huts and a place for public worship on the Lord's day. We had three services a day and preached in rotation.”

The camp-ground at New Windsor can still be distinctly traced by the ruins of the huts occupied by the soldiers. Part of the ground had probably been previously occupied by the New York militia.

§ With the exception of the house occupied by Gen. Wayne, these buildings are now standing. It may be of interest to add that the Life-guard of Washington occupied tents where the old malt-house, on Liberty Street, now stands. The store-house of the commissary-general was where the Union Presbyterian church stands.

opinion she was stationed there to prevent our sinking any more; but Gen. Webb informed me yesterday he thought she wanted to get higher up, as she had boats constantly sounding the channel. Gen. Webb's brigade consists of about 500 or 600 men, and is still increasing. They are stationed at New Windsor. Capt. Nicolle and his company at the creek. Col. Tusten's and Col. Woodhull's regiments from the county line to Butter Hill, and thence along the Clove road to Francis Smith's. Col. Claghry's regiment at Hasbrouck's Mill, keeping their main guard at Newburgh. Maj. DuBois with his company from Newburgh along the river north.”

* Precinct records.

† See History of New Windsor.

in favor of the half-pay resolutions. Under these circumstances, and considering the very scanty supplies that were furnished to the army, it was quite natural that discontent should prevail.

Complaints were frequently made to Washington, who was fully sensible of the sufferings of his companions in arms, and the most earnest appeals were made by him to Congress to satisfy their claim; but Congress depended entirely on the States, and thus was powerless to accomplish the end desired. The army now resolved to take the matter into their own hands, and Col. Nicola, an experienced officer and a gentleman of high character, was selected to communicate to Washington their wishes and fears. In May, 1782, Nicola addressed a letter to Washington, at Newburgh, in which, after some general remarks on the deplorable condition of the army, and the little hope that their services would be rewarded by Congress, he discussed the different forms of government with a view to show that republics were, of all others, the least stable, and the least adapted to secure the rights, freedom, and power of individuals, and then made a formal tender to Washington, on behalf of those for whom he acted, of the title of king. "In this case," says the writer, "it will, I believe, be uncontroverted that the same abilities that have led us through difficulties apparently insurmountable by human power to victory and glory,—those qualities that have merited and obtained the universal esteem and veneration of the army,—would be most likely to conduct and direct us in the smoother paths of peace. Some people have so associated the idea of tyranny and monarchy as to find it difficult to separate them. It may, therefore, be requisite to give the head of such a constitution as I propose some title apparently more moderate; but, if all other things were once adjusted, I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of King, which I conceive would be attended with some advantage."

We are aware that it has been denied that this was an offer of the title of king, yet the whole tenor of the letter leads to the opposite conclusion. That it was so regarded by Washington is evident from his reply, in which he says, "With a mixture of surprise and astonishment I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of this war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, and which I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the consideration of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary. I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which seems to me big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes

are more disagreeable. At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add, that no man possesses a more serious wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do; and, as far as my power and influence, in a constitutional way, extend, they shall be employed, to the utmost of my abilities, to effect it, should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself, or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature."*

This rebuke effectually checked monarchical tendencies, but it did not remove the evils under which the army suffered; on the contrary, the grounds of discontent continued rather to increase. Congress proposed to reduce the army, and to discharge many of the officers. Washington, fearing the result of the measure, urged the compensation of the officers and men. "When I see," he adds, "such a number of men, goaded by a thousand stings of reflection on the past, and of anticipation on the future, about to be turned into the world, soured by penury, and what they call the ingratitude of the public; involved in debts, without one farthing of money to carry them home, after having spent the flower of their days, and, many of them, their patrimonies, in establishing the freedom and independence of their country; and having suffered everything which human nature is capable of enduring on this side death; I repeat it, when I reflect on these irritable circumstances, unattended by one thing to soothe their feelings or brighten their prospects, I cannot avoid apprehending that a train of evils will follow of a serious and distressing nature. . . . You may rely upon it, the patience and long-suffering of this army are almost exhausted, and there never was so great a spirit of discontent as at this instant." This letter explains fully the situation and motives of the army, and the power of the restraining influence of Washington.

The negotiations for peace were now in the hands of commissioners; and, in view of the speedy dissolution of the army, the officers determined upon one more effort to secure that which they claimed as their right. Previous to going into winter-quarters (December, 1782), they presented a petition to Congress, proposing to accept, instead of the money actually due to them, a commutation of the half-pay stipulated by the resolutions of October, 1780, which, they flattered themselves, would be less objectionable than the half-pay establishment. Some security that the engagements of the government would be complied with was also requested. But in consequence of the divisions in Congress upon other subjects, the important point in this petition—the commutation of the half-pay of the officers—remained undecided in March, when intelligence was received of the signature of the

* Sparks' Washington, viii. 300, 302.

preliminary and final articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Soured by their past sufferings, their present wants, and their gloomy prospects; and exasperated by the neglect with which they believed themselves to be treated, and by the injustice that they supposed was meditated against them, the ill temper of the army was almost universal, and seemed to require only a slight breath to cause it to burst forth into a flame.

Early in March a letter was received from the committee in attendance upon the session of Congress, stating that they had failed to accomplish the object of their mission. On the 10th of the same month an anonymous paper was circulated, requesting a meeting of the general and field officers at the public building* on the succeeding day; and stating that an officer from each company, and also a delegate from the medical staff, would be expected. The object of the convention was avowed to be "to consider the late letter from their representatives in Philadelphia, and what measures (if any) should be adopted to obtain that redress of grievances which they seemed to have solicited in vain."

On the same day an address to the army was circulated, admirably adapted to work on the passions and to excite the most desperate resolutions. In this paper the writer reviewed the services of the army,—the toils and privations that had been encountered in securing the independence of the States; adverted to the injustice with which the army had been treated, and urged the necessity of some decisive action. "I would advise you, therefore," he concluded, "to come to some final opinion upon what you can bear, and what you will suffer. If your determination be in any proportion to your wrongs, carry your appeal from the justice to the fears of government. Change the milk-and-water style of your last memorial,—assume a bolder tone,—decent, but lively, spirited, and determined, and suspect the man who would advise to more moderation and longer forbearance. Let two or three men who can feel as well as write be appointed to draw up your *last remonstrance*; for I would no longer give it the suing, soft, unsuccessful epithet of memorial. Let it be represented, in language that will neither dishonor you by its rudeness, nor betray you by its fears, what has been promised by Congress and what has been performed,—how long and patiently you have suffered, how little you have asked, and how much of that little has been denied. Tell them that, though you were the first, you would wish to be the last to encounter danger, and though despair itself can never drive you into dishonor, it may drive you from the field; that the wound often irritated and

never healed may at length become incurable; and that the slightest mark of indignity from Congress now must operate like the grave and part you forever; that in any political event the army has its alternative. If peace, that, nothing shall separate you from your arms but death; if war, that, courting the auspices and inviting the directions of your illustrious leader, you will retire to some unsettled country, smile in your turn, and 'mock when their fear cometh on.' But let it represent, also, that should they comply with the request of your late memorial, it would make you more happy and them more respectable; that while war should continue, you would follow their standard into the field, and when it came to an end, you would withdraw into the shade of private life, and give the world another subject of wonder and applause; an army victorious over its enemies,—victorious over itself."

Persuaded as the officers generally were of the indisposition of the government to remunerate their services, this passionate address made a profound impression; and nothing seemed wanting but the assemblage fixed for the succeeding day to produce the most disastrous results. "Fortunately," says Marshall, "the commander-in-chief was in camp; and his characteristic firmness did not forsake him in this crisis. The occasion required that his measures should be firm, but prudent and conciliatory; evincive of his fixed determination to oppose any rash proceedings, but calculated to assuage the irritation which was excited and to restore a confidence in government." This course he at once adopted; and in the general orders of the next day he noticed the anonymous paper, and expressed the conviction he felt that the good sense of the officers would guard them against paying any "attention to such an irregular invitation;" but his own duty, he conceived, "as well as the reputation and true interests of the army, required his disapprobation of such disorderly proceedings. At the same time, he requested the general and field officers, with one officer from each company, and a proper representation from the staff of the army, to assemble at twelve o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th March, at the New Building, to hear the report of the committee deputed by the army to Congress. After mature deliberation, they will devise what further measures ought to be adopted as most rational and best calculated to attain the just and important object in view."

These orders changed the whole aspect of affairs, and the meeting called by the anonymous writer was not held. By a master-policy Washington had placed himself, as it were, at the head of the movement for redress, and had appointed in regular form a time and place of meeting. On the day succeeding the publication of these orders a second anonymous address made its appearance, from the same pen which had written the former, in which the writer affected to consider the orders in a light favorable to his views.

*The "public building" here referred to was sometimes called the "new building" and "the Temple." The title of "new building" is understood to have been used to distinguish it from a building which had been erected in the early part of the war in connection with the barracks of the militia of the district. It was situated on what is now the farm of Mr. William McGill, in New Windsor, and was used for public assemblies. (See History of New Windsor.)

"Until now," said he, "the commander-in-chief has regarded the steps you have taken for redress with good wishes alone; his ostensible silence has authorized your meetings, and his private opinion has sanctioned your claims. Had he disliked the object in view, would not the same sense of duty which forbade you from meeting on the third day of the week have forbidden you from meeting on the seventh?"*

On the 15th, the convention of officers assembled at the New Building, and Gen. Gates took the chair. There was a full attendance of officers; and deep solemnity pervaded the assembly as the commander-in-chief stepped upon the platform to read an address that he had prepared for the occasion. Amid the most profound attention Washington commenced reading: "GENTLEMEN: By an anonymous summons an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with the rules of propriety, how unmilitary, and how subversive of all order and discipline, let the good sense of the army decide." Pausing for a moment, he drew out his spectacles, carefully wiped and adjusted them, and while doing so remarked, "These eyes, my friends, have grown dim, and these locks white in the service; yet I have never doubted the justice of my country."† The effect was electrical. The whole scene, when we consider the time, the place, the man, the object of the convention, was hardly surpassed in interest by any other event of those eventful days.

Resuming his address, Washington exhibited the anonymous letters as "designed to answer the most insidious purposes," while their ostensible object was simply to secure the redress of grievances. He then noticed more particularly the remedies proposed in the letters for the assumed injustice of Congress. The alternative presented, said he, of "either deserting our country in the extremest hour of her distress, or turning our arms against it, which is the apparent object, unless Congress can be compelled into instant compliance, has something so shocking in it that humanity revolts at the idea. My God! what can this writer have in view by recommending such measures? can he be a friend of the army? can he be a friend to his country? rather is he not the insidious foe plotting the ruin of both, by sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent."

*The writer of these letters was Major John Armistrong, at that time a young man of twenty-six, and aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Gates. Some years after the letters were written, Armistrong acknowledged their authorship; but insisted that they were written "at the solicitation of friends, as the chosen organ to express the sentiments of the officers of the army, and were only an honest and manly though perhaps an indiscreet endeavor to support public credit, and do justice to a patient, long-suffering, and gallant army." Although entertaining a different opinion at the time the letters appeared, Washington, in 1797, writes: "I have since had sufficient reason for believing that the object of the author was just, honorable, and friendly to our country, though the means suggested by him were certainly liable to much misunderstanding and abuse."—*Sparks' Life of Washington*.

† Am. Bio. Dict., §27. Irving's Washington, iv.

He then explained what appeared to him to be the cause of delay in the action of Congress, pledged himself to exert whatever abilities he possessed in order to obtain the demands of the army; and assured them that, previous to their dissolution as an army, Congress would cause all their accounts to be fairly liquidated, and that they would "adopt the most effectual measures in their power" to render ample justice to the army "for its faithful and meritorious services."

Concluding with a direct appeal to those present, he exclaimed, "Let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you respect the rights of humanity, and as you regard the military and national character of America, to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes, under any specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country; and who wickedly attempts to open the flood-gates of civil discord, and deluge our rising empire in blood. By thus determining and acting, you will pursue the plain and direct road to the attainment of your wishes; you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret artifice; you will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings; and you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind,—*had this day been wanting, the world had never seen the last stage of perfection that human nature is capable of attaining!*"

These sentiments, says Marshall, from a person whom they had been accustomed to love, to reverence, and to obey; the solidity of whose judgment, and the sincerity of whose zeal for their interests were alike unquestioned, could not fail to be irresistible. No sooner had the commander-in-chief withdrawn from the room than Gen. Knox moved, and Gen. Putnam seconded, a resolution tendering the thanks of the convention to "His Excellency, and assuring him that the officers reciprocated his affectionate expressions with the greatest sincerity of which the human heart is capable." This resolution was unanimously voted; and, on motion of Gen. Putnam, a committee, consisting of Gen. Knox, Col. Brooks, and Capt. Howard, was appointed to prepare resolutions on the business before the convention, and report in half an hour.

The committee, after consultation, reported a series of resolutions, which were passed unanimously. These resolutions expressed unshaken confidence in the justice of Congress; and that the representatives of America would "not disband or disperse the army until their accounts" were "liquidated, the balances accurately ascertained, and adequate funds established for payment;" and that in this arrangement the officers expected "that the half-pay, or commutation for it, should be efficaciously comprehended."

It was further resolved, "that the officers of the American army view with abhorrence and reject with disdain the infamous propositions contained in a late anonymous address to the officers of the army, and resent with indignation the secret attempts of some unknown person to collect the officers together, in a manner totally subversive of all discipline and good order."

The triumph of right was complete. The storm which had threatened to overwhelm the infant republic was hushed. Washington immediately inclosed to the president of Congress the proceedings, accompanied by a letter in which he again urged prompt attention to the subject. Not only did he assume the entire justice of the claims of the army; but, for the first time in his history, he asked a personal favor of Congress. "Having," he wrote, "from motives of justice, duty, and gratitude, spontaneously offered myself as an advocate for their rights, it now only remains for me to perform the task I have assumed, and to intercede in their behalf, as I now do, that the sovereign power will be pleased to verify the predictions I have pronounced of, and the confidence the army have reposed in, the justice of their country."

Immediately on the reception of Washington's dispatches, Congress passed, with the concurrence of nine States, the resolution commuting the half-pay of the officers into a sum in gross equal to five years' full pay; and the result was received by the army with great satisfaction.

Meanwhile the peace commissioners had concluded their labors, so far as arranging the articles between Great Britain and the United States was concerned; but the exchange of ratifications was contingent upon a similar exchange between the contending European powers. It was feared for some time that the obstacles to a general pacification would not be overcome. These fears, however, were entirely dispelled by a letter from Lafayette, in March, announcing a general peace. In April, official notification was received of the exchange of preliminary articles and the cessation of hostilities, and the commander-in-chief announced the joyful intelligence to the army in his orders of April 18th. "The commander-in-chief," reads this interesting paper, "orders the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain to be publicly proclaimed at the New Building to-morrow at twelve o'clock, and that the proclamation which will be communicated herewith be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army; after which the chaplains, with the several brigades, will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his overruling the wrath of man to his own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations."

Although the proclamation referred to extended only to the cessation of hostilities, yet it was regarded as the sure precursor of an event to the accomplishment of which had been devoted the toils and suffer-

ings of a long and doubtful contest; and as the morning sun of the 19th tinged the mountain-tops it was hailed with reverberating peals of rejoicing. In this feeling Washington joined. "The commander-in-chief," continues the orders, "far from endeavoring to stifle the feelings of joy in his own bosom, offers his most cordial congratulations on the occasion to all the officers of every denomination, to all the troops of the United States in general, and in particular to those gallant and deserving men who have resolved to defend the rights of their invaded country so long as the war should continue, for these are the men who ought to be considered as the pride and boast of the American army, and who, crowned with well-earned laurels, may soon withdraw from the field of glory to the more tranquil walks of civil life. While the general recollects the almost infinite variety of scenes through which we have passed with a mixture of pleasure, astonishment, and gratitude,—while he contemplates the prospect before him with rapture,—he cannot help wishing that all the brave men, of whatever condition they may be, who have shared in the toils and dangers of effecting this glorious revolution, of rescuing millions from the hand of oppression, and of laying the foundation of a great empire, might be impressed with a proper idea of the dignified part they have been called to act, under the smiles of Providence, on the stage of human affairs; for happy, thrice happy, shall they be pronounced hereafter who have contributed anything, who have performed the meanest office in erecting this stupendous *fabric of Freedom and Empire* on the broad basis of independence; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions." . . . "The adjutant-general will have such working parties detailed to assist in the preparations for a general rejoicing as the chief engineer, with the army, shall call for, and the quartermaster-general will also furnish such materials as he may want."

The details of the "general rejoicing" at Newburgh, New Windsor, and other points of encampment, on the 19th of April, 1783, have not been preserved. The order of Washington, and the notes by Thacher and Heath,* indicate, however, that it was conducted with the most imposing military and civil ceremonies; that, as had been done on a former occasion,† the army lined the banks on both sides of

* "April 19, 1783.—At noon the proclamation of Congress for the cessation of hostilities was proclaimed at the door of the new building, followed by three huzzas; after which a prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Gano, and an anthem ('Independence,' from Billings) was performed by vocal and instrumental music."—*Heath's Memoirs*, 371.

"April 19, 1783.—On the completion of eight years from the memorable battle of Lexington, the proclamation of Congress for a cessation of hostilities was published at the door of the public building, followed by three huzzas; after which a prayer was offered to the Almighty Ruler of the world by the Rev. Mr. Gano, and an anthem was performed by voices and instruments."—*Thacher's Journal*, 344.

† The celebration of the birth of the dauphin. Tradition affirms that the army exercises were the same on both occasions.

the river, with burnished arms and proudly floating banners, and at a given signal paused and presented arms. The pealing of thirteen guns from West Point now awoke the echoes of the hills, and was followed by a *feu-de-joie* which rolled along the lines from West Point to the utmost limits of the camp. The "thrilling fife-note and drum's heart-kindling beat" then called the hosts of freedom to the assembly, where patriot knees bent low in prayer with Chaplain Gano, and at its conclusion voices and instruments joined in Billings' anthem, "Independence."

These services concluded, the army returned to quarters and united in festivities suited to the occasion. As the day closed, the signal-guns from West Point again called the soldiers to arms, and the *feu-de-joie* again rang along the line. This was three times repeated, accompanied by the discharge of cannon, "and the mountain sides resounded and echoed like tremendous peals of thunder, and the flashing from thousands of fire-arms in the darkness of evening was like unto vivid flashings of lightning from the clouds." Then the beacons on the hill-tops, no longer the harbingers of danger, lighted up the gloom and rolled the tidings of peace on through New England, and shed their radiance on the blood-stained field of Lexington.

Released in a great measure from the cares and anxieties which had so long pressed heavily upon the commander-in-chief and the army, the discipline of the camp was relaxed; officers and men desiring them were granted furloughs, while the facilities for social intercourse were improved to the fullest extent by those who remained in camp. Entertainments were given by all the principal officers; at headquarters Mrs. Washington was surrounded by all the court of the camp. In the reception and dining-hall a dinner and supper were daily served as plentiful as the country could supply and as good as could be made by Continental cooks. The repast ended, French wines for our French allies and those who affected their tastes, and more substantial Madeira for Americans of the old school, circulated freely, and were served with little silver mugs, or goblets, made in France for Washington's camp equipage. In the summer time, the guests soon withdrew from the table to the open grounds; but in the autumn, the long evenings were frequently passed around the table, beside the blazing fire. On such occasions apples and hickory-nuts mingled with the wine, and the amazing consumption of the former by Washington and his staff was a theme of boundless wonder to the French guests.*

* Verplanck relates the following anecdote, in connection with this subject, as occurring in Paris: "The American minister (we forget whether it was Mr. Crawford, Mr. Brown, or one of their successors) and several of his countrymen, together with Lafayette, were invited to an entertainment at the house of a distinguished and patriotic Frenchman, who had served his country in his youth in the United States, during the war of our independence. At the supper hour the company were shown into a room fitted up for the occasion, which contrasted quite oddly with the Parisian elegance of the other apartments, where they had spent the

In July, accompanied by Governor Clinton, Washington made the tour of northern New York, and discussed the question of improvements in internal navigation. On his return he was requested, by the president of Congress, to attend the session of that body at Princeton. In consequence of the illness of Mrs. Washington, however, he could not comply with the request until the 18th of August, on the morning of which day he took his final departure from Newburgh.

The definite treaty of peace was signed on the 23d of September. After its ratification by Congress, that body issued a proclamation (October 18th),† by which "that part of the army which had stood engaged to serve during the war, and by several acts of Congress had been furloughed, should be absolutely discharged after the 3d of November from said service; and the further service in the field of the officers on furlough dispensed with, and permission given to them to retire from service, no more to be called to command."‡ On the passage of this proclamation, Washington, then at Rocky Hill, N. J., prepared his "Farewell Orders to the Army of the United States," which were dated in advance of their delivery (November 3d), that they might be read at the same hour at all the points of encampment. In these orders he briefly reviewed the events of the past, and suggested the general line of policy which, in his opinion, should be pursued by the army in the future; promising his recommendations to Congress in its behalf, and invoking "the choicest of Heaven's favors" upon all its members, whose efforts had secured "innumerable blessings for others!"—with this benediction drawing the curtain of separation and closing the military scene to him forever.

On the morning of Nov. 3, 1783, the patriot army assembled for the last time. At the head of each regiment and corps the proclamation of Congress and the farewell orders of Washington were read, and the formal and last word of command passed along the

evening. A low, boarded, painted ceiling, with large beams; a single, small, uncurtained window, with numerous small doors, as well as the general style of the whole, gave at first the idea of the kitchen or largest room of a Dutch or Belgian farm-house. On a long rough table was a repast just as little in keeping with the refined kitchen of Paris as the room was with its architecture. It consisted of large dishes of meat, uncouth-looking pastry, and wine in decanters and bottles, accompanied by glasses and silver mugs, such as indicated other habits and tastes than those of modern Paris. "Do you know where we are?" said the host to Gen. Lafayette and his companions. They paused for a few moments in suspense. They had seen something like this before, but when and where? "Ah, the seven doors and one window," said Lafayette, and the silver camp-goblets, such as our marshals of France used in my youth! We are at Washington's headquarters on the Hudson, fifty years ago."

† By a proclamation of Congress, adopted October 18th, all officers and soldiers absent on furlough were discharged from further service; and all others who had engaged to serve during the war were to be discharged from and after the 3d of November. A small force only, composed of those who had enlisted for a definite period, were to be retained in service until the peace establishment should be organized.—*Irring*, iv, 434.

‡ When the army was disbanded, Washington was at West Point, moving from thence to New York on the evacuation of that city by the British, Nov. 25, 1783.

lines. "Painful," says Thacher, "was the parting scene; no description can be adequate to the tragic exhibition. Both officers and soldiers, long unaccustomed to the affairs of private life, turned loose on the world to starve and become a prey to vulture speculators. Never can that melancholy day be forgotten when friends, companions for seven long years in joy and sorrow, were torn asunder, without the hope of ever meeting again, and with prospects of a miserable subsistence in future."*

Maj. North, who was also a participant in this parting scene, thus writes: "At the disbandment of the Revolutionary army, when inmates of the same tent or hut for seven long years were separating, and probably forever, grasping each other's hand in silent agony, I saw the Baron Steuben's strong endeavors to throw some ray of sunshine on the gloom,—to mix some drop of cordial with the painful draught. To go, they knew not whither; all recollection of the art to thrive by civil occupation lost, or to the youthful never known. This hard-earned military knowledge, worse than useless; and with their badge † of brotherhood a mark at which to point the finger of suspicion—ignoble, vile suspicion!—to be cast out on a world long since by them forgotten. Severed from friends, and all the joys and griefs which soldiers feel! Griefs, while hope remained—when shared by numbers, almost joys! To go in silence and alone, and poor and hopeless; it was too hard! On that sad day how many hearts were wrong! I saw it all, nor will the scene be ever blurred or blotted from my view. To a stern old officer, Lieut.-Col. Cochran, ‡ from the Green Mountains, who had met danger and difficulty almost at every step from his youth, and from whose furrowed visage a tear till that moment had never fallen, the good baron said what could be said to lessen deep distress. 'For myself,' said Cochran, 'I care not; I

can stand it; but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern. I know not where to remove, nor have I means for their removal!' 'Come, my friend,' said the baron, 'let us go; I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and your daughters, if you please.' I followed to the loft, and when the baron left the poor, unhappy castaways, he left hope with them, and all he had to give! A black man, with wounds unhealed, wept on the wharf; there was a vessel in the stream bound to the place where he once had friends. He had not a dollar to pay his passage, and without it the vessel would not take him. Unused to tears, I saw them trickle down the good baron's cheeks as he put into the hands of the black man the last dollar he possessed. The negro hailed the sloop, and as he passed from the small boat on board, 'God Almighty bless you, master baron!' floated from his grateful lips across the parting waters."

SUBSEQUENT GENERAL HISTORY.

Amid these tragic scenes, the scanty record of which is so touching, the army of the Revolution passed away, and the new era of national independence was ushered in. The poverty of the departing soldiers scarcely exceeded that of the people of Newburgh. Money they had in abundance, but it was almost worthless; lands they had, but not the means for their successful cultivation; business they had none,—they were very poor; so poor indeed that in 1785 they petitioned the Legislature for relief, reciting in their memorial: "That by reason of the necessary supplies which we have afforded for the support of the late war, as likewise from the depreciation of paper currency, and the unavoidable losses incident to the said war, added to the large quantity of personal service, which rendered it impossible for us to cultivate our farms as usual, we are become so impoverished that we are unable to pay our just debts, and, through the scarcity of specie, we are unable upon the credit of our lands to hire money for the purpose aforesaid; the frequent and many lawsuits in justices' and other courts, the enormous costs that accrues on small debts, issuing executions, taking effects and selling the same for not near the value, oppresses and reduces many poor families to the want of the necessities of life, that nothing remains to us in prospect but unavoidable ruin, unless we are relieved by the wisdom of the Legislature."§ But though poor, it had a vigorous population, which had been increased in number by refugees from New York, who had been compelled to remove from that city on its occupation by the British forces in 1776, and whose property there had been

* Thacher's Journal, 346. There were but few troops at Newburgh or New Windsor at this time, those who had not been furloughed having been removed to West Point. The description by Thacher is of the scenes at the latter place, and of which Washington was also a witness.

† "HEADQUARTERS, NEWBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1782.—Honorary badges of distinction are to be conferred on the veteran non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army who have served more than three years with bravery, fidelity, and good conduct: for this purpose a narrow piece of white cloth of an angular form is to be fixed to the left arm on the uniformed coats; non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have served with equal reputation more than six years are to be distinguished by two pieces of cloth set in parallel to each other in a similar form. Should any who are not entitled to these honors have the insolence to assume the badges of them, they shall be severely punished. On the other hand, it is expected those gallant men who are thus designated will on all occasions be treated with particular confidence and consideration. The general, ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of military merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity and essential service in any way shall meet with due reward. . . . This order is also to have retrospect to the earliest stages of the war, and to be considered as a permanent one."

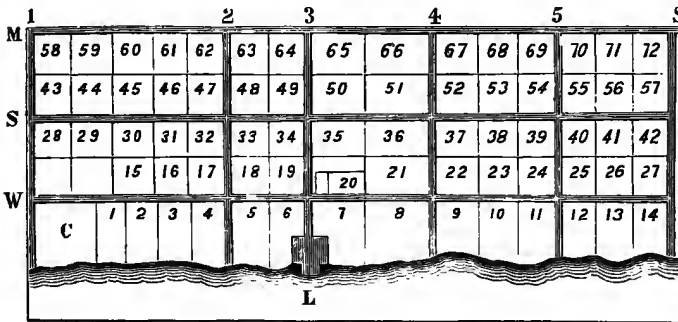
‡ Robert Cochran, of Cumberland County (now in Vermont), was commissioned major of Third New York Battalion, Nov. 21, 1776; lieutenant-colonel of Second New York, July 1, 1780.

§ This petition is dated Feb. 19, 1785, and is one of two petitions from the precinct "of one tenor and date." It is signed by sixty-eight persons. It was this, and similar petitions from other places, that gave rise to the law of April 18, 1786, entitled "An act for emitting the sum of two hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit," under which individuals were enabled to obtain the bills which were issued by mortgage on real estate. By this measure universal individual bankruptcy was avoided, and the people enabled to resume their long-suspended business avocations. The law expired in 1806.

confiscated by the officers of the crown. Among these persons, Adolph DeGrove, Derick Amerman, Daniel Niven, and others became permanent residents after the peace.* Besides these refugees, quite a large number of persons who had been in the army took up their residence in it, among whom were Maj. Joseph Pettingale, Maj. Phineas Bowman, Maj. Levi Dodge, and others, who engaged in commercial and business enterprises. Up to the commencement of the war, New Windsor (through the Ellisons) had mainly absorbed the commercial business of the district, but the shipment of stores to the army demonstrated that Newburgh possessed much greater natural advantages for commerce, besides being nearer the centre of population. The opportunities for occupation and the facilities for development were also greatly in favor of Newburgh, having been much enlarged during the war. The old "Town of Newburgh Plot," which had been opened by the Coldens in 1743, was of limited extent, and without easy access to the river, a fault which had compelled Alexander Colden to buy the southeast corner of the Kockerthal farm, through which to sweep a winding road to his wharf at the

rapidly taken up, as well as adjoining plots on the Glebe and in the township of Newburgh; and from the position of the lowest, in 1780, the precinct passed to the fourth, in 1790, and, in a quarter of a century, to the first in rank of population.

But for some years the village was a disjointed settlement. The three township plots of which it was composed had no connection except through Liberty Street and a few "cross-lot" roads. In 1790, however, the streets which had been dedicated in the plots were connected and opened by the road commissioners of the town, under a general act of the Legislature, and an order entered establishing "a street called Wagon Street, running from the S. W. corner of Lot 31, on Western Avenue, easterly on that avenue to the S. W. corner of Lot 16; thence N. E. to N. W. corner of Lot 9, in the Newburgh township;† thence easterly until it intersects Water Street in the township of Washington. Also, a road beginning at the S. E. corner of High Street, and running N. E. along that street to the N. W. corner of Lot 19, in the township of Newburgh; thence N. E. to First Street in the township of Washington; thence across said street intersecting Smith Street, and thence northerly to South Street. Also, a street called Montgomery Street in the township of Washington, beginning at the S. E. corner of a lot given by Benjamin Smith for the use of the Presbyterian congregation, and thence northerly to South Street." Also, roads called First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets. Also, a road beginning in the S. W. corner of Lot 1, in the township of Washington, and running southerly across the lands of the heirs of Richard Nicolls Colden in a direct course to the end of Water Street in the township of Newburgh,



TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON.

Streets designated by letters and figures. C, Colden's Dock; L, Continental Dock and Ferry.

foot of First Street, and which had also compelled the officers of the Continental army to push the public or Continental wharf, which they were obliged to establish, as far north as Third Street, where a considerable village of hotels, barracks, and other buildings for army use was established, for the accommodation of which Mr. Benjamin Smith, in 1782, laid out in streets and lots that portion of his (the Kockerthal) farm lying east of Montgomery Street, between South and First Streets. This plot, to which he gave the name of "The Township of Washington," embraced seventy-two lots, and Montgomery, Smith, and Water, and First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets from Montgomery Street to the river.‡ These lots were

between Lots 1 and 9.

This order, it will be seen, opened Water Street from South Street to Western Avenue; Colden or Wagon Street from Water Street to Western Avenue;

Forbes, Nos. 9 and 22; Mr. Crosby, No. 12; Wm. Quackenbush, Nos. 14 and 15; S. Clark, No. 16; B. Palmer, No. 17; William Thurston, No. 18; Adolph DeGrove, No. 19. The remaining lots were, held by Mr. Smith, and the streets conveyed by him to the public by deed. This deed and the map of the plot are still preserved.

† Old Town of Newburgh Plot. The peculiar angles in all of the principal streets arose from this fact: Coldeo and his associates, in laying out the Old Town of Newburgh Plot, commenced their streets on the natural plateaus. The trustees of the Glebe laid out their streets parallel with the river. When Smith came to open his land, Water Street was placed nearer the river, and a corresponding division carried back in Smith and Montgomery Streets. When the road commissioners took the duty in hand of joining together the streets thus dedicated in the three distinct original divisions of the present city, an angle was formed in Water Street at the junction with Wagon (now north end of Colden) and with South Street; and also at the junction of High and Smith Streets and of Montgomery and Hasbrouck Streets. The angle is necessarily followed in Grand Street, and many Chambers and other streets more recently opened. The citizens of Newburgh thus have a perpetual memorial of the "Township of Newburgh," the "Township of Washington," and of the "Glebe."

* The Clinton papers, in the State Library, contain the petitions of these and other refugees, asking for the restoration of their confiscated lands. Under the treaty of peace, however, restoration was not possible.

† The names of owners of lots entered on the first map of this plot are John Anderson, Nos. 1 and 6; James Denton, No. 2; Mr. Menge, Nos. 3 and 13; E. C. Lutherloh, Nos. 4, 10, 11, 23, 24, and 35; Jacob Reader, No. 5; A. Fairchild, Nos. 7 and 20; Hugh Welch, Nos. 8, 21, and 36; William

High Street; Smith Street; Montgomery Street; and First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets, the latter from the river to Montgomery Street. Wagon Street intersected the "Wallkill road," as it was called. The streets on the Glebe were, in the main, easily connected. South Street, the dividing line, originally laid out directly west to the west bounds of the patent, was first opened from Liberty Street to the river; west of Liberty Street its course was subsequently changed* and what is Sidney Avenue formed. North Street was also opened from Liberty Street to the river. Such, with the addition of Liberty Street, already noticed, were the opened streets of the present city of Newburgh in 1791.

The precinct of Newburgh continued to be recognized by that name until 1788, when, by an act of the Legislature "for dividing the counties of the State into towns," passed March 7th of that year, the title of "precinct" gave place to that of "town." The boundaries, however, remained unchanged, and as they at present exist.

The history of the Glebe has been brought down to the period of the Revolution. The Rev. John Sayer, the successor of Mr. Watkins, resigned the charge in 1775, and during the war the church had no minister. The school, however, was continued by Mr. John Nathau Hutchins,† who, in addition to his duties as teacher, read prayers in the old church on the Sabbath. On the death of Mr. Hutchins, in 1782, Mr. Richard King was selected as teacher; and in 1790, the Rev. George H. Spierin performed the duties of minister and schoolmaster. Changes had also occurred in the trustees. Mr. Alexander Colden died in 1775, and his place had been filled by Isaac Belknap; and on the death of Mr. Albertson, Mr. Henry Smith was elected his successor.

It was during the year 1790 that the discussions commenced which subsequently terminated the control of the Episcopal Church over the Glebe. In June of that year, Col. Cadwallader Colden was elected trustee,‡ to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry Smith; and almost immediately after his election those opposed to the church raised the question of his eligibility, he being a non-resident although a freeholder on the patent. To meet the difficulty, Colden proposed an amendment of the charter so as to permit the election as trustees of persons residing

within twelve miles of the patent who were freeholders thereon; and the trustees adopted a petition to the Legislature to that effect.

The opponents of the church immediately drew up a counter-petition, asking the Legislature "that no act relative to the premises be passed until the collected sense of the parish be taken." This petition, or remonstrance, was very numerously signed, and led to the calling of a meeting, by the trustees, to take the whole subject into consideration. The call was issued on the 7th, and the meeting held on the 10th of February, at the house of Martin Weigand, at 2 o'clock P.M. The inhabitants of the patent, regarding the affair as an attempt on the part of the church to divert the revenues of the Glebe from the support of a school to which they had been wholly applied since 1775, were thoroughly aroused and attended the meeting in large numbers. After a turbulent discussion of considerable length, the proposition to amend the charter was rejected.§

The result of this meeting led to, in May following, the resignation of Colden as trustee, and of Spierin as schoolmaster.|| Colden's resignation was accepted; and, on the 16th May, Isaac Hasbrouck was elected his successor, having received fifty-one votes and William Seymour sixteen. The resignation of Spierin produced no other action than a resolution to divide the income of the Glebe equally as compensation for the duties of minister and schoolmaster respectively, until the 28th of May, when the trustees conferred with Spierin on the subject, and obtained his consent to be inducted.¶

Mr. Spierin continued to serve as minister and schoolmaster until 1793 or '94. Meanwhile the subject of the disposal of the revenues of the Glebe was more or less discussed. The membership of the Episcopal Church had dwindled away until very few of that denomination remained; and the inhabitants belonging to other churches, as well as those who were opposed on principle to even an inferential association of the church with the conduct of the public schools, renewed their efforts to get the revenues exclusively applied to the support of a schoolmaster. The old trustees insisted upon maintaining

‡ Feb. 10, 1791.—A motion was then made and seconded, whether there shall be an alteration of the charter or not. After some debate upon the question, it was agreed that the sense of the people should be taken by ballot, and was carried in favor of those against the alteration by a majority of thirty-four.—*Minutes*.

|| May 3, 1791.—The trustees met at the house of Martin Weigand, and being opened, Col. Colden observed that upon consideration of the difficulties that seemed to attend the trusteeship since he was elected, and in all probability were likely to be continued, it appeared that the inhabitants of said patent were very much divided; and therefore concluded that it might tend to restore peace and harmony among them, and so be for the public good of the parish, for him to resign his office as trustee, and accordingly he delivered his resignation. The Rev. Mr. Spierin proposed not to have anything to do with the Glebe school any further, which the trustees agreed to. Agreed also, by said trustees, that the income of the Glebe lands be equally divided between Mr. Spierin and the schoolmaster.—*Minutes*.

¶ *Minutes*, May 28, 1791.

* *Minutes of trustees of Glebe, Sept. 22, 1791.*—"Whereas, there is a vacancy of eight rods left on the south side of the minister's lot for a street, which, running through wet ground and over a high hill, is impracticable,—agreed, to enclose said road, and allow a road of four rods wide to run through the lot from opposite Martin Weigand's to the northward of a piece of swamp land adjoining said high hills."

† The fact here stated is from a manuscript found among the papers of Isaac Belknap. The paper recites that, owing to the scarcity of money and other difficulties in collecting the Glebe rents, Mr. Hutchins' salary had not been fully paid, there being due him at the time of his death the sum of eighty-two pounds one shilling and sixpence.

‡ June 4, 1790.—Col. Cadwallader Colden elected trustee. Thirty-six votes were cast, thirty of which were for Colden, and six for Isaac Hasbrouck.—*Minutes*.

their agreement with Mr. Spierin; and, having no other alternative, the people held a meeting and elected William Seymour and Phineas Howell trustees, and voted that the Glebe rents should be paid to them. This action led to a compromise, in virtue of which both the old and the new trustees resigned their places, and Timothy Hudson and Phineas Howell were chosen their successors.*

In this way the revenues of the Glebe passed from the control of the Episcopal Church. History repeated itself. The very means—the elective franchise conferred on the inhabitants by the charter—which the Episcopalians had employed to wrest the privileges of the patent from the Lutherans, had been successfully used for their own overthrow in the hour of similar numerical weakness. The Glebe passed wholly into the hands of the people, and its limited but useful system of free education was divested of sectarian control.

The concluding years of the century were marked by the formal incorporation of the Presbyterian and the Associate Reformed Churches, and by the establishment of the Newburgh Academy. An attempt had been made to organize the latter institution in 1791, and for that purpose authority was asked from the Legislature to establish a lottery,—a mode of raising money for such purposes very common at that time. This petition failed, and during the pendency of the difficulties in regard to the Glebe, little was done. In 1795, however, the project was again taken in hand by the trustees of the Glebe, and the present academy building was erected.

Meanwhile, the progress of the town had not been confined to the German Patent. As lands were cleared and planted, grist- and saw-mills were erected, and the ancient forests, "through which one could not see the sunshine," were filled with the hum of industry. The first mill, by authenticated records, was erected by Alexander Colden about 1743; was subsequently known as Hasbrouck's, and more recently as Dickson's mill. The second was erected by Abel Belknap, situated west of the present New Mills, and known subsequently as Niven's mill. From thence west on the Quassaick, in successive order, were Foster's saw-mill, Gardner's grist-mill, Gardner's saw-mill, Belknap's saw-mill, and Burr's grist-mill, the latter occupying the site and privilege of a mill erected by Captain Thomas Machin in 1786-87, for the coinage of copper. On the Tent-Stone Meadow Creek, Penny's grist-mill, Hartshorn's mill, Penny's saw-mill, and Hasbrouck's saw-mill were early erections, as were also Denton's saw-mill and Smith's saw-mill on the Fostertown Creek. On Denton's (now Powelton) Brook, Nehemiah Denton established a grist-mill, and a store and a landing on the Hudson; further north, William Bloomer had a blacksmith-shop, and Michael Demott a hotel, and, with the neighboring farmers, made, prior to the Revolution, a village at Balmville,

nearly if not fully as large as that on the Glebe. Daniel Smith went there subsequently and built a store and a wharf, from which he sailed a sloop to New York; while on Jew's or Acker's Creek, in the extreme northeast part of the town, were Tooker's mill and Acker's mill. In the vicinity of all these mills were hamlets,—in most cases a smith's shop, and occasionally a "store" of goods of all kinds "for cash or barter," but principally the latter, for of the former there was little in circulation. Besides mills and hamlets there were many well-cultivated farms, and substantial dwellings which had supplanted rude log cabins. The lumber business of the town was especially heavy, and large quantities of ship timber, planks, and staves were forwarded to market. The public landing which the trustees of the Glebe had established at the foot of North Street was almost entirely devoted to the shipment of lumber, and vessels were loading and rafts forming there almost constantly. Ship-building was also carried on to a considerable extent, at different points, by William Seymour and others; and Newburgh ships entered into the Liverpool trade, and her smaller vessels engaged in coasting and in trade with the West India islands. A more thriving town was not found on the banks of the Hudson, nor one in which the industry of the people had more substantial reward.

In 1797 the village had attained to such size that it was found necessary to establish a fire department; and for this purpose a law was passed by the Legislature defining the fire limits of the village, and directing the election of five trustees, "to be called the Trustees of the Fire Company in the Village of Newburgh." The fire limits defined by this act included that portion of the town lying south of an east-and-west line running six rods north of the academy; and the district thus defined was "to be called the Village of Newburgh," the freeholders in which were empowered to elect annually not less than three nor more than five trustees, who should have the appointment of firemen and the control and management of a fire department.† This was the first crude form of village authority.

† The third section of this act reads as follows: "The said trustees, to be chosen as aforesaid, or a major part of them, shall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint a sufficient number of firemen (willing to accept), not exceeding twenty to every fire-engine now provided, or hereafter to be provided, for the use of the said village, out of the inhabitants being freeholders or persons renting property to the value of one hundred dollars per annum, to have the care, management, working, and using the said fire-engines, and other tools and instruments now or hereafter to be provided for the extinguishment of fires within the said village, which persons so to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid shall be called the firemen of the village of Newburgh, who are hereby required to be ready at all fires, as well by night as by day, to manage, use, and work the other tools and instruments aforesaid."

By other sections of the act firemen were exempted from service as constables or as jurors of inquest; and the trustees had power to remove firemen for cause, to make all necessary rules and regulations, and, in case of fire, to command the assistance of all "able-bodied inhabitants in said village" to extinguish the same. The inhabitants of the village were also required to furnish their houses with suitable fire-buckets.

* Minutes, Sept. 22, Oct. 13 and 27, 1794.

In September, 1797, the publication of *The Mirror*—the second newspaper published in Newburgh—was commenced by Philip Van Horne, and in 1799 passed into the hands of Joseph W. Barber. In 1798, *The New Windsor Gazette* was published at New Windsor by Jacob Schultz, but was soon after removed to Newburgh and called *The Orange County Gazette*. This paper was subsequently sold to David Denniston, the name being changed to *The Citizen*. It was afterwards merged in *The Rights of Man*,* a paper established by Elias Winfield, for whom it was printed by Benoni H. Howell. *The Mirror* gave place to *The Recorder of the Times*, and the latter to *The Political Index*.

These papers are mentioned in their order for the purpose of introducing the facts in the religious history of the town which led to their publication. As the Revolution had severed the old connection between Church and State, the people of America were naturally led to consider what should be the future political relation of the Church. These discussions finally subsided on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, as that instrument expressly declared that Congress should "make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." But besides these debates, there were other and mightier agencies operating in the direction of skepticism. Voltaire and his friends had already begun the work of unsettling the religious faith of Europe; they shook, as it were, the very pillars of the Church, and desolated France with the terrible revolution of '98. The doctrines taught by Voltaire and Paine were accepted by many prominent and able men in the United States; but at no place did the anti-religious sentiments prevail to a greater extent than in Newburgh. *The Citizen* first, and subsequently *The Rights of Man*, hoisted the infidel flag; there was a regularly organized society of infidels, and a blind man, by the name of Elihu Palmer,† was induced to visit the village weekly and deliver lectures at the academy in opposition to the Bible. Besides the above-named newspapers, Paine's "Age of Reason," Tyndall's "Christianity as Old as the Creation," and works of a similar character, were republished under the auspices of the society and circulated with all diligence.

"That there was infidelity, and organized infidelity," says Dr. Johnston,‡ "I have no reason to doubt. Nay, I have my information from one who was a member of what was styled 'The Druid Society.' It was one of the branches of the 'Illuminati Society,' at the

head of which was Weishaupt, of Germany, the leading object of which, according to his representations, was destruction to all organized governments, 'civil and divine.' Hence the Bible was the avowed object of their hatred, as well as all that pertained to the church of God and her institutions. I have a number of facts, dates, and particulars on this subject, which would help posterity to know more of the sad effects of infidelity in Newburgh the latter end of the last and the commencement of this century than is generally known at present. A clergyman informed me that after preaching here he was attacked in the evening by a fierce dog, set on by several who were reputed members of the Druid Society. The place where the attack was made was near the large elm-tree on Liberty Street. I presume many have heard it stated (and I have never heard it controverted) that in the afternoon or evening of the day in which the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was dispensed by our officiating clergyman, a mock administration was performed at a spring‡ within the limits of the corporation, by formally presenting to a little dog a cracker and a small quantity of water, using the words of our blessed Redeemer when he instituted the holy supper."

"It ought to be known," continues Dr. Johnston, "that the principal actor in this impious transaction did not long survive. On the following Sabbath evening he was found in his room with the door locked, apparently in a fit, convulsed with awful spasms, and he died without being able to utter a word. Whether he had taken anything with a view to self-destruction, or whether it was the immediate act of God, without his voluntary agency, we know not. This occurred in July, 1799. In the graveyard there is a stone with the following inscription: 'The Tomb of ———, who died July 2d, in the year of the Christian Era, 1799, aged 34 years.' For a time it seemed as if these infatuated men had determined that there should not remain in Newburgh and its vicinity a vestige of Christianity."

Dr. Johnston's account of the objects and doings of the infidels of Newburgh comes to us somewhat colored perhaps by religious prejudice; but the main facts are generally conceded to have been as he states them. Mr. James Donnelly, a member for a short time of "The Druids," and Mr. Jacob Schultz, the editor of the first anti-infidel paper, the last living witnesses of the events referred to, agreed that the accounts given by Dr. Johnston and by Abner Cunningham|| were exaggerated, especially in reference

* In the Autobiography of Rev. Dr. Johnston, a paper under the title of *The Temple of Reason* is mentioned (p. 94). The paper referred to was probably *The Rights of Man*, which was the only infidel paper published at that time.

† The Rev. Elihu Palmer was born at Norwich, Conn., about the year 1763, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1787. He was early settled as a minister of the gospel; but he subsequently changed his faith to Universalism, and from that passed over to infidelity. In 1793 he was attacked by yellow fever, which left him entirely blind. He died at Philadelphia in 1805.

‡ Autobiography of Rev. John Johnston, D.D., p. 92, etc.

• § The place referred to is said to have been a spring on the premises lately owned by Edward R. Johns, Esq., south of the iron-works. It was destroyed by excavations.

|| "Fate of Infidelity," by Abner Cunningham, in which the author professes to reveal the fate of several of the leading Newburgh infidels. The files of the village papers show that the statements which he makes are incorrect in many instances. "D. D.," says Cunningham, referring to David Denniston, "a printer, three days after, fell in a fit, and died immediately." This is not true, for Denniston edited *The Rights of Man*

to the deaths of several of the participants in the scenes described. Mr. Donnelly stated that the Druids "first organized as a debating society, and were composed of the best men in the place. Many of the members became infidels after they had joined the society, and then changed the association into an infidel club," when a good many withdrew, including himself. He regarded it as "a great mistake to assert that all the members were bad men and came to violent deaths." Mr. Schultz stated that Dr. Phineas Hedges, whose sudden death Dr. Johnston refers to, "it was always understood, died in a fit brought on by nervous excitement. The circumstances were these: I printed an article in my *Gazette* in which Dr. Hedges and the infidels were handled severely. The doctor was very much excited over it, and came down to New Windsor to ask the privilege of a reply. I told him that I must see his reply before I would agree to print it; but that if it was couched in proper terms, he might expect its publication. The next I heard was that the doctor had died in a fit. Some of the ardent anti-infidels said it was a visitation of God; but this was not generally believed.* The discussions of that period will always be remembered by me; and after a lapse of sixty years I have come to regard the acts of my contemporaries in a softer light than that in which I then looked upon them."

While these corrections are due to the memory of the dead, the files of *The Rights of Man* and of *The Recorder of the Times*—the first the advocate, and the latter the opponent, of the doctrines taught in Paine's "Age of Reason"—give ample evidence of the violence of the discussion, and of the efforts made to overthrow all religious worship. According to a statement in *The Recorder of the Times*, these efforts gradually subsided after the close of the century.

III.—VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

At the opening of the present century the inhabitants of the German Patent threw off the township titles into which it was principally divided, and, for the purpose of securing better municipal government, united in an application to the Legislature for an act to incorporate the village of Newburgh, a title which had been adopted in the act of 1797, organizing the fire department. In response to the application, the Legislature passed, on the 25th of March, 1800, an act of incorporation, defining the bounds of the village and authorizing the election of trustees and other officers. The act further provided that the trustees should have power to make, ordain, and publish such by-laws, rules, and regulations as should be deemed

meet and proper, particularly in reference to public markets, streets, alleys, and highways; to abate slaughter-houses and nuisances generally; to determine the number of inns or taverns, and grant licenses to the same; to restrain the running at large of geese, cattle, hogs, and other animals; to erect and regulate hay-scales; and to have general powers "relative to anything whatsoever" that should concern the "public and good government" of the village thereby created.†

The act took immediate effect, and on the first Tuesday in May after its passage seven trustees, three assessors, three fire-wardens, a collector, and a treasurer were elected; and the board of trustees organized under the presidency of John Anderson.‡ The immediate duties devolving upon them were comparatively light, and beyond the erection of a public market and the leasing of the stalls, the partial grading of Water Street, and the adoption of a few general regulations, very little was done.

Immediately after the incorporation of the village, an act was passed (March 20, 1801) constituting and appointing Robert Browne, John DeWitt, William Seymour, Levi Dodge, Johannes Miller, Hugh Walsh, George Clinton, Jr., Jacob Powell, John McAuley, Charles Clinton, William W. Sackett, George Gardner, and all such others as should associate for that purpose, a body corporate and politic by the name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike Road," with a capital of \$126,000, for the construction of a road from Newburgh to the Delaware River.§ The stock was soon taken and the road constructed. In its effect upon the prosperity of the village it was of far greater importance than that of municipal organization, opening as it did an avenue of trade extending for many miles into the interior, and connecting the southern tier of counties with the city of New York, *via* Newburgh.||

Meanwhile the affairs of the Glebe demanded attention. The trustees under the charter were acting, in a measure, in defiance of its provisions by denying to the church any participation in the revenues, and by appropriating the whole income to the support of schools. To remove the legal disabilities under which the trustees labored, the Legislature passed, in 1803,

† Newburgh was the second incorporated village in the State. The village of Lansingburgh was the first.

‡ The records of the board from 1800 to 1804 have not been preserved; but from published reports it appears that John Anderson was president from May, 1800, to 1802; Levi Dodge from May, 1802, to 1803; Jacob Powell from May, 1803, to 1804, when George Monell was elected.

§ The arched bridge at Bridgeville, Sullivan Co., which was completed in 1807, bears the only monument to the directors of this road now remaining on its line. In the parapet on the eastern abutment of this bridge a marble slab was inserted with the inscription: "Jacob Powell, President; George Monell, Treasurer; William H. Waller, Secretary; Jonathan Hedges, Charles Clinton, Levi Dodge, Daniel Stringham, Jonathan Fisk, Cyprian Webster, Reuben Neely, Daniel C. Verplanck, Hamilton Morrison, David Crawford—Directors, 1807."—*Quinlan's "Sullivan County,"* 537.

|| This subject will be found more fully related in the general history of the county. See "Trade and Commerce."

after this, and was subsequently connected with the *American Citizen and Watch-Tower*, a paper printed in New York. He died Dec. 13, 1803, of a malignant fever. He was a man of considerable ability.

* *The Mirror* of July 9th thus speaks of Dr. Hedges: "In justice to his memory, it ought to be observed that he was a man possessed of a strong mind, and this mind highly improved and cultivated by the principles of general science and the knowledge of the philosophy of nature."

"an act to alter and amend the charter of the Glebe lands in the German Patent, in the village of Newburgh," by the terms of which the inhabitants on the patent were empowered to elect, on the second Tuesday in May, annually, three persons to "officiate as trustees of the aforesaid Glebe." The act also ordered that the moneys arising from the annual income should forever thereafter be appropriated solely to the support of schools; that \$200 should be paid annually to the trustees of the academy, and that the remainder of the income should be paid to other schools which were then, or should be thereafter, established on said Glebe: "*Provided*," that if at any time thereafter "a minister of the Episcopal Church should be inducted on said patent," then the trustees should have power to "pay annually for the support of said minister" such proportions of the moneys as should be "reasonable, according to the true intent and meaning of the charter." Under this act an election was held at the house of Edward Howell (May 10, 1803), when Daniel Smith, William H. Smith, and John Harris were chosen trustees.

Thus the matter remained until 1805, when the members of the Episcopal Church determined, if possible, to regain possession of the income of the Glebe, and to re-establish the provisions of the old charter. With a view to accomplish this the bishop appointed the Rev. Cave Jones agent for the church, and Messrs. Jonathan Fisk and Walter Case were employed as counsel. To allay public excitement a card was issued by the agent and the counsel for the church, in which they pledged themselves that in case the church should succeed in establishing her claim to the Glebe, the income therefrom should be appropriated, according to the true intent and meaning of the charter, for the support of a free school for the children of the poor residing on the patent; and that in renewing leases all things should be made "commodious and agreeable to the parties concerned."

To this card was appended a call for a meeting of the male inhabitants of the patent who were members of the Episcopal Church and entitled to vote at other elections, to be held at the old Episcopal Church building, on Monday, Nov. 4th, for the purpose of choosing "two Trustees of the Parish of Newburgh, according to the true intent and meaning of the charter granting the Glebe on the said Patent."

The meeting was held; the votes offered by those who were not members of the Episcopal Church were rejected; eleven votes only were received, and Jonathan Fisk and Joseph Hoffman were chosen trustees. They then proceeded to reorganize the church, by the election of wardens and vestrymen, so that it might be in a proper position to maintain its authority by an appeal to the courts.

For the purpose of determining the legality of the law of 1803, an action of ejectment was immediately brought by the church against Michael Nestle, who

held a portion of the Glebe by virtue of a lease from the trustees elected pursuant to that act. The cause was tried Nov. 26, 1806, at the Orange Circuit Court, before Mr. Justice Tompkins, and the church was nonsuited. At the succeeding term, a motion was made to set aside the nonsuit, and argument was made before Justices Van Ness and Spencer. Mr. Fisk, on the part of the church, held that the original intention in granting the patent evidently was that members of the Episcopal Church alone should be permitted to vote at elections for trustees, and that to deny this position would be to defeat the intention of the charter. The act of 1803, he held, was void, as the Legislature had no power to divest the church of any rights vested by the charter in the original grantees of the Glebe. J. Radcliffe and T. A. Emmet, on the part of the trustees under the act of 1803, held that the original charter was to "German Lutherans. On their removal from the tract, the remaining inhabitants, being of the Church of England or Episcopalians, met together, elected trustees, surrendered the original patent, and obtained a new charter to them and their successors. If none but persons of the same religious denomination with those named in the original grant had a right to vote, then the Episcopalians, in 1750, had no right to elect trustees;" that there was as "much ground to object to the charter of 1752, under which the plaintiff claims, as to the act of 1803, under which the defendant holds; and that the Episcopalians, in 1750, acted in the same manner towards the Lutherans as the Presbyterians, in 1803, acted towards the Episcopalians."

But while in the argument of counsel the case was made to depend entirely upon the question of the right of the inhabitants of the patent, irrespective of church membership, to vote at elections for trustees, the point raised was not decided by the court. In his opinion, Mr. Justice Van Ness avoided the issue presented, for the avowed purpose of leaving the matter open to a compromise; but held that the trustees elected under the act of 1803 were the trustees *de facto*, and were hence clothed with competent authority to grant the lease to Nestle, and that a new trial ought to be denied.

Mr. Justice Spencer, however, met the question presented, and held that "right of election" was "expressly given, by the charter, to all male inhabitants of the German Patent who were above the age of twenty-one years," and that, "the plaintiff having failed to show any title," the defendant could not be disturbed in his possession. Although not regarded as a decision on the merits of the case, these opinions destroyed all hope of re-establishing the jurisdiction of the church over the Glebe, and further proceedings were stayed.*

* The case may be found at length in 3 John. Rep., 115. No further legal proceedings were taken.

The records of the trustees of the village contain many proofs that they were not neglectful of the duties devolved upon them by the charter. In 1804, a public meeting was called by them for the purpose of adopting a plan for supplying the village with water; and during the same year a night-watch was organized. In 1806, public hay-scales were erected, and several improvements made in the streets. Private enterprise, too, began to yield its fruits. Turnpikes were opened in different directions,* thus increasing the commercial facilities of the town; and the Bank of Newburgh was established in 1811. The results of these and kindred enterprises are forcibly illustrated in the fact that, from the overwhelming indebtedness, which rested like an incubus on the town at the close of the war of independence, in thirty years it had attained such a position of wealth that it paid one-fourth of the tax of the entire county.

But while the citizens of Newburgh were thus engaged in these various enterprises the cloud of war again darkened the national horizon—the

SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND

—so disastrous to trade in all its branches. Notwithstanding its embarrassments, however, they never wavered in their devotion to their country. From first to last, by resolutions passed in conventions, by the expression of their sentiments through the ballot-box, by the prompt offer of volunteers, and by the contribution of men to actual service, they evinced their unflinching purpose to resist the "attacks of domestic enemies, and the insolent aggressions of foreign powers." Soon after the declaration of war the local military companies were ordered on duty and stationed at Staten Island;† and, at a later period, Newburgh was temporarily made the rendezvous of the companies of grenadiers, light infantry, and riflemen of the Thirty-fourth Brigade.‡

Among the many facts which showed the temper of the people of Newburgh during the war may be noticed the contribution of clothing, by the ladies of the village, to the volunteers in service on the northern frontiers;§ the detestation expressed, on all public

occasions, of those who sympathized with the common enemy, or who esteemed the blessings of peace paramount to national honor;|| and the very spirited celebration of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. On the latter occasion the trustees of the village united with a committee of citizens, viz.: Solomon Sleight, William Ross, Isaac Belknap, Jr., John S. Hunn, John Anderson, John Mandevill, Seth Belknap, John W. Morrell, Joseph Reeve, and Hezekiah Belknap. The national flag was displayed in all public places in the village and from the masts of the vessels lying in the harbor; there was a public collation and sundry patriotic toasts at the Newburgh Coffee-House, and a procession and a very general illumination in the evening. These arrangements were entered into heartily by all classes of citizens, and the exercises on the occasion were long held in remembrance.¶

But sadness as well as joy entered into the history of the town during the war. The embargo act detained in foreign ports many American vessels

corps now on duty on our northern frontiers whom your Excellency may suppose to be most in want of them. The unremitting attention which has marked your Excellency's conduct since the declaration of war, towards the protection of our northern frontier and maritime coast, and your constant endeavor to alleviate the situation of our fellow-citizens who are in the military service, will, I hope, sufficiently apologize for troubling you with the disposition of this small tribute of respect to those brave and patriotic defenders of their country's rights. With considerations of much respect and esteem,

"I am yours, sincerely, W. ROSS.

"His Excellency, Gov. TOMPINS."

¶ One of the resolutions adopted in 1813 is as follows: "Resolved, That we consider the Tories of the present war as having a much better title to the halter than the Tories of the Revolution, having had a longer time to get weaned from their unnatural mother."

¶ The *Political Index* of Sept. 30, 1813, contains a lengthy account of this celebration. "Never," says that paper, "did such universal joy pervade the breasts of American citizens as has been manifested on a recent occasion; and never has that joy been more distinctly, unequivocally, and universally expressed by the citizens of Newburgh and its vicinity than has been done on receiving the official letters announcing the late affair on Lake Erie. . . . On the arrival of the news, a Federal salute was fired from the U. S. corvette 'John Adams,' moored opposite the village, which vessel was decorated with the flags of different nations during the progress of the celebration. . . . At 1 o'clock P.M. the trustees, with upwards of one hundred citizens, partook of a collation at the Newburgh Coffee-House, after which, Joseph Morrell being chosen president and Solomon Sleight vice-president, toasts were drank, and a song written for the occasion by the editor of the *Index* was sung by Joseph Reeve. . . . At 7 o'clock P.M., at the signal of a cannon, all the windows in the village were brilliantly illuminated; some were ornamented with transparent paintings designative of the occasion, others inscribed with the names of our naval heroes, whose deeds are destined to illumine the historic page: all of which had a handsome effect, and, connected with the occasion, fired the soul with a proud satisfaction of being an American, and made the conscious heart to swell with forebodings of the rising glory of America. A numerous procession of citizens, headed by the band of music, now marched through the principal streets of the village. At nine o'clock the lights were extinguished and the village enrobed in darkness."

A tradition connected with this celebration relates that the official news of Perry's victory was brought to Newburgh by the corvette "John Adams," referred to by the *Index*, and that the vessel arrived in the bay on Sunday morning, and immediately fired a salute. The people, many of whom were in attendance upon divine service, were in great consternation and rushed into the streets, fearful that an enemy's vessel had passed the Highlands and had commenced a bombardment of the village. Presently the "Adams" ran up the "Stars and Stripes," and sent a boat on shore with the news, which was received with cheer after cheer. In the general joy the Sabbath was forgotten.

* The Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike was organized in 1801. In 1808, the Newburgh and New Windsor turnpike was chartered, connecting at New Windsor with turnpikes to Cornwall and Monroe. In 1810, the Newburgh and Sullivan turnpike penetrated the heart of the present county of Sullivan; and in 1812, the Newburgh and Platekill turnpike opened to the Newburgh market a rich agricultural section of southern Ulster. (See "Trade and Commerce.")

† The company of artillery under the command of Capt. Henry Butterworth, and the uniform companies of light infantry under the command of Capt. Alexander Denniston and Charles Birdsall, of this town, have been ordered by His Excellency the Governor, to be in readiness to march to New York on the 15th inst.—*Index*, Aug. 11, 1812.

‡ "GENERAL ORDERS—Albany, Sept. 1, 1813.—The companies of Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and Riflemen of the 34th Brigade will rendezvous for service at Newburgh, on the 8th September inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon. . . ."

§ "NEWBURGH, Dec. 5, 1812.—SIR: Accompanying this your Excellency will find a package of two hundred and eighty woolen stockings and eighty mittens. They are forwarded to you by the ladies of this village, with the request that you will send to those of the volunteer

manned more or less by Newburgh men, whose uncertain fate caused solicitude in no small circle of friends; on the ocean American merchantmen were captured, and among their crews who languished in Dartmoor prison Newburgh also had its representatives; mourning for his untimely fate and plaudits for his heroic example followed the announcement of the death of Lieut. Ludlow, who, standing beside the gallant Lawrence on the deck of the "Chesapeake," fought the English ship "Shannon" (June, 1813), and who, twice wounded and a prisoner, followed the body of his commander to its grave in Halifax, and on his return fell from his chair a lifeless corpse.

GENERAL INCIDENTS.

The history of the village and of the town was marked by many incidents of more or less moment in a local and temporary point of view during the early part of the century; those which may be regarded as of historical significance, however, were few. Among the more important were the introduction of the Baptist and the Methodist Churches, the reorganization of the Episcopal Church, the establishment of the theological seminary, and the visit to the village by Lafayette. The latter event was the occasion of public exercises in which the people of a large district of country participated. A meeting was held at the Orange Hotel on Aug. 17, 1824, and a committee of arrangements appointed, composed of the "members of the corporation of the village of Newburgh, together with William Ross, Selah Reeve, John D. Lawson, Ward M. Gazlay, John S. Hunn, Francis Crawford, David Ruggles, Samuel Williams, John W. Brown, Abraham M. Smith, Isaac N. Seymour, Walter Case, Samuel R. Betts, Leonard Smith, Daniel Smith, Levi Dodge, John Mandevill, Luther Halsey, Edmund Griswold, Thurston Wood, Joseph Morrell, William Belknap, John Belknap, Eleazer Gidney, John P. Dodge, and Jonathan Noyes." From this committee a delegation was sent to New York to consult the general, and, in pursuance of arrangements for that purpose, beacon-fires* on the mountains, on the evening of Sept. 13th, announced that the visit would be made the next day. The streets were decorated with arches and evergreens and strewn with flowers; inscriptions suspended, and the village crowded to its utmost capacity with people; four companies of cavalry and five companies of infantry (under command of Col. John W. Brown) performed escort duty. The general arrived about six o'clock in the evening on the 14th, and was escorted to the Orange Hotel, where the addresses of welcome were delivered. At about 9 P.M. he attended a banquet by his Masonic brethren of Hiram Lodge, where he was received with Masonic honors and was addressed by the Rev. John Brown. Supper was served at 12 M., and 2 A.M. the

general took his departure for Poughkeepsie.† The lateness of the hour of his arrival and the shortness of the time of his remaining prevented the more extended demonstrations which had been designed.

Perhaps no local event, however, aroused so much local attention as the organization of the Highland Bank. At that time (1832-34) banks were chartered by the Legislature, and were regarded as part of the legitimate spoils of political parties,—charters being given to members of the party in power, who in turn apportioned the stock among their associates. The charter of the Highland Bank was measurably within the limits of this rule, although the petitions for it were based on an apparent local necessity for additional banking capital. The Bank of Newburgh, established twenty years before, and, with the exception of the Bank of Orange County, at Goshen, the only bank in the district, enjoyed a monopoly of the banking business of a large section of country. Its stockholders were naturally opposed to an encroachment on the privileges which had been granted to them, and did not hesitate to remonstrate,—assuming that it was amply able to supply all the legitimate commercial discounts that were required, that no further banking capital was necessary, and that the "sole object of many of the petitioners was to obtain directorships."‡ But the petitioners were active, and sent from Newburgh, Glenham, Matteawan, Walden, Cornwall, and Monroe a formidable list of advocates. The bill was vigorously fought in the Legislature,—passed the Assembly and was defeated in the Senate (April, 1833). At the succeeding session the application was renewed by the petition of two thousand persons. In the mean time the granting of the charter was made a question in the choice of members of the Assembly. The Democratic and the "National Republicans"§ were then the parties of the day; but the introduction of the question of rechartering the Bank of the United States changed the political associations of many, among others that of Isaac R. Van Duzer, a rising and somewhat distinguished politician of the county. After having been twice returned to the Assembly, he was dropped by the Democrats and immediately taken up by the opposition.|| A close canvass succeeded. The town of Minisink, which had given Jackson 417 majority, followed Van Duzer's lead and gave him 426. Newburgh, on the other hand, which had only given Jackson a small majority, cast 686 votes for Gilbert O. Fowler and the Democratic ticket, and only 260 for Van Duzer,—a result which was due almost entirely to the Highland Bank question, and which secured the return to the Legislature of Gen. Fowler, its principal advocate. With a shrewdness quite common in

† *Gazette*, Sept. 18, 1824.

‡ Communication in *Telegraph*, January, 1832.

§ The opposition to the Democratic party assumed the name of "Whigs" in 1836.

|| Hammond's "Political History of New York," ii. 435.

* The pyres of which these fires were made were thirty feet high, and their appearance is described as Vesuvian—"reflected from shore to shore in the still waters of the Hudson in two long trembling columns."

later days, Fowler made the granting of the charter a political privilege. Opposition thus became hopeless; the Bank of Newburgh quietly withdrew an application which it had made for an increase of capital, and the charter passed the Assembly by a vote of 109 to 4, and the Senate by 27 to 3. The institution was soon successfully organized, and proved the necessity for its creation in the demands for accommodation which it was enabled to supply to the business of the place.

The expansions and speculations which swept over the country in 1835-37, and in the origin of which, viewed from one stand-point, the organization of the Highland Bank was an element, were not without their influence on the village; real estate advanced to prices which, in many instances, have not since that time been realized, and hundreds of citizens found themselves suddenly comparatively rich by a process which they did not understand; but neither the business of the banks nor of the village was materially speculative, and when the suspensions of 1837 came on they were little felt, except, of course, in the immediate channels of association with the universally depressed trade and commerce of the nation, and in the locking up of banking capital in suspended paper and extensions. In another form, the history of 1786 repeated itself: instead of loaning bills of credit, the free banking law gave to individuals the power to convert their real estate into active capital by its mortgage for bills of circulation, and Mr. Thomas Powell and others associated under it and established, in 1838, the Powell Bank, which afforded relief to trade.

It was during this period that the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad was commenced, and the Legislature was asked to aid the project by a loan of the credit of the State. Previous to this application, the citizens of Newburgh had secured a charter for a road from the Hudson to the Delaware River, with a view to reach the coal-beds of Pennsylvania; but this charter had been permitted to become void. When the loan was proposed, an effort was made to connect the Delaware and Hudson road with the Erie, and thus give to Newburgh the eastern terminus. Through local jealousies and bickerings between the leading capitalists of Newburgh and of Goshen, in regard to the route which should be given to the road, Newburgh lost the prize which her people hoped to grasp. The road to the Delaware, however, was rechartered, and a portion of the route was graded.

Under the financial revulsions of 1837, work was suspended on both the Erie and the Delaware; but on the former it was soon resumed and the road completed from Piermont to Goshen. The effect of the opening of this section was even more disastrous to Newburgh than had been anticipated. The census returns, which, for the decade ending with the year 1840, had exhibited an increase in population of 2509, gave only 68 as the increase.

At this time difficulties arose in the prosecution of the work on the Erie road, and fresh efforts were made to secure to Newburgh some of the advantages of its construction. This was accomplished by an agreement on the part of the Erie Company—confirmed by an act of the Legislature releasing the company from its liabilities to the State—to construct a branch road to Newburgh. This road was completed in 1849, and, with the Erie, was the beginning of the railroad system which now so completely bisects and intersects the county,—literally covering it with a net-work of iron rails.

Without the financial ability to so control the enterprise of other communities as to render the modern avenues of communication which they have constructed tributary to the interests of Newburgh, the capitalists and business men of the place have made a bold struggle for years against the combinations which have threatened its overthrow. At each successive stage of the changes growing out of the general development of the country, successive generations have met the requirements which have been laid upon them. The labor, the liberality, and the capital which was necessary in 1801 to carry the Cochection turnpike to completion was, considering the comparative value of capital and labor, equal to that involved in the construction of any railroad in the county. But it was not the only undertaking of that character: its capital of \$126,000 was followed by a capital of \$5000 in the New Windsor turnpike, \$90,000 in the Newburgh and Ulster turnpike, \$35,000 in the Newburgh and Sullivan turnpike, \$14,000 in the Newburgh and Plattekill turnpike, and \$14,000 in the Snake Hill turnpike,—making a total of \$284,000 expended for roads prior to 1820. This sum was, of course, shared to some extent by residents along the lines of the roads, but the greater part was drawn from Newburgh. The expenditure on the abandoned Delaware Railroad was undertaken single-handed, and was followed by a subscription to the construction of the Erie Branch of one-third its cost, and an additional sum of \$145,000 by loan or indorsements. Scarce had this requirement been met when the construction of plank-roads to Ellenville and to Shawangunk were undertaken, involving an expenditure of about \$150,000; and further capital was drawn out for the Warwick Branch and for the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. On all this expenditure but a single bonded debt (\$10,000) was incurred. The wonder is not that so little, but that so much has been done; that in the struggles of half a century the place has not been remanded to the comparative desolation which has overtaken other communities, rather than to have maintained a certain and substantial growth.

Sharing to some extent in the ventures which were followed by the panic of 1857, the business of the village was more or less affected by the revulsions of that period; but this was due to outside associations

rather than to local causes, and though for a time the embarrassment of a single firm, largely interested in several commercial and mechanical enterprises, threatened general disaster, that result was happily averted. A single wreck, if such it may be called, of any considerable magnitude was thrown upon the shore,—the Powell Bank; not because of its insolvency, but through the necessity of employing its capital in other channels, a change which was effected without loss to the public. The business of the village soon resumed its activity, and the decade closed with prosperity.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The local incidents of the succeeding decade, embracing principally the war of the Rebellion, have their record in the publications of the times, and need not be repeated. For over four years, in the going hence and in the return of volunteers,

"In the town—through every street—
Tramp, tramp, went the feet;"

every church-spire became a staff from which floated the national flag, and every pulpit its forum; the duties, the anxieties which the conflict imposed entered into the daily life of the community. In their contributions to the prosecution of the war, it cannot be said that the people of Newburgh faltered in sustaining the constitutional government. Growing out of political issues which had divided parties in some degree for half a century, the discussion of the questions which the war evolved was more or less tinged with political associations during its entire progress, and many men were prejudiced or exalted at the behest of factions; but the underlying sentiment of the great mass of the community was with the government. Before the drums of the conflict had begun the call for volunteers, the first company of men in the subsequent forces of the State was in organization,* and in rapid succession other organizations followed, anticipating or redeeming the fullest requirement of the national and State authorities. Briefly recapitulated,† these organizations were: 1. Company B, Third Regiment, recruited in March and April, 1861; 2. Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, recruited in May and June, 1861; 3. Company I, Seventy-first Regiment militia, recruited principally from Company L, Nineteenth Regiment; 4. Companies A and B, and parts of C, D, and G, Fifty-sixth Regiment, recruited

* The following is a copy of the first recruiting handbill issued in Newburgh. The volunteers enlisted under it were included in Co. B, Third Regiment, Capt. S. W. Fullerton, Jr.:

"TO ARMS! TO ARMS! A recruiting office has been opened at the office of Fullerton & Van Wyck, corner Second and Water Streets, Newburgh, for the purpose of enlisting a company of volunteers, in pursuance of the provisions of the act passed April 16, 1861, entitled 'An act to authorize the equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defense.' Two hundred able-bodied men wanted, who will be armed, equipped, and paid by the State.

"JAMES A. RANEY, Recruiting Officer."

Dated April 17, 1861.

† Details are reserved for a subsequent chapter, including list of volunteers, etc.

between July and October, 1861; 5. The Seventh Independent Battery, in part, recruited with Fifty-sixth Regiment; 6. Companies D, E, F, I, and L, Nineteenth Regiment militia; miscellaneous enlistments, prior to July, 1862, 111. Under the calls of July and August, 1862, 470 men were required from the town, and 501 furnished, 217 of whom were enrolled in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and 166 in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment. The call of July, 1863, required 443 men, of whom 90 were furnished; but it was merged in the calls of October, 1863, and of February, March, and July, 1864, requiring 756—number furnished, 827, of whom 71 were not credited. The total of enlistments (including reenlistments) was 2250—the total of men required 1226. The public subscriptions and loans of the town (including at that time the village), for the promotion of enlistments and for bounties, were: 1861, by individual subscriptions \$7385, bonds of the village \$5000; 1862, individual subscriptions \$17,512; 1864, town bonds \$175,100,—total, \$204,997. In addition to this sum, the town expended for special relief (1863–64) \$1075.50; expended by aid society and in contributions to the Christian Commission, \$12,387.31, raising the total to \$218,459.81, and the further sum of \$321,320† for special income and internal revenue taxes to Jan. 1, 1865,—a grand total of \$539,779.81.

CITY OF NEWBURGH.

The sacrifices imposed on the town by the war were not without their compensations. The depressions in business incident to the suspensions of trade and the derangements of mechanical and commercial enterprise were succeeded by activity in the channels which the war developed; speculation became rife; the prices of real estate and the compensation of labor were greatly enhanced; the expansions or inflations of the times, illegitimate and unsubstantial though they may have been, marked their career in monuments of substantial progress. Born of the impulses of the new era, the village passed (April 22, 1865) to incorporation as the CITY OF NEWBURGH, and elected its first mayor and a Common Council; a visible police was established; the streets were given location and bounds by commissioners for that purpose; the facilities for public education were multiplied; the abodes of mechanics and artisans were made to vie with those of the wealthy of preceding generations; the homes of the wealthy to emulate the palaces of Europe. Perhaps many of these results were in advance of the necessities of the day, and inflicted subsequent detrimental burdens on the community; nevertheless were they the outgrowth of the war.

REVIEW.

Having traced the founding and the development of the town and city of Newburgh through its salient

† This sum is partly estimated. The totals in some other instances are only those on record, and are believed to be less than the actual amounts.

points, it is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that "things are not now as they once were" either in town or city. The prosperous hamlet of seventeen houses in 1765, the poor hamlet of the Palatines of 1709, are not alone among the changes of the past. The old Bank of Newburgh, and the building immediately opposite, are the only structures that remain of those which graced Water Street half a century ago. One by one, by removal or by fire, the wooden buildings of the Orange Hotel block, and those on the same side of the street as far as the old stand of Joseph Hoffman, which was the last to fall before the march of improvement,* gave place to those of the present; while fire swept off the stores on the east side from Third Street south to the middle of the block, and from First Street north to the brick building south of the Highland Bank.† Reviewing these changes in general terms, it may be remarked that the vicinity of Colden's Gore was the original business centre of the city; and when the Bank of Newburgh was chartered, an effort to locate the banking-house there was only defeated by a majority of one vote in the board of directors. In 1812 the stores on the west side of the Gore were erected, and were occupied—counting from First Street north—the first by James Denniston, the second by Selah Reeve, the third by Lott & Chambers, the fourth by John Anderson, Jr., the fifth by Samuel Williams,‡ and the sixth by William H. Smith, beyond which came the old stand of James W. Miller. On the opposite side of the street was the brick store of Jacob Carpenter, then occupied by A. Gourlay & Co.,§ now the corner of Water and Carpenter Streets, and beyond this, on the corner of the old road to Gardner's Dock, was the brick store of Chauncey Griswold, while at the head of the Gore stood the old Colden house. Water Street was then extended south, and the Colden house, falling partly within its line, was removed; and about the same time the old road to Colden's Dock was closed and First Street opened.

* "That venerable old wooden building, on the corner of Water and Second Streets, with its humble front and moss-covered roof,—its sign of a sheaf of wheat, denoting its occupant as one who furnishes the staff of life,—has been knocked into rubbish under the impulse of improvement. After having served nearly half a century as a place of business to that patriarch among our citizens, Joseph Hoffman, it has had to move the way of many eublinary things, to make room for a more costly and elegant specimen of art. Workmen are now employed in laying the foundation of a substantial brick edifice on a spot which so long sustained the old yellow wooden building, and around which were clustered so many associations connected with the history of Newburgh."—*Telegraph*, July 15, 1841.

† The account of these and other fires will be given hereafter.

‡ "AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a store in Colden Street, where he has a general assortment of Cotton Goods, which he will sell at the factory prices for cash or approved credit—among which are Bed-ticking, Gingham, Stripes of different kinds, etc. Nitting, twist and colored Yarn from No. 5 to 40, a general assortment of European, East and West India goods, which he will sell on advantageous terms to the purchaser.

"S. WILLIAMS.

"Newburgh, June, 1812."—*Advertisement in Political Index.*

§ "A. GOURLAY & Co. have removed to Capt. Jacob Carpenter's brick store, in Water Street, where they are now opening a very general assortment of Dry Goods."—*Adv.*

Soon after, John D. Lawson erected, on the northeast corner of First Street, a block of wooden buildings, which were destroyed by fire, and were succeeded by the warehouse of Daniel Farrington and other stores. These buildings were also destroyed by fire, and the present block took their place. About 1835, the Colonnade Row was erected by Col. James Denniston, and the banking-house of the Highland Bank by John Ledyard. The fine building adjoining the Highland Bank on the south was erected by John Flanagan. The buildings on the east side of Water Street, south of Third, were erected by Messrs. Reeve & Falls, John Lawson, John Jamison, John Clugston, and Samuel G. Sneden, and the block was completed in its present form by Benjamin Tyler. On the west side of Water Street, between Second and Third, the first brick house was built by John Brown, an Irish refugee of the rebellion of 1798, and was subsequently occupied by his sons, John and James S. Brown; the buildings from thence north to Third Street, including the old store of John McAuley, gave place to the present structures, erected by William Walsh, C. A. Jones, and others. On the east side of the street, the Messrs. Crawford erected, in 1827, the buildings now standing on the northeast corner of Third Street, the upper part of the second of which was occupied as part of the Mansion House adjoining on the north; the brownstone front was erected by A. K. Chandler on the site of a portion of the original Mansion House.¶ The succeeding brick stores were erected by Eli Hasbrouck, John Farnam (1832), and William L. Smith; John P. DeWint filled up the street leading to his wharf with the building now 102 Water Street; the old Farmers' Hotel of Benjamin Case, corner of Water and Fourth, gave place to the present structure, erected by Cornelius C. Smith. On the opposite side of the street, the Orange Hotel was erected in 1816; the buildings between the Orange Hotel and the Bank of Newburgh were erected by John P. DeWint in place of the wooden block destroyed by fire in 1837; Jacob and Sebring Fowler erected the Fowler drug-store, and Gardiner's old Newburgh Coffee-House¶ gave place

¶ The Mansion House was erected by Hugh Walsh about 1798. It was one of four buildings erected by him, the second being now No. 100 Water Street, the third that on the northwest corner of Water and Fifth Street, and one on Western Avenue. They were all of the hipped-roof style of architecture. The Mansion House is now represented by Nos. 86 and 88 Water Street. Its original bar-room is now No. 84. Its use as a hotel was discontinued in 1834, when it was offered at auction sale, as appears from the following notice in the *Telegraph* in March of that year: "Col. David Crawford offered at auction sale, Jan. 29, 1834, three lots on Water Street, 17 by 75 feet (the old Mansion House property). The north lot brought \$4900, the next \$4525; the sale of the third was stopped, the owner regarding the price too low."

¶ An advertisement in the *Rights of Man*, Jan. 6, 1800, offering this property for sale, supplies the following description of it and its surroundings at that time: "An elegant, well-built, three-story house, and another adjoining it, known by the name of the Newburgh Coffee-room and Coffee-house; also a commodious kitchen round the corner, a good well of water with a pump before the front door. Said houses are situated on the corner of Water Street and Fourth Street, opposite to the public ferry." There were no buildings on the opposite side of the street, and the river flowed over Front Street.

to the more substantial structure on the corner. Between Fourth and South Streets, on the west side, there was but one brick house as late as 1837; that was owned and occupied by John D. Lawson. A blacksmith-shop succeeded; a stoneyard, and the residences of Uriah Lockwood and Mr. Purdy, the latter on the corner of Water and Fifth; two or three frame buildings came next, and the barn of David M. DuBois, and a high garden wall filled out the corner of Water and South. The present structures were placed there by Jacob Brown, who also erected the block on the opposite side of the street; from whence south to Fifth no material change has been made for years. The building on the southeast corner of Fifth and Water is a modern structure, and soon after its erection the upper part was finished for a lodge-room, at very considerable expense, by Orange County Lodge, I. O. O. F. An old wagon-wright's shop adjoining was removed soon after by Edward Wait; James McCann's hotel is now a store; Robert Gardiner's confectionery remains; the northwest corner of Fourth and Water was the residence of William Seymour.

Front Street was opened in 1833, and was mainly the river-front, filled in except where covered by docks, which, by its construction, were extended to the east side. Prior to that time the extensive brewery of Law, Beveridge & Co. had been erected on the river-side; the Messrs. Crawford erected their large store-house in 1828,* and a similar building was put up by Benjamin Carpenter in 1829. The latter is now included in the store-house of Homer Ramsdell & Co., and the former was destroyed by fire in 1873. In 1833, Isaac R. Carpenter commenced the erection of the United States Hotel and the construction of the long wharf;† the latter was graced with a passenger house and the most famous bell on the river. Previous to that time the landing was near the east line of Front Street; it was here that the "Chief Justice Marshall" horrified the town by the explosion of her steam-chest. South of First Street was the old Colden,-Denton,-Gardner,-Powell store-house and wharf, the birthplace of the steamers "Highlander" and "Thomas Powell," whose reputations have been preserved, while those of the "Baltimore," the

"Legislator," the "Providence," the "William Young," the "James Madison," the "Superior," and the "Washington" have passed away with the purpose which they filled. The original store-house was destroyed by fire; its successor was removed and incorporated with that of Carpenter's in the establishment now of Homer Ramsdell & Co. South of the Powell wharf was that of the Newburgh Whaling Company, whose massive store-house remains. Adjoining the latter the river-front was unoccupied except by a single fisherman's dwelling and reels; then came the docking venture of John W. Wells; then the large brick house (destroyed by fire a few years ago) known as the Bath Hotel, built by Thomas Colden as a resort for invalids in quest of the pure air north of the Highlands; then the old "Red Store-house," on a wharf in part constructed by Jonathan Hasbrouck prior to the war of the Revolution, and at which the barges of Gen. Washington were moored while he occupied the Hasbrouck house; and finally the brewery of James Renwick, on the Bigler wharf, whose proprietor founded there a small city, with a church and a few dwellings, and an innumerable number of lots and streets now mainly traced in legal records. Neither Western Avenue nor Colden Street were opened through until after the commencement of the present century. The former was first occupied by the Cochection Turnpike Company, who cut a road-bed four rods wide through the bluff west of Colden Street. This cut was long known as the "dug-way," and the plateau on either side was unoccupied until the Carpenter foundry was erected on the corner of Grand Street. A frame hotel and stable occupied the corner on Colden Street for nearly half a century, and on the opposite side of the avenue was a steam grist-mill and a blacksmith-shop. Near the north end of Colden Street was the rude stone tavern kept by Thomas Gardner, a building said to have been as old as headquarters, and the birthplace of Gen. Gardner of the Confederate service, in command at Port Hudson in the war of the Rebellion. None of the business streets of the city have been more improved during the past twenty-five years, unless it be Front Street.

But without further specification, the assertion is justified that the resident of even forty years ago would now fail to recognize Front Street, Water Street, or Colden Street, except by a few ancient landmarks whose proprietors have not responded to the spirit of change; the plain old farmer with his Jersey wagon loaded with pork or butter, long since lost to trade, would himself be lost in the magnitude of the single freighting establishment which has taken the place of its progenitors; the lad who cast his fortunes on the Pacific in 1847, and carried with him visions of the orchards and open lands west of Liberty Street, would find, in the new streets and the many dwellings which to-day sweep from north to south, and shut out the sun from his old play-ground,

* "Among the improvements of the present season, we ought not to forget the substantial and commodious warehouse erected by the Messrs. Crawford, as it seems to indicate that the increase of business in the village requiree extended accommodations."—*Index*, Oct. 18, 1828.

† "The improvements on the Ferry Wharf are on the most extensive and, we might almost term it, magnificent scale. This wharf is being constructed by Col. I. R. Carpenter, and is to be extended to the utmost limits warranted by the State grant of the land under water, that is to say, five hundred feet from high-water mark. Its increased breadth at the outer extremity, one hundred feet, will add much to the convenience and safety of passengers going on board or landing from the steamboats; while the splendid new hotel which Col. Carpenter is also erecting at the junction of the wharf with the mainland will not only offer a noble object to all who pass the village on the river, but will be of essential comfort to persons waiting for steamboats, or whose business confines them to the water's side."

no realization of the pictures on the walls of his memory.

For the beauty of its private residences the city had not a high reputation fifty years ago, though perhaps its standard was quite up to the requirements of the age. The Ruggles house, in Washington Place, and the residences adjoining on the north, were, when erected, regarded as the most elegant, and views from the former found their way into the sketch-books of the times. Then came the Storms house (late Edward R. Johnes, south of the iron-works), and the residences of William Roe and David Crawford, on Montgomery Street; Francis Crawford (now Harvey Weed); John W. Knevels, north of the Washington Street school-house; Daniel Rogers,* between High and Grand Streets, and Benjamin Carpenter, adjoining, and those of Isaac R. Carpenter, Odell S. Hathaway, John W. Brown, and Frederick J. Betts (at Balmville). Now charming cottages and sumptuous villas are to be seen in every direction, and year by year the hills and plateaus in the city and vicinity are more and more crowded with the abodes of wealth, not only of modern structure but those whose walls have been rebuilt and enlarged; among the latter, the former residence of Jacob and Thomas Powell, now of Homer Ramsdell; that of Samuel Downing, now of William W. Carson; and that of William Leach, now of S. R. Van Duzer, the latter mainly the result of the skill of the late Dr. Hull. While on Water Street may be readily detected the prevailing architecture of places of business at different periods, on Grand, Liberty, and indeed on almost all of the upper streets may be seen that of residences, the headquarters house representing the earliest. More creditable to the city are those of the later period, from the fact that they are a perpetual tribute to the memory of Andrew J. Downing, who, born amid the scenes which have been so briefly sketched, grafted his pure and artistic perceptions not only upon the community in which he lived, but upon the nation.

In the architecture and appointment of its churches, its schools, and its public buildings improvement is everywhere apparent in the city. The years are but few since it could with truth be written, "In Newburgh are many very ugly places of worship; and as the city rises abruptly from the river, their ungainly proportions are, of course, prominent in every direction;" but it can be written with truth no longer, for since it was penned (1857) not less than \$250,000 have been expended by different denominations in the building and in the improvement of church edifices. Perhaps in no class of buildings is the change more marked, unless it be in those which have been erected for free schools.

Not the least in the evidences of progress are the

dispositions which have from time to time been made of the Glebe. Covering nearly one-half of the territory of the city, it has necessarily entered into much of its history. Each half-century has brought its changes. Under the act of April 10, 1855, by which persons holding its lands by lease were enabled to obtain titles in fee-simple, by the payment of such sums of money as would yield an annual interest equal to the annual rent, a very considerable portion of the tract has been converted into fee-simple titles. The annual income, which, until 1869, was expended yearly in the support of schools, has, since that time, been found to establish an income upon which to found a School of Design, an object which, when accomplished, will indeed be a monument to the ancient bequest, from which will flow, if not the temples and the mighty works of ancient Rome, generations of mechanics converted by its instrumentality into thinkers as well as practical workers.

IV.—VILLAGES, HAMLETS, STREAMS, Etc.

The town of Newburgh is in the extreme north-eastern part of the county. It has a river-front of seven miles, and extends westward from eight to eleven miles. It is about sixty miles in a northerly direction from New York, eighty-three miles south of Albany, fifty miles east of the Delaware River, one hundred and twenty miles from the head of Cayuga Lake, and two hundred and fifty miles from Lake Erie in a straight line. It contains 26,870 acres of land, and had, in 1875, a population of 3543. The surface of the town is stony, and is broken into high hills, which run northeast and southwest. The soil is composed of deposits of clay, sand, and loam, and along the river is warm, productive, and well cultivated. In the western part of the town the soil is not so deep and warm, and requires more laborious culture. The rock formations are principally slate and lime.

The city of Newburgh lies in the southeast part of the original town of Newburgh. It contains 1570 acres of land, and has a population of 17,433. It has a river-front of about two miles. Its harbor is the best on the Hudson, extending (including the frontage of the town) a distance of about eight miles, with a width from one mile to one mile and a quarter, and a depth of from five to seven fathoms, and is protected from storms by ranges of mountains which, extending from the river in a northerly and westerly direction, describe nearly a semicircle.

The city and the town are alike remarkable for their healthfulness of climate, and for the variety and beauty of their natural scenery. As has been already stated, the city was originally settled by German Palatinates; the town by English immigrants from the eastern provinces and from the county of Westchester. The character of the population of the former was gradually changed, and that of the latter became divided into English, Scotch, and Irish nation-

* The residence of Daniel Rogers, the two Crawford mansions, and that of James S. Brown were erected about and prior to 1834.

alities. The site of the city was first called by the Algonquin title *Quassaick*, from the root terms *qussuk*, signifying stone or rock, and *ick*,—literally, stony land. The present name was first applied by Alexander Colden in 1743, and is from Newburgh, a town in Scotland, on the river Tay, which it resembles in many of its physical features.*

BALMVILLE.

A small collection of houses two miles north of the city of Newburgh, and named from a large tree growing there commonly called Balm of Gilead, which is remarkable for the strong balsamic scent of its leaves and buds.† The place was part of the original German Patent; was formerly called Hampton, and was one of the commercial centres of the town as early as 1767. In later times the freighting business was conducted here by Daniel Smith, and subsequently by the Messrs. Butterworth. The village has a district school, a burying-ground, and one or two shops. In the vicinity are several fine country-seats.

MIDDLEHOPE.

A small hamlet four miles north of the city of Newburgh, and formerly called Middletown because halfway between Newburgh and Marlborough. It has a post-office and a store; a Methodist and a Presbyterian Church; a district school, and a cemetery under the title of "Highland Cemetery," owned by an association organized under the general statute of the State. After the establishment of a post-office here, considerable difficulty arose out of the fact that there was another of the same name in the county; and, at the suggestion of the Postmaster-General, a meeting of the residents in the neighborhood was held for the purpose of changing the title. At this meeting several names were proposed and rejected, until finally the late Mr. James P. Brown, recollecting that there was a village in Scotland, the land of his birth, by the name of Hopeton, proposed that of Middlehope, which was adopted.

* The first application of the present name was to that portion of the patent long known as the "Old Town of Newburgh Plot" (1731). It was next applied to the parish (1752), then to the precinct (1763), then to the town (1788), to the village at its incorporation (1800), and retained in the title of the city.

† In regard to this remarkable tree,—which is certainly the "oldest inhabitant" of the town,—Mr. Gilbert Williams, now (1875) in his eightieth year, and who became a resident in its vicinity in 1808, relates that when in Nova Scotia (where he resided for nine years prior to 1832) he became acquainted with John Cosman, who was an apprentice to William Bloomer before the Revolution, who stated that while he was an apprentice he had shod horses under it many a time, and that it was a large tree then. Mr. Williams measured the tree in 1832, and its circumference (two feet from the ground) was fifteen feet two inches. He measured it again in 1868, and found it to be nineteen feet five inches, showing its growth to have been four feet and three inches in thirty-six years. His own recollection of the tree added to Cosman's carries it back at least a hundred years, from which data and that of its rate of growth he is convinced that its age is much greater than that given to it by the Demott tradition. The tree was evidently planted by some person, as it is not an indigenous one. The first settlers were there in 1709, and may have brought it with them, but the probabilities favor a later period. It is decaying now, and will soon be gone.

THE DANS KAMER.

"De Duyfel's Dans Kamer!" (the Devil's Dance Chamber), so the point of land forming the north-western head of Newburgh Bay was described by some Dutch skipper more than two centuries ago. It has ever since borne the title of *The Dans Kamer*. The first notice of it occurs in the journal of DeVries, under date of April 26, 1640; and as DeLaet, in his very minute description of the river, written in 1624, makes no mention of it, the name must have originated between 1624 and 1640. An explanation of the origin of the name is found in certain religious rites of the Indians, which were often performed here. These rites consisted in the worship of their God Bachtamo, and were denominated "devil worship" by the Dutch. For the celebration of this worship, the Indians held meetings prior to starting on expeditions of hunting, fishing, or war, to ascertain whether they would be successful or not. "At these meetings," says a paper describing the natives of New Netherland, written in 1611, "conjurers act a wonderful part. These tumble, with strange contortions, head over heels; beat themselves, leap with a hideous noise through and around a large fire. Finally they all raise a tremendous caterwauling, when the devil appears (they say) in the shape of a ravenous or a harmless animal,—the first betokens something bad, the second something good." Lieut. Couwenhoven witnessed an exhibition of this character at the Dans Kamer during the war with the Esopus Indians, in 1663.‡ The spot was dedicated to this rude worship, and was so occupied for perhaps a hundred years after the discovery of the Hudson. In point of fact, there were two dance chambers,—the first being the rocky point which juts out into the river, called in the original deed "the little dans kamer;" and the second, the plateau occupied by the Armstrong residence, which is specified in the same instrument as "the large dans kamer." The little dans kamer has a level surface of perhaps half an acre, and is separated from the mainland by a marsh over which the water flows at times, while the large dans kamer embraces a plot of ten acres.

HAMPTON.

This name was given by William Acker, son of Wolvert Acker, to the farm of his father, now the residence of Mr. Alexander Young, and is said to mean "a house or farm on a hill." It is in the extreme northeastern part of the town, and has a landing on the Hudson, from which Wolvert Acker established a ferry (known as Acker's Ferry) soon after the Revolution.

FOSTERTOWN.

This is a hamlet about four miles northwest from the city. The patent on which it is located was first settled in 1768, by John Foster, William Foster,

‡ "Documentary History of New York." The dances were discontinued under an order of the English government.

Richard Ward, and John Griggs. The lands of John Foster were sold by him to James Innis, the father of William Innis; and the place owned by William Foster is now or lately occupied by David Wyatt. The descendants of Richard Ward and John Griggs continue to hold the lands of their fathers. The Fostertown Methodist Episcopal Church is in this neighborhood. There is also a district school.

ROSSVILLE.

This is the name of a section of the town about six miles northwest of the city of Newburgh, and was originally covered by the Wallace Patent. As previously stated, this patent was purchased by Joseph Penny, who sold about 250 acres to Robert Ross, and divided the remainder among his sons. Mr. Ross is said to have been the first to settle on the patent, where he established a tannery. As early, probably, as 1770 he built a substantial stone house, which is still standing, and forms a part of the residence of John L. Aderton, who now owns the place. The sons of Robert Ross—Alexander and William—subsequently attained distinction in the town, and their birthplace was called Rossville.* There is a Methodist Episcopal Church here, a district school, and a post-office and store. The post-office address is Savill, a name of no local significance; it was bestowed by the late Chauncey F. Belknap in honor of his son, Savill.†

LUPTONDALE.

This is a district and not a hamlet. It lies in the northwest part of the town, about seven miles from the city, and is not unfrequently called "Quaker Street." Mr. Birdsall, who bestowed the name, states, "They call the road west of the lake Rocky Forest, the name given to it by Mr. Kipp, and I gave this road the name of Luptondale in honor of William Lupton, who owned this part of the old patent."

ROCKY FOREST.

This district embraces the western part of the patent to Jacobus Kipp and Company. Orange Lake adjoins it on the east, and from its elevation the views from many of its dwellings are unsurpassed in extent and variety. The name was conferred from the physical

features of a portion of the district, which was originally and emphatically a rocky forest. Henry W. Kipp, son of Jacobus, was the first settler here, and continued his residence as late as 1778, when he was enrolled as an exempt for military tax.

GARDNERTOWN.

This is a small settlement four miles northwest of the city of Newburgh, so called from Silas Gardner, one of the first settlers. There is a neat Methodist Episcopal church here, also a store or tavern, a district school, and one or two shops. A short distance south of the church stands the old residence of the original proprietor,—a massive stone structure of a style of architecture quite prevalent a century or so ago. In the same vicinity is the mill owned for many years by David Bond, but originally established by Gardner.

GIDNEYTOWN.

The settlement known as Gidneytown originally embraced the patent to John Spratt, which was purchased about the year 1760 by Eleazer Gidney, whose four sons, Joseph, Daniel, David, and Eleazer, about that time settled upon it. A part of the original purchase remains in the possession of the family.

DUBOIS' MILLS.

The water-power of the Quassaick Creek was first applied to practical use at the place long known as DuBois' Mills, about one mile and a half west of its confluence with the Hudson. Alexander Colden erected a mill here as early, probably, as 1743. This mill was one of the oldest, if not the first built, in this region. Colden sold it, and parts of lots No. 1 and No. 2 of the German Patent, to Jonathan Hasbrouck, by deed dated May 3, 1753.‡ It remained in the possession of the Hasbroucks until after the Revolution, and during the war was frequently occupied by the militia when called out on alarms. The Hasbroucks sold it to a Mr. Van Keuren. From him it was bought by a Mr. Dickonson, who occupied it in 1798. Subsequently it became the property of Gen. Nathaniel DuBois, who erected in connection with it a saw-mill and a fulling-mill. It remained in his hands upwards of forty years. After his death it was purchased by a Mr. Weygant, who sold it to James R. Dickson. Mr. Dickson removed it (October, 1859), enlarged the water-power by a substantial stone dam, thus forming a lake covering some twenty-nine acres, and erected a large brick flouring-mill with six run of stone. Messrs. Enoch Carter and William B. Sanxay purchased from Mr. Dickson, and conveyed the property (1871) to the Messrs. Chadwick, who converted it into a bleachery of cotton cloths and erected additional buildings.

* Alexander Rose filled a number of military and civil offices with the approbation of the public. He died in 1826. His children were William, James, Alexander, Emeline, Mary, and Agnes. Emeline was the first wife of George W. Kerr, Esq., of Newburgh; Mary married Anthony Honeton,—D. C. Houston, Col. Engineers U.S.A., and Theo. Honeton, vice-president of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, are her sons; Agnes married Thomas T. Keene, now of Oakhosi, Mich. William Rose has been noticed elsewhere. (See "Bench and Bar.")

† The name and the post-office had their origin in Mr. Belknap's office. The circumstances were these: An old gentleman from Rossville called at Mr. Belknap's office, and in conversation on neighborhood matters Mr. Belknap jokingly asked him why they did not have a post-office there? The gentleman replied he did not suppose one could be obtained. "Nothing easier," said Mr. Belknap, and turning to his desk he drew up a petition, which was signed by himself and Mr. Thomas George and forwarded to Washington, expecting that that would be the least of it. The department, however, regarded the application as having been made in good faith, and established the office and appointed a postmaster.

‡ The price paid by Hasbrouck was \$1050 for 100 acres, "together with the grist-mill and the appurtenances thereof, the mill-house, the mill-dam and dams, also the bolting- chests or boxes, bolts, bolting-cloths, wheat-screens, and all other implements and utensils."—*Ulster Record of Deeds*, E. E., 501.

NEW MILLS.

The second enterprise of this sort, in the vicinity of DuBois' Mills, was Abel Belknap's (subsequently Daniel Niven's) grist-mill, about a mile and a quarter west of the city, south of the Cocheton turnpike, —now reconstructed and occupied as a woolen-mill. It was erected by Mr. Belknap some years prior to the Revolution, and was continued by Mr. Niven until his death in 1809. The third was undertaken by Chancey, Joseph, Thomas, and Daniel Belknap, under the firm of C. Belknap & Co., who erected, in 1802, a large flouring-mill, and constructed a canal—the first, probably, in the State—to supply the water-power. This mill soon came to be called the "New Mills," and the name was extended to the hamlet which grew up around it. At the time of its erection it was one of the largest mills in the country; and for several years its proprietors were the only Newburgh firm represented on 'change in New York. It said that when it was built there was but one dwelling—a log house—between it and the then village, and a considerable portion of what is now Broadway (Western Avenue) was still covered with heavy timber. It was purchased from the Belknaps by the late James Halstead, from whom it passed to William H. Beede. It was destroyed by fire (Oct. 6, 1846), and a new mill was erected on its site by Mr. Beede, in 1847. Mr. James Ross is its present owner. The district is now known as

WEST NEWBURGH.

A fine school building, erected by the Board of Education of the city, is located here; the Third (or Grace) Methodist Episcopal church; a fire-engine and house; the lime-kilns of Messrs. W. R. & C. L. Brown; several stores and manufacturing establishments, the latter including two tanneries; and also a considerable number of improved dwellings. The Highland Hat-Works are a short distance west.

POWDER MILLS.

About four miles northwest of the city, in the town of Newburgh, are the powder-works of Laffin & Rand. The mill privilege here was originally occupied by Foster's saw-mill. It was purchased by Asa Taylor in 1816, who erected mills for the manufacture of powder. Mr. Daniel Rogers purchased the property in 1817, improved the mills, and converted them into over thirty substantial stone structures. He continued the manufacture of gunpowder until 1838. Mr. Rogers' sons subsequently conducted the works for a few years. The present owners enlarged the works, which are now, as they were under Mr. Rogers, among the most complete and extensive in the country.

BELKNAP'S RIDGE.

This is about four miles west of the city. Its name is in honor of the Belknap family, who purchased and settled here in 1749-50.

EAST COLDENHAM.

A name originally given by Governor Colden to his settlement in the town of Montgomery, and still retained there, but subsequently extended to the hamlet in the southwest part of the town of Newburgh, about six miles from the city. The East Coldenham post-office is located here; there is also a hotel and one or two shops.

ORANGE LAKE.

This body of water lies in the northwestern part of the town, and covers about 400 acres. Its aboriginal name was Qussuk, or stony pond, from the large number of bowlders on its western shore. The present name was conferred by the Rev. Dr. James Wilson, who resided in its vicinity. It is fed by internal springs, and by small streams which flow into it. Its outlet is the Quassaick Creek. The principal fact of historical interest in connection with it is the erection of a coinage-mill, near its outlet, by Capt. Thomas Machin, about the year 1787-88. Capt. Machin began to build a grist- and saw-mill here in 1784, and gave the name of New Grange to the place. In 1787 he formed a copartnership with several residents of the city of New York for the purpose of coining money. The firm was soon after incorporated with a similar company chartered by the State of Vermont,* and continued business for a few years. The coins of this mill are to be found in specimens of Vermont currency of 1787, etc., and are probably those known as "Vernon Auctori." No coins of other States were issued, as operations were conducted solely under the Vermont charter.

QUASSAICK CREEK.

This stream is composed of the outlet of Orange Lake and of the Fostertown and Tent-Stone Meadow

* On the 18th of April, 1787, Capt. Machin formed a copartnership with Samuel Atlee, James F. Atlee, David Brooks, James Grier, and James Giles, all of New York. The term specified for its continuance was seven years, with a capital of £300. The firm seems to have been formed for the avowed purpose of coining copper, providing Congress, or any of the State Legislatures, enacted a law allowing individuals to coin money. As the object was to make money, a small capital was considered sufficient for the undertaking. On the 7th of June following that firm formed a copartnership with one then existing, which consisted of four partners,—Reuben Harman, Esq., William Coley, of Bennington Co., Vt., Elias Jackson, of Litchfield Co., Conn., and Daniel Van Voorhis, goldsmith, of the city of New York,—for a term of eight years from the first of the following July, that being the limitation of an act of the Legislature of Vermont to said Harman for the coining of copper.

At Machin's mills perhaps a thousand pounds of copper was manufactured, as appears by his papers, in the year 1789, previous to which time little seems to have been done. The business appears to have been discontinued in 1790, for in a letter from J. F. Atlee to Mr. Machin, dated Vergennes, Oct. 14, 1790, he expresses a wish that the concern might arrive at a settlement on equitable terms, and compromise their matters without a tedious and expensive lawsuit.—*Simms' "History of Schoharie County,"* 596.

Capt. Machin died at Charleston, Schoharie Co., April 3, 1816, aged seventy-two years. During the Revolution, he superintended the construction of the chain and other obstructions to the navigation of Hudson's River, and rendered other important service. He settled in Newburgh at the close of the war, and subsequently removed to Schoharie County. "In the camp and in retirement his qualifications were held in very high consideration."

Creeks. Though sometimes called Chambers' Creek, from the fact of its having been the north bounds in part of the patent to Chambers and Sutherland, its Indian name now prevails. Its water-power is very durable, and has been largely employed from an early period. The question of the right of the creek to be regarded as the natural outlet of the lake was made a subject of legal controversy in 1825, it being assumed by the contestants that that outlet was a small stream further west; but this assumption was not sustained by the court.

FOSTERTOWN CREEK.

This stream rises in Ulster County, flows through Fostertown and Gidneytown, and empties into the Quassaick Creek. At Gidneytown it takes the name of Gidneytown Creek.

TENT-STONE MEADOW CREEK.

This creek rises in a large swamp in Ulster County, known many years ago as the Tent-Stone Meadow. It flows through Rossville, and empties into the Quassaick at the powder-mills. The name of the creek is given as recorded on a map of the town made by W. W. Sackett, in 1798, now on record in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany.

BUSHFIELD'S CREEK.

This creek has its source in a swamp in the town of Plattekill, known as the Stone Dam Meadow from the fact that across the south end of the swamp is a stone dam about one hundred and fifty yards long, three feet high, regularly built and now in good preservation. Neither the period at which it was erected, nor by whom it was built, are known.* The creek issues through a sluiceway in this dam and empties into Orange Lake. Its original name was Beaver Dam Creek; the present name was given in honor of James W. Bushfield.

DENTON'S CREEK.

A small stream having its source west of Middlehope and flowing south and east to the Hudson south of Balmville. It formerly furnished power for a lathe near the public highway, and also for the grist-mill of Nehemiah Denton (from whom its name was given), near its confluence with the Hudson. On the map of survey in 1717 it is called Brandywine Creek, a name suggestive of the "tipple" of the surveyor rather than of the quality of the water.

POWELLTON BROOK.

This is the outlet of Powellton Spring. It flows to the Hudson a short distance north of North Street.

RACCOON HILL.

This is north of King's Hill, and is so called from its having been infested with raccoons.

ACKER'S CREEK.

A small stream which runs through the northern part of the town for a short distance and joins the Hudson in the town of Marlborough. It was formerly called Jew's Creek, from a Mr. Gomoz, a Jew, who held a portion of the Harrison Patent. The present name is a memorial of Wolvert Acker, who had a grist-mill and a saw-mill upon it.

TROUT BROOK.

This brook flows north through Middlehope and empties into Acker's Creek.

POLL ROSE'S POND.

A sheet of water on Broadway (Western Avenue) near the New Mills; more recently called Taggart's Pond. The outlet at the south end formerly furnished power for a turning-lathe. The original name was from a woman who lived many years at the head of the pond on the avenue.

SPRINGS.

Powellton Spring is on the Powell estate, north of North Street. Ledyard's Spring is on the Ledyard farm, west of New Mills. Cold Spring is south of Washington Street, near the public school. The latter was for some years the principal source of supply of water for the village, and the former were examined in connection with the increase of the supply in 1852.

FITZPATRICK'S POND.

This pond, known to some extent as Carpenter's Pond, is west of Powell Avenue and north of Gidney Avenue. It originally covered about half an acre.

KING'S HILL.

An eminence in the northwest part of the town, over the crown of which passes the boundary line between the towns of Newburgh and Montgomery. The name is derived from a Mr. King, an old settler, whose descendants still reside in the town.

CRONOMER'S HILL.

This is about three miles northwest of the city, and is so called from having been the residence of an Indian named Cronomer, prior to the Revolution. One of the lots on the farm late of J. Cornish is still known as "the hut lot," where Cronomer had his cabin. Tradition affirms that Cronomer once pointed out a deposit of lead-ore on this hill, and that, during the Revolution, it was examined with a view to opening it; but where it was located does not appear.

LIMESTONE HILL.

A ridge of limestone about two miles northwest of the city of Newburgh.

MUCHATTOES HILL.

This extends from the southern part of the town into New Windsor. The Newburgh almshouse is situated on the northeastern spur, and along its eastern base are several finely-cultivated farms and vineyards. The northeast front of the hill is almost perpendicular, while the west side is smooth and of

* The early settlers attributed the erection of this dam to the beavers. The work is certainly not beyond the skill of these ingenious animals.

gentle declivity. It was known for many years as Snake Hill, from the fact of its being infested with snakes at the early settlement of the town.

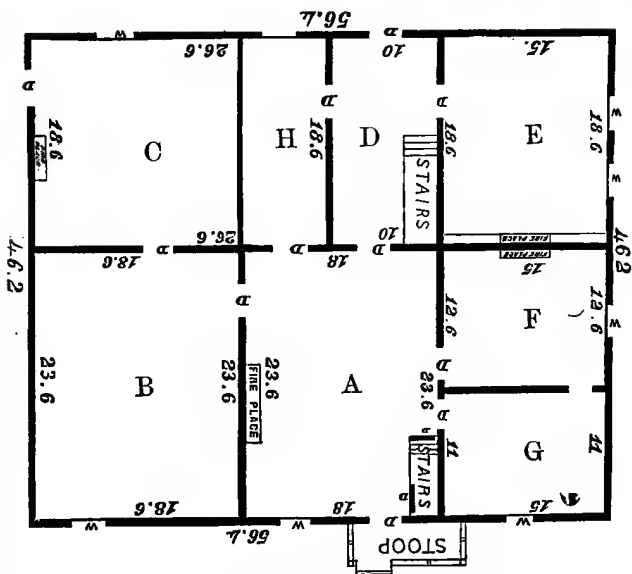
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

The building now so generally known as "Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh" is situated on Liberty Street, in the south part of the city. It is constructed of rough stone; is one story high, fifty-six feet front by forty-six feet in depth, and is located on what was originally lot No. 2 of the German Patent. The title to the lot was vested, by the patent referred to, in Herman Schone-man, a native of the Palatinate of Germany, who sold, in 1721, to James Alexander, who subsequently sold to Alexander Col-den and Burger Meynders, by whom the property was conveyed by Jonathan Hasbrouck. The southeast corner of the building, more particularly shown by the walls and the timbers of the roof remaining in the attic, is the oldest portion, but by whom erected is not positively known. The northeast corner was erected by Hasbrouck in 1750, and the west half was added by him in 1770, and one roof thrown over the whole. The dates of the additions are cut upon stones in the walls. The building was made the headquarters of Washington in the spring of 1782, and remained in his occupation until Aug. 18, 1783. The general incidents occurring during that period have already been narrated. As is shown by the account which he rendered to the government, Washington maintained here his own household.* While in his occupation the large room, which is entered from the piazza on the east, known "as the room with seven doors and one window," was the dining- and sitting-room; the northeast room was Washington's bedroom, and the room immediately adjoining on the left his private office.† The family room was that in the southeast; the kitchen was the southwest room; the parlor the northwest room, and between the latter and the former was the store-room,‡ hall, and staircase. The property remained in the Hasbrouck family until 1849,

when the title became vested in the people of the State under the foreclosure of a mortgage given to the commissioners to loan certain moneys of the United States. By act of the Legislature, passed April 10, 1850, it was placed in the care of the board of trustees of the village of Newburgh, to be preserved as nearly as possible as it was at the time of its occu-



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS—FROM THE EAST.



GROUND PLAN.

A, Sitting Room; B, Family Room (oldest part of building); C, Kitchen; D, Hall; E, Washington's Parlor; F, Washington's Private Room (communicating with) G, Washington's Bed-room; H, Store-room.

pation by Washington. The building was at once restored, by a committee appointed by the board of trustees, and the place formally dedicated on the 4th of July, 1850. The care of the property passed to the city authorities, by the city charter, where it remained until 1874, when the Legislature appointed,

* No part of the building was occupied by the Hasbroucks, as has generally been supposed, during Washington's residence.

† Tradition has assigned this room to Hamilton; but it is now conclusively known that that officer was not a member of Washington's staff at the time, nor even a visitant.

‡ So called from having been used by Col. Hasbrouck as a store.

by act of May 11th, a board of trustees to hold and maintain it. A large, and in some departments valuable, collection of manuscripts and relics is now deposited in the building, for which, as well as for the initiatory steps by which the State authorities were induced to purchase the property, the public are mainly indebted to the late Enoch Carter, although many articles of value have been added by other parties, and especially by the State and the Federal authorities.* The trees now growing were planted by residents of Newburgh and vicinity.

THE VALE.

Originally a beautiful valley extending up the Quassaick Creek for half a mile from its mouth. A few years ago it was a favorite resort, and frequently visited by strangers, but is now mainly occupied by the Branch Railroad and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. There is a tradition that, in the house once occupied by Mr. Richard Trimble, and more recently by Mr. Hale, Mr. Roe, and others, but which was known in the days of the Revolution as Ettrick Grove, an attempt was made to betray Washington, whose headquarters were then at the Ellison House, New Windsor. Ettrick Grove was then occupied by Col. Ettrick, a zealous Tory. The story goes that Washington had accepted an invitation to dine with Col. Ettrick, who had, meanwhile, made arrangements with a company of Tories to take him prisoner. Washington, warned of the design, ordered a detachment of the life-guard, dressed in the English uniform, to be on the ground before the arrival of the Tories. When this detachment made its appearance, Washington's host, supposing them to be his Tory friends, stepped up to him and accosted him as his prisoner. Washington looked at his troops for a moment and replied, "I believe not, sir, but you are mine." The treacherous host was spared his life, through the intercession of his daughter, who had betrayed her father's intention, and he was permitted to remove to Nova Scotia. The story has some elements of probability.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

By colonial law, minor offenses were punished by confinement in the public stocks, or by public whipping, and each town and precinct had its whipping-post and stocks. Those erected in Newburgh were in Water Street, opposite the Highland Bank, and were standing after the commencement of the present century. A map of the property of Thomas Colden, made in 1791, shows the location. The stocks consisted of a frame resembling a heavy square box, on the edge of which were seats. The bar for confining the feet of prisoners was about fourteen feet in length, and was secured by heavy padlocks. Near the centre

of the frame stood the whipping-post, which was some ten feet high, with arms placed in an angular position. The stocks were probably removed in 1810 or '12.

NEWBURGH MARKET.

The act incorporating the village gave the board of trustees power to establish a market and lease the stands, and a building for that purpose was erected at the foot of Third, now the west line of Front Street. The first leasing of stands occurred in 1811, when Jas. Lyon, Ed. Griswold, Chas. Birdsall, and David Tice were licensed as butchers,—Birdsall and Griswold occupying two stands each. Wm. Mathewson also occupied one for several years. The building was of wood, one story high, and open as represented in the engraving. Third Street divided and ran on the north and south sides of the market to the ferry and public landing. During the winters, when the stands were not occupied, the lads had merry times in riding down "McAuley's Hill," as Third Street was called, and shooting through the market. The building was removed in 1822 or '23, and about the same time a new market of improved architecture was erected by John Neely, on the north side of Third Street, east of Water. The amended charter of 1836 relieved the trustees from the duty of providing a market building, and that then in use was removed or converted to other use.

HAY-SCALES.

The Hay-scales were a landmark on Western Avenue for over a quarter of a century. They were erected in 1806, and by the subsequent opening of Grand Street were left standing on a small triangle at the junction of that street and the avenue, where they remained in use until Jan. 8, 1838, when they were prostrated during a remarkably heavy gale of wind. The scales were of peculiar construction, and were composed of a beam from which chains were suspended for raising the teams which were to be weighed. The north end was inclosed for a weighing-room, and the roof was extended south to cover the beam. It will be inferred, of course, that the structure was the approved pattern of the times; platform scales were then unknown.

V.—CENSUS RETURNS.

Although enumerations of the inhabitants of the several precincts of New York were made at an early period, the returns are very imperfect. The early tax and military rolls, which have been given elsewhere, supply more correct information. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the precinct was taken in 1782, pursuant to an act of the Provincial Convention entitled "An act for taking the number of white inhabitants within this State," passed March 20th of that

* The State contributed trophy and other guns from the old arsenal. Thirty trophy guns were added by order of Hon. W. W. Belknap in 1873.

year. It gave a population to Newburgh of 1487, divided as follows: Males under 16, 429; over 16 and under 60, 252; over 60, 37. Females under 16, 368; over 16, 371. Number of persons making Newburgh their place of abode "by reason of the invasion of the enemy," 154, viz.: Males under 16, 36; over 16 and under 60, 26; over 60, 6. Females under 16, 42; over 16, 44.

In 1785 the precinct was divided into road districts, and a record made of the persons assessed for highway labor. This list embraces three hundred and nineteen names. In addition to these general facts, the following list of persons assessed for highway labor in 1785 is of value:

George Stanton.	Francis Harford.
William Stanton.	Samuel Sanda.
Richard Ward.	Joshua Lockwood.
Nathaniel Coleman.	Black Peter.
Samuel Bond.	Robert Beaty.
Joshua Burnet.	Samuel Sly.
John Simpson.	John Shay.
William Russell.	George Shay.
Nehemiah Taylor.	Charles Denniston.
Gilbert Edmonda.	Tho. Hinks.
Robert Pool.	Richard Hudson.
Jonathan Norris.	Henry Geraldman.
Samuel Weed.	Thomas Donally.
Martin Wygant, Jr.	James Guthery.
Robert Brockway.	William Wilson.
Benj. Knap.	Joseph Penny.
John Jeffries.	William Albertson.
Samuel Coleman.	Martin Wygant.
Joseph Bond.	Elnathan Foster.
Samuel Gardner.	John Graham.
Joseph Gidney, Sr.	Henry Smith.
Joseph Gidney, Jr.	Thomas Smith.
William Gidney.	Allen Rogers.
Timothy Lockwood.	Burger Wygant.
Elisha King.	Hannse Coeman.
George Devall.	Gilbert Kniffen.
William Ward.	Thomas Merritt.
Doct. Morrison.	Isaac Merritt.
Richard King.	Charles Kniffen.
Cornelius Wood.	Daniel Kniffen.
Derick Ammerman.	Isaac Fowler.
William Trumper.	Elias Lyone.
George Westlake.	Thomas Ireland.
Samuel Westlake.	John Kniffen.
Jeremiah Goldsmith.	Stephen Ireland.
William Belknap.	Daniel Gillia.
Caleb Chase.	Timothy Wood.
Cornellus Hasbrouck.	David Reynolds.
James Waring.	Isaac Belknap, Jr.
Herman Chase.	James Denton.
James Owens.	Nathan Tapper.
James Harris.	Dennis Heine.
Wm. Wear.	David Howell.
Henry Evans.	John Anderson.
Joshua Brueh.	Adolph DeGrove.
John Trumper.	Benjamin Smith.
Benj. King.	Aarou Fairchild.
Clement King.	John Caird.
Jonathan Coeman.	Walter DuBois.
Ralph Coeman.	John DuBois.
John Whitehead.	Moses Beers.
Archibald Elliot.	William Lawrence, Jr.
Nicholas Watts.	Capt. Cooper.
Robert Ross.	Levi Dodge.
John Dolsan.	Richard Albertson.
David Gison.	William Nichols.
Zebulon Robinson.	John Rodman.
Joseph Penny, Jr.	Old Mr. Cropsey.

Jonas Totten.	Reuben Cropsey.
Wm. Dunn.	Edward Bowell.
Caleb Lockwood.	Richard Wood.
Ebenezer Raymond.	Gusheum Curren.
Wm. Penny.	Thomas Denniston.
Cornelius Polhamus.	Daniel Hudson.
Joshua G. Adamith.	Edward Franklin.
Enoch Coddington.	Jesse Smith.
John Belknap.	James Martin.
Jonathan Belknap.	William Gardner.
John Parshal.	George Howell.
Patrick Burnet.	Stephen Stilwell.
Samuel Ballock.	William Bloomer.
John Clark.	William Palmer.
John Winans.	Isaac Brown.
Benjamin Woodhall.	Thomas Palmer.
David Belknap.	Joseph Coleman.
Francis Beaty.	John Warren.
William Bishop.	Benjamin Coffin.
Jonathan Belknap, Jr.	Hugh Stevenson.
Joshua Case.	James Patterson.
Reuben Holmes.	Lewis Donevan.
Daniel Aldridge.	Eleazer Gidney.
Frederick Hedly.	William Collard.
Peter Snider.	William Maloy.
Benjamin Burling.	William Bullard.
John Bumph.	Daniel Gidney.
Robert Cooper.	William McRania.
Thaddeus Smith.	Joseph Hollett.
Albertson Smith.	David Downing.
Capt. Webb.	Isaac Benschoten.
William Lawrence.	Abraham Smith.
Isaac Belknap, Sr.	Jonathan Brundage.
Daniel Birdsall.	Azael Smith.
William Birdsall.	Henry Lockwood.
Benjamin Raw.	Peter Aldridge.
Benjamin Birdsall.	Jacob Concklin.
John Smith.	Abraham Strickland.
Benjamin Lawrence.	Ebenezer Strickland.
Jacob Strickland.	Abraham Cole.
Abraham Cole, Jr.	Marol Slutt.
Henry Genes.	David Redman.
Robert Aldridge.	Stephen Jones.
Cornelius Terwilliger.	Matthew McCollum.
Zebulon Reynolds.	William Snider.
Uriah Drake.	John Snider.
John Campbell.	Joseph Wilson.
Robert McCollum.	Isaac Fowler, Sr.
Nathaniel Devine.	Daniel Tooker.
Solomon Dean.	John Fowler.
Stephen Case.	Daniel Thurston.
Isaac DeMott.	Samuel Wendel.
James Denton.	Thomas Ward.
George Merritt, Jr.	Wolvert Acker.
Samuel Stratton.	Thomas Campbell.
John Allen.	Benoni Lattimore.
John Garret.	William White.
Hollet Jones.	Samuel Prebble.
Solomon Utter.	Stephen Wandel.
William Buckingham.	William Ward.
William Scott.	Daniel Fowler.
Gilbert Purdy.	Jacob Coeman.
Wing Purdy.	Selah Reeves.
Henry Wooley.	John Roe.
William Smith.	Benjamin Dean.
David Smith.	Gilbert Aldridge.
Lewis Slutt.	Gilbert Jones.
James Quigly.	Burras Holmes.
Garret Hardenburgh.	Samuel Fowler.
Jacob Halstead.	Samuel Fowler, Jr.
John Fitzpatrick.	Francis Smith.
Stephen Stephens.	Richard Torres.

Nathaniel Drehmun.

The several censuses taken since 1782 exhibit the following results:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Year.	Population.	Increase.
1790.....	2365	578	1840.....	8,933	1150
1800.....	3258	893	1845.....	9,001	68
1810.....	4627	1369	1850.....	11,425	2424
1814.....	5107	480	1855.....	12,773	1348
1820.....	5812	705	1860.....	15,198	2423
1825.....	6168	356	1865.....	17,389	2193
1830.....	6424	256	1870.....	20,563	3174
1835.....	7783	1359	1875.....	20,996	433

These returns include the population of the town and of the village prior to, and of the town and city since, 1865. An enumeration taken in the year 1814 gave the population of the village as 2323; in 1817, 2464; in 1821, 2877; in 1822, 3566; in 1855, 9256. The population of the city in 1870 was 17,021; in 1875, 17,322. The population of the town in 1870 was 3542; in 1875, 3588. While the increase in population has been slow, it has not receded in any decade.

VI.—NEWBURGH POOR SYSTEM.

Provision for maintaining the poor was included in the act creating the precinct of Newburgh. The first record in relation to the subject, aside from the annual election of overseers of the poor, occurs in 1769, when £30 were raised "for the support of the poor for the year ensuing." In 1771 the following rules were adopted at the annual precinct meeting, viz.:

"**RULE FIRST.**—Voted, as an encouragement to all succeeding Poor Masters, the more faithfully to discharge their duty in their office, by preventing all unnecessary charges and needless costs on the inhabitants of the Precinct, and also as a reward for their good services, we freely vote them the sum of £10 each, to be paid out of the money voted to be raised for the use of the poor or out of such fines as may be raised for the same use.

"**RULE THIRD.**—Voted, that no Poor Master for the time being shall for any cause whatever relieve or cause to be relieved, or made chargeable, any person or persons whatever that may by law be transported; or any private person who can be made accountable according to law; on pain of perjury, and making themselves liable to pay all such charges, and forfeit to the use of the poor twenty shillings and charges of prosecution, to be recovered before any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace."

In 1775, £50 were raised for the poor; in 1777, £100; in 1778, £200. At the annual meeting in the latter year it was

"Voted, That donations be collected in this Precinct to be applied to such poor whose husbands or parents were either killed or taken prisoners at Fort Montgomery."

1780.—"Voted, That £800 be raised for the poor."

1800.—"Voted, To hire a house for the accommodation of the Poor."

1805.—"Voted, That the Overseers of the Poor be authorized to contract with one or more persons to take the whole of the poor, and to put out the children as they shall see best for the town."

The increase of population made it necessary to provide larger accommodations for the poor; and in 1814 an act of the Legislature was passed, authorizing the construction of a town poor-house. The town voted (April 1st) a tax of \$1500 for that purpose, and appointed John Mandevill and Benoni H. Howell overseers of the poor, to act with Andrew DeWitt, John D. Lawson, Eleazer Gidney, and Henry Butterworth, commissioners, "to direct the building of the house and to take the whole management of the same." A site was selected on the northeast corner of Water and North Streets, and a building completed

in the course of the year. The system was conducted with success and economy, as the following figures from the annual report will show, viz.:

1827—House Expenses.		Receipts.	
Victualing, clothing, etc.	\$297.71	Tax.....	\$750.00
Wood.....	81.87	On hand.....	385.41½
Doctor's bill.....	63.19	Fines, etc.....	17.81½
Keeper's wages.....	50.00		
Temporary relief.....	651.75		\$1153.23
	\$1144.52		

In 1830 the receipts were \$2172.64½, and disbursements \$1158.58½. In 1831, receipts, \$3160.69½; disbursements, \$1648.64; expenses of almshouse, \$872.72½.

In 1830 the Orange County poor-house was erected, at a cost of \$12,000; and on the 22d April, 1831, the Legislature authorized the sale of the Newburgh poor-house and lands, which was soon after effected, and the proceeds were applied to the payment of the county poor tax. Connection with the county system was continued until 1852, when the rapidly-increasing charges for temporary relief aroused public attention and investigation. The subject was first brought before the Board of Supervisors by Mr. Enoch Carter, supervisor, and the abuses of the county system were thoroughly exposed. At the instance of Mr. Carter, the board adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"**Resolved,** That in the opinion of this Board of Supervisors, it would be for the mutual interest of the citizens of Newburgh and of Orange County that an application be made to the Legislature by the citizens of the town of Newburgh for the passage of an act paying to the town of Newburgh her proportionate interest in the present county house, and also empowering said town to provide a town house for her own poor, the expense of which shall be borne by the town of Newburgh."

The inhabitants of Newburgh immediately responded to the action of the Board of Supervisors by a public meeting held at Crawford's Hall, on the evening of the 11th of December, Mr. George Cornwell, chairman, and James W. Fowler, secretary. The subject was discussed by Messrs. N. Reeve, J. J. Monell, William C. Hasbrouck, and G. C. Monell; and a series of resolutions, offered by J. J. Monell, were adopted. A committee of twelve persons—viz.: Messrs. John W. Brown, David W. Bate, William C. Hasbrouck, J. J. Monell, John Beveridge, Homer Ramsdell, Gilbert C. Monell, Lewis W. Young, Chas. Drake, Enoch Carter, Charles U. Cushman, and Rev. John Forsyth—was appointed to prepare, and report at a subsequent meeting, an act to be passed by the Legislature to re-establish a town system for supporting the poor.

At a meeting held Dec. 30th, Mr. Brown, from the committee for that purpose, submitted the draft of a law, accompanied by an able report illustrating the necessity of the movement, stating, among other facts, that

"Previous to 1840 the sums expended for temporary relief seldom, if ever, exceeded \$1600 for the county, and \$600 for this town. The Superintendent's report for 1838 exhibits this item at \$1539.27 for the county, of which \$560.90 was for the town of Newburgh. The report for 1839 exhibits the same item at \$1658.45 for the county, of which \$585.90 was for the town of Newburgh. This item of expenditure has grown with a

steady and rapid growth, until we find it set down in the Superintendent's report for the year 1852 at \$12,502.13 for the county, of which \$6451.90 is set down as expended in the town of Newburgh. But it is due to the occasion to say, that notwithstanding the figures of this report and the known integrity of its authors, the committee have good authority for saying that the expenditure for temporary relief for the last year was little short of \$14,000 for the county, and \$8000 for the town of Newburgh."

The act applied for passed the Legislature March 23, 1853. By its terms the town of Newburgh was established as a separate and distinct poor district, and a corporation created by the name of "the Commissioners of the Almshouse of the Town of Newburgh." The commissioners named in the act, viz.: Henry Wickoff, David W. Bate, David H. Barclay, George Gearn, Alfred Post, and Eugene A. Brewster, immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties, and a farm was purchased and the erection of suitable buildings commenced under contract with Mr. John Little, Jr. The building was completed and opened Dec. 10, 1853, and was occupied by six persons from the town of Newburgh, and forty-nine (exclusive of insane) from the county poor-house, being the number apportioned to Newburgh under the act of separation. By the act incorporating the city (1865), the town and the city are united in the system.

The operation of the system during the first fifteen years of its existence is stated in the fifteenth annual report of the commissioners, from which it appears that during that period the receipts from all sources were \$152,332.87, and the expenses, including buildings, etc., \$149,365.87; average yearly cost by tax, \$4558.77; average yearly cost of each pauper, \$53.82—weekly, \$1.03; estimated saving, as compared with the county system, in fifteen years, \$108,378.93.

VII.—TURNPIKES AND PLANK-ROADS.

The organizations of the Newburgh and Cochection, Newburgh and New Windsor, Newburgh and Sullivan, Newburgh and Plattekill, and the Snake Hill Turnpike Companies have already been referred to.* In the autumn of 1849 the construction of a plank-road from Newburgh to Ellenville was proposed. In January (14th), 1850, a meeting of citizens was held at the United States Hotel,—Homer Ramsdell, president, and Robert Proudfit, Jr., secretary,—and on motion of David Crawford a committee of twenty-five was appointed "to go out to Ellenville, in company with engineers, and inquire into the practicability of constructing a plank-road thither, and the best route for the same." The committee employed Mr. W. A. Perkins, engineer, to make a survey of the route, who, on March 13th, submitted a report at a public meeting. The report presented a survey of three routes, southern, northern, and middle, with an estimate of the cost of each; and, on motion, it was resolved that "measures be taken to organize a com-

pany for the construction of a plank-road to Ellenville, with a capital of \$100,000." Committees were appointed to ascertain the amount of stock that would be subscribed, and the land damages claimed, by persons residing on each of the proposed routes. On March 24th a meeting of subscribers to the stock of the "Newburgh and Ellenville Plank-road Company" was held at the United States Hotel,—Homer Ramsdell, president, and E. Pitts, secretary,—and, on motion, proceeded to the election of nine directors, when the following-named gentlemen were chosen:

Newburgh, Homer Ramsdell, E. W. Farrington, David Crawford, Thornton M. Niven, William Fullerton; Uleterville, A. R. Taylor; Walden, A. F. Schofield; Shawangunk, James G. Graham; Bruynswick, Richard Jackson.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Homer Ramsdell was elected president; E. W. Farrington, vice-president; T. M. Niven, secretary; and David Moore, treasurer. At a meeting of the directors, held April 5th, it was resolved to adopt the southern route; and at a meeting on the 11th, it was agreed to put the work under contract as soon as \$100,000 should be subscribed.

Immediately after this action, those in favor of a northern route organized the "Newburgh and Shawangunk Plank-road Company," and, at a meeting held April 18th, elected Robert A. Forsyth, Cornelius C. Smith, John B. Jamison, Odell S. Hathaway, Richard A. Southwick, Jacob V. B. Fowler, of Newburgh, and James G. Graham, S. M. Bruyn, and Jas. N. Mitchell, of Shawangunk, directors; Jacob V. B. Fowler was elected president; Robert A. Forsyth, treasurer; and R. A. Southwick, secretary.

Both companies were organized under the general statute of May 7, 1847, and the roads were completed in December, 1851.† The capital stock of the Ellenville road, paid in, was \$79,770. To complete the work and pay existing indebtedness, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the issue of \$44,000 in preferred stock, and fixing the whole capital at \$124,000. The capital stock of the Newburgh and Shawangunk road, paid in, was \$30,000. Both roads were subsequently converted into turnpikes.

VIII.—BANKS.

Bank of Newburgh.—The Bank of Newburgh was incorporated by act of the Legislature, passed March 22, 1811, on the petition of Jacob Powell, John McAulay, Chancey Belknap, and Jonathan Fisk. The capital named was \$120,000, in shares of \$50 each; and the State reserved the right to subscribe to the stock any amount not exceeding one thousand shares. The first directors were Isaac Belknap, Jr., Jacob Powell, Selah Reeve, Chancey Belknap, Freegift Tuthill, Leonard Carpenter, Samuel S. Seward, Jonathan Hedges, Francis Crawford, James Hamilton, John D. Lawson, and Richard Trimble, elected by the stock-

* See "Trade and Commerce" (general history) for railroads and history of freight lines from Newburgh.

† The opening of the south plank was celebrated at Ellenville, Dec. 22d. A large delegation from Newburgh was present.

holders; and William Ross and Jonathan Fisk appointed on the part of the State. The stock was all taken soon after the passage of the act of incorporation; and on June 15th the corner-stone of the present banking-house was laid. The building was completed and the bank was opened for business on September 9th.

The charter of 1811 continued until 1830, when the stock held by the State was withdrawn, the bank was reorganized under the safety fund law, and the capital increased to \$140,000. In 1851 the capital was further increased to \$200,000, at which time the bank was reorganized under the general banking law. In September, 1852, the capital was increased to \$300,000.

The first president of the bank was Isaac Belknap, Jr., and the first cashier, John S. Hunn. Wm. Walsh succeeded Mr. Belknap in 1827, and served until his death in 1839, when John Chambers was elected. Mr. Chambers served until his death in 1854, when George W. Kerr was elected. Mr. Hunn was succeeded in the cashiership by Frederick W. Farnum; Mr. Farnum by Wm. M. Vermilyea; Mr. Vermilyea by Levi Dodge; Mr. Dodge, in 1836, by George W. Kerr; and Mr. Kerr, in 1854, by Francis Scott. On July 5, 1864, the bank was organized as a national bank,—George W. Kerr, president, and John J. S. McCroskery, cashier,—and its capital raised to \$800,000.

WILLIAM L. F. WARREN was for many years a director in the Bank of Newburgh and also in the Savings-Bank. The Warren family are supposed to be of Norman descent, and were among the first settlers of New England. Richard Warren, who was borne to our shores by the historic "Mayflower," located at Plymouth. John Warren came to America about 1630, and settled at Watertown, Mass. Another John Warren settled at Salem in 1630. Peter Warren settled at Salem, and from him descended Gen. Joseph Warren, of Bunker Hill fame.

The Newburgh branch of the family, represented by the subject of this memoir, are descendants of the John Warren who settled at Watertown. The earliest mention of the name at Newburgh is found on the records of the First Presbyterian Church, where, under date of July 23, 1783, the marriage of "John Warren, of Mass., and Elizabeth Belknap, of Newburgh," is recorded. This John Warren, the grandfather of our subject, was the youngest son of Josiah and Hephzibah (Hobbs) Warren, and being left an orphan during his infancy, was raised by his Aunt Beulah, wife of John Hobbs, of Brookfield, Mass. At the age of nineteen he joined the patriot army against the mother-country, and remained in active service throughout the Revolutionary war. He was engaged in several of the most important battles of that trying struggle, and for his bravery at Bunker Hill and Monmouth received the thanks of his commanding officers, and was subsequently raised to the rank of captain. He came with the Massachusetts line to the encampment

at New Windsor, and while there became acquainted with Miss Belknap, a lady of rare intelligence and personal beauty, to whom he was married at the date given above. After the close of the war he engaged in business in Newburgh for some time, but subsequently removed to Troy, and thence to Saratoga Springs, where he died on Christmas Day in the year 1823. His wife died June 21, 1837. The children were John H., born 1786, died at Montezuma, N. Y., 1823; Cynthia M., born Aug. 2, 1788, married Miles Beach, of Saratoga Springs; Stephen R., born November, 1790; William L. F., born Feb. 4, 1793; Elizabeth B., born 1795, married Dr. R. R. Davis, of Syracuse; Caroline S., born 1798, married Benjamin Carpenter, of Newburgh; and Mary A., born 1800, married James H. Darrow, of Saratoga Springs.

William L. F. Warren, only son of John H. and Fanny (Kellogg) Warren, was born at Marcellus, N. Y., July 3, 1811. He began life in Newburgh as a clerk in the employ of his uncle, Benjamin Carpenter, of whose family he became an inmate when a mere lad. He early learned correct business habits, and thoroughly familiarized himself with the principles of trade and commerce, and in 1837 became a member of the firm of B. Carpenter & Co., with which he was connected until its dissolution. A man of modest and retiring temperament, he confined himself strictly to the prosecution of private business, and engaged but little in the strife and turmoil of political life. He was actively associated throughout his career with the progressive movements of his day, and was prominent in many public and private enterprises. He was a man of positive convictions, and firm in support of what he thought to be right. He filled for several terms, and with marked ability, the office of president of the board of trustees of Newburgh; was a member of the board of water commissioners, and also of the board of almshouse commissioners; was a director of the National Bank of Newburgh from its organization until his death, a director of the Warwick Valley Railroad, and a member of the board of trustees of the Newburgh Savings-Bank. He sustained throughout a long business career in Newburgh a reputation for integrity and uprightness which any one might justly envy him, was prompt in the discharge of every duty, a liberal contributor to church and kindred interests, and left behind him at his death the recollection of virtues that will never be forgotten so long as the incense of memory burns on the altars of hearts that loved him. He married Catharine, daughter of John H. Walsh, and died Oct. 22, 1879.

After the demise of Mr. Warren appropriate resolutions were passed by the institutions with which he had been connected, from which we make a few extracts, as best showing the character of the man and the place which he filled in the hearts of the people among whom he passed so many years of his life.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

W.L.G. Warren

the National Bank of Newburgh, held Oct. 23, 1879, the following, among other resolutions, were passed :

"Resolved, That in meeting to pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our late associate, William L. F. Warren, a director of this bank ever since its organization, and for many years prominently connected with the commercial and municipal affairs of this community, and our inability suitably to express our profound sorrow and deep sense of the loss we, as individuals and as a board, have sustained by his death."

"Resolved, That in the character of Mr. Warren a strict integrity, a firm fidelity to trusts, a sound judgment, and a steady energy in the discharge of duty, which all who knew him recognized, were united with a genuine kindness of heart, which those who knew him best appreciated most."

"Resolved, That the ability, intelligence, and punctuality with which Mr. Warren discharged his duties as a member of this board, and his steady devotion to the best interests of the institution we represent, will be held by his surviving associates in honored and lasting remembrance."

Similar resolutions were passed by the board of directors of the Warwick Valley Railroad, in which cheerful and sincere testimony is borne to Mr. Warren's "wise counsels," "eminent financial abilities," "unfailing devotion to the true interests of the company," "his kindly and social nature," and "strict integrity" in the performance of "the varied duties of trust committed to his care."

Branch Bank of Newburgh.—In 1818 the directors of the Bank of Newburgh determined to establish a branch at Ithaca; the arrangements for which were perfected, and the institution went into operation on February 15, 1820, under the following officers: Luther Gore, president; Charles W. Connor, cashier; Benj. Johnson, Joseph Benjamin, Levi Leonard, Calvin Burr, Herman Camp, and Charles A. Morrell, directors. The branch continued in operation until 1830, when, on the expiration of the old charter, it was discontinued.

Highland Bank.—In 1833 application was made to the Legislature to incorporate the Highland Bank; but the bill was lost in the Senate. This result was followed by a meeting of citizens at the Mansion House, April 20, 1833, "to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed necessary to obtain an increase of the banking capital of Newburgh." Of this meeting Selah Reeve was chosen president; Daniel Farrington and Robert Lawson, vice-presidents; and Abraham M. Smith and Aaron Belknap, secretaries. After the passage of a resolution regretting the defeat of the bill, committees were appointed to renew and circulate petitions to the next Legislature. The second application was successful; the charter passed the Legislature April 26, 1834.

The charter capital of the bank was \$200,000. Nathaniel Jones, Egbert Jansen, Robert Fowler, Nathaniel P. Hill, John Forsyth, James Belknap, Aaron Noyes, Noah Matthewson, and Christopher Reeve were appointed commissioners to receive stock subscriptions. In a few weeks nearly double the capital required was subscribed, and a *pro rata* distribution of the stock became necessary.

The bank was organized July 21, 1834, under the following officers: Directors, Gilbert O. Fowler,

Samuel Williams, Jackson Oakley, Thomas Powell, Charles Borland, Jr., Daniel Farrington, Benj. H. Mace, James Belknap, Benj. Carpenter, Nathaniel Jones, Aaron Vail, Robert Fowler; Gilbert O. Fowler, president, and James Belknap, cashier. Mr. Belknap subsequently resigned, and Thos. C. Ring was elected. Mr. Ring resigned in 1838, and Robert Burnet held the office until his death in 1840, when (May 10th) Alfred Post was elected. Mr. Fowler served as president until his death, when George Cornwell was elected. On the death of Mr. Cornwell (November, 1867), Mr. Post was elected president and M. C. Belknap, cashier. Directors in 1867: Alfred Post, John W. Brown, David Moore, Ed. R. Johnes, Jas. W. Taylor, Peter V. B. Fowler, Robt. Denniston, Thaddeus Hait, John Lomas, Walter S. Vail, George A. Elliott.

The capital of the bank was increased to \$350,000 (\$100,000 from surplus, and \$50,000 new stock), Jan. 1, 1865. It was organized as a national bank April 22, 1865, and its capital increased to \$450,000.

Powell Bank.—The Powell Bank was organized Dec. 12, 1838, as an associated bank, with a capital of \$135,000. The first directors and officers were: Directors, Thomas Powell, Samuel Williams, Daniel Farrington, Benjamin Carpenter, Charles Halstead, Homer Ramsdell, William L. F. Warren; Thomas Powell, president; Samuel Williams, vice-president; Thomas C. Ring, cashier; Nathaniel R. Belknap, teller. The capital stock was held by Hiram Bennett, A. & M. H. Belknap, Benjamin Carpenter & Co., Daniel Farrington, A. P. Johnes, H. Ramsdell, Roe & Darby, Thomas Powell, George Sneed, and Samuel Williams.

In January, 1843, the stockholders, with the exception of Thomas Powell and Homer Ramsdell, withdrew their stock, and the institution became an individual bank, with a capital of \$110,000,—Thomas Powell, president; Homer Ramsdell, vice-president; and T. C. Ring, cashier. Messrs. Powell and Ramsdell subsequently increased the capital to \$175,000. The bank was discontinued in 1857.

Quassaick Bank.—The organization of the Quassaick Bank was based on the assumed necessity for a larger banking capital to accommodate the business of the village. The directors of the Bank of Newburgh endeavored to supply this want by increasing the capital stock of that institution \$100,000; but this addition proved inadequate to the demand. On Thursday evening, Sept. 4, 1851, a meeting of citizens was held at the Orange Hotel for the purpose of considering the subject. David Crawford was chosen chairman, and O. M. Smith secretary. After addresses by William Fullerton, W. E. Warren, S. W. Eager, T. M. Niven, and others, a committee was appointed to name suitable persons for directors, and also to suggest a title for the institution. On the report of this committee a board of directors was nominated, and "The Quassaick Bank" adopted as the title.

On March 31, 1852, the bank was formally organized by the adoption of articles of association, and commenced business with a capital of \$130,000 in the spring of that year. The first officers were: Directors, E. W. Farrington, J. I. Crawford, I. R. Carpenter, Asa Sterling, Isaiah Townsend, Charles U. Cushman, John Jamison, W. K. Mailler, James Patton, John J. Monell. A vacancy in the board was filled at the ensuing election in May by the election of David Moore. At the organization of the bank E. W. Farrington was chosen president, Jonathan N. Weed, cashier, and W. H. Gerard, teller. D. Gillis Leonard succeeded Mr. Farrington in May, 1862, and Odell S. Hathaway was elected in September, 1864, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Leonard in May of that year. James N. Dickey was elected teller in 1868. The capital of the bank was increased to \$200,000, September, 1852; and to \$300,000, March, 1854. It was organized as a national bank June 3, 1865, the capital remaining unchanged. Isaac K. Oakley is now (1880) president, and Jonathan N. Weed, cashier.

Newburgh Savings-Bank.—By act of the Legislature passed April 13, 1852, E. W. Farrington, John J. Monell, Charles U. Cushman, Robert L. Case, Robert A. Forsyth, Richard A. Southwick, Odell S. Hathaway, Gilbert C. Monell, David H. Barclay, Adam Lilburn, Samuel W. Eager, Cornelius C. Smith, Robert Sterling, Robert D. Kemp, Charles Drake, David Moore, John H. Waters, James I. Crawford, James Patton, William K. Mailler, Benjamin Carpenter, T. M. Niven, and their successors were constituted "a body corporate and politic, by the name of The Newburgh Savings-Bank." The bank commenced business Jan. 1, 1853, with the following officers, viz.: Robert L. Case, president; O. S. Hathaway and E. W. Farrington, vice-presidents; Charles U. Cushman, secretary and treasurer. In 1854, E. W. Farrington was elected president; Charles Halstead, Jr., treasurer; G. C. Monell, secretary. In 1858, Daniel B. St. John, president; Thomas C. Ring, treasurer; J. R. Wiltsie, secretary. These officers were continued until 1872, when the Rev. John Forsyth was elected president. He was succeeded by J. DeWitt Walsh, who served until January, 1873, when Mr. St. John was re-elected, and Mr. Ring entered upon his seventeenth year as treasurer. The deposits on July 1, 1859, were \$124,000; July 1, 1875, \$2,467,700.

In the summer of 1866 the directors commenced the erection of the building now occupied by the bank,—Vaux, Withers & Co., architects; Franklin Gerard, mason; McClung & Deyo, carpenters. It was completed in 1868, and occupied by the bank in October of that year. Its cost was about \$130,000, which was paid from the earnings of the bank.

THOMAS C. RING.—Benjamin Ring, grandfather of Thomas C. Ring, was born in Wales, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he erected mills on the Brandywine. He married Rachel James. Their children were eight in number.

The battle of Brandywine was fought partly on the farm of Benjamin Ring, whose house was headquarters for Washington and staff, Lafayette, Pulaski, Knox, and others, when making themselves acquainted with the surrounding country and deciding on the battle-ground.

Although Benjamin Ring was a Quaker, and on that account prevented from taking an active part in the war, it was well known that he was a strong sympathizer with the patriot cause. Just before the battle an American spy informed him that it would be unsafe for his family to remain, that they had better leave, taking with them what valuables they could carry.

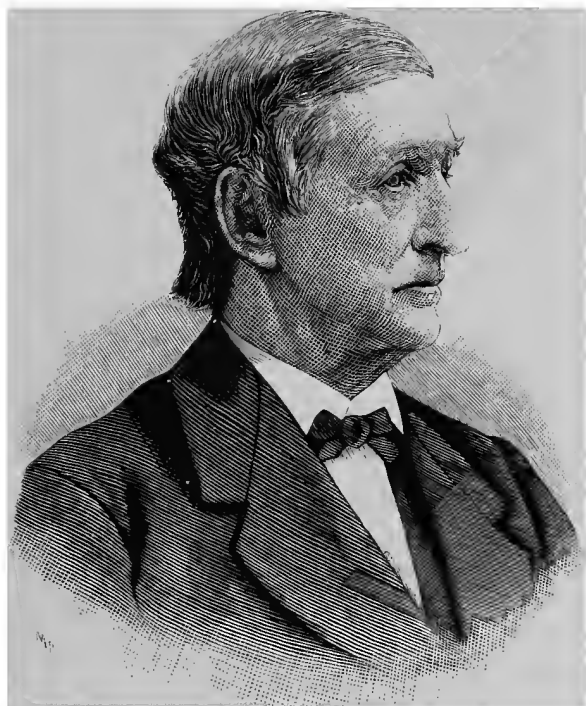
His wife, daughters, and young son, who drove, hastily left in a carriage, carrying with them \$900 in gold, a quantity of silver plate, and other articles, in all amounting to quite a large sum, which, the roads becoming blocked by troops, they were obliged to abandon, and made their escape across the fields.

Benjamin Ring, with two companions, joined them on horseback, and after seeing them to a place of safety returned to Washington, who had just heard that his retreat was likely to be cut off. Hearing the conversation, he rode up to Washington and pointed out a way by taking which he would cut off nearly two miles. He said that he would pilot them, but being stout and advanced in years, would not be so suitable as his friend, William Harvey, a young man and a fine horseman, and one in whom the general could feel every confidence. By hard riding across fields and over fences the balance of the army was rejoined and the retreat made in safety.

Benjamin Ring's house, which was of stone, was used as a fort alternately by the contending parties. The roof was riddled with grape-shot, one six-pounder going through the gable, and there was not a place on the walls large enough to lay one's hand that did not bear a mark. Everything inside the house was destroyed, the farm was cleared of cattle, and not a fence left on the place.

Nathaniel Ring, son of Benjamin, was born in 1767, and emigrated to Cornwall, N. Y., at an early day. He was a millwright by trade, and captain of a sloop between New York and Cornwall for a score of years. His wife was Martha, daughter of Hon. Jeremiah Clark, of Cornwall, to whom were born seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth. Nathaniel Ring died in 1850, and his wife in 1854.

The maternal grandfather of Thomas C. Ring, Jeremiah Clark, was born in Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1730. He married Martha Newman on Nov. 27, 1752; was elected a ruling elder of New Windsor Church July 6, 1783, and died May 30, 1808. He was a man of much influence and prominence, and a firm friend of liberty and national union. He passed the greater part of his life at Cornwall. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress



John King

from Orange County in 1775, of the second Provincial Congress in 1775 and 1776, and of the fourth Provincial Congress and Representative Convention in 1776 and 1777, at the last session of which the first constitution of the State of New York was formed, at Kingston, April 20, 1777. He was member of Assembly of New York from Orange County, beginning with the first Assembly of the State, which met at Kingston Sept. 1, 1777, and of the Assemblies of 1778-79, 1780-81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89. He also filled the offices of sheriff and lay judge of Orange County.

Thomas C. Ring was born at Cornwall, Orange Co., on Oct. 21, 1804. His early life was passed at home, where he enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education. At the age of thirteen he left the protecting care of his parents, and with no capital other than strong hands and an industrious and ambitious spirit started out to encounter the duties of life. He commenced as a clerk in the employ of Oliver G. Burton, at West Point, who kept a general store and supplied all varieties of goods to the military academy at that point. After three years Mr. Burton died, and Mr. Ring returned to the parental roof for the brief period of four months, during which time he assisted his father in his brickyard.

In 1821 he removed to Newburgh, and entered the employ of Matthias G. Miller, a general trader at that place, as a clerk. The firm subsequently changed to Miller & Smith, and besides carrying on a general mercantile business, ran a sloop between Newburgh and New York, known as the "Neptune." This vessel capsized near the Highlands in the year 1822, and between twenty and thirty persons were drowned. About 1825 Mr. Ring was appointed a clerk in the Bank of Newburgh, and filled that position for two years. In 1831 he became clerk on board of the steamboat "Albany," plying between New York and Albany. In 1832, owing to the prevalence of the cholera in New York, the trips of that vessel were discontinued for one season, during which period Mr. Ring was clerk on board of the "New Philadelphia," running between the same ports. In 1833 he returned to his former position on the "Albany," where he remained until the fall of 1834. At that time he was appointed cashier of the Highland Bank of Newburgh, and acted in that capacity until 1838, when he resigned. In 1839 he became the cashier of the Powell Bank of Newburgh, and remained in that connection until 1864, the bank, however, commencing measures for voluntary liquidation in 1857. In 1858 Mr. Ring was appointed treasurer of the Newburgh Savings-Bank, a position that he has since filled with singular fidelity and success. From 1858 to 1864 he was superintendent of the ferry running between Newburgh and Fishkill.

Mr. Ring is recognized as one of the old, substantial citizens of Newburgh, and is held in high esteem by all classes of people. Starting out in life with small

means and at a tender age, he has, by close application to duty and industrious and regular habits, achieved success in the various undertakings in which he has engaged, and won for himself the reputation of an upright and honorable man. When he first entered the Newburgh Savings-Bank the total deposits at that institution aggregated about \$28,000. This amount, owing to careful management, judicious investment, and the confidence of the public, has since regularly increased, until on March 1, 1881, the deposits at the bank amount to \$3,154,540, and the loans to \$3,174,442.

The life of Mr. Ring has been passed in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and free from the turmoil and confusion of political strife. He has been actively identified with the social, educational, and material development of Newburgh, and contributed to the encouragement and sustentation of its institutions. He was treasurer of the village of Newburgh from 1854 to 1864; one of the members of the first board of education under the State law; secretary of the Newburgh Gas-light Company from 1867 to 1881; is the president of the Newburgh and Cohecton and of the Newburgh and New Windsor Turnpike Companies, and has been treasurer of Cedar Hill Cemetery since its organization in 1870. He has acted as executor of a large number of estates, and filled other fiduciary positions in a correct and faithful manner. In 1826 he was a member of a uniformed company of the State militia, under Capt. John D. Phillips, and is the last survivor of the forty-five members of the company at that date. In 1823 he participated in the reception of Gen. Lafayette, upon the visit of that distinguished friend of America to this country. Great changes have occurred in Newburgh since Mr. Ring's residence there, and but few are left to tell the story of its social and material life sixty years ago with so much distinctness and accuracy as himself. He loves a dog and gun, is physically well preserved, his memory is strong, and he is still fulfilling the duties of life in a faithful and successful manner. He is an attendant upon the ministrations of St. George's Episcopal Church, of which he has been one of the vestrymen.

Mr. Ring has been twice married,—first, in 1832, to Miss Mary Ann Osborne, who died, leaving no children, Dec. 28, 1833, in her twenty-fifth year; and secondly to Miss Catharine Speir, in 1837. She was born July 31, 1810, and died Sept. 6, 1869. Of this union were born A. Smith Ring, ex-city treasurer of Newburgh, and the treasurer of the Fireman's Fund; Anna R., deceased, wife of Munson G. Muir; and Clara Belknap, who died in infancy.

JOHN RAPELYE WILTSEE.—Hendrick Martensen Wiltsee, the ancestor of the many families of that name in America, emigrated from Copenhagen, in Denmark, early in the sixteenth century. He performed active service in the Esopus war in 1663, was captured and reported killed by the Indians, but,

effecting his escape, settled on a farm at Hell Gate, L. I. He was married in 1660, and had three sons,—Martin, Hendrick, and Myndert. From Martin, fourth in degree from Hendrick Martensen Wiltsee, and his wife, Jane Suydam, whom he married in 1733, are descended the Fishkill Landing Wiltseys. The family has been numerous and prominently represented in Dutchess County since its first settlement, having emigrated from Long Island in 1734, locating at the Landing and at Sylvan Lake, and owning two tracts of land aggregating thirteen hundred acres. Johannes Wiltse was commissioned by William Tryon, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the province of New York, on Feb. 10, 1773, as first lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Horton's company of foot, attached to Col. Brinckerhoff's regiment of militia in Dutchess County. The name has been variously spelled Wiltsee, Wiltse, and Wiltzie.

John R. Wiltse was born at Sylvan Lake, East Fishkill, Dutchess Co., June 5, 1814. His father, John C. Wiltse, who died in 1820, at the early age of thirty-eight, was a farmer by occupation, and for a number of years prior to his demise filled the office of justice of the peace by gubernatorial appointment. His mother was Lavina Rapelye, a native of Long Island, and a representative of the ancient family of that name, who were early expelled from France, where they belonged to the nobility, because of their religious convictions, and who were among the first settlers on Long Island. The first white child born on the island was a Rapelye.

The early life of Mr. Wiltse was passed on the paternal farm with his mother, three brothers, and two sisters, his educational advantages being limited to the instruction given at the neighboring district schools during the winter months. At the age of fifteen he began life as an apprentice with B. F. Buckingham, of Newburgh, in the trade of saddle and harness making, with whom he remained until 1835, receiving during this period, as compensation for his services, his board and washing only. On May 1, 1835, having become proficient in the trade, Mr. Wiltse commenced business for himself at No. 8 Water Street, Newburgh, where he remained until 1861; being succeeded by his son, G. Fred Wiltse. During a portion of the time, until 1861, Mr. Wiltse had engaged to some extent in insurance business, and after retiring from his manufacturing enterprises he connected with his insurance matters the banking and brokerage business, which he has since continued to carry on, his being the first and only undertaking of the kind that ever existed in Newburgh. His son, Arthur V. Wiltse, is associated with him in business, and since 1869 the firm of John R. Wiltse & Son have occupied their present commodious rooms in the savings-bank building.

During his long residence in Newburgh, and his participation in its affairs, Mr. Wiltse has sustained the character of a straightforward and conscientious

business man, of a decidedly original and independent cast of mind, strong in his convictions, tenacious of his views, and adhering firmly to what he conceived to be just and right though he were compelled to stand alone. He has been intimately connected with various institutions of the city, and has ever felt a just pride in its material prosperity. As a manufacturer he was second to none in his line, being thoroughly educated to his trade and animated by a commendable ambition to produce the best goods to be found in the American market. On Feb. 5, 1855, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Newburgh Savings-Bank, and has held the office from year to year to the present time, being the oldest member of the board of record, and the secretary of the institution since 1855. He was one of the few men who took hold of the bank after its projectors had failed to make it a success, the most of whom resigned and their seats being declared vacant. The deposits at that time were only about \$28,000. Mr. Wiltse was instrumental, with others, in inducing sterling business men to join in making the bank a success, the deposits in 1881 amounting to \$3,714,501. On Jan. 5, 1870, he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike Company, and has since filled that position. Though no politician, he filled the position of deputy internal revenue assessor for some years, and until the abolition of the income tax. During his term of office he had the satisfaction of having all his decisions on parts of the revenue law coming before him sustained by the department at Washington. The vigorous state of health which Mr. Wiltse enjoys he attributes to his annual visit to the Adirondack Mountains, and his fondness for the rod and gun, which he has habitually used for the last half-century. On July 24, 1869, he was elected president of the "Hudson River Association for the Protection of Fish and Game," an office which he still fills.

In the institutions of Freemasonry and Odd-Fellowship Mr. Wiltse has also taken an active interest. He is a member of Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, F. and A. M.; of Highland Chapter, No. 62, R. A. M.; of King Solomon's Council, No. 31, R. A. S. M., and of Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, K. T. In Odd-Fellowship he has been especially honored. He was initiated in Highland Lodge, No. 65, at Newburgh, in 1842, and passed to the highest office of the lodge during the first year of his membership. He was admitted to the Grand Lodge in April, 1843, and was appointed D. D. Grand Master in 1844, during which time he instituted several lodges. He entered the Encampment Branch of the order May 9, 1845, and passing through the chairs in Mount Hebron Encampment, No. 2, became a member of the Grand Encampment, and filled the position of D. D. Grand Patriarch for the district of Orange in 1845 and 1846. He was elected Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge in 1850, and in 1851 was elected Deputy



John R. Wilton

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Southern New York. At the annual election in August, 1852, he was unanimously elected to the position of Grand Master of that jurisdiction, filling the office with signal ability and success, and winning the confidence and esteem of the members of the order.

Mr. Wiltsie has also taken a prominent place in musical circles in Newburgh, and was one of the original members of the Orange County Musical Society. In religious affairs he was formerly a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Newburgh, and filled the offices of elder and deacon for many years, and of superintendent of the Sabbath-school for seven years. He is now a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school for five years. As county secretary for the State, he instituted the first Sabbath-school teachers' association in Orange County. He has been a member of the board of counselors of the Home of the Friendless since the organization of that institution.

Mr. Wiltsie married for his first wife, on Oct. 17, 1837, Elmira, daughter of Robert Lawson, Esq., who died in January, 1843, leaving one son, G. Fred Wiltsie. For his second wife he married Mary Susan, daughter of Rev. Luke A. Spofford, of Massachusetts, and sister of Judge Henry M. Spofford, of Louisiana, and of A. R. Spofford, librarian to Congress. Her father was a lineal descendant of Israel Putnam. Of this union were born six children, viz.: Arthur V.; Elmira, wife of James T. Joslin, of Newburgh; Henry, died young; Harriet M., Charlotte E., and Laura S.

Bank Suspensions.—The Bank of Newburgh and the Highland Bank suspended specie payments May 12, 1837. On the morning of that day the directors and officers held a meeting and passed the following among other resolutions:

"Resolved, That during the suspension of specie payments by the New York City banks, it will be prudent and necessary for the village banks to retain their specie for the use of the town and county, to be used in the ordinary business of the county.

"Resolved, That the banks will, therefore, for the present, suspend paying specie for the redemption of their bills—other than such as may be offered by our citizens to obtain small sums for the prosecution of their accustomed business."

At eleven o'clock, the same day, a meeting of citizens was held at the Orange Hotel,—John Ledyard, chairman; Christopher Reeve and David Sands, secretaries. After reading the resolutions adopted by the banks, their course was approved.

In consequence of this action, the banks were able to supply specie to the public during the whole of the period of suspension. On Sept. 1, 1837, the Bank of Newburgh held \$23,921 in specie, and the Highland Bank \$15,450. The suspensions of 1857 were made in a similar manner. While amply prepared to redeem their circulation in gold and silver, the suspension of New York City banks rendered the same course necessary on the part of those of Newburgh. The suspension of specie payments growing out of the war of the

Rebellion practically began on Dec. 30, 1861, when the New York City banks suspended, and has continued since that time, under the substitution for gold and silver of an irredeemable national currency.

IX.—INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

NEWBURGH WHALING COMPANY.

The precise date of the organization of this company cannot now be ascertained, but the first entry of stock was made Dec. 31, 1831. On Jan. 24, 1832, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the company, by the terms of which "William Roe, John P. DeWint, Abraham M. Smith, John Harris, Benoni H. Howell, Samuel Williams, Benj. Carpenter, Christopher Reeve, and Augustus F. Schofield," and such others as were then or might thereafter be associated with them, were empowered to engage "in the whale fishery in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and elsewhere, and in the manufacture of oil and spermaceti candles." The capital stock was fixed at \$200,000, in shares of \$50; but the company was authorized to commence business as soon as \$50,000 should be subscribed and paid in. The persons named in the act were to be the first directors of the company, and were also to act as commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock. Directors were to be elected on the first Tuesday in January of each year; the company authorized to purchase and hold real estate to an amount not exceeding \$25,000, and to have and perform all the rights and privileges of an incorporated company, with the only restriction that "no foreigner" should "ever be a stockholder, or anywise interested in said company."

The company was immediately organized under this act, and William Roe appointed president, Aaron Belknap, secretary, and Abraham M. Smith, agent. The books were opened for subscriptions, and \$109,000, or 2186 shares, of the capital stock taken. On April 1st the company purchased the ship "Portland," for \$15,250; in August the ship "Russell," for \$14,500; and in May following the ship "Illinois," for \$12,000. During the same year they also erected a large storehouse on Water Street, near First Street, and a commodious wharf. The ships purchased were fitted out and made two voyages each. The "Portland" was under command of Capt. Cook; the "Russell" under Capt. Brock; and the "Illinois," first voyage, Capt. Leonard, second voyage, Capt. Merchant.

The business of the company was continued until 1837. In 1834, Charles Ludlow, David W. Bate, John Harris, Edmund Sanxay, Abraham M. Smith, James G. Clinton, Daniel Farrington, David M. DuBois, and John Chambers were chosen directors. In the presidency, John D. Lawson succeeded Mr. Roe in 1833, and Charles Ludlow succeeded Mr. Lawson in 1834. Uriah Lockwood succeeded Mr. Belknap, and James Belknap Mr. Lockwood, as secretary. The last voyage made was by the ship "Portland," Capt. Cook, which arrived in New York in March, 1837, with

2100 barrels whale oil, 350 barrels sperm oil, and 19,000 pounds of bone. The cargo sold for about \$40,000.

The enterprise, however, failed to yield the profit anticipated, and was abandoned. Receivers were appointed, the ships and other property sold, and the stockholders paid back their original subscriptions with the addition of a small dividend. The existence of the company ceased in 1840; and in 1846 its books, with the exception of an imperfect day-book, were destroyed by the fire which consumed the store of Daniel Farrington, in which they were deposited.

NEWBURGH STEAM MILLS.

In the early part of the year 1844 a stock company was formed for the purpose of erecting mills for the manufacture of cotton goods. The capital agreed upon was \$100,000, and the subscriptions to the stock were completed on May 25th. On June 5th the company was formally organized, and John Forsyth, Hiram Bennett, David Crawford, Aaron P. Johnes, Homer Ramsdell, Benjamin Carpenter, Christopher Reeve, Uriah Lockwood, and Daniel Farrington, elected directors; Hiram Bennett, president; Homer Ramsdell, vice-president; Daniel Farrington, treasurer; and Uriah Lockwood, secretary. On June 12th the directors selected the site, and soon after commenced the erection of the necessary buildings. The works were completed and the manufacture of cotton commenced in 1845, since which time the mills have continued in operation, and partial time kept during the most trying revulsions. A large portion of the original stockholders have disposed of their interest, and a majority of the stock is now held by the estate of Thomas Garner, and is under the superintendency of Mr. HORATIO B. BECKMAN. The main building is 250 feet long by 50 feet broad, and has five floors beside the basement,—one floor being devoted to each of the processes of cotton manufacture. In addition to this building is another 90 by 40 feet.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES.

Newburgh Gas-light Company.—This company was organized in May, 1851, with a capital of \$65,000. The following gentlemen composed the first board of directors, viz.: Homer Ramsdell, David Crawford, E. W. Farrington, and John J. Monell, of Newburgh, and J. A. Sabaten, of Albany, and S. Sabaten, of Newark, N. J. David Crawford was elected president, and J. J. Monell, secretary and treasurer of the board. Gas was first lighted in the latter part of September, 1852.

Consumers' Gas-light Company.—This company was organized in 1879, and its works constructed. The Newburgh Gas-light Company was consolidated with it in 1881.

X.—SUPPLY OF WATER.

Prior to 1817 the village of Newburgh was mainly supplied with water by wells; but, as population in-

creased, it became necessary to procure a supply from other sources. Private enterprise, for a time, relieved the more pressing demand. In 1804 the board of trustees took the subject in hand, and submitted to the inhabitants a plan for forming a stock association, which resulted in the incorporation, by an act of the Legislature, passed March 7, 1806, of the "Newburgh Aqueduct Association." Beyond this, however, nothing appears to have been done until 1809, when, on March 27th, the Legislature passed an act empowering the trustees to procure a supply of water for the use of the village, and for that purpose to enter upon the possession of any springs or streams of water within the corporate bounds; provided, that there should, "in all cases, be left a sufficiency of water in said spring or springs so taken, for the use of the owner of the lands wherein the said spring or springs are situated, and his heirs and their assigns forever;" and further, that compensation should be made for the property so taken. Two hundred and fifty dollars were to be raised annually by tax to meet the expenses incurred, and the act of 1806 was repealed. The sum named in this act proved to be insufficient, and no further proceedings were had until 1812, when a meeting of the citizens was held (February 29th), who sanctioned the levying of a higher tax by the trustees; but the latter regarded a compliance with the wishes of the former as illegal, and directed the raising of only the amount specified. This was the first water tax levied.

In May, 1813, the trustees determined to contract with Jonathan Hasbrouck, the owner of Cold Spring, and Walter Case and Jacob Powell were appointed a committee for that purpose. No arrangement, however, was made with Mr. Hasbrouck, and the subject rested until June 20, 1814, when the trustees "*Resolved*, That we will proceed with all convenient speed to supply the inhabitants of the village of Newburgh with pure and wholesome water;" and as Water Street was about to be paved, that water-logs be laid before that work was done. In 1815 the difficulties under which the trustees labored were partially removed by an amendment to the charter of the village, by which \$2000 could be raised annually by tax for contingent expenses and for the introduction of water. An effort was then made to purchase a spring owned by Mr. Mandevill, late the property of Jno. J. Monell; but it was not successful. Nothing further was done until 1816, when the trustees appointed a committee to examine the water lots of Jacob Ritchie, in the vicinity of Grand and Third Streets, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the supply which could be obtained from that source. Experiments were made by this committee, who subsequently reported that the yield was not sufficient. The proposition to take the Cold Spring was then renewed, and an agreement was made with Mr. Hasbrouck for that purpose. The water was to be taken from a "pen-stock" which had been erected on Liberty Street for supplying the

brewery of Robert Dunlop, and conveyed "from thence down Ann Street to Colden Street, thence through Colden and Water Streets as far north as the store of Harris & Miller."

At this stage of the proceedings the Court of Chancery (Aug. 26, 1816), on the application of George Gardner, through whose lands the outlet of the spring passed, granted an order restraining the trustees from further action, as, under the act of 1809, they were required to leave sufficient water in the spring for the use of those interested in it as a source of private supply. The trustees referred the subject to their counsel, Mr. Henry, of Albany, who, after examining the act, advised them that he considered it inexpedient to make a motion to dissolve the injunction. The trustees then agreed (Jan. 10, 1817), to ask the Legislature to "repeal the act of 1809, and substitute, in lieu thereof, a law for the same purpose based upon more just and constitutional principles as to the mode and extent of contracting for or taking the water to be introduced into the village." This action was approved by the citizens, at a public meeting held on March 29th, and the act applied for passed the Legislature April 7th. This act authorized the trustees to take, for the use of the village, such sources of supply as they might deem necessary. In case of disagreement with the owners of the property so taken, the subject of damages was to be referred to Wm. Thompson, Daniel C. Verplanck, and Abm. H. Schenck, who should fix the amounts to be paid. The trustees immediately made application to Jonathan and Eli Hasbrouck, George Gardner, and Patrick McGahey (the guardian of the heirs of Charles Mackin), for the sale of their several rights in the Cold Spring. Jonathan Hasbrouck demanded \$10,000; Eli Hasbrouck, \$5000, Geo. Gardner, \$5000, and the heirs of Charles Mackin, \$500. The trustees regarding the sums as altogether too large, applied to the commissioners named in the act, who awarded to Jonathan Hasbrouck \$2000, to Eli Hasbrouck \$100, to Geo. Gardner \$1500, and to the Mackin heirs \$50. The award was accepted by the trustees, and the several sums paid. The deed from Jonathan Hasbrouck, however, was made subject to a previous contract with Robert Dunlop, then held by James Law, for supplying his brewery with water. The construction of the works was resumed, and, in addition to those already named, logs were ordered laid through Smith and Liberty Streets. In 1819 the Legislature passed an act enabling the trustees to fund the water debt, then amounting to \$5000. In 1821 a larger supply of water being deemed necessary, the trustees purchased the Ritchie lots, on Grand Street, from John Ledyard, for the sum of \$450; and in 1829 sold the property, with the exception of the spring, for \$4715. Subsequently, an additional source of supply was found on the lands of Wm. P. C. Smith, and a reservoir built near the residence of the late Rev. Dr. Johnston.

Such—with the addition of several large reservoirs

—were the Newburgh water-works prior to the introduction of a supply from the Little Pond. In regard to this source, it may be remarked that the proposition to secure it was first made in 1835, and was renewed, in various forms, until its final adoption in 1852. To trace the several plans which were, from time to time, submitted to the public on the subject is unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that after a full examination of the Powellton Springs, the Gidneytown Creek, and the Little Pond, the people of the village almost unanimously approved the latter as a source of supply; and in March, 1852, an act appointing commissioners for the purpose of constructing the works was passed by the Legislature. In accordance with the terms of this act, on the report of the commissioners, an election was held (Nov. 15, 1852), when 821 ballots were cast for, and 16 against, the plan of supplying the village with water from the Little Pond. The works were put under contract in 1853, and \$93,976.91 were expended by the commissioners. In addition to this sum, the trustees expended in 1852, \$950.16; in 1854, \$7007.87; in 1855, \$2778.60; in 1856, \$750.16; in 1857, \$1646.88; in 1858, \$4796.01; in 1859, \$1541.36; and from March 1st of the latter year until Jan. 1, 1860, about \$2000,—making a total of \$115,448.75. The act, however, contemplated an outlay of only \$100,000, for which sum bonds were issued.

The works have been materially enlarged since the introduction of the supply, viz.: in 1867, by the connection of Silver Creek with Little Pond, and in 1872–73, by the laying of a new main connecting directly with the pond. The total of expenditures for construction, etc., from 1852 to 1875, was \$381,031.16. In 1855 the water-rents were \$8369; in 1875, \$29,307.71. Of all classes of distributing pipes (exclusive of service pipes) there is a fraction over eighteen miles. The annual report of the commissioners and of Maj. E. C. Boynton, the superintendent, for the year 1875, supplies complete details of receipts and expenditures.

NEWBURGH FERRY.

On May 24, 1743, Alexander Colden presented a petition to the Hon. George Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and Council, for letters patent enabling him to establish a ferry between Newburgh and Fishkill. This petition, after reciting the patent to the Palatinates, states "That as there are now many settlements on both sides of the Hudson River, persons frequently have occasion to cross over from one side of the river to the other, but are often obliged to wait a considerable time for a passage over the same, there being no ferry established on either side thereof: that your petitioner is willing to provide proper boats and persons constantly to attend for the transportation of passengers, horses, and goods across the said river to and from the aforesaid tract of land, now commonly called the Newburgh Patent; and has obtained liberty of the owners of the land on the

easterly side of the said river to land or take on board any passengers that shall have occasion to cross the said river with their horses and goods, which will be of great use and benefit to travelers and other persons that may have occasion to cross said river." The petitioner asked that the letters patent be issued to himself, his heirs and assigns forever, for "all the soil under the water one hundred feet into the river from the high-water mark, the whole length of the patent (219 chains), that he may be enabled to make proper wharves and landing-places;" and also that "His Honor and the Council" should establish "such ferriage fees" as they should deem reasonable.

The petition was accompanied by a statement showing the "Rates heretofore taken by way of Ferriage for crossing Hudson's River above the Highlands," as follows:

"For every Man and Horse.....	£0	6s.	0d.
For every person without a Horse.....	0	2	0
And if bad weather, a Man and a Horse.....	0	10	0"

The following were the "Rates" proposed to be taken:

"For every Man and Horse.....	£0	2s.	6d.
But if three or more together, for each Man and Horse.....	0	2	0
For a single person only.....	0	1	0
For each footman (if three or more together).....	0	0	9
For every Horse or single beast.....	0	1	6
But if three or more together, for each.....	0	1	3
For every Calf or Hog.....	0	0	6
For every Sheep or Lamb.....	0	0	4
For every full Barrel.....	0	1	0
For every empty Barrel.....	0	0	4
For every Pail of Butter.....	0	0	3
For every Firkin or Tub of Butter.....	0	0	6
For every bushel of Salt or Grain.....	0	0	3
For every hundred-weight of Iron, Lead, &c.....	0	0	9
For every Chaise, Kitterin, or Sleigh.....	0	4	0
For every Wagon and Cart.....	0	6	0
and so in proportion for all things according to their bulk and weight."			

At a meeting of the Council, May 24th, the patent asked for was granted, and the petitioner thereby invested with the "sole keeping of a ferry between any and every part of the said tract, and for the soil under water (so far only as his own land run), 100 foot into the water from high-water mark, under the yearly quit-rent of five shillings" at the "rates proposed to be taken."

Immediately after receiving the patent, Colden complied with its provisions, and continued for several years in the exercise of its privileges. Sail- and row-boats were used for the purpose of ferriage; a landing place was constructed at the foot of First Street, and the enterprise conducted with considerable system. What became of the ferry during the Revolution does not appear, but it is of record that a ferry called the "Continental ferry" was maintained from Fishkill. Its owners in 1782 were Martin Wiltsie and Jacob Carpenter. The place of landing was at the foot of Third Street. In 1782 it changed its regular place of landing from Newburgh to New Windsor, and this change, coupled with the fact that the Colden charter, as well as all similar grants, was regarded as void in consequence of the Revolution, was the occasion of the establishment of a new ferry "at Fishkill and Newburgh landings, where the public (or Continental) ferry was formerly kept" by Peter Bogardus, of Fish-

kill, and John Anderson and James Denton, of Newburgh, who announced that they had "built boats for the purpose of attending said ferry, of the best construction, for the transporting of wagons and horses, and a good scow for the convenience of transporting loaded wagons," and that the prices of ferriage would be as they were before the war, viz.:

"For a footman.....1 shilling.	Four-horse Wagon.....14 shillings.
Man and horse.....2 shillings.	Loaded do.....1 pound.
Two-horse Wagon.....10 shillings.	Phæton and pair.....12 shillings.
Loaded do.....12 shillings.	Ton of Iron.....8 shillings.
Biding Chair.....6 shillings.	Hogshead of Rum.....5 shillings.
and so in proportion for every other article."	

This ferry was continued until after 1826, under the proprietorship of John P. DeWint. Its place of landing was changed to near the foot of Fourth Street, and was subsequently consolidated with the Colden ferry, as hereinafter stated.

The Colden charter was sold by the heirs of the patentee (Dec. 15, 1802) to Leonard Carpenter for the sum of \$2500. On Oct. 24, 1804, Leonard Carpenter sold to Jacob Carpenter one-half of the charter for the sum of \$1250. In August, 1805, the New Windsor and the Colden ferries were combined, the joint owners being Leonard and Jacob Carpenter, Martin Wiltsie, Martin Wiltsie, Jr., and Peter Bogardus. On Oct. 26, 1825, Ann and Catharine Bogardus, heirs of Peter Bogardus, sold their interest in the ferry to Benjamin Thorne for \$200; and on November 9th Mr. Thorne sold the interest thus purchased to J. P. DeWint for the same sum. On April 1, 1826, Bridget, widow of Leonard Carpenter, sold to Alexander R. Carpenter her right in the ferry for the sum of \$300. On the same day Alexander and Jane B. Carpenter sold to Isaac R. Carpenter their interest,—the former for the sum of \$2800, and the latter for \$2500, the difference in the sums being made by the addition of the third held by Mrs. Carpenter to that of Alexander. Isaac R. Carpenter was now the owner of the entire interest held by his father; to which he added, by purchase, March 1, 1827, from Henry B. Carpenter, the interest formerly held by Jacob Carpenter. On Feb. 25, 1832, Mr. Carpenter purchased from the heirs of Martin Wiltsie, Sr., all the right, title, and interest of their father for the sum of \$8000; and sold (November 27th) to John P. DeWint one-half of the interest purchased for \$6000. On March 1, 1833, Martin Wiltsie, Jr., sold to Mr. DeWint and Isaac R. Carpenter, by whom the ferry was now conducted in partnership, all his right, title, and interest for the sum of \$5000; and on March 26th of the same year Carpenter purchased the entire right of DeWint, and became sole proprietor. On May 1, 1835, Mr. Carpenter sold the ferry to Mr. DeWint for the sum of \$52,000; and on May 30th of the same year Mr. DeWint sold the whole to Thomas Powell for \$80,000. Mr. Powell remained the owner until 1850, when, on October 15th, by deed of gift, the property passed to his daughter, Mrs. Frances E. L. Ramsdell.

Sail- and row-boats alone were used until 1816, when a horse-boat was launched at Newburgh (July 16th),

and commenced her trips on August 8th. The *Political Index* of August 10th says, "The team-boat 'Moses Rogers' passed from this village, on Wednesday last, to Fishkill Landing with the following load: one coach and horses, a wagon and horse, seventeen chaises and horses, one horse, and fifty passengers." The "Rogers" was succeeded by a horse-boat called the "Caravan," a flat-bottomed vessel with a wheel in the centre. She was run in connection with the sail-boat "Mentor" and the horse-boat "Duchess" (the latter built by Mr. DeWint for his ferry), and was subsequently converted into a steamer under the name of the "Jack Downing." In 1828 the steamer "Post-Boy" was built at Low Point and placed on the line. Her engine was made in Philadelphia, and was a very unique affair. Her name was subsequently changed to "Phoenix." She gave place to the "Gold Hunter," which was built by Mr. Powell, at Newburgh. The "Fulton," the "Williamsburgh," and the "Union" were successively purchased by Mrs. Ramsdell, by whom also the present ferry-houses were erected. The "Union" having been destroyed, Mrs. Ramsdell had its place supplied (1880) by an iron boat, constructed by Ward & Stanton, of Newburgh, and which bears the name of "City of Newburgh." The deed from Mr. Carpenter requires the proprietors of the ferry to continue the landing at the foot of Second Street, and to preserve an open and free passage to and from the public street.

XI.—NEWBURGH POST-OFFICE.

From the destruction by fire of the records of the Post-Office Department at Washington in 1836, it is impossible to ascertain the date of the appointment of the first postmaster, or of the establishment of the office at Newburgh. From the records of the auditor's office, in which the accounts of the postmasters are kept, the books of which were preserved, it is ascertained that the office at Newburgh commenced rendering accounts Jan. 1, 1796, and that Ebenezer Foote was the first postmaster. It is therefore presumed that the office was established some time during the month of December, 1795. A list of all the postmasters, prior to 1810, is annexed, each appointee holding the office up to the time of the rendering of accounts by his successor, to wit:

Ebenezer Foote, from Jan. 1, 1796.	Daniel Birdsall, from Oct. 1, 1802.
Harry Caldwell, from Oct. 1, 1797.	Chester Clark, from July 1, 1810.

The following have been appointed since 1810:

Aaron Belknap, March 28, 1812.	Joseph Casterloe, Jr., May 4, 1853.
Tooker Wygant, Nov. 26, 1830.	Ezra Farrington, May 22, 1881.
A. C. Molliner, May 23, 1833.	James H. Reeva, Nov. 1, 1886.
Benj. H. Mace, Nov. 23, 1836.	Henry Major, May 7, 1867.*
Oliver Davie, June 17, 1841.	Jos. Lomas, Aug. 22, 1887.
James Belknap, May 18, 1843.	Ezra Farrington, July 19, 1869.
Samuel W. Eager, Aug. 6, 1849.	John C. Adams, April 1, 1875.

* A special officer of the Post-Office Department, who held the place in consequence of the refusal of the Senate to confirm the appointments of President Johnson.

The early mails of the district were carried and letters received and delivered by post-riders, who, for their own convenience, as well as for the convenience of those wishing to send letters, appointed stations for that purpose. The Newburgh station was, for many years, at the tavern of Michael Weigand; the New Windsor station, at the "Glass House" in the village of New Windsor. Letters were left at these stations until called for. The Newburgh office was the second† in this section of the county; its delivery included letters for Marlborough, Plattekill, New Windsor, etc.

XII.—FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Newburgh was organized under an act of the Legislature, passed March 24, 1797, by which the inhabitants of the town residing east of Liberty Street and south of an east and west line running six rods north of the academy, were authorized to elect five trustees, "to be called the Trustees of the Fire Company of the Village of Newburgh," who should have full power "to nominate and appoint a sufficient number of firemen, not exceeding twenty to every fire-engine" then provided or thereafter to be provided for the use of the said village, "out of the inhabitants being free-holders or persons renting property to the value of one hundred dollars per annum, to have the care, management, working, and using the said fire-engines and other instruments." The persons so appointed were to be called "the firemen of the village of Newburgh;" they were required "to be ready at all fires, as well by night as by day," and were exempted from service as constables or as jurors of inquest. Prior to the passage of this law, there is no record of the existence of an engine, or apparatus, or of any organization for the extinguishment of fires, nor is there record of any proceedings under the law, although it is probable that an organization was made in accordance to its terms. The act was superseded by the act of incorporation (1800), under which the powers which it conferred were vested in the trustees of the village. The minutes of the latter body make no reference to the department until May, 1806, at which time two fire companies are of record, both fully organized and supplied with engines. At what precise date these companies were organized cannot be shown; but from a certificate issued by the board of trustees in 1802, both companies were clearly in existence at that time, from which fact it may be inferred that the trustees of the village found the department organized, and simply accepted the work which had been done.

From May, 1806, the record of the department is essentially complete. The two companies which were in existence at that time were composed of the following members:

† Montgomery, or "Ward's Bridge," was the first. (See "Trade and Commerce.")

No. 1.—Wm. L. Smith, Enoch E. Tilton, Walter Burling, Henry Tudor, Ward M. Gazlay, Gilbert N. Clemeot, Micaud Harris, John Carakaden, Caleb Sutton, George E. Hulse, John Coleman, John Hoagland, William Adees, Andrew Preston, Nicholas Wright, John Forsyth, Walter Case.

No. 2.—John Harris, Jonathan Fiak, John Richardson, Selah Reeve, Joseph Reeve, John Anderson, Jr., Leonard Carpenter, James Hamilton, Samuel I. Gregory, William Gardiner, Nathaniel Burling, Solomon Slight, Jonathan Carter, Hiram Weller, Samuel Wright, Hugh Spier, Thos. Powell, Cornelius DeWitt, Joseph Hoffman, Cadwallader Roe, Daniel Nivio, Jr., Benoni H. Howell, Sylvanus Jessup.

The house of Company No. 1 was ordered established (July 17, 1806) "near the house of Robert W. Jones, on Eight-rod Street;" and the house of No. 2 (May 17, 1810) was located on "the northeast corner of the Presbyterian church lot."

No further reference to these companies appears in the minutes of the trustees—except lists of their officers—for several years. On Dec. 9, 1823, a meeting of citizens was held at Crawford's hotel, and a resolution adopted requesting the trustees to "purchase a new engine for the protection of the village against fire." In compliance with this request, the trustees, on January 1st, following, contracted with E. Force, of New York, for a new engine at a cost of \$750. On the 20th of the same month they purchased the lot on the corner of Montgomery and Second Streets for the sum of \$92, and subsequently laid a tax of \$1200 for the erection of an engine-house thereon and to pay for the engine. In addition to this sum, the Washington Insurance Company of New York contributed \$100; the Fulton Insurance Company, \$100; and the North River Insurance Company, \$50, towards the purchase of the new engine. The new engine was completed in March, 1824, and the question at once arose among the firemen which company should be honored with its use and preservation. After a sharp discussion the question was decided by the trustees (March 18th) in favor of Company No. 1, by the casting vote of the president of the board. The company immediately reorganized under the title of No. 3, and a new company was soon after raised for the old engine. During the same year the engines were removed to the new engine-house.

The first hook-and-ladder company, if such it may be called, was organized March 3, 1810, by the addition to the two fire companies of eight men, viz.: Joseph Carpenter, Elijah Boardman, James Donnelly, Benjamin Anderson, Thomas Phillips, Jr., William Thayer, Nathaniel Boyd, and Samuel Burtis. This organization continued until Aug. 5, 1828, when three persons were selected from each company and a more independent organization effected. The implements of the company were housed in a shed which was erected in the rear of the engine-house. New ladders, etc., were procured in 1852, and a suitable house (now the police station) erected on First Street. The company has borne, at different times, the names of "Clinton" and "Brewster," the latter since April, 1861, in honor of Hiram S. Brewster, for several years its foreman.

In 1835 (May 6th), on the petition of John McClelland, James G. Clinton, Francis Bolton, and others, the trustees organized Washington Engine Company, No. 4, and ordered a new engine from James Smith. On July 1st they purchased a lot on Western Avenue for \$300, on which a small, but then regarded as suitable, building was erected for the company. The new engine was delivered in a rough coat of paint, and was subsequently finished in a very complete manner at the expense of the company. More modern and of more power than No. 3, it took the rank to which it was entitled. Songs and music were written in its honor; its company overflowed with the most vigorous element in the community.

In 1837 (July 4th), Niagara Engine Company, No. 5, was organized by the trustees, on the petition of Samuel J. Farnum, Albert Noe, C. A. Gardiner, and others. On August 22d a lot was purchased on South Street, a house was ordered erected thereon, similar in every respect to that occupied by No. 4, and a contract made for the construction of an engine. This machine was a duplicate of No. 4, and the question of superiority led to many spirited contests.

In 1840 the membership of several of the companies exceeded the number fixed by the trustees, and it was proposed that the surplus should be permitted to act as volunteers. The trustees referred the subject to a committee, who reported (July 18th) against the plan. This result led to an "indignant parade" on the part of the volunteers of Company No. 5; but the excitement soon subsided, and the cause of complaint was removed by the adoption (Sept. 14th), on the part of the trustees, of a resolution permitting each company to have a membership of fifty.

In 1844 (Aug. 22d), a meeting of citizens authorized the purchase of a new engine for Company No. 3; and the trustees (Dec. 2d) contracted with James Smith, of New York, for its construction. The engine was delivered in the spring of 1845, and was finished in an elegant manner by the company. It was the first "piano" machine. In 1849 a new engine was purchased for Company No. 4; and, in 1850, one for Company No. 5; both of the improved style. The engine of No. 4 was again exchanged in 1861.

The first hose company was organized in 1840. Its officers (Jan. 1, 1841) were William Scott, foreman; Rensselaer Whited, assistant, and Abel Belknap, Jr., secretary and treasurer. At this time the only hose carriage was a "jumper" attached to Engine No. 3. The occasion of its organization was the prior organization by a number of boys of a hose company, of which Maxwell Wiley was foreman, Cornelius O. Madden, assistant, and E. M. Ruttenber, secretary, whose purpose it was to perform in this way the taking of the "jumper" to and from fires, to which duty they were invariably generously assigned by the members of the engine company. The sages of the corporation had "no power" to recognize boys as

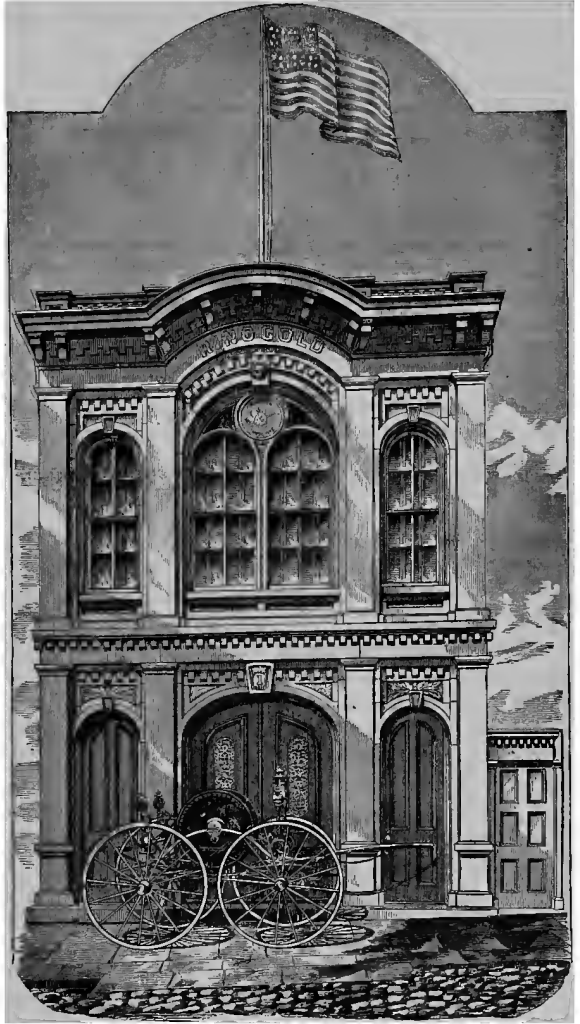
members of the department, and, lest they should do some mischief, appointed men who, if too old to run with the machine, could see to it that due decorum and solemnity was observed in the discharge of that duty. Columbian Hose is the offspring of this company.

The introduction of water from Little Pond brought with it several changes in the apparatus of the department. Engine Company, No. 1, became Excelsior Hose Company, No. 1, and, in September, 1852, Columbia Hose Company, No. 2. Ringgold Hose Company, No. 1, was organized Feb. 1, 1854. Neptune Hose Company was organized Sept. 6, 1858; name changed to Leonard Hose Company, No. 3, and, in 1873, to Leonard Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 2. Chapman Hose Company, No. 4, was organized in September, 1859. Cataract Engine Company, No. 3, was changed to Lawson Hose Company, No. 5, in 1871, when the engine purchased in 1845 was sold. Washington Engine Company, No. 4, was changed to Washington Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 4 (now No. 1), in 1872, and the first steam fire-engine purchased by the city assigned to its care. The hand-engine purchased for the company in 1861 was rebuilt and transferred to West Newburgh, in charge of Highland Engine Company, No. 3. The engine of No. 5 was sold in 1872, the company having been disbanded some time previously. The department is now composed of one hook-and-ladder company, one hand-engine company, two steam fire-engine companies, and four hose companies. The estimated value of the property of the department is \$60,000. The steamers now in use cost \$4200 each.

The first engines are remembered by many of our citizens. No. 1 was a plain old-fashioned machine of very limited power. No. 2 was what was called a Philadelphia engine; it was manned by a double rank of men at each end, one rank standing in part on the deck and in part on a folding platform. The manning force was about sixteen, but as the deck men could not be relieved when the engine was in motion, they were of limited usefulness. The forte of the engine was in throwing a small stream at what was then regarded as a great distance; it was able to send water and spray about ninety feet. No. 3 was a heavy machine and the only suction engine of the three. It was the fancy engine of the village, and the first to bear a specific name, that of "Cataract."

The houses now occupied by the department are modern structures. The first was erected for Neptune Hose Company (now Leonard steamer), in 1859; the lot costing \$400, and the house \$1247.75. It is of brick, two stories high, and located on North Water Street. Hook-and-Ladder Company and Ringgold

Hose Company were granted new buildings in 1862. A lot for the former (on Western Avenue) was purchased for \$600, and for the latter (on Colden Street) for \$950. The plans of the buildings were by John D. Kelly, architect; the contract for erection was awarded to Little & Kelly (June 21, 1862), for \$2835. The house of Hook-and-Ladder is of brick, two stories; that of Ringgold, two stories, with basement, and



RINGGOLD HOSE HOUSE.

brownstone front,—the latter a contribution by the company. Chapman Hose Company exchanged the shed on Liberty Street, in which it was organized, for a new house on South Street in 1863. The lot was purchased (August 17th) for \$400; the building was from plans by J. D. Kelly, and cost \$1975.33. Washington Company's house was enlarged, under contract with J. D. Kelly, architect, in June, 1868, at a cost of \$608.48. The house occupied by Highland Company was erected in 1867, under contract with Brown &

McMeekin, for \$2990; the lot cost \$350. The original engine-house, so long occupied by Engines 1, 2, and 3, though enlarged and improved, yielded to the demand for a more fitting structure in 1875. The plans for the new building were by E. K. Shaw, architect, and the work executed under contract with Wm. McMeekin, for \$5494. The lot was enlarged by the purchase of adjoining property at a cost of \$1600. The building is two stories high and basement; pressed brick and Ohio stone trimmings. It supplies accommodations for Columbian and Lawson Hose Companies.

Chief Engineer.—The duties of chief engineer, for several years after the organization of the fire department, were performed by the president of the board of trustees and by the fire wardens. Benoni H. Howell, it is said, was the first engineer; the date of his appointment is not recorded. He was succeeded by James Belknap, and he by Benj. F. Buckingham, who filled the station for six years prior to 1850, when William Lisle was appointed. In 1851 the trustees gave to the fire department the power to nominate an engineer and two assistants; and (May 1st) Cicero A. Gardiner was elected chief, and Isaac Wood, Jr., and John W. Thomas, assistants. On May 1, 1853, Isaac Wood, Jr., was elected chief, and John W. Thomas and J. A. McCartney, assistants. In 1853 the department failed to elect, and the trustees appointed Benj. F. Buckingham, chief, and Aikman Spier and Jas. T. Hamilton, assistants. In December, 1854, the trustees adopted more strict regulations for conducting the nomination, under which, in January following, the department elected John K. Lawson, chief, and J. A. McCartney and John Proudfoot, assistants. In 1857, John D. Kelly was elected chief, J. H. H. Chapman, first assistant, and J. J. S. McCroskery, second assistant. In 1859, J. H. H. Chapman, chief, J. J. S. McCroskery, first assistant, and Hugh McCutcheon, second assistant. Chancey M. Leonard was elected chief in 1861, and served until 1874, when he was chosen mayor of the city. His assistants were,—1861, H. S. Brewster, James C. Taggart; 1863, John B. Stansbrough, John W. Forsyth; 1865, John DeLancy, James C. Farrell; 1866, James T. Van Dalsen, Archibald Hays; 1869, Archibald Hays, Patrick Herbert; 1873, Archibald Hays, John Fitchey. In 1874, Archibald Hays was elected chief, and John Fitchey and O. S. Hathaway, Jr., assistants. In 1875, William Nixon, chief, and Elkanah K. Shaw, Robert W. Hamilton, and Michael Barry, assistants.

Fire Department Fund.—In 1851 an incorporation of the fire department became necessary, in order to make available the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed the previous year, requiring the payment by insurance companies of a certain percentage of their receipts for the benefit of local fire departments. To accomplish this object the several companies appointed committees, who agreed to the terms of an act of incorporation, which was submitted to the Legislature, and became a law July 1, 1851. This

act directed the organization of a board of trustees, composed of representatives from each company, to "manage the affairs and dispose of the funds of the corporation;" and the corporation, by its by-laws, established a "Fire Department Fund," the income of which should be appropriated to the relief of indigent or disabled firemen, or their families, if such cases should arise. This fund, on July 24, 1851, amounted to \$175.68; and, although repeatedly drawn upon for the purpose for which it was constituted, is now about \$7000.

XIII.—NEWBURGH REGATTA ASSOCIATION.

The Newburgh Regatta Association was organized in the spring of 1837, through the exertions of Capt. Henry Robinson. Capt. Charles Ludlow was elected president, and J. J. Monell secretary. The first regatta took place June 27, 1837, when the following four-oared boats were entered, viz.:

1. "Gazelle," scarlet, red and white dress, red and white cap, New York.
2. "Highland Wave," black, white dress, blue and white cap, Newburgh.
3. "Gull," blue, blue and white dress, straw hat, New York.
4. "Wave," black, blue and white dress, blue and white cap, New York.
5. "Halcyon," green, green and white dress, blue and white cap, New York.
6. "Pearl," white, blue and white checked dress, straw hat, New York.
7. "Minerva," East India Particular, red and white dress, red and white cap, New York.
8. "Corsair," black, green and white dress, red cap, Newburgh.

The distance rowed was five miles, and the time made by the winning boats as follows, viz.: "Wave," 32m. 38s.; "Gull," 33m. 38s.; "Corsair," 35m. The prizes were awarded by J. J. Monell, who delivered an appropriate address on the occasion.

The regatta of 1838 was for the benefit of the Newburgh Library Association. The following were the boats entered, viz.: "Galatea," "Highland Wave," "Corsair," and "Scilla." Time: "Galatea," 24m. 35s.; "Wave," 24m. 50s.; "Corsair," 25m. 46s.; "Scilla," 27m. Another regatta was held in 1839, but the record has not been preserved.

The association was reorganized in 1856, and a regatta was held July 4th of that year. Three races were run, viz.: By four-oared boats, double-scutt boats, and single-scutt boats. For the first race, the "W. H. Terboss," the "Jacob Swartzer," and the "Whitehall," of New York, and the "Witch of the Wave," of Cold Spring, were entered. The first prize was taken by the "Terboss" in 27 minutes, the second by the "Swartzer" in 27½ minutes, and the third by the "Whitehall." For the second race, the "Enoch Carter," the "T. C. Ring," the "Geo. W. Shaw," the "S. Roach," and the "Fanny Fern" were entered. The first prize was won by the "Carter" in 30 minutes, the second by the "Ring," and the third by the "Shaw." The third race was won by the "Gale" in 36 minutes.

The regatta of the association on the 4th of July, 1857, was one of more than usual historic interest

from the fact that it was the occasion of the *début* of the famous oarsmen, Joshua and William H. Ward. The race was a double scull, and the distance full four miles. The Wards rowed in the "Fanny Fern," and carried off the first prize; time, 33 minutes and 30 seconds. The regattas of the association were among the first on the Hudson, and from them and the oarsmen which they developed sprang, in a great measure, all the principal contests which have occurred in this country, whether local or international.*

XIV.—NEWBURGH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first horticultural society of Newburgh was organized Jan. 13, 1829,—Rev. John Brown, president; Selah Reeve and William Roe, vice-presidents; Aaron Belknap, treasurer; John W. Knevels, corresponding secretary; Tooker Wygant, recording secretary. The first exhibition of the society was held Aug. 28, 1829, when premiums were awarded for twenty-four different kinds of culinary vegetables, and also for melons, grapes, peaches, and twenty specimens of flowers. The officers for the succeeding year were,—Rev. John Brown, president; David Ruggles and Charles Ludlow, vice-presidents; the other officers remaining as during the previous year. The society continued annual exhibitions for several years, but ultimately ceased. Its successor, the Newburgh Bay Horticultural Society, was organized in 1862,—H. W. Sargeant, president; Odell S. Hathaway and Robert Sterling, vice-presidents; Alfred Post, treasurer; E. W. Gray, recording secretary; J. C. Rennison, corresponding secretary. The society has held annual and semi-annual exhibitions since its organization, and developed a previously latent interest in the higher branches of garden culture.

XV.—CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, Etc.

CHURCHES.

St. George's Episcopal.—The history of the first church (the German Lutheran), as well as that of the introduction of the Church of England, has been given elsewhere. The latter, as the successor to the income of the Glebe, continued its existence under the name of St. George's until 1775. During the Revolution it was without a rector, and at the close of the war it had become literally destroyed. On Nov. 4, 1805, the church was reorganized under the old name of St. George's, and Rev. Cave Jones was inducted as rector. "So fearfully small," says Dr. Brown, "was the number of her friends here that it was found necessary to resort to the neighboring parishes for a sufficient number even to form an incorporation." At this time the special purpose of

the reorganization was a legal one, such a step being deemed necessary in order to a recovery of the old church and Glebe. Of the trial at law which ensued it is unnecessary to speak, as a full account of it is given in a previous chapter. The following is the record of the reorganization:

"Nov. 4, 1805.—At a meeting of the persons attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, it was unanimously agreed that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the parish of Newburgh should be known, as heretofore, by the name of St. George's Church; and that the election for church wardens and vestrymen of said church should be held annually on Tuesday in Easter week at the Protestant Episcopal church, on the German Patent, in the said parish of Newburgh.

"The following wardens and vestrymen were elected: Arthur Smith and George Merritt, wardens; Wm. W. Sackett, Gilbert Colden Willet, Samuel Floyd, Thos. Carskadden, John Garrit, David Fowler, Henry Caldwell, and Justin Foot, vestrymen; and Jonathan Fisk and Joseph Hoffman, trustees of the Glebe."

"Jan. 28, 1806.—On motion, *Resolved*, That Mr. Sackett, Mr. Fisk, and Mr. Carskadden be a committee to wait on Mr. Foster for his consent that our minister, next time he preaches in this parish, preach in the academy.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That Mr. Fisk, Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Carskadden be a committee to open and repair St. George's church in this parish." (The old Lutheran church.)

"April 8, 1806.—At a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen of St. George's Church, in the parish of Newburgh, held on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1806, at the house of Robt. R. Dolph, in the parish of Newburgh, for the purpose of electing two wardens and eight vestrymen: George Merritt in the chair: J. Fisk, clerk. The following were chosen: Henry Caldwell and David Fowler, wardens; Wm. W. Sackett, G. C. Willet, Samuel Floyd, Thos. Carskadden, Justin Foote, Francis Smith, John Garrit, and Wm. Taylor, vestrymen.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That Mr. Fisk be clerk to the vestry and wardens.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That Henry Caldwell be treasurer of this church.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That Messrs. Floyd, Hoffman, Fowler, and Willet be a committee to procure subscriptions and solicit donations for the purpose of enabling the church to support a clergyman.

"Mr. Graham and Mr. Colden, a committee from St. Andrew's, applied to St. George's to ascertain if this church will unite with them in the support of a clergyman. On motion, *Resolved*, That this church will unite with St. Andrew's in the support of a clergyman; and that Mr. Fowler, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. Fisk be a committee to confer with the said committee from St. Andrew's, and conclude the terms on which such clergyman shall be employed by our united support, and that the said committee also confer with the Episcopal Church at Goshen and ascertain if that church will unite with this and St. Andrew's to support a clergyman."

"July 28, 1806.—Committee on pastor reported that they had not been able to meet with committees from St. Andrew's and Goshen.

"Aug. 4, 1806.—Committee reported that the church at Goshen, St. Andrew's, New Windsor, and Newburgh had agreed to unite in supporting a clergyman."

The pastor whose services were secured under the agreement of August 4th, above quoted, was the Rev. Frederick Van Horne, who resided at St. Andrew's (at the time probably the strongest congregation in the proposed circuit), who continued in that capacity until 1809, when he removed to Ballston. The Rev. Mr. Mackin succeeded him, but remained in the field only a few months; and during the next year (1810) an engagement was made with Rev. Mr. Powell, rector of St. Andrew's, Coldenham, by St. George's Church, for the one-third of his time. This state of things continued until 1815, when the Rev. Dr. John Brown entered upon the duties of rector of St. George's

* The Ward brothers, William H., Joshua, Gilbert, and Ellis F., defeated two picked English crews in the international regatta at Saratoga, Sept. 11, 1871. Joshua was the winner of the champion belt in the contest off Staten Island, Oct. 11, 1859. Walter Brown and John Hancox were also pupils in the regattas of the association.

Church, having preached his inaugural sermon on December 24th of that year. Dr. Brown, then only in deacon's orders, had just commenced his ministerial labors in Trinity Church, Fishkill. By the advice of the late Bishop Hobart, he was induced to perform a third service in Newburgh for many Sundays in succession, during which period "the Holy Communion was administered for the first time in the parish since the Revolutionary war to the small number of three."* During the first year of Dr. Brown's incumbency the number of persons confirmed was 37, and 28 were admitted to the holy communion. Dr. Brown continued in full charge of the work of the parish until January, 1859, when Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D.D., was engaged as assistant minister, and served until March, 1861. In October, 1859, Rev. Hobart Chetwood was engaged in the same capacity, and served until June, 1860. He was succeeded in October by Rev. John W. Clark, who served until November, 1862, when the office was discontinued. Revs. T. M. Riley, John F. Potter, John Downie, and Alexander Davidson successively served as assistants to the rector until October, 1868, when the Rev. Octavius Applegate was elected assistant minister with duties involving the active rectorship. Dr. Brown resigned in 1880, but holds the honorary position of Rector *Emeritus*; Mr. Applegate that of *Rector*.

The first edifice occupied by the congregation of St. George's was, as before mentioned, the one erected by the Lutherans, and long known as the old Glebe school-house. When the Episcopalians ceased to occupy this church is uncertain, but it was probably very soon after the war of the Revolution began. In 1815 the congregation was temporarily accommodated, through the kindness of the late Mr. Thomas Ellison, of New Windsor, in a building on Liberty Street, known as the McIntosh house. Here it remained for some years. The church edifice (St. George's) was begun in 1816, and was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, Nov. 10, 1819. The increase of the congregation rendering more room necessary, a gallery was put up in 1826, and at the same time an organ was purchased. In 1834 the building was enlarged, and the steeple was added, in which a fine-toned bell was hung. The church was again enlarged and beautified in 1853, at an expense of \$9000. At that time the tasteful and commodious Sunday-school room and vestry was built on the south side of the church. The church edifice is the Doric style of architecture. It has a front on Grand Street of 45 feet, and is 90 feet in depth. Its pews furnish accommodations for 650 persons.

The accommodations furnished by the enlargement of the church, however, failed to meet the requirements of the congregation, and in March, 1859, the

rector and vestry of St. George's purchased the edifice originally erected by the congregation of the Union Associate Reformed Church. This building was thoroughly refitted and improved in its architecture, and in the following May it was consecrated for Episcopal worship under the name of St. John's chapel. The enterprise failed of success, and the building was (1864) sold for other purposes. In the mean time the necessity which its purchase was designed to supply had found accommodation in

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the organization of which sprang from a desire, on the part of several members of St. George's parish, to extend the influence of the Episcopal faith over a field wider than that which it was thought could be successfully embraced under a single church jurisdiction. The proposition to divide the old parish and erect an additional one was made in 1858, but no steps were then taken to accomplish that object. On May 12, 1860, the proposition was renewed, and a formal application was made to the rector of St. George's, in accordance with the laws of the Episcopal Church, for his official consent to the organization of a new congregation within the limits of his parish.

The application received the consent of the Rev. Dr. Brown, and the congregation of St. Paul's Church was soon after informally organized. On June 5th the members of the proposed new congregation extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Hobart Chetwood, at that time assistant minister of St. George's Church, to be their pastor. This call was accepted by Mr. Chetwood,—the acceptance to take effect at the termination of his engagement to the old parish, Nov. 1, 1860. By the subsequent action of the vestry of St. George's, Mr. Chetwood's connection with that parish ceased on June 23d, and on June 25th he consented to enter at once upon his duties as minister of St. Paul's. The organization of the church was completed September 11th by the election of David M. Clarkson and William E. Warren, wardens, and F. C. Withers, Hiram Falls, H. H. Bell, William Bogert, R. V. K. Montfort, John Gordon, E. W. Gray, and G. J. Appleton, vestrymen. Mr. Chetwood exchanged with Rev. H. P. C. Melville during the winter of 1866. Rev. Dr. Lundy served as assistant minister from Sept. 1, 1867, to his death in April, 1868. Rev. Dr. Irving was his successor for six months. In June, 1872, Mr. Chetwood resigned the rectorship, and in September following Rev. Rufus Emery became his successor.

The first service of the church was held in the Highland Academy (now the Home for the Friendless), on Sunday, July 1st. Within a fortnight after that date a lot was purchased on Grand Street, at a cost of \$4100, and a contract entered into with Mr. John Little for the erection of a chapel. The building was opened for divine worship on the first Sunday in October (Oct. 7, 1860). Its cost, including furniture, was about \$2300. On June 1, 1864, the erection of a

* Dr. Brown was first located in New Windsor village. (See General History—"Churches.")



John Brown

church edifice was formally inaugurated, with the express intention of prosecuting the undertaking to inclosure, leaving the nave, tower, etc., to the future. The corner-stone was laid on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, 1865, by Rev. John Brown, D.D., under appointment of the bishop of the diocese. The building, although in occupation and supplied with an organ, etc., awaits completion in the respects already mentioned. The expenditure so far made is about \$35,000.

St. George's Mission.—St. George's Mission was begun June 4, 1871, in an upper room, called McConkey's Hall, on Western Avenue. In October following two floors of a tenement were engaged and fitted up for service as well as Sunday-school, which were continued from Oct. 29, 1871, until Feb. 16, 1872, when the chapel, which had been erected in the mean time, was occupied. The cost of the chapel, including lot, furniture, etc., was \$4353.16. Revs. Boss, Smith, and G. W. Hinkle have been the ministers in charge.

REV. JOHN BROWN, D.D.—Probably no man in Orange County is more widely known and revered for his many excellencies of character, and the devoted Christian work that he has done through a long series of years, than is the subject of this memoir. Born in New York City May 19, 1791, his collegiate training was obtained at Columbia College in that city, whence he was graduated in 1811, being the valedictorian of his class, and its last living representative to-day. Selecting the sacred ministry as his calling in life, he engaged in ecclesiastical studies under Bishop Hobart, and was ordained deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church at St. Paul's, New York, in 1812. At the request of the bishop he went to Trinity Church, Fishkill, which had then been without a rector for seventeen years, and reorganized the congregation. During the same period he was induced to hold a third service in Newburgh for many Sundays in succession, during which time "the Holy Communion was administered for the first time in the parish since the Revolutionary war to the small number of three." In 1815 he was ordained priest by Bishop Hobart, at St. Paul's Church, New York, and during the same year removed to Newburgh, having received and accepted a call to St. George's Church of that city, an ecclesiastical body reaching back in its origin to the year 1729, at which time the first missionary was sent to that field by the English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." Dr. Brown preached his inaugural sermon on Dec. 24, 1815. He also reorganized St. Thomas' Church, New Windsor, and was chosen rector of that parish also, dividing his time between the two parishes until 1844, when he resigned the New Windsor charge.

When Dr. Brown entered upon the discharge of his duties as rector of St. George's Church a vast amount of work required to be done. The prosperity of the church had been sadly affected by the Revolu-

tionary war, and its organization well-nigh effaced. A reorganization of the parish had been effected on Nov. 4, 1805, but only a slight degree of spiritual prosperity had been enjoyed up to the time of Dr. Brown's installation as rector. During the earlier years of his rectorship he performed a large amount of missionary work in this section of country, and exerted himself faithfully to the building up of his own parish and the extension of the Episcopal form of worship in other sections of the county. In this field he organized St. John's Church at Monticello, Grace Church at Middletown, and later the churches at Cornwall and Marlborough. He also revived the church at Goshen, St. Andrew's at Walden, St. Peter's at Peekskill, and St. Philip's at Garrison's, holding services at intervals in those places until the churches were able to support a minister. For many years he was the only minister of his church on the west side of the Hudson between New York and Catskill. Under his rectorship the church edifice of St. George's parish was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, Nov. 10, 1819, and the subsequent repairs and alterations were made. His active individual work continued until January, 1859, when an assistant minister was engaged, Dr. Brown retaining the rectorship. That state of affairs continues at the present writing (1881), at which time Rev. Octavius Applegate is the assistant minister, with duties involving the active rectorship.

The services of Dr. Brown in his own parish are more fully referred to in its history on preceding pages of this work. His life has been a singularly devoted one, full of self-sacrifice and of zeal in the cause of the Master. His influence has ever been exerted in the encouragement and support of the various benevolent, educational, and philanthropic movements of the day, and to the maintenance and consecration of the institutions of his locality. Throughout the long passage of years, years fraught with many trying scenes, many sad vicissitudes, he has ever remained the same faithful, sincere friend, the same earnest exemplar of Christian devotion and simplicity. His spoken as well as printed discourses have ever breathed the spirit of a pure religion, and the good that has been accomplished by them is immeasurable. Now in his ninetieth year, the oldest minister of his denomination in the State, he can look back with satisfaction upon the record of a life well spent, conscious that he enjoys the respect and love not only of his own people but of the community at large, and calmly awaits the welcome call to the higher life beyond.

Aside from his services as a Christian minister, Dr. Brown has also been actively identified with other movements of a secular character in Newburgh. As a member of the board of trustees of the Newburgh Academy, and subsequently of the free schools, he performed valuable service, and as a member of the Horticultural Society, chaplain of the Masonic fraternity, chaplain of the Nineteenth Regiment of Militia, and in connection with other local organiza-

tions and enterprises, his labors have been arduous and efficient.

Dr. Brown married on Nov. 15, 1819, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ludlow, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Hobart at St. George's Church. Mrs. Brown lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her wedding, and died April 18, 1872. Six children were the issue of the union, namely, Mary, who married Daniel T. Rogers; Margaret T. L., who married George W. Kerr, president of the National Bank of Newburgh; Augusta P., who married Moses Ely; Helen; Anna W., who married Eugene A. Brewster, a leading lawyer of Newburgh; John Hobart; and Charles L.

The Church of the Corner-Stone.—Aug. 8, 1875, Bishop Cummings, of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, held service in the American Reformed church, and on the evening of the 25th "The Church of the Corner-stone" was organized under the general statute of the State of New York, and the following officers elected: Wardens, Daniel T. Rogers and Walter C. Anthony; Vestrymen, James G. Graham, J. Wilson Stratton, William J. Roe, Jr., George Middleton, Robert L. Case, James G. Birch, Edward Haigh. Benjamin F. Clark, secretary and treasurer; James G. Birch, superintendent of Sabbath-school. Regular services were subsequently held in the lecture-room of the Associate Reformed church. Rev. Dr. Leacock was called to the rectorship in October, and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties. In November ground was broken for the erection of the church edifice on South Street; and on the 24th of that month the contract for building was given to Thomas Dobin at \$4969. The structure is of Gothic style, and has a frontage of 33 feet. Seating accommodations are provided for about 250 persons. It was first occupied on Easter-Sunday (April 16), 1876.

First Presbyterian Church.—The adherents of the Presbyterian faith who first came to Newburgh were connected with the Bethlehem Church in Cornwall, which was founded about 1726. From this parent stem sprang the church of New Windsor, which was organized Sept. 14, 1764, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Moffat, and Joseph Wood, William Lawrence, Samuel Brewster, and Henry Smith were chosen elders. The Rev. Timothy Johnes, afterwards and for many years pastor of the church of Morristown, N. J., was appointed stated supply of the church by the Presbytery of New York, and served in that capacity from May 5, 1766, until October, 1767, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Francis Peppard, who remained until 1773. During the pastorate of Mr. Peppard the district was divided into four parts, viz.: Bethlehem or New Cornwall, Murderer's Creek, New Windsor, and Newburgh, in each of which trustees were appointed for the purpose of raising funds and taking charge of the temporal affairs of the church in their respective neighborhoods, thereby creating, as it were, four informal societies.

The withdrawal of Mr. Peppard left the station vacant, and measures were taken to secure the services of the Rev. John Close. While these arrangements were pending, however, the Marlborough Society invited the trustees of the Newburgh district to unite with them in temporarily settling the Rev. John McCallah over both districts. This invitation was accepted, and Mr. McCallah entered upon his duties Sept. 26, 1773. But his labors in Newburgh could have been only for a few weeks, as in November of the same year, the arrangements for that purpose having been perfected, Mr. Close was invited to take the vacant charge, and soon after entered upon the duties of pastor. The war of the Revolution, however, prevented his formal installation, and, a large portion of his time being occupied as chaplain in the militia, the public services of the church were very irregular. In consequence of these facts, the informal society in Newburgh appears to have maintained a separate organization during the war, Elder William Lawrence performing the pastoral duties.

Immediately after the war, this informal society, strengthened by the addition of several persons who became permanent residents on the disbandment of the army, obtained the building which had been erected by the army as a store-house for clothing, where it appears to have held public worship in the winter of 1783 or spring of 1784. The records of the church state that divine service was held here in 1784, and that the congregation was formally organized in the same year. The minutes of the meeting held for the purpose of organization are as follows:

"In pursuance of an act entitled 'An act to enable all Religious Denominations in the State to appoint Trustees, who shall be a body corporate for the purpose of taking care of the Temporalities of their respective congregations and for other purposes,' passed the 6th day of April, 1784, the congregation or Religious Society desirous of forming themselves into a regular well-constituted congregation or society, agreeable to the Canons of the Church of Scotland, at Newburgh, did, on the 12th day of July last past—being stated attendants on Divine worship by Elder William Lawrence—advertise a meeting of the said congregation, agreeable to the said Act, to meet at the house of Adolph DeGrove, for the purpose of electing, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, Trustees for the good purposes intended and mentioned in the said act; and being convened at the time and place aforesaid, did, in the first place, by plurality of voices, nominate and appoint Mr. Asa Steward to act with the said William Lawrence as Returning Officers, who proceeded to open the poll, and after taking that part of the said congregation or society convened on the occasion and present agreeable to said Act—Adolph DeGrove, Daniel Hudson, Thomas Palmer, Joseph Coleman, and Isaac Belknap, were appointed and legally elected Trustees for the said congregation or society, agreeable to the said Act. 2d. We then proceeded to elect a Clerk to insert the certificate of the Returning officers.

"Be it remembered, that we, William Lawrence and Asa Steward, having been legally elected and appointed the Returning officers at the election held at the house of Adolph DeGrove, at Newburgh, the 12th day of August, 1784, for the purpose of electing Trustees for taking care of the Temporalities of the congregation or Religious Society at Newburgh, aforesaid, agreeable to an Act entitled 'An Act,' etc., do hereby certify, that Adolph DeGrove, Daniel Hudson, Thomas Palmer, Joseph Coleman, and Isaac Belknap, were legally and unanimously elected as Trustees for the purpose aforesaid, and that the said persons so elected, and their successors forever hereafter, shall be known by the name, style, and title of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation at Newburgh. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1784."

As the congregation was quite too feeble in means and membership for the support of a pastor, it was resolved at a meeting held Feb. 8, 1785, to unite for this purpose with the church of New Windsor. The records declare that "the congregation assembled at the meeting-house, William Lawrence, ruling elder, being moderator. It was agreed

"1. To join in union with the congregation of New Windsor.

"2. That the Trustees for the congregation of Newburgh be empowered to form a union with the Trustees of New Windsor congregation, for promoting the preaching of the Gospel, not exceeding seven years, nor under five."

A joint meeting of the trustees named was soon after held (Feb. 11, 1785) at the house of Adolph DeGrove, at which Abel Belknap presided. Daniel Hudson, Joseph Coleman, Isaac Belknap, and Adolph DeGrove represented Newburgh, and Abel Belknap, Samuel Logan, Leonard Nicoll, Silas White, Benjamin Birdsall, Isaac Schultz, and Samuel Brewster represented New Windsor. After conversation it was "unanimously agreed between the trustees of the said congregations for joining the union for seven years."

In April, 1785, application was made to the Presbytery for the appointment of Mr. Close to be the stated supply of both churches. The request was granted, and he continued to labor here until 1796. During the first year of his service Mr. Close preached in Newburgh one-third of his time, for which he was paid £23. He was succeeded by the Rev. Isaac Lewis, who served the congregation as stated supply until the spring of 1800, when he became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Cooperstown. On May 6, 1800, the Rev. Jonathan Freeman was installed pastor of the united church, and the first pastor of that of Newburgh. He resigned the charge in 1804. His successor was the Rev. Eleazer Burnet, who was ordained and installed pastor Nov. 20, 1805, and who held the station until his death, in 1806. The Rev. Dr. John Johnston, then a licentiate, first preached in Newburgh about the time of Mr. Burnet's decease, and occasionally supplied the united churches during the winter of 1806-7. He was ordained and installed as pastor on Aug. 5, 1807.

In the spring of 1810 the connection between the two churches was dissolved; and the services of Mr. Johnston were henceforth confined to Newburgh. Here he continued to labor with unwearied diligence and great success until February, 1855, when he was prostrated by severe illness, which subsequently terminated his life.

The congregation was supplied during Dr. Johnston's illness and until the summer of 1856 by Mr. S. H. McMullen, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. On September 20th of that year the Rev. W. T. Sprole, D.D., was chosen pastor, and on October 28th following was installed. He resigned in July, 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. W. K. Hall, who was installed in October of that year.

The building in which public worship was first held

was one erected by the commissary-general as a clothing store-house while the army of the Revolution was encamped here. It stood on the site subsequently occupied by the old first church, and was destroyed by fire about the year 1790. Dr. Johnston says it was burnt on a Sabbath day, after service had been held in it. From an inventory of their corporate property in a return made to the Legislature, the building appears to have belonged to the congregation in 1787, and, from the statement in the records that the "congregation assembled at the meeting-house" (1785), it is probable that it was transferred to them soon after the war.

There seems to have been some difference of opinion in regard to the location of the church after the old building was burnt; but in February, 1791, the trustees voted that "the lot of land where the house formerly stood, with the addition that Mr. Smith proposes to make, be accepted in preference to any other location" as the site for a new church. On December 20th of the same year the trustees agreed to erect a church 50 by 55 feet, with the addition of a steeple. The ground was staked out May 25, 1792, and on the 31st of the same month the deed for the lot was executed by Mr. Benjamin Smith. During the interval between the destruction of the old building and the occupation of the new church, the minutes state that the meetings of the congregation were "held at St. George's church,"—i.e. the old Lutheran church. The new building must have been occupied in 1793, as it is of record that during that year pews were erected and sold. But the interior of the building remained in a half-finished condition until after the settlement of Dr. Johnston, who says that it was without gallery, plastering, or pulpit, "a mere shell." "I often preached standing on a carpenter's bench, with a few boards standing in front on which to rest the precious Bible." Very soon after Dr. Johnston was settled the interior was properly fitted up, and made more tenable. In 1828 an unsuccessful effort was made to erect a new church of stone, 66 by 70 feet, at a cost not exceeding \$9000. Finally, as more accommodation was imperatively demanded, it was determined to repair the old building, which was done in 1828. Formerly the pulpit was at the north end, and the pews were old-fashioned square ones. Though the audience-room was unchanged in size, the introduction of slips enabled it to hold a larger number than it did before. Under this alteration the building remained until its removal, in July, 1871.

On July 25, 1857, the trustees, at a regular meeting, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The circumstances of the church and congregation render it imperative that a new edifice be erected for their accommodation, and having the assent and concurrence of the pew-holders and members, as appears from the subscriptions for said object, therefore

"Resolved, That we proceed to accomplish the same, according to the plan and specifications drawn by Mr. F. C. Withers, which has been submitted for the consideration and adoption of the subscribers, and that the following persons be a building committee to supervise the same and

carry it forward, viz.: S. R. Van Duzer, E. R. Johnes, J. J. Monell, Henry Ball, Isaac Stanton, and George Clark.

"Resolved, That the church edifice be erected upon the lot on the northwest corner of Grand and South Streets."

The site fixed upon was purchased, and a contract was made with Mr. George Veitch, builder, for the construction of the new edifice for \$27,500. The work was begun Aug. 8, 1857. The building was dedicated Nov. 4, 1858, and on Thanksgiving morning (Nov. 10) the iron cross was fixed on the spire.

The building is in the early geometrical style of Gothic art, and is composed of a nave with clere-story, north and south aisle, a tower and stone spire at the east end of the north aisle, and a porch on the south. A lecture-room and a minister's room are provided at the west end of the building. The walls are of blue-stone laid in random courses, and graystone dressings to the copings, windows, doorways, buttresses, water-tables, etc. The pews are of yellow pine, and afford comfortable accommodations for 830 persons. The principal dimensions of the building, internally, are as follows, viz.: nave, 97 feet long, 60 feet high, and 25 feet wide. The aisles are 84 feet long and 17 feet wide. The lecture-room is 42 feet long and 26 feet wide. The tower is 20 feet and 8 inches square at the base, and its height is 63 feet, making, with the spire and cross, a total of 135 feet from the ground. The extreme length of the building, including lecture-room, is 159 feet; and its width, including porch, 85 feet. The total cost of the building, with interior fittings complete, including land, iron fence, bell, etc., was about \$43,750. An organ, built by Geo. Jardine & Son, of New York, and costing \$3000, was obtained in September, 1860. It only remains to add that the congregation sold their old place of worship to the Union Church, in March, 1859.

REV. JOHN JOHNSTON, D.D., was born in the township of Montgomery, Ulster Co., N. Y. (now Crawford township, Orange County), on the 28th of January, 1778. His great-great-grandfather went from England to Ireland in connection with the army under King William, and fought in the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. When the army was disbanded he remained in Ireland, and settled in the county of Cavan. There the father of Rev. Dr. Johnston, William Johnston, the youngest of thirteen children, was born Dec. 1, 1743. In 1774 he emigrated to this country and settled in the province of New York, intending to return to his native land at the end of seven years. But meeting Jane Moncriff, who came to America in company with her brother Charles in 1775, he made her his wife in 1777, and was compelled by the troublous condition of the times, and the force of family ties and connections, to abandon his original idea of returning to Ireland. He had a good education, and was employed nearly seven years in teaching school in one neighborhood. He was an industrious and worthy man, and passed most of his life farming in Montgomery.

Mr. Johnston passed the earlier years of his life at work upon the paternal farm, and often engaged in plowing from morning till night when so small that he was compelled to seek assistance in extricating the plow from the furrow. Before he was nine years of age himself and a younger sister traveled four miles a day, winter and summer, to attend the nearest district school of their locality. In the fall of 1794 he entered a neighboring store for the winter, and in the spring, being offered by his father a choice between a business life and an education, he chose the latter, and after working hard on the farm for the summer, on Dec. 14, 1795, he entered upon a course of study under the direction of Rev. Jonathan Freeman, pastor of the congregation at Hopewell. In the spring of 1797 he entered an academy at Montgomery in charge of Reuben Neely, where he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he attended the academy at Kingston, Ulster Co., taught by Timothy Smith, continuing there until the sudden and unexpected death of his father. This sad visitation of Providence, occurring at such an unfortunate period of Dr. Johnston's career, produced a train of thought solemn and trying, and he was often led to inquire, "What shall I do—what is best to be done?" It was finally decided, however, that in spite of the necessary sacrifices that had to be made his educational training should continue, and that he should enter Princeton College.

In the latter part of October, 1799, he left his mother's house, about twenty miles west of Newburgh, and did not reach Princeton until the next Saturday week, progressing as fast as the public conveyances would carry him. He entered the junior class of the college. Among his classmates were Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, Dr. John E. Cook, of Virginia, Rev. Dr. John McDowell, of Philadelphia, Henry E. Watkins, Edward D. Watts, and John G. Gamble, of Virginia. Dr. Johnston was graduated in the class of 1801, and having decided to enter the ministry, he returned to Princeton to study divinity under Dr. Smith. But owing to the destruction of the college building by fire on March 6, 1802, the theological students were scattered, and a few months later Dr. Johnston arranged to continue his studies under Dr. McMillan, in western Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1803 he was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Ohio as a candidate for the gospel ministry, but his means being exhausted, he was forced to intermit his theological studies for a time, and to engage in teaching. Securing a position as tutor in a gentleman's family in Maryland, he remained there until May, 1805, when he returned to Princeton and resumed his studies, being also appointed tutor of the sophomore class in the college. He continued in this position until September, 1806, when he resigned and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, in the city of Trenton, on October 8th of the same year. Re-



John Johnston

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turning to his home he received appointments from the Presbytery of Hudson to preach in Newburgh, New Windsor, Florida, and Pleasant Valley, all of which congregations were then vacant. Soon after he received and accepted a call as pastor from the united congregations of New Windsor and Newburgh, and on Jan. 27, 1807, was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Daniel Bull, of Orange County.

Mr. Johnston had preached several times in Newburgh and New Windsor at the close of 1806 and the beginning of 1807. He began his regular service on April 1st, although he was not ordained and installed until Aug. 5, 1807, the services of ordination taking place at New Windsor. He took up his residence in Newburgh in May, 1807, and resided at that place until his death, and from December, 1813, in the same house. In the month of April, 1810, he was released from the charge at New Windsor, the congregation of Newburgh having presented through the Presbytery a call for the whole of his services. He continued to discharge the duties of pastor over the Newburgh Church for the remainder of his life.

It would be beyond the scope of this work to describe in detail the pastoral experiences and labors of Dr. Johnston during his long service as a Christian minister in Newburgh. At the outset of his ministry the state of morals in the city was lamentably bad. The Society of Druids, an association organized to teach and propagate infidel views, was flourishing, and infidel publications were scattered there broadcast; intemperance and drinking to excess even at funerals was not uncommon; the Sabbath was not regarded, and games and sports of all kinds were indulged in on that day. Dr. Johnston met this state of affairs in a resigned, Christian spirit, labored modestly and faithfully in his proper sphere to overcome the tendencies of the times, and from that time throughout the long years of a devoted ministry his influence for good in the community was immeasurable. Frequent revivals occurred under his pastorate, and many were added to the church. Besides his home labors he performed much missionary work under the direction of his Presbytery, and he was many times a delegate to the synods and assemblies of his denomination. He was possessed of a genial and happy spirit, and made many friends in the community in which he passed his life. In 1840 he was elected a trustee of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, a position in which he felt great pride and which he filled until his demise. One of the last public acts of his life was to attend the session of the board of trustees at Princeton. In 1848 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He preached his last discourse on Jan. 14, 1855. During the closing months of his life he was unable to appear in the pulpit, but his salary was regularly continued to him by his congregation as some recognition of his long and faithful services. He died on Aug. 23, 1855, and over his re-

mains was erected a handsome monument, having, among other words, this inscription: "The Citizens of Newburgh, cherishing an affectionate veneration for one who for nearly half a century adorned his sacred office by his purity and fidelity, and in every relation of life commanded the respect of all who knew him, have united in erecting this monument to his memory."

It is fitting to add in this connection a few remarks regarding her who for nearly half a century was the partner of Dr. Johnston's joys and sorrows, the helpmeet of his home. Her wise and affectionate counsels aided him in doubtful and difficult cases. She managed with discretion his domestic concerns, sought out the poor and afflicted and supplied their wants, and visited, nursed, and watched with the sick and the dying. She was a faithful co-worker with him in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and contributed largely to his success and usefulness among his people during forty-eight years. She died March 2, 1857. The children were ten in number, of whom six are now living. Mrs. Lewis D. Lockwood and Mrs. George Lawson, of Newburgh, are daughters.

Second Presbyterian Church.—The proposal to organize a Second Presbyterian Church was first discussed in 1837, but nothing was done until April, 1838, when Dr. Johnston preached an earnest and forcible sermon on the subject. At his suggestion a meeting was held to consider the propriety of sending a colony from the old church. The meeting was held in the First church, May 15, 1837, William Walsh being chairman, and J. H. Wells, secretary. After discussion, it was unanimously "*Resolved*, That measures be immediately taken to forward the enterprise."

Accordingly, Messrs. J. H. Corwin, Abel Belknap, and O. M. Smith were appointed a committee to ascertain the number of persons willing to unite for this purpose. On May 22d, at an adjourned meeting, the following-named persons were reported as ready to associate and walk together as a church, viz.: O. M. Smith, Helen M. Smith, Saml. Tuthill, Sarah Tuthill, Jefferson Roe, Mary Roe, Eliza C. Boice, William H. Wells, Robert Sterling, Isabella Sterling, Asa Sterling, John H. Corwin, Cynthia Corwin, James P. Buchanan, Sarah Buchanan, Daniel D. T. Blake, D. McDowell, Abigail Waters, J. R. Hardenburgh, Wm. M. Johnson, Jane E. Johnson, Eli Corwin, Jr., Abel Belknap, Sarah M. Belknap, Henry Tice, Jr., Charlotte Tice, Edgar Perkins, Ann Forsyth, Abigail Wells, William Waller, Henry Vail, Seth Belknap, George M. Gregory, Hiram K. Chapman, Jane Chapman, Peter H. Foster, Mary S. Foster, William Townsend, Lydia C. Parkham, George T. Hoagland, Betsey Harris, Mary E. Waterfield, James H. Reynor, Job Clark.

It was immediately and unanimously resolved to apply to the Presbytery, which was to meet on June 9th, for an organization as the Second Presbyterian Church of Newburgh. Mr. William Sterling was

deputed to present the application and to ask for supplies for six months from the Presbytery. The request was granted, and the church was organized June 15th, by a committee of the North River Presbytery, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Johnston, Prime, and Ostrum. The following persons were chosen ruling elders, viz.: J. H. Corwin, Hiram K. Chapman, Abel Belknap, James P. Buchanan. Mr. Ostrum gave the charge to the church, and Mr. S. I. Prime to the elders.

The first public service was held in the court-room in the academy, when Rev. S. I. Prime preached from Amos vii. 5: "By whom shall Jacob arise, for he is small." The pulpit was for some time supplied by the Presbytery. On August 20th, Messrs. Peter H. Foster, Jefferson Roe, Edgar Perkins, Samuel Tuthill, O. M. Smith, and Henry Tice, Jr., were chosen trustees.

During the greater part of 1838 and 1839 the Rev. Abram C. Baldwin supplied the pulpit. In the former year the prospects of the infant church were very seriously affected by the disruption of the Presbytery. Most of those concerned in starting it, who had strong Old-School affinities, returned again to the old church, which adhered to the Old-School Assembly. The Second Church recognized that which styled itself the constitutional. Though weakened by this cause, the church made vigorous efforts to grow. The Rev. William Hill was the first pastor, and filled the office until the winter of 1843, when he was deposed by his Presbytery for what was deemed heretical doctrine on the subject of Christian perfection. After a vacancy of some months, the Rev. John H. Lewis became the pastor, and discharged the duties of the office very acceptably until called to Bethlehem in 1845. He was succeeded for a short time by the Rev. J. C. Beach, and next by the Rev. John Gray, who remained as supply until the spring of 1851, when a division arose in the congregation on the question of his settlement as pastor. Before this matter was adjusted a vote of the church was taken, and by a majority of *one* it was resolved no longer to receive supplies. This vote closed the doors of the meeting-house and virtually disbanded the society, which had never become strong.

In 1840-41 the society erected the meeting-house at the corner of High Street and Western Avenue, at a cost of \$6600, in which divine worship was observed until the church ceased to exist. The building was designed to accommodate about 600 persons. It was sold, in 1852, to the Second Methodist Episcopal Church.

Calvary Presbyterian Church.—The circumstances which led to the organization of this congregation, as well as its subsequent history, are briefly stated in a historical sketch, which was published by the trustees in connection with their annual report, August, 1857. In this paper it is said that the Rev. S. H. McMullin, who had served as supply during the ill-

ness of the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the duties of his engagement until about three months after Dr. Johnston's death. After hearing several other candidates for the vacant pastorate, "a day was fixed," says the sketch to which reference is made, "on which, according to notice given, the congregation were to select a pastor. When, however, all had assembled, a question arose as to whether females should be permitted to vote, which was decided in the affirmative. The vote was taken and resulted, 100 for Mr. McMullin and 74 for another person. Messrs. William K. Mailler and Robert Sterling were then appointed commissioners to prosecute the call before the Presbytery, and the meeting adjourned.

"At the meeting of the Presbytery, when the call was considered, a remonstrance was presented by the minority of the congregation against the settlement of Mr. McMullin. In consequence of this remonstrance the Presbytery intimated to the commissioners that they would not, in all probability, permit the call to be prosecuted, and it was withdrawn without any formal action being taken.

"Immediately after the return of the commissioners a meeting of the congregation was held to hear their report, when it was resolved, by a majority of votes present, 'that the commissioners be directed to prosecute the call.' The Presbytery, however, continued to regard the call as inexpedient; and a meeting, called for the purpose of its consideration, failed to accomplish the result desired.

"The situation of affairs becoming known, the following paper, asking for certificates of membership and dismission, was presented to the Session of the church on the 27th day of August:

"To the Session of the First Presbyterian Church of the Village of Newburgh:

"The undersigned, members in full communion of the First Presbyterian Church of the Village of Newburgh, do hereby respectfully request you to grant them certificates of membership and dismission, for the purpose of being organized into a church, to be known as the — Presbyterian Church of the Village of Newburgh:

"John McClelland.
Abigail W. McClelland.
James C. McClelland.
Sally R. Logan.
Abby L. Scott.
J. Ferguson.
Sarah McElrath.
Anna Pettie.
Anna M. Clugston.
Margaret Strachan.
Amanda L. DuBois.
Mary Albertson.
Alexander Hargrave.
Mary Ann Hargrave.
Amelia Birdsall.
William G. Gillespie.
William McClughan.
Mery D. McClughan.
Hannah Andrus.
Mary Burnett.
Catharine Hamilton.
Anna E. Roe.

E. L. Spalding.
Catharine Sly.
M. W. N. Johnston.
Robert Wallace.
Mary Ann Wallace.
Mary G. Starr.
Eliza P. Spier.
Sarah Waugh.
L. Bradford.
Funie McKune.
Rebecca Brown.
Eliza Rogers.
Jerusha Gerard.
Sarah Ludlow.
Delia Smith.
Hugh S. Banks.
Rosalie H. Banks.
Hugh McKissock.
Agnes McKissock.
Laura A. Gorham.
Rachel Clugston.
Sarah Hildreth.

Elizabeth Blake.'

"On the first day of September, 1856, the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of North

River met in the session-room of the First Presbyterian Church. Present, B. T. Phillips, Wm. H. Kirk, F. T. Williams, ministers; and Peter V. B. Fowler and Benj. Tyler, elders. The petition of the persons above named was presented, asking to be organized into a Presbyterian Church, to be known as 'The Calvary Presbyterian Church of Newburgh;' and after the examination of their certificates it was, on motion, '*Resolved*, That the request be granted.' The applicants then formally agreed and covenanted to walk together in a church relation, according to the acknowledged doctrine and order of the Presbyterian Church. Messrs. Wm. G. Gillespie and John McClelland were then unanimously elected ruling elders by the congregation. Mr. Gillespie was duly ordained, and Mr. McClelland and Mr. Gillespie (the former having previously served as an elder in the First Presbyterian Church) were formally installed as elders of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Newburgh.

"On the 15th day of September, Rev. S. H. McMullin was unanimously elected pastor of the church. The call was presented to him at a meeting of the Presbytery, held at Buttermilk Falls on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, and accepted by him; and on the 16th day of the same month he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry and installed pastor of the church in the court-house at Newburgh. The services on the occasion were conducted by Rev. Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia, who preached the sermon; Rev. E. K. Brower, who offered the ordaining prayer and proposed the constitutional questions; Rev. B. T. Phillips, who gave the charge to the people; and Rev. F. R. Masters, who gave the charge to the pastor.

"On the 20th October an election for trustees was held in the court-house,—Elders John McClelland and Wm. G. Gillespie presiding,—which resulted in the choice of Messrs. Moses Upright, Wm. K. Mailler, Walter H. Gorham, Wessel S. Gerard, Peter Ward, and Charles Johnston.

"The first meeting of the session of the church was held on Friday evening, Oct. 17th, at the residence of Mrs. C. Sly, in High Street. At the meeting of the session on the 31st October the following persons were admitted on profession of faith: Mrs. E. C. Gillespie, Mrs. M. A. Casement, Miss M. Casement; and the following by certificate: Asa Sterling, Phoebe E. Sterling, Margaret Sterling, Mary Sterling, Nancy Sterling, Robert Sterling, Maria Sterling, Wm. K. Mailler, Hannah P. Mailler, Mary E. Halstead, Zipporah Clark, Ann Barr, John L. Westervelt, Catharine Westervelt, Susan A. Jessup, Margaret Shields, Jane Shields, John Little, Ann Little, Isabella M. McMullin, Benj. Tyler, Julianna Tyler, Mary Boyd, Marietta Watkins, Jane Ellen Roe, Maria Minor, Deborah Blake, William and Sarah Gervin.

"The first communion of the church was celebrated on the first Sabbath in November, 1856, at which time the membership had reached 81,

"Soon after the organization of the church it was determined to erect a suitable edifice, the public services in the mean time being held in the court-house. A subscription was opened and a sufficient sum subscribed during the winter of 1856 to justify the trustees in purchasing a site on Liberty Street and procuring a plan for the building. From different plans which were submitted, one drawn by Messrs. Gerard & Boyd was selected; and, estimates having been invited, the contract for erecting the building was awarded to Mr. John Little. A building committee of three trustees, viz.: Messrs. Mailler, Gorham, and Ward, was appointed; and Mr. Withers, architect, was engaged to superintend the work. The ground was broken in the month of April, 1857; and the corner-stone laid, with appropriate exercises, on the 9th of July following, at 2 P.M. The services commenced by singing the hymn entitled 'Beyond the starry skies.' Rev. Dr. McLaren followed with a very appropriate address to the Throne of Grace, and a portion of the Scriptures was read by the Rev. Dr. McCarrell. Chas. Johnston, on behalf of the trustees, then read a statement showing the organization and progress of the church, which was followed by the hymn 'Let every heart rejoice and sing.' The Rev. Mr. Crowell, of Philadelphia, then delivered an address, which was followed by the laying of the corner-stone by the Rev. Dr. Forsyth, who, on account of the ill health of Mr. McMullin, had been selected by the trustees for that duty. Dr. Forsyth introduced the ceremony by a short address, and was followed by Rev. Alex. R. Thompson. The exercises closed with an anthem by the choir, and the benediction by Dr. Forsyth. The building was dedicated on the 24th of February, 1858. The services were opened by an anthem by the choir, and invocation by the pastor. The Rev. Dr. Sprole then read a selection from the Scriptures, which was followed by singing the 504th hymn. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. McCarrell, and the 502d hymn sung. Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabeth, N. J., then delivered a discourse from 1 Kings vi. 4, and vii. 63. At the conclusion the congregation arose, and with impressive words the speaker dedicated the house to the worship of God. The services were concluded with prayer by the pastor and the singing of a hymn.

"The style of the church edifice is that sometimes known among architects as Flemish, having, however, many of the peculiarities of the Gothic. It has a front of 56 feet on Liberty Street, running back to the depth of 96 feet, with a lecture-room in the rear. The audience-room is 72 by 52 feet, the lecture-room 62 by 22 feet. The aspect of the interior is that of severe simplicity. A trestle-work supports the roof, obviating the necessity of pillars, thus affording an unobstructed view from every part of the house. All the wood-work is grained, the pews being of chestnut oiled and grained so as to retain the natural color and grain of the wood; and the finish throughout has a

pleasing effect. The cost of the building, lot, fencing, furniture, etc., was about \$21,500."

Mr. McMullin continued in pastoral relation with the church until Jan. 24, 1860, when, in consequence of ill health, he tendered his resignation, to take effect May following. On December 19th of the same year Rev. Judson H. Hopkins was installed, and subsequently served until July, 1864, when, at his request, the relation was dissolved. He was without a successor until March, 1866, when the Rev. George S. Bishop, of Trenton, N. J., was installed, and continued in the relation until October, 1872, when, at his own request, and by consent of the church, he was relieved of the charge by the Presbytery. His successor, Rev. Jeremiah Searle, of Peekskill, was elected in February, and installed May 6, 1873.

To its real estate the society added, in 1867, a parsonage at a cost of \$9000; and to its appointments, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Bishop, an organ and a bell.

Union Presbyterian Church.—This church was founded July 13, 1837, by a colony of twenty-seven persons who belonged to the First Associate Reformed Church. Their names are as follows: E. W. Farrington, Mrs. Farrington, Thornton M. Niven, Mrs. Niven, John Wise, Mrs. Wise, John Beveridge, Mrs. Beveridge, Arnold McNear, Mrs. McNear, James Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Matthew Sims, Mrs. Sims, James Blacklaw, Mrs. Blacklaw, James Danskin, Mrs. Danskin, Stewart Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, John James Monell, Miss E. Cypher, Mrs. E. Purdy, Miss C. Anderson, Mrs. Catharine Stewart, Mrs. N. Barclay.

The meeting for organization was held in the First Associate Reformed church (July 13th), and was conducted by Rev. Dr. McJimpsey and Rev. James Mairs, constituting a committee of the Presbytery. The sermon was by Dr. McJimpsey, from John xvi. 7. The following persons were elected as ruling elders, viz.: John Beveridge, E. Ward Farrington, Thornton M. Niven, John Wise. On December 5th following the Rev. John Forsyth, Jr., was installed pastor, the services being held in the academy where the congregation met for worship until the completion of the church edifice. The Rev. Dr. McJimpsey preached the sermon; the Rev. Drs. Wallace and McLaren gave the charges to the people and the pastor.

A church edifice was erected on a lot at the corner of Water and Clinton Streets, which had been given to the congregation for this purpose. Ground was broken July 27, 1837, and the building was dedicated May 1, 1838, when a suitable sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. M. N. McLaren, then of Hamptonburgh. Here the congregation continued to worship until March, 1859, when the property was sold to the rector and vestry of St. George's Church. The last time it was used by Union Church the sermon was preached by the first pastor, Dr. Forsyth.

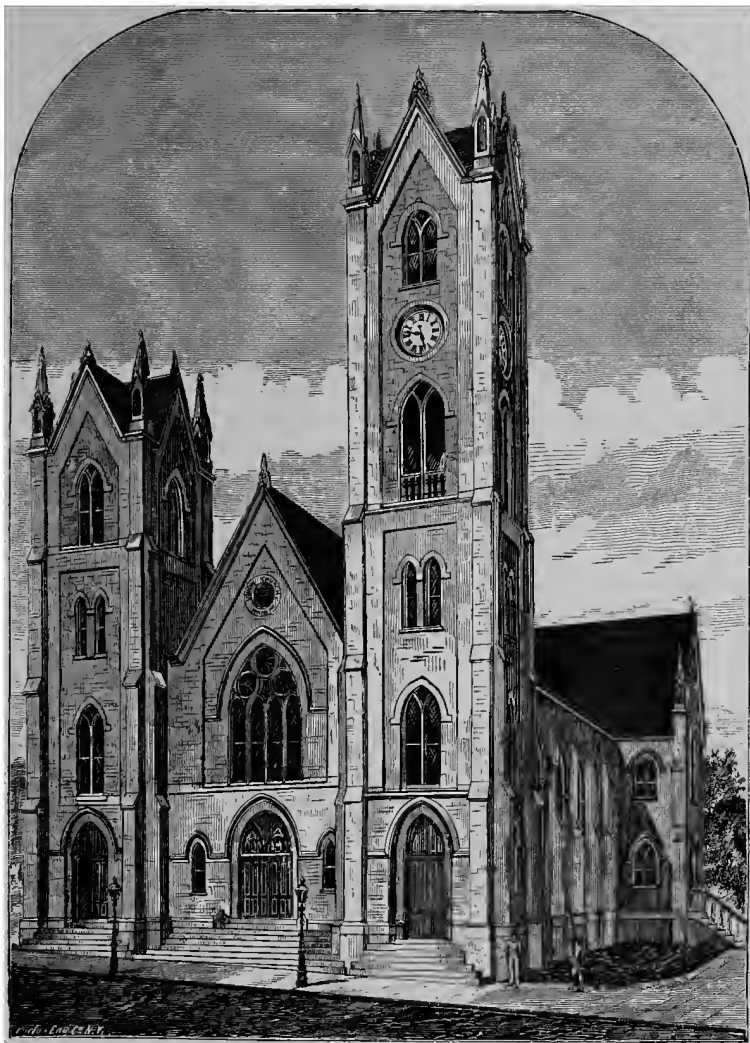
Dr. Forsyth was elected to a professorship in the

College of New Jersey at the end of the year 1846 but he did not retire from the pastorate until near the autumn of 1847. He was succeeded by Mr. Abraham R. Van Nest, a recent graduate of the theological seminary at New Brunswick, who was ordained and installed pastor on June 20, 1848. Mr. Van Nest remained here about a year. He was called by the Reformed Dutch Church, Twenty-first Street, New York, and having accepted the invitation he removed thither in the spring of 1849. Almost immediately upon his departure, the Rev. Dr. Robert McCartee, formerly of Canal Street Church, but at this time of Goshen, was called, and having accepted the invitation was installed Aug. 17, 1849. Dr. McCartee labored here with great acceptance and success until 1855, when he removed to New York to take the pastorate of the Twenty-fifth Street Associate Reformed Church. Union Church was supplied by various persons during the first six months or more after Dr. McCartee's removal, particularly by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham. Finally the Rev. Mr. Jack, who had graduated in the seminary in the spring of 1856, was called, ordained, and installed June 2, 1856, by the Presbytery of New York. On this occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. John Brash, of New York, who also proposed the usual questions to the candidate, and offered the ordaining prayer. The charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. G. M. McEachron, of Mongaup Valley, and that to the people by Rev. Dr. Forsyth. Mr. Jack was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. Wendell Prime, and the latter by Rev. C. C. Hall, who was ordained and installed Dec. 2, 1875.

In October, 1859, in consequence of the union of the Associate Reformed and the Associate Churches, out of which the United Presbyterian Church grew, the congregation of Union Church was induced to unite with the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church, and is now a component part of that body.

The old First Presbyterian edifice was purchased in March, 1859, by the Union Church, and was occupied by the society until July, 1871, when it was removed to give place to the present edifice. The work of removal was begun July 5, 1871, and on the 13th the last timbers of the old house were prostrated. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid on Friday, Sept. 15th, following. The exercises were conducted by the Masonic fraternity, G. Fred Wiltzie officiating as Grand Master of the "Grand Lodge of Ceremony." The dedication was on Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1872, on which occasion the service was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Forsyth. Rev. Dr. Ormiston read the 48th Psalm, and the Rev. Wendell Prime the dedicatory prayer. The discourse was by the Rev. Dr. Hall, from 2 Peter iii. 2; the closing prayer by Rev. J. B. Wakeley.

The edifice is of Gothic architecture, from plans by Elkanah K. Shaw, of Newburgh. It is in the form of a T, and embraces an auditorium with gallery and



UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sabbath-school and lecture-rooms. The auditorium, fronting on First Street, is 61 feet wide by 68 feet deep, 30 feet ceiling, and has, with the gallery, a seating capacity of 1000. The Sabbath-school room, fronting on Montgomery Street, is 33 by 81 feet, 22 feet ceiling, with seating for 600 pupils. The lecture-room is 27 by 57 feet, 15 feet ceiling, seating 300,—total seating capacity 1900. The windows throughout are of stained glass, the painting is in fresco, the pews of chestnut walnut oiled, and the entire finish cheerful. The walls of the building are of hard smooth brick with brownstone trimmings. The First Street front has two towers 18 by 18, the east 100, and the west 75 feet in height; the former contains the bell and city clock. The contracts for construction were executed by Thos. Shaw & Sons, carpenters, for \$18,000, and Thomas Dobbin, mason, for \$23,000; in

addition to which sums about \$19,000 was expended for furniture, carpets, furnaces, gas and water fixtures, etc., making the total cost \$60,000. The organ (Reuben Midmer, builder) was the gift of John Galt and John G. Wilkinson. Its cost, including painting, was about \$5000.

First Presbyterian Church, Middlehope.—The project of building a Presbyterian church at Middlehope was proposed in January, 1859, and was readily embraced by several of the active members of the Presbyterian Church at Marlborough. The enterprise having received sufficient encouragement to warrant further proceeding, a meeting was held (March 12th), at which Nathaniel T. Hawkins, Peter V. B. Fowler, James Rodman, and James O. Conklin were appointed "to contract for and build a church, and to take such measures to raise funds and to carry out and finish

the work as they may think proper." This committee soon after awarded the contract for building to James D. Purdy, and that for painting to Ward & Léonard. The building was completed in September, 1859, and dedicated October 6th, at an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of North River. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. W. T. Sprole, D.D., reading of the Scriptures by Rev. B. T. Phillips, and the dedicatory prayer by Rev. S. H. Jagger. The building is 30 by 40 feet, with a lobby 8 by 20 feet. Its cost, including furniture, was about \$2500.

First Associate Reformed Church.—Until near the close of the last century the adherents of the Associate Reformed Church resident in Newburgh were connected with the church of Little Britain, which was founded in 1763. Measures were taken to gather a congregation in 1797, and a church was formed consisting of the following persons, viz.: Hugh Walsh and his wife Catharine Walsh, Daniel Niven and his wife Jane Niven, Robert Boyd and his wife Eleanor Boyd, Janet Boyd, Robert Gourlay and his wife Margaret Gourlay, Derick Amerman, Robert W. Jones, Elizabeth Belknap, wife of Isaac Belknap, Samuel Belknap, Hugh Spier, Alexander Telford, and George Telford. The exercises in connection with the formal organization of the church were probably conducted by the Rev. Thomas G. Smith, at that time pastor of Little Britain.

The legal incorporation of the congregation did not take place until Feb. 7, 1803, when Messrs. Derick Amerman, Hugh Walsh, Daniel Niven, Robert Gourlay, Robert Boyd, John Brown, Isaac Belknap, Jr., John Colter, and Robert W. Jones were elected trustees. The ruling elders at this period were Daniel Niven, Samuel Belknap, Hugh Spier, John Shaw, and Derick Amerman.

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Robert Kerr, who is reported to have been a preacher of more than usual ability. He was a native of Ireland, and had been settled in the ministry in that country. He came to the United States in 1797, and was received by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of New York, Oct. 10, 1797, and probably began his labors in Newburgh at that time, as steps were taken at that meeting of Presbytery to give him a regular call. He was installed pastor April 6, 1799. He resigned his charge Jan. 14, 1802. He subsequently removed to the South, and labored "with great diligence, approbation, and success" within the bounds of the Associate Reformed Synod of Carolina until his death, which occurred in Savannah, June 11, 1805, when on his way to the General Synod.

Mr. Kerr was succeeded by the Rev. James Scrimgeour, who was installed as pastor on Aug. 11, 1803. He was a native of Scotland, and had been settled in the ministry for seven or eight years at North Berwick. The loss of health obliged him to resign his charge and the work of his profession for some years. Up to this time he had been one of the most popular

preachers in Scotland. Having recovered his health in a good degree, he was induced by the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason to emigrate to America in 1802. He remained in the pastoral care of the church of Newburgh until 1812, when he accepted a call to Little Britain, and was installed there on June 24th of that year. In this charge he remained until his death in 1825.

A vacancy occurred after Mr. Scrimgeour's removal of about four years, during which time various unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain a pastor. Calls were addressed to Rev. Robert McCartee and to Rev. John Knox, then licentiates and graduates of the theological seminary; but finally an invitation was given to the Rev. Arthur I. Stansbury, which he accepted, and was installed Dec. 4, 1816. Mr. Stansbury's pastorate was very brief. He resigned his charge in April, 1818, having accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Albany. The Rev. James Chrystie, minister of the Reformed Dutch Church of Union Village, Washington Co., having been invited to succeed Mr. Stansbury, accepted the call, and was installed Sept. 20, 1818. He remained as pastor, winning the warm attachment of the congregation, until October, 1821, when he joined the Reformed Presbyterian Church and removed to Albany. His successor, the late Rev. Dr. McCarrell, commenced his labors here as a supply Dec. 4, 1822. He was ordained and installed pastor March 14, 1823. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. John McJimpsey, the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. James Scrimgeour, the charges to pastor and people were delivered by the Rev. James Mairs, of Galway, N. Y. Dr. McCarrell faithfully discharged the duties of his office until his death. His successor, the Rev. Thomas T. Farrington, began his labors July 1, 1869, and continued until his death, June, 1875. He was succeeded by the Rev. John MacNaughton, Dec. 24, 1875.

The first edifice occupied by the church was erected on a lot given by James Renwick, of New York, and which now forms part of the farm of the late Capt. Henry Robinson. The church stood a little to the north and west of the gambrel-roofed house, with its side to the river, which forms so conspicuous an object on the hill west of the shipyards. It was surrounded by magnificent old apple and pear-trees, and in form was very similar to the First Presbyterian church at that time, having a square tower on the south end. Mr. Renwick deeded the lot, which was 200 feet square, to William Renwick, Dr. John Kemp, Rev. John M. Mason, Alexander Robertson, Alexander Hosack, John Turner, Jr., George Lindsay, Robert Gosman, of the city of New York, and Hugh Walsh, George Gardner, Robert Gourlay, Daniel Niven, Robert Boyd, Robert Ferguson, Thomas Tait, Robert W. Jones, and Alexander Murray, of Newburgh, as "trustees appointed by the said James Renwick for the Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, in connection with the Associate (Reformed) Synod



Joseph M Carrall

in the United States of America, for the sole use and intent that the trustees and members of said church should erect a church for Christian worship, and also a school-house for the instruction of youth." The church was completed in 1798, but no effort was ever made to erect a school-house, the locality being wholly unsuited for such an edifice. As the growth of the village was more towards the north than the south, the church came to be quite out of town and very inconveniently located for the great mass of its members. Accordingly, in 1821, measures were taken towards the erection of a new church within the village; the old building was taken down in the year just named, and while the new one was being built the congregation met for worship in the old courtroom in the academy. The present edifice was dedicated with appropriate services on Jan. 4, 1822, on which occasion the Rev. James Scrimgeour preached from Hosea viii. 17. The lot on which the church was erected was the gift of Hugh Walsh, one of the founders of the society, who also gave the largest portion of the lot on which the parsonage stands, and which was erected upon it in 1820. Internally the church is unaltered with the exception that it was re-seated in 1879, and the location of the pulpit changed from the east to the west end of the auditorium; but externally some change has been made since its erection. The cupola was completed in 1834, and a bell procured. The lecture-room, on the north side of the church, was built about 1840.

REV. JOSEPH MCCARRELL, D.D., was a native of Shippensburg, Pa., and was born on the 9th of July, 1795. His parents were warmly attached members of the Associate Reformed Church of that place, and that region was one whose history was connected with the earliest annals of the denomination in the communion of which Dr. McCarrell lived and died, and for which he had an unchangeable affection. His mind was early turned towards the ministry of the gospel, and he entered upon studies preparatory thereto, availing himself of such helps as were within his reach, though in the main he had to depend upon his own efforts, and was, in fact, to a great extent a self-made man.

While thus engaged the war of 1812 came on. In the summer of 1814 Washington was burnt by the British, and Baltimore was threatened with the same fate at the hands of Admiral Cockburn, the man who promised his followers "the booty and beauty" of that city. The whole country was aroused; the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania sent as quickly as possible their militia to the point of danger, while from Shippensburg every person capable of bearing arms hurried to the defense of Baltimore.

Joseph McCarrell was one of these volunteers. He thus not only had a taste of military life, but from the hill, about two miles from the city, on which his regiment was placed he witnessed the magnificent spectacle of the bombardment of Fort McHenry. And

he was one of those who through the long night watched the garrison flag, and when the morning dawned saw with inexpressible joy the glorious banner still waving defiance to the foe.

Soon after his return home he entered Washington College, Washington, Pa., and graduated with high honors in the class of 1815. One of his classmates is an eminent pastor in this county, the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of Goshen.

For several years after leaving college he was engaged in teaching in Bellefontaine, in Greensburg, and in Carlisle, while he was at the same time pursuing the studies that would fit him for the sacred profession to which he was looking forward.

In 1818 he entered the theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, then in New York, under the care of that distinguished man, Dr. John M. Mason. He brought to the seminary an amount of attainment in certain branches of learning which very few possess when leaving it, for he had made himself a thorough Hebrew scholar, and had read the whole of the Old Testament in that language. Having finished the prescribed course of study, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Big Spring, Pa., on the 21st of June, 1821.

For several months he supplied the Associate Reformed Church in Murray Street, New York (made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Mason), with so much acceptance that not a few of its members wished to call him as their pastor. At the same time he received calls from the churches of Hagerstown, Md., and Shippensburg, Pa., but he was destined to spend his life in another sphere.

Dr. McCarrell went to Newburgh in the autumn of 1822. He was soon afterwards invited to assume the pastoral care of the Associate Reformed Church there, and on the 13th of March, 1823, he was ordained and installed pastor. The edifice, corner of Grand and First Streets, in which he commenced to preach was erected in 1821, and had been dedicated but a few months before Dr. McCarrell arrived in Newburgh. He was consequently at his death the only one who had served the congregation as pastor since it began to worship in that building. His pastorate was nearly twice as long as the united pastorates of his four predecessors. The society, though one of the oldest in Newburgh, was by no means large when he became its pastor, but from that time it steadily increased in numbers, and has become the mother of two other congregations.

In 1829 the seminary, which had been suspended for some years, was revived, established at Newburgh, and Dr. McCarrell was chosen professor of theology. Towards the close of that year he entered upon his work of instruction, and from that period until near the end of life he continued to discharge his twofold duties as pastor and professor. During the last two years it was evident to those who saw him that his strength was on the wane. He was able, however,

to preach until within a few weeks of his decease, and was mercifully spared the endurance of acute physical pain. His mental strength was unabated, and at last he peacefully fell asleep in the Lord.

Dr. McCarrell had lived and labored in Newburgh for so many years that in one sense it might be said everybody knew him. While his manner in the pulpit was quiet rather than demonstrative, his trains of thought were clear and striking, his logic unanswerable in argumentative directions, and his style forcible and compact. Some of the best legal minds of the country sat for years under his ministry. His students in the theological hall thoroughly loved him. Whilst he was always dignified and learned, and thorough in his instructions, yet his manner was so kindly they were always made to feel at their ease, and if any went from the class-room in ignorance the fault was theirs, and not his. It has been matter of great regret to his friends that so few results of his pen found their way into print. Vigorous, pleasant, and clear-cut as a thinker, he wielded "the pen of a ready writer." Admirable discourses in answer to Dr. Channing, the eloquent Unitarian champion, as also a series of sermons on a phase of the temperance question, and some others on the form of baptism, with an occasional special sermon, were all that have ever been published. Commentaries of great ability were prepared by him on the Epistle to the Hebrews and the Book of Revelation, but for some reason they were never published.

In private life he exhibited a rare combination of Christian graces, so that by all who knew him he was loved with an affection singularly warm and enduring; and all who saw him as he went out and in his own home and those of the community for so many years, knew that they were looking upon "a living epistle of Christ." His death occurred on the 28th of March, 1864, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, having occupied the pastorate of the same church for forty-one years.

Dr. McCarrell married in his native village. His wife survived him eleven years. Of eight children, four are living, besides one grandson.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church.—The origin of this congregation may be traced to the self-denying exertions of a few individuals in the communion of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, who settled in the village of Newburgh and vicinity during the early part of the century, among whom were James Clark, O. Gailey, and Robert Johnston. A society for prayer and other devotional services was formed and regularly attended as early as 1816 or 1817, which proved the means of gathering together and combining the efforts of a sufficient number to warrant an application for occasional preaching. From 1817 until 1824 the society was supplied with preaching by the Rev. J. R. Wilson, D.D., at that time pastor-at Coldenham. Increasing in numbers, and desirous of obtaining a fuller supply of ordinances, the members of the

Newburgh branch of the Coldenham congregation, as it came to be called, were, by deed of Presbytery, separated from the Coldenham congregation, and in 1824 organized as a distinct church, of which Samuel Wright and John Lawson were elders, and William M. Wiley and John Crawford deacons. Soon after the organization, Matthew Duke was added to the elders, and William Thompson to the deacons.

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Jas. R. Johnston, who was ordained and installed in 1825. His connection with it was dissolved in 1829. June 8, 1830, the Rev. Moses Rooney became his successor, and served with great acceptance until 1848, when he was compelled to resign on account of failing health. Nov. 14, 1849, the present pastor, the Rev. Samuel Carlisle, was installed.

The society held its first public services in the academy. Arrangements were made for the erection of a church edifice in 1818, which was completed the following year and is still occupied by the congregation. In 1852 it was rebuilt, during which time the public services of the congregation were held in the court-house. In 1876, it was remodeled and a brick front added, on Grand Street, of fair architectural appearance.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newburgh was organized by a commission of the New York Presbytery, Dec. 12, 1854. The original membership was composed of William Thompson, James Frazier, and William Johnston, elders; John Lawson and James Hilton, deacons, and 26 private members.

In accordance with a call made by the congregation, the Rev. J. Renwick Thompson, the present pastor, was installed Dec. 19, 1855.

The public services of the church were first held in the court-house. Arrangements for the erection of a church edifice, however, were made soon after the organization, and the building was completed in November, 1855, and dedicated on the 25th of that month. The morning services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Christy, of New York, who delivered an able lecture on the 12th chapter of Isaiah. In the afternoon the discourse was by the pastor of the church, from Gen. xxviii. 17; and the evening services were conducted by Dr. Christy. The church building, originally without much architectural character, was improved by the addition of a tower, etc., in 1872, at a cost of \$3400. It is of brick, and has accommodations for 600 persons.

First United Presbyterian Church.—On May 25, 1858, a union, with reference to which negotiations had long been pending, was consummated at Pittsburgh, Pa., between the two branches of the Presbyterian family known as the "Associate" and the "Associate Reformed" Churches, under the title of the "United Presbyterian Church of North America." The two Associate Reformed congregations of Newburgh declined to enter this union. The friends of the united

church in these congregations believing that the union was right, and an important step towards the unity of the church, petitioned (Nov. 9, 1859) the New York Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church for the constitution of a congregation to be known as the "First United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh." This petition having been granted, Rev. Alexander McWilliams was appointed by the Presbytery to organize the church, which then embraced 36 members. George Gearn, George Lendrum, John Geddes, Sr., and Dr. Matthew Stevenson were elected ruling elders, and Andrew Johnston, B. W. Chambers, Thomas M. McCann, Jas. S. Strachan, Robert Hyndman, George Lendrum, George Gearn, John Geddes, Sr., and John Brown were chosen as trustees, and the society organized Dec. 6, 1859. On December 31st the trustees purchased the edifice then occupied by the Baptist Church, situated on Montgomery Street (corner of Fourth), where the congregation has since held public worship. It was enlarged and improved during the summer of 1871 at a cost of about \$1800. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Robert Armstrong, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa. He was installed March 12, 1861, and continued in the office until Oct. 21, 1868, when he was released from the charge. The present pastor, Rev. J. G. D. Findley, was ordained and installed Oct. 14, 1869. On April 21, 1862, Messrs. George Guy, Thomas M. McCann, and Andrew Johnston were ordained and installed as ruling elders in the congregation.

American Reformed Church.—The history of this church dates from October, 1834, when the Rev. Wm. Cruickshank, on the application of some of the members of the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York, was induced to visit Newburgh and undertake the establishment of a church. His efforts were successful, and on Feb. 24th following the church was formally organized by the Classis of Orange, at which time Isaac Belknap, Thomas G. Stansborough, Isaac A. Knevels, and John W. Knevels were ordained elders; and Cornelius Bogardus, Thos. Jessup, Daniel Corwin, and Albert Wells, deacons. Eighteen persons were then received into its communion by certificate.

April 13, 1835, the Consistory invited the Rev. William Cruickshank to become their pastor, and the call having been approved by the Classis of Orange, he was installed as the first pastor of the church on October 22d of the same year. In December, 1837, Mr. Cruickshank resigned, and on June 13, 1838, a call was addressed to the Rev. Isaac M. Fisher, which was accepted, and he was installed in July. He remained pastor only until October 5th of the same year, when he resigned on account of failing health. May 17, 1839, the Rev. F. H. Vanderveer was called, and continued the pastor of the church until Aug. 19, 1842, when he resigned. Sept. 13, 1842, a call was made upon the Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, and he was installed by a deputation of the

Classis of Orange on December 14th following. He resigned in June, 1849, and was succeeded by the Rev. Malcolm N. McLaren, who was installed Nov. 12, 1850. He resigned the charge Feb. 5, 1859, and on June 14th a call was made upon the Rev. G. H. Mandeville, of Flushing, L. I., who entered upon the duties of pastor August 21st of the same year. He resigned Nov. 1, 1869. Rev. W. H. Gleason, the present pastor, was called on April 9th, and installed in May, 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, the present pastor, in October, 1876.

The church was organized in the First Associate Reformed Church edifice, and its subsequent meetings, until the completion of the building now occupied by it, were held in the academy. Mr. Cruickshank, the first pastor, devoted all his energies to the interests of the infant church, and its early success was due, in a great measure, to his indefatigable exertions. He obtained from his congregation, and from New York, a handsome subscription for the erection of a church edifice, the site for which was selected on the corner of Grand and Third Streets. The building was commenced about Oct. 1, 1835; the corner-stone was laid October 22d. Mr. Warren, of New York, was the architect, and Gerard & Halsey, masons, and A. Whitmarsh, carpenter, were the contractors. Service was first held in the basement on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1837, and on December 7th, following, the edifice was dedicated. The financial difficulties of 1837 seriously affected the temporal interests of the church, and the Consistory were compelled to submit to a sale of the church property (April, 1839), which was purchased by Mr. Daniel Farrington, on behalf of the creditors, for the sum of \$10,053. An arrangement, however, was soon after effected by which Matthew V. B. Fowler became the purchaser of the property in trust for the church. The debt was greatly reduced, and in 1849 the Consistory was enabled to resume the title.

The church edifice is of Grecian architecture. It is built of stone stuccoed, and was originally 50 by 80 feet with a portico of 20 feet, making a total depth of 100 feet; the roof was surmounted by a massive dome, which formed a prominent feature in the landscape. The style of architecture was continued in the interior, and gave to the auditorium a cold, massive grandeur. The first cost, including lot, etc., was about \$20,000. The dome proved troublesome and was removed; the acoustics of the auditorium were bad, and led to a recessed pulpit. During the year 1851 the parsonage was built on the east side of the lot on Third Street at a cost of \$3277. It has since been enlarged and improved at a cost of about \$5000. The church edifice was enlarged in the fall and winter of 1867-68 by the addition of a transept in the rear 15 by 22 feet on each side and 20 feet high, giving an audience-room 100 feet in depth and 82 feet in width at transept. The improvements were from plans by J. E. Harney, architect, and including

frescoing, grading, etc., involved an expenditure of about \$20,000. It was reopened for service April 19, 1868. Its seating capacity (including gallery) is now about 1000.

First Baptist Church.—The first Baptist Church in Newburgh was a colony from the Baptist Church of Pleasant Valley, who were set off by themselves April 24, 1790, and formally organized as the church at Newburgh on the 2d of June following. This church continued in existence until 1817. In the mean time (1803) Elder Luke Davis, a Baptist missionary, raised a small congregation at Fostertown, which was incorporated with the original society. William Brundage served as pastor from 1790 to 1795; Levi Hall from 1796 to 1799, holding service one-third of the time; Jethro Johnson from 1799 to 1803; Luke Davis from 1803 to 1811; William C. Thompson, a licensed preacher, but not an ordained minister, from 1812 to 1815, and John Ellis from 1815 to 1817, whose time was equally divided between the Newburgh and the Pleasant Valley Church. Nov. 18, 1817, the two churches were united under the title of the Union Church of Pleasant Valley and Newburgh, and continued in existence down to Dec. 5, 1840, when the last entry is made in the minutes. From 1817 to 1832 meetings were held alternately at Pleasant Valley, where a church edifice had been erected in 1786, and in the "Stone Meeting-house," as it was called, in Newburgh. After 1832 meetings were held at Pleasant Valley only, and practically the Newburgh branch of the society closed its existence. The stone meeting-house which it occupied and its burial-ground were on the farm late of John Rodman, near Luptondale, on the Newburgh and Shawangunk plank-road. The building was about 30 feet square with walls about 20 feet high, 10 feet of which were stone, and covered by what is called a barrack roof, rising to about 25 feet in the centre. It was erected about the year 1806, and abandoned in 1832. The pulpit was on the west, the entrance on the east. In the adjoining burying-ground headstones mark the resting-place of many of the founders and supporters of the church, among others of Deacon Joseph Caldwell and of Deacon William Winterton. A parsonage-house was also a part of the property, and Orange Lake was the baptismal font.

No effort appears to have been made to organize a church in the village of Newburgh until 1821. Baptist missionaries, however, frequently visited the place, and among others the Rev. Mr. Price, Charles Mais, and Thomas Powell, the latter afterwards or at that time (1820) pastor of the church at Cornwall. In 1817 the Hudson River Baptist Association made arrangements to supply the village with missionaries for one year. The Rev. Rufus Leonard held the first service under this arrangement in the academy on December 14th. From the records of the present church it appears that on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, 1821, a meeting was held at the residence of Lydia Ann

Hill, for the purpose of consulting in reference to the organization of the church. "As the result of this meeting, an invitation was sent to Elder Daniel C. Stears to visit the brethren and give them such counsel as circumstances required. On the fourth Wednesday in March following a committee was appointed to draft articles of faith and covenant, which were presented and adopted at a meeting held on April 11th. On May 16th the church was formally organized, William Pierce acting as moderator, and Lewis Leonard as clerk. There were fourteen members at the time of its constitution, five of whom were brethren. This church survived, with all the attending difficulties usual to weak churches, until July 12, 1828. During its existence forty persons united with it, of whom only four were by baptism. The members attached to the church at the time of its dissolution removed their membership, and gradually all trace of it vanished."

From 1828 until 1834 there was no Baptist Church organization in the village. Dec. 23, 1834, however, a meeting was held "in the brick meeting-house, then owned by the Methodists, for the purpose of organizing a church. There were four ministers present, viz.: Parkinson, Bernard, Martin, and David James. Having resolved to constitute a church, it was agreed that Elder Parkinson preach the sermon. Elder Martin was appointed clerk. Elder Bernard gave the charge, and Elder Parkinson the right hand of fellowship. Elder David James was the first pastor of this church, it having been formed under his charge. The number of members at the time of its constitution is said to have been 13. At the first church meeting, held January 10th, there were present three brethren and seven sisters. The three brethren were David James, the pastor; William Mitchell, deacon; and Joseph Chase, clerk."

Mr. James continued to serve as pastor until January, 1838, when he resigned. The church does not appear to have gained much, in point of numbers, during his ministry. In April, 1838, Elder Spencer accepted a call to the pastorate, and served in that capacity until August following, when he resigned. The pulpit was temporarily supplied by Elder James until December, when Elder Van Gilder took the charge. He served until July, 1839, when Elder Daniel T. Hill accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit every Sabbath morning. This arrangement continued for only a few months. In July, 1840, Elder George Phippen accepted the pastorate, and remained in the charge until Nov. 1, 1842, when he resigned. During his ministry the condition of the society considerably improved. "Some old difficulties were removed, some prejudices which had long existed were broken down, and, as a denomination, some progress was made in gaining a more favorable opinion on the part of the community."

The Rev. C. A. Raymond succeeded Mr. Phippen, and entered upon his duties on the first Sabbath in

November, 1842. He was a young man of superior talent and great energy, and under his ministry the church rapidly increased in membership. He resigned the charge in 1844. The Rev. W. S. Clapp and the Rev. Thomas Applegate served the church as supplies until April, 1847. In November of that year a call was extended to the Rev. James Scott, who entered upon the duties of the pastorate in December, and held the station until Sept. 11, 1855, when he was removed by death. On May 4, 1856, the Rev. J. H. Castle accepted the vacant pastorate, and served until March, 1859. His successor, Rev. Isaac Wescott, entered upon the charge May 1, 1859, and continued pastor until Sept. 13, 1861. He was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Lasher, who became pastor in March, 1862, and resigned April 25, 1864. In October of the same year Rev. Lyman Wright entered upon the pastoral work, continuing in the office until Dec. 31, 1868. His successor was Rev. E. W. Bliss, who accepted the pastoral office April 1, 1869, and resigned April 1, 1872. Rev. John Quincy Adams entered upon the pastorate April 1, 1873, and resigned in 1877. The present pastor, Rev. Arthur Jones, became Mr. Adams' successor in 1879.

After its reorganization in 1834 the church held services in the old McIntosh house (formerly in use by St. George's), and from thence it removed to the old Methodist church on Liberty Street, which was purchased by the society. This building was sold in the spring of 1842 for \$925, and on the third Sabbath in May of the same year the church commenced worship in Washington Hall. In 1849 an edifice was erected on the corner of Montgomery and Third Streets (now occupied by the First United Presbyterian society), and opened for public worship in the spring of 1850. In the fall of 1859 the society purchased a site on South Street and commenced the erection of the edifice which it now occupies. It is 52 by 90 feet, and is in the Roman style of architecture. The tower and spire are 175 feet high; audience-room, 50 by 72 feet in the clear; height of ceiling, 32 feet. The audience-room has 156 pews, and will seat about 800. The lecture-room in the basement is 50 by 55 feet, and has 100 pews; it was renovated in 1875. The cost of the building and lot was about \$19,500. It is supplied with a baptistery and other modern appointments. It was dedicated on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860, on which occasion Dr. Hague, of New York, preached in the morning from Eph. iii. 19, and Dr. Gillette in the evening from Luke ii. 49.

Second Baptist Church.—In the summer of 1860 (Aug. 12th) Mr. John Hagan, Jr., opened a Sunday-school in what was known as the Crystal Palace building, on the north side of Washington Street, and immediately thereafter a lot was procured on the opposite side of the street, and a small frame building erected at a cost of \$700. This building was opened Sept. 1, 1860, under the name of the "Scott Mission School." In the fall of 1867 a larger building of brick

was erected at a cost of \$5000, and was opened for service on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868. Missionaries were employed by the First Baptist Church to labor in connection with this mission until June 10, 1871, when 41 members were, at their own request, dismissed for the purpose of forming the Second Baptist Church, and on Sept. 6, 1871, that body was formally recognized by a Council as an independent church. Rev. John Gray, who had acted as a missionary, was soon after called and ordained to the pastorate, which office he filled up to the destruction of the building by fire, when the organization ceased.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—Methodism was introduced in Newburgh by Rev. Ezekiel Cooper in 1786.* In 1788 there were seven "classes," or informal societies, in the town, viz.: Samuel Fowler's at Middlehope, Elnathan Foster's at Newburgh Village, Munson Ward's at Fostertown, George Stanton's at Gardnertown, Daniel Holmes' at Middlehope, and Luff Smith's near Marlborough. In 1808 the "Newburgh," or "Elnathan Foster's class," as it was originally called, was organized into a church under the title of the "Methodist Episcopal Church in the Parish of Newburgh." Its trustees were Morgan Cole, Lewis Carter, William Baker, Joseph Cole, and George Westlake. It continued to be supplied by circuit preachers until 1820, when Rev. Samuel Fowler, its first located pastor, was appointed to the charge. Since that time the following ministers have held the station, viz.: 1820, Samuel Fowler; 1821-22, Tobias Spicer; 1823, William Jewett; 1824-25, John D. Moriarty; 1826-27, Thomas Mason; 1828-29, Robert Seney; 1830-31, Stephen L. Stillman; 1832-33, James Covell; 1834, William Thatcher; 1835-36, Seymour Landon; 1837-38, John Kennedy; 1839-40, Robert Seney; 1841-42, Edmund E. Griswold; 1843, Friend W. Smith; 1844-45, Davis Stocking; 1846-47, Zephaniah N. Lewis; 1848-49, John L. Gilder; 1850-51, Abiathar M. Osbon; 1852-53, Charles B. Sing; 1854-55, Luther W. Peck; 1856-57, Edwin R. Keyes; 1858-59, John W. Beach; 1860-61, Charles Shelling; November, 1861, to April, 1862, John Parker; 1862, one year, M. D. C. Crawford; 1863-66, George S. Hare; 1866-69, John Miley; 1869-72, William P. Abbott; 1872-75, Andrew Longacre; 1875, George S. Hare; 1878-79, DeLos Lull.

The class from which the society sprung held its first meeting (1786) at the house of Elnathan Foster, which occupied the site on which the First Presbyterian Church edifice now stands. The old Lutheran church and the old clothing store-house were also used when the circuit preachers visited the station, and after the erection of the academy the services were held in the upper room of that building. Subsequently the old McIntosh house was occupied. Immediately after the organization of the society it was

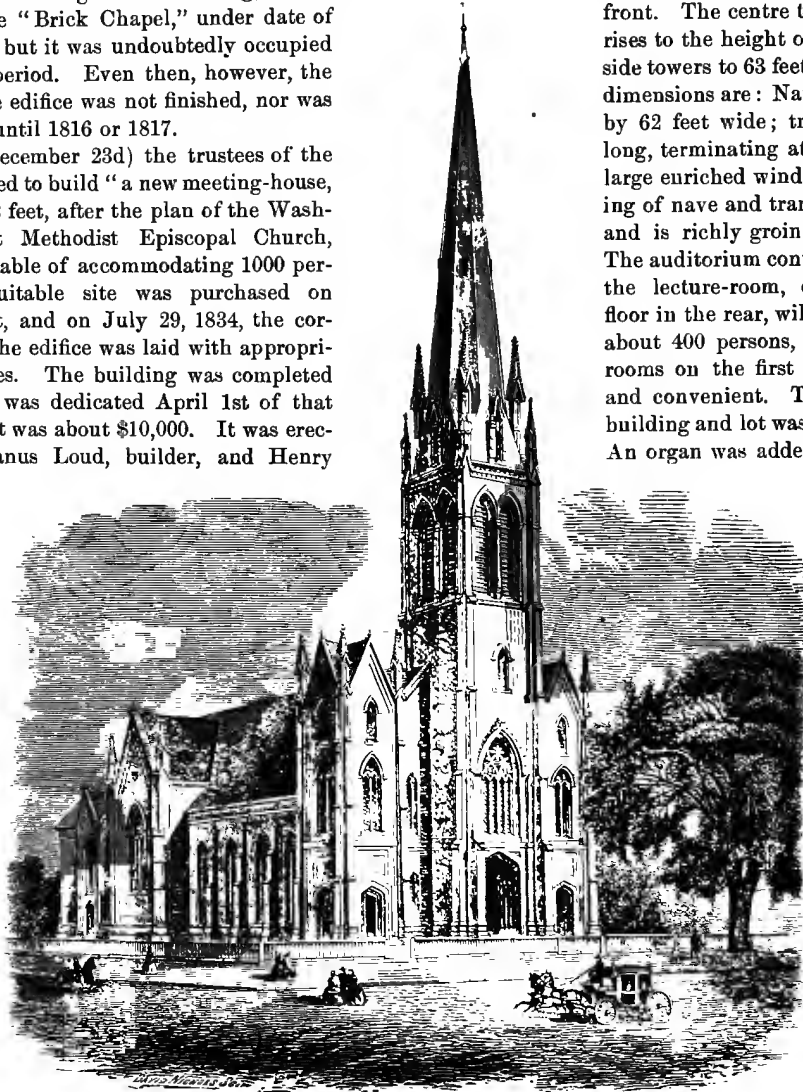
* See Chapter XI. of general history for a more complete account of early history.

resolved (June 8, 1808) to erect "a house of worship, 45 by 35 feet," and George Westlake and Morgan Cole were appointed to "circulate subscription papers, as well as to have the general direction in erecting the building." The sum of \$773 was subscribed for the purpose, and a lot on the corner of Gidney Avenue and Liberty Street was purchased from Elnathan Foster for a nominal consideration. The trustees note their first meeting in this building, which was called the "Brick Chapel," under date of Feb. 18, 1811, but it was undoubtedly occupied at an earlier period. Even then, however, the interior of the edifice was not finished, nor was it completed until 1816 or 1817.

In 1833 (December 23d) the trustees of the church resolved to build "a new meeting-house, to be 50 by 62 feet, after the plan of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, capable of accommodating 1000 persons." A suitable site was purchased on Second Street, and on July 29, 1834, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The building was completed in 1835, and was dedicated April 1st of that year. Its cost was about \$10,000. It was erected by Sylvanus Loud, builder, and Henry

work. The corner-stone was laid Nov. 14, 1860, by Bishop James. One year from that date (Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861) the building was dedicated, in the usual form, by Bishop Simpson, of Indiana. It is in the decorated style of the thirteenth century Gothic, and has a front on Liberty Street of 73 feet 6 inches by 140 feet on Third Street. The chief features of the exterior consist of three towers with their entrances,

the transept, and the lecture-room front. The centre tower and spire rises to the height of 180 feet; the side towers to 63 feet. The interior dimensions are: Nave, 85 feet long by 62 feet wide; transept, 78 feet long, terminating at the ends with large enriched windows. The ceiling of nave and transept is 40 feet, and is richly groined and ribbed. The auditorium contains 150 pews; the lecture-room, on the second floor in the rear, will accommodate about 400 persons, and the classrooms on the first floor are large and convenient. The cost of the building and lot was about \$35,000. An organ was added in February,



TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—1861.

Veltman, mason. A parsonage on Montgomery Street was subsequently added to the property. In the spring of 1860 the society determined to build a new edifice, and for that purpose the trustees purchased a site on the corner of Liberty and Third Streets. Plans by R. Lockwood, architect, were adopted, and the contracts awarded to Little & Kelly, carpenters, John Little, mason, and Madden & Fitzgerald, stone-

work. The corner-stone was laid Nov. 14, 1860, by Bishop James. One year from that date (Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861) the building was dedicated, in the usual form, by Bishop Simpson, of Indiana. It is in the decorated style of the thirteenth century Gothic, and has a front on Liberty Street of 73 feet 6 inches by 140 feet on Third Street. The chief features of the exterior consist of three towers with their entrances,

the transept, and the lecture-room front. The centre tower and spire rises to the height of 180 feet; the side towers to 63 feet. The interior dimensions are: Nave, 85 feet long by 62 feet wide; transept, 78 feet long, terminating at the ends with large enriched windows. The ceiling of nave and transept is 40 feet, and is richly groined and ribbed. The auditorium contains 150 pews; the lecture-room, on the second floor in the rear, will accommodate about 400 persons, and the classrooms on the first floor are large and convenient. The cost of the building and lot was about \$35,000. An organ was added in February,

Holmes, David Wyatt, Gilbert Holmes, and Daniel Merritt were elected trustees. Arrangements were soon after made for erecting a church edifice, which was dedicated Dec. 29, 1822, under the name of "Asbury Chapel." It has always been supplied by circuit preachers, and is now associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fostertown, the two churches forming the "North Newburgh Circuit." Its building has undergone some slight architectural changes since 1860.

In 1825 the "George Stanton's class" was organized into a church, and (December 15th) Burroughs Westlake, Joshua Marston, David W. Gidney, Silas B. Gardner, and Robt. Lockwood were chosen "trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Gardnertown." A house of worship was erected the next year, and was dedicated November 20th. It remained in occupation until Nov. 24, 1858. The present edifice was from plans by E. K. Shaw. It was erected in 1858, under contract with Thomas Shaw & Sons, at a cost of \$2750, and was dedicated November 24th. It is a simple Gothic chapel, accommodating about 400 persons. The society was for some years associated in a circuit with that at Little Britain.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Rossville was organized Oct. 8, 1830, when Thomas Aderton, Alvah Waring, Wm. Penny, John Bushfield, Nehemiah Fowler, Thomas Bushfield, and Gilbert Lockwood were elected trustees. The edifice now occupied by the society was erected in 1831. It is 30 by 42 feet, and cost originally about \$600. It was considerably improved and refurnished and painted in 1876. The society cannot be satisfactorily traced to any of the original classes. It is now associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pleasant Valley, Ulster Co., in the support of a minister. The parsonage is at the latter place.

December 31, 1833, the Munson Ward's class was organized as the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fostertown, and David Wyatt, Jethro Allison, John F. Williams, Jacob Gillis, and Wm. S. Holmes were elected trustees. In 1834 the building now occupied by the society was erected, and was dedicated in September of that year. Like its contemporaries of the primitive Methodist era, it has been improved since its original dedication, but has no architectural claims.

In addition to these original churches there are the *Second* (now *St. John's Church*) and *Grace Church*, while for a few years there was *St. Paul's*, a German Church. The first (*St. John's*) was organized through the instrumentality of Joseph Longking, Henry Cornell, and James Martin, who proposed to the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church (1851) that that body should hire for the use of such a society the building formerly occupied by the Second Presbyterian Church, the applicants agreeing to pay the interest on the debt then existing on that building for one year. The trustees, however, declined to take any steps in the matter. After further consideration,

and with the approval of the presiding elder of the district and of Rev. A. M. Osbon, the preacher stationed in Newburgh, Mr. Longking and his associates determined to prosecute the enterprise, and in compliance with their request the presiding elder appointed Rev. Aaron F. Palmer, a local deacon, preacher in charge until the ensuing session of the New York Conference. The society was formally organized on Sunday, May 23, 1852, at the residence of Mr. Cornell, at which time certificates of membership were received from seven persons.

Previous to this time, however, arrangements had been made for the use of the Second Presbyterian Church edifice, and on the 9th of June following Henry Cornell, James Martin, John H. Waters, Nelson Austin, and Joseph Longking were unanimously elected trustees, and the articles of corporation were formed. At the annual session of the New York Conference for 1852, Rev. Rufus C. Putney was appointed to the charge. The church edifice was dedicated June 13th, and on the 25th of that month the society had a membership of 129 persons, nearly all of whom had been previously connected with the First Church.

The building which had been rented for the society at the time of its organization was purchased by its trustees in March, 1853, for \$5000, which was principally paid by subscriptions, and at about the same time arrangements were made for erecting a parsonage and also a building for lectures and class-meetings. These buildings were completed Sept. 12, 1853,—the former at a cost of \$2349, and the latter at \$2109. The building was badly injured by fire in the fall of 1873, and in the summer following was repaired and materially improved at a cost of about \$7000. It was reopened for service in October, 1874, Bishop Peck conducting the exercises. In the spring of 1876 the present front of 36 feet with towers was added (from plans by E. K. Shaw, architect) at a cost of \$10,000. The edifice is now one of the most thoroughly modern in the city. The principal floor has seats for 650 persons, and the Sunday-school gallery over the vestibule for 300. A recess in the rear of the pulpit accommodates the choir and organ, and was part of the improvements of 1874.

The society adopted the title of "St. John's" at its reopening in 1874. The following have been its pastors: 1852-53, Rufus C. Putney; 1854-55, L. W. Walsworth; 1856-57, David Buck; 1858-59, E. L. Prentice; 1860-61, John P. Hermance; 1862-63, Chas. S. Brown; 1864, G. H. Gregory (three months); 1864-66, Thos. B. Smith; 1867-68, DeLos Lull; 1869-70, H. H. Birkins; 1871-72, W. E. Clarke; 1873-74, George H. Corey; 1875-76, L. H. King; 1877-80, F. W. Hamlin.

Grace Church is at West Newburgh, on Broadway. It was the outgrowth of the Second or St. John's Church, and especially of a mission Sunday-school established under its auspices in 1848. The society or school was legally organized in June, 1865, when

P. S. Haines, James Harrison, C. H. Bond, Joseph W. Bond, F. Klaproth, David Gibb, Charles Estabrook, John Haskins, and Charles L. Brown were elected trustees. The regular church organization, however, dates from April 25, 1868, when 30 members from the Second Church united for that purpose. The building of a church edifice was commenced in May, 1866, and the basement completed and occupied by the Sunday-school and by a free school, the latter under the charge of the Board of Education. The corner-stone was laid in the autumn of 1867, Rev. J. B. Wakely delivering the address, and the edifice was completed under plans by J. D. Kelly, architect. It was dedicated Sept. 2, 1868, on which occasion the sermon was by Rev. Dr. Fletcher, from Mark ix. 18, 19. Dr. McAllister preached in the evening. Rev. Dr. A. M. Osbon, presiding elder, had principal charge of the exercises at both services. The structure is of brick, and includes basement, auditorium, and choir gallery; it is in neat but plain finish, and has seats for about 400 persons. It is 35 by 61 feet; lot 66 by 105 feet,—the latter presented by Messrs. W. R. & C. L. Brown; its cost was about \$10,000. A parsonage was added to the property in 1874 at a cost of \$3500. Rev. Van Ness Traver (1868) was the first minister in charge. He was succeeded by Rev. D. W. C. Van Gaasbeck, the latter by Rev. Dr. Osbon, and the latter by Rev. W. S. Bouton.

St. Paul's German Methodist Episcopal Church was the outgrowth of an effort to organize a German Reformed Church, for which latter purpose a meeting was held in the lecture-room of the Associate Reformed Church on Sunday, Jan. 5, 1868. The exercises were conducted by Rev. A. Rahn, and resulted in the constitution of a society (February 7th) under the title of "St. Paul's German Reformed Church." Mr. Rahn was elected pastor, and was installed on Sunday, March 29th, by Rev. Dr. Schaff. At a subsequent meeting the society resolved to unite with the Presbytery of North River, and it was duly received by that body under the title of "St. Paul's German Presbyterian Church." Soon after organization the society purchased a site on Johnston Street near Western Avenue for the erection of a church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid September 10th, by the Masonic fraternity in Grand Lodge of Ceremony. The building was completed and dedicated in the summer of 1869. Its cost, including lot, was about \$12,000, and its capacity sufficient for the accommodation of about 400 persons. Mr. Rahn resigned the charge, and was succeeded, in July, 1870, by Rev. E. Lubkert, who served as supply until September following, when he was installed pastor, and continued in that relation until July 28, 1872. His resignation was mainly in consequence of a union which was effected in April of that year with the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under which it was agreed by the trustees of Trinity Church that that body would assume the mortgage debt of

St. Paul's, amounting to about \$4500. The title of the society was then changed to "St. Paul's German Methodist Episcopal Church," and its pulpit supplied by the appointment of Rev. G. Myers. A subsequent board of trustees of Trinity Church refused to carry out the agreement which had been made, on the ground that the action which had been had was illegal, it not having been in compliance with a vote of the congregation. This conclusion compelled St. Paul's to submit to a sale of its property, under mortgage foreclosure, in 1876. After a period of suspension the society reorganized as a German Lutheran Church, repurchased its building, and is now under the pastorate of Rev. W. S. Buehler.

Roman Catholic Churches.—St. Patrick's, the first Roman Catholic Church in the county, was organized in 1826. Previous to that time Newburgh was visited by itinerant Catholic priests, among whom was the Rev. Dr. French, who said mass, in 1817, at the house of Mr. Gilmore on Western Avenue. The attendants upon his ministrations, which were only occasional, were as follows, viz.: Mark McIntyre, John Fitzpatrick, Henry Gilmore, Daniel Devlin, Dennis McCool, Enos McAllister, Michael Bird, George McCahill, Charles Mackin, Owen McGahey, Patrick McGahey, and Thomas and Hugh Riley, and their families. At the time of the organization of St. Patrick's the number of Catholics in the town did not exceed 30, and mass was said every six months. Soon after this time the Rev. Philip O'Reilly was stationed on the Newburgh district, and said mass here once every month. In 1836 the Rev. Patrick Duffy was appointed to the station, and for seventeen years remained Catholic pastor of Newburgh. He died in 1853. After an interval of one year, during which time the church was ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, the Rev. E. J. O'Reilly was appointed pastor, and served until June 1, 1867, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. S. Briady. Rev. Joseph F. Mooney is now in charge of the parish.

The service of mass was first said in Mr. Gilmore's house, as already stated. Afterwards, and for a number of years, the McIntosh house was used by the congregation. In 1838 the preliminary steps were taken for the erection of a church edifice, and the site now occupied was purchased by subscriptions from resident Catholics, aided by outside collections and contributions from members of other denominations. The building was completed and opened for service in December, 1842. Its value was then estimated at about \$12,000. It was a stone structure, about 100 by 60 feet, with no architectural features. It was neatly fitted up with pews and a small gallery, had an organ and two fine oil paintings about 14 by 9 feet, representing the birth and the entombment of the Saviour, painted by Rembrandt Lockwood.

In 1852 a field was purchased at the corner of First and Stone Streets, and a cemetery opened. In 1854 a lot was purchased adjoining the church, and a pas-

toral residence erected thereon,—the house and lot costing about \$10,000. The year 1858 was signalized by the erection of a commodious school-house, situated immediately west of the church, which was completed and opened November 29th of that year. The school was instituted in 1850. In 1855 a library association was organized, and some 600 volumes collected. For four years, ending with August, 1860, this association published a very spirited monthly magazine, edited by the late John Ashhurst. A Sabbath-school and other organizations peculiar to the Catholic faith are also connected with the church.

In 1860 the church made extensive alterations and additions to its house of worship, rendering it one of the finest ecclesiastical structures on the Hudson. Its plan is in the style known as the decorated Gothic of the thirteenth century. The building is cruciform, the front ornamented with pinnacles and parapets of rich crochet and quatrefoil work. A tower, surmounted by a spire of open tracery work, adorns the front. The windows are of heavy carved work and filled with richly-stained glass. The ceiling is arched and ribbed, and the finish throughout of the highest order. The plans were furnished by Rembrandt Lockwood, and the work executed under his direction by J. Gill, mason, and Little & Kelly, carpenters. The following are the dimensions of the building, viz.: length, 150 feet; length of transept, 75 feet; front, 55 feet 8 inches; height of ceiling, 29 feet; spire, 135 feet.

During Father Briady's administration the church edifice and the school-house were thoroughly repaired and refurbished and the parsonage rebuilt, the latter in 1869 at a cost of \$13,000. In 1871 the property on Grand Street near Washington was purchased and improved at a cost of about \$15,000, and opened (1872) as St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, under the management of Sisters of Charity. It is now occupied in part for that purpose and in part by a select school for young ladies. In the spring of 1875 a plot of fifteen acres near Muchattoes Hill was purchased for cemetery purposes at a cost of \$7200.

St. Mary's Church was organized in March, 1875, on the application of a number of members of St. Patrick's to Archbishop McCloskey, who granted an order dividing the original parish and constituting from the northern part of its territory St. Mary's parish. Rev. M. J. Phelan, formerly of Port Ewen, was appointed pastor, and said his first mass in the parish on Easter Sunday, 1875, in the opera-house. Property was soon after purchased on Gidney Avenue and South Street for \$20,000, and mass celebrated in the mansion on the premises. In May following a temporary frame building for church purposes was erected, costing \$3500. In 1880 the building now occupied by the church was erected at a cost of \$25,000, including cost of organ. It was dedicated by Archbishop McCloskey on Sunday, October 3d.

Embraced in St. Mary's parish is the Academy of

Our Lady of Mercy (a branch convent of the Sisters of Mercy of New York), which was opened at Balmville in the summer of 1875.

Unitarian.—The Church of Our Father was formed Feb. 21, 1859. On the last Sunday of July, 1867, Rev. William R. G. Mellen commenced Unitarian worship at the court-house with an audience of 25 in the morning and 30 in the afternoon. Subsequent services were held by Mr. Mellen and other preachers until Feb. 15, 1868, when the Rev. C. B. Webster was elected pastor. On July 7th following a Unitarian society was organized. A building-lot was soon after purchased at the corner of South and Johnston Streets at a cost of \$3000, and in the summer of 1869 a church edifice was erected at a cost of \$12,300. This building is in the early Gothic style, of brick with bluestone borders and granite caps; the roof is supported by iron pillars resting on brick piers. It is 40 feet by 60, and provides seats for 400 persons. A small pastor's room and a choir gallery are furnished in the rear. The dedication took place July 17, 1870. Mr. Webster resigned the pastorate in 1871, and Rev. F. W. Holland became his successor in June of that year. Rev. James Huxtable succeeded Dr. Holland in 1878. The principal patrons and founders of the society were the late Josiah S. Young and the late John P. DeWint, the latter a resident of Fishkill.

In addition to the societies already enumerated, the First Presbyterian Church maintains the Bethel Mission on North Water Street, and the American Reformed Church the Gleason Mission on Western Avenue. The Jews have a synagogue,—“Congregation Beth Jacob,”—of which David Fleishowr is rabbi. There are also two societies of colored people,—the Shiloh Baptist Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The latter has a neat edifice on Washington Street.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

CHURCH.	Year.	No.	Value of Property.*	Seating Capacity.	Average Attendance.	Communicants.	Salaries of Ministers.
Baptist.....	1855	1	\$7,000	450	250	167	\$700
	1875	2	35,000	1300	600	402	3300
Methodist Episcopal.....	1855	6	22,400	3200	1900	833	3750
	1875	8	115,000	4000	3000	1531½	7500
Presbyterian.....	1855	1	8,000	600	400	247	1000
	1875	4	110,000	3500	2000	1215	9000
	1855	2	15,000	900	600	431	2000
Asso. Ref. Presbyterian.....	1875	1	10,000	600	300	150	1500
	1855	2	14,000	1200	480	250	1100
Reformed Presbyterian.....	1875	2	20,000	1200	600	416	3300
United Presbyterian.....	1875	1	8,000	475	300	218	1500
	1855	1	15,000	750	600	180	1200
Protestant Episcopal.....	1875	2	60,000	1500	800	547	7000
	1875	1	7,000	300	100	31½	1500
Ref. Protestant Episcopal...	1855	1	15,000	600	250	180	800
American Reformed.....	1875	1	60,000	1000	600	509	3000
	1855	1	15,000	800	700	600	1000
Roman Catholic.....	1875	2	70,000	1500	2500	4000	2800½
Unitarian.....	1875	1	12,000	400	200	100½	1200

RECAPITULATION.

	Property.	Capacity.	Attendance.	Communicants.	Salaries.
1855.....	\$111,400	8,900	5,180	2888	\$11,500
1875.....	507,000	15,775	11,000	9113	41,700

* Estimated.

† Additional from fees.

‡ \$91 probationers in addition.

§ New.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church was the first institution of the kind in the United States. There were indeed Professors of Divinity (most of whom were connected with colleges) who were accustomed to give lectures on the science of theology to such students as pleased to attend; but there was no institution expressly designed for the training of candidates for the ministry, and formally organized on an academic basis, in existence in this country previous to the erection of this seminary.

The first steps towards its establishment were taken by the Associate Reformed Synod in 1796, on the suggestion of one of its youngest members, Mr. (afterwards Dr.) John M. Mason, of New York, then in the early dawn of his brilliant career. At the meeting of Synod in 1796 an act was adopted "concerning a Synodical Fund," the main object of which fund was to aid poor and pious youth in their studies for the ministry, and to maintain a Professorship of Theology. The church was small, the country was very poor in those days, and the growth of the fund was necessarily slow; but the ideas thrown out by Dr. Mason had taken root in the minds of his brethren, and at the meeting of Synod in 1801 it was resolved, after much discussion, to erect a theological seminary on a peculiar plan, and of a higher order than any "school of the prophets" then in being. Dr. Mason was sent to Great Britain to ask help from the churches of the Fatherland, and he obtained the handsome sum of \$5500, which was chiefly expended in the purchase of a noble library. Dr. Mason returned in 1802, and was unanimously chosen to preside over the infant institution, which was at first located in New York, where it was opened in 1805. The number of students rapidly increased, and considering the size of the denomination, it continued to be comparatively large until the suspension of the seminary in 1821. This result was mainly owing to the failing health of Dr. Mason, which had compelled him to retire from a sphere in which he had spent the best years of his life, and to which he was enthusiastically devoted. By a vote of the General Synod of the church in 1822 (which was judiciously declared a few years afterwards to have been illegal), the library was transferred to the seminary at Princeton.

The operations of the seminary were suspended until the summer of 1829, when the Associate Reformed Synod of New York determined to resuscitate the institution and to locate it at Newburgh. The Rev. Joseph McCarrell, D.D., of Newburgh, was elected Professor of Theology, and the Rev. Drs. John McJimpsey, Alex. Proudfit, Robert Forrest, and D. C. McLaren were chosen superintendents. During the following year the necessary steps were taken (after sundry fruitless appeals to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church) for the recovery of the library and funds removed to Princeton

in 1822, and after a protracted lawsuit they were restored to their old owners.

Another important movement was made in 1835, viz.: for the erection of a suitable edifice for the accommodation of the students and professors. For so small a body as the Synod of New York the undertaking was an almost herculean one. Money was collected from various sources, an admirable site covering thirteen acres of land was purchased, and a charter of incorporation was granted by the Legislature of this State on May 25, 1836. The trustees named in the act were Hon. John Willard of Salem, Hon. William M. Oliver of Penn Yan, Hon. Archibald C. Niven and Alpheus Dimmick of Monticello, Hon. Robert Denniston of Salisbury, Hon. John W. Brown, D. W. Bate, and Daniel Farrington of Newburgh, James Waugh and William Wear of Little Britain, James D. Bull of Hamptonburgh, and Benjamin Parker of Kortright. The foundation of the seminary was laid in 1837, and the building was completed in 1839 at a cost (including land) of about \$25,000.

In 1858 an organic union was effected between the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America and the Associate Reformed Church, under the title of the United Presbyterian Church. A few congregations of the Associate Reformed Synod of New York refused to enter into this union. These laid claim to the seminary, but by a suit at law it was decided that the property rightfully belonged to that portion of the Synod, the great majority, which had assented to the union. In 1865 the Associate Reformed Synod of New York, the legally recognized owners of the property, took measures, in co-operation with the United Presbyterian Synod of New York, for reopening the institution, and elected as professors therein Rev. J. B. Dale, D.D., of Philadelphia, and James Harper of New York. On Oct. 2, 1867, accordingly, the building was opened again for the training of young men for the ministry, and now has students from nine or ten States. The number of bound volumes in the library is nearly 3600. The professors have been as follows:

Systematic Theology.—Rev. John M. Mason, D.D., 1805–21; Rev. Alex. Proudfit, D.D., 1820–21; Rev. Joseph McCarrell, D.D., 1829–60; Rev. James Harper, D.D., 1867—now professor.

Biblical Literature.—Rev. James M. Matthews, 1809–16; Rev. James Arbuckle, assistant, 1820–21; Rev. John Forsyth, Jr., 1837–45; Rev. David L. Proudfit, 1840–42; Rev. Robert Stewart, D.D., 1872—now professor.

Church History, etc.—Rev. John Forsyth, D.D., 1852–59; Rev. J. B. Dales, D.D., 1867—now professor.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Glebe School.—The first public school in Newburgh was that contemplated in the charter to the Glebe, and was known for many years as the Glebe

School. The time at which it was first opened cannot now be ascertained, but it was probably soon after the settlement of the Rev. Hezekiah Watkins. Nor is it possible to determine who was the first schoolmaster. The offices of minister and schoolmaster, however, were not combined in one person, as has been generally supposed. This is evident from the setting apart of a lot for the minister and another for the schoolmaster, and the erection of dwellings thereon respectively, as well as from the books of the trustees of the Glebe. During a portion of the time that Mr. Watkins held the office of minister a Mr. Palmer performed the duties of schoolmaster. In 1768, Lewis Donveur conducted the school; in 1769, Joseph Penny; and in 1773, Thomas Gregory. In 1774, John Nathan Hutchins was employed, and continued in the school until a short time prior to his death, which occurred in 1782. His successor was Richard King, who served from Sept. 18, 1782, until the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Spierin, in 1790. Mr. Spierin's engagement contemplated the combining of the two offices of minister and schoolmaster, and gave rise to difficulties which eventually terminated the jurisdiction of the Episcopal Church over the Glebe. He resigned in 1793. The records of the trustees fail to show the name of Mr. Spierin's successor, or indeed that of any teacher for several years. It is probable, however, that the school was conducted in the academy from 1796 to 1804, during which time the latter school was under the charge of the trustees of the Glebe. The "act to amend the charter of the Glebe," passed by the Legislature in 1803, directed that "the sum of \$200 of the revenues arising from the Glebe" should be "paid annually to the trustees of the academy;" and that "the remainder of the money arising from such annual income" should be "paid to the trustees of the other schools which are, or may hereafter be, established on the Glebe," as the inhabitants should direct. The jurisdiction of the trustees of the Glebe being thus terminated, the old Glebe School ceased to exist.

No division of the revenues from the Glebe, as required by the act of 1803, appears to have been made until 1809, when what was called "the juvenile school in old town" was established. This school was subsequently known as the Glebe School, from the fact that the trustees of the Glebe were directed by the inhabitants of the patent to pay to it that portion of revenues not appropriated to the academy. It also received one-half of the public money after the creation of the common school fund. It was conducted for several years by Ebenezer Adams, and for a few years prior to 1830 by John P. Tarbell. Mr. John Goodsell succeeded Mr. Tarbell, and continued the school until 1846 or '47.

The first building occupied by the school was that previously spoken of as the "schoolmaster's house." All the teachers appear to have occupied this building prior to 1774. Mr. Hutchins and Mr. King (the latter

at least part of the time) held the school in the "parsonage-house." In 1789 the trustees rented a house for the school from James Van Orsdall, and Mr. Spierin held it in a house which now forms part of the late residence of Charles F. V. Reeve. The school (under the title of "the juvenile school of old town") subsequently occupied the old Lutheran church, where it was continued down to 1846 or 1847, when it was removed to the academy.

April 6, 1848, the Legislature passed an act to divide school district No. 13 and to erect No. 15. The law also directed the levying of a tax of \$5000 upon district No. 13, as it existed prior to the passage of the act, and that \$3000 of the money so raised should be applied to the extinguishment of a debt on that district, and that the remainder should be expended in the erection of a school building in district No. 15. The trustees of the new district were also empowered to receive such portion of the Glebe moneys as the inhabitants should direct, and apply the same to the reduction of rate bills.

The new district was immediately organized under this law, and a site was selected and the erection of a school building commenced. Before the building was completed the inhabitants were called to determine what disposition should be made of the Glebe revenues beyond the amount directed by law to be paid to the trustees of the academy. The trustees of the Glebe at that time—viz.: John Bevridge, Samuel J. Farnum, and T. M. Niven—proposed that the unappropriated balance should be devoted to the payment of scholarships in the academy; but the suggestion was not favorably received, and at a public meeting held April 13, 1849, it was rejected. At the same meeting a resolution was adopted directing the trustees of the Glebe to pay to the trustees of school district No. 15 whatever revenue might be derived from the Glebe "over and above the sum required by law to be paid to the academy." The resolution also declared that "the said district school No. 15 shall hereafter be known as the Glebe School," and this designation continued until the adoption of the present free school system.

Newburgh Academy.—The Newburgh Academy was erected in 1795-96. On the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Spierin, in 1790, he announced his intention to open "an academy for the instruction of youth in the Greek and Latin languages and the different other branches of literature;" and with a view to encourage the establishment of a school of the character proposed, the trustees of the Glebe stated that "a subscription would be set on foot for the building of a convenient house for a seminary." In 1791 an effort was made to carry this promise into effect, and to that end an application was made to the Legislature for permission to establish a lottery, but for reasons already stated the application failed. The trustees again took up the matter in 1795, and succeeded in completing the building in 1796.

The institution continued under the charge of the trustees of the Glebe until 1804, when a meeting of the inhabitants of the patent was held (June 2d), at which the following persons were elected "trustees to take charge of the school in the academy," viz.: James Bate, Anthony Davis, William W. Sackett, Daniel Birdsall, James Coulter, William Ross, Richard Hudson, Charles Clinton, and Edward Howell. In 1806 it was incorporated under the general statute of the State. The trustees named in the charter were Daniel Niven, James Scrimgeour, Daniel Birdsall, Jonas Storey, Abraham Schultz, David Fowler, John Johnston, John McAuley, John Brown, Hugh Spier, Derick Amerman, William Ross, and Daniel C. Verplanck.

The names of the first and of several of the succeeding teachers of the academy cannot now be ascertained. In 1799, Samuel Nicholson was principal, and John Gillespie was assistant; 1802, James Lawrence, principal; 1803-4, Nathan H. White; 1805, Joel Cooper; 1806, Mr. Brackett; 1807, R. W. Thompson; 1809, Jabez Munsel. The more recent principals were Luther Halsey, Rev. J. T. Halsey, E. C. Benedict, E. Burt, J. Stark, Edgar Perkins, Rev. Dr. Prime, and Rev. R. B. Hall. The school was especially successfully conducted during the administrations of Mr. Halsey, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Prime.

The academy building is located on the west side of Montgomery Street, a short distance north from South Street. When it was erected only the principal floor was finished for school purposes. In 1798 the courts of the county were directed by law to be held at Newburgh and at Goshen alternately, and for their accommodation the upper floor was finished. A stairway was placed on the north side, and two jury-rooms, a hall, and court-room occupied the floor. Courts were held here from 1798 until 1843, or about forty-five years. The court-room was also used for public meetings; the general and town elections were held there, and, as has been already shown, it was the cradle of several of the churches of the city. A few changes have since been made in the external appearance of the building, as well as in its internal arrangement. It is now held by the Board of Education, and is occupied by the senior or academic department of the public schools.

High School.—This institution was incorporated April 23, 1829, and was constituted the common school for district No. 13, which then embraced the whole village of Newburgh. For the erection of a school building \$1400 was raised by a tax on the inhabitants of the district, and \$3600 by a loan which was divided into shares of \$25 each. The building was completed and opened for scholars in February, 1830, at which time John P. Tarbell and Miss Mary Ross were employed as teachers. The following persons composed the first board of trustees, viz.: William M. Wiley, Edmund Sauxay, and James Belknap; Thomas C. Ring, clerk, and David M. DuBois, col-

lector. Orville M. Smith succeeded Mr. Tarbell in 1834, and held the position of principal with great credit until the close of the December term in 1848, when he resigned. His successor, James P. Brown, served until March, 1852, when S. G. McLaughlin was appointed principal and held that position until the system of free schools was established and the old organization dissolved. The building was removed in 1872.

Free Schools.—The movement which resulted in the adoption of the present free school system was commenced in the spring of 1851, when, by the passage of the general free school law, the necessity of furnishing increased school accommodations was thrown upon the trustees of the several school districts. With a view to meet the requirements of the new system, and to extend the principle upon which it was founded beyond the provisions of the State law, so far as the village of Newburgh was concerned, Moses H. Belknap, Nelson Haight, and Robert Sterling, trustees of district No. 13, and John Beveridge, A. Gerald Hull, and Nathan Reeve, trustees of district No. 15, held a joint meeting in May and passed the following resolution, viz.:

"Resolved, That the inhabitants of the village of Newburgh be invited to attend a meeting, to be held at Washington Hall on Monday evening, the 12th inst., to consider the propriety of applying to the next Legislature for a law to unite the whole village in one district,—to make all schools in the district free schools,—the same to be under the charge of a Board of Education to be elected by the people, in manner similar to other cities and villages in the State."

At the meeting held pursuant to this resolution Mr. Haight and Mr. Reeve united in a report showing the necessity for increased school accommodations, and proposing a system of free schools and the establishment of a free academy. The report was accepted, but definite action was postponed until the 23d, for the purpose of ascertaining the probability of securing the co-operation of the trustees of the academy, with a view to make that institution the free academy suggested. Mr. Reeve then submitted the draft of a law for the purposes embraced in the report, which was referred to a committee for examination.

The meeting held on the 23d adopted the plan proposed, and the trustees of the academy signified their willingness to unite in the movement. In this shape the subject remained until Feb. 27, 1852, when it was again considered at a public meeting and the law prepared in 1851 approved. On April 6th the "act to provide for the establishment of free schools in the village of Newburgh" passed the Legislature, and the academy, the high school, and the Glebe school ceased their separate organizations.

The first election under the law of April 6th was held on the 3d of May, when John Beveridge, John J. Monell, Nathaniel Jones, Charles F. V. Reeve, George W. Kerr, D. G. Leonard, L. B. Gregory, Rev. John Brown, and Thomas C. Ring were chosen "trustees of common schools," and constituted "The Board of Education of the Village of Newburgh." The first

meeting of the board was held May 12th, when its organization was completed by the election of John Beveridge president, and Nathaniel Jones clerk.

The schools were soon after reorganized under what is known as the graded system. The academy was made the senior or highest department, and intermediate and primary schools were opened in the high school and in the Glebe school. The accommodations for the attendance of pupils were soon after materially increased by the erection of a commodious building on Washington Street; the Glebe school building was enlarged, and a building for a primary school fitted up adjoining the academy; a school for colored children, and a system of evening schools, were also established. Several changes have since been made. The senior department is now substantially academic, the intermediates are grammar schools, the grade of the primaries has been raised, and the colored school abolished. Three modern buildings have been erected, and two enlarged. Six buildings are now in occupation, with accommodations for 3000 pupils.* The value of school property in 1860 was \$40,000; in 1875, \$185,000. In addition to the free schools of the city, there are in the town fourteen school districts under the general school law of the State. A free school is also maintained by St. Patrick's Church, to which more extended reference has already been made.

Private Schools.—Very creditable private schools have been conducted at different periods. The first of this class, with the exception of that opened by Mr. Spierin, was established by Rev. Jonathan Freeman and Silvanus Haight, April 17, 1802, under the title of Cliosophic Hall. It was a boarding and day school, and was held in the building now No. 169 Montgomery Street. Miss Heffernan succeeded Mr. Freeman in 1804, and established the first purely female school. A private school conducted by Robert Gardner about the same time attracted a fair patronage. Mrs. DeVendel followed Miss Heffernan in 1820, and subsequently similar schools by the Misses Phillips, the Rev. Mr. Raymond, Mr. A. Barker, and others; one of some note is now conducted by Miss Mackie. Joel Turrill, subsequently distinguished in politics in western New York, had a select school for young men in 1816. Rev. Saml. Phinney, Mr. Alzamora, and M. L. Domanski had similar schools subsequently; the latter was succeeded by H. S. Banks. A mixed school on Smith Street, known as the Newburgh Institute, was conducted for several years by John J. Brown. In 1858, Mr. W. N. Reid purchased the building erected in 1837 for a boarding-house in connection with the academy, and established a board-

ing and day school, which he continued a few years. The most prominent of the private schools at the present time (1880) is that established by Prof. H. W. Siglar in 1863, and known as the "Newburgh Institute." It occupies the stone school building erected some years since on the theological seminary property, and first occupied by Mr. Saunders.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Newburgh Library Association.—The Newburgh Library Association was organized December, 1835, by stock subscriptions. A. J. Downing, Abm. M. Smith, John W. Knevels, J. J. Monell, M. V. B. Fowler, D. G. Leonard, and Alfred Post were the first trustees. A. J. Downing, president; Alfred Post, treasurer; Charles U. Cushman, librarian. The first books held by the association were donated to it by individuals. Subsequently funds were raised by fairs. In 1838 a regatta for the benefit of the library yielded \$300; and during the same year Abm. M. Smith, by will, gave \$500 to the association. It continued in existence until 1847, when it was united with the Mechanics' Library Association.

Newburgh Mechanics' Library Association.—This association was organized Nov. 27, 1838, by the joint exertions of a few individuals who felt deeply the necessity for an institution which should combine the advantages of a well-selected library with that of a debating society. A plan of organization having been agreed upon, a meeting of the mechanics of the village was called at Nicholson's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, December 5th. At this meeting, which was well attended, a constitution was adopted and officers for the association elected.

The minutes of the association date from Dec. 4, 1839; hence the names of its first officers do not appear. The officers elected in 1839 were as follows: President, Miles Warren; Vice-Presidents, Charles U. Cushman, D. H. Barclay; Recording Secretary, John R. Wiltsie; Corresponding Secretary, John Caughey; Librarians, Robert Sterling, John Little, Jr.; Treasurer, John B. Jamison; Executive Committee, Robert Sterling, John Filkins, E. G. Woolsey, C. S. Russell, James S. Young.

March 29, 1842, the association was incorporated, by an act of the Legislature, under the name of the "Newburgh Mechanics' Library Association," for the "purpose of establishing and maintaining a library, reading-room, literary and scientific lectures, and other means of promoting the moral, intellectual, and mechanical improvement" of its members.

The association established its first course of public lectures Jan. 5, 1846, and continued them annually until 1858. The library of the association was collected by the contribution of books, and by purchases made from the proceeds of several fairs. Sept. 23, 1847, an arrangement was effected with the stockholders of the Newburgh Library, by which the books and property of the association were transferred to

* The South Street building was erected in 1868, and cost (including furniture) \$35,830. The West Newburgh building was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$18,795.80. The Washington Street building was enlarged in 1869 and again in 1873, and (with original expanditure) cost \$25,639.36. The Grand Street building was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$37,072.91. The Clinton Street school was enlarged in 1870, at a cost of \$6738.92. The Library building cost \$25,000. Total, \$147,076.36.

the Mechanics'. This arrangement established a library of upwards of 3000 volumes, which was continued until 1861, when, public attention having been called to the subject in a series of articles in the *News*, it was, by the unanimous concurrence of the members, united with the school library and the foundation of the present free library established.

Newburgh Free Library.—By the act establishing the present system of free schools, the several school district libraries of the village were consolidated, and a single library established. The collection embraced some 2000 volumes, principally standard works. By subsequent purchases the number was increased to about 5000. In 1861 a union was effected with the Mechanics' Library Association, by which a material addition was secured, and in 1865, by an amendment to the free school law, the library thus formed became the Newburgh Free Library, with power in the Board of Education to provide for its maintenance by tax. During the year 1860 a very neat library building was erected, on Grand Street, by the Board of Education, and was occupied until its removal in 1874. The present commodious building was erected in 1876.

In addition to the public libraries named, there are in the town fourteen school district libraries; and the Sunday-school libraries of the several churches probably embrace not less than 6000 volumes. The library of the Theological Seminary, embracing some 3600 volumes, is also located here. A small library in connection with St. Patrick's Church has been referred to elsewhere.

NEWSPAPERS.

The present (1880) newspapers of the city are the *Newburgh Register*, daily and weekly, and the *Newburgh Journal*, daily and weekly. The history of their predecessors is embraced in the general history of the press of the county.

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Newburgh Lyceum of the Natural Sciences.—This society was organized Sept. 7, 1824, and had an active existence for several years. Its officers were as follows: President, William Ross; Vice-Presidents, David R. Arnell, Albert Christie, A. M. Smith, S. R. Betts, David Fowler; Corresponding Secretaries, Jas. R. Wilson, Luther Halsey, Jr.; Treasurer, William Seymour; Curators, John T. Halsey, John Johnston, George Gordon.

Newburgh Lyceum Association.—The first meeting in reference to the organization of the Newburgh Lyceum was held in the high school on the evening of Dec. 18, 1837, when a committee, of which Rev. Dr. Johnston was chairman, was appointed to confer with leading citizens on the subject. At a meeting held on the evening of the 20th, Dr. Johnston made a favorable report. A constitution and by-laws were submitted by S. W. Eager, N. S. Prime, J. W. Knevels, Samuel Phinney, A. J. Downing, Victor M. Watkins,

James H. Perry, A. B. Belknap, and John J. Monell, committee, which was adopted. The first lecture before the association was delivered by Rev. N. S. Prime, Dec. 27, 1837. An annual course was maintained until 1844 or 1845.

Newburgh Historical Society.—This society was organized in February, 1845, by Rev. John Forsyth, Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, Samuel W. Eager, Peter F. Hunn, G. C. Monell, A. J. Prime, M. Stevenson, and other gentlemen. At its first meeting Rev. Dr. Forsyth was elected president; Dr. A. J. Prime, secretary; and Dr. M. Stevenson, S. W. Eager, and P. F. Hunn, curators. The society had an active existence for about two years, during which time a considerable collection of manuscripts, coins, minerals, etc., was made, now mainly preserved at Washington's headquarters.

Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.—This society was organized Nov. 20, 1840, by David C. Ringland, Jno. K. Lawson, Geo. W. Clarke, and other young men, who took an interest in it, but were debarred from participation in the debates instituted by the Mechanics' Library Association. The society attained considerable strength and accumulated a library of about 600 volumes, but after a year or two disbanded and transferred its books to the Mechanics.

Newburgh Sabbath-School Society.—This society was formed in 1816. It was one of the first agencies employed to awaken an interest in Sabbath-schools, and to promote their establishment in connection with the several churches. A union Sabbath-school was conducted for several years under its auspices in the session-room of the First Presbyterian church. The society continued in existence until the object had in view by its founders was accomplished.

Newburgh Bible Society.—This society was organized Sept. 9, 1818, at a meeting held in the First Presbyterian church, when a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected, viz.: Jonas Storey, president; Isaac Belknap and Jos. Clark, vice-presidents; Rev. John Johnston, corresponding secretary; Charles Miller, recording secretary; Benj. F. Lewis, treasurer. It still has an active existence.

Newburgh Mission Society.—The Newburgh Mission Society, for "aiding missions in the propagation of the gospel," was organized in 1823, and continued in existence for several years.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The first association of this character was organized Sept. 15, 1858, Arthur Potts, president. The present association is its successor.

Newburgh Home for the Friendless.—This institution was organized in the autumn of 1861, at a meeting of ladies connected with the several churches, under the title of the Newburgh Union Female Guardian Society. At the meeting of the Legislature in 1862 the society was incorporated by special act under the title which it now bears. Its object is to provide a home for "friendless or destitute girls under fourteen

and over three years of age, and boys under ten and over three years, until permanent homes can be secured for them by adoption or otherwise." The Home was organized in the building on the northwest corner of Grand and Clinton Streets. In 1864 the academy boarding-house building was purchased, and has since been devoted to that purpose. Its cost was about \$8700, which was principally obtained from subscriptions. In 1866, from constitution as residuary legatee of Lewis Jennings, a fund of \$13,097.77 was secured, the income from which, with the addition of subscriptions, has hitherto been sufficient to meet the annual expenditures.

St. Luke's Home and Hospital.—This institution was formally organized by the adoption of constitution, Nov. 4, 1874. The first board of managers was elected on the 11th of the same month, viz.: Mrs. Haslit McKim, president; Mrs. Smith Ely, vice-president; Mrs. John L. Rogers, secretary; Miss Julia E. LeRoy, treasurer. Soon after organization a house was leased on DuBois Street, and has since been occupied. The object of the institution is "to provide a home for the aged, the indigent, and the infirm, and a hospital for the sick."

New England Society.—This society was organized February, 1867 (Daniel B. St. John, president), and has since held annual festivals.

Masonic.—The first Masonic lodge in this section of the State was called American Union Lodge. It was organized under a traveling dispensation, and usually accompanied the headquarters of the army. The first located lodge in Newburgh was Steuben Lodge, No. 18. Its history, as well as that of its immediate successor, has been given elsewhere. In 1853 (June 11th) Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, was constituted; Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, was constituted June 11, 1866; Highland Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., Feb. 10, 1864; King Solomon's Council, No. 31, Feb. 4, 1868; Hudson River Commandery, K. T., Sept. 27, 1865; Adonai Grand Lodge of Perfection, 1872.

Odd-Fellows.—The following are the organizations of this order, viz.: Highland Lodge, No. 65, instituted 1842; Bismarck Lodge, No. 420 (German); Acme Lodge, No. 469; Mount Olive Encampment, No. 69; Daughters of Rebecca, Van Nort Degree, No. 12.

Temperance Societies.—Three divisions of the Sons of Temperance—viz.: Orange, Quassaick, and Fraternal—were organized prior to 1858; also, Avoca Tent of Rechabites, a social union of the order introduced by Col. E. L. Suow; a section of the Cadets of Temperance; and a tent of Good Templars. They all failed after a few years' continuance, and their places are now supplied by Mission Lodge, No. 639, Newburgh Lodge, No. 282, Union Lodge, No. 114, and Orange County Lodge, No. 38, Good Templars; St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society, and St. Mary's T. A. B. Society.

Benevolent Societies.—O'Connell Benevolent Association, Newburgh Branch of American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Newburgh Bible

Depository, Newburgh Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Jewish Societies.—Eliezer Lodge, No. 115, I. O. B. B.; Maccabee Lodge, No. 22, A. I. O. K. S. B.

Grand Army.—Post Ellis, No. 52, G. A. R.

Musical.—German Manner-Chor and the Newburgh Choral Society, the latter organized April, 1877.

Knights of Pythias.—Storm-King Lodge, No. 11.

United Americans.—Newburgh Council, No. 58.

Turn-Verein.—Newburgh Turn-Verein (German).

Newburgh Bay Horticultural Society.—Organized February, 1862. (See Horticultural Society.)

CEMETERIES.

The oldest cemetery is that generally known as "The Old Town Cemetery," on Grand Street in the city. It was probably used by the Palatine settlers from the time of the erection on a part of the plot of the first church (the Lutheran). The cemeteries at Middlehope and Gardnertown are next in the order of time, St. George's the fourth, St. Patrick's the fifth, Big Rock the sixth, Woodlawn the seventh, and Cedar Hill the eighth. Big Rock has been practically abandoned and the remains therein removed to Woodlawn, which, though a Newburgh undertaking, is located in New Windsor. St. George's is under the charge of St. George's Episcopal Church, and St. Patrick's is under the charge of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Cedar Hill Cemetery is at North Newburgh.

XVI.—CIVIL LIST.

PRECINCT AND TOWN OFFICERS.

1763.—Samuel Sands, clerk; Capt. Jonathan Hasbrouck, supervisor; Richard Harker, Jesse Windfield, Samuel Wiatt, assessors; David Gidney, constable; Henry Smith, collector; Joseph Gidney, Benjamin Wooley, poor-masters; John McCrary, John Wandal, Burras Holmes, Isaac Fowler, Humphrey Merritt, path-masters; Nathan Purdy, Isaac Fowler, fence-viewers and appraisers of damages.

1764.—Samuel Sands, clerk; Lewis DuBois, supervisor; Nehemiah Denton, Henry Tarbush, Peter Ostrander, assessors; Samuel Winslow, constable and collector; Daniel Thurston, Michael Demott, poor-masters; Cornelius Wood, Martin Weygant, Leonard Smith, Henry Smith, Sr., Gilbert Denton, Edward Hallock, Benjamin Carpenter, path-masters; Samuel Sprague, Henry Smith, Jehiel Clark, David Purdy, Isaac Fowler, pound-meeters.

1778.—The town officers subscribed the following oath: "We do, that is we, the subscribers, solemnly swear and declare, in the presence of Almighty God, that we will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of New York, as a free and independent State; and that we will in all things, to the best of our knowledge and ability, do our duty as good subjects of the said State ought to do,—so help us God." Signed—Thomas Palmer, Isaac Belknap, Joseph Coleman, Jacob Lawrence, Cornelius Hasbrouck, Benjamin Birdsall, David Handmore, Samuel Stratton.

1785.—Benjamin Birdsall, moderator; Daniel Birdsall, clerk; Thomas Palmer, supervisor; Richard Wood, constable; John Belknap, security; Joseph Bloumer and John Gerow, evidences; John Belknap, Samuel Stratton, Reuben Touker, Joseph Coleman, Robert Ross, assessors; Daniel Hudson, Benjamin Birdsall, poor-masters; Capt. Isaac Fowler, Isaac Fowler, Jr., Joseph Sherwood, William Coddington, John Fowler, commissioners of roads; Martin Weygant, David Gue, David Belknap, Arthur Smith, pound-masters; Martin Weygant, Abel Belknap, William Lawrence, committee to settle with overseers of poor; John Robinson, Abel Belknap, Robert Waugh, George Gardner, Robert Carscadden, Maj. Pettingale, Silas Gardner, James Lyons, Samuel Griggs, Theophilus Moshier, Samuel Divine,

William Coukling, Arthur Smith, Johannes Cosman, Johannes Snyder, John Stratton, John Thomas, William Cope, George Merritt, John Kniffen, path-masters.

TOWN SUPERVISORS.

1763, Jonathan Hasbrouck; 1764, Lewis DuBois; 1765, John Wandal; 1766, Benjamin Carpenter; 1767, Lewis DuBois; 1768, Edward Hallock; 1769-71, Lutting Carpenter; 1772, Jonathan Hasbrouck; 1773, John Flewelling; 1774, Samuel Fowler; 1775, Wolvert Acker; 1776, Morris Flewelling; 1777-80, Wolvert Acker; 1781-86, Thos. Palmer; 1787-88, John Robinson; 1789, Isaac Fowler, Jr.; 1790-91, John Robinson; 1792-95, Isaac Fowler; 1796-1807, Reuben Tooker; 1808, Isaac Belknap, Jr.; 1809-10, William Ross; 1811, Jonathan Fiek; 1812-18, Leonard Smith; 1819-20, Daniel Tooker; 1822, Leonard Smith; 1823, William Wear, Jr.; 1824-31, William Walsh; 1832-33, Robert Lawson; 1834, William Walsh; 1835-36, James G. Clinton; 1837, Daniel Tooker; 1838, David W. Bate; 1839, Jackson Oakley; 1840-44, David W. Bate; 1844, John W. Brown; 1843-46, David W. Bate; 1847-49, Odell S. Hathaway; 1850, Enoch Carter; 1851, Odell S. Hathaway; 1852, Enoch Carter; 1853, Samuel J. Farnum; 1854, Henry Walsh; 1855, Stephen W. Fullerton; 1856, Odell S. Hathaway; 1857, Albert Noe; 1858, Enoch Carter; 1859-60, Albert Noe; 1861-63, Odell S. Hathaway; 1864, William H. Beede; 1865, Geo. W. Underhill; 1866, C. Gilbert Fowler; 1867-70, Nathaniel Barnes, Jr.; 1871-76, John W. Buehfield; 1878-80, Henry P. Clauson.

CITY SUPERVISORS.

1866, James R. Dickson, Ezra Farrington, John C. Adams, Jackson Oakley; 1867, Chancey M. Leonard, Ezra Farrington, James E. Horton, Jackson Oakley; 1868, James R. Dickson, Ezra Farrington, James E. Horton, Jackson Oakley; 1869, Patrick Brennan, George Lawson, William G. Strachan, Lewis C. Vernal; 1870, Patrick Brennan, George Lawson, James B. Beveridge, Lewis C. Vernal; 1871, Patrick Brennan, Henry F. Travis, Alexander Leslie, Jackson Oakley; 1872, Patrick Brennan, Andrew Johnson, Daniel S. Waring, Jackson Oakley; 1873, Patrick Brennan, Andrew Johnson, Isaac C. Chapman, David D. Leon; 1874, Patrick Brennan, Andrew Johnson, Daniel S. Waring, David D. Leon; 1875, Patrick Brennan, H. M. Hirschberg, Daniel S. Waring, John Miller; 1876, Patrick Brennan, Jacob Tremper, Daniel S. Waring, John Miller; 1877, Patrick Brennan, Alexander Withers, Daniel S. Waring, John Miller; 1878, Patrick Brennan, Alex. J. Withers, Daniel S. Waring, George Moshier; 1879, Jonathan Taylor, John A. Mason, Daniel S. Waring, George Moshier.

COMMISSIONERS OF ALMSHOUSE †

1853.—David W. Bate, president; David H. Barclay, Thomas H. Roe, C. F. Belknap, S. W. Fullerton, L. B. Gregory; W. C. Miller, superintendent (served until 1867).
1854.—David W. Bate, president; Henry Wyckoff, David H. Barclay, S. W. Fullerton, E. A. Brewster, Alfred Post.
1855.—Henry Wyckoff, president; David H. Barclay, Thomas H. Roe, C. F. Belknap, S. W. Fullerton, L. B. Gregory.
1856.—C. F. Belknap, president; Thomas H. Roe, L. B. Gregory, S. W. Fullerton, Isaac Wood, Sr.
1857.—Thomas H. Roe, president; Oliver Belknap, L. B. Gregory, Enoch Carter, Isaac Wood, Sr.
1858.—Thomas George, president; Enoch Carter, James Belknap, Isaac Wood, Sr., James H. Mallory, Oliver Belknap.
1859.—Thomas George, president; Oliver Belknap, James Belknap, Enoch Carter, George C. Spencer, William H. Beede.
1860.—Thomas George, president; James Belknap, George C. Spencer, William H. Beede, Enoch Carter, Charles S. Lockwood.
1861.—Thomas George, president; Enoch Carter, William H. Beede, George C. Spencer, Charles S. Lockwood, Ezra Farrington.
1862.—Thomas George, president; Enoch Carter, Ezra Farrington, Chas. S. Lockwood, William H. Beede, David E. Fowler.
1863.—Thomas George, Enoch Carter, Ezra Farrington, Charles S. Lockwood, William H. Beede, David E. Fowler.
1864.—Thomas George, Enoch Carter, George Clark, Charles S. Lockwood, Ezra Farrington, William H. Beede.
1865.—Charles S. Lockwood, Ezra Farrington, Thomas George, George Clark, Enoch Carter, William H. Beede.

* Died. Gen. W. R. Brown appointed.

† Under the act "for the better support of the poor of the Town of Newburgh," passed March 23, 1863, and the act incorporating the city of Newburgh, passed April 22, 1865.

1866.—Ezra Farrington, Thomas George, George Clark, Enoch Carter, John Little, Chancey M. Leonard.

1867.—Ezra Farrington, Thomas George, John Little, Chancey M. Leonard—city; John S. Purdy, I. Belknap—town. L. I. Wynans, superintendent.

1868.—Cornelius McLean, William C. Noble, Ezra Farrington, William L. F. Warren—city; John S. Purdy, Wm. H. Beede—town. MacLeod Rogers, superintendent.

1869.—Cornelius McLean, William C. Noble, Ezra Farrington, W. L. F. Warren—city; John H. Bond, John S. Purdy—town.

1870.—Ezra Farrington, Enoch Carter, Cornelius McLean, Wm. L. F. Warren—city; John H. Bond, John S. Purdy—town.

1871.—Enoch Carter, Cornelius McLean, Wm. E. Smiley, L. B. Halsey—city; John H. Bond, John S. Purdy—town.

1872.—William E. Smiley, David F. B. Corson, Cornelius McLean, L. B. Halsey—city; John H. Bond, John S. Purdy—town.

1873.—David Carson, president; L. B. Halsey, Cornelius McLean, Wm. E. Smiley—city; John H. Bond, Wm. D. Barnes, Jr.—town. Wm. H. June, superintendent.

1874.—Thomas S. McAlles, David Carson, John L. Sloat, Gavin B. McGregor—city; John H. Bond, Wm. D. Barnes—town.

1875.—Thomas S. McAlles, president; David Carson, John L. Sloat, Gavin B. McGregor—city; John Birdsall, Wm. D. Barnes—town.

1876.—Thomas S. McAlles, president; John L. Sloat, Thomas J. Bannon, Gavin B. McGregor—city; John Birdsall, Wm. D. Barnes—town.

1877.—John L. Sloat, president; Gavin B. McGregor, Thomas J. Bannon, James W. Taylor—city; John Birdsall, Wm. D. Barnes—town.

1878.—William D. Barnes, president; Gavin B. McGregor, Thomas J. Bannon, James W. Taylor, Charles J. Lawson—city; John Birdsall, Wm. D. Barnes, town.

1879.—James W. Taylor, president; James W. Taylor, Charles J. Lawson, Gavin B. McGregor, Thomas J. Bannon—city; John Birdsall, Alex. Beattie, town.

VILLAGE AND CITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1804.—Hugh Walsh, George Monell, Jacob Powell, William H. Smith, Hugh Spier, John Mandevill, Solomon Sleight. George Monell, president.

1806.—George Monell, Charles Clinton, Hugh Walsh, Hugh Spier, Jacob Powell, Solomon Sleight, John Mandevill. Geo. Monell, president.

1806.—Isaac Belknap, Jr., Leonard Carpenter, John Mandevill, Samuel Downing, John Anderson, Jr., Jonathan Hedges, Alex. Denniston. Isaac Belknap, Jr., president. Charles Clinton, clerk.

1807.—Hiram Weller, George Monell, Jacob Powell, John McAuley, Daniel Stringham, Hugh Spier, William Taylor. George Monell, president. William Taylor, clerk.

1808.—George Monell, Hiram Weller, John McAuley, William Taylor, Jacob Powell, Daniel Stringham, Hugh Spier. George Monell, president. William Taylor, clerk.

1809.—Jacob Powell, Edmund Griswold, Jonathan Hedges, Hugh Spier, Selah Reeve, George Monell, William Ross. George Monell, president. Wm. Ross, clerk.

1810.—Jacob Powell, Selah Reeve, Jonathan Fisk, John D. Lawson, John Mandevill, James Hamilton, John Chambers. James Hamilton, president. Aaron Belknap, clerk.

1811.—Jacob Powell, George Monell, Seth Belknap, Jonathan Fisk, Isaac Belknap, Jr., William H. Smith, John Chambers. Jonathan Fisk, president. Aaron Belknap, clerk.

1812.—Jonathan Fisk, Seth Belknap, Jacob Powell, George Monell, John Chambers, John Harris, Cadwallader Roe. Jonathan Fisk, president. Aaron Belknap, clerk.

1813.—Walter Case, Jacob Powell, John Harris, John Chambers, Leonard Carpenter, James Hamilton, John D. Lawson. Walter Case, president. Aaron Belknap, clerk.

1814.—Walter Case, Jacob Powell, John Chambers, John D. Lawson, John Harris, Leonard Carpenter, William Ross. Walter Case, president. Aaron Belknap, clerk.

1815.—Walter Case, Jacob Powell, John Chambers, John Harris, John D. Lawson, Leonard Carpenter, Solomon Sleight. Walter Case, president. David W. Bate, clerk.

1816.—Isaac Belknap, Francis Crawford, John Anderson, Jr., Jonathan Carter, Levi Dodge, Samuel Downing, Henry Walsh. Francis Crawford, president. Nathan C. Seyre, clerk.

‡ Died in December. James W. Taylor appointed to fill vacancy.

- 1817.—Francis Crawford, Thomas Phillips, Jr., Henoui H. Howell,* Isaac Belknap, John Anderson, Jr., William Walsh, Samuel Downling. Francis Crawford, president. M. B. Griswold, clerk.
- 1818.—Francis Crawford, Thomas Phillips, Jr., Benjamin Case, Jr., Selah Reeve, William L. Smith, Jacob Carpenter, Jonathan Hedges. Selah Reeve, president, M. B. Griswold, clerk.†
- 1819.—Selah Reeve, Thomas Phillips, Jr., William L. Smith, Jonathan Hedges, Samuel Williams, Wm. Seymour, Isaac Belknap. Selah Reeve, president. M. B. Griswold, clerk.
- 1820.—Selah Reeve, Isaac Belknap, Thomas Phillips, Jr., Samuel Williams, Jonathan Hedges, Wm. Seymour, Wm. L. Smith. Selah Reeve, president. M. B. Griswold, clerk.
- 1821.—Selah Reeve, Jonathan Hedges, Samuel Williams, Thomas Phillips, Jr., Isaac Belknap, Wm. L. Smith, Francis Crawford. Selah Reeve, president. John W. Brown, clerk.
- 1822.—Francis Crawford, Samuel Williams, Isaac Belknap, Thomas Phillips, Jr., Wm. L. Smith, Alex. Fells, Jonathan Hedges. Francis Crawford, president. John W. Brown, clerk.
- 1823.—Francis Crawford, Isaac Belknap, Wm. L. Smith, Saml. Williams, Thos. Phillips, Jr., John Forsyth, Alex. Falls. Francis Crawford, president. John W. Brown, clerk.
- 1824.—Francis Crawford, Samuel Williams, Isaac Belknap, Wm. L. Smith, Thos. Phillips, Jr., John Forsyth, Alex. Falls. Francis Crawford, president. John W. Brown, clerk.
- 1825.—Francis Crawford, president; Isaac Belknap, John Forsyth, Samuel Williams, Thomas Phillips, Jr., William L. Smith, William Walsh. John W. Brown, clerk.
- 1826.—William Walsh, Samuel Williams, John Forsyth, John Ledyard, Robert Lawson, Ward M. Gazlay, Thomas Phillips, Jr. William Walsh, president. Benj. H. Mace, clerk.
- 1827.—William Walsh, Robert Lawson, Saml. Williams, John Ledyard, John Forsyth, Thos. Phillips, Jr., Joseph Hoffman. William Walsh, president. Benj. H. Mace, clerk.
- 1828.—William Walsh, Samuel Williams, Robert Lawson, John Ledyard, John Forsyth, Joseph Hoffman, Selah Reeve. Robert Lawson, president. R. H. Mace, clerk.
- 1829.—Selah Reeve, Samuel Williams, Joseph Hoffman, William Walsh, John Ledyard, David Sands, Samuel G. Sneden. Saml. Williams, president. R. H. Mace, clerk.
- 1830.—John Ledyard, president; Charles A. Jones, Jackson Oakley, David Sands, David Crawford, Robert Kelley, Benjamin Carpenter. William B. Wright, clerk.
- 1831.—Jackson Oakley, president; Robert Lawson, Benjamin Carpenter, Samuel Williams, David Crawford, Aaron Noyes, Moses H. Belknap. Alex. C. Mulliner, clerk (served until 1835).
- 1832.—Moses H. Belknap, president; Robert Lawson, Benjamin Carpenter, Samuel Williams, David Crawford, Aaron Noyes, Jackson Oakley.
- 1833.—Moses H. Belknap, president; Robert Lawson, Benjamin Carpenter, Samuel Williams, David Crawford, Aaron Noyes, Jackson Oakley.
- 1834.—Moses H. Belknap, president; Samuel Williams, Benjamin Carpenter, Christopher Reeve, David Crawford, Eli Hasbrouck, Jackson Oakley.
- 1835.—John Ledyard, president; Minard Harris, William C. Hasbrouck, Samuel Johnson, John Jamison, Samuel J. Farnum, Aaron Noyes. Horace Armstrong, clerk (served until 1838).
- 1836.—John Ledyard, president; Minard Harris, William C. Hasbrouck, Samuel Johnson, George Reeve, Samuel J. Farnum, Aaron Noyes.
- 1837.—John Ledyard, president; Samuel J. Farnum, William C. Hasbrouck, Benjamin Carpenter, Jackson Oakley, David Crawford, Christopher Reeve.
- 1838.—Moses H. Belknap, president; Samuel J. Farnum, William C. Hasbrouck, Benjamin Carpenter, Jackson Oakley, Nathaniel Dubois, Robert Lawson. Solomon Tuthill, clerk (served until 1841).
- 1839.—Moses H. Belknap, president; Samuel J. Farnum, William C. Hasbrouck, Odell S. Hathaway, Jackson Oakley, Nathaniel Dubois, Robert Wardrop.
- 1840.—Moses H. Belknap, president; Samuel J. Farnum, Thornton M. Niven, Odell S. Hathaway, George Corawell, Nathaniel Dubois, Robert Wardrop.
- 1841.—Moses H. Belknap, president; Samuel J. Farnum, Ebenezer W. Farrington, Odell S. Hathaway, Benjamin Carpenter, Nathaniel Dubois, Benjamin F. Hockingham. Jackson Oakley, clerk.
- 1842.—Minard Harris, president; William M. Wiley, Joseph Hoffman, George Reeve, William K. Mailler, Samuel Johnson, Alexander Whigam. S. C. Parmenter, clerk.
- 1843.—Moses H. Belknap, president; Samuel J. Farnum, Joseph Hoffman, Benj. Tyler, Jefferson Roe, Robert D. Kemp, David W. Gridley. Stephen H. Brophy, clerk.
- 1844.—Moses H. Belknap, president; Benjamin Tyler, Joseph Hoffman, Ebenezer W. Farrington, Aikman Spier, Robert L. Kemp, Homer Ramsdell. Jackson Oakley, clerk (served until 1847).
- 1845.—Samuel J. Farnum, president; Lewis W. Young, David Crawford, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Edmund S. Sanxey, Homer Ramsdell.
- 1846.—Samuel J. Farnum, president; Lewis W. Young, David Crawford, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Aikman Spier, Homer Ramsdell.
- 1847.—Samuel J. Farnum, president; Homer Ramsdell, David Crawford, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Aikman Spier, Wm. P. C. Smith. Peter F. Huon, clerk.
- 1848.—Samuel J. Farnum, president; Homer Ramsdell, David Crawford, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Aikman Spier, Wm. P. C. Smith. David C. Riogland, clerk.
- 1849.—Samuel J. Farnum, president; Homer Ramsdell, Lewis W. Young, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Lewis D. Lockwood, Eli Hasbrouck, Jackson Oakley, clerk.
- 1850.—Samuel J. Farnum, president; Homer Ramsdell, Lewis W. Young, Robert A. Forsyth, William L. F. Warren, Lewis D. Lockwood, Eli Hasbrouck. Jackson Oakley, clerk.
- 1851.—Samuel J. Farnum, president; Minard Harris, Homer Ramsdell, Robert Lawson, Henry T. McCona, Thornton M. Niven, Eli Hasbrouck. Daniel G. Niven, clerk.
- 1852.—Ebenezer W. Farrington, president; Robert Lawson, Charles Drake, George Gearu, William L. F. Warren, John R. Gorham, Eli Hasbrouck. Charles Halstead, Jr., clerk (served until 1864).
- 1853.—Ebenezer W. Farrington, president; Robert Lawson, Samuel J. Farnum, George Gearu, William L. F. Warren, John R. Gorham, Eli Hasbrouck.
- 1854.—William L. F. Warren, president; Samuel B. Gregory, Franklin Gerard, James H. Mallory, Edson H. Clark, John R. Gorham, Charles Johnson.
- 1855.—William L. F. Warren, president; John F. Van Nort, Eli Hasbrouck, Edwin T. Comstock, William E. Peck, Charles H. Doughty, William H. Callahan.
- 1856.—William L. F. Warren, president; George W. Kerr, Franklin Gerard, Edwin T. Comstock, James H. Mallory, Isaac Wood, Jr., Lewis D. Lockwood.
- 1857.—William L. F. Warren, president; Ebenezer W. Farrington, Franklin Gerard, Halsey R. Stevens, Robert Sterling, George Lawson, Michael Doyle.
- 1858.—William L. F. Warren, president; Ebenezer W. Farrington, Edwin T. Comstock, Halsey R. Stevens, Robert Sterling, George Lawson, Michael Doyle.
- 1859.—William L. F. Warren, president; Ebenezer W. Farrington, J. H. H. Chapman, Halsey R. Stevens, Robert Sterling, George Lawson, Michael Doyle.
- 1860.—William L. F. Warren, president; Ebenezer W. Farrington, J. H. H. Chapman, George C. Spencer, Robert Sterling, George Lawson, Michael Doyle.
- 1861.—Homer Ramsdell, president; Robert Sterling, J. H. H. Chapman, Thomas Beveridge, John Lomas, George Lawson, Isaac S. Fowler.
- 1862.—Robert Sterling, president; Thomas Beveridge, J. H. H. Chapman, Homer Ramsdell, John Lomas, Hugh McCutcheon, Isaac S. Fowler.
- 1863.—Robert Sterling, president; Thomas Beveridge, J. H. H. Chapman, Homer Ramsdell, John Lomas, Cornelius McLean, Isaac S. Fowler.
- 1864.—William L. F. Warren, president; David Moore, Benjamin B.

* Resigned, but resignation not accepted.

† The following singular oath was taken by Griswold on entering upon his duties:

"I, Marvle R. Griswold, being chosen Clerk of the Corporation of the Village of Newburgh, do solemnly swear that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, execute and perform the duties enjoined on me, and that I will not divulge or make public any of the proceedings of the Corporation until the same shall be published by them or their order; nor at any time disclose or discover the votes or opinions of any member of the said body, unless required to give evidence thereof in a Court of Justice. [Signed] M. R. GRISWOLD."

"Sworn and subscribed the 5th day of May, 1818, JAMES HAMILTON."

Odell, James Bigler, Charles Root, Robert A. Forsyth, Lewis Jennings. Charles B. Royce, clerk (served until 1886).

1365.—David Moore, president; James Bigler, Benjamin B. Odell, Alexander Leelis, Charles Root, Edson H. Clark, Jacob Brown.

MAYORS AND COMMON COUNCIL.

1866.—Mayor, George Clark; Aldermen: First Ward, Daniel A. Rheutan, John Lumes; Second Ward, Henry Ross, John Corwin; Third Ward, Edson H. Clark, Benjamin B. Odell; Fourth Ward, James Bigler, James Whitehill. Charles B. Royce, clerk (served until 1870).

1867.—Mayor, George Clark; Aldermen: First Ward, Daniel A. Rheutan, George M. Clapp; Second Ward, Henry Ross, James H. Phillips; Third Ward, Edson H. Clark, Charles Root; Fourth Ward, James Bigler, David Moore.

1868.—Mayor, George Clark; Aldermen: First Ward, G. M. Clapp, Alexander McCann; Second Ward, James H. Phillips, William R. Brown; Third Ward, Charles Root, Jonathan N. Weed; Fourth Ward, David Moore, Abram S. Cassedy.

1869.—Mayor, George Clark; Aldermen: First Ward, Alexander McCann, Gavin R. McGregor; Second Ward, William R. Brown, Francis Boyd; Third Ward, Jonathan N. Weed, J. J. S. McCroskery; Fourth Ward, Alexander Caldwell, Jacob Brown.

1870.—Mayor, Robert Sterling (deceased); Alexander McCann, presiding officer and acting mayor; Aldermen: First Ward, Alexander McCann, Gavin R. McGregor; Second Ward, Elkanah K. Shaw, Francis Boyd; Third Ward, Charles Root, J. J. S. McCroskery; Fourth Ward, Alexander Caldwell, James T. Lawson, Orville M. Smith, clerk (served until 1872).

1871.—Mayor, William W. Carson; Aldermen: First Ward, Alexander McCann, William Doyle; Second Ward, Elkanah K. Shaw, Robert Whitehill; Third Ward, Charles Root, J. J. S. McCroskery; Fourth Ward, Nathaniel B. Hayt, James T. Lawson.

1872.—Mayor, Samuel E. Shutes; Aldermen: First Ward, Joseph M. Dickey, William Doyle; Second Ward, Henry F. Travis, Robert Whitehill; Third Ward, Edward Haigh, J. J. S. McCroskery; Fourth Ward, Nathaniel B. Hayt, Robert Kernahan. Daniel J. Coutant, clerk (1880).

1873.—Mayor, Samuel E. Shutes; Aldermen: First Ward, Joseph M. Dickey, William Doyle; Second Ward, Henry F. Travis, William Cameron; Third Ward, Edward Haigh, John C. Adams; Fourth Ward, Nathaniel B. Hayt, Robert Kernahan.

1874.—Mayor, Chancey M. Leonard; Aldermen: First Ward, William Doyle, Hugh Hamilton; Second Ward, William F. Cameron, John Dotzert; Third Ward, John C. Adams, Grant E. Edgar; Fourth Ward, Nathaniel B. Hayt, Lewis B. Halsey.

1875-76.—Mayor, John J. S. McCroskery; Aldermen: First Ward, William Doyle, Hugh Hamilton; Second Ward, William F. Cameron, John Dotzert; Third Ward, John C. Adams, Grant E. Edgar; Fourth Ward, Noah Collard, Richard Sterling.

1876-77.—Mayor, John J. S. McCroskery; Aldermen: First Ward, William Doyle, Benjamin Cliff; Second Ward, William F. Cameron, John Dotzert; Third Ward, John C. Adams, Wallace Shoonmaker; Fourth Ward, David S. Lockwood, Richard Sterling (the latter appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Noah Collard).

1878-79.—Mayor, Charles H. Weygant; Aldermen: First Ward, William Doyle, Benjamin Cliff; Second Ward, James C. Grant, George L. Chadborn; Third Ward, William I. Underhill, Bartholomew B. Moore; Fourth Ward, James Dickey, Robert Kernahan.

1879-80.—Mayor, Charles H. Weygant; Aldermen: First Ward, Benjamin Cliff, Charles J. Embler; Second Ward, James C. Grant, William Chambers; Third Ward, Bartholomew B. Moore, Joseph Van Cleft; Fourth Ward, Robert Kernahan, Hugh McKissack.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1862-65, Egbert Aledorf; 1852-57, John Beavridge; 1858-60, Thomas Beavridge; 1858-63, 1857-68, 1873-77, 1880-84, E. A. Brewster; 1852-58, Rev. John Brown; 1855, Jacob Brown; 1861, W. H. Callahan; 1874-77, Robert L. Case; 1875-77, A. S. Cassidy; 1865, George M. Clapp; 1858-60, George Clark; 1864-72, 1876-80, John Corwin; 1856-57, Dr. W. A. M. Culbert; 1857-59, James R. Dickson; 1876-80, Dr. Smith Ely; 1864-72, Charles Estabrook; 1853-77, Rev. John Forsyth; 1876-80, W. W. Gearn; 1859-61, Thomas George; 1852-54, L. B. Gregory;

* Mayor Leonard having died Dec. 3, 1874, the president of the Common Council, N. B. Hayt, became acting mayor, in accordance with provision of the city charter.

1867-70, P. S. Haines; 1871-80, M. H. Hirschberg; 1852-56, Nathaniel Jones; 1861-63, Edward B. Johnes; 1852-54, George W. Kerr; 1864-67, 1873, Thomas Kimball; 1858-61, John K. Lawson; 1852-57, 1860-62, 1864, D. Gillis Leonard; 1869-71, Chancey M. Leonard; 1870-72, John N. Lewis; 1868-73, Cyrus B. Martin; 1863-66, 1868-69, Hugh McCutcheon; 1870, Theodore Marritt; 1872-75, B. B. Moore; 1852-54, 1865, J. J. Monall; 1862-64, William E. Peck; 1852, Charles F. V. Reeve; 1872-75, John Reilly; 1852-57, Thomas C. Ring; 1856-72, 1875-77, Daniel T. Rogers; 1857-64, 1866-69, E. M. Ruttenber; 1856-57, 1859-64, Orville M. Smith; 1855, John S. Thayer; 1861-66, Peter Ward; 1856-58, Samuel Williams; 1857-74, Nicholas Wilson. President, 1852-57, John Beavridge; 1858-77, John Forsyth; 1878-79, A. S. Cassidy; 1879-80, M. H. Hirschberg. Clerk, 1852-57, Nathaniel Jones; 1852-59, Hugh S. Banks; 1859-63, 1872-80, Dr. R. V. K. Montfort; 1863-64, E. M. Ruttenber; 1864-72, Hiram A. Jones.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

With the exception of the commissioners appointed for the construction of the water-works, the duties of water commissioners were discharged by the board of trustees until the adoption of the city charter, since which time the following persons have been members of the board of water commissioners:

1866-71, George Clark; 1866-71, Francis Scott; 1866-69, J. D. Shafer; 1869, Robert Sterling; 1869-72, C. M. Leonard; 1869-72, William Wyckoff; 1870-75, John F. Van Nort; 1871-75, Franklu Gerard; 1871-75, Timothy Townsend; 1872-75, Wm. W. Carson; 1872-77, Samuel G. Kimball; 1876-80, J. H. H. Chapman; 1876-78, E. K. Shaw; 1876-78, L. M. Smith; 1878-78, Charles Root; 1878-82, Wm. O. Mailer; 1876-78, Charles Root; 1876-79, H. B. Beckman; 1879-83, W. C. Lawson; 1880-84, Frank W. Geracke. Superintendent, 1866, D. T. Rogers; 1866-69, Leander Clark, Jr.; 1869-70, N. W. Alard; 1870-73, Charles B. Royce; 1873-80, E. C. Boynton.

SEALS OF THE VILLAGE AND CITY OF NEWBURGH.

The first seal in use by the board of trustees was one previously obtained by the trustees of the fire department. It had for its design a figure of Justice, encircled with the words, "Seal of the Trustees of Newburgh."

The second seal was adopted June 7, 1819. It is described by Mr. William Rollinson, of New York, by whom it was engraved, as follows: "The figure is a representation of the deity of the Hudson, or a river-god (Aquarius, the water-bearer), according to heathen mythology, pouring forth the river from his urn, and bearing in his right hand an antique rudder of a vessel, as an emblem of the extensive navigation and commerce of the river, and the Hudson is designated by the arms of the State of New York being blazoned upon the rudder, which I believe corresponds with the idea communicated to me." This description is rather crude, but it was approved by the board and entered upon its minutes.

The seal of the city of Newburgh was adopted in 1866.

XVII.—MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Immediately following the war of the Revolution very little attention was given to the militia. The enrollment was of course preserved, and embraced the name of every able-bodied male resident between the ages of sixteen and fifty. After the adoption of the Federal Constitution more attention was given to the matter, and prior to 1806 five uniformed militia

companies were organized in the regimental district* of which Newburgh was a part, viz.:

1. *The Orange Hussars*.—This company was organized in 1793. At that time it had its headquarters in the town of Montgomery, but subsequently removed them to Coldenham, in Newburgh. It was organized under the auspices of Joseph Barbour; was for many years under the command of William Wright; was on duty in 1812, and was again called to the field during the anti-rent troubles in 1846. It was detached from the Second Regiment of cavalry, Aug. 30, 1844, and attached to the Fourteenth (Nineteenth) Regiment, and disbanded in 1863, at which time it was under the command of William C. Brewster.

2. *Capt. Acker's Company of Cavalry*.—A company of cavalry was organized under the command of William Acker, about the year 1804, and continued in existence until 1837 or 1838. It was composed of members residing in the north part of the town and in the adjoining towns of Ulster, and was in service on Long Island in 1812-13. Capt. Acker was succeeded by Nathaniel DuBois, who served for several years. The last captain of the company was Robert D. Mapes, of Marlborough. The uniform of the company consisted of red coats with buff facings and buff pantaloons.

3. *The Republican Blues*.—This company was probably formed about the commencement of the present century. It appears to have been in a very flourishing condition in 1807 (when it stood on the roll of the regiment as Company No. 1), and to have continued so until 1814. It was composed almost entirely of natives of Ireland or their descendants, and hence was familiarly known as the Irish Blues. Very few companies in the State exhibited a more patriotic spirit than did the Blues. In 1807, during the discussions which eventuated in the second war with England, it tendered its services to the Governor to aid in the public defense, and from that time until 1812, when it was ordered to Staten Island, it stood ready to take the field. From the time of its organization until 1813 it was under the command of Alex. Denniston.† Its officers in 1809 were Alex. Denniston, captain; George Gordon, first sergeant; James Alexander, second sergeant; Paul Stewart, third sergeant; Thomas Kelso, fourth sergeant; William Camack, first corporal; John Kernochan, second corporal; James Coleman, third corporal; Isaiah Titus, fourth corporal. From 1813 to 1815 it was under the command of James Hamilton. Its uniform consisted of a blue dress, and caps made in the form of a Roman

helmet. The organization of the company was so broken up during the war that its disbandment took place June 3, 1815, "in consequence of not having a complement of men agreeable to the statute."

4. *Capt. Birdsall's Company*.—The date of the organization of this company cannot now be ascertained. In 1809 it stood on the roll of the regiment as Company No. 2, and was then under the command of the following officers, viz.: Charles Birdsall, captain; Abel Belknap, first sergeant; John Polhamus, second sergeant; Jeremiah Albertson, third sergeant; Briggs Belknap, fourth sergeant; George Marvin, first corporal; William P. Hatch, second corporal; David Sands, third corporal; Joseph Albertson, fourth corporal. These officers served until 1814, when Robert Gardiner was elected lieutenant, and Sylvester Roe ensign. The uniform of the company was the same as that of the Republican Blues, with the exception of the facings of the coat; and, like its contemporary, it was in service on Staten Island in 1812. The same causes which led to the disbandment of the former struck the latter from the roll of the regiment June 3, 1815.

5. *Capt. Butterworth's Artillery Company*.—This company was organized Nov. 2, 1804, and had its headquarters at the McIntosh house on Liberty Street. It was first under the command of William Ross, who served as captain until 1810 or 1811, when he was succeeded by Henry Butterworth. Its headquarters were then removed to Balmville, where an artillery house was erected. In 1812, while under the command of Capt. Butterworth, the company was stationed on Staten Island. Positive facts in reference to its subsequent history cannot be obtained, but it is said that Charles Clinton was its captain in 1819 or 1820; in 1822, James Kelso, captain; Robert Lockwood, first lieutenant; Gilbert Holmes, ensign; 1829, John B. Cromwell, captain, and afterwards Thornton M. Niven. As the artillery was embraced in a separate regiment (of which T. D. Lander was colonel), the roster of the Nineteenth contains very little in reference to this company.

In addition to the uniformed companies there were three companies of militia, which in 1812 were known as follows, viz.: No. 4, or Capt. Daniel T. Smith's company,—Daniel T. Smith, captain; Daniel Tooker, first sergeant; Nathaniel Tooker, second sergeant; James Waring, third sergeant; Henry Cosman, drummer. No. 5, or Capt. Seth Belknap's company,—Seth Belknap, captain; Charles Humphrey, first sergeant; Sovereign B. Anderson, second sergeant; James Crawford, third sergeant; William Belknap, fourth sergeant; Hezekiah Fairchild, first corporal; James Wayland, second corporal; Robert Gourlay, third corporal; John Wood, Jr., fourth corporal. No. 7, or Capt. Falls' company,—William H. Falls, captain; Robert Lawson, lieutenant; James Belknap, first sergeant; James M. Gardiner, second sergeant; William W. Sackett, third sergeant; Stephen Bel-

* Several changes have been made in the boundaries of the district, and the regiment has been numbered the 4th, the 14th, and the 19th.

† In 1812 (Nov. 30th), Capt. Denniston proposed the organization of a company of volunteers, to serve for one year or during the war, and succeeded in enlisting about fifty men, who elected Jonathan Gidney captain. The company went to New York, and there formed part of a detached regiment of riflemen. Denniston was appointed major in this regiment, and the vacancy thus created in the captaincy of the Blues was filled by James Hamilton.

knap, fourth sergeant; Gilbert W. Crissey, first corporal; Samuel G. Sneden, second corporal; Gardiner Thompson, third corporal; Daniel Gidney, fourth corporal. These companies were in existence until 1846.

In 1817, James Belknap, John W. Brown, and others effected the organization of a company of infantry, subsequently known as the Bell-Button Company. Its first officers were James Belknap, captain; William Smith, lieutenant; John W. Brown, ensign. In 1822, William Smith was captain; Samuel G. Sneden, lieutenant; and Fred. W. Farnam, ensign. In 1824, Charles Niven, captain; Thomas Smith, lieutenant; and E. Ward Farrington, ensign. The uniform of the company consisted of a blue short jacket ornamented with bell-buttons, blue pantaloons, and a cap with ornament and plume. It was disbanded in 1824, and its active members united with the other military associations of the town, viz.:

1. *The Village Guard*.—This company was organized in 1822 under the command of Henry B. Myers. Its uniform consisted of a blue cloth coat, white vest and pantaloons, a black stock or cravat, white webbing cross and waist belts, a leather cap trimmed with an armor or scale chain plate, with a black vulture plume and cockade. It preserved its organization until 1846, when it was disbanded under the militia law of that year. The following list of the officers of the company is from the roster of the regiment:

Date	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.
1822.....	Henry B. Myers.	John D. Phillips.	Ezra B. Sweet.
1825-26...	"	Nathaniel Vail.	"
1827.....	"	Wm. C. Hasbrouck.	David Harris.
1827.....	Wm. C. Hasbrouck.	Alanson Randall.	"
1828.....	"	David Harris.	Wm. Butterworth.
1829.....	"	Wm. Butterworth.	Odell S. Hathaway.
1831-33...	"	O. S. Hathaway.	Walter W. Weed.
1834-36...	Odell S. Hathaway.	Walter W. Weed.	Cyrus S. Hawkins.
1836.....	Walter W. Weed.	Cyrus S. Hawkins.	Thomas McCullough.
1839.....	"	Thos. McCullough.	Wm. H. Roberson.
1840.....	Adam Lilburn.	Richard J. Whitney.	Charles H. Ball.
1843.....	Rich'd J. Whitney.	Chas. H. Ball.	Wm. I. Underhill.
1844-46...	Addison W. Brown.	Benj. B. Hawkins.	"

2. *The Newburgh Volunteers*.—This company was organized Oct. 30, 1824,—John D. Phillips, captain; John Johnson, lieutenant; and Thomas Smith, ensign. Its uniform was the same as that adopted by the Village Guard, with the exception of the plume, which was white. It was disbanded under the militia law of 1846, at which time it numbered about seventy muskets. The following list of its officers is from the books of the company:

Date.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.
1824.....	John D. Phillips.	John Johnson.	Thomas Smith.
1829.....	"	"	Orson Tarbell.
1830-31...	John Johnson.	Orson Tarbell.	John McAuley.
1831.....	Cicero A. Gardiner.	"	"
1832-33...	"	"	Oscar Marsh.
1834-36...	Orson Tarbell.	Oscar Marsh.	Nelson Kelley.
1836.....	Oscar Marsh.	Nelson Kelley.	Alanson Miller.
1837-38...	"	Alanson Miller.	Moses Camack.
1839-41...	"	Adam Lilburn.	Selah T. McCollum.
1842.....	"	Lewis W. Gardiner.	Joseph A. Starr.
1843.....	Lewis W. Gardiner.	N. P. Emott.	"
1844.....	"	John F. Baldwin.	Westlake Cannon.
1845-46...	"	Westlake Cannon.	John S. Wear.

The operation of the law of 1846 was disastrous to uniformed companies. This law provided for the organization of only one company in each company district; and by its rearrangement of the regimental districts confined the Nineteenth to the county of Orange, thereby cutting off such members of the Newburgh companies as resided in Ulster. The Orange Hussars alone survived the measure. The law of 1854, however, was more favorable, and led to the organization of five companies, viz.:

1. *The Washington Continental Guard* (Co. D).—The organization of this company was perfected by Mr. Robert D. Kemp and nineteen others, Nov. 22, 1855. It adopted the Continental uniform of 1780, which was procured at a cost of \$3400; but was subsequently compelled to substitute, on general parade, the regular uniform of the militia. Its original roll embraced the names of forty-two men. Its officers were,—

Captains, R. D. Kemp, Isaac Wood, Jr., Michael Doyle, Thos. S. Marvel, Jr., Isaac Jenkinson, Isaac M. Martin, James T. Chase.

First Lieutenants, George M. Van Nort, Isaac Wood, Jr., Isaac Jenkinson, Wm. M. Hatheway, Wm. B. Marvin, Archibald Ferguson, Jas. T. Chase, Geo. W. Hawkins, John S. Terwilliger.

Second Lieutenants, Isaac Jenkinson, Michael Doyle, Wm. M. Hatheway, Wm. B. Marvin, John Bockock, George C. Marvin, George W. Hawkins, Nathaniel Jackson, John S. Terwilliger, Christian F. Dietzeroth, James F. Niel.

2. *Powell Corps* (Co. E).—The Powell Corps was organized Dec. 1, 1857. Its officers were,—

Captains, J. N. Arnold (1857), Eli H. Evans (1859), John S. Watts (1860).

First Lieutenants, Wilson Bruyn, E. J. Eos, D. A. Mabie, W. H. Tice.

Second Lieutenants, E. G. Fowler, W. C. Oakley, W. H. Tice, J. P. Vought, E. D. Hayt.

3. *The Newburgh Guard* (Co. F).—This company was organized Dec. 23, 1858. One of the features in its history was the erection of the monument to Uzal Knapp, at Washington's headquarters, which was inaugurated with public ceremonies on Monday, June 18, 1860. The officers of the company were,—

Captains, John D. Kelly, James A. Raney, John H. Toohey, Timothy Donoghue, Francis Roe.

First Lieutenants, James O'Neil, John H. Toohey, Patrick Day, Patrick Brennan, Robt. H. Brown, Patrick J. McDonald.

Second Lieutenants, Joseph Wilson, Patrick Day, Robt. H. Brown, Patrick J. McDonald, Patrick McArdle.

4. *The Parmenter Riflemen* (Co. L, subsequently C).—This company was organized in December, 1858, and took its name in honor of the colonel of the regiment, Stephen C. Parmenter. Its officers were,—

Captains, R. D. Kemp, Egbert Alsdorf, James Smiley, Robt. H. Kernochan.

First Lieutenants, E. A. Jones, James Smiley, Robt. H. Kernochan, E. J. F. Marsh.

Second Lieutenants, H. F. Adams, Alex. Mann, J. W. Stevenson, John H. Bronks.

5. *Ellis Guard* (Co. I).—This company was organized Sept. 12, 1865, and named in honor of Col. A. V. H. Ellis, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers. Its officers were,—

Captains, James C. Taggart, Saml. McQuaid, David A. Mable, Jr., Alex. McMeekin, B. B. Moore.

First Lieutenants, Sylvester Lawson, B. B. Moore.

Second Lieutenants, Saml. McQuaid, Wm. C. Carmichael, Geo. Wallace, T. J. Collins.

In 1873 Companies C and I were consolidated and the united company named C, under the following officers: B. B. Moore, captain; E. F. J. Marsh, first lieutenant; John H. Brooks, second lieutenant. This company alone survived the disintegration caused by the war, but its continuance was for only a short time.

Companies D, E, F, and L, and a company specially recruited called I, were in the service of the United States as part of the Nineteenth Regiment militia for three months from June 4, 1862. In the spring of 1861 (June 28th), Company I, Seventy-first Regiment militia, was recruited principally from the Parmenter Riflemen, Company L, for three months' service, and was in the first battle of Bull Run, where Saml. O. Bond, one of its members, was killed. It was again recruited for three months' service in the Seventy-first in the spring of 1862, and many of its members passed directly from the field into the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers. Not less than ninety officers of the volunteer service, from colonel to second lieutenant, were drawn from the active and honorary members of the uniformed companies of Newburgh.

Under the law of 1877 the following companies were organized:

A Company (Washington Light-Guard).—James F. Neil, captain; James P. Barr, first lieutenant; William C. Kemper, second lieutenant.

B Company (Emmet Guard).—Thomas J. Bannon, captain; John C. Green, first lieutenant; Patrick J. Silk, second lieutenant.

C Company.—William Wilson, captain; John H. Wells, first lieutenant; ———, second lieutenant.

D Company (Newburgh Guard).—Patrick J. McDonald, captain; William Bartley, first lieutenant; ———, second lieutenant.

E Company.—Joseph M. Dickey, captain; William B. Brokaw, first lieutenant; William H. Smith, second lieutenant.

These companies compose the Seventeenth Battalion N.G.S.N.Y., now under command of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Edward D. Hayt.

XVIII.—REBELLION RECORD.

The totals of quotas and credits of the town of Newburgh (then including the city) during the war of the Rebellion were,—

Quotas under all calls prior to Dec. 19, 1864.....	1226
Quota under the call of Dec. 19, 1864.....	122
—1348	
Credits under all calls prior to Dec. 19, 1864.....	1257
Credits under the call of Dec. 19, 1864.....	122
—1379	

On settlement with the State authorities, under the bounty act of 1865, the town was allowed for an excess of 237 years, or for 78 three years' men over the

quota required, amounting to \$47,400, and in the same settlement received \$49,800 for bounties. The official record of quotas and the response which was made to them, however, fails to accurately represent the number of men furnished under the several calls, nor are the enlistments prior to July, 1862, entered in the account. The quota under the call of July, 1862, was 470, the number furnished 501. The quota under the call of July, 1863 (draft of October 7th), was 443, which number, with an addition of 50 per cent. (total 552), was drawn, of whom 90 commuted, entered the service personally, or furnished substitutes. The total of quotas under the merged calls of July and October, 1863, and of February, March, and July, 1864, was 756; the number furnished (including 90 credited by draft of 1863), 827, of whom 71 were not credited. The volunteers in the two years' regiments, and in the militia for three months, prior to July, 1862, reached the aggregate of 1078 men. The enlistments, therefore, may be summarized as follows:

Enlistments prior to July, 1862.....	1078
“ under call of July, 1862.....	501
“ under calls of 1863-64.....	827
“ under call of December, 1864.....	122

showing a total of 2410, an excess of 1033 over the number credited and of 1062 over the quotas required; or, reducing the enlistments prior to July, 1862, to three years' men and adding the number (78) allowed under the settlement of 1865, an excess over quotas of 518.

The volunteers recruited in the town were for every branch of the service, but were mainly embraced in the Army of the Potomac. The following general enumeration is from official records:

Third Regiment, Co. B.....	98
Thirty-sixth Regiment, Co. B.....	82
Fifty-sixth Regiment, Co. A, B, etc.....	228
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Co. A, H, etc.....	223
One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment, consolidated with One Hundred and Seventy-sixth.....	41
One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment.....	188
Sixty-third Regiment.....	36
Ninety-eighth Regiment, Co. C.....	71
Seventy-first Regiment Militia, Co. I, 1861.....	68
Seventy-first Regiment Militia, Co. I, 1862.....	85
Nineteenth Regiment Militia, 1862.....	357
Seventh Independent Battery.....	131
Fifth Regiment Artillery.....	11
Sixth “ “.....	4
Seventh “ “.....	87
Fifteenth “ “ Co. M.....	18
Sixteenth “ “.....	10
Second “ Cavalry.....	67
Fifteenth “ “ Co. I.....	72
Eighteenth Regiment Cavalry.....	6
Colored Regiments.....	68
Navy.....	118
Miscellaneous, including substitutes, etc.....	471
Total.....	2410

The following list of officers and privates is not submitted as accurate or complete, but as the best that can be prepared without free access to official records. Many names are embraced in it of persons who never had other connection with Newburgh than in filling its quotas for bounties paid. As such it is true they were representatives, but in a higher sense are the representative men to be found in those who were known residents of the town, many of whom counted

not their lives dear to them in the terrible struggle. Earnest effort has been made to perfect the record of those who were killed or wounded in battle, or who died of wounds or disease, and if omissions there are in this respect, it is due to the absence of information. Responsibility in this direction has been very keenly appreciated. In many of its details the list is at least semi-official. The record of names is of those officially credited to the town, and the accompanying statements are from muster-out rolls. With this explanation the list is submitted.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise marked the numbers are of infantry regiments of volunteers. M indicates militia.

Abrams, Aaron, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Dec. 13, 1861.

Alds, Levi, 15th Cavalry.

Abrahams, Abraham, 166th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Anderson, James, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Allen, William L., Jr., 1st U. S. Cavalry, March 1, 1861.

Astley, George D., 2d (Black Horse) Cavalry, 1861.

Astley, Ernest A., 2d (Black Horse) Cavalry, 1861.

Allen, Henry S., 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 14, 1864.

Allen, Henry S., 20th, Colored.

Andrews, Thomas, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; 7th Ind. Bat., Jan. 2, 1864.

Anderson, John, Co. B, 38th, Sept. 17, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 65th.

Ackley, Ezekiah, Co. B, 38th, June 17, 1861; 2 years

Acheson, Robt., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; June, 1862, 3 months; re-enl. in 15th Cavalry Jan. 2, 1864.

Anderson, Edward D., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; Co. B, 3d, call of August, 1862, 3 years.

Anderson, William W., Co. E, M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Ackert, Adam, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.

Ackerman, Daniel, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 23, 1864; died of wounds June 4, 1864; entered on "Roll of Honor" as "Eckman, D."

Alexander, Stephen, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Allen, Cornelius S., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Allen, Ches. Oscar.

Alleu, Wm. L.

Ammerman, William W., Co. C, 124th, August, 1862; 3 years.

Anderson, James H., capt., 168th, Feb. 6, 1863, 9 months; capt., 98th, Feb. 4, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1864, for disability.

Anderson, Charles H., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.

Anderson, George L., 168th, Aug. 1, 1862, 9 months; Co. C, 98th, January, 1864; 3 years.

Aldridge, William, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Aldrich, Edward L., 18th Cavalry; between July and October, 1863.

Abbott, William D., corp., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; disch. in May, 1861, for disability.

Atwood, Thomas, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; pro. 1st lieut. Sept. 4, 1862; resigned April 24, 1863.

Armstrong, Bernard, 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 18, 1861; died in hospital at Hampton, Va., Sept. 16, 1862.

Armstrong, Andrew, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 12, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.

Anthony, Wilber I., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 26, 1861.

Arnott, Charles H., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Arnott, A. Wellington, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Aldorf, Egbert, capt., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Armstrong, William, 15th Cavalry, Jan. 4, 1864.

Allwood, Jos. S., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Allwood, Thomas E., 66th, Sept. 8, 1864; 1 year.

Aledorf, Johannes, 66th, Sept. 1, 1864; 1 year.

Ayres, John W., 5th Heavy Artillery, Jan. 8, 1864.

Balfie, William C., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; served term, and re-enl. in Co. C, 98th, January, 1864; corp.; pro. sergt. July 1, 1865 mustered out.

Bailey, William, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.

Blair, George F., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; seriously wounded at Malvern Hill; must. out with regiment; re-enl. 80th Regt. (20th Militia).

Bakewell, Sidney V., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 2d Vet. Cav., Co. M, December, 1863; taken prisoner near Mobile, Ala., Nov. 20, 1864, and released April 29, 1865.

Brady, John, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.

Barr, James C., Co. B, 36th, June 18, 1861, 2 years; disch. for disability March 28, 1862; 188th, August, 1862, 9 months.

Baird, Charles K., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.

Bell, Sherwood, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; re-enl. 7th Artillery, Battery B, Dec. 15, 1863, 3 years; killed in action.

Barr, James C., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Barry, Cornelius, Co. B, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.

Baker, Charles, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Baker, Charles W., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 16, 1861, 2 years; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.

Barnes, Smith F., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 6, 1861; re-enl. call of Jan. 1, 1864.

Bailey, Charles H., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861; disch. for disability from wounds Sept. 1, 1862.

Bailey, Walter M., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 24, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.

Bates, Joshua, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 23, 1861.

Babcock, Norman C., 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.

Baugh, Alphonso M., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; Co. C, 98th, call of July 18, 1864, 1 year.

Barrett, Daniel J., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Bradenburgh, Jacob, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Barnes, John, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Bradley, Bernard, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Barrow, Thomas, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Barrett, Charles, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Barclay, William, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.

Blacklaw, James, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Barton, Isaac, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Bradley, George, 7th (2d) Cav., Nov. 14, 1861.

Blair, Samuel H., U.S.N., "Onward," 1861; 5th, August, 1862.

Blacklaw, Joseph, U.S.N., 1864.

Baker, John A., U.S.N., "San Jacinto," 1863.

Barr, Charles, Co. C, 98th, January, 1864; pro. 1st sergt. May, 1864; 2d lieut., 1st Cav. Regt., Nov. 1864; killed in action at Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1865.

Baker, James H., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.

Baughan, Charles, 15th Cav.

Bailey, Robert C., 16th Art., Dec. 28, 1863; 3 years.

Blake, Charles E. G., Co. C, 98th, January, 1864.

Bailey, Charles, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.

Barrett, James S., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 17, 1862; 3 years.

Baird, Kenseleer D., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years; wounded in finger May 6, 1864, and taken prisoner; paroled and sent to hospital.

Barnhart, Ira, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years; disch. Feb. 17, 1863.

Barterbury, William, 188th, August, 1862; 9 months.

Barrett, Samuel, 2d (Harris) Cav., August, 1862; 3 years.

Blair, John H., Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; disch. Feb. 6, 1865, for disability from wounds received at Manassas Gap and Fredericksburg.

Barr, James P., 84th, August, 1862.

Banks, Charles, Colored, October, 1863.

Barton, John C., Rauey's Vols., 1864; 1 year.

Brady, Hugh, Rauey's Vols., 1864; 1 year.

Bailey, James, 7th Bat., 1864; 1 year.

Baughan, Robert, 3d New Jersey, killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Bartley, Jacob, 19th M., 1862; accidentally shot, and died of wounds.

Bates, Thomas C., Feb. 28, 1866.

Beard, Patrick, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.

Benson, James M., Co. B, 36th, June, 1861, 2 years; disch. Aug. 16, 1862, for disability; re-enl. in 128th.

Benjamin, William H., Co. B, 36th, Sept. 15, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 66th Bennett, William, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Brewer, Henry J., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Becket, Isaac, Co. D, 56th, 2 years; 2d lieut., Aug. 16, 1861; 1st lieut., Dec. 30, 1862; must. out Jan. 27, 1866.

Bennet, John S., 1st lieut., 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 15, 1861; resigned Nov. 6, 1861.

Benedict, Augustus A., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Brennan, Patrick, 4th sergt., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Brett, Wesley, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

- Brower, Charles H., corp., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Brower, Henry, 7th (2d) Cav., Aug. 10, 1861.
- Brewer, William, 7th (2d) Cav., Aug. 10, 1861.
- Belknap, Thomas, U.S.N., "Octorora," 1862.
- Best, Charles, 15th Art., 1864.
- Benton, James, 63d, 1864.
- Brennan, Martin, Co. I, 124th, April 15, 1864.
- Becroft, Michael W., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Beardsley, Truman H., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Bell, Benjamin, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Bellows, Abraham, Co. A, 124th, July 28, 1862, 3 years; wounded at Chancellorsville: trans. to V. R. C.
- Brennan, Lawrence, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Benjamin, John L., 2d (Harris) Cavalry, August, 1862; 3 years.
- Benjamin, Samuel C., 2d (Harris) Cavalry, August, 1862; 3 years.
- Berriger, John, 150th, August, 1862.
- Beattie, Justus, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Benjamin, Dewitt, 36th, August, 1862; 3 years.
- Bell, William J., 16th Cavalry, July, 1864; 1 year.
- Berry, James, Raney's Vols., July, 1864; 1 year.
- Beaton, William A., Raney's Vols., 1864; 1 year.
- Bennett, Theodore, 56th, 1864; 1 year.
- Bell, William, Feb. 27, 1863.
- Bingham, Samuel H., 3d sergt., May 14, 1861, Co. B, 3d; 2 years.
- Birdsall, John M., Co. B, 36th, Sept. 23, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 65th.
- Birdsall, Archibald, Co. B, 36th, Sept. 1, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 65th.
- Briggs, Vespasian, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- Briggs, Joseph, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
- Birch, William H., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 20, 1861.
- Birkens, William, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 27, 1861, 2 years, re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Bice, Addie, 7th Ind. Bat., —, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Bishop, Alonzo, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Bishop, Cassius M. C., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Birdsall, John N., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Brinckerhoff, Boardman E., Co. C, 98th, January, 1864.
- Birdsey, Smith, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862; 3 years.
- Briggs, George W., Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; trans. to navy March 29, 1864.
- Bicknell, Alexander, Met. Guard, August, 1862.
- Birdsall, George, Feb. 6, 1865.
- Boyd, Duncan W., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; must. out with regt.
- Bond, Samuel O., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; killed at Bull Run (first battle).
- Brown, Bartley, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; —, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
- Boyd, James, corp., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Booth, David, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Boyd, James H., Co. C, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Brown, Nathaniel B., 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861.
- Brown, Morgan L., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 19, 1861; died in hospital at New York, Oct. 20, 1863.
- Bowen, George L., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 17, 1863.
- Bogardus, Frederick, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 14, 1864.
- Boorock, John W. (2d lieut.), Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Brown, John H., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Co. I, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years.
- Bohen, Robert H., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Brock, Elias W., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Booth, George, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Brown, William C. (2d lieut.), Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Brown, William R. (col.), 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, Aug. 1862, 9 months.
- Bloomer, Benben R. (corp.), 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 3, 1861.
- Booth, Alonzo, U.S.N., "Nereus," 1864.
- Bohen, Charles, Co. C, 98th, Jan. 1864; killed in action at Petersburg, June 23, 1864.
- Brown, Peter, Colored, 1864.
- Brown, William H., Colored, 1864.
- Booth, Samuel H., 16th Cavalry, 1864.
- Brooke, William, 7th Art., Dec. 16, 1863.
- Bowles, William J., 26th U. S. Colored, 1864.
- Brooks, William, 63d, 1864.
- Brownlee, Joseph, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years; killed in Wilderness, May 12, 1864.
- Boyd, Duncan W., Co. C, 124th, Aug. 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1863; missing in action at Tolopotomy Creek, June 8, 1864.
- Boyd, William, 3d, August, 1862; 3 years.
- Bovell, James, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 17, 1862, 3 years; lost finger at Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C.
- Bowen, Benjamin, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 9, 1862, 3 years; entered on roll as a deserter.
- Brower, Charles, 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Brownlee, Thomas, 188th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Brooks, John H., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 19, 1862, 8 years; disch. Nov. 15, 1862.
- Brock, Harvey, Co. G, 124th, Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years; severely wounded in right side, May 5, 1864.
- Brown, George, Co. E, 124th, Aug. 5, 1862; 3 years.
- Brooks, Spencer C., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 21, 1863.
- Bond, Holton, 7th Art., 1863.
- Brown, Washington, Colored, 1863.
- Brown, Richard H., 14th Art., 1864; 1 year.
- Brown, Benjamin, 14th Art., 1864; 1 year.
- Brown, George, 25th Cavalry, 1864; 1 year.
- Brown, Thomas, March 7, 1865.
- Bloomer, Oscar, 16th Art., 1864; 1 year.
- Buckley, Joseph, Co. B, 36th, June 15, 1861, 2 years; shot through lungs at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; died of wounds July 4, 1862.
- Brundage, Ezekiel, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861.
- Bush, Charles, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 12, 1861.
- Bush, Caleb, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861; reported as a deserter Jan. 23, 1863.
- Burras, John H., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861; died in hospital at Washington, Dec. 1, 1861.
- Burns, Edward, 7th Ind. Bat., Nov. 26, 1861; 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Brundage, William A., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
- Bush, Ira, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1861.
- Bruyn, Wilson (2d lieut.), 1st Engineers, Dec. 3, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. U. S. Signal Corps Feb. 1, 1864.
- Buxton, Charles, U.S.N., "Brooklyn," 1864.
- Bullis, William H., U.S.N., "Philadelphia," 1861.
- Burns, John, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Burns, John J., 7th Artillery, Dec. 26, 1863; disch. by muster out July 31, 1865.
- Burnes, John, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Buchanan, Leonard, 63d, 1864.
- Burkeshire, Matthew, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Barton, Alanson H., Co. C, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; disch. for disability June 9, 1863.
- Burr, Charles, 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Buchanan, Charles J., 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; re-enl. Feb. 13, 1865.
- Buchanan, John, 2d (Harris) Cavalry, August, 1862; 3 years.
- Burningham, John, 188th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Bush, Alexander P., Raney's Vols., 1864; 1 year.
- Brundage, Samuel, 56th, 1864; 1 year.
- Byrnes, John J., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 1st sergt.; trans. to Co. H, and pro. to 2d lieut.
- Cameron, Alexander, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Carmichael, Paul, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th Artillery.
- Carroll, Barney, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; severely wounded at Malvern Hill; disch. on account of disability from wounds September, 1862.
- Carst, Joseph, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded at Malvern Hill; served full term, and re-enl. in 2d (Hawkins') Zouaves.
- Chamberlain, B. F. (1st lieut.), Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 1st Va. Cavalry, 1861.
- Carmichael, William J., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. L, 19th, June 4, 1862, 3 months; Feb. 7, 1865.
- Crasser, Charles L., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- Carter, James A., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Clark, George S., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Carroll, Thomas, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Carroll, Daniel, Feb. 28, 1865.
- Clark, Francis W., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

* Raney's Volunteers was composed of recruits for a battery, but were subsequently included in 63d Regiment.

Cash, Samuel, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Crawford, Moses L., 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 17, 1863.
 Canfield, John M., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 13, 1861.
 Caltin, David S., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 1, 1861.
 Crawford, William, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 1, 1861.
 Cassin, John, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 18, 1861; died in hospital at Point Lookout, Md., Sept. 10, 1862.
 Carroll, James, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 18, 1861.
 Cannon, Patrick, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 6, 1861.
 Cavanaugh, Wilson, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. October, 1863.
 Chappell, Ira, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. October, 1863.
 Chase, James I., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 186th, August, 1862, 9 months; —, Feb. 23, 1865.
 Clark, John W., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Campbell, Hugh, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, August, 1862, 9 months; 6th Art., 1864, 1 year.
 Clark, J. Dewitt, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Calyer, Abram M., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Carpenter, Nathaniel H., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Clarke, John, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Cahill, Jeremiah, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Cameron, David, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; —, Feb. 11, 1865.
 Cragg, Charles, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Campbell, Robert, Art.
 Camp, Alexander, 168th Regt., 1 year, August, 1862; died of fever Aug. 5, 1863.
 Callender, Charles, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 24, 1861.
 Chapman, William G., U.S.N., "De Soto," 1863.
 Clark, Leander, Jr., U.S.N., "Somerset," 1862.
 Clark, Leander, capt., 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; resigned May 13, 1863.
 Cameron, Isaiah, U.S.N., "Nerens," 1864.
 Carpenter, Wilbur F., 7th Bat., 1863.
 Chranger, John, 63d, 1864.
 Clark, George, 16th Cavalry, 1864.
 Chambers, John, Co. C, 98th, January, 1864.
 Carnes, John, 56th, March 14, 1864.
 Cassidy, John, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Cassidy, Henry, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; Co. C, 98th, October, 1863, 3 years; discharged for disability.
 Carey, Edward, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Calyer, John M., Co. G, 124th Regt., Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corp.
 Carpenter, William, Co. A, 124th, July 28, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 12, 1864.
 Campbell, William, Co. G, 124th, Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Carlin, Bernard, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; Co. C, 98th, between Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864; killed at Drury's Bluff, May 13, 1864.
 Chalmers, Samuel, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years; corp., Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; disch. Jan. 8, 1864.
 Chandler, George H., Co. C, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; pro. to qr.mr.-sergt. March 1, 1863.
 Chetfield, Jacob B., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years; trans. to V. R. C. March 18, 1864.
 Clark, Charles C., Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; disch. April 16, 1863, for disability.
 Cannon, Henry M., musician, Co. A, 124th, 3 years; disch. Feb. 4, 1863; 16th Cavalry, October, 1863.
 Crawley, Matthew, Co. B, 124th, Aug. 4, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 3, 1863; wounded May 8, 1864; died Dec. 19, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea.
 Carman, Angus, Co. H, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; died at Walden, N. Y., June 30, 1863, from effects of fever.
 Carman,* Daniel, Co. H, 124th, Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 3, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864.
 Campbell, William, 7th Art., 1863.
 Carr, Bernard, 7th Art., 1863.
 Calen, Daniel, Feb. 7, 1865.
 Carls, James, 5th Art., 1864; 1 year.
 Carey, John, Feb. 9, 1865.
 Chambers, David, 128th, 1864; 1 year.
 Cahill, James, 1864; 1 year.
 Cleary, Felix, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 18, 1861.

Celle, James E., 15th Cavalry, 1864.
 Clelland, Samuel, 166th, August, 1862, 9 months; 7th Bat., 1864.
 Cleary, Patrick, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Clearwater, Nicholas, Co. E, 124th, Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years; absent, sick, from Oct. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order 77.
 Clive, John, Feb. 6, 1865.
 Conklin, Perry, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; served term; subsequently killed by railroad cars.
 Corkey, Newton, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; served full term; a native of town of Crawford.
 Conley, Owen, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded at Malvern Hill.
 Cosgrove, James, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded at Malvern Hill; disch. for disability October, 1862.
 Cornish, Noble M., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
 Coleman, Henry, Co. B, 36th, Sept. 9, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 66th.
 Connell, John, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. D, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
 Conby, Frank, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; died in Washington, July 25, 1861.
 Corwin, Daniel W., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
 Cox, Charles, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
 Corwin, David C., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Crosby, John, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Connelly, Henry M., 2d lieut., Co. C, 56th, Aug. 16, 1861, 2 years; 1st lieut., June 10, 1862; disch. Oct. 3, 1862.
 Coger, John W., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 13, 1861.
 Cox, Michael, 7th Ind. Bat., July 28, 1861.
 Coddington, John B., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861.
 Coddington, Hiram, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861.
 Colyer, Benjamin S., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 18, 1861.
 Cooper, Joseph, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
 Colwell, Clark B., 2d sergt., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 1st sergt., Co. C, 98th, January, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. Dec. 2, 1864.
 Conklin, John V., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Covert, George J., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Connelly, Joseph, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Coleman, James H. (corp.), Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Coleman, George W., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Connolly, Michael, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Colden, William, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Corcoran, Thomas, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Conkling, Luther (corp.), Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Conkling, Charles W., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 66th, 1864, 1 year.
 Conkling, Samuel E., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Conklin, George S., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
 Coutant, Cornelius (corp.), 48th, Aug. 28, 1861.
 Cortwright, Aluy G., 1st Engineers, 1861.
 Connolly, Joseph, 2d (Black Horse) Cavalry, 1861.
 Conway, Martin (musician), 9th, May, 1861.
 Connolly, John, U.S.N., 1863.
 Coyle, James, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
 Cox, William, Co. C, 98th, 1864.
 Cronk, James, 2d Veteran Cavalry, 1864.
 Conway, John, 63d, 1864.
 Crosley, James J., Co. C, 98th, 1864.
 Conway, John, 43d, 1864.
 Cook, Joel, 43d, 1864.
 Coombe, Henry M., Co. C, 98th, January, 1864; died of wounds received at Drury's Bluff, May 13, 1864.
 Copeland, Jackson, Colored, 1864.
 Corey, Harvey P., Co. B, 124th, Dec. 10, 1863; disch. May 12, 1865.
 Condict, William C., 16th Cavalry, 1864.
 Conklin, Robert, re-enl. 1864.
 Couser, James W., 7th Art.
 Connell, Peter, 15th Cavalry.
 Cromie, John, 63d.
 Couklin, George W., 63d.
 Cornish, William J., 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Corwin, Dewitt C., 166th, August, 1862, 9 months; 56th, March 14, 1864.
 Connelly, Michael J., 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Cooper, James, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

* Daniel and Angus Carman were credited to Newburgh, but probably resided at Walden.

- Connelly, James, Co. B, 3d, August, 1862; 3 years.
- Collins, Charles, 5th, August, 1862.
- Cole, Joshua V., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years; corp., January, 1863; sergt., September, 1863; 1st sergt., January, 1864; disch. March 28, 1865.
- Coe, Theodore, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Cole, John N. (musician, aged sixteen years), Co. I, 124th, Aug. 21, 1862, 3 years; must. out with regt. June 3, 1866.
- Cosgrove, John S., 3d, August, 1862; 3 years.
- Cornish, William, 8th, August, 1862.
- Cornish, Noble, 8th, August, 1862.
- Collins, William, 1st Fire Zouaves; killed at 1st Bull Run.
- Connell, James, 8th, August, 1862.
- Contant, Rowell G., 156th, August, 1862.
- Cronk, James S., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Conlon, Patrick, 7th Art., 1863.
- Conkeley, John P., 7th Art., 1863.
- Conklin, Lemuel, 128th, 1864.
- Conklin, Samuel H., Raney's Vols., 1864; 1 year.
- Conklin, Edgar, 56th, 1864; 1 year.
- Clony, John James, 5th Cavalry, 1864; 1 year.
- Collins, Thomas, 56th, 1864; 1 year.
- Corwell, John, 56th, 1864; 1 year.
- Coleman, Joseph, 183d; 1 year.
- Couch, Robert, U.S.N., 1864; 1 year.
- Covart, Albert N., 1864; 1 year.
- Conway, Richard, Feb. 28, 1865.
- Crowell, James, Feb. 28, 1865.
- Conkling, James B., March 2, 1865.
- Coleman, Erastus, March 2, 1865.
- Conner, James, March 8, 1865.
- Cunningham, John G., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; pro. corp. Oct. 1, 1862.
- Cummings, William, sergt., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 13, 1861.
- Clingston, Hugh, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Cullum, John, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Cullens, Hezekiah, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 158th, 1864, 1 year.
- Cunningham, John, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months.
- Cunningham, Henry Clay, marine artillery.
- Cunningham, William, 5th.
- Cunningham, Peter, 16th.
- Cunningham, Robert C., U.S.N., "Cumberland," 1861; lost on "Bainbridge," Aug. 21, 1863.
- Callins, James, Co. C, 98th, January, 1864; severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- Cunningham, Thomas, 7th Ind. Bat., 1864.
- Cunningham, Charles H., 7th Bat., 1864.
- Curran, Giles, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years; wounded; right foot amputated July 30, 1864; died of wounds Aug. 25, 1864.
- Curris, Joseph, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Cusan, Patrick, Co. K, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; taken prisoner at Totopotomoy Creek, June 1, 1864, and never returned.
- Cum, Joseph, 48th, August, 1862.
- Curtin, Robert, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Cutler, Richard, 56th, 1864; 1 year.
- Cullen, John, Feb. 28, 1865.
- Cyphers, Henry, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 4, 1861.
- Clyne, Asa D., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Clyde, David, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Daniels, William A., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th Heavy Art., 1864; must. out August, 1865.
- Drake, Benj. C., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Davenport, Jesse, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; honorably mentioned for services at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; subsequently disch. for disability.
- Drake, David E., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
- Drake, Benjamin, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; disch. for disability Jan. 20, 1863.
- Davis, Clarence, Co. A, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Daniels, James, Co. B, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Day, William, Co. E, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Davies, Robert, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861.
- Drake, Benjamin C., 7th Ind. Bat., Nov. 5, 1861.
- Davis, Nelson, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Daniels, Joshua, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Day, Patrick, 1st lieut., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Daughaday, John H., 2d lieut., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; lieut., 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
- Davy, John J., 2d Cavalry.
- Day, Patrick H., 5th Cavalry, 1861.
- Darrach, David, U.S.N., "Gallatée."
- Davie, James, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Daniels, James C., Co. C, 124th, August, 1862; wounded Aug. 20, 1864.
- Drake, Nicholas C., Co. K, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; disch. Jan. 20, '63.
- Dailey, Timothy, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Dalson, William, Colored.
- Dawson, Thomas, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Dalenty, John, Co. C, 98th, January, 1864.
- Dalson, James, Colored, 1864.
- Davidson, Maxwell, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Davis, John, 16th Art., Aug. 27, 1864; 1 year.
- DeWitt, George D., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Devaney, George, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Decker, Lewis W., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Decker, Alfred, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
- DeGraw, John, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
- Decker, Charles, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 168th Regt., August, 1862, 9 months.
- Delevirne, John, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- DeWitt, David W., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. G, 124th Regt., Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Manassas Gap, July 24, 1863.
- DeGroat, Samuel, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Depuy, Thomas G., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dennis, Albert, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Drennan, Edward, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th Regt., August, 1862, 9 months.
- Depuy, John M., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dermady, John, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dermady, Timothy, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Depuy, Jacob R., 48th, Aug. 28, 1861; killed on Morris Island, July 18, 1863.
- Depuy, Thomas R., 44th.
- Decker, James N., 2d lieut., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Dec. 4, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. April 12, 1862; killed near Falmouth, April 17, 1862.
- Decker, Andrew, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Decker, Moses, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Decker, Morrison, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; 56th, July 18, 1864, 1 year.
- DeGroat, John, 7th Art.
- DeGraw, Thomas, 18th Cavalry.
- DeGroat, Richard J., 26th U. S. Colored.
- DeGroat, James, Colored.
- DeWitt, James H., 26th U. S. Colored.
- Decker, William H., 7th Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Deyo, Charles H., 26th U. S. Colored.
- Deyo, Alexander, 26th U. S. Colored.
- Dernan, Michael I., 63d N.Y.S.V.
- Depuy, Abel R., 63d N.Y.S.V.
- Decker, Daniel B., Raney's Vols.
- Decker, Thomas H., Raney's Vols.
- Drew, Horace, 56th.
- Dennis, Egbert, Raney's Vols.
- Dietzgroth, George A., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dickey, William D., sergt., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 1st lieut., 168th, Nov. 26, 1862, 9 months; capt., 15th Art., Jan. 30, 1864; pro. major May 11, 1865.
- Diamond, Cornelius, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dickey, Joseph M., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; 2d lieut., 15th Art., Aug. 23, 1864; pro. but not mustered as 1st lieut. May 30, 1865.
- Dill, Henry, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dingee, Hezekiah, 48th, Sept. 6, 1861.
- Dillon, Henry, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; 63d.
- Dinge, John H., Co. A, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862; 3 years.
- Diamond, George, Colored.
- Divine, James, 56th.
- Donaghue, Timothy, lieut.; pro. capt. Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; recommended for pro. to maj. for distinguished services at Malvern Hill.
- Dotzert, William, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Co. B, 36th, Sept. 23, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 65th to complete term.

- Dougherty, John G., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; earvad full term; mustered out July 16, 1863.
- Dowdell, Henry G., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- Dowling, Roe C., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Donnelly, Byron, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Doland, John G., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Dolan, William, Co. E, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Donnelly, Thomas, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Doyle, Felix, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dore, Henry, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Doran, Daniel, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Donnelly, Michael, Jr., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Donahue, Michael, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Doremus, Solomon, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Co. B, 3d, August, 1862, 3 years; wounded in service.
- Douglass, Andrew, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 3d, August, 1862, 3 years.
- Dobbs, Valentine, sergt., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 11, 1861; re-enl. March 2, 1865.
- Dobbs, George, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 19, 1861.
- Dodge, William Foster, lieut., 66th, May 31, 1862; pro. adjt. March 13, 1863; resigned April 16, 1864.
- Dodge, John P., capt., 66th, Dec. 27, 1861; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 15, 1862.
- Doyle, John, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Doyle, Michael, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; 7th Art., Jan. 4, 1864, 3 years.
- Dodge, Samuel, Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Dougharty, William L., Co. E, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 3, 1863; left ranks Oct. 27, 1864, and probably taken prisoner.
- Downie, John, 63d, 1864.
- Donnelly, William, Co. C, 98th, January, 1864; did not leave the State.
- Donovan, Charles, 15th Cavalry.
- Donahue, Peter, 80th (20th), 1 year.
- Dunn, John, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; U.S.N., gunboat, 1863.
- Donphy, Patrick (1st corp.), Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dunn, James, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Raney's Vols., 1864, 1 year.
- Duffy, James, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 25, 1861.
- DuBois, Nathaniel, U.S.N., "Chippewa," 1862.
- Duffie, John, Co. H, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862; 3 years.
- DuBois, Hiram, Colored.
- DuBois, James, Colored.
- Duffy, John, 6th Art.
- Dudley, Jonathan, re-enl.
- Dutcher, Jesse, Raney's Vols., 1864.
- Dye, Cornelius B., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 21, 1861.
- Dwyer, Thomas, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dyckman, George, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Dyer, Nathaniel, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 19, 1861.
- Earle, George, Co. B, 36th, Sept. 17, 1862, three years; trans. to 65th.
- Eaton, William, Co. B, 36th, June 21, 1861, two years; pro. to corp., sergt., and urdary sergt.; severely wounded in action at Malvern Hill; honorably noticed for services at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; must. out with company.
- Evans, Eli H. (adjt.), 56th, Sept. 1, 1861, 2 years; dismissed Oct. 25, 1863.
- Easton, Edmund A., Co. G, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. 1864.
- Evans, James O., Co. G, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. March 14, 1864.
- Edwards, Andrew, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Earle, George, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Egan, James, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Eastman, Francis, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Jan. 2, 1862.
- Eager, Amos M., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 6, 1862, 3 years; pro. to 8th, 4th, and 3d sergt.; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to V. R. C.
- Edwards, Aaron G., 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Edgar, William, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years; killed in action May 15, 1864.
- Estabrook, Sandford T., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; wounded May 5, 1864; died of wounds Aug. 12, 1864.
- Estabrook, Horatio J., 2d sergt., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; wounded in ankle at Chancellorsville; assigned to hospital duty.
- Evans, Isaac, 188th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Evans, John D., 7th Art., Dec. 24, 1863, 3 years; disch. for disability.
- Emblar, Hiram, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Egleston, James H., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Egleston, John, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 18, 1861.
- Emelay, William, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 12, 1861.
- Este, Michael, 186th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Elmer, William, 1st Engineers, 1864.
- Elliott, James, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years.
- Ellis, Van Horne A., capt., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; June, 1862, 3 months; col., 124th; killed at Gettysburg.
- Ellison, Alexander, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Ellison, Isaac, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years; trans. to non-com. staff as hospital steward; died of fever, 1863.
- Ellison, William J., 7th Art., Dec. 14, 1864; disch. for disability.
- Ecord, Herman, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 73d; killed July 30, 1864.
- Edmondston, James H., U.S.N., "Minnesota," 1861.
- Edmondston, William F., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Fraunce, Abm., Jr., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; disch. for loss of finger; re-enl. in Co. C, 98th.
- Fraunce, Isaac, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; discharged.
- Farron, John, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
- Fraunce, Abraham, Co. E, 56th, 2 years; disch.; Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months.
- Franklin, Daniel R., lieut., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; res. after muster, Sept. 17, 1861.
- Flannigan, Edward (corp.), Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. '64.
- Fagena, Thomas, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- France, Henry S., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 25, 1861.
- Flannigan, James, 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861.
- Fairbanks, Charles L., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. 1863.
- Farrell, Patrick, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 26, 1861.
- Fay, James W., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Farley, Peter, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Farley, Thomas, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Co. I, 124th, Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years.
- Flagler, Peter, 1st Mounted Rifles, Oct. 24, 1861.
- Flanagan, Daniel, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Flanagan, James, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years; wounded, severe, April 8, 1865.
- Fairchild, William B., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Flaize, Valentine, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; not on roll.
- Farrell, David, 16th Cavalry.
- Faulkner, Lawrence C., 63d.
- Farrell, Peter, 15th Engineers.
- Fannon, William F., Feb. 1, 1865.
- Fallon, John C., Feb. 28, 1865.
- Ferguson, George, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; 7th Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Ferris, John, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years.
- Ferguson, Peter, Co. B, 36th, Sept. 9, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 65th.
- Feltman, John H., Co. B, 38th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; disch. Nov. 7, 1861, for disability.
- Fletcher, Harmon P., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months.
- Fee, John W., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Fleming, James, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Ferkel, Jacob, Co. B, 58th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Felt, John W., 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 31, 1861.
- Fremole, Solomon, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 17, 1863.
- Fenton, Robert, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. Oct. 17, 1863.
- Ferguson, Archibald (1st sergt.), Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
- Ferguson, Reuben, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Freeman, Frederick, 1st Mounted Rifles, Oct. 24, 1861.
- French, Benoni H., 9th, May 4, 1861.
- Ferguson, Francis, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Ferguson, William P., 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Ferguson, Daniel, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Freeman, Augustus, Colored.
- Ferris, John E., Feb. 14, 1865.
- Fisher, James S., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Finnegan, James, Co. K-C, 124th, 3 years; 2d Lieut., Aug. 23, 1863; 1st Lieut., March 7, 1863; capt., Feb. 17, 1864, and trans. to Co. C; wounded in leg and arm at Gettysburg; killed before Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1864.

- Flinn, Andrew, Co. C, 124th, August, 1862; 3 years.
 Finney, John, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Friece, John D., 20th Colored, 1864.
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas, 7th Ind. Bat., Jan. 18, 1864.
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas, 7th Art., Feb. 1, 1864; noted on return as second enlistment.
 Fisher, Alanson, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th Art.; wounded June 10, 1864, and discharged.
 Fitzpatrick, James, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years: right name said to have been Christopher Burke.
 Fisher, James W., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
 Fields, John (corp.), Co. A, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Fitzpatrick, John (3d sergt.), Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Finally, William, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Fisher, Augustus, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Fitzgerald, Daniel, 15th Cavalry.
 Finley, Daniel, Feb. 13, 1865.
 Foley, John W., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; disch. for disability; Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; severely wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; died from effect of wounds Jan. 12, 1864, at Newburgh.
 Flood, John, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
 Fowler, George W., Co. B, 36th, Sept. 22, 1862, 3 years; trans. 65th Regt.
 Forsythe, John W., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
 Foster, John W., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 1st sergt., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months.
 Foss, Richard, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Flourisch, John, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
 Ford, Terrance P., sergt., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Fowler, James R., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Fowler, Daniel S., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.
 Frost, Henry, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 19, 1861.
 Fowler, Erwin G., lieut., 5th, Sept. 8, 1861.
 Fowler, David E. (com. sub.), 3d, division staff, 1861.
 Forbes, Lucas H., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
 Fowler, John S., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862; 3 years.
 Fowler, George, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 10, 1862; 3 years.
 Foley, Thomas, Jr., Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; first man enl. in company; pro. sergt.; color-bearer at Chancellorsville, and shot dead in that action May 3, 1863.
 Foley, Robert Havelock, Co. C, 124th, Aug. 6, 1862, 3 years; second man enl. in company; killed in action at Boynton Road, Oct. 27, 1864.
 John W., Thomas, Jr. and Robert H. Foley were brothers, natives of Canada, but residents of Newburgh.
 Foot, Nelson, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years; trans. V. R. C. Nov. 16, 1863.
 Fogarty, John, 7th Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
 Fowler, William C., 15th Cavalry.
 Fowler, Charles B., 3d.
 Fowler, Daniel W., Colored.
 Foran, John, Co. C, 98th.
 Ford, Theodore S., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863; name should be "Sanford."
 Fox, Thomas, 133d; died of fever June 22, 1863.
 Ford, John M., Feb. 27, 1865.
 Fullerton, Stephen W., capt., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; died of fever Sept. 12, 1861.
 Fullager, William, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
 Furgerson, William, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Fuller, Stephen D., 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; 63d, 1864.
 Garrison, John D., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; 7th Bat., Dec. 26, 1863.
 Gardner, Thomas, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; trans. to ambulance corps.
 Gallagher, Hugh, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
 Garrison, William H., 1st sergt., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 1st lieut., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; U.S.N., "Vanderbilt," 1864.
 Galvin, Dennis, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 Garrison, John, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Gray, Patrick, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Grady, John, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; Co. C, 98th, January, 1864.
 Gardner, Charles W., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Gardner, Frederick P., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Gardiner, Walter G., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
 Garrison, Dewitt, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Gracey, John, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Gracey, James, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Gardner, Rufus, 48th, Aug. 12, 1861.
 Gardner, Savillon, 48th, Aug. 12, 1861.
 Gaines, Hiram, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; died of fever Aug. 31, 1863.
 Gaines, John Henry, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; died Aug. 29, 1863.
 Gardner, Joseph A., Co. A, 124th, July 20, 1862, 3 years; wounded in 1863.
 Gallow, Francis B., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862; 3 years.
 Gray, William, 188th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Gallow, Charles W., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; lost arm from wound in Wilderness, May 12, 1864.
 Gardiner, William, 48th, August, 1862.
 Garder, John, 5th Cavalry.
 Gannon, Daniel, Feb. 15, 1865.
 Gregory, Lewis E., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 Gerard, John C., 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; discharged Nov. 3, 1862.
 Greu, John, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 17, 1863.
 Green, William, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Green, Thomas, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.
 Germain, Gilbert, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Genung, Lester, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Green, John, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Green, Francis R. M., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 15th Cavalry, 1864.
 Green, John, 1st Mounted Rifles, Oct. 27, 1861; 2 years.
 Gregory, William, U.S.N., 1862.
 Green, Silas, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Green, Elias, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Gery, John, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Gerow, Charles, 2d (Harris) Cavalry, August, 1862; 3 years.
 Greah, Charles, 63d, 1864.
 Germoud, Gilbert, Raney's Vols., 1864; 1 year.
 Germoud, James, Raney's Vols., 1864; 1 year.
 Glee, Joseph, Feb. 8, 1865.
 Gerow, George, March 8, 1865.
 Gillie, Daniel, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
 Gilchrist, Alexander, Jr., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; disch. Aug. 18, 1862, for disability.
 Grier, James A., Co. I, 81st M., June 18, 1861, 3 months; Co. K-C, 124th, Aug. 25, 1862, 3 years; sergt.-maj.; 2d lieut., Co. C; 1st lieut.; capt., Oct. 27, 1864.
 Grinier, Max, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months.
 Girling, William B., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
 Gillespie, Charles E., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
 Gidney, William, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Griffith, David, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 1, 1861.
 Gillespie, William H., 7th Ind. Bat., Nov. 26, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
 Gibb, Eleazer, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Gillespie, C., U.S.N., "Senapee."
 Gilmer, William, 3d, August, 1862; 3 years.
 Gibb, David, lieut.; 2d lieut., 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; resigned Feb. 25, 1863, on account of disability.
 Griffin, Jesse, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Griffith, Smith, 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; 7th Art., Dec. 26, 1863; disch. for disability.
 Griffin, George E., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Gidney, Solomon, 21st New Jersey, August, 1862; Raney's Vols., 1864, 1 year.
 Gidney, Charles, 63d, 1864.
 Gidney, Gabriel N., March 2, 1865.
 Gillespie, Jacob L., 5th Art., 1864.
 Gibson, Thomas, Feb. 23, 1865.
 Gidney, Isaac, 56th, 1864; 1 year.
 Gilbert, James, 66th; died of dysentery Sept. 4, 1863.
 Gordon, Robert, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; served term, and re-enlisted in same company.

- Goldwin, James, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; right name was "Noah Burton;" served full term.
- Grove, James, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; served full term; born in Goshen; resided in Montgomery; enl. in Newburgh.
- Gowdy, James, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- Gould, James, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Gorden, Daniel, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Gorden, David, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Gorden, William, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Grogen, Daniel, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Goldsmith, Charles D., Co. I, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Goodsell, Anthony, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 7, 1861; killed in action at Fair Oaks, May 21, 1862.
- Gordon, Robert D., corp., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Gould, John B., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Goodsell, Charles W., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 16, 1861.
- Goetschius, Isaac Newlon, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Groat, L. A., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Gorden, John, Colored.
- Gorden, Aaron, Colored.
- Golden, John B., 15th Art., Jan. 18, 1864; 3 years.
- Gough, Christopher, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Grogan, John, Raney's Vols.; 1 year.
- Goodwin, William, 2d Cavalry, call of July 18, 1864; 1 year.
- Goodly, Samuel, 2d Cavalry, call of July 18, 1864; 1 year.
- Griggs, James, 5th; killed at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861.
- Goble, Morris G., 168th, Aug. 1, 1862, 1 year; died of congestion of lungs March 19, 1863.
- Gurven, James, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; was in fifteen battles and skirmishes.
- Gunn, Charles A., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.
- Gordon, John, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; wounded in shoulder at Gettysburg; taken prisoner May 6, 1864; was in Richmond, Savannah, Andersonville, etc.; paroled Nov. 20, 1864; disch. June 22, 1865.
- Gurling, Edmund, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Ginner, Edward, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 6, 1862; 3 years.
- Gunn, Charles A. (2d), 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Gurling, William, Feb. 27, 1865.
- Hanna, David, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th H. Art.
- Hayes, Garret, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Hamilton, Robert J., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; had previously been with Walker in Nicaragua; served full term with credit; after his discharge had three ribs and arm broken by boiler explosion at Washington Iron-Works.
- Harrington, Theodore, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Halleck, John D., Co. B, 36th, Sept. 2, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 65th.
- Hartford, William H. (corp.), Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; had previously served five years in U. S. army; pro. to corp. and sergt.; severely wounded and taken prisoner at Malvern Hill; soon after being must. out he re-enl. in "Hawkins' Second Zouaves."
- Hays, Alexander, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
- Hawkins, George W., 2d Lieut., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; U.S.N., Western Flotilla, 1862.
- Hanman, James D., 3d sergt., Co. I, 71st M., June 26, 1861; 3 months.
- Hall, Edwin J., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. I, 71st M., corp., June, 1862, 3 months.
- Hastings, James, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months.
- Hammond, William D., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Hanna, David, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Hawley, Thomas, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Hathway, Hiram F. (corp.), Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Hastie, John (corp.), Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Hailestead, Isaac, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Hamilton, William (drum.), Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861 (disch.), 2 years; Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Hargrave, Thomas, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Havermeyer, John, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Hall, Alanson, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 30, 1861.
- Hell, Garwood, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 26, 1861.
- Harman, Franklin D., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 26, 1861.
- Harden, Patrick, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 7, 1861.
- Haabrouck, Hiram, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 13, 1861.
- Hamilton, Isaac, 7th Ind. Bat., —, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Hadley, Thomas J., 7th Ind. Bat., —, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Howell, Charles S., 7th Ind. Bat., Jan. 1, 1862.
- Hartig, Frederick, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Hancock, Robert G., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Havens, Gardiner B., sergt., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Harris, David, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Hayes, Michael, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Haight, Robert M., sergt., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Hathaway, William M., 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; adjt., 168th Sept. 29, 1862, 9 months.
- Harding, John, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Haye, Hugh M., 82d Regt., May 21, 1861; re-enl. 1863-64.
- Haabrouck, Henry Clay, lieut., U.S.A., 1861.
- Harris, George W., 5th Cavalry, 1861; re-enl. March 2, 1865.
- Hanford, John, 2d Cavalry, 1861.
- Havens, David, U.S.N., "Nereus," 1864.
- Hailestead, Israel, U.S.N., "Keokuk."
- Harris, Ezekiah, Co. E, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; wounded in head at Gettysburg, and subsequently died from same.
- Hall, George, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Hanna, James, 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Hanson, Christian, 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Hagan, John, Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; disch. for dis. Jan. 13 1863.
- Hanna, George, Co. B, 3d, August, 1862.
- Haggerty, James C., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Hamill, John, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; wounded in arm May 3, 1863, and in leg May 6, 1864.
- Hamilton, William, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; wounded in leg May 3, 1863; died of wounds June 30, 1863.
- Hannah, Joseph, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 3 1863.
- Hailestead, Daniel, Co. E, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years; disch. April 16 1863.
- Hamilton, Anson, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years; wounded in foot May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Hagar, Michael, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years; wounded severely at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Hanegan, Michael, 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Hartnett, Jeremiah, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 2, 1862; 3 years.
- Holley, Abraham, Co. H, 124th, Aug. 29, 1862, 3 years; shot in neck and lost use of right arm; disch. June 25, 1863.
- Hanmore, Howard B., 7th Ind. Bat., 1864.
- Hair, Samuel, Co. I, 98th, January, 1864; died of disease in July, 1864.
- Hailestead, Stephen H., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Haley, Samuel, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Hall, Horace, Co. C, 98th, January, 1864.
- Hallock, Edward A., 15th Cavalry.
- Hart, Jacob, Colored, 1864.
- Harrigan, Michael, 63d, 1864.
- Haft, Silea, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Hannon, John, 56th; 1 year.
- Harrison, John J. E., 56th, 1864; 1 year.
- Hardenbergh, George W., 56th, 1864; 1 year.
- Hannigan, John, 3d, 1864; 1 year.
- Harrington, William, 5th Cavalry, 1864; 1 year.
- Harwood, B. W., Feb. 23, 1865.
- Henry, Alexander, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; 7th Bat., Oct. 17 1863; honorable notice for conduct at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill.
- Hewitt, Thomas, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 16th Cavalry 1864.
- Henderson, James, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 10, 1861.
- Henuersey, Philip H., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 14, 1861.
- Henderson, George, 2d Cavalry, 1861.
- Henry, William, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Hepper (or Hupper), David, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; died in Washington, Dec. 16, 1862.
- Henry, Philip, 5th Art., bet. Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864.
- Henry, Joseph Y., 143d, bet. Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864.
- Hennesy, Patrick, 15th Cavalry, bet. Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864.
- Hedges, William, 128th, call of July 18, 1864; 1 year.
- Herbert, George, 1st Cavalry, call of July 18, 1864; 1 year.
- Herbert, Charles, Feb. 1, 1865.

- Hines, Richard M., sergt., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; lieut., Co. E, 66th, Sept. 20, 1861; res. Feb. 8, 1862; sergt., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months.
- Hines, Francis, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. E, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; 2d lieut., Aug. 5, 1862; 1st lieut., Dec. 30, 1862; capt., June 10, 1863; must. out with regiment Oct. 17, 1865.
- Hines, Joseph, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Hicks, Mathaw, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861; killed in battle at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
- Hill, John, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Higgs, George W., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, August, 1862, 9 months; Co. C, 98th; died of wounds received at Cold Harbor, June, 1864.
- Hillaker, Alonzo, 48th, Aug. 5, 1861; killed at Fort Wagner, June, 1863.
- Hines, Stephen, 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Higgs, Cornelius, 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Hill, Lewis H., 13th U. S. Colored; 1 year.
- Horton, George W., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Howard, James E., 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861.
- Homan, Adam, 20th, May, 1861.
- Hobb, John, 166th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Holley, George, 124th, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Homan, William A., 124th, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Hopkins, William H., 7th Art., between July and October, 1863.
- Horne, Francis, Rane's Vols.; 1 year.
- Howard, John, 56th; 1 year.
- Hoxier, Wm. H., surgeon, 174th; resigned.
- Hoffman, Wm. H., 168th; died of diarrhoea at New Orleans.
- Hoppenhack, Austen, Feb. 28, 1865.
- Hulse, Lewis H., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; Hawkins' Zouaves, August, 1862; U.S.N., 1863.
- Hume, Henry C., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Hunter, John, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 27, 1861.
- Hunter, David O., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Hunter, Alpheus S., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Hunt, Robert C., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Co. C, 124th, Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years; wounded in right breast May 12, 1864, while charging enemy's breastworks at Spottsylvania Court-House; disch. at hospital; pro. corp.
- Hughes, James B. (ord.-sergt.), 11th, April 27, 1861; 56th, 1864, 1 year.
- Huddleson, William, U.S.N., "Cactus," 1861.
- Hughes, Joseph, 7th Art., 1863.
- Hunter, Titus, Colored.
- Hughes, William, 15th Art.
- Hynes, John, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Hyatt, Abraham, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 4, 1862, 3 years; disch. Feb. 2, 1864, at Brandy Station, Va., by order of Gen. Birney.
- Ireland, Alfred, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Ireland, James, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 56th, Aug. 27, 1864, 1 year.
- Ireland, William C., 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Ireland, Albert, 56th, Sept. 1, 1864; 1 year.
- Ireland, Levi, 56th, Aug. 16, 1864; 1 year.
- Jackson, Israel D., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
- Jackson, Andrew, Co. B, 36th, June 22, 1861, 2 years; mortally wounded at Malvern Hill; died of wounds July 1, 1862.
- Jamison, John, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Jagger, John W., sergt., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Jamison, David S., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, August, 1862, 9 months; Co. C, 98th, January, 1864, 3 years; severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- Jagger, David, major, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Jackson, Leonard L., Co. A, 124th, call of Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years; wounded in arm May 5, 1864; disch. at hospital.
- Irving, John R., U.S.N., "Colorado," 1862.
- Irwin, Hugh, 6th Art., 1864; 1 year.
- Jackson, Nathaniel, Co. I, 124th, August 14, 1862, 3 years; wounded in ankle at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Jackson, William, Colored.
- Jackson, Caesar, 20th Colored.
- Jackson, Luke, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Jeffery, John, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; 2d (Harris) Cavalry, August, 1862, 3 years.
- Jennings, Charles, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Jenkinson, Isaac, capt., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; capt., 168th, Jan. 20, 1863, 9 months.
- Jennings, John, U.S.N., "Naraus," 1864.
- Jennings, George, 56th; 1 year.
- Jones, Erwin A., Co. B, 3d, 1861, 2 years; 1st lieut., May 14, 1861; capt., Sept. 14, 1861; dismissed Aug. 16, 1862.
- Jones, Walter D., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Joy, William, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; disch. for disability Aug. 16, 1862, 9 months; re-enl. in 168th, and subsequently (Jan. 16, 1864) in 63d; killed in Wilderness, April 12, 1864; name on rolls as *Joy and Joice*.
- Jones, Michael, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Johnston, John F., sergt., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Johnston, Thomas, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Jones, David, Cavalry, 1861.
- Joyce, John, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June, 1864.
- Jones, Joseph, Co. G, 124th, August 14, 1862, 3 years; pro. corp. March 12, 1865.
- Jones, James, Co. A, 124th, July 22, 1862, 3 years; disch. Sept. 17, 1863.
- Johoston, Joseph H., Co. E, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years; wounded in hip severely May 5, 1864.
- Johnson, Augustus, Colored.
- Johnson, George, Colored.
- Johnson, Andrew, Colored.
- Johnaon, William, 5th Art.
- Jones, James, 63d, 1864.
- Joice, William, 40th, Feb. 10, 1864.
- Johnaon, William, U. S. Colored; 1 year.
- Jones, Adolphus, Feb. 21, 1865.
- Knapp, William H., Co. I, 71st, June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. C, 98th; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- Kana, Eugene, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. 1864.
- Knapp, Alonzo, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 16, 1861.
- Kain, John (3d corp.), Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Kane, Patrick, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years; wounded in arm June 16, 1864, and arm amputated; disch. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Kcapp, John H., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862; 3 years.
- Kaue, Edgar A., 166th, August, 1862.
- Kennedy, James, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Kenny, Timothy, sergt., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded in arm at Malvern Hill; honorably noticed for conduct at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill.
- Kennedy, Henry, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- Keiter, Augustus, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Kehoe, Edward J., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Kaeler, William, Co. E, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Kelly, Edward, sergt., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 1, 1861.
- Keane, Edward, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 1, 1861.
- Kelly, James, 7th Ind. Bat.; re-enl. in same battery, 1863.
- Karrigan, Robert, 1st sergt., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Kellosher, Charles, U.S.N., "Maumee."
- Keeley, Albert, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Ketchum, James M., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; detached as provost-guard 3d Div. H. Q.
- Keeler, Robert S., 1st lieut., 16th Art., Aug. 23, 1864; bvt. capt. N.Y.V.
- Keane, Frederick W., Co. C, 98th; disch. at hospital.
- Kehoe, John, 63d, 1864.
- Kimball, George H., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Kidd, I. Oscar, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; U.S.N., "Gartrude," 1863; 56th, Sept. 27, 1864, 1 year.
- Kirby, George, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Kinslear, George, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Kniffen, Abram, 2d lieut., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Dec. 30, 1862.
- Kliue, Henry, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 16, 1861.
- Kniffen, Charles, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 6, 1861.
- Kisselbrack, Minard, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1861; re-enl. to same in 1863; died while home on furlough.
- Kirk, David H., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Kimball, John T., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- King, William H., 2d (Black Horse) Cavalry, 1861; Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 63d.
- Kimball, Harvey, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years; disch. Aug. 28, '63.
- King, George G., Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; killed Sept. 10, 1864, near Petersburg, Va., while in the act of removing from the field Lieut.-Col. Michael, of 20th Ind., who had been wounded.
- King, William, Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; disch. April 16, 1863.
- Kimball, Eliphalet B., Co. B, 3d, August, 1862, 3 years; died of diarrhoea Nov. 20, 1863.

- Kirwin, William, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- King, Bernard, 15th Cavalry.
- King, Patrick, 15th Cavalry.
- King, Theodore W., Colored.
- Kirkpatrick, Joseph, 15th Cavalry.
- Knight, William, 26th U. S. Colored.
- Kinkade, John, 15th Art., Jan. 20, 1864.
- Kilday, Patrick, 83d.
- Krismyre, Conrad, 1st Engineers.
- Kirk, Charles A., 2d Cavalry.
- Kriemyre, Henry, 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Kimber, Herbert P., Co. K, 5th, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills; taken prisoner at temporary hospital at Savage's Station; exchanged; discharged for disability at convalescent camp.
- Knowles, Benjamin E., 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. 1863.
- Kronk, Charles W., U.S.N., "Nereus," 1864.
- Knowles, John, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Klyne, Charles G., Co. A, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862; 3 years.
- Lawson, William S., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Lamb, Frederick, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; 63d, 1864.
- Laughlin, John, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
- Lawson, Sylvester B. (lieut.), Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 1st lieut., Berdan's Sharpshooters, June 30, 1864; Co. H, 124th (trans. from Berdan's Sharpshooters), 2d lieut., March 19, 1865.
- Leubenhimer, Adam, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Lafarge, James, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; died of fever Aug. 9, 1862.
- Lamb, George H., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Lator, B. James, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Lawrence, Thomas, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
- Larue, John T., 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; wounded in shoulder at Gettysburg.
- Lancaster, Benjamin, 124th, Aug. 6, 1862; 3 years.
- Lawson, Joseph, 166th, August, 1862; died in service, of consumption, March 7, 1863.
- Lamorenx, George C., 7th Ind. Bat., 1863.
- Lamorenx, Charles H., 15th Cavalry.
- Lafarge, Eli V., 7th Bat., Oct. 17, 1863; died in hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., July 6, 1864.
- Lauchback, John, 124th, Dec. 31, 1863; 3 years.
- Lambertson, William, Baney's Vols., Sept. 31, 1864; 1 year.
- Lawrence, William S., U.S.N., 1864; 3 years.
- Leonard, Marcus, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th Heavy Art.; shot in right breast, causing loss of use of arm, at Cold Harbor, May 30, 1864; disch. for disability.
- Lewis, John N., 2d lieut., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 12, 1861; recommended for promotion as captain for distinguished services at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; assisted in recruiting a company for 63d.
- Lewis, Charles E., 2d sergt., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; 1st sergt., Oct. 1, 1862; 2d lieut., Nov. 12, 1861; 1st lieut., Aug. 20, 1862, and trans. to Co. A; his promotion as 1st lieut. was for "distinguished services at Malvern Hill;" recruited company for 63d in 1863-64, but did not go out.
- Ledwith, John, Co. B, 36th, May 13, 1861, 2 years; trans. to Co. F, November, 1861.
- Lent, Henry, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl.
- Lee, William H., 2d lieut., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 2, 1861; res. May 14, 1862.
- Legg, Nelson, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 25, 1861.
- Lee, James, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Levitt, Charles E., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Leeper, Joseph M., capt., 140th, Dec. 10, 1862; disch. March 28, 1864.
- Leighton, Jacob M., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Leeper, Samuel, 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; Co. C, 98th; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- Lee, Francis, Co. B, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; paroled May 14, 1863.
- Lewis, Hous, Hawkins' Zouaves, August, 1862.
- Levine, Jacob, Colored.
- Lewis, William H. H., 16th Art., Dec. 28, 1863.
- Lewie, Morgan, Colored.
- LeRoy, Edward, 66th, Aug. 16, 1864; 1 year.
- Leibshner, Charles, 48th; killed in assault on Fort Wagner.
- Litze, Henry, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. 1864.
- Little, David, 7th Ind. Bat., Nov. 28, 1861; died in hospital at Antioch Church, Va., May 28, 1862.
- Lindey, Joseph, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 4, 1861; re-enl.
- Lindey, James B., corp., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Little, Edward, drummer, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 8 months.
- Little, Edward W., 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; sub. in 15th Cavalry; died of diarrhoea Dec. 7, 1864.
- Little, John J., 2d (Harris) Cavalry, August, 1862; 3 years.
- Linderman, Willet H., 15th Cavalry.
- Low, George S., sergt., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Lockwood, James H., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Lonnebury, Thomas, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Lowers, Andrew, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Law, James, lieut.-col., 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; resigned Aug. 27, 1863.
- Loomes, William B., U.S.N., "Nereus," 1864.
- Loughbridge, Daniel, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years; wounded in shoulder at Chancellorsville; pro. corp., sergt.
- Lockwood, David C. (sergt.), Co. B, 38th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; right name "Lockard;" served full term.
- Loumy, John, musician, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; taken from service by his parents.
- Lomas, Edward H., corp., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1863; 1st lieut., Aug. 12, 1864; dismissed Jan. 9, 1865.
- Lomas, Joseph, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. 1864.
- Lockwood, John, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Lockwood, Absalom, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 23, 1861.
- Low, Andrew, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 25, 1861.
- Lozier, Charles, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862; 3 years.
- Lockwood, William M., 63d.
- Low, Francis, Colored, 1864.
- Lowden, George, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Lossee, Gilbert A., Feb. 24, 1865.
- Lousberry, Marcus D., March 2, 1865.
- Lumney, Patrick, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; trans. to Co. F.
- Luther, George, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; three months.
- Luther, Francis, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Dec. 31, 1861.
- Lynster, John P., 7th Art., between Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864.
- Lindlow, John, Colored.
- Lutes, Calvin C., Co. A, 124th, Aug. 9, 1862; 3 years.
- Lynch, Richard (corp.), Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Lynch, James, 5th Cavalry, 1861.
- Lynn, James, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Lyon, Charles H., 1st lieut., 15th Cavalry, Jan. 6, 1864; disch. by consolidation, June 17, 1865; brevet capt. N.Y.V.
- Lybolt, Archibald, 9th Art., Dec. 30, 1863; 3 years.
- McCann, John J., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- McGrady, Felix, Cu. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; trans. to "Scott's 900;" died in New Orleans in 1864.
- McCann, Charles, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; trans. to Co. F.
- McCabe, William, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; served full term and re-enl. in "Hawkins' Second Zouaves."
- McGrath, Michael, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; two years.
- McLaughlin, Dennis, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- McManus, John, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- McCahe, John, Co. B, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; killed at Fair Oaks, 1862.
- McCauley, Robert, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- McCann, Henry, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Co. C, 98th, 1864.
- McAnulty, Bernard, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- McLaughlin, John E., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- McAnley, John, 3d Regt., August, 1862; 3 years.
- McAnley, Andrew, 3d Regt., August, 1862; 3 years.
- McAllister, John H., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- McCartney, Robert, Co. K, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; wounded in right arm at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- McGaw, John, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 22, 1862; 3 years.
- McLane, William, 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- McLaughlin, John E., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- McNamara, Patrick, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- McCall, William, 15th Cavalry.
- McGrath, George.
- McFarrel, Joseph, 1st Engineers.
- McAvoy, James, 63d.
- McAneny, James, Co. C, 98th, 1864.
- McDaniels, Daniel, Co. C, 98th; died at Fort Schnyler, March, 1864.

- McFadden, Robert, Co. C, 98th.
 McMann, Hugh, U.S.N.; 1 year.
 McCauley, Thomas, Raney's Vols.; 1 year.
 McElrath, Thomas, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
 McCreedy, Thomas, Co. B, 36th, Sept. 8, 1862, 2 years; trans. to 65th.
 McCleary, John, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; corp., Co. C, 98th, January, 1864; wounded at Swift Creek, May 9, 1864.
 McMeekin, John, 2d sergt., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 3d sergt., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months.
 McVettie, William, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
 McNeal, John, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 McSherry, Thomas J., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 McPhelmy, Amos, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 1, 1861.
 McCreery, John, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 McLeary, George, 1st sergt., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 McLean, John T., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 McLean, John, Jr., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 McCleary, George, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 McCleary, Robert, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 McDermot, John, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 McElroy, John, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
 McVay, Charles, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 McVelgh, Charles, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years; died Dec. 27, 1862, of typhoid fever.
 McPeck, Henry, 7th Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
 McClelland, Kenneth, Co. I, 124th, Dec. 25, 1863; trans. to 93d.
 McKee, David J., 1st Engineers.
 McKee, John, Feb. 28, 1865.
 McMillan, Archibald, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded in right leg at Malvern Hill; leg amputated.
 McSkimmin, Samuel, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months.
 McIntyre, Martin V., ord.-sergt., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 26, 1861; 1st lieutenant, Feb. 14, 1862.
 McKissock, David, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 14, 1861.
 McMillen, James, U.S.N., "Kittatinny."
 McBride, Thomas, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862; 3 years.
 McGibbso, George, 56th, March 14, 1864.
 McKnight, Alexander, 83d.
 McGlonis, David, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
 McBride, James, 15th Art., Jan. 29, 1864; 3 years.
 McDonald, William, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
 McDougal, Andrew D., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
 McCotter, Robert, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 McDowell, William, Co. B, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861; 3 years.
 McDonald, John, 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861.
 McDowell, John H., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; detailed as wagoner.
 McCormick, Robert, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; an orphan boy who proved a faithful drummer.
 McDonald, James, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 McGowan, Michael, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 McConnell, James, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 15th Cavalry.
 McGovern, William, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 McCollum, George, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 McCollins, Henry, 1st Mounted Rifles, Oct. 22, 1861.
 McDowell, John, corp., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1861.
 McCloy, Joseph, 51st, Aug. 10, 1861.
 McCollam, James, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 6, 1862, 3 years; disch. Feb. 18, 1864.
 McCoy, James, Co. K, 124th, Aug. 16, 1862; 3 years.
 McGowen, William, 3d, August, 1862; 3 years.
 McCroskey, Theodore, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
 McGong, William, 3d, August, 1862; 3 years.
 McCormack, Francis, Co. C, 98th; disch. March 8, 1864.
 McConnell, Robert, Co. C, 98th.
 McDonald, Patrick J., 15th Cavalry.
 McGowan, Edward, 2d Cavalry.
 McConnell, William, 15th Cavalry.
 McGovero, Thomas, 18th Art., Dec. 24, 1863; 3 years.
 McConnell, Hugh, 56th, Aug. 27, 1864; 1 year.
 McDonald, Andrew, Feb. 8, 1865.
 McCord, John, March 2, 1865.
 McKune, Theodore J., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; died Feb. 6, 1865 (out of service).
 McCluskey, Joseph W., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 McKune, Charles F., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 1, 1861.
 McGuire, Hugh, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 9, 1861; re-enl. 1863.
 McHugh, Thomas (2d corp.), Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 McCutcheon, David, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 12, 1861.
 McMunn, William, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 22, 1861.
 McQuaid, Samuel, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years; corp., Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 McCue, James, Co. I, 98th, between Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864; disch. for disability.
 Maany, Eleazer, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
 Mann, Alexander, Co. B, 3d; 2d lieutenant, May 14, 1861; 1st lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1861; capt., April 21, 1862.
 Mahie, Jeremiah D., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; pro. sergt.; 2d lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1861; 1st lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1861; capt., Oct. 23, 1863; disch. Sept. 18, 1864.
 Masterson, James, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
 Martin, Thomas, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th H. Art.
 Mapes, Henry C., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in same company.
 Martin, David, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; died of fever Nov. 15, 1861.
 Mann, John, Co. B, 36th, May 16, 1861, 2 years; wounded at Malvern Hill; disch. for disability from wounded Feb. 25, 1863.
 Many, Mortimer, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 3 years; disch. for disability.
 Martin, John D. E., Co. B, 36th, June 21, 1861, 2 years; 2d lieutenant, Co. E, July 8, 1862; 1st lieutenant, Co. C, January, 1863.
 Marsh, Edwin J. F., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; 15th Cavalry.
 Masten, Peter F., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; 56th, 1864, 1 year.
 Marvel, Thomas S., Jr., capt., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; res. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Mable, William, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; killed at Fair Oaks, 1862.
 Matthews, George, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. 1864.
 Matthews, James H., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. 1864.
 Martin, Thomas, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in Raney's Vols., 1864, 1 year.
 Mack, Jesse, 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. 1863.
 Maer, Joseph, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 19, 1861.
 Mapes, John F., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861; re-enl. 1863.
 Marvin, William B. (1st lieutenant), Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Mason, Joseph L., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Maholand, James, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Mansfield, William L., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Martin, William, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Masten, John K. (sergt.), Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Mackey, Harrison G., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Malone, John, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Maxwell, Robert, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 12, 1861.
 Mackimison, Hugh, 5th, 1861; sergt., Co. C, 98th, Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner June 24, 1864; exch. and disch. June 22, 1865.
 Mapes, Charles J., U.S.N., "Iroquois," 1863.
 Mapes, Albert W., U.S.N., "Susquehanna," 1864.
 Mabie, George W., 168th, 1862; 9 months.
 Marvin, George C., 2d lieutenant, 168th, Jan. 20, 1863; 1862, 9 months.
 Mattern, John, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Marvel, Benjamin, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Maxstead, William, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Maleese, John H., 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; 56th, July 18, 1864, 1 year.
 Madden, John, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Martin, Isaac M. (2d lieutenant), Aug. 20, 1862; Co. I, 124th, 3 years; dismissed May 16, 1863, for absence without leave while sick.
 Malcom, Samuel, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Marvin, Henry, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 8, 1862; 3 years.
 Maany, Matthew, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years; wounded in arm May 6, 1864; wounded in head April 6, 1865; taken prisoner May 6, 1864.
 Major, Hugh, Co. K, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862; 3 years.
 Mathers, —, Colored.
 Mangin, Robert, Colored.
 Manuy, Daniel, 7th Ind. Bat., Dec. 26, 1863; died of wounds, Point of Rocks, Va., July 29, 1864.
 Matthews, Hugh B., Co. I, 98th, 1864.
 Matthews, Henry, Colored.
 Marvin, Edwin, hosp.-steward, Co. C, 98th.
 Martin, John H., 66th, March 14, 1864.
 Mangin, Charles, Colored.
 Mack, James D., 6th Cavalry.

- Mackney, Abram, 56th, March 14, 1864.
 Manny, William, 63d.
 Masten, Daniel, 56th.
 Masten, Hezekiah C., 128th; 1 year.
 Masten, Selah F., 56th; 1 year.
 Mann, George, 183d; 1 year.
 Machin, Edward, Raney's Vols.; 1 year.
 Mack, Patrick, Raney's Vols.; 1 year.
 Matthews, Arthur J., Feb. 27, 1865.
 Manny, Mortimer, Feb. 27, 1865.
 Maloy, Joseph, March 7, 1865.
 Merwin, David S., Co. B, 36th, May 18, 1861, 2 years; corp. on organization of company; pro. to 1st sergt.; to sergt.-major; to 2d lieutenant.
 Mead, Thaddeus, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 Metcalf, John, Co. E, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; 1st lieutenant, April 24, 1863; capt., May 1, 1865.
 Meed, John, Co. L, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Merritt, George W., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 9, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
 Melts, Adam, 7th Ind. Bat., re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
 Medina, Julius A., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Co. C, 98th; disch. at hospital.
 Meeds, Cephas, 3d, August, 1862; 3 years.
 Meyers, John Adam, Co. I, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; trans. to quartermaster's department.
 Mehan, John B., Co. K, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; disch. April 17, 1863, for disability.
 Meyers, William, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Meyers, Benjamin, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Messenger, George, 18th Cavalry.
 Mead, Patrick J., Co. C, 98th.
 Merritt, Charles F., 56th, Aug. 16, 1864; 1 year.
 Melrose, John, Feb. 8, 1865.
 Mills, DeWitt Coe, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; must. out and re-enlisted.
 Miller, Andrew, Co. B, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
 Millsaugh, Charles C., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
 Milliken, David, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; disch. for disability.
 Milliken, Harvey, corp., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
 Millsaugh, Jonathan M., corp., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded in foot while exercising with gun; a faithful soldier.
 Miller, John, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
 Milner, William M., drummer, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 Milliken, John N., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 Mink, John, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 Miller, Harmon B., musician, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; died of fever Jan. 28, 1862.
 Millsaugh, Virgil, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Miller, John, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
 Milton, James H. F., Co. F, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; 1st lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1861; capt., Aug. 5, 1862.
 Milliken, Francis B., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Mitchell, William, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, August, 1862, 9 months.
 Miller, Henry, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, August, 1862, 9 months.
 Mickle, William, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Mills, William, 5th Cavalry.
 Miller, John, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 10, 1861.
 Minnick, Francis, U.S.N., "Vermont," 1864.
 Millsaugh, James, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; died of fever July 31, 1863.
 Mitchell, Oliver B., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Mittee, Benjamin, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Miller, Lewis P., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Millsaugh, Andrew P., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 3, 1863, and May 10, 1864; pro. sergt. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Millsaugh, Jedothan, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years; wounded in breast, severe, May 12, 1864; taken prisoner in action Oct. 27, 1864.
 Millsaugh, Archibald V., Co. G, 124th, Jan. 1, 1864, 3 years; served 9 months in 168th, and re-enl. as a veteran as above; trans. to 93d.
 Milliken, William H., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 13, 1863.
 Milson, Thomas, Co. C, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862; 3 years.
 Miller, Joseph, 143d.
 Miller, Frederick A., 16th Cavalry.
 Mitchell, P. Nicoll, 56th, Aug. 27, 1864; 1 year.
 Millsaugh, Henry D., Feb. 9, 1865.
 Moshier, John, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; disch. for disability.
 Mosely, Henry, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; trans. to Co. F, June 30, 1861.
 Monid, J. W. R., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
 Montgomery, James B., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 4th sergt., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months.
 Moore, George, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; corp., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months.
 Moore, John, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 4, 1861; died in hospital at Washington, Dec. 25, 1861.
 Mote, John S., 7th Ind. Bat.; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
 Morton, George C., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
 Morris, John C., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
 Mosher, Elijah, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Mosher, William A., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Mooney, Patrick, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Mooney, John, sergt., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Morgan, Joseph, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Morris, Jesse, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Moss, John K., musician, 9th, May, 1861.
 Mouson, Frank, U.S.N., "Florida."
 Mosher, Charles, U.S.N., 1863.
 Morehouse, Isaac N., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
 Moore, William, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Moores, James B., 124th, Aug. 7, 1862, 3 years; corp.; died July 8, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg; buried at Gettysburg, in Section B. A native of New Windsor.
 Montgomery, James, Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; disch. Dec. 21, 1863, for disability.
 Montfort, R. V. K., asst. surg., 124th, August, 1862; 3 years.
 Monk, Edward I., 71st, call of August, 1862.
 Morton, E. M., 18th Cavalry.
 Mooney, William, 15th Cavalry.
 Moran, George, Colored.
 Monagan, P. R., 15th Cavalry.
 Morgan, Charles, 15th Cavalry.
 Moshier, Harvey, 13th Art.
 Morris, John, 159th, Sept. 20, 1864; 1 year.
 Morgan, Hamilton, Feb. 27, 1865.
 Murphy, John, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded at Malvern Hill; re-enl. in 18th Cavalry.
 Murphy, Stephen, corp., sergt., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; honorably noticed for services at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; must. out July 15, 1863.
 Murray, James, Co. G, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, two years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
 Muir, Samuel A., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Murphy, Owen, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Murphy, Michael, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Murphy, William, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
 Manks, James, 15th Cavalry.
 Murphy, John, 63d.
 Murphy, James, Co. C, 98th.
 Murphy, Charles, Co. C, 98th.
 Murphy, Stephen, 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
 Munn, James, 90th; died of fever July 15, 1863.
 Murray, Henry, March 7, 1865.
 Myers, Alfred R., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
 Myers, James W., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
 Myers, George W., 66th; 1 year.
 Myers, John, Raney's Vols.; 1 year.
 Newport, Thomas, Co. B, 36th, June 25, 1861, 2 years; slightly wounded at Malvern Hill.
 Newman, William H., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
 Nelson, Augustus, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861.
 Newman, George, Co. C, 98th.
 Nevill, Dennis, 56th, Aug. 27, 1864; 1 year.
 Nixon, John, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
 Nichols, James, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
 Nixon, Edward, Co. G, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
 Nicholas, James, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

- Nickerson, Joseph, U.S.N., "Pantheon."
- Nickerson, Alexander, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Nichmaller, Henry, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Nicol, James, Co. K, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862; 3 years.
- Nichols, George L., Feb. 27, 1865.
- Noonan, James, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; died March, 1863.
- Norman, Charles (1st sergt.), Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- O'Furroll, Francis, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; honorably noticed for services at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; captured flag of 14th N. C. Confed. Regt. at Malvern Hill, and slightly wounded.
- Oakmen, Robert, 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861.
- Oakley, William C. (2d lieut.), Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Ostrander, David W., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Dec. 2, 1861.
- Oakley, Jacob K. R., lieut., Co. C, 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; Co. C, 98th, 1864; 1st lieut., March 5, 1864; appointed adjt. Nov. 14, 1864; com. capt. Sept. 18, 1864, but not mustered.
- Ostrander, John, Co. G, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; disch. Jan. 11, '64.
- Owan, Peter, Co. B, 36th, Sept. 17, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 65th.
- Odell, George, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Owens, Richard, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- O'Neill, Daniel L., 4th corp., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Odall, Morvalden, Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; detailed to ambulance train Sept. 13, 1863; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865.
- O'Neill, Patrick, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years, disch. Feb. 7, 1863.
- Owen, Levi J., 166th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Owen, Charles, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Owens, Allen G., Co. A, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years; wounded in left thigh at Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864.
- Owens, George W., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- O'Prey, William, 15th Cavalry.
- Ostarhout, Jonas, 15th Cavalry.
- Odell, Charles, 56th; 1 year.
- O'Brien, Thomas, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; disch. July 6, 1861, for disability.
- O'Brien, Daniel, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- O'Brien, Michael, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- O'Brien, Patrick, 156th, call of August, 1862.
- O'Brien, William, Co. C, 98th, 1864.
- O'Brian, John, Feb. 20, 1865.
- O'Donnell, John, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 1, 1861.
- O'Connor, Michael J. (2d lieut.), Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Osborne, John, 48th, Aug. 14, 1861.
- O'Rourke, James, 166th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- O'Connell, Morris, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Osburn, James, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Paisley, William, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; must. out with credit July 15, 1863.
- Parker, Joseph A., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Phaleon, John, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Parliman, James, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Partington, James, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; died of wounds July 8, 1863; buried in Gettysburg Cemetery, Sec. C.
- Pasho, Charles, 7th Ind. Bat., Jan. 1, 1864; 3 years.
- Pratt, George E., 63d.
- Parker, John P., 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Parker, James R., 1st Engineers.
- Patterson, Edward A., 1st Art., 1864.
- Patterson, William, 5th Art.
- Palmer, Edward F., 6th Art., Sept. 16, 1864.
- Parmalee, Charles W., 16th Art., Aug. 27, 1864.
- Platt, Leander, 56th, Sept. 6, 1864; 1 year.
- Patterson, Henry L., Feb. 24, 1865.
- Pelton, Eligol, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Papper, William, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Prestler, George W., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Peirce, John, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861.
- Pentreath, John (corp.), Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Penny, Jesse, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; U.S.N., "North Carolina," 1863.
- Pendergrass, William, Sickles' Brigade, call of August, 1862.
- Percy, Jonas, entered service under draft of Oct. 7, 1863.
- Pask, Francis A., 15th Art., Jan. 20, 1864.
- Penfield, James H., 56th, Sept. 1, 1864; 1 year.
- Pearsall, William, Raney's Vols., Sept. 1, 1864; 1 year.
- Perry, William H., March 7, 1865.
- Pierce, Theodore, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Prince, John E., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; re-enl. in 80th.
- Pike, George, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in same company.
- Phillips, William N., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; died in Washington, 1861.
- Pidgeon, Robert R., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Pierce, Samuel, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Phillips, Henry M., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 56th, Aug. 27, 1864, 1 year.
- Pine, Fayette, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Pinckney, James, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Dec. 13, 1861; killed in Shenandoah Valley, 1864.
- Pine, Daniel, Co. C, 124th, Aug. 1, 1862; 3 years.
- Pierson, Newton B., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 6, 1862; 3 years.
- Phillips, Jerome S., Co. I, 98th, between Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864; wounded in arm at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Phillips, John J., 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Potts, Joseph E., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; pro. corp. Feb. 1, 1862; corp. color-guard at Fair Oaks; re-enl. in 63d; wounded May 6, 1864; died of wounds June 4, 1864.
- Potter, John, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Pope, Thomas B., 1st lieut., Co. A, 56th, Sept. 16, 1861, 2 years; dismissed Sept. 4, 1862.
- Proudford, John, 7th Ind. Bat., Jan. 1, 1862.
- Potter, Samuel, 7th Ind. Bat.; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Probus, Ezekiel, 7th Ind. Bat.; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Pollard, Bartlett G., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Power, Michael, 2d sergt., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Polsten, William A., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Porter, Thomas, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Powles, William H., 2d (Harris) Cavalry, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Point, Joseph, Co. K, 124th, Aug. 22, 1862, 3 years; wounded in leg, severe, at North Anna, May 24, 1864.
- Polhamus, John L., Co. A, 124th, Aug. 23, 1862, 3 years; wounded in arm before Petersburg, April 6, 1865; died of wounds April 17, 1865.
- Post, Ellis, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years; trans. to non-commissioned staff as com-sergt. Sept. 4, 1862; gr.mr., April 21, 1863.
- Powers, Edward, Co. I, 98th, bat. Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
- Porter, Edward, 15th Cavalry.
- Potter, Charles H., 128th, Sept. 20, 1864; 1 year.
- Potts, James H., Feb. 27, 1865.
- Purdy, David, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Pugh, James, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 18, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Purdy, David S., Co. K, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862; 3 years.
- Plunket, Thomas, 7th Art.
- Purcell, Patrick, 15th Cavalry, 1864.
- Pyres, Levi, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Dec. 14, 1861.
- Quick, William, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; detached in Light Art. July 16, 1862.
- Quigley, James, Co. C, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Quinn, Edward, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 26, 1861; died in hospital at Craney Island, Oct. 9, 1862.
- Quick, Nelson, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Quinn, Peter J., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Quinn, William, 166th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Quinn, Michael, 1st Engineers.
- Quinn, Patrick, 20th, 1864; 1 year.
- Randall, James W., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in same company; killed in action at Fort Drury, 1864.
- Raney, James H. A., capt., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; pro. to maj. Nov. 12, 1861; res. Oct. 15, 1862; subsequently recruited a company styled Raney's Volunteers.
- Ray, Robert H., 7th Ind. Bat., 1861.
- Rayne, Arthur H., Feb. 27, 1865.
- Rathbun, Frank R., 1st lieut., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Raymond, Charles A., corp., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Randal, Alanson, lieut., U.S.A., 1861; col., 2d Cavalry, Nov. 24, 1864; brevet brig-gen. U.S.V.
- Raymond, Charles, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Ramsdell, Henry P., 2d lieut., Co. C, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862; 1st lieut., Dec. 31, 1862; pro. to capt., Co. F, Oct. 7, 1863, but, having previously resigned and been honorably discharged, declined to be remustered in.
- Raywood, Thomas, 2d Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1864; 1 year.
- Reeve, James H., 4th sergt., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 1st sergt.; 2d lieut., April 21, 1862; 1st lieut., July 21, 1864; capt., Co. I, Oct. 3, 1864; lost a limb at Fort Fisher; disch. June 26, 1865.

- Reeve, Selah V., 1st lieut., 109th, Aug. 18, 1862; res. March 30, 1864; capt., 63d, March 17, 1864; disch. May 19, 1864 (brevet maj. U.S.V.).
- Reed, Channey A., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; corp.; received two gunshot wounds at Melvern Hill; disch. on account of wounds Jan. 21, 1863.
- Rechter, Alphonso, 1st sergt., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; 2d lieut., Oct. 3, 1862; 1st lieut., Dec. 30, 1862; disch. May 29, 1864.
- Regan, Peter C., capt., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 1, 1861; must. out with battery July 22, 1865.
- Reynolds, Horace, 7th Ind. Bat.; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Rennison, James C., capt., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Co. I, 168th, August, 1862, 9 months; capt., 15th Cavalry, Jan. 6, 1864, 3 years; disch. by consolidation of regiment June 17, 1865.
- Reeve, John A., corp., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 6, 1861.
- Reed, Horatio Blake, lieut., U.S.A., 1861; col., 22d Cavalry, Jan. 24, 1865.
- Reidy, Thomas, Feb. 23, 1865.
- Rennison, William, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Relyea, Martin W., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Redner, David, 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; died in Nelson Hospital.
- Reed, Albert, 16th Cavalry, 1863.
- Relyea, James, 15th Art., Jan. 20, 1864.
- Reeves, George, Roney's Vols., Sept. 3, 1864; 1 year.
- Ritchie, John, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; 2d lieut., 15th Art., Feb. 3, 1864; 1st lieut., 15th Art., Feb. 25, 1865.
- Riley, Thomas, corp., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 1st sergt., Co. I, June, 1862, 3 months.
- Rikeman, Joseph T., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 7, 1861.
- Rhinehart, ———, 7th Ind. Bat., Jan. 1, 1862.
- Ritchie, William H., U.S.N., "Nereus," 1864.
- Rhinefield, Francie H., Co. A, 124th, Aug. 8, 1862, 3 years; killed in action at Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863.
- Richardson, Frederick A., 7th Art., 1863.
- Richardson, James, Colored, 1863.
- Richardson, Peter, Colored.
- Riley, George, Co. C, 98th.
- Riley, James, 2d Cavalry, 1864; 1 year.
- Ross, William, Co. B, 36th, May 1, 1861, 2 years; killed at Turkey Bend, July 1, 1862, and body left on the field; a worthy, faithful soldier.
- Robinson, Thomas, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months.
- Robinson, George F., drummer, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Rodman, William C., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; Co. C, 98th, Feb. 1, 1864; wounded severely at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; disch.
- Rosa, James H., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years.
- Rodgers, John, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Rosenburgh, Jacob, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Rosenkrantz, Martin, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Rhodes, Thaddens, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Rose, John, 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861; Co. I, 98th, January, 1864; slightly wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
- Rossell, Edward, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861.
- Roberts, Abram, 7th Ind. Bat.; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Roos, Evert J., 1st lieut., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Rockfellow, Stephen, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 27, 1861.
- Rhodes, George W., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Roe, William M., Feb. 16, 1865.
- Rose, Robert, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 17, 1862, 3 years; taken prisoner Dec. 16, 1861.
- Rose, Algernon Sidney, 2d lieut., Co. B, 56th, October, 1862.
- Rose, Peter H., Co. A, 124th, July 29, 1862, 3 years; pro. sergt. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, and on the 18th of June, 1864; trans. to V. R. C.
- Rodman, Thomas, Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; corp., June 20, 1864; sergt., Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Rodman, William C., Co. C, 98th, Jan. 30, 1864; severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; disch.
- Robinson, John, Co. A, 124th, August, 1862; 3 years.
- Robinson, John, 2d Cavalry, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Rollins, Samuel T., Co. A, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and in Wilderness, May 12, 1864.
- Hollins, Richard, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years; wounded at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, and in the Wilderness.
- Roberts, Harvey, Colored.
- Rogers, William, Feb. 28, 1865.
- Ronsine, Richard, 16th Cavalry, 1864.
- Robertson, Robert, Co. C, 98th, Jan. 13, 1864.
- Rogers, Peter, 63d.
- Robinson, Alfred S., Colored.
- Rodgers, Joseph, 1st Engineers.
- Roosa, John H., 16th Art., Aug. 3, 1864; 1 year.
- Roach, Stephen C., U.S.N., July 18, 1864; 1 year.
- Rogers, Thomas, Feb. 1, 1866.
- Russell, Martin, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Rudden, Peter, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 27, 1861.
- Russell, William B., 7th Art., Dec. 16, 1863; 3 years.
- Rumsey, Moses, Co. B, 124th, Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to 93d, June, 1865.
- Ryan, Michael, Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. U.S.N. 1863, and subsequently in 7th Ind. Bat.
- Ryder, James, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.
- Ryder, Franklin B., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; died of fever in hospital at Washington, and buried at Soldiers' Home.
- Ryerson, John W., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861.
- Ryan, Patrick, Sr., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Co. I, 124th, Aug. 16, 1862, 3 years.
- Ryan, Patrick, Jr., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Rysdyk, James, 2d (Black Horse) Cavalry, 1861.
- Ryau, John, 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; 1st Engineers, Jan. 20, 1864.
- Ryan, James, 15th Cavalry, Jan. 5, 1864.
- Ryen, George, 15th Art., Jan. 21, 1864.
- Ryan, James, Feb. 13, 1865.
- Strachan, James H. R., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th Ind. Bat. Dec. 7, 1863.
- Sammis, Geo. R., Co. B, 3d, April 20, '61, 2 years; re-enl. in 15th Cavalry.
- Spanling, William D., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861; 2 years.
- Segar, Edwin B., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; honorably noticed for services at Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill.
- Segar, Morris, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded in arm at Malvern Hill.
- Sarvis, Daniel, Co. B, 36th, June 22, 1861; 2 years.
- Sarvis, William, Jr., 19th M., 1861; 3 months.
- Sanzey, Frederick D., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; 7th Ind. Bat., Jan. 25, 1864.
- Shaw, Andrew K. C., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Sackett, Henry M. C., sergt., Co. E, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; killed at Fair Oaks, 1862.
- Schwartz, William, Co. E, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Shaw, Organ, drummer, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Strang, Sylvanus, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Sparkes, James, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Strachan, William G., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 6th R. Art., Sept. 16, 1864, 1 year.
- Shay, T. F., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Sarvis, J. H., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Sprague, Manly A., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 25, 1861.
- Schmalz, Jacob, 1st Engineers, 1861.
- Strachan, James C., musician, 9th, May, 1861.
- Stanton, Curtis, U.S.N., "Onondaga," 1864.
- Savage, George, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Sager, Matthias, Co. G, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862; 3 years.
- Sanders, William, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 4, 1862, 3 years; wounded in foot May 12, 1864; in hospital, and must. out by General Order 77.
- Shaw, H. W., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Smalley, John, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Stanton, Daniel B., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Staltar, Charles W., 166th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Stanebrough, John B. (1st lieut.), Co. I, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; resigned Nov. 12, 1862.
- Stanton, John H., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years; 2d corp.; disch. Nov. 24, 1863.
- Sarvis, John H., Co. E, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862; 3 years.
- Stanfield, Robert, 15th Cavalry.
- Sailor, Isaac, Colored, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Sailor, Samuel, Colored, Dec. 31, 1863.
- Sailor, William B., Colored, Dec. 19, 1863.
- Sharot, Philip M., U.S.N., call of July 18, 1864; 1 year.
- Saunders, Benjamin, Roney's Vols.; 1 year.
- Swartz, Richard L., veteran; re-enl. March, 1864, Co. E, 56th.
- Sarvis, Lockwood, Feb. 27, 1865.
- Stabler, John, March 2, 1865.
- Shray, Michael, March 3, 1865.
- Sneed, Joseph A., 2d sergt., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; 98th; 2d lieut., Feb. 4, 1863; disch. Jan. 3, 1865.

Stevenson, John W., Co. B, 3d, May 14, 1861, 2 years; 3d corp.; re-enl. in same company.

Snaed, John A., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in same company.

Sheanan, Thomas, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.

Sterling, James, Co. B, 36th, June 22, 1861; 2 years.

Seaman, William H., Co. B, 36th, June 21, 1861; 2 years.

Sterling, George, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; corp., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.

Sheridan, James, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.

Shelling, Charles (chaplain), 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; disch. Dec. 23, 1862.

Seaton, Mark, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.

Sheibnar, Eugene, 1st Lieut., 7th Ind. Bat., Nov. 15, 1861; resigned June 25, 1862.

Streeter, Harmon D., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 26, 1861.

St. George, Thomas, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. March, 1864, in Co. C, 66th.

Sherman, Stephen, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 16, 1861.

Sherwood, Bishop A., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 29, 1861.

Sherwood, James I., 124th, Dec. 10, 1863.

Stevens, Warren, 7th Ind. Bat.; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.

Sherwood, Warren, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Sweetman, John P., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Stenson, William, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Stead, Matthias, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Sneed, Henry C., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 15th Cavalry, Dec. 14, 1863.

Seymour, William, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Dec. 28, 1861.

Stephens, —, 4th, 1861.

Saring, George, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 6, 1862; 3 years.

Seaman, Sylvester, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Shelby, James, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Shelly, Christopher, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Sherman, Samuel, Co. B, 124th, July 22, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 12, 1864, and died May 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Spencer, George C., qr.mr., Sept. 27, 1862, 168th; 9 months.

Stephens, George E., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Stephens, George Henry, Co. K, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Stewart, Charles, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years; 3d sergt.; 2d lieut., July 7, 1863; 1st lieut., Oct. 18, 1863; wounded May 3, 1863; taken prisoner May 30, 1864; disch. by special order.

Stewart, John, Colored, Jan. 4, 1864.

Stevens, John J., 41st, call of August, 1862.

Stephenson, Jeremiah, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Secor, John, Colored.

Steep, Thomas, Colored.

Stewart, George W., Colored, Dec. 9, 1863.

Sheridan, Michael, Co. I, 98th, Jan. 15, 1864.

Stead, Joseph, 16th Cavalry, Jan. 6, 1864.

Sherman, Ephraim C., 16th Cavalry, Dec. 28, 1863.

Selke, Cornelius, 16th Cavalry.

Sheldon, William H., Co. C, 98th, Dec. 22, 1863.

Stewart, John, 16th Cavalry, Dec. 26, 1863.

Shepherd, Patrick K., 16th Cavalry, Jan. 12, 1864.

Scott, Philip, Co. C, 98th, Jan. 5, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Sweet, Charles, 7th Art., Dec. 17, 1863; 3 years.

Semmon, Michael, Raney's Vols., 1864.

Sparling, Edward B., 28th Art., 1864; 1 year.

Sperling, James H., 16th Signal Corps; 1 year.

Sweeney, Dennis, 3d, call of July 18, 1864; 1 year.

Senior, James, call of July 18, 1864; 1 year.

Secor, Daniel, vet., re-enl. March, 1864; Co. A, 56th.

Simms, Isaac, Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th Heavy Art.; wounded in right arm and in hip at Cold Harbor; disch. June, 1865.

Smith, Oliver, Co. B, 36th, June 21, 1861, 2 years; disch. for disability Feb. 6, 1862.

Smith, John T., Co. B, 36th, Jan. 22, 1862, for unexp. term; taken pris. on march between Berlin and Warrenton, Nov. 9, 1862; returned March 1, 1863.

Smith, William W., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. I, 124th, Aug. 6, 1862, 3 years; 1st sergt.; pro. 2d lieut. Sept. 17, 1863, but

not mustered; wounded in shoulder May 5, 1864; disch. May 4, 1866.

Simpson, William H., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1861, 3 months; 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.

Strickland, Jeremiah, corp., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Silverburgh, Levi, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Smith, George, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Smith, William, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.

Stickle, John C., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Sizer, Joseph, Co. D, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Smith, Oscar, Co. E, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

Smith, Albert Alfred, 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.

Sniffen, Sylvester, 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861.

Sniffen, William, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 31, 1861.

Sniffen, Daniel, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 24, 1861.

Swim, James M., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861.

Smith, Abraham A., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 28, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.

Smith, Charles, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861.

Simmons, Joseph A., 7th Ind. Bat., —, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.

Smith, George W., 7th Ind. Bat., —, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.

Sierina, Joseph H., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Simmons, Joshua, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Smith, Charles, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Smith, Benjamin F., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Smith, Ira H., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Smith, George W., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Smith, Philip, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Smiley, James, 1st Lieut., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Simpson, Thomas J., a sergt., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.

Smith, Henry, 1st Mounted Rifle, Oct. 16, 1861.

Smith, John, 1st Mounted Rifle, Oct. 28, 1861; 7th Art., bet. Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864.

Smith, Oliver T., 1st Engineers, 1861.

Spier, William, U.S.N., "Daffodil," 1863.

Shields, Francis, Co. K, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862; 3 years.

Simpson, John H., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Simpson, Cornelius, Sr., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Simpson, Coriolis, Jr., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Simpson, Cornelius, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Smith, John W. F., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Smith, Daniel, Co. G, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 24, 1864; trans. to V. R. C.

Smith, Theodore S., Co. A, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862, 3 years; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; wounded Oct. 27, 1864.

Smith, Phineas, 166th, call of August, 1862.

Springer, John L., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Springstead, Charles E., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Spier, John G., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.

Simmons, Ephraim, Colored.

Simmons, Alonzo, Colored.

Smith, William, 16th Cavalry.

Smith, Daniel, 7th Ind. Bat., Jan. 1, 1864; 3 years.

Smith, James, 15th Cavalry.

Smith, James, 16th Art.

Smith, Joseph, 1st Engineers.

Smith, John, 7th Art.

Swift, Elijah, Co. I, 98th, Jan. 18, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Sinsabaugh, Charles H., 5th Art.

Schlitt, John, 16th Art., Jan. 20, 1864.

Smith, Jonas M., Raney's Vols., Sept. 3, 1864; 1 year.

Smith, Oscar C., U.S.N.; 1 year.

Smith, Charles, U. S. Colored, 1864; 1 year.

Schmidt, Henry, 56th, call of July 18, 1864; 1 year.

Smith, James, Feb. 13, 1865.

Shick, Frank, Feb. 27, 1866.

Sproll, John W., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; died in hospital after time expired.

Stone, James, Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th Heavy Art.; missing June 10, 1864.

Schroeder, William J., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861; 2 years.

Scott, Charles, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; killed in action at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and body left on the field.

Scott, Mason, Co. A, 66th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.

- Scotfield, David, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Sloan, Bernard, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 28, 1861.
- Scott, Ira S., 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 9, 1861; died in hospital at Washington, Dec. 18, 1861.
- Southwick, William C., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Scott, William A., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months.
- Scott, Homer R., drummer, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.
- Schofield, George W., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Scott, Henry, corp., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Nov. 8, 1861.
- Sprole, William T., orderly-sergt., 7th M., 1861; died of fever, 1861.
- Sprole, —, capt., U.S.A., 1861.
- Scott, James R., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Scott, George D., Co. I, 124th, Oct. 9, 1862, 3 years; wounded in foot at Chancellorsville; trane to V. R. C.
- Storms, David, Co. I, 124th, 3 years; wounded in wrist at Chancellorsville.
- Storms, James H., 7th Art.
- Scott, John, 5th Art.
- Scott, John, 1st Engineers.
- Scott, James W., com. lieut., March 8, 1864; com. revoked; 63d.
- Schoonmaker, Simeon, Colored.
- Schoonmaker, Edward, Colored.
- St. John, Isaiah, 56th; 1 year.
- Schoonmaker, George, Jan. 27, 1865.
- Shont, John W., Feb. 10, 1865.
- Scott, Winfield J., Feb. 15, 1865.
- Schroeder, Robert, Feb. 25, 1865.
- Shurter, William H., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded in thigh at Malvern Hill; disch. on account of wounds, but subsequently recovered, and re-enl. for three years.
- Shurfeldt, Eugene, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Sutliff, John, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Shurdan, George W., 97th.
- Stumpf, Henry, capt., 20th, May 3, 1861; res. July 11, 1862.
- Stumpf, John, 20th, May 3, 1861.
- Sutherland, William, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years; wounded in wrist (slight) April 1, 1865; pro. to corp. Nov. 7, 1864.
- Sullivan, John, Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; disch. for disability April 16, 1863.
- Schultz, Suffern, 119th, August, 1862.
- Santon, Andrew J., 15th Cavalry.
- Shutes, John, Co. C, 98th, 1864; severely wounded at Swift Creek, May 9, 1864.
- Shurdan, William, Co. I, 98th, bet. Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864.
- Studley, Daniel, Baney's Vols.; 1 year.
- Sullivan, Charles, March 7, 1865.
- Snyder, Alfred G., Co. K, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862; 3 years.
- Snyder, Harvey H., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862, 3 years; taken prisoner and paroled, and did not again report to regiment.
- Snyder, James, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Snyder, William H., 63d.
- Sybolt, Archibald, 9th Art.
- Syres, Roosevelt, Feb. 8, 1865.
- Syphers, Gilbert, Feb. 20, 1865.
- Taylor, Charles E., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; served term and re-enl. in 16th Cavalry.
- Travis, Henry F., corp., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 2d sergt., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; Co. G, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; qr.mr.-sergt., Sept. 21, 1862; 1st lieut. and reg.-qr.mr., June 23, 1863; capt., Co. I, Sept. 3, 1863.
- Taggart, James C. (2d lieut.), Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 2d lieut., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862, 3 months; wounded in 1st Bull Run.
- Thayer, Charles F., capt., Co. B, 66th, Aug. 16, 1861, 2 years; res. April 9, 1862.
- Thayer, S., Co. E, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Talmadge, William T., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 16, 1861.
- Tacey, James, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 27, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Travis, Benjamin H., 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Tairs, Robert, 7th Ind. Bat.; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Taylor, Samuel V., 18th, 1861; 7th Art.
- Tatham, Steadman, 1st Mounted Rifles, Oct. 18, 1861.
- Taylor, John, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Taylor, John W., Co. E, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years; died of fever June 25, 1863; buried in Mil. Cem., Alexandria, Va.
- Taylor, Moses, 19th, call of August, 1862.
- Talmadge, William F., 1st Engineers.
- Taylor, Charles W., 7th Art.
- Trail, George, Raney's Vols.; 1 year.
- Tallman, James; 1 year.
- Talmadge, Nathaniel, Feb. 27, 1865.
- Theal, Joseph D., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in same company.
- Terwilliger, Jacob, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 7th Art. Dec. 17, 1864; wounded (slight) at Malvern Hill.
- Terwilliger, Jasper C., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- Terwilliger, Harrison, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Terry, Harrison, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 10, 1861.
- Terwilliger, William, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 3d, call of August, 1862, 3 years.
- Terwilliger, Augustus H., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; Raney's Vols., call of July 18, 1864, 1 year.
- Terwilliger, Abram S., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Terwilliger, A. B., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Tremper, John J., U.S.N., "Nereus," 1864.
- Terwilliger, Bushrod, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Terwilliger, James, 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; 16th Art., call of July 18, 1864, 1 year.
- Terwilliger, Whitmore, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years; wounded in head (severe) May 5, 1864; in hand (slight) April 6, 1865; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; to sergt. Nov. 7, 1864.
- Terwilliger, John R., 2d (Harris) Cavalry, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Terwilliger, Charles L., Co. H, 124th, Aug. 13, 1862; 3 years.
- Terwilliger, Thomas, 156th, call of August, 1862.
- Terwilliger, Peter, 156th, call of August, 1862.
- Terry, Christopher B., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Terry, David, Co. I, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; not on rolls of regt.
- Theal, William L., 3d, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Terhune, Lewis, call of August, 1862.
- Terwilliger, Charles J., Jr., Co. C, 98th.
- Taft, Charles H., 5th Art., Sept. 6, 1864; 1 year.
- Twiggs, Eugene L., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; pro. to drum-major June 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 10, 1861.
- Titus, Watson, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 14, 1861.
- Trip, Norman D., 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Ticehurst, David, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Ticehurst, William, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Tilton, Robert, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Thichner, James I., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Tinny, John, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Tinny, Hector, 124th, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Titus, Egbert, entered service under draft of Oct. 7, 1863.
- Thiel, Isaac L., Co. C, 98th.
- Tompkins, Stewart, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Troy, Michael, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Townsend, Henry, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Townsend, Nathan, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Toohay, John H. (capt.), Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Tole, Francis M., Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Tole, Thomas, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Thompson, Hugh, Co. F, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; Co. C, 98th, 1864.
- Tole, James, U.S.N., "Resolute," 1861.
- Townsend, William H., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Thompson, Alexander, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; disch. Dec. 27, 1863.
- Thompson, John, Co. C, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; disch. Dec. 21, 1863, for disability from wounds.
- Tompkins, William A., 3d, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Topping, Hugh, Co. A, 124th, Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 18, 1863; Co. G, 98th, call of Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864; wounded (slight) at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
- Thompson, Michael, 7th Art.
- Townsend, William, Co. C, 98th, January, 1864; drowned at Fort Schnyler, N. Y., February, 1864.
- Townesley, Charles H., 16th Art., Dec. 28, 1863; three years.
- Toot, Frank, 6th Artillery; 1 year.
- Thompson, Leander, 58th; 1 year.
- Thornton, Thomas W., Feb. 25, 1865.
- Thorp, George W., March 2, 1865.

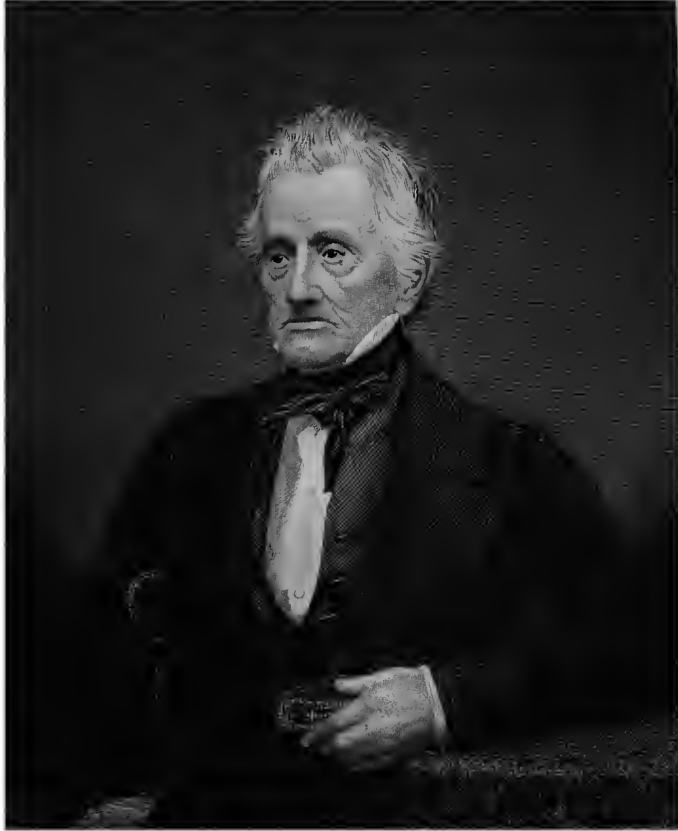
- Turner, Frederick William, Co. F, 19th Regt. N.Y.S.M., June 11, 1862, 3 months; Co. B, 36th, Sept. 28, 1862, 3 years.
- Tuttle, Abraham, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Turner, John S., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Tuthill, John P., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Tuthill, Abram, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Thurston, Isaac, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Tuttle, William (sergt.), Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Tuthill, Daniel, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Turner, DeWitt C., 168th, call of Aug. 1862; 9 months.
- Turner, Henry R., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; pro. corp. April 28, 1865.
- Turner, Reuben, Sr., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862, 3 years; disch. April 20, 1863.
- Turner, Reuben, Jr., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years; disch. Feb. 11, 1863.
- Turner, James, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 20, 1862; 3 years.
- Tricker, George N., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862; 3 years.
- Turner, Charles F., 56th; 1 year.
- Tyler, Manning, Co. E, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Tyndall, Alfred, 7th Ind. Bat., re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Tysoe, William, Co. G, 124th, Aug. 27, 1862, 3 years; corp., January, 1863; 3d sergt., Oct. 1, 1864.
- Underhill, Isaac L., U.S.N., "Powhatan," 1862.
- Underhill, John, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Vandewater, Francis E., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861; 2 years.
- Valentine, John H., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in same company.
- Van Zile, Marshal M., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; Co. L, 19th, June 4, 1862, 3 months; lieutenant, 168th, Feb. 11, 1863; pro. capt. July 1, 1863.
- Vanderburgh, Edingham, lieutenant, Co. B, 56th Regt. N.Y.S.V., Aug. 16, 1861, 2 years; resigned Feb. 1, 1862.
- Van Steinburgh, Charles, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 4, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Van Steinburgh, Bartley, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 4, 1861.
- Van Corris, Thomas L., 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Vanderwerker, Edward, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Van Gorden, William P., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Van Hagen, Charles A., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.
- Vance, Smith, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Vance, John W., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Van Nordsall, James, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Van Voorhis, John A., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Vance, William, 48th, Aug. 29, 1861.
- Van Aken, Martin, 48th, Sept. 6, 1861.
- Van Duzen, James, 1st Mounted Rifles, Oct. 25, 1861.
- Van Noedall, Hurton, 2d (Black Horse) Cavalry, 1861.
- Van Noedall, James, 2d (Black Horse) Cavalry, 1861.
- Van Tassell, Theodore R., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; disch. March 24, 1863.
- Vanderburgh, Martin, 188th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Van Kenren, Charles, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Van Keuren, Edward, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Valet, Alexander M., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862; 3 years.
- Van Zile, John C., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years; on detached service after June 26, 1863.
- Vance, Eli, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; disch. March 28, 1863.
- Van Keuren, Albert C., Co. C, 98th, disch. at hospital.
- Van Keuren, Charles W., Co. C, 98th, January, 1862.
- Van Keuren, William, 1st Rifles.
- Van Norwick, Isaac N., 15th Art., Jan. 18, 1864; 3 years.
- Van Donk, Samuel, Colored.
- Van Vliet, Edward, 58th; 1 year.
- Van Orden, Robert, 183d; 1 year.
- Vredenburg, James, 56th; 1 year.
- Valentine, Samuel, 16th Art.; 1 year.
- Van Vlack, Abraham E., Feb. 27, 1865.
- Van Keuren, Cornelius, Feb. 27, 1865.
- Verplank, William M., Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Vredenburg, Odell B., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Vredenburg, Peter, Co. G, 124th, Jan. 2, 1864, 3 years; wounded May 20, 1864, in abdomen.
- Vredenburg, Theodore, Co. C, 98th, 1864; wounded twice during campaign of 1864.
- Vredenburg, Willett, Co. C, 98th; slightly wounded at Drury's Bluff, 1864.
- Vought, James H., 7th Art., 1864.
- Waugh, Frederick A., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Wallace, John M., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. on gunboat; fell from maintop and killed.
- Wallace, Hugh, Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861; 2 years.
- Watts, Charles S., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; subsequently trans. to U.S.N., Western Flotilla, 1862.
- Whaion, Michael, Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; wounded at Malvern Hill; sent to hospital.
- Walsh, William, corp., Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; killed at Fair Oaks, 1862.
- Waddle, Robert, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Waltz, Joseph, Co. E, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Waters, William A., 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 26, 1861.
- Wallin, Edward, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 14, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1861.
- Waleh, James, 7th Ind. Bat., N.Y.S.V., Aug. 16, 1861; 7th Heavy Art., 1863.
- Watson, Titus, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Ward, James, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Watts, John S., capt., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Waleh, Patrick, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Ward, Moses, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Ward, Ostrander, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 56th, call of July 18, 1864, 1 year.
- Waller, George, qr.mr., 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; maj., 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.
- Wardrop, Gerald, U.S.N., Western Flotilla, 1864.
- Wardrop, William, U.S.N., "Black Hawk."
- Wallace, William, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 25, 1862, 3 years; corp., Nov. 1, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Warford, John H., Co. A, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; pro. corp. Sept. 1, 1864; sergt., Nov. 15, 1864; slightly wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; in foot, May 12, 1864; in thigh, severe, April 6, 1865.
- Waleh, Samuel H., 168th, August, 1862; 9 months.
- Warren, William C., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 15, 1862, 3 years; died of fever at Stonewall Station, Feb. 18, 1863; buried in Newburgh.
- Watkins, David, entered service under draft of Oct. 7, 1863.
- Watson, Cornelius, Colored, 54th Mass. Vols., 1863; killed at Fort Wagner.
- Waleh, Dennis, Co. C, 98th; died June 9, 1864, from wounds received at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- Washburn, Thomas, 15th Art.
- Walbel, Jacob, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Wainwright, William, 7th Heavy Art., Dec. 17, 1863; 3 years.
- Warring, James, 16th Art., Feb. 8, 1864; 3 years.
- Ward, John E., Co. C, 98th, 1864; died June 24, 1864, from wounds received at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
- Walter, David, 56th; 1 year.
- Wallace, Joseph, 66th; 1 year.
- Ward, Sylvester, 56th; 1 year.
- Ward, Charles, 56th; 1 year.
- Ward, William, 14th U.S.A.; killed before Richmond, 1862.
- Warren, Peter H., lieutenant, 3d Colored; died of fever, Sept. 17, 1863.
- Ward, J. R., Feb. 13, 1865.
- Walden, Oliver W., Feb. 23, 1865.
- Walker, Henry H., March 2, 1865.
- Webber, Charles D. G., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- Wheeler, Seth, Co. I, 71st M., June, 1862; 3 months.
- Westcott, Volney, corp., Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Westcott, Almeron, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Weller, James T., Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Weber, Randolph, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Welch, James, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wetherhead, George C., 1st Fire Zouaves, April 20, 1861.
- Wetherhead, George, U.S.N.
- Weygant, Wines E., Co. B, 124th, August, 1862, 3 years; 1st lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1862; resigned Feb. 8, 1863.
- Weygant, Harvey, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Weygant, Charles H., 3 years; capt., Co. A, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. maj. Sept. 14, 1863; lieutenant-col., Oct. 10, 1863; col., Sept. 19, 1864 (not mustered); brevet col. U.S.V.
- Weygant, Wilson, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years; pro. sergt.; died of fever Oct. 18, 1862.

- Weygant, George, Co. I, 124th Regt., Aug. 12, 1862, 3 years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Whao, William, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- West, Henry, 15th Art., between Oct. 17, 1863, and July, 1864.
- Westleigh, Charles F., Co. C, 98th; sergt.; pro. 1st sergt. Dec. 2, 1864; 1st lieut., April, 1865 (not mustered); had previously served fourteen years on West Point.
- Welsh, John, Co. I, 98th.
- Whepley, Augustus, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 17, 1863.
- Weymour, Joel B., 15th Cavalry, July, 1864.
- Wells, William H., 2d Mounted Rifles; 1 year.
- Willis, Howard J., Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in same company.
- Wiseman, Joseph, Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in Co. C, 98th; pro. sergt.
- Wilson, John, Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. (1864-65); disch. at rendezvous.
- Wilson, Charles W., Co. B, 36th, Sept. 21, 1862, 2 years; trans. to 65th Regt.
- Wilkinson, James H., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- Wilson, Samuel C., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 4th sergt., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.
- Whittenbecker, Augustus, Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861, 3 months; 2d lieut., Co. E, 124th, Aug. 19, 1862, 3 years; dismissed for absence without leave.
- Williamson, Samuel, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. call of March 14, 1864.
- Wilson, David, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Wilson, John, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- White, William, Co. A, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; two years.
- Williams, William J., capt., Co. E, 56th, Sept. 20, 1861, 2 years; killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
- Wilcox, Abraham, 7th Ind. Bat., Oct. 3, 1861.
- Williams, Lewis W., 7th Ind. Bat., Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Wilson, Robert, 7th Ind. Bat., Sept. 26, 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Widden, John, 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- White, Francis W., 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Wires, William H., 7th Ind. Bat., 1861; re-enl. call of Oct. 17, 1863.
- Wilson, David F., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 168th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.
- Wilkins, George G., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wilbert, Lewis, Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wilson, Tilden, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Williams, James H., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862, 3 months; 166th, call of August, 1862, 9 months.
- Wilson, John, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wiser, G. F., Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wright, Charles, Co. L, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wiley, Alfred H., 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 15, 1861.
- Wiggles, Abram B., 2d (Black Horse) Cavalry, 1861.
- Withers, Frederick E., 1st lieut., 1st Engineers, Aug. 17, 1861; resigned Aug. 19, 1862.
- Whitehill, Robert, U.S.N., "Conemaugh," 1863.
- White, William J., 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- White, John, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- White, Daniel S., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 1, 1865.
- White, Samuel A., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; trans. to Ambulance Corps after Gettysburg; disch. April 4, 1864.
- White, John H., Co. G, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; died of fever Dec. 10, 1862, at Falmouth.
- Whitmore, Baxter, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 10, 1863.
- Wilson, James, 166th, call of August, 1862, 9 months; 15th.
- Wilson, Robert, Co. I, 124th, Aug. 14, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 3, 1863, and taken prisoner.
- Wilson, William, Co. B, 36th, Sept. 21, 1862, 3 years; trans. to 65th.
- Williams, John, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Wise, Joseph, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Wilkie, David N., Co. K, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; disch. for disability Dec. 13, 1862.
- Wright, Frederick E., 64th, call of August, 1862; died July 27, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Wiggins, Benjamin, 2d (Harrie) Cavalry, call of August, 1862; 3 years.
- Wilson, Henry M., 7th Art., bet. July and October, 1863.
- Wilson, William, 63d.
- White, Robert, 15th Cavalry.
- Wright, James, 63d.
- Wright, Henry E., 15th Art.
- Whittington, Daniel, Colored.
- Williams, John H., 15th Cavalry.
- Williams, Ezra, Co. I, 124th, April 5, 1864, 3 years; trans. to 93d, June, 1865.
- Wright, James, Colored.
- Whigham, John R., 28th Ind. Bat.; 1 year.
- Williams, Levi M., 7th Ind. Bat.; 1 year.
- Wilson, Emanuel, U.S.N., call of July 18, 1864; 1 year.
- Wightman, Joseph P., Co. I, 124th, Aug. 18, 1862, 3 years; wounded May 3, 1863; died May 24, 1863.
- Wilson, John S., Feb. 7, 1865.
- Williams, George, Feb. 23, 1865.
- Williams, Cateline, March 2, 1865.
- Wilson, Frank, March 6, 1865.
- Woodruff, David, Co. B, 3d, April 20, 1861; 2 years.
- Wood, Charles E., Co. I, 71st M., June 28, 1861; 3 months.
- Wood, Lewis T., Co. D, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wood, Abram, Co. E, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wood, Charles H., Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wordin, John, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wood, Jarvis, 1st Mounted Rifles, Oct. 28, 1861.
- Wood, Francis, 5th Cavalry, 1861.
- Wood, Sprague B., 166th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Wood, Lewis F., 166th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Wood, John A., 166th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Wood, James, 168th, call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Wood, Isaac, Jr., col., 166th (not mustered), call of August, 1862; 9 months.
- Wood, George, 63d.
- Woode, James, 15th Cavalry, between Oct. 18, 1863, and July, 1864.
- Worden, Erastus S., 16th Art., Dec. 28, 1863.
- Woolfender, Thomas, Co. C, 98th.
- Wood, John W., Feb. 24, 1865.
- Wulfe, Frank, 5th Art.; 1 year.
- Wyantz, Charles, Co. B, 56th, Oct. 28, 1861; 2 years.
- Wyma, James, Co. I, 19th M., June 4, 1862; 3 months.
- Wyman, William J., Feb. 11, 1865.
- Young, Selden, sergt., Co. B, 36th, June 17, 1861, 2 years; re-enl. in 63d; wounded in Wilderness, 1864, and died of wounds in hospital.
- Young, Charles J., Feb. 28, 1865.
- Zyloph, Ferdinand, 7th (2d) Cavalry, Aug. 19, 1861.

PERSONS WHO COMMUTED.

DRAFT OCT. 7, 1863.

Albertson, Ezekiel.	Harris, John.
Brown, Abram S.	Horton, James E.
Berrian, Daniel.	Jager, John.
Brooks, Charles.	King, George.
Brown, Eugene.	Koapp, James F.
Bennett, George.	King, Stephen.
Bush, Charles.	McVey, James.
Barns, Nathaniel.	McCullough, William H.
Barnes, Edgar C.	McCann, Alexander.
Royd, Simon.	McKinoie, William H.
Collins, James.	Marvel, F. S.
Coutant, William A.	Murphy, Owen.
Coleman, Hector S.	Merritt, Theodore.
Chapman, Charles F.	Martin, William.
Chapman, Thomas P.	Merritt, Daniel H.
Cromwell, Simon H.	Parker, James.
Cherwood, Hobart.	Purdy, James W.
Coffin, John Louis.	Pine, George W.
Corwin, Howard.	Rorapough, David.
Deyo, Abram.	Relyea, Miller.
Delaney, John.	Ronk, James.
Edmonston, William.	Rose, Amos.
Ely, Smith.	Redfield, Abram S.
Ferguson, Charles.	Southwick, Richard A.
Fleming, Morris R.	Sarvis, Charles.
Fioley, William I.	Sutton, David R.
Greene, George.	Shutes, Samuel E.
Gardiner, John C.	Smith, Nathaniel.



Thomas Powell

Schoonmaker, John.
Seymour, Charles.
Stilzer, John.
Searis, James S.
Thompkins, George.
Tice, Daniel.
Terry, Henry.
Underhill, Stephen.

Wood, Isaac.
Wangh, James W.
Wangh, Robert B.
Williams, Jones.
Watte, John.
Woodward, Benjamin.
Westlake, Theodore.
Waring, Clement.

PERSONS FURNISHING SUBSTITUTES.

DRAFT OCT. 7, 1863.

Bartlett, William E.
Dickens, William J.
Griffin, Henry J.
Moore, George.
Moss, Charles.
Mallier, William O.
Qnaid, William.

Robinson, Ebenezer G.
Rook, Alfred A.
Rogers, Robert.
Stanton, Samuel.
Solter, William M.
Townsend, Thomas P.
Waller, James T.

CALL OF JULY 18, 1864.

Allen, George S.
Allison, John.
Adams, Elijah.
Alsdorf, Egbert.
Brown, William R.
Brown, Daniel G.
Bradley, Ambrose.
Bazzoni, James C.
Birdsall, Thomas W.
Beveridge, James B.
Belknap, Moses C.
Blizzard, Bloomer.
Berry, William H.
Brewster, Eugene A.
Bodine, John.
Banks, Frederick W.
Belknap, William C.
Chambers, William.
Coleman, DeWitt C.
Clarendon, M. E.
Clark, George H.
Clarkson, David M.
Cauldwell, Alexander.
Corwin, Samuel W.
Chepman, Isaac C.
Casey, Ambrose S.
Clapp, George M.
Deyo, Emmett.
Dickey, James.
Dickey, James N.
Edwards, Thomas.
Fenton, John B. J.
Fowler, George W.
Farrington, Thomas J.
Farrington, John M.
Farrington, Ezra.
Fowler, Henry D.
Galt, John.
George, George.
Hardenburgh, J. C. S.
Haebrouck, William H.
Haight, Henry M.
Haebrouck, Eli, Jr.
Hamore, Benjamin.
Hayt, Nathaniel B.
Hunter, Ezra J.
Johns, Goldsmith D.
Jensen, William L.
Kennedy, John B.
Krismaier, Meadoray.
Leonard, Chauncey M.
Little, John W.
Lawrence, David T.
Lawson, William C.
Lealle, George M.

McGregor, William.
McDonald, William J.
McCutcheon, Hugh.
McCord, James.
Morris, William G.
Mapes, William E.
Moffatt, Bruce.
Millepaugh, Henry E.
Millepaugh, Frederick L.
Mills, Samuel C.
Mapes, Charles.
Miller, Samuel W.
Miller, James W., Jr.
Miller, John.
Oliver, George W.
Peck, Thomas M.
Parnale, William S.
Purdy, Thomas W.
Prester, William A.
Peck, Jonathan C.
Perry, James.
Quackenbush, Tunis S.
Rosa, Samuel J.
Ramsdell, Henry P.
Ramsdell, James A. P.
Ramsdell, Thomas P.
Root, Charles.
Ruttenber, E. M.
Riley, George F.
Straw, L. S.
Seymour, James H.
Smith, Lewis M.
Scott, David A.
Smith, Charles.
Sears, John M.
Skidmore, E.
Sutton, Charles G.
Townsend, George W.
Townsend, James A.
Thomas, Jonathan W.
Taylor, James W.
Ward, Peter.
Wiltsie, G. Fred.
Wilson, Arthur.
Walsh, Robert.
Whigham, David P.
Weed, Jonathan N.
Waring, James K.
Wardrop, Gerald H.
Wiggins, L. Y.
Weller, Alanson Y.
Young, James H.
Young, Robert.
Young, Josiah S.

CALL OF DEC. 19, 1864.

Adams, John C.
Ashurst, John.
Barns, Daniel D.
Barns, William D.
Berry, Daniel.
Brown, Thero J.
Bull, William H.
Baird, Caleb J.
Blizzard, William.
Carpenter, Leonard W.
Casterline, Joseph.
Doyle, Michael.
Dunning, Frederick.
Fullerton, Stephen W.
Fowler, Isaac S.
Gardiner, G. W. V.
Hutchinson, William D.
Halestead, Charles H.
Hedges, Lewis.

Hartshorn, Charles H.
Hillard, William.
Martin, Cyrus B.
Mardine, Lewis D.
Martin, Isaac M.
Odell, Benjamin B.
Potter, Leonard.
Rogers, John A.
Stewart, John.
Stern, Ferdinand.
Sanxay, William B.
Scharpa, Simon A.
Toohay, John H.
Van Dalsen, James T.
Weygant, Wesley J.
Wood, Isaac, Jr.
Wooley, George D.
Wood, Isaac E.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS POWELL.

Thomas Powell was born at Hempstead, L. I., on Feb. 21, 1769, and was the grandson of Thomas Powell, who emigrated to this country with his family from Powelton, in Wales, where his ancestors held large landed possessions. He located on Long Island, where he became permanently identified with the growth and settlement of the locality, and where he passed the remainder of his days. His son, Henry Powell, born at Hempstead in 1741, inherited his estate, but choosing to espouse the cause of the colonies in their struggle for independence, his possessions were confiscated and he himself confined on board the "Jersey Prison-Ship," and later in the "Old Sugar-House." Surviving the horrors of this confinement for three years, he was finally released. Two of his sons, Jacob and Thomas, survived his death, which occurred in 1781 by drowning while attempting to save the life of his son Joseph, who likewise perished. Jacob and Thomas Powell, though but sixteen and twelve years of age respectively, set to work with determined energy to support their sister and widowed mother. After several business adventures they settled in New York in 1798 and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but were driven out by the presence of yellow fever in the city, and took up their residence temporarily at Newburgh. At this time a single dock and one or two stores sufficed for the business of the village, but the possibilities of the place were so apparent that the brothers decided to locate there permanently. They engaged in the mercantile and forwarding trade, and later added a banking business. Energy and fair dealing speedily secured for them a large measure of success and the respect of the community, and as the village grew their business and wealth increased correspondingly. They were selected from among numerous applicants to rebuild Fort Putnam, at West Point, a work which they executed promptly and to

the satisfaction of the government. Jacob died in 1823, and the business was continued by Thomas. The successful experiments of Fulton in steam navigation gave a decided impetus to the carrying trade, which was an important part of Mr. Powell's business. About 1834 he built the "Highlander," one of the most substantial and rapid steamers of the day. In 1844, Homer Ramsdell became associated with him in business. In 1846 the "Thomas Powell," a steamer celebrated for remarkable speed, was built, and with the "Highlander," still traverses the waters of the Hudson. The business of freighting was, however, soon carried on almost entirely by barges, and of these the firm built several which are without superiors on the river. Although largely devoted to developing and perfecting the carrying trade upon the Hudson, Mr. Powell's energies were not confined to that field of operations. He was actively interested in every work of progress and development which took place in Newburgh in his day, and was the originator of many projects which have greatly increased the prosperity of the city. He was a large stockholder in various manufacturing enterprises, and in railroads, docks, store-houses, ferries, banks, steamers, and barges. He was respected for his honesty and integrity of character, and beloved for his large-hearted kindness and active philanthropy. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and quiet and unostentatious in his habits and tastes. He died on May 12, 1856.

At a public meeting held a few days after his demise, called to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, the late Judge John W. Brown remarked as follows: "In a public meeting of his neighbors and townsmen, it were idle to speak of his public spirit and the uses he made of his wealth during the last twenty-five years of his life. How he applied it and what he did with it is first in the recollection of us all. It is sufficient to say that whatever measure of activity pervades our public streets, our work-shops, our wharves and places of business, we owe to the prompt and intelligent interposition of Mr. Powell's wealth and credit between us and the legitimate results of great public improvements which threatened to dry up the sources of our prosperity and divert the streams of our business into other channels. He was not alone in his exertions to arrest the downward tendency of our prosperity. There were others, and especially one other, whose efforts were conspicuous in the same emergency, and to whom the citizens of Newburgh owe a debt of gratitude which it will be difficult to pay." Reference was here made to Mr. Powell's course, and that of his son-in-law, Homer Ramsdell, in connection with the construction of the Newburgh Branch Railroad, in which the firm became responsible, through indorsements, acceptances, and advances, for \$202,219, and without which the construction of the road would have been indefinitely deferred. Mr. Powell's usefulness was not less mani-

fest in the organization of the Powell Bank in 1838, and in the establishment of the Newburgh Steam-Mills in 1844.

He married Mary, daughter of Robert Ludlow, and had a family of five children, of whom the youngest, Frances E. L., is the wife of Homer Ramsdell.

HOMER RAMSDELL.

Homer Ramsdell was born in Warren, Worcester Co., Mass., on Aug. 12, 1810. His parents were Joseph and Ruth (Stockbridge) Ramsdell, natives of the old town of Hanover, Mass., both being representatives of pioneer families that, sharing in all the vicissitudes of New England life in the early period of her history, developed such independence of spirit, such powers of endurance, and such a tenacity of purpose, as was destined to fit their descendants for positions of honor and usefulness in the several communities in which they might subsequently reside.

Mr. Ramsdell was educated at the excellent academy at Monson, Hampden Co., Mass., and after the close of his educational course entered the dry-goods trade in New York, where he remained from 1832 to 1840. In 1844 he became one of the firm of Thomas Powell & Co., of Newburgh, and from that time until the present he has continued his connection with the mercantile and forwarding business of the city. "From the date of his association with the firm until Mr. Powell's death he was very largely the administrator of Mr. Powell's fortune, and to him, perhaps, the community owe most of the undertakings in which the firm engaged. No public enterprise has for many years been complete without his aid, while those of a private character to which he has been a party have not been limited in number or unproductive of general benefit. The history of Newburgh for over a quarter of a century has been his history,—its pathway is studded with mementos of his usefulness."*

Mr. Ramsdell died in 1856. Since that time Mr. Ramsdell has, by purchase and consolidation, added other neighboring forwarding lines to his enterprises, embracing not only those of Newburgh, but also those of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, in Dutchess County, and Highland, Ulster County, so that to-day, by a far-reaching capacity and extent of business, he stands at the head of the forwarding and transportation business on the Hudson. His undertakings are characterized throughout by a spirit of enterprise and accommodation to the public, of which his maintenance and management of the excellent ferry between Newburgh and Fishkill, and his spacious covered wharves and commodious warehouses, are an example. In every public enterprise his financial ability and talents have been the leading factors, while even those of his works of a more private character have been such as, necessitating the em-

* History of Newburgh.



Romer Ramsey

ployment of labor on a large scale, and the consequent distribution of capital, have tended to promote business interests generally, and thus conduce to the welfare of the community. He is intimately identified with the various local institutions of Newburgh, and is a prompt contributor to the progressive and elevating movements of his day. He sees from afar results to be attained only by a long train of operations, and combining in an eminent degree the faculty of perceiving the practical relations of things with a skillful use of the means at his command, he has been instrumental in bringing certain public questions to a successful issue, and in converting what threatened disaster to the community into a means of renewed prosperity.

His resources and influence have been directed to the development of the business and growth of Newburgh as a means of promoting his own interests, so that it may be justly said of him that he regards the interests and advantage of his town as identical with those of his own.

In 1845, from a previously prosperous condition, the village of Newburgh was nearly depleted of its business and inhabitants by the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad two years earlier to Goshen. At this time that company had defaulted in the payment of interest to the State upon a \$3,000,000 loan, and a sale under foreclosure appeared inevitable. The company appealed to the Legislature for relief. A bill for that purpose, with conditions, one of which was the construction of a branch railroad to Newburgh, was accordingly presented; but those adverse to the measure outnumbered the friends of the Erie Road, and for a time this now great trunk line seemed doomed to defeat.

At this juncture, with a view to regaining its lost importance and of aiding the completion of this crippled yet important outlet to southern New York, Newburgh came to the rescue and enlisted its best men in the interest of the Erie Railroad. Her representatives in the Legislature—the Hon. Robert Deniston, of Blooming-Grove, in the Senate, and the Hon. Thornton M. Niven, of Newburgh, in the Assembly—were appealed to, and, strongly backed by their constituents, barely saved the bill.

By reason of Mr. Ramsdell's commanding influence in this connection, his successful labors in procuring large subscriptions to its capital stock, and his efficiency in reorganizing the company, he was later in that year (1845) elected to fill a vacancy in the board of directors, and, excepting a brief interval, has been continued in the board, through all the various changes of administration, to the present time.

In 1847 the question of the change of gauge of the Erie Railroad from 6 feet to 4 feet 8½ inches was discussed, and Mr. Ramsdell advocated and voted for the narrow gauge. The road was then in operation only between Piermont and Otisville, a distance of sixty-one miles, and had a limited equipment of rolling

stock. The change that could then have been made for a few thousands has since been done at the cost of many millions.

In June, 1853, he was elected president of the company. The Legislature of the State of New York, influenced by State pride,—a popular fallacy at that time throughout the country,—in granting the original charter of the New York and Erie Railroad Company limited its termini within the State,—Dunkirk at the west and Piermont at the east. It thus encountered at its origin every winter an embargo which threatened to defeat the object of its construction, and forced a direct connection with the city of York by a divergence at Suffern's, thence through the State of New Jersey.

On assuming the administration of the corporation by Mr. Ramsdell, this connection, then just made, was imperfect in all respects, and without terminal facilities. Thus hampered, upon his own motion and individual responsibility, he sought relief for his company by the purchase of the Long Dock property, substantially the property which is now owned by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company,—viz., the lands pierced by the Bergen tunnel, the river-front at Pavonia, and the intermediate lands connecting them, a distance of more than two miles through Jersey City.

At the next sitting of the Legislature of New Jersey (1856) he procured the passage of an act incorporating the Long Dock Company, to which he conveyed the property, and also obtained another act authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to purchase and hold lands in New Jersey, and to finish and complete the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad.

In this way a legislative mistake was overcome, and this great national thoroughfare was extended into the business centre of the great metropolis, and the foundation was laid for terminal facilities equal to its then extended and rapidly increasing necessities.

Upon the resignation by Mr. Ramsdell of the presidency, in July, 1857, Messrs. Samuel Marsh, vice-president, and others, a committee in behalf of the board, by letter, after expressing for him their personal esteem and their appreciation of other valued services by him rendered to the company "during a long period of trying vicissitudes," say, "we desire particularly to tender the thanks of the board for that crowning service of your administration, your original conception and judicious purchase of the Long Dock property; which project, when fully completed and annexed to the Erie Railroad, will constitute an unbroken channel of communication between the immense granaries of the productive West and the markets of this great metropolis and Europe; so that while one end of our road terminates at the lakes and rivers of the West, the other end shall discharge and receive its freights and passengers at the wharf or shipping at the port of New York, an advantage of location, productiveness, and economy which is with-

out precedent in the history of railroads; and as long as New York continues the great commercial centre and distributing point for the commerce of this country, the Erie Railroad must be the great channel of its western transportation.

"Your project has, therefore, not only rendered the Erie Railroad a permanent and valuable auxiliary to the commercial prosperity of our city, but it opens at the same time an unfailing resource of income to the company, which must yield a permanent profit to the stockholders."

The construction of the Hawley branch of the Erie Railroad was originated by Mr. Ramsdell more than twenty years ago. It is the connecting link between the roads of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Erie Road, and by this means the coal-beds of Pennsylvania—direct communication with which was the object in whose interest the construction of the Hudson and Delaware Railroad was contemplated by the citizens of Newburgh more than forty years ago—now pour their wealth into this popular *entrepôt*.

Mr. Ramsdell was also active and influential in promoting the construction of the Newburgh and New York (Short-Cut) Railroad between Vail's Gate on the Newburgh Branch and Greenwood on the main line of the Erie. This short road is a valuable contributor to the business and convenience of Newburgh. His agency, also, in bringing to a successful completion the Newburgh Branch Railroad is elsewhere referred to in this work.

Before the introduction of railroads into our system of internal communication, the migration from New England to the more productive lands of the West was largely through Newburgh. To restore this lost trade Mr. Ramsdell was among the first advocates of a railroad from New England, and forty years ago made the first reconnoissance of the country preparatory to such an undertaking. The New York and New England Railroad, now about to be opened to Fishkill, will fulfill his early anticipations.

Mr. Ramsdell was married on June 16, 1835, to Frances E. L., daughter of Thomas Powell, of Newburgh. The children have been Mary L. P., who died in childhood; Frances J., wife of Maj. George W. Rains; Thomas P., James A. P., Henry P., Homer S., and Leila R. Ramsdell. He has persistently declined to accept political office, although feeling a deep interest in the public events of his day, and exerting a wide influence in the counsels of his party. In early life he filled for many years a number of local offices, including those of trustee and village president of Newburgh.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

The Carpenter family of Newburgh, N. Y., are descended from Benjamin Carpenter, who was born in England in 1730. He emigrated to this country at an early age, and settled on Long Island, from

whence he removed to Latintown, now in the town of Marlborough, Ulster Co. He resided at that place until his death. His wife was Jane, daughter of Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Goshen. Six children were the issue of this marriage, among whom were Jacob and Leonard Carpenter. These sons were closely identified with the early mercantile and commercial life of Newburgh, and were also owners of the ferry at that place. Leonard Carpenter married Bridget, daughter of Isaac Belknap, and had the following children, viz.: Benjamin, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, who married William Thayer; Isaac R., for many years a prominent and substantial citizen of Newburgh; Jane Belknap; Alexander L., who removed to Ohio; Sarah; Lydia; Stearns; and Cynthia Warren, who married Francis Crawford.

Benjamin Carpenter, son of Leonard Carpenter, was born on Feb. 14, 1793. For more than half a century he was engaged in business in the city of Newburgh. During the whole of that long period he bore an intimate relation to the growth and commercial development of the city, and was one of the foremost of the business men of the day. From memoranda left by himself we derive a correct account of his varied business enterprises and undertakings.

Mr. Carpenter commenced mercantile life in the year 1812, in Newburgh, and two years later formed a partnership with Messrs. John and William Thayer. Soon after the close of the war, 1812-15, this firm purchased the schooner "Ann," and engaged in the West India trade. In the spring of 1817 this partnership was dissolved by Mr. Carpenter, and he commenced the freighting and mercantile business on his own account, in the store afterwards occupied by Charles Halstead, on Water Street. Subsequently Mr. Carpenter removed to Front Street, where he pursued a general commission and forwarding business, grain constituting the chief commodity of commercial export at that period.

This was the principal business in which Mr. Carpenter engaged throughout the remainder of his life, although a large number of collateral undertakings in connection with it received his attention.

He was also interested in the encouragement of other local enterprises. About the year 1818 he erected the first hay-press in Newburgh. He also built a starch factory on DuBois Street for parties desirous of introducing that industry in Newburgh. He purchased a building on Ann Street, and aided George Fredorf in establishing a fancy soap business. After the death of the latter the establishment was sold to Ames & Spencer, and in course of time it formed the basis of the large enterprise of Jesse Oakley.

Mr. Carpenter was also a stockholder and director in the Newburgh Whaling Company from 1831 to 1840. After that company discontinued business he purchased the sloop "Russell," in company with par-



Engr. by A. H. Ritchie

Benjamin Carpenter



Engd by A. H. Ritchie

D. Crawford

ties in New York, and sent that vessel to Havana, where a charter was received to go up the Baltic Sea. This enterprise proved successful.

In the year 1825, Mr. Carpenter established, in company with Henry B. Carpenter, the first foundry in Newburgh, in which, on March 18th of that year, iron was melted for the first time in the town.

In 1828 he built the steamboat "William Young," for conveying freight, as well as passengers, between Newburgh and New York, one of the first steamboats launched upon the Hudson for both the accommodation of passengers and the transportation of freight. In 1838, B. Carpenter & Co. built the steamboat "James Madison," to take the place of the "William Young." Subsequently the freighting business of this firm was carried on by barges, the barge "Superior" having been placed on that line in 1846, and afterwards the barge "Minisink." The entire business of this firm was subsequently sold to Homer Ramsdell & Co.

In 1836, Mr. Carpenter became one of the original stockholders and directors of the Hudson and Delaware Railroad Company, and on the first establishment of the Newburgh Steam-Mills Company he became also a stockholder and director in that enterprise. For several years, including the first year of its organization, Mr. Carpenter was a director in the Powell Bank (now discontinued), and he was one of the original trustees of the Newburgh Savings-Bank, founded in 1852.

He was greatly interested in the project of building the Branch Railroad to Newburgh, connecting with the Erie Railroad, and materially aided in the accomplishment of that end.

The firm of B. Carpenter & Co., of which he was the senior member, also became large stockholders in the South plank-road enterprise.

In various other ways Mr. Carpenter was actively interested in the establishment and conservation of the institutions of Newburgh, and to no man more than to him are due the prosperity and success of many of the leading enterprises of the city. In connection with his brother, Isaac R. Carpenter, he purchased all the water-front between First and Second Streets, laid out Front Street, built and filled up the necessary wharves, and with the aid of a small voluntary subscription, he purchased the land and opened Carpenter Street. He, together with Mr. Parmenter, also gave the land and opened Eager Street.

In these and in many other enterprises his public spirit and his interest in whatever pertained to the growth and prosperity of Newburgh were manifested.

In 1830, Mr. Carpenter was elected a trustee of the village of Newburgh, and was re-elected in 1831, '32, '33, '34, '37, '38, '40, and '41. He also filled many other positions of trust and honor in political and business circles.

He was also prominently associated with religious and benevolent work, being one of the founders of

the Bethel Mission, to the support of which he liberally contributed, and he was one of the founders of the Newburgh Bible Society. He was a leading member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 31, 1871.

In all the relations of life, either as husband, father, or friend, he ever manifested an unselfish and devoted spirit; and in the community in which he passed a long and useful life his name was a synonym for integrity, uprightness, and honorable dealing.

The wife of Mr. Carpenter was Miss Caroline S. Carpenter, daughter of John Warren, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., who died April 5, 1856.

The children were Mary F., widow of the late Lewis M. Strong, of Northampton, Mass.; John W., who died in infancy; Warren, who died just as he had entered the legal profession, and had given large promise of a successful and brilliant career; and Alida Josepha, now residing in Newburgh.

DAVID CRAWFORD.

No better or more appropriate sketch of the Crawford family can be given than the following from the "History of Newburgh":

"There are several branches of the Crawford family in this country, all of Irish origin, and all more or less remotely connected. The Newburgh family of that name are the descendants of John Crawford, who came to America in 1730. He settled at Little Britain, in this county, soon after the Clinton immigrants located there. His children were David, who succeeded to the homestead farm, and had Francis, for many years a resident of Newburgh; Mary, who married John Van Arsdale; Jane, who married James Denniston; and James, who settled in what is now the town of Crawford.

"Francis Crawford, only son of David, remained on the homestead at Little Britain until 1806, when he removed to Newburgh and entered into the mercantile and freighting business with John Harris. He retired from the trade in 1810, but re-entered it in 1817, and continued in it until his death (April 23, 1829), in the sixty-seventh year of his age. 'There were traits in his character well deserving notice and imitation. From the uniform tenor of his conduct through life it is believed that he lived and died without a single personal enemy. Blessed with a natural temper almost peculiar to himself,—an utter stranger to petulance, passion, and the inordinate love of gain,—he was the same man under all circumstances; no one was ever wounded by his tongue or made the victim of his avarice. He received the bounties of Providence as they were bestowed, and reaped the benefits of his prudence and industry, and thereby secured to himself and his associates in business the universal confidence of the public and the esteem and admiration of innumerable friends. In

short, he lived as a man should live in relation to his fellow-man, and he died as a man should die in relation to his God and his Redeemer,—

"Tis only noble to be good:
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.*

"Francis Crawford was thrice married,—first to Eunice Watkins, by whom he had: 1, Samuel; 2, Thomas; 3, David; 4, James. Mrs. Eunice Crawford died in 1791, in her twenty-eighth year. Second to Lydia, daughter of Jeduthan Belknap, Dec. 1, 1792. Third to Fanny Denniston (widow of Capt. Isaacs), born Jan. 20, 1780, died Feb. 26, 1829. His sons David and James came to Newburgh with him in 1806, and were his associates in his business until 1810. James afterwards opened the Mansion House, of which he was for several years the proprietor. He married Elizabeth Munson, who after his death married John Farnum. David continued with his father, and at his death received the principal portion of his estate.

"David Crawford was born at Little Britain about the year 1788. The precise date cannot now be ascertained, in consequence of the destruction of the family records by fire. He received such educational advantages as the country schools at that time afforded, and in 1806 entered the store of his father as clerk. In 1810 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Orange County, and discharged the duties of that office for about one year. When the war of 1812 broke out, he promptly responded to the call of Congress for volunteers, and raised a company of artillery of which he was elected captain, in which capacity he served for about one year, when he received a commission in the army of the United States, and remained in the service until the close of the war in 1815. He re-entered the mercantile and forwarding business with his father in 1817, and prosecuted it until 1851. He died July 23, 1856.

"As a citizen Mr. Crawford was highly esteemed, and for several years held positions of honor and trust. His integrity was undoubted, and throughout his long business career his reputation was unsullied. Always ready to lend a helping hand to others, there are those among our citizens who can look back with grateful remembrance to the kindly aid which he rendered to them when assistance was needed. In his business and social intercourse he was especially affable and agreeable,—the sunlight of a perpetually happy disposition appeared to be his. The Yorick of a thousand jests, his genial humor was irresistible, and would chase the clouds away from the gravest face. He was unusually well informed in dramatic literature. At one time in his life he had a decided passion for this kind of reading. With the plays of Shakespeare he was very familiar, and could recall their scenes, characters, and many of their choice passages at will. His

love for children was another characteristic; he delighted in their presence, sympathized in their amusements, and always seemed to enter into the spirit of their frolic. In a word, he was a patriotic, honest, kind-hearted gentleman, and an excellent citizen.

David Crawford married Fanny C., daughter of Isaac Belknap, May 15, 1822, and had: 1, Isaac B. (died young); 2, Mary Elizabeth, married Sands McCamly, Aug. 6, 1844, died July 8, 1845, leaving Mary E. C. McCamly; 3, James Thomas (died young); 4, Anna (now deceased), married Richard A. Southwick, Oct. 11, 1849, had Fanny C., Anna C., and Florence."

THE WALSH FAMILY.

The Walsh family came from the north of Ireland, and were of Scotch descent. Thomas Walsh was born near Carlisle, Pa., in 1751. His father, also named Thomas, came to America and settled in the Cumberland Valley, which was rapidly peopled by hardy Scotch Presbyterians. About 1769, Thomas Walsh, his parents having died, joined his only sister, Mary, who was married to Maj. Hawks, of Sussex Co., N. J. In 1772 he removed to New Windsor, Orange Co., and settled on a farm near Washington Lake, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was an intelligent Christian man, a great reader, and a successful farmer. He was enrolled in Capt. Nicoll's company of New Windsor. He turned out with his company at the attack on Fort Montgomery, and marched with it to repel the threatened Indian raid at Peenpack. Dr. Higby, of silver-bullet fame, was his intimate friend. It was found after his death that all he owed in the world was one dollar. His son William became the owner of the farm, on which the old dwelling-house, built a century ago, is still standing. He died March 19, 1819. Thomas Walsh married Margaret Brush, of Rockland County, who was of a New England family early settled in the eastern part of Long Island. Mrs. Walsh survived her husband many years, and died at the residence of her son Henry, April 18, 1837, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was of a cheerful disposition and possessed great activity and energy. The children of Thomas and Margaret Walsh were William, John, Thomas, Mary, Rachel, Henry, Elizabeth, Michael, Harriet, and Anna.

WILLIAM WALSH.

William Walsh was born in the town of New Windsor, near Washington Lake, Oct. 4, 1773. He passed his earlier years on the homestead of his father, availing himself meanwhile of the privilege of acquiring such an education as the ordinary schools of his day afforded. After leaving school he went to New Windsor village, where he worked at ship-building. In those days New Windsor was an active, thriving place. Many vessels were constructed there. Sloops sailed on regular dates to New York, carrying

* Newburgh Telegraph, April 23, 1829.



William Walker



Henry Walsh

passengers and freight, and much business was transacted. A partnership was formed between Judge Morrell and William Walsh, and they carried on the freight and passenger business, owning sloops sailing at regular dates for New York. William Walsh was captain of a sloop, and sailed the same for several seasons. Appreciating the superior advantages of Newburgh, he removed to that place in 1812, and engaged in the general dry-goods business with his brother Henry, the firm being William and Henry Walsh. Subsequently the brothers dissolved and continued business, each on his own account. Mr. Walsh was president of the village of Newburgh for two years, and a trustee for six years. He was town clerk for three years, and supervisor of Newburgh for nine years. He had the honor to represent Newburgh at the celebration in New York in 1825 of the opening of the Erie Canal. He was a member and officer in Rev. Dr. Johnston's church for many years, and one of its most active and influential supporters. He was a man of fine presence, upright and honorable, a firm friend and a kind neighbor, social and friendly to all with whom he came in contact, and a successful business man. He took an active part in all public matters, and in the advancement of the interests of Newburgh.

In 1827, William Walsh became the president of the Bank of Newburgh, and continued in that position until his death. Under his judicious and conservative management the bank prospered, and had the entire and deserved confidence of the public.

Mr. Walsh erected the brick buildings at the southwest corner of Water and Third Streets, Newburgh. He lived there for several years, and subsequently purchased the Betts property on Montgomery Street, where he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 2, 1839. During his last sickness he was visited by Henry Clay, and the interview between the two men is said to have been an affecting one.

William Walsh married Mary, daughter of Isaac Van Duzer, of Cornwall. Mrs. Walsh died Oct. 18, 1801, and their children—Isaac V. and Abram—died in infancy. Mr. Walsh's second wife was Mary, daughter of Judge Joseph Morrell, of New Windsor, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Walsh died March 24, 1866. The children of William and Mary Walsh were Joseph M., Margaret, William H., Albert, Charles, Mary A., Norman A., John J., Edward L., and Sarah E.

HENRY WALSH.

Henry Walsh was born in the town of New Windsor, Dec. 24, 1785. After leaving school he sailed for a season on board his brother William's sloop, and in 1803 went to New York, and remained for several years in the office of the *Republican Watch-Tower*, a newspaper of which David Denniston, of Newburgh, was the publisher, and Mr. Cheatham the editor. While connected with this journal Mr. Walsh made

the acquaintance of many of the leading public men of that period. In 1808, Mr. Walsh engaged in business with Isaac Schultz at Middletown, Orange Co., and subsequently with Mr. Schultz's nephew, James Thompson, at Pine Bush; they dissolved Feb. 21, 1810.

In the spring of 1810, Henry Walsh removed to Newburgh, and engaged in the general dry-goods business at the southwest corner of Water and Second Streets. He associated with him Samuel Williams, the firm being Walsh & Williams. They dissolved May 7, 1812, and the firm of William & Henry Walsh was formed. The brothers, subsequently dissolved. Henry became the owner of the premises Nos. 39 and 41 Water Street, and carried on a large business there for many years. Through long years of close application to business his health had become somewhat impaired, and in 1828 he purchased the southern portion of the Smith farm on Liberty Street, and repaired and enlarged the old cottage for his residence after retiring from business. He subsequently disposed of a portion of his farm, and lived to see it cut up by streets and covered with houses, and the village of Newburgh grow to be a city. He experienced a paralytic stroke in 1861, and died July 30, 1868. Mr. Walsh was a successful merchant, and confined his attention to the legitimate lines of trade. He was a great lover of books, and sought his highest enjoyment in his own family and at his own fireside. He was vice-president of the Bank of Newburgh for a number of years, trustee of the village of Newburgh in 1816, trustee of the Newburgh Academy, and supervisor of Newburgh in 1854. He was a trustee of the Associate Reformed Church for more than fifty years, with which he early united, and with which he maintained steadfast relations until his death.

Henry Walsh was married Sept. 9, 1809, to Mehetabel, daughter of Capt. William Bull, of Walkkill, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Walsh was possessed of a kind heart and loving, sunny nature, and was a devoted wife and earnest Christian mother.

The children of Henry and Mehetabel Walsh were William B., Julia A., James, Abram, Thomas, Mehetabel, Henry R., George H., Harriet, Augustus H., and Robert.

HON. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN.

Daniel B. St. John was born in Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., on Oct. 8, 1808. His ancestors originally settled at Norwalk, Conn., from which place Timothy St. John, his great-grandfather, removed in the year 1756, settling at Sharon, where he died in 1806. In 1818 his grandfather, Daniel St. John, and his father, Russell St. John, removed from their native town, Sharon, to the city of Hartford. Daniel St. John held various positions of importance in his lifetime, was for many years a magistrate, and

represented the town of Sharon in the Legislature of the State. He also held the office of county surveyor of Hartford County for many years. He died at Hartford, in 1846, at the ripe age of eighty-five years. Russell St. John, father of our subject, was a prominent agriculturalist in his time, and in 1825 received from the Hartford County Agricultural Society a silver cup, as a premium for the best cultivated farm in Hartford County. This relic is still in the possession of Senator St. John, and is greatly prized by him.

Daniel B. St. John received a substantial education in the district and grammar schools of Hartford, and for the last two years of his educational course resided with his uncle, Milo L. Bennett, of Manchester, Vt., then a practicing attorney, and afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of that State for many years. In the year 1824, Mr. St. John removed to Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and entered the store of his maternal uncle, Hiram Bennett, at that place as a clerk. In 1831 he was admitted as a partner in the business, and soon after became the sole proprietor. He continued in active trade as a merchant and as a dealer in real estate until 1848, when he retired from mercantile pursuits.

The public career of Mr. St. John commenced in 1840, when he was elected to the State Legislature from Sullivan County. He was at first a Henry Clay Whig, and remained in the party until its dissolution. He was a member of the committee on the anti-rent difficulties between the manorial tenants along the Hudson and the patroon Van Rensselaer, a position of great importance because of the high feeling that existed at the time between the parties, it being one of the most prominent political questions in the State. He was also a member of the committee, then annually appointed by the Legislature, to examine the accounts of the treasurer, canal and bank departments, etc. He was elected supervisor of the town of Thompson, Sullivan Co., for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, and in the latter year was elected a representative to the Thirtieth Congress, serving from 1847 to 1849. While a member of Congress he served on the committee on post-offices and post-roads with Abraham Lincoln, a warm personal friendship existing between the two. At the close of his Congressional term, in March, 1849, Mr. St. John was invited to take charge of the bank department at Albany, then under the supervision of the comptroller of the State. Hon. Washington Hunt, afterwards Governor, was then comptroller of New York, and at his solicitation Mr. St. John accepted the position of chief register, and occupied that place until 1851, when, by act of the Legislature, the bank department was made a separate and independent branch of the State machinery. Mr. St. John was immediately appointed superintendent, and organized the department as a separate and distinct service. He continued to hold the office until the year 1855.

In 1856, Mr. St. John concluded to retire from active

business life, having by industry and economy accumulated an estate sufficient to enable him to do so; and having a long cherished desire to engage in rural pursuits and to enjoy country life, he purchased about twelve acres of land on the banks of the Hudson, in the town of Newburgh, which he improved by the erection of suitable and convenient buildings, cultivating the ground, planting fruit and ornamental trees, and where he still makes his home. In 1858 he was elected president of the Newburgh Savings-Bank, when the total deposits amounted to only \$28,000. These have since increased to nearly \$3,500,000. The institution, of which Mr. St. John is still president, is one of the strongest of its kind in the State, and it is speaking strictly within bounds to say that the great success which it has attained is largely due to the business experience, sound judgment, and strict integrity that was brought to the management of its affairs by the selection of Mr. St. John as president. In 1860, Mr. St. John was elected a delegate to the National Union Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Bell and Everett for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. He was also nominated as a Presidential Elector on that ticket, and for representative in Congress the same year. In 1863 he received the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State. In 1875 he was elected to represent the Tenth Senatorial District of New York, consisting of the counties of Orange and Sullivan, in the State Senate, by a majority of 996 over Morgan Shuit; and was again elected to the same office in 1877, defeating John A. Clements by a majority of 1442. In 1879 he declined a renomination to the Senate. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency, and in the counsels of the Democratic party throughout the State of New York he holds a prominent and honorable place. His domestic life is simple. In the community in which he resides he enjoys the respect and esteem of all classes of citizens, and is regarded as one of the most progressive and substantial residents of Orange County. His influence is always exerted for the good of his fellows, and he is in active sympathy with the philanthropic, benevolent, and educational movements of the day. His public and private duties have been performed with the greatest care, and through a long service in public life his personal honor and official integrity have never been questioned. He is of an affable and genial temperament, and justly one of the most popular men of his section.

CHARLES DOWNING.

Prominent among the old citizens of Newburgh, whose lives, well spun out in the passage of years, connect us with a past and rapidly-receding generation, is the subject of this sketch, who was born near



I Am Truly Yours
G. B. O. Olin



JOHN FORSYTH.

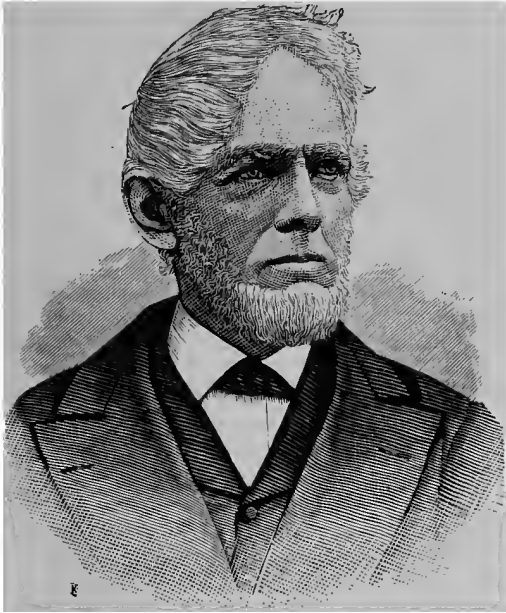
John Forsyth was born near the city of Aberdeen, in Scotland, in 1786 or 1787. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, but the death of his father in the meridian of life, and the subsequent misconduct of some persons with whom he had been associated in business, left his widowed mother, with a family of young children, for a time in a straitened condition. Her son was sent to the grammar-school of Aberdeen, where he had for a school-mate the famous Lord Byron, but from the cause before mentioned he was deprived of these educational advantages sooner than he otherwise would have been.

Mr. Forsyth came to this country in 1805, intending to proceed to North Carolina or Georgia, in both of which States some branches of his father's family were settled. But by the advice of Prof. Kemp, of Columbia College, to whom he had a letter of introduction, and Mr. Robert Gosman, he was induced to remain in the North. He came to Newburgh in 1810, simply to visit the Rev. Mr. Scrimgeour, pastor of the Associate Reformed Church, and an old friend of his mother, but with no intention of remaining here. Here, however, he was induced to settle, and here he spent the largest portion of his life. He soon found employment, and until 1825 was largely engaged in business as a builder. In the latter year he became a partner in the firm of Law, Bevrige & Co.,—afterwards and more widely known as J. Bevrige & Co.,—in which he continued until his death, in 1854.

Mr. Forsyth was a man of singularly robust frame, and for many years his life was one of great activity. He was a man of presence,—one of those whose face and form would arrest the attention of a stranger, and his mental and moral qualities were accordant with the impression thus made. He was a wise counselor, and there were few men whose advice was more sought by persons of all classes; and none who knew him could doubt his unbending rectitude, his large heartedness, or his rare sagacity. He was for years a director in the Bank of Newburgh, and a trustee of the academy. He had a good deal to do with the establishment of the Newburgh Steam-Mills—of which company he was president—and of the Branch Railroad. Indeed, to every public improvement he was ready to lend a helping hand.

From early manhood Mr. Forsyth was an exemplary Christian, and was long a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Church. Catholic in spirit, he was yet warmly attached to his own denomination, and was widely known in it as one of its most zealous and generous members. He was twice married, viz.: first, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Currie, who settled in Newburgh in 1802; second, to Anna Jane, youngest daughter of John Brown. His children (there were none by the second marriage) were John, Robert A., and James C. The former is Rev. John Forsyth, D.D., chaplain at West Point, and an influential and highly esteemed citizen of Newburgh.

the present residence of William W. Carson, on July 9, 1802. His father, Samuel Downing, was of English extraction, and was born in the year 1761. He removed from Cambridge, Mass., to Newburgh, and from thence to Montgomery, intending to pursue his



Chas. Downing

avocation as a carriage-maker at that place. Owing to the bad state of his health at Montgomery, he returned to Newburgh, where he established, on the northeast corner of Broad and Liberty Streets, about the commencement of the present century, a shop for the manufacture of wagons and carriages. While yet in the early stages of this undertaking, failing health led him to engage in the more healthful business of market gardening and cultivating a nursery, which he planted on the property adjoining his shop. As early as 1810 he offered for sale trees ingrafted and inoculated, including apples, pears, peaches, apricots, and cherries. Although not the first to engage in this avocation in the present county of Orange, he was the first to conduct it so successfully as to secure its continuance. He led an industrious and sober life, and died Nov. 1, 1822. His wife, Eunice, died Oct. 29, 1838, leaving five children, namely, Emily, born Jan. 24, 1801, married Sylvester Ferry, died March 11, 1864; Charles, the subject of the sketch; George W., born Feb. 22, 1804, died April 5, 1846; Fanny, died in infancy; and Andrew J., born Oct. 31, 1815, whose useful life ended in the burning of the steamer "Henry Clay," near Yonkers, July 28, 1852.

The early life of Charles Downing was passed under the careful training of his father in the nursery busi-

ness, and in attendance upon the common schools of his day. At the age of fifteen his educational career was completed at the Newburgh Academy, where he attended during the winter months. Before he had attained his majority his father died, and the responsibility of conducting his business and the support of the family, to a large extent, devolved upon Charles. These duties he performed successfully until his brother, Andrew J., reached adult years, when he united with his brother in the management and control of the business under the firm-name of C. & A. J. Downing. This business connection continued for a few years only. In 1837, Mr. Charles Downing removed to where Alfred Bridgman now resides; his brother remaining on the home place. The former continued in the nursery business for thirty years at that point, and by close and faithful application to his chosen avocation established for himself a place among the first pomologists of the United States.

Naturally of a penetrating and inquiring mind, he studied closely the forms, varieties, and qualities of the different fruits that came under his observation, and by careful graftings and the collection of choice seeds he was enabled to improve many varieties of fruits, and originate others that bear his name to this day. Among these latter may be mentioned Downing's ever-bearing mulberry, champagne and red-cheek cherries, and Downing's gooseberry. After retiring from the nursery business, Mr. Downing continued the investigation of fruits by obtaining trees and grafts of new varieties to prove their nomenclature, quality, and other characteristics, until a few years ago, when he sold his grounds and removed to his present residence in the city of Newburgh. He still keeps up his interest in pomology, however, and is studying with care the ever-changing forms and varieties of fruit-life. His brother, Andrew J., devoted himself more particularly to landscape gardening and rural architecture, and as an author and writer on such subjects, as well as the editor of the *Horticulturist*, secured a reputation which was not confined to the country of his nativity. Charles Downing was of a more practical turn of mind. He delighted more in the cultivation, study, and growth of those things of which his brother wrote, and it was often the case that the pen of Andrew J. Downing drew its inspiration from the practical knowledge of his brother Charles. The latter, however, has been a regular contributor to the current literature of the day on such topics as he best understood, and since the death of his brother has twice revised the latter's book on "Fruit and Fruit-Trees," first in 1867, and again in 1869. Since the last revision he has added two appendixes, containing new fruits, corrections, etc., making the whole work twice the original size.

While the days of Mr. Downing have been passed within the inner circles of society, free from the turmoil and strife of political life, and in the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, he has nevertheless sustained

an important relation to the growth and development of his native place, and been faithful to all the duties of the citizen. Great changes have taken place in Newburgh since he made his *début* upon the stage of life, churches and schools have been established, to which he contributed with liberal hand, and in a quiet, modest way his influence has been exerted in every good work. Physically of weak and feeble constitution, he has, by careful self-discipline, regular habits, and an industrious out-of-door life, achieved a ripe old age, and his straightforward and honorable career have won him the esteem of every good citizen.

Mr. Downing was married on Sept. 20, 1830, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Wait, of Montgomery, N. Y., but no children were born of the union. Mrs. Downing died on Oct. 18, 1880.

HON. JOEL T. HEADLEY.

Joel T. Headley, of Newburgh, is descended from an English family of title, some of whom have been distinguished as literary men. He was born in Walton, Delaware County, on Dec. 30, 1813. His father was for a long time pastor of the only church in the village, which is picturesquely situated in a valley hemmed in by sparkling streams and surrounded by bold mountains. Amid such scenery his youthful imagination was kindled and strengthened, and his love for the mountains and forests was born. Having graduated at Union College, he studied theology in Auburn Seminary, with the intention of making the ministry his profession for life. Compelled to abandon it from ill health, he traveled abroad, where he remained a part of the years 1842 and 1843. His correspondence, published at the time in the *New York Tribune*, made him first known to the public, and on his return from Europe he became for a while assistant editor of that paper. His first published work was a translation of one of Sarsfield's works in German. This was published anonymously. Soon afterwards letters from Italy were published simultaneously in New York and London. This was followed by "Alps and the Rhine." "Napoleon and his Marshals" succeeded, which had an extensive sale and enjoyed a wide popularity. This popularity was increased by "The Sacred Mountains." The next year he gave to the press "Washington and his Generals."

These three books, by their unprecedented circulation, founded the well-known house of Scribner & Co. Mr. Headley was now fairly launched as an author, and the demand for the productions of his pen was unceasing. But in the mean time his health had driven him to the mountains and wild forests, where, with an Indian guide, he passed through the great northern wilderness, where guides were then unknown and tourists never came. The result was a book called "The Adirondacks, or Life in the Woods." It opened up this vast wilderness to the public, which is now called the "Switzerland of

America." The pure air of the forest and the roughness of camp-life restored the balance of the brain, which for a while threatened serious consequences. "Sacred Names and Characters," "Life of Cromwell," "The Old Guard,"—the latter in part translated from a French work,—and the "Second War with England" succeeded each other at shorter or longer intervals. Mr. Headley's success as an author caused him some annoyances, and books that he never wrote were attributed to him, such as "Sacred Plains," by T. H. Headley. "Kossuth and his Generals" and a pirated edition of his "Sacred Mountains" were also published, while fugitive pieces written for magazines were gathered up and published as his miscellanies, which compelled him to issue in self-defense two volumes of miscellanies. A large house in Philadelphia published two volumes that were, as far as the outside went, *fac-similes* of "Washington and his Generals," evading the law against piratical works by calling it "Washington and the Generals of the Revolution." "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs" was a large octavo, and was so well received that an English clergyman published it in London, and had the audacity to affix his own name to it as "revised and corrected." Biographies of Gens. Scott and Jackson had a limited sale. A period of inactivity followed, during which Mr. Headley was elected to the Legislature of New York State. The following year, 1856, he was elected Secretary of State. At the end of two years he retired, disgusted, from political life. "A Life of Washington," a large octavo, had an immense sale, as did also, a few years after, his "History of the Great Rebellion." "Grant and Sherman, their Campaigns and Generals," also had an immense circulation. This was followed by "Farragut and our Naval Commanders." A history of the "Great Riots" of New York City possessed only a local interest, and had a limited sale. It was afterwards published in a new form, embracing the great railroad riots throughout the country. The "Life of Grant," however, preceded this. His next work was "The Recent Great Explorers of Central Africa," including Livingstone, Stanley, Baker, and Cameron. His last work was "Grant's Tour Around the World."

THOMAS SHAW.

The Shaw family of Newburgh and New Windsor are descended from Thomas and John Shaw, brothers, who emigrated from Ireland in the year 1790 and took up a settlement in New Windsor. Thomas Shaw had two sons,—Thomas, Jr., the subject of this memoir, and Robert, who was born in 1803.

Thomas Shaw, Jr., was born at Clinton Farm, Orange Co., N. Y., on June 12, 1799, and received his early education in New Windsor. He was subsequently apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter. He removed to Newburgh in 1832 and engaged in the carpentering and general building business.



J V Headley

NEW YORK, PAKER & SCRIBNER.



Thomas Shaw

A few of the older buildings that were erected by him, and that bore witness to his architectural, as well as his mechanical, skill, were the United States Hotel, the old Powell store-house, the store-house of Benjamin Carpenter, and the store-house of Mailler & Co., and of Skidmore, Bull & Co. In 1852 he established the firm of Thomas Shaw & Sons, erected the large building now occupied by his successors, Thomas Shaw's Sons, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of building materials, and in the business of carpenter and joiner. For many years he carried on a large and successful business, and did much in building up and beautifying the city of Newburgh. He was a man of modest parts, plain and unassuming, devoted to his profession, and of industrious and regular habits of life. Holding himself aloof from active participation in public affairs, he confined himself strictly to his own business, and by his straightforward and honorable dealing commanded the respect of the community in which he passed so many years of his life. He filled the office of street commissioner of Newburgh for two years. He was a member and trustee of the Union Presbyterian Church, and a prompt contributor to all worthy objects. He died Feb. 6, 1877. Mr. Shaw was three times married,—first to Miss Eleanor Burnett, of whom was born one son, Samuel Crawford; secondly to Harriet, daughter of John Walsh, and granddaughter of Samuel Logan, having issue who reached mature years,—George W., born July 31, 1824; Charles B., born July 29, 1827; and Elkanah K., born Dec. 27, 1834; and thirdly to Jane, daughter of John Walsh.

The successors of Mr. Shaw in business are George W. and Charles B. Shaw, who are associated together under the firm-name of Thomas Shaw's Sons. Connected with them is Elkanah K. Shaw, who has represented the Second Ward of Newburgh in the Common Council, has been a member of the board of water commissioners, and for eighteen years a trustee of the Union Presbyterian Church. He studied architectural drawing with John W. Priest, served three years in the machine business with Samuel Stanton, and is the architect of the establishment. Many public and private buildings in Newburgh attest his architectural skill, among which may be mentioned the Union Presbyterian Church edifice, the Grand Street public school building, the engine-houses of Nos. 2, 4, and 5, the city post-office, the Third Ward grammar school building, the Erie Railroad depot, and the bleachery of Chadwick Brothers, all of which, save the grammar school, were built by the firm. The firm is also doing a large business in the way of ship and steamboat joinery. The joiner-work on five of the ferry-boats of the New Jersey Central Railroad was done by them, and among the vessels that they finished were the "Edgar Stuart" and "Anna," afterwards known as Cuban privateers. In addition to their business as builders, they manufacture everything in the shape of house-builders' supplies.

HON. JAMES MACKIN.

James Mackin was born at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on Christmas Day in the year 1823. His parents were John and Eliza (Jenkins) Mackin, the former of whom was a general carter at Newburgh, and agent for the People's Line of steamers. He died about the year 1829, at the early age of twenty-eight, and his wife a few years later. Of a family of four children, James Mackin was the second. His brother Charles, the oldest of the family, commenced life as a clerk in the employ of John D. Phillips, of Newburgh, when eleven years of age. After a few years he clerked for Odell Gregory, in the shoe business, and finally entered the dry-goods store of George Cornwall. When only eighteen years of age he was made a partner in this house. About 1825 he married Miss Sarah J. Merritt, daughter of Isaac Merritt, of Hart's Village, Dutchess County, and a niece of Charles A. Macy, of the firm of Howes & Macy, bankers, of New York. Soon after his marriage Mr. Mackin removed to New York and established the wholesale dry-goods firm of Carpenter & Mackin, doing a successful business for several years. At the opening of the war he withdrew from the firm and, in connection with his brother Francis, engaged extensively in the manufacture of clothing for the army. The enterprise proved so remunerative that Mr. Mackin retired from business life in 1865. His first wife having died, Mr. Mackin married, several years after, Miss Lizzie Hart, whom he met in Europe while traveling abroad, the ceremony being performed in Paris at the house of the American minister. After an extensive tour, Mr. Mackin returned home with his bride in the fall of 1867, and died in February following. His death was greatly lamented. Mary, only sister of James Mackin, is the widow of James M. Kernochan, formerly captain of the "James Madison," running between Newburgh and New York, and who at the time of his death was assistant naval officer at New York. Francis, a younger brother, is a prominent banker and large real estate owner in Newark, N. J., and has been several times a member of the Legislature of New Jersey.

By the death of his parents Mr. Mackin was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and his opportunities for obtaining an education were of the most limited kind. Through some mysterious agency he crossed the Hudson River to Fishkill at about the age of ten years, where he found employment and protection with John Peter DeWint, a wealthy and influential resident of that place, and the owner of large tracts of land and a large river frontage. He continued to remain with Mr. DeWint, and upon attaining the age of sixteen or seventeen years assumed charge of some of that gentleman's business matters. He gradually rose to the position of Mr. DeWint's general business agent and manager, and at his death in 1870 was appointed executor of his large estate.

In the discharge of the responsible duties of that place he is at present engaged.

While Mr. Mackin has displayed in the management of the large business interest that he represents a high order of executive and financial ability, it is in the more uncertain field of political life that he has become most widely known. He entered public life as a Whig, and was a delegate to the State Convention at Syracuse, at which the Whig party and Free-Soil Democrats united, and was secretary of that body. He was appointed postmaster at Fishkill by President Fillmore in 1849, and filled the position for four years. In 1857 he was elected supervisor of the town of Fishkill against the candidate of the Know-Nothing party, and was made the chairman of the board upon its organization. He was re-elected the following year, and in the fall of 1858 was chosen by the Republicans to represent Dutchess County in the State Legislature by a majority of 568. He has subsequently been supervisor of Fishkill for three years, acting as chairman of the board.

He was an active supporter of the war, and in warm sympathy with the Union cause and the preservation of the integrity of the nation. He assisted greatly in enrolling and fitting out the quota of troops called for by the national government from Fishkill, and in obtaining the commissions of the officers of the companies. He was the third United States assessor appointed by President Lincoln at the opening of his administration, and filled that office for Dutchess and Columbia Counties for two and a half years. At the close of the war Mr. Mackin transferred his political fealty to the Democratic party, and occupies a prominent place in its deliberations and counsels. As the candidate of that party, he represented Dutchess County in the State Legislature in 1873, 1874, and 1875. In 1877 he was elected to the responsible office of treasurer of the State of New York, and filled the position in an able and popular manner for two years. He was the candidate of his party for re-election in the fall of 1879, but was defeated, owing to the defection of Tammany Hall, by a majority of only two thousand out of over a million of votes cast.

In business life Mr. Mackin has been uniformly successful, and sustains in the community in which he dwells and in his native city of Newburgh a reputation for integrity and uprightness of character. Socially he is the most affable of men, of frank and generous nature, and is justly popular with a large circle of friends. He is a member of the Manhattan Club of New York City, and on intimate terms with many of the leading public men of the day. He is a warm personal friend and admirer of Governor Tilden, and a frequent visitor at his home. For a short time he was in the mercantile business at Fishkill, was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, and has been the president of that institution since 1867. He is of a progressive spirit, and lends the support of his means and influence to the

various benevolent and social enterprises of the day. He has frequently served as a delegate to the State Conventions of his party, and was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis in 1876 that nominated Governor Tilden.

Mr. Mackin has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah E. Wiltsie, daughter of Capt. James Wiltsie, of Fishkill, and died in 1862. To his present wife, *née* Miss Sarah S., daughter of ex-Mayor Col. James H. Britain, of St. Louis, he was united on Nov. 13, 1879.

HON. GEORGE CLARK.

George Clark was born in the city of Newburgh on Aug. 6, 1817. His parents were William and Mary Clark, the former of whom emigrated from the north of Ireland at an early day and took up his residence in Newburgh. The only survivor of the family of ten children is Mrs. Anna E. (Clark) Copeland, wife of ex-Mayor Judge Copeland, of Brooklyn.

The book education of Mr. Clark was obtained at the common schools of Newburgh, and at Goodsell's Academy of that city, where he was graduated. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Daniel Farrington and Benjamin Lander, of Newburgh, to learn the trade of a painter. After two years he commenced business on his own account in partnership with James S. Young, and remained in that connection for two or three years. In 1840 he was married, and one year later he removed to New York City, where he carried on the wholesale and retail painting business for fifteen years. At the expiration of that time, having, by close attention to business and judicious and careful investments, accumulated a competency, he returned to his native city of Newburgh, in 1856, and thereafter engaged in no special business, but devoted his time and attention to public affairs, and to the support, direction, and management of various local institutions and enterprises. He died June 3, 1871, the flags on the buildings in Newburgh, and on the shipping at that place, being displayed at half-mast.

The special characteristics of Mr. Clark were the possession of great force of character, indomitable will-power and perseverance, strong individuality, and a laudable desire to succeed and excel in anything which he undertook. In his trade he was especially skillful, and as a grainer he had few equals in the State, having taken the prize for superiority in that department of his profession at several successive fairs at the American Institute, New York. He brought to the discharge of public affairs the same industrious and indefatigable spirit, and many of the institutions of Newburgh owe much of their success to his strong business ability and his devotion to their interests. Personally he was magnetic, of agreeable presence, and well calculated to lead and control others. A devoted adherent to the Republican party, he represented one of the districts of New York City



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

James Mackin



George Clark

Engr'd by H. B. Hall & Sons 13 Barclay St N.Y.

in the State Legislature in 1851, and was also a member of the Common Council of that city. He was a warm supporter of the war, strongly devoted to Union principles, and during the war exerted himself actively in raising and equipping the necessary troops from his city, and gave them all God-speed as they wended their way southward to encounter the perils of the battle-field. As the Republican candidate for senator from the Tenth District of New York he was defeated by Hon. Wm. M. Graham.

Mr. Clark was identified in a prominent way with the administration of public affairs from the time of his return to Newburgh until his death. He was elected the first mayor of the city in 1866, when Newburgh was incorporated as a city, and, in the face of much opposition and an inadequate supply of funds, so successfully conducted the affairs of the new municipality as to secure his re-election in 1868. He retired in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Robert Sterling. In 1868 he was the delegate from his congressional district to the Chicago Republican Convention which nominated Gen. Grant to the Presidency, of whom he was always a warm friend and admirer. Upon the occasion of President Grant's visit to Newburgh, on Aug. 7, 1869, he was the special guest of Mayor Clark, at whose hospitable home he was entertained, and the address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Clark at "Washington's Headquarters," in that city.

On Jan. 5, 1857, Mr. Clark was elected a trustee of the Newburgh Savings-Bank, but resigned on January 4th of the following year. At the time of his death he was president of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city, president of the Newburgh Midland Railway Company, a member of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, and occupied various other positions of honor and trust. He was the virtual founder of Woodlawn Cemetery on the southerly borders of the city, selected the site for it, purchased the land, had it surveyed and laid out and adorned with trees, and at the time of his demise owned a large part of it. One of the most successful enterprises of its kind in the county, it must ever stand as a monument to his business judgment and tact.

The integrity of George Clark was never questioned. To the discharge of the various duties of life he brought a straightforward, honorable spirit that was actuated and controlled by deep-seated religious convictions. During his residence in New York City he was a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church on Twenty-third Street, of which Rev. Dunlap Smith, D.D., was pastor, and after his removal to Newburgh he united with the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and remained a devoted and faithful member until his death. He was a member of the building committee of the church, and performed other valuable functions in connection with his membership thereof. At the time of his demise

appropriate resolutions were passed by the various institutions with which Mr. Clark was connected, among which were the following by the Common Council of the city, on June 3, 1871:

"Resolved, As we have received intelligence of the death of our friend and citizen, Hon. George Clark, with the most profound sorrow, we deem it appropriate that this Council should make a record of the high esteem in which he was held by us, and of our grief at his unexpected decease.

"Resolved, That his faithful discharge of the duties of the various official positions he has filled, his unswerving integrity as a man, his enterprise and energy as a citizen, were the admiration of all who knew him. He was a devoted friend, a true gentleman, a kind and loving husband and father.

"Resolved, That with these convictions of the qualities of our deceased friend, we can but regard his death as a calamity to the public and a source of profound grief to his family.

"Resolved, That we willingly bear testimony to his being a most estimable and valuable citizen. So diligent was he in his duties, so sincere of purpose, and so moved by the spirit of public enterprise, we can but feel that our city has sustained an almost irreparable loss. Most sincerely do we deplore his death."

Mr. Clark was married on Jan. 27, 1840, to Miss Augusta, daughter of Jason W. and Martha (Griffith) Rogers, of the town of Montgomery, and granddaughter of Daniel Rogers, one of the first settlers on the Wallkill, in that town. Her father served as a captain in the war of 1812. Her maternal great-grandfather was Robert Griffith, a sea captain and a native of Wales, who married Miss Peck, daughter of the gentleman after whom "Peck's Slip" was named. Crissy, his daughter, married Cadwallader Colden, and lived at Coldenham. Robert, his son, grandfather of Mrs. Clark, settled in Orange County, two miles beyond Walden, about 1795, and was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Barnes, of whom were born six children, among them Martha, wife of Jason W. Rogers.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark were Mary Augusta, wife of T. Powell Townsend, of Newburgh; George H., a graduate of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1864, and a practicing lawyer at Newburgh; Martha Louisa, who married Jonas Williams, of Newburgh, Nov. 8, 1876, and died July 15, 1877; and Robert Sterling, who graduated at Princeton in 1874, and died Aug. 20, 1876.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

William Wright was born near Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., on the 17th day of May, 1818, and was the third of a family of four children who reached mature years. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Drake) Wright, and the other members of the family, Mary E., who married Watson Clark; Sarah, who married James D. Ford; and John D., who married Catharine Brower.

Born in humble circumstances in life, Mr. Wright enjoyed such educational advantages alone as the common schools of his locality afforded. But while still a mere youth the bent of his mind manifested itself in the direction of mechanical investigation and experiment, and gave evidence thus early in life of the

possession by him of an original cast of mind and a genius for invention. Before he was eighteen years of age he built a small steam-engine out of crude materials, with a stove-pipe for a boiler, doing all the work alone in the cellar of his father's house, and when he had only seen one small engine before. This quite unusual feat by a lad of his age attracted the attention of many people in his native place, and among others of John Daggett, with whom he soon after associated himself, and commenced to learn the trade of a mechanic. He remained with Mr. Daggett for two and a half years, being foreman of his shop a portion of the time, and exercising a general oversight over his business. At the end of that time he removed to Niagara Falls, and worked in the repair-shops of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, with the intention of becoming an engineer of that road, but ill-health prevented the consummation of this plan. He soon after engaged in the construction of steam-engines at Palmyra, N. Y., where he continued until 1842. In that year he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he also engaged in engine-building, in connection with John Bush, until 1845. In that year he invented a rotary steam-engine, and soon after removed to Providence, R. I., where, in partnership with Mr. F. Church, he engaged in building the engine that he had invented. This business enterprise continued for one year, at the expiration of which time Mr. Wright worked for a short period in the employ of the Providence Tool Company, and finally engaged with Corliss, Nightingale & Co., of that city, manufacturers of steam-engines, as superintendent of their works, with whom he remained until 1850. At that time what is now known as the "Corliss engine" was deficient in several points necessary to make it a successful mechanical engine. The rotative valve which is now used by Corliss and others in the construction of their engines was designed at that time by Mr. Wright, and tended greatly to give the Corliss engine the success it afterwards attained. The original sketch drawn by him, verified by a fellow-workman, and adopted at that time by Corliss, is still in the possession of Mr. Wright. To those who are familiar with mechanics, and especially with the mechanical construction of steam-engines, the value of this discovery becomes apparent. By it Mr. Corliss was enabled to perfect his own engine, and he has ever since continued to use it. At a later period Mr. Corliss attempted to enjoin Mr. Wright and others, in the United States Circuit Court, from employing the principle of automatic cut-off, but failed to maintain a case.

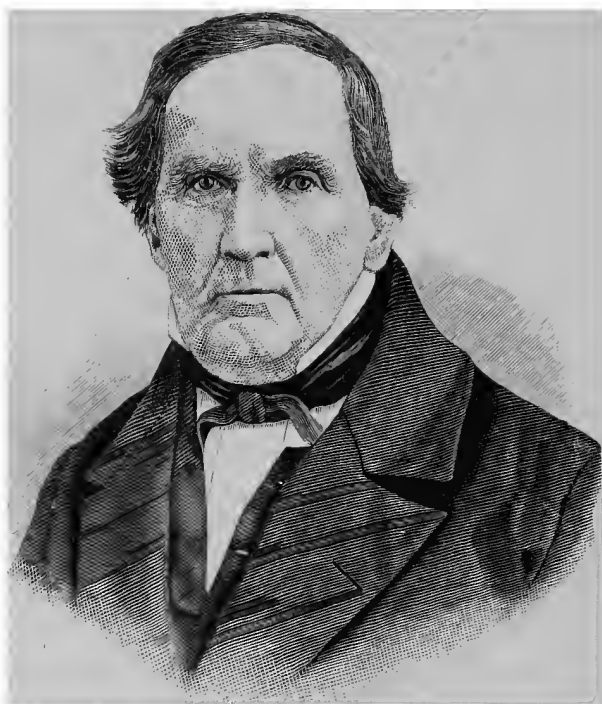
In the year 1850, Mr. Wright withdrew from the employ of Corliss, Nightingale & Co., and built a large condensing engine for Brown Brothers, of Waterbury, Conn., which is still in use by that firm. Soon after he was employed as general superintendent by Messrs. Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, Conn., and superintended the designing, building, and erec-

tion of several large engines similar to the one built for Brown Brothers, besides the large pumping-engines for the Brooklyn Water-Works, which he patented, together with another automatic cut-off engine, extensively built and used in all parts of the country. This cut-off engine was one of the first of that kind made. During the time that Mr. Wright was employed by Messrs. Woodruff & Beach he superintended the building and erection of the machinery of the "Kearsarge," and other gunboats used in the late war. In 1863 he resigned his position with the firm and became a member of the New York Steam-Engine Company, remaining as such until 1866, and building during that period many engines for government gunboats. In 1866 he became supervising engineer for the Washington Iron-Works, of Newburgh, N. Y., for the purpose of building his patented steam-engines, Mr. Wright receiving a salary and royalty on his patents. In 1870 he organized, in connection with several partners, the firm of William Wright & Co., doing business in the shop formerly occupied by the Washington Iron-Works. On the dissolution of the firm, in 1876, Mr. Wright continued the business, and is still engaged in manufacturing engines and general machinery. He is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of a new style of engine, under a patent issued in May, 1880, as well as under his original patents of 1866 and 1873. These engines are extensively used in all parts of the country, and enter into successful competition with the best engines in the market. Besides these, Mr. Wright has lately built several of his patented pumping-engines, greatly improved by applying the principle of compound engines, which perform a duty heretofore unprecedented and which are a credit to his mechanical genius.

Owing to his long experience and his natural mechanical talents, Mr. Wright stands at the head of his profession as a steam-engine builder, and has a wide reputation throughout the country in that regard. Although his life has not been free from difficulties and trials, and although he has had many obstacles to surmount, his mechanical genius, his patient assiduity in his profession, and his industrious habits, have advanced him to a prominent place among the inventors of the age. It has been well said that "he who creates anything is a benefactor to mankind," and among those who have proved themselves worthy of this encomium his name must ever be placed. Of simple habits, courteous and dignified in bearing, kind-hearted and benevolent, industrious and earnest, devoted to family and friends, abreast with the discoveries and inventions of the age, and in sympathy with every good work, he enjoys in the community in which he resides the reputation of an honorable and upright man, and of a substantial and worthy citizen. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Elizabeth G. Taft, and has one daughter living.



John A. Wright



Peter A. B. Fruehling

PETER VAN BENSCHOTEN FOWLER.

The Fowler family is of English extraction, and has been identified with the pioneer history of several portions of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. Representatives of the family resided in the neighborhood of Islington, England, at as early a date as the year 1538. Sir Thomas Fowler, knight and baronet, dwelt at Islington in 1630. Philip Fowler was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts colony in 1634, and settled at Ipswich. William Fowler emigrated to America in 1637, and located at New Haven, Conn., becoming the first magistrate of that place. He is supposed to have been the ancestor of the Connecticut and New York Fowlers, but what relation he was to Philip Fowler is not known.

The Newburgh branch of the family trace their descent from Joseph Fowler, who is said to have been an early settler near Mespat Kills, L. I., in 1665, and the son of William, Jr., of New Haven. William, son of Joseph Fowler, had two sons, John and Jeremiah. John was born at Flushing, L. I., in 1686, and his sons were Samuel, Isaac, John, James, and Nehemiah. Samuel and John having purchased a portion of the Harrison Patent, he removed with his family to Newburgh, where he resided until his death in 1768. Jeremiah, his brother, settled at Rye, Westchester Co., and died in 1766.

Isaac Fowler, son of John, settled on the lands now occupied by Henry D. Fowler and M. W. DuBois in the town of Newburgh, his property extending to the Hudson River. He was an industrious and thrifty agriculturist, and the progenitor of the branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belonged. His dwelling-house, a portion of which is now embraced in the residence of Henry D. Fowler, was built prior to the Revolutionary war. He married Margaret Theall, and had one son, who bore his name. Isaac, Jr., was born April 3, 1746, and married for his first wife, Martha, daughter of Charles Tooker, of Dans Kammer Point. She died in March, 1771, and was buried with her only child at Marlborough. In 1773, Isaac Fowler, Jr., married Gloriana, daughter of Caleb Merritt, of Marlborough, the children being Caleb, born Feb. 8, 1775, died March 8, 1826; Martha; Charles, a physician, who lived and died at Montgomery; Gilbert, who died in early life; Nehemiah, who passed his days in Plattekill, Ulster Co.; David, who resided in Genesee and Livingston counties; Francis, also a physician, who died in Ohio; and Isaac, who was also a practitioner of medicine, and who died in Ohio in early life. The third wife of Isaac Fowler, Jr., was a Mrs. Owen, of whom were born two children. Mr. Fowler died in 1823. During the trying scenes of the American Revolution he warmly espoused the cause of the colonies, and served as an officer in the patriot army.

Peter V. B. Fowler was born on the family homestead in Newburgh, on Feb. 20, 1800, and was the oldest of the children of Caleb Fowler, and his wife,

Catharine Sebring, granddaughter of Catharine Sebring and Isaac Van Benschoten. The other children were Caroline, who married James E. Slater; Dr. Gilbert S., born April 11, 1804, died April 30, 1832; Ann Catharine, born 1806, died 1833; Amelia, married Wm. D. Weygant, died Dec. 30, 1834; Martha B., who died in infancy; Margaret, who died young; Matthew V. B.; Jacob V. B.; Elizabeth, born 1819, died 1836; and Isaac Sebring.

Peter V. B. Fowler passed his entire life on the home farm with the exception of a few years immediately following his marriage in 1826, during which he resided at Shawangunk, Ulster Co. He was a man of plain habits, retiring in disposition, and confined himself closely to his chosen avocation of a farmer. He participated in political matters only so far as it was necessary to secure a successful administration of public affairs at home, and ever manifested a deep interest in the prosperity of his native town, and in the maintenance of the institutions of his locality. He was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, and contributed liberally to church and kindred institutions. For many years he was connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Marlborough, of which he was a trustee and elder. He subsequently united with the First Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, where he filled the office of elder at the time of his death. In connection with Capt. N. T. Hawkins, he gave the land whereon the Presbyterian church of Middlehope stands, and near it laid out the Highland Cemetery, of which he remained president and treasurer until his death. He was the oldest director of the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, at the time of his demise, and appropriate resolutions were passed by that institution at the time, testifying that his "fidelity to the right, purity of character, kindness and generosity of heart, safe counsel and uniform courtesy have won for him during a long and eminently useful life the affection and esteem of all who knew him." He died on April 21, 1875.

Mr. Fowler was married on Oct. 4, 1826, to Eliza, daughter of Garrett DuBois and of his wife, Hannah Cooper, sister of Capt. Elias Cooper, of Sussex Co., N. J. She was born Aug. 21, 1801, and died April 12, 1866. The children were Henry D., born July 26, 1827; Abram D. B., born July 17, 1830, died Oct. 7, 1854; Caleb Gilbert, born Oct. 27, 1835, a prominent farmer in Newburgh for many years, died Jan. 29, 1879; and Peter D. B., born July 20, 1844, died Feb. 17, 1855. The second wife of Peter V. B. Fowler was Anna, widow of Peter H. Fowler, of Montgomery, to whom he was united on June 23, 1868.

Henry D. Fowler is the only living child of Peter V. B. Fowler. He was born in Shawangunk, but has resided on the old homestead of his ancestors since 1833, being the fifth generation of his family on the place. He is one of the leading farmers of his section, a director in the Highland National Bank of New-

burgh, and a man of probity and moral worth. He was married on Oct. 20, 1853, to Anna, daughter of M. W. DuBois, of Newburgh, and has five children, viz.: Eliza D., Abram D., Wm. Jennings, Charles D., and Weygant D. Fowler.

DANIEL MERRITT.

The ancestor of the Merritt family of Newburgh was George Merritt, who was born in the year 1702, and died Feb. 2, 1750. He is presumed to have been the son of John Merritt, Sr., a native of England, who settled at Rye, Westchester County, as early as 1680, and who was one of its proprietors in 1715. He married Glorianna Purdy, and removed to Newburgh about the year 1747, in company with the Purdy and Fowler families, with whom he was connected by marriage. His wife died on Sept. 13, 1765, aged fifty-one years, five months, and thirteen days. Their children were George, Samuel, Caleb, Gabriel, David, Josiah, Humphrey, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Merritt; Jane, who married first, Morris Flewwelling, and second, Elnathan Foster; and Glorianna, who married Joseph Morey.

Humphrey, born May 17, 1737, purchased in 1758 a part of the farm upon which his grandson, the subject of this sketch, resided at Middlehope. His children were Glorianna, Mary, Underhill, Caleb, Charlotte, and Moses. Underhill was born Feb. 7, 1769, and was suddenly killed by being run over by his wagon on Nov. 19, 1804. Both he and his father, Humphrey, were successful farmers at Middlehope, tilling the soil upon which Humphrey Merritt settled in 1758. The children of Underhill and Mary Merritt were Martha, born July 8, 1794, married Gilbert Holmes, settled in Newburgh, died Sept. 14, 1848; Josiah, born Aug. 21, 1796; Daniel, born March 10, 1799; Elizabeth, twin-sister of Daniel, born March 12, 1799, married John Goodsell, died Dec. 28, 1824; Charlotte, born Sept. 19, 1801, married Joseph Furman, settled in Plattekill, died Aug. 24, 1824; and Maria, born April 21, 1804, who married Robert Phillips, of Newburgh.

Daniel Merritt was born upon the old family homestead at Middlehope, at the date indicated above, and passed his entire life thereon. He enjoyed the benefits of a common-school education only. By the sudden death of his father the farm of his ancestors was left to his mother, and at an early age its care and management devolved upon Daniel. He subsequently became the owner of the place by purchase from the heirs. Throughout a long life he was one of the representative farmers of Newburgh, taking an active interest in events transpiring around him, and being closely identified with the progressive and evangelical enterprises of the day. He was formerly an Old-Line Whig, but subsequently an ardent Republican, and was one of the influential politicians of his locality. Although averse to the holding of public office, he

was frequently honored by his fellow-townsmen by election to local offices of importance. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Middlehope, with which he was officially connected throughout his life, and of which he was one of the pillars. He was an earnest temperance man, and contributed liberally to worthy objects around him. His integrity, personal honor, kindness of heart, generosity and frank nature, and fine social qualities won for him the respect and esteem of his friends and neighbors. He died on May 7, 1867.

Daniel Merritt was married on Feb. 22, 1826, to Eliza Hait, of Latintown, Ulster County. She was born April 26, 1805. The children were Mary Jane, wife of Daniel T. MacFarlan, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Hiram, a real estate broker in New York City; Daniel H.; and Theodore, a leading druggist of Newburgh. Hiram and Daniel H. Merritt reside on the family homestead with their mother, the place being handsomely fitted up, and being one of the most picturesque and attractive in the town of Newburgh. They are the fourth generation of the family who have resided on the farm.

DR. JOHN L. FOSTER.

Dr. John L. Foster was born at Stamford, Fairfield Co., Conn., on March 7, 1804. His grandfather, Jesse Foster, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and resided at Danbury, Conn. David Foster, his father, was a cooper by trade, although he passed the greater part of his life as a farmer. He was born at Danbury, Conn. His wife was Sarah Weed. In the spring of 1810, David Foster removed with his wife and six children to the town of Warwick, Orange County, where he lived for eighteen years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1828 he removed to Newburgh and purchased the farm where the subject of this sketch resides, where he died on Aug. 8, 1854, aged eighty-one years and six days. His wife died in June, 1848, aged about seventy-eight years. David Foster was a quiet, unpretentious man, and a member of the Society of Friends at Canterbury. His children were William, Alvah, Henry, John L., George, Mary, James, and Elizabeth. All are dead save our subject. Mary married for her first husband Charles Cox, and for her second Isaac N. Lester.

Dr. John L. Foster passed the earlier years of his life on the farm in Warwick, and received his education in the common schools of the town. In 1826-29 he taught in one of the district schools of Warwick. He pursued the study of medicine under Dr. James P. Young, of Edenville, N. Y., and attended lectures under the Rutgers Medical Faculty in the city of New York, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1830. The year following he located in practice at Deckertown, N. J., where he remained until his removal to the town of Newburgh in 1836. Preferring the life of a farmer to that



Daniel Munroe



John L. Foster

of a physician, he purchased the Washington Wood farm at West Coldenham, and engaged in tilling the soil for fourteen years. After the death of his father he purchased the family homestead near the city of Newburgh, whereon he has continued to reside since 1865. Dr. Foster has led a quiet and uneventful life, and confined himself closely to his chosen avocation of a farmer. Naturally of a retiring and modest temperament, he has avoided public life, and sought his highest enjoyment in the performance of home duties and in the bosom of his family. He takes an active interest in the benevolent and evangelical movements of the day, and is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Newburgh. He enjoys the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Dr. Foster was married on Dec. 17, 1834, to Harriet, daughter of the late John Scott and Abigail (Chichester) Scott, of Coldenham. The Scott family was originally from Long Island, but settled at the close of the Revolutionary war in Orange County. John Scott gave the land for the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Coldenham, and for the cemetery and school-house, and led an active, earnest Christian life, filling numerous positions of influence and prominence. He died July 21, 1840, and his wife on Feb. 14, 1826. Mrs. John L. Foster is the last survivor of a family of ten children.

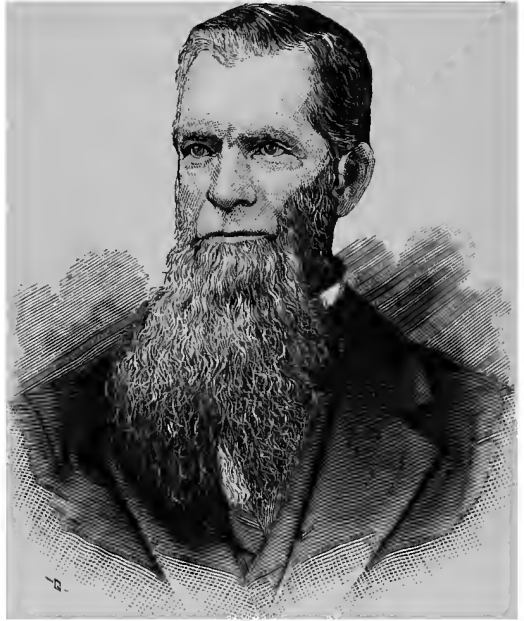
To Dr. and Mrs. Foster have been born a family of seven children, six sons and a daughter, namely, Scott, John Gray, David N., William Wisner, Fanny S., Albert Zabriskie, and Samuel Monell. Fanny S. died Jan. 8, 1868, and John G. on Jan. 22, 1878. The remaining sons are nicely settled in life, and under the firm-name of Foster Brothers, Scott, David N., Albert Z., and Samuel M. are carrying on a successful mercantile business at different points in the West. Scott resides in New York, and does the purchasing for the business; David N. resides at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Albert Z. at Terre Haute, Ind.; and Samuel M. at Danville, Ill. William W. Foster is a commission agent in New York City.

David N. Foster, the third son of Dr. John L. and Harriet S. Foster, enjoys the honorable distinction of being the first person from Orange County to enter the Union army at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. At the time he was attending school at the Montgomery Academy. The morning after the firing upon Fort Sumter the students of the academy made arrangements to raise a flag over the school-building, and young Foster was selected as speaker for the occasion. The burden of his speech was the duty of every loyal citizen to spring to the defense of his country. Not caring to hold the position of preaching what he did not practice, he closed his address by bidding his schoolmates good-by, and immediately started for home, and the next morning took the boat to New York, and was the same day enlisted as a private in the Ninth New York Militia, which remained in the service for the full term of three years.

He was engaged in most of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and at the first battle of Fredericksburg was severely wounded in the assault made by Franklin on the enemy's right. While lying in the field-hospital he was commissioned lieutenant and appointed an aide to Gen. Robinson, afterwards to a position on the staff of Gen. Reynolds, killed at Gettysburg, and eventually came home captain of the company in which he entered the service as a private. He is at present a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., a member of the firm of Foster Brothers.

BEVERLY K. JOHNSTON.

Beverly K. Johnston was born in Shawangunk, Ulster County, on June 21, 1818. The family was identified with the early settlement and pioneer life of that section of country, both his grandfather and father being residents of the locality. The latter, John Johnston, was a blacksmith by occupation, and died about the year 1822, in his sixtieth year.



Beverly K. Johnston

The early life of Beverly K. Johnston was passed in his native town, and his educational advantages were such only as the common schools of his day afforded. He engaged in various kinds of business during his minority, but on March 15, 1840, he came to the town of Newburgh and entered the employ of John E. Goetchius, in the hotel business at East Coldenham. He remained there four years, then accompanied Mr. Goetchius to Montgomery for one year; but, returning, leased the property at East

Coldenham and commenced keeping hotel on his own account. In 1847 he became the owner of the place, and has since that time remained at the head of the establishment.

Mr. Johnston has applied himself to the profession of a hotel-keeper through a long series of years, and has done more to elevate the business than any man in Orange County. Actuated by an earnest desire to excel in anything which he undertook, he has placed himself at the head of his class, and his house is known for miles around as a well-appointed, well-regulated, and well-kept hostelry. While not a temperance house, it is run on temperate principles, and is free from the usual objections attaching to a rural hotel. It is patronized by leading men throughout the county, and is a popular place of resort in both the summer and winter season.

While Mr. Johnston has confined himself closely to his business, his affable manners, strict integrity, and generous hospitality have made him one of the most popular men of his section, and recommended him for appointment to several positions of responsibility and trust. He was formerly an Old-Line Whig, but now a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, and has been postmaster at East Coldenham, under all administrations and with brief exceptions, since 1845. He was one of the commissioners for appraising the damages caused by the putting through of the Short-Cut Railroad to New York, and for laying out the boulevard in the town of Cornwall. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for sheriff in 1870, but was defeated by a small majority. For the past twenty years he has been one of the directors of the Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike Company. He is a member of Hudson River Lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M., of Newburgh.

Mr. Johnston was married in 1846 to Elvira S., daughter of Alexander W. and Elizabeth (Moore) Beatty, of New Windsor, and a representative of an old family of Orange County. William J., Anna F., John A., and Adaline L. Johnston, the children, are all living at home.

WILLIAM I. UNDERHILL.

William I. Underhill was a lineal descendant of Capt. John Underhill, who emigrated to New England from England and became notorious for his skill, daring, and heroic bravery in the Indian wars there about 1640, and in 1643 was employed by the Dutch of New Netherlands to fight the Indians, and commanded several expeditions against them on Long Island, Westchester County, and other points. His father, Samuel Underhill, was a well-to-do farmer in the town of Newburgh, owned real estate in Sullivan and Ulster counties besides, and by his wife, Alche, had twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was youngest.

William I. Underhill was born in the town of New-

burgh in March, 1817. In early life he took an active interest in local matters, and soon after reaching his majority was elected collector of his native town. Prior to 1840 he took up his residence in Newburgh, where he was engaged in the grocery business until January, 1847, when he accepted the office of deputy sheriff under Sheriff Welling, who was then entering upon his second term of service. In the fall of 1849, Mr. Underhill was the Whig candidate for sheriff, but was defeated by John Van Etten, Jr., who represented the political party then in the majority. For six years following he was engaged in brick making in New Windsor, then sold out his business, and for a brief time afterwards was engaged in the hat business. In 1867, Mr. Underhill again accepted the nomination for sheriff, and was again defeated by Daniel Van Sickle, the majority candidate. In 1873, James W. Hoyt was elected sheriff of Orange County, and made Mr. Underhill his principal deputy, giving him in charge the eastern half of the county, which position he filled for the full term of three years, discharging the duties incumbent upon him with integrity and ability. Mr. Underhill was the Republican candidate for alderman of the Third Ward of the city in the spring election of 1878, was elected over Stephen King, and was filling this position at the time of his decease, Jan. 1, 1880.

Mr. Underhill was known as a man of strength of character in all the relations of life. He possessed a warm heart and generous impulses, decided convictions of duty, responsibility and justice in all the acts of his life, and met with a determined opposition any aggression or diversion of what he conceived honorable, frank, and manly. Naturally fearless and frank, it was always known where he could be found; ever ready to serve a friend, he was equally open and above board in his opposition to any one, and when once he had determined upon a course he did not hesitate or falter because of obstacles. Being free from any taint of hypocrisy he made strong friends, who only knew him to admire him for his sterling integrity and unsullied character. Although not a member of any church, he was ever sensible of duty and always ready to relieve, commensurate with his means, the needy and distressed.

Upon the occasion of his death the flags at the different engine-houses of the city were hung at half-mast, and Mayor Weygant called a special meeting of the Common Council to take appropriate action in honor and memory of one whose counsel was ever judicious, safe, and just.

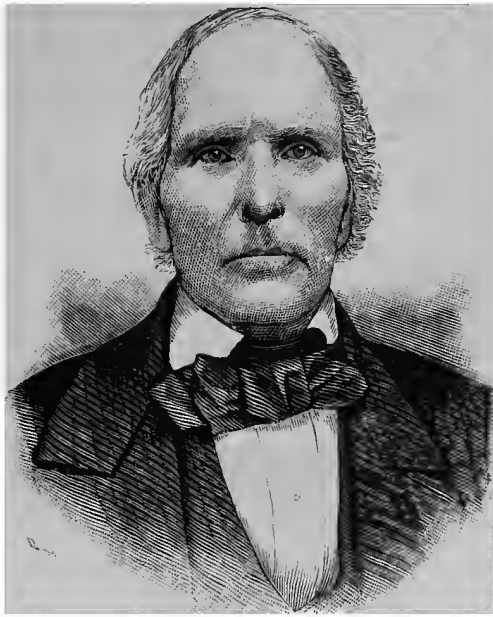
Mr. Underhill was first united in marriage to Ann Eliza, daughter of Isaac Lockwood, of Gardnertown, who died leaving two sons, one of whom, William, survives. For his second wife he married, Jan. 4, 1871, Miss Selina Montrose, eldest daughter of Dr. James D. Johnston, a gentleman of English birth who settled in Middletown as a practicing physician in 1842.



Mrs. J. M. M. Hill



Robert Whitehill



Nathaniel Barnes

Among the old citizens of the town of Newburgh who for many years occupied a prominent place in its social life, and who did much by his industry and modest efforts to advance the interests of the township, was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., on Sept. 23, 1782. Shortly after that event his father, Isaac Barnes, had the misfortune to lose all of his property through a defective title to real estate which he had purchased in Litchfield, and he moved to Cobleskill, Schoharie Co. After ten years' residence at that place the family removed to the wilds of Otsego County, and endured the hardships of pioneer life. Here, without opportunity for obtaining even the rudiments of an education, Nathaniel Barnes grew to manhood. Shortly before he attained his majority one of his sisters, who had been educated by a relative living on Long Island, visited her father's family in Otsego. The contrast between her and the rest of her brothers and sisters determined Nathaniel to endeavor to better his condition by coming more in contact with the world. When twenty-one years of age he left home and commenced life for himself. Hiring out to work for ten dollars a month, and being obliged to pay fifty cents a yard for narrow unbleached muslin, gave him small opportunity to save money. Yet at this time he attended school long enough to acquire the rudiments of an education. Building turnpike roads was then in fashion. Before reaching his thirtieth year he had found his way to Ulster County, and was taking contracts to build parts of turnpike roads. Portions of the Farmers', the Huckleberry, the Soake Hill, and the Newburgh and Plattekill turnpikes were built by him.

The first real estate Nathaniel Barnes ever owned was purchased in the year 1822, and is now part of the property owned by the Cedar Hill Cemetery Association. Careful and extensive observations had satisfied him that the town of Newburgh was a desirable place to establish a family-seat, and he shortly after married and settled where he subsequently resided at Middlehope. Here he passed his days engaged in farming pursuits, and through industry, economy, and the exercise of good judgment in business matters he accumulated a large estate, and took rank among the most successful and enterprising farmers of Orange County. When a little over seventy years of age he was deprived by an accident of his eyesight, and for the re-

mainder of his life he was totally blind. Although feeling keenly the deprivation, no murmur ever escaped his lips, but he bowed in humble submission to this trying visitation of Providence. His life was characterized by strict integrity, a conscientious regard for the rights and privileges of others, and by a faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon him as a citizen, a husband, and a father. After a long life of usefulness he passed away on Sept. 17, 1879, in his ninety-seventh year.

Mr. Barnes was married on Jan. 3, 1828, to Effie, daughter of Dr. Wm. Dusenberry, of the town of Plattekill, Ulster Co. She was born April 3, 1796. She proved a faithful helpmeet, a loving wife and mother, and through a long life performed her varied duties in a commendable manner. Her memory of dates, names, and events was remarkable, making her a sort of encyclopædia of such facts, and the faculty remained unimpaired until she was over eighty years of age. She was possessed of a kind heart, of quick perception, seeing by intuition what others must needs reason out, and, together with her husband, was in active sympathy with the temperance cause, and was one of its pioneers in her locality. She died Aug. 5, 1880. The children were William D., Nathaniel, Jr., Daniel D., and Mary E., residing in the city of Newburgh. The three sons were all settled by Mr. Barnes on farms adjoining his own, and are still among the first farmers of the town, in sympathy with every good work, contributing as they can to the prosperity and development of their section of the county, and filling with success the various positions of trust and responsibility that have been conferred upon them.

The following testimonial referring to Nathaniel Barnes was written to Mrs. Barnes by an intimate acquaintance immediately after hearing of his death:

"None of those whom I have delighted to claim as relative and friend have ever reached the advanced age allotted to him.

"Venerable with years, respected by all, the counselor and guide of three generations, tired of life, he has stopped on his journey to rest, forever.

"Thus earth loses and heaven gains one more attraction.

"The life ended was one ornate with goodness, gentleness, patience, and parental love; and the memory of such a life must ever be a conscious and constant culture to those he has left behind him."



Gilbert Williams

GILBERT WILLIAMS was born in Westchester County, N. Y., on March 5, 1796. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Lewis) Williams, and the family were early located in Westchester County, being quite numerous at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. The father of Benjamin Williams was Frederick, and his grandfather Stephen Williams, both of whom resided in Westchester County.

The early life of Gilbert Williams, until the age of twelve years, was passed upon the paternal farm in his native county. In 1808 his father removed to the town of Newburgh, Orange Co., where he engaged in farming. Gilbert Williams during his boyhood served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith with Samuel Corwin. His schooling advantages were meagre. Frederick Williams, his grandfather, had removed to Nova Scotia, where he owned a large landed estate. Here young Gilbert repaired, by invitation, when about sixteen years of age, taking charge of his grandfather's affairs, and inheriting at his death considerable property. With a portion of this he returned to Newburgh and purchased his father's farm, where he resided for twenty-one years. At the expiration of that time he bought his present farm, whereon he has since continued to reside.

Mr. Williams has led an active and industrious life, and confined himself strictly to the legitimate pursuits of husbandry. He has accumulated a good estate, is a man of good judgment, careful and circumspect in all of his affairs, a great talker, and devoted to family and friends. He has taken no interest in political affairs, and has voted only half a dozen times during his long residence in the town of Newburgh. He was formerly an officer in Capt. Daniel Tooker's company of militia, and delights in recalling the martial trainings and experiences of that body. Since 1832 he has been a member of the Methodist Church at Middlehope, and has filled most of the offices of the church and society with general acceptance. He has always been a staunch supporter of the temperance cause. He is now in his eighty-sixth year, mentally sound, possessed of considerable activity and ambition, and is one of the last living representatives of an old and fast-vanishing race of men to whose industry, toil, and self-denial so much of our present prosperity is due.

Gilbert Williams was married on April 11, 1832, to Jemima, daughter of Samuel Corwin, of the town of Newburgh. No children were born of the union.



Jacob Gillies

His father, Jacob Gillies, who was an early farmer of the town of Newburgh, was born on April 20, 1790. His mother, Martha, daughter of James Waring, of Newburgh, was born on Dec. 30, 1796. The children were John W., born June 13, 1816, lives in Haverstraw; Jacob, the subject of this memoir; Wright, born Dec. 10, 1820, head of the spice firm of Wright Gillies & Brothers, New York; Sarah W., born Feb. 2, 1824, married Clarkson Gerow, of Plattekill, Ulster Co.; Martha, born June 16, 1826, married David Marston; James, born April 7, 1829, in the spice business in New York; and Charles Wesley, born May 30, 1834, died in infancy.

Jacob Gillies was born on his father's farm, in the town of Newburgh, on June 1, 1818. His early education was obtained at the common schools of the neighborhood. His father died when he was fifteen years of age, and for a number of years thereafter he remained on the family farm with his mother.

On May 22, 1844, he married Phebe, daughter of Isaac and Sabina Griggs, of Newburgh, and a few years later he began the manufacture of brick, on the old Smith property, at Balmville. He subsequently purchased the Gardner brick-yard near by, where he also followed brickmaking. Still later he purchased the in-

terest of his brothers and sisters in the homestead farm, where he passed the remainder of his life engaged in tilling the soil. He died Feb. 12, 1881.

Mr. Gillies belonged to that class of men who confine their lives to the inner circles of society, attending strictly to his legitimate private affairs, and avoiding publicity of every kind. His private life was free from reproach, and to the support and encouragement of church and kindred institutions he lent liberal assistance, often in excess of his means. He was a zealous member of the Fostertown Methodist Episcopal Church, and held at different times the offices of class-leader, steward, and trustee in that body. He was an earnest temperance man, a member of the Newburgh Bible Society, and one of those modest, substantial citizens upon whose industry, integrity, and personal worth the foundations of society rest. He bore in the community in which he dwelt the reputation of an upright and honorable man, and left behind him at his death recollections of a well-spent life.

Of a family of fourteen children, ten survive, namely,—James, Jacob, Milton, John, Wright, Homer, Anna, Frank, Frederick, and Martha. James and Homer are engaged in the mercantile business in Newburgh.

ROBERT WHITEHILL.

Robert Whitehill was born at Glasgow, Scotland, on June 1, 1845. His parents, Hugh and Jeannette (Murray) Whitehill, were also natives of Scotland, the former being born at Glasgow, and the latter at Ayrshire.

When Mr. Whitehill was two years of age he was brought to this country by his father, who emigrated in that year, settling first at Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess Co., where he worked in a cotton-mill, and subsequently at Newburgh. The early life of Robert Whitehill was passed until the age of ten years at Wappinger's Falls, where he attended the common schools of the neighborhood. Upon the removal of his father to Newburgh he enjoyed the benefits of academic instruction at the Newburgh Academy until he attained the age of thirteen. At that period of life he left school and went to New York City, where he filled the position of book-keeper and cashier in a millinery and fancy-goods store on Canal Street for three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Newburgh and entered the foundry of Stanton, Mallory & Co., for the purpose of learning the trade of a machinist. He remained there until the suspension of business by the firm, and during that period, with his father's assistance, invented an improved machine for sizing and dressing cotton-yarn, and had put it in operation at the Newburgh Steam-Mills, then run by Garner & Co., at which place his father was employed.

After leaving the foundry of Stanton, Mallory & Co., Mr. Whitehill engaged as a journeyman in the employ of the Novelty Iron-Works, of New York, where he labored most of the time on ships. He remained in that position for one year, and then, being seized with a desire for a sea-faring life, he entered the United States navy as third assistant engineer on board the transport vessel "Kensington." He was soon after detailed and ordered to join the Gulf Squadron, where he filled the same place on the gunboat "New London" for six weeks, when she was ordered North. Upon arriving at Boston again Mr. Whitehill was ordered to report on board of the "Ticonderoga" for a foreign cruise. At this point he came to the conclusion that he must either decide to pass his life on the sea, a thing which he was little inclined to do, or to adopt another calling in life at once. He accordingly resigned his position in the navy in 1865, and returning to Newburgh, rented a room in the steam-engine works of Corwin, Stanton & Co., on Western Avenue, and engaged in the manufacture of his machinery for sizing and dressing cotton-yarn, his father being also interested in the enterprise. In 1870, in connection with his father, Mr. Whitehill purchased the steam-engine works of Wood, Frisbie & Co., retaining Amos R. Wood as a partner. The firm was known as Whitehill, Wood & Co., he himself holding a one-half interest in the business. Mr. Wood died a short time afterwards, and Mr. Whitehill took in as a partner

Lewis M. Smith, the firm continuing as Whitehill, Smith & Co. until 1873, in which year Mr. Hugh Whitehill disposed of his interest to Whitehill & Smith, and a firm was organized as Whitehill, Smith & Hampson, in Newburgh, and Hampson, Whitehill & Co., in New York, for the purpose of manufacturing general machinery. In the winter of 1876-77, Mr. Hampson withdrew from the business, and Mr. Whitehill has since carried it on in the interest of Mr. Smith and himself. The enterprise is now a prosperous and successful one, and a large amount of work is turned out each year. Among other branches of machinery manufactured in the shop is the cotton-yarn dresser invented by Mr. Whitehill. A specialty is made at the present time of the manufacture of machinery for making artificial ice, and for cooling pork-packing establishments and breweries. Both Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Smith are also interested in the Chadborn & Coldwell manufactory of lawn-mowers on Western Avenue.

While Mr. Whitehill is young in years, he is entitled to a place among the successful and growing manufacturers of Newburgh, whose industry and inventive talent, intelligently directed, contributes much to the development and prosperity of the city. He takes an active interest in local affairs, and, as the candidate of the Republican party, represented the Second Ward in the board of aldermen in 1871 and 1872, being the president of the board in the latter year.

JAMES McCORD.

James McCord was born in the city of Philadelphia on July 1, 1826, and was the second of the five children of John and Rosella (Cargin) McCord. His parents emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland, being of hardy, Scotch-Irish descent. John McCord located in Newburgh about the year 1827, where he engaged in shoemaking. He died about 1845, in his forty-fourth year, and his wife, Rosella, on March 4, 1869, in her sixty-ninth year. Their daughter Jane was born in Ireland, and was brought to this country by her parents, becoming the wife of William Haxby, of Newburgh. James, William, Eliza (who married Stephen Vandewater), and Charles were born in this country.

The educational advantages of James McCord were such only as the common schools of his day afforded. He was early inured to a life of toil, and at eleven years of age worked in a tobacco-stripping factory for two years. He subsequently clerked for five years in the clothing store of William Sterling & Sons, of Newburgh, and with Moss Brothers, and Joseph Slee, for four years more, in the same business, in Poughkeepsie. During all of this time, although Mr. McCord had been in the receipt of modest wages, he managed through industry and economy to lay aside something for the future. About 1852 he entered the employ of the firm of S. H. Tift & Co., of Newburgh

(consisting of S. H. Tift and his brother, Wm. McCord), who were engaged in the manufacture of brushes by hand in an upper story of the Oakley Building, corner of Fourth and Water Streets, and he also loaned money to the enterprise. In 1854 Mr. Tift withdrew from the concern, and the firm of J. & W. McCord was formed and still continues in the same business.

The enterprise at first was a small one. The work was all performed by hand, and the annual product of the factory aggregated about \$6500. Through good management and close application to business the firm increased its trade, adding to the facilities for manufacture and improving upon the quality of the work produced; and in the winter and spring of 1879 and 1880, James McCord erected the present factory upon Broadway, which he owns individually, and where they removed from their factory in Lander Street. The building is one hundred and eighty feet long, with an average width of thirty-five feet, and is five stories high. The firm now employs about one hundred and fifty hands, and the annual production

in brushes is about \$60,000. The enterprise is next to the largest in the country of its kind, and occupies the largest brush factory in the United States. The firm manufacture all varieties of brushes, which are sold principally in the large cities.

Mr. James McCord is the head of the concern, and to his enterprise, business tact, and administrative ability much of its present prosperity is due. He confines himself closely to his business, leaving all outside enterprises alone, and avoids politics and public life. He is looked upon as one of the successful, self-made manufacturers of Newburgh, who has achieved success through the only sure road to attain it—by perseverance, honest toil, temperate and economical habits, and an intelligent attention to business matters.

Mr. McCord was married in July, 1848, to Hester M., daughter of Felix Shurter, of Dutchess County. She died on Nov. 8, 1873, leaving five children, viz., Alexander, James Luther, Mary Rosella, Hester Jane, and Nellie. In June, 1874, Mr. McCord married for a second wife, Sarah A. Shurter, a sister of his first wife, who died without issue Jan. 15, 1880.

MONTGOMERY.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THIS is the central town of the three which border upon Ulster County. It is bounded north by that county, east by Newburgh and New Windsor, south by New Windsor, Hamptonburgh, and Wallkill, and west by Crawford.

The area of Montgomery is 30,821½ acres. The total assessed valuation of the town (1879–80) was \$2,017,710, and the total amount of taxes levied on that sum was \$26,003.47.

This town is a part of the original John Evans Patent, which was set aside for indefiniteness and for other reasons.

The territory embraced in the present town was originally (1714) covered by the precinct of Shawangunk, in which relation it remained until 1743, when it was constituted a part of the precinct of Wallkill, at which time it embraced the following patents:

Cadwallader Colden, April 9, 1719, 2000 acres.
John Johnson, Jr., Feb. 3, 1720, 1000 acres.
Thomas Brazier, March 17, 1720, 2000 acres.
Henry Wileman, June 30, 1712, 3000 acres.
David Galletian, June 4, 1719, 1000 acres.
Edward Gatehouse, Jan. 22, 1719, 1000 acres.
James Alexander, April 9, 1719, 2000 acres.
Archibald Kennedy, April 9, 1719, 2000 acres.
James Smith, Dec. 15, 1722, 2000 acres.
Patrick McKnight, April 9, 1719, 2000 acres.
Thomas Noxon, May 28, 1720, 2000 acres.

Francis Harrison & Co., July 7, 1720, 6000 acres.
Jeremiah Schnyler & Co., Jan. 22, 1719, 10,000 acres.
Philip Schuyler and others, July 20, 1720, 8000 acres.
Jacobus Bruyn and Henry Wileman, April 25, 1722, 2500 acres.
Frederick Morris and Samuel Heath, Jan. 24, 1736.
Thomas Ellison and Lawrence Roome, Nov. 12, 1750.
Cadwallader Colden, Jr., and David Colden, June 20, 1761, 720 acres.

Upon a part of these patents Rev. Mr. Dickson, in his recent work on the Goodwill Church, makes the following remarks with reference to their location and settlement:

"Taking our stand at the point where the Goodwill church was afterwards built, we are within the limits of the patent to James Smith, Secretary of the province of New Jersey, dated Dec. 15, 1722. This tract was a somewhat irregular strip, extending from a point about half a mile east of the village of Montgomery to the Colden property (afterwards Coldenham).

"The northern boundary of our parsonage farm is on a line with the northern limit of Smith's Patent. To the south of this, extending through what is now termed Neelytown, Thomas Noxon owned, by letters patent dated May 28, 1720, 2000 acres. Immediately east of this, extending from the Smith tract in a southerly direction, was Patrick McKnight's 2000 acres, patent dated April 9, 1719. North of James Smith's Patent was that of Archibald Kennedy, dated April 9, 1719; and north of that again the patent of James Alexander, dated April 9, 1719; while to the west of Noxon's Patent was a 5000-acre tract, extending beyond the Wallkill, granted by letters patent dated July 17, 1720, to Francis Harrison, Oliver Schuyler, and Allan Jarrat."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The distinguishing characteristic of this town is the valley of the Wallkill, which extends from the south-



James McBord

west to the northeast, and for a part of the way in nearly a straight course. The Tinn Brock, with its long, sinuous course, is the most important tributary. This rises south of Coldenham, in New Windsor, flows in its general course north and then west, and enters the Walkill below Walden. In the southeast are the head-waters of the Beaver Dam, a stream which flows south into the town of Hamptonburgh. Its source is a spring of several yards in diameter, and of unknown depth.

The Muddy Kill is a small sluggish stream, which has its rise in the eastern slope of the Comfort Hills, north of the turnpike, runs south, draining the meadows, and enters the Walkill.

The surface of the country may be described as a hilly upland. The Comfort Hills, on the west border, rise to 600 or 800 feet above tide-water. The town, with its fertile alluvial flats and its valuable highlands, constitutes an agricultural section of great productiveness.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This can be introduced in no way more clearly and more satisfactorily to the people of Montgomery than in the following paragraphs from Rev. Mr. Dickson's "History of the Goodwill Church:—"

"The settlement by Henry Wileman north of the village of Walden was of very early date. It was made on his patent of 3000 acres soon after its purchase. (See *Patents, and also additional account below.*)

"With reference to the Harrison Patent we may state the following facts. The year after this patent was granted, or May 25, 1721, the name of Oliver Schuyler was dropped from the number of the patentees, and with Francis Harrison and Allan Jarrat were associated six others,—Adolphus Phillips, George Clark, Johannes Laneing, Henry Wileman, Jacques Bruyn, and William Sharpas. The whole tract was surveyed, an extensive village was laid out, and arrangements were made to give deeds to several who were actual settlers on the land. The date of the indenture that recites this is Dec. 22, 1722. The parties named therein as actual settlers were Hans Newkirk, Hendrick Newkirk, Matthias Slimmer, Peter Kyeler, — Kraus, — Brandos. These were Palatine, and as their community increased they erected a log church within the limits of their village, though neither the village nor the church attained to any size. The site of the church is indicated by the remains of the graveyard attached thereto on the east side of the Goshen road leading from Montgomery village, opposite the road which runs towards the Walkill, between the lands of Hasbrouck Decker and Peter Miller. It is marked on the old maps as the 'Harrison Meeting.'

"But leaving Wilemantown and the Palatine settlement (Germantown, as then the village was called), we return to the 'people of Walkill.' Their incoming we may date from about 1724-25, but as we attempt to trace it we are met with the difficulty that the early deeds of their lands were not recorded at the time they were executed, and but few of them were recorded afterwards. These few, however, are invaluable as guides. From them we learn that on the 4th of May, 1721, Thomas Neely, of Westchester County, purchased from Patrick McKnight 200 acres of land, and about the same time, or a little later, the exact date not ascertained, Samuel Neely purchased from Thomas Noxon 400 acres. Among the witnesses whose names appear on McKnight's deed to Thomas Neely we find that of John McNeal.

"The Neelys were still in Westchester County. When they came here we cannot definitely ascertain, but from the above, in connection with what follows, we can hardly fail to recognize in them and John McNeal, with the patentees, the men who were specially active in bringing in the colony.

"In 1727, according to family tradition, Archibald, James, and Robert Hunter came to the precinct. The former purchased 200 acres of land from James Alexander, including the farm now occupied by Henry Sydam. In 1728, Cadwallader Colden occupied land in the region still known as Coldenham.

"A manifestly defective list of the freeholders in the precincts of High-lande and Shawangunk, made in 1728, contains the names of Alexander Neely and John McKeenal (McNeal, Jr.), with others not mentioned above, who no doubt belonged to the 'people of Walkill.'

"These are but hints at the incoming population. In the years immediately following other names appear. In 1731, James Munell purchased land from Thomas Noxon in the neighborhood of where Charles Miller, the senior elder of Goodwill Church, resides; and as witnesses to the deed we find the names of William and Robert Neely. . . ."

The above observations are based upon early documents, as there is no other source from which reliable information can be obtained with reference to the remote period under discussion.

The first settlement upon the patent of 5000 acres to Schuyler & Co. was by Jeronimus Weller & Co. in 1721, and on the patent of 10,000 acres by a company of whom Johannes Mingus and his son Jeronimus and Mattias Miltzbagh were a part; the agreement being, in the case of each patent, that any number of families, from ten to fifteen, might be located, to each of whom a tract of 100 acres should be given. Johannes Mingus built the mill, which was the nucleus of the old village of Ward's Bridge. The following original paper, furnished by Mr. Ruttenber, refers to this settlement:

"NEW YORK, May 25th, 1721.

"GENTLEMEN,—We hereby Desire, Authorize and Impower you or either of you to Contract and Agree with any Number of Persons and Families to settle upon and Improve part of a certain tract of Ten Thousand acres of Land lying in Ulster County upon the Paltz Creek (which was granted unto Jeremiah Schuyler and Company under the great seal of this Province the twenty-second day of January, 1719), upon such Terms and Conditions and under such acknowledgments, rents, covenants and restrictions as you or either of you shall think most for our advantage and for the speedy settling and Improvement of the said lands:

"We shall be willing to grant One Thousand, Twelve hundred, or Fifteen hundred acres of said tract of land to you or twelve or fifteen families, that is to say one hundred acres to each family who will immediately settle and improve the same, to them their heirs and assigns forever, on the like conditions that Jeronimus Weller and Company are to be settled on the five thousand acres contiguous to the said ten thousand acres of land; and that upon such contract and agreement, to be by you or either of you made, we will execute conveyances accordingly.

"We desire you will be as expeditious herein as you possibly can and remit to us the contract and agreements you or either of you shall so make in order grants be executed without delay according to the purport and tenor thereof. We also desire (if such contract and agreement be made) that Capt. Jarrat do survey and lay out one thousand, twelve hundred or fifteen hundred acres of the said lands in one entire field or one hundred acres for each family that shall so settle and improve the same, from the Paltz creek aforesaid backwards to the hills or mountains to the westward thereof.

"What troubles and expense you are at we shall readily pay and satisfy with a handsome gratuity for your services. Your diligence herein will very much oblige,

"Gentlemen,

"Your Humble Servants,

"GEO. CLARKE,

"ADOLPH PHILIPSE,

"WILL. SHARPAS,

"J. V. COATLANDT.

"To JACOBUS BAUYN, Esq.,
and Capt. ALLANE JARRAT.

"A True Copy

"Pr me J. BAUYN.

"Memorandum:—No meadows are to be granted but remaine in common."

INDORSED.

"Pursuant to the within Power, Jacobus Bruyn and Allane Jarrat did contract with and lay out for Johannes Mingus and his son Jeronimus

Mingus each of them one hundred acres, which they accordingly settled and improved and built a Mill thereon wherein the said Johannie Mingus unfortunately happened to be killed soon after, before they had grants for the land, whereon a dispute arising between the said Jeronimus Mingus (who being the oldest son claiming the whole as heir at law) and the widow of said Johannis Mingus, the proprietor refused giving grants until an agreement was made, the same not being done in time and the children being under age it was neglected until the decease of some of the Patentees, since which Mattie Miltzbach, having married the widow, hath purchased some of the proprietors' rights, and also the one half of Jeronimus Mingus' right, who is removed from the place.

"Mattias Miltzbach has also satisfied the children of Johannis Mingus, deceased, for their right in said land. The widow is lately dead."

As the result of this arrangement, Henry Crist, Stevanus Crist, Matthias Millsbaugh, and others made a settlement on the opposite side of the Walkill from the present village of Montgomery. The lot known as the Crist mill-lot of 200 acres was a valuable piece of property. Indeed, these lands generally were the best in the town. The proprietors, soon after reaching here, immediately entered actively upon the work of clearing and cultivation. The names of these Germans generally appear in the account of the formation of the Reformed Church, given below. They were a vigorous and enterprising people. They soon made for their families comfortable homes, and secured ample farms, portions of which may doubtless still be found in the hands of their descendants. Gradually they ventured out from the Walkill Valley, located farms upon the slopes of the Comfort Hills, and finally in the territory now constituting the town of Crawford beyond.

It must also be stated here that the Scotch-Irish element was very soon intermingled with the Germans through all this section. Together they laid the foundations of churches and schools, and opened up this fair country to all the advantages of civilization.

Of the Crist families a few notes should be added. The agreement to settle a number of families was made in 1721, as shown in the original paper, but that does not determine the precise date at which the various settlers entered upon their lands. It was, however, within a few years following that date.

The pioneer Henry Crist had one son, Jacob. He was the father of William, Jacob, and Henry, well-known citizens of former years. Of these, William died without issue; Jacob was drowned in the Hudson going to or returning from New York, where he had been to get his wedding clothes; and thus Henry heired all the property with one-half of the mill-lot. Turning to another of this family, we find that Stevanus Crist was the father of Christian, Jonathan, Simeon, and David. The lands owned by Stevanus Crist were afterwards the property of Dr. Joseph Whalen, and descended to his son, Joseph V. Whalen.

There was a third pioneer Crist, the father of Martinus and William Crist, of a later generation. His lands were subsequently owned by William P. Decker. Henry Crist, of the early emigrants, built at the foot of the hill east of the Dutch church and north of the turnpike, where there used to be an old orchard.

Town-meetings were held here in the early years. His son Jacob built on the hill opposite the village of Montgomery, at the mill where his son Henry resided during his life. The place was afterwards the residence of Daniel W. Waring, Esq.

Stevanus Crist built his first house about half-way from the end of the bridge to the residence in after-years of Joseph V. Whalen. Town-meetings were held at this place, and there the turnpike-gate upon the Cohecton road first stood, though it was afterwards removed west and became known as Hasbrouck's gate.

Among these settlers may be also mentioned Mr. David Bookstaver, who located a mile or two north of the Dutch church; Jacob Bookstaver, Frederick Sinsabaugh, and Johannes Youngblood, who also located in that vicinity. They bought a tract of 800 acres, and it has been said that they cleared the first land in that vicinity, but this is not correct, in view of the facts brought out in the original agreement given above. They were from Germany, and their names are conspicuous in the early annals of the Reformed Church.

To erect even a log cabin was out of the question: their neighbors, few and far between, and but little better off than themselves in facilities to accommodate them,—like the inhabitants of the regions of the north, and the earlier settler, Johannes Miller, on the hill at the Walkill, hereinafter mentioned,—they concluded to excavate a resting-place for the winter in the side of a hill, and abide there till spring, with its genial influences, should dissolve the snow-drifts and permit them to go abroad and bestow some labor upon family comforts. This location was in the side of a gravelly hill, just east of the old brick church, and north of the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike, and there, in that humble dwelling, the first-born of Mr. Bookstaver saw the light of heaven and heard the howlings of the winter's storm.

The Assembly of 1735 naturalized the following-named persons among others: Matys Milsbagh, Hendrick Christ, Stephanes Christ, Larens Christ, Philip Milsbagh, Jacob Sinsebagh, Jacob Booch Staber, and Johannis Jong Bloet.*

Johannes Miller settled on the Harrison Patent in 1727. He was a German, and came to this country about 1700. He resided for a time in Ulster County. His location was on the hill where in later years Mr. Elinor Miller, one of his descendants, lived. "The old square stone house stood on the crown of the hill like some fortified baronial castle of the olden time, with two doors in front to enter adjoining rooms, and windows like port-holes." This was in the ancient Harrison settlement, begun before Mr. Miller's arrival, interesting particulars of which are given in

* Mr. George W. Millsbaugh, of Goshen, states that the tradition in the family indicates the settlement to have been earlier somewhat than the above date. The orthography of the names is from the original.

the General History and in the paragraphs from Rev. Mr. Dickson's work.

Among the settlers may also be mentioned Frederick Shafer. This old gentleman, before his death, manifested a laudable desire to protect and perpetuate the buried ashes of his German brethren, and enjoined it on his heirs, as a dying request in his will, to keep up and preserve this yard forever. His children religiously observed the dying injunctions of this pious patriarch.

Mr. Shafer was a tanner, and the first to set up a yard for that purpose in this part of the town. The place where he settled and conducted his trade was just south and east of where the turnpike crosses Comfort's Hill, on a fine durable stream that comes foaming and tumbling down through a gorge in the hill from the flats beyond, passing in its rapid and headlong descent the old residence of Mr. Jonathan Miller and of his son, Wickham Miller. Daniel Shafer, a son of Frederick, established a new yard nearer the kill and on the flat below. It was a fortunate circumstance for the early settlers that many of them were brought up to trades of the most useful and necessitous character, that they might exercise them in their new locations for their own benefit and that of others.

The name of some of the other settlers were Oolis Shulp, Hanse Jerry Smith, Jacob Rickey, Jacob Pitts, Matthew Newkirk, Dederick Shafer, and Mr. Fillmore.

Of the Wileman settlement, already mentioned, the following particulars are added: The location was on the east bank of the Wallkill, a mile below the village of Walden, at the mouth of the Tinn Brock. The patent was divided into lots in 1712. In the history of St. Andrew's Church it appears that Mr. Wileman was a member of that congregation as early as 1733. This church is said to have been built on his land, of logs, and it was standing in 1775, as appears from the town record. There was a graveyard attached to it, and some of the gravestones remained in a field plowed over for half a century. This was the beginning of St. Andrew's Church, now at Walden. It was a missionary station, and their third minister, in 1744, was the Rev. Hezekiah Watkins. The farm on which the church stood afterwards belonged to Peter Hill, Esq., and Samuel Monell, deceased, and subsequently to Lucas E. Millspaugh. One of these gravestones had this inscription on it: "Here lies the body of Mary, wife of John Green, who died June 17, 1752, aged 57."

Mr. Wileman was an Irishman, noble and open-hearted. He was a Freemason. Either to found a lodge or perpetuate one already formed, Wileman built a house on his farm for its accommodation, where they met during his life. After his death the institution, having lost its principal patron, went down.

During the Revolution, in 1782, a portion of the

American army, consisting of a part of the Virginia line and some others, laid encamped on the farm owned in modern times by Mr. Peter Neaffie, about one mile north of the village of Walden, and on the north bank of the Tinn Brock, then known as the Wilemantown farm.* The forces—a portion of the army at New Windsor—wintered at the place to protect a number of baggage-wagons, cannon, and other munitions of war, sent for safety, and more abundant subsistence, in the country during winter. One cold night in the latter part of October, 1782, John McLean, afterwards commissary-general of this State for many years, was sent as a special messenger from this encampment to the commander-in-chief at Newburgh on some important business. While on his way, and where Stony Brook crosses the Shawangunk road, he was waylaid, seized, taken from his horse, gagged, tied to a tree, and the papers relating to his mission taken away from him. Here he was left to the mercy of accident, to be relieved by the first neighbor or traveler who should pass that way. As good luck would have it, he was fortunately relieved during the ensuing morning, although almost perished by the cold of the night. This incident, no doubt, together with a familiarity with the Clinton family soon after the war, contributed to aid the political preferment of this gentleman. The individuals who perpetrated this outrage on Mr. McLean at the time were suspected to be some of the gang of Claudius Smith. He had been executed, yet his band of marauders were still alive. The rascals were not content with inflicting this personal violence, but stole his horse, and Mr. McLean afterwards claimed and received compensation from the proper authority.†

At the time we speak of there was a large brick dwelling-house on the farm, which the troops used as an arsenal. Many years afterwards, in 1806, when taken possession of by another proprietor, several gun-barrels and an old wrought hand-grenade, with other warlike implements, were dug up in the cellar, where they had laid undisturbed for twenty years. The soldiers for some cause, perhaps to make musket-balls, tore off the lead which secured the pediment and roof of the building, which, being untenanted for many years after the war, and unobserved, caused it to leak, and brought the edifice to a premature decay. It was torn down about the year 1809. Among the soldiers were two Scotchmen, who were directed to cut down, for camp purposes, a large white-oak tree, which they effected by cutting it around on all sides. When the tree was about to fall the two men ran away from it,

* This is a long-standing tradition, but there is no documentary proof of it.

† Extract from the Journal of the Committee of Safety, Dec. 13, 1777.

"The account of John McLean for riding four days to Poughkeepsie—from thence to New Windsor and Little Britain and returning, to wit: 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of December to convey a letter to Maj. Gen. Gates, and two other letters to Brigadier Gen. George Clinton.

"Ordered, That the Treasurer pay John McLean £4 16s. in full of said account."

but having no idea, from the manner cut, which way it would fall, both ran along the same snow track and were killed. The stump, showing the manner in which the tree had been cut down, remained undecayed and visible for many years. The army, while here, cleared about twenty acres of woodland.

This Wileman farm was confiscated after the war as the property of Peter DuBois, who was a loyalist, and abandoned the place at the opening of the war. In consequence of some conveyance made by him before he left to evade a forfeiture, and a claim founded upon it by the Schuyler or Livingston family, who were good Whigs, the confiscation was revoked or never carried into effect.

The Committee of Safety appointed and employed several persons as riders to convey despatches, letters, etc., from place to place. John McLean, Abraham De Lamater, and John Van Duzer were three of them. These were very useful and important officers, as they were trustworthy and always at the direction of the committee.

Neelytown was settled at an early date. Wm. Eager, some time about 1728-29, purchased a tract and located upon it, a part of which remained in the hands of his descendants of the fourth generation.

The Neelys, Booths, and others were in the neighborhood either then or soon after, as shown above and in the church records below. Neelytown is a fine body of land and well adapted to grass and grain. Through the central portion of the settlement runs the Beaverdam Creek. Along this are the natural meadows, extending in one unbroken glade from just south of the Goodwill meeting-house at the north down to Campbell Hall on the south, and from the Walkill on the west to the line of New Windsor on the east.

A general statement of early settlers on this territory would include Little John Neely, Grandy John Neely, Charles Booth (his sons Charles and George), Wm. Eager (his sons William and Thomas), James Houston, Patrick Barber, John Blake, Alexander Tremble, James McCobb, Robert Monell, Teunis Van Orsdell, Gideon Pelton, Robert Sutter, Rev. Robert Annan, James McBride, William Jackson, James Jackson, Dr. Chas. Clinton, Col. John Nicholson, James Barkley.

It was this community which, in 1765, established the Neelytown Church. A former writer describes this church and relates various anecdotes, as follows, together with items concerning some of the settlers:

"In old times, when churches were few and the population sparse, a congregation covered a large extent of territory. Within the recollection of the writer, Messrs. Shaw, McWilliams, Mrs. Wilson, and others, from Scotchtown; Messrs. Wood and Youngs, from Little Britain; Moses Bull, William Bull, James Bull, Robert Hall and his sister Miss Miriam, Youmans, John Wilkin, Robert Wilkin, and others, from Walkill, were in regular attendance at this church, besides a large number of those who formed the congregation of Graham's Church in the now town of Crawford. We shall never forget the Sabbath-day appearance of Robert Hall, his sister Miriam, and colored servant-woman. They usually came in a cart, driven by Miriam. A certain form and order indicating no-

tions of rank and superiority were clearly observed in the manner of these people. In the cart, drawn by a horse which spent the day in going to and returning from kirk, first sat Miriam, holding the lines in one hand and driving with the other, cutting and hurrying on, but making little progress by the hour. Next, and straight behind her, sat Robert, dull and stupid as a piece of carved wood, and in greater dread of Miriam's tongue than the horse was of her gad. Third, and last in the row, sat the African servant, clean and respectful, the very image of submission and obedience, who would not speak unless bidden by her mistress, if her poor life depended upon the act. When they arrived, cart unloaded and horse secured, the same order of precedence in the line of march to the church-door was systematically taken up and rigidly enforced. We have seen this a hundred times and never saw it otherwise. The return from church was conducted in the same invariable order. The whole affair was novel and truly ridiculous in the eyes of young republicans, and between the three, the neat and obedient African shared the largest respect of the people. Peace to the memory of Miriam! fir, though hard and cruel in all her exactings, self-willed, dictatorial, and bigoted, but rigid in the discharge of Christian duties, by her last will, she established and founded the Ed scholarship in the theological seminary at Princeton.

"This old Scotch lady that would be, in despite of public opinion, was always in trouble with Mr. William Wilson, a neighbor and countryman of hers. They used to fight, quarrel, and come to blows, in which Miriam frequently had the best of it. Mr. Wilson, perhaps in respect to her sex and fealty, had forbore to use his powers to the extent he was capable of, but at least concluded there was no virtue in longer forbearance. One day they met on the highway, and after the exchange of a few sharp long shot, by way of preparation, came to blows. Mr. Wilson threw her down and intentionally broke her arm, and there the battle ended. Miriam sued him at the law, which frightened him lest it might take his farm to pay the damages. He proposed to leave it to men; the proposition was accepted, and early one morning Mr. Wilson called on the writer's father to get him to act as one of the men. He stated his case, and ended by saying 'that he and Mrs. Hall had agreed to leave the decision of the matter to Capt. Trimble and Squire Eager, and trouble no honest people with it, and he would be much obliged if he would serve him.' This compliment insured a compliance."

When the Eager family came they found Mr. Neely on the farm afterwards owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary Trimble and Mr. Charles Booth, at the north end of the Tamarack Swamp, beside a beautiful spring of clear water. The Booths were English, the Neelys and Eagers, Irish.

The first stock the Eager family owned in their new residence was two heifer calves, to support which through the winter they went over to the Tamarack Swamp, some two miles off, in the vicinity of Mr. Booth, at the proper season, and cut the long grass which grew there for fodder, which, in the winter, they drew home on a hand-sled with the aid of snow-shoes. Their first house was a log one, and situated in the orchard west of the tanyard owned in modern times by Mr. James Peck. The second was of stone. This was built before the Revolution. The land was cultivated for a year or two with the hoe and spade, as they had no horses or oxen; a plow could not have been used if they had one. Wheat was the first, and, for many years the principal, crop. Rye was not raised by the family till after 1800. The land, till then, would produce as much wheat as rye, and one was twice the value of the other. The quantity of grain raised exceeded home consumption, and was carried to market. The market-places were either at the village of New Windsor or John Ellison's mill, afterwards Major Morton's. When grain was first taken to either of those places, the usual mode was to load

three horses with bags, ride one and lead two. Returning home, the two were turned loose to follow the rider. The usual price of wheat was fifty cents.

James McBride, the grandfather of Gen. John McBride, of Hamptonburgh, and Mr. White, the grandfather of Maj. John White, of Walkill, well-known citizens of later times, were passengers on board the same vessel with William Eager. Capt. James McBride, of the Revolution, married the daughter of William Eager, son of the first settler. These families arrived in 1728.

We have mentioned that Charles Booth was an early settler at Neelytown. He had two sons, Charles and George, each of whom married a daughter of William and Sarah Bull, early settlers in the town of Goshen. Mr. Booth purchased 1000 acres and located it. The spot occupied by his first house, at the north end of the Tamarack Swamp, was in later years occupied by Mr. William Conning, of Scotch descent, who married in the family.

Charles continued to reside during his life on the spot selected by his father. Capt. William Jackson, of the Revolution, father of Capt. William Jackson, of Neelytown, and Dr. Samuel Jackson, of the navy, married a daughter of Charles Booth. George, the other son, made a new location on the original purchase, and built a house on the farm owned by William Booth, of a former generation, just east of the thread of woods separating the lands subsequently owned by Mrs. George Conning from the Booth estate, and about the fourth of a mile southwest from the former residence of William Booth. The largest part of this 1000 acres was held by the Booth family for a long series of years. At an early period in the history of the town Mr. George Booth was an active member of the community, and we find his name on the records as early as 1770, discharging the office of a justice of the peace. The Booth family emigrated first to Long Island, and from there to this town.

The enrollment of the freeholders of Shawangunk of 1728, already given in the General History, has considerable value in determining early settlement, though it relates partly to territory beyond the limits of the present town of Montgomery, and may not be a full list of settlers, as there may have been a number living here who were not "freeholders," and, as shown in the General History, the list was prepared for the special purpose of obtaining a jury. The names of persons upon that list who are known to have been in Montgomery were Abraham Schutt, Hendrick Newkirk, Hendrick Krans, Edward Gatehouse, David Galatian, Henry Wileman, John McNeal, Jeronimus Mingus, Christoffel Moul, Samuel Neely, Israel Rogers, John Neely, Alexander Neely, Col. Cortlandt.

The roll of a military company in Wall-a-kill, 1738, given in the General History, is a valuable record of the population at that time. There was then no precinct of Walkill. "Wall-a-kill" was simply the early settlements in the present town of Montgomery.

An examination of the names will show that the great majority were certainly on that territory and probably all were. It is the arms-bearing population from sixteen to sixty.

The story of early settlement thus traced for various parts of the town might be enlarged upon to an indefinite extent. It must, however, be kept within reasonable limits in a single volume devoted to the entire county.

The following names appear on the town record, including Crawford, from 1768 to 1778:

Cadwallader Colden.	Nicholas Davis.
Samuel McColm.	John Milligan.
Patrick Barber.	Johannes W. Youngblood.
Henry Patterson.	Arthur McKing.
James White.	Sam'l Smith.
George Smith.	Dr. Chas. Clinton.
Thomas Bull.	James Gillespie.
Alexander Trimble.	Hans Nip.
John Robinson.	Jacob Siosabaugh.
Archibald McCurdy.	Sam'l Miller.
Charles Booth, Jr.	Wm. Miller.
George Booth.	Wm. Comfort.
William Cox.	Aunt Grover.
Thomas Baly.	Cobus Johnson.
James Galatian.	Little John Neely.
Hans Jerry Smith.	David Jagger.
Andrew Walkar.	George Smith.
Jacob Crist.	Wm. Moore.
James McCobb.	Wm. Mickles.
George Mouall.	Sam'l Raioey.
Barney Roe.	James Houston.
Jonathan Webb.	Corneilus Slott.
David Currant.	Stuffle Moul.
Jacob Craus.	Andreas Trampour.
James Crawford.	Wm. McBurney.
Hans Jerry Tice.	George Clark.
Nathaniel Hill.	David Mingus.
Daniel Butterfield.	James McMunn.
John McNeal.	Thomas Neely.
Wm. Faulkner.	William Eager.
John Milliken.	Zachariah Codington.
Edward McNeal.	Thomas McKee.
Jacob Lindermau.	Wm. Wilkins.
John Tate.	Johannes Decker.
James Wilkins.	Philip Milepaugh.
Francis Newman.	Jonathan Low.
John Dubois.	John Robinson.
John Miller.	Joseph Crawford.
Henry Newkirk.	Jacob Low.
Henricus Van Keuren.	James Douglass.
Adam Newkirk.	James Hunter.
James McCobb.	Peter Bodius.
Nathaniel Walls.	Thomas Peacock.
Wm. Dean.	Jacob Newkirk.
Matthew Seely.	Jerry Kimbark.
Ned Hopper.	Thomas Clineman.
Benj. Booth.	Robert Milligan.
Sam'l Watkine.	Phillip Moul.
John McNeal.	Peter Hill.
David Harmon.	James Raioey.
Nicholas Holtlander.	John Lackey.
John McCraery.	Robert Cross.
John Craus.	James Rea.
Abraham Colwell.	Samuel White.
Christian Miogus.	John Comfort.
Helemus Weller.	Robert Dill.
Nathaniel Hill.	Grandy John Neely.
Hendrick Terwilliger.	William Bodine.
Johannes Weller.	William Crist.
Robert Mozell.	Henry Neely.
John McClean.	Samuel Harris.
Petrus Craus.	Jeremiah Fitzgerald.

James McCord.
Matice Felter.
James Barkley.
Johannes Moul.
Jacob Crist.
Arthur Parks.
John Davidson.
Wm. Watson.
James McKee.
David Crawford.
Christian Rockafeller.
Henry Savage.
John Archy.
Moses Phillips.
David Monre.
John McGarragh.
Kia Gale.
John Youngs.
John Blake.
Stevanus Crist.
Hugh Milligan.
Doct. Hill.
John Booth.
Johannes Snider.
Wm. Barkley.
John Graham.
Joseph Crawford.
John Wilkins.
Andrew Graham.
Hanreck Smith.
George Kimbark.
Joseph Watkins.
Henry Snider.
Benj. Hains.
Wm. Neely.
Hendrick Newkirk.
James McBride.
James Ward.
John Hill.
Henry Crist.
Jacob Crist.
Jacob Milepaugh.

Edward Burns.
Hugh Milligan.
James Jackson.
Andrew Thompson.
Jonathan Smith.
James Eager.
John Colter.
Martin Tice.
William Still.
Daniel Snider.
John Gillespie.
Abraham Dickerson.
Adam Beamer.
Jacob Bodine.
Conrad Moore.
Christian Crist.
Wm. Hill.
John Young.
Mattias Shulp.
James Milligan.
Dr. Smith.
James Latta.
Robert Thompson.
Wm. Simerall.
John Comfort.
David Smith.
Henry Neely.
Joseph Houston.
James McBride.
James Graham.
Peter Dulois.
Tennis Van Arsdel.
Cromas Weller.
Adam Sinsabaugh.
Hans Weller.
Jason Wilkin.
John Constable.
James Monell, Jr.
Wm. Jackson.
Hans Sense.
Robert Hunter.
Robert Kidd.

From this historical review, it appears that the eastern portion, extending from the west line of New Windsor to the Walkill, was originally settled almost entirely by Scotch-Irish; that the valley of the Walkill was settled by emigrants from Holland and Germany; and that the western portion, extending from Comfort's Hills, west of the Walkill, to the Shawangunk Kill, embracing the town of Crawford, was jointly settled by Irishmen and Dutchmen. Though, at the original settlement of the town, large districts were in possession of the Dutch and Germans, yet those languages were never taught in the public or private schools, except in two instances. There was one at the foot of the hill east of the brick church, and another at Hans Youngblood's for some years. The consequence was those languages soon ran out, and though kept up by use in the family circle, in the pulpit, and conversations of aged persons, they literally expired, without an effort to preserve them, in the second and third generations. Among the Germans and their first descendants it was very common to send to Philadelphia for almanacs printed in their language. They were a little prejudiced on the point, and credited a statement found in them about all the matters and things usually contained in such books,

even down to the wind and weather, with an easier faith than if the same were found elsewhere.

In the following special family notes we are indebted to the works of Eager and Dickson.

Johannes Miller emigrated to this country from Germany as early perhaps as 1720. He remained at New York for a time, then removed to Esopus, Ulster Co. From there he came to the precinct of Shawangunk, in the neighborhood of the Schoonmakers and the Bruyns. He engaged in weaving, and finally married Jemima Schoonmaker, a daughter of Cornelius Schoonmaker. He whiled his lonely way on horseback along the valleys and hills which skirted the Walkill, and entered the town of Montgomery. Here, from inspection, he was satisfied he had found lands upon which he could live by honest industry. He returned, laden with good fortune and high hopes, with a saddle of fat venison behind him, to relate the adventures of a week and the rich discoveries he had made.

When the time came to be ready and off, some of the friends and neighbors in Ulster, who were opposed to their removal, refused to assist in conveying them to their new location, but said they would be ready at all times to move them back. The removal, however, proceeded, and was conducted on horseback, as they had neither sideboard nor piano-forte to transport. Without accident they arrived at the land of promise, and deposited their rude and scanty articles of housekeeping in a shanty constructed of two crotches, a pole thereon, and other timbers reaching from that and resting upon the ground. In this open hut they resided a whole year. The situation was airy and cool in summer and winter, upon the crown of the hill upon the bank of the Walkill, on the road from Montgomery to Goshen, and afterwards occupied by the old square stone house taken down a few years since by his grandson, Mr. William Miller. At the foot of the hill is one of the most glorious springs that ever gushed from the earth.

In settling on this spot they planted their shanty directly in the vicinity of the natives, and side by side the Indian wigwams, which were on the flat immediately below, with whom they lived on terms of friendship.

Their first summer crops—corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and watermelons—were raised on a spot cleared by the Indians, which, being low on the margin of the stream and annually overflowed by it, was made rich with the sediment deposited by the water and needed little cultivation. The crops came fully up to Miller's most sanguine expectations. The fruits of the season ingathered, the new settlers could not do less than pay a filial visit to their friends and kin in Ulster, and not only tell of their success and joyful prospects, but exhibit the fruits their own hands had produced from the earth.

To satisfy the discontented in Ulster, and prove to his friends his judicious selection of lands, Miller placed two watermelons in a bag and loaded them

upon his horse, determined to have it in his power to say, "Judge of my lands by their produce." On their way they stopped at old Mr. Bruyn's, in Shawangunk, to refresh themselves and rest their horses. Bruyn was fond of a joke. While at his house he substituted two pumpkins for the melons, which he carefully laid by to be restored when the exchange should be discovered. The guests departed and made their way to Mr. Elting's, near the Paltz. This individual had been very friendly to the parties, and assisted them to move to their new location in the spring. On arriving at his house the horses were unladen for the night, the travelers received and entertained. When the subjects of land, quality, products, etc., were being mentioned and discussed, Miller had his bags and melons brought in for exhibition. On untying the string and turning them out, lo! the melons had most mysteriously changed into two beautiful yellow pumpkins of about the same size. Miller stood confounded for a moment, but Elting, knowing that they had stopped at Bruyn's, instantly exclaimed that "old Bruyn or the devil had been the enchanter!"

The issue of this marriage was one child, whose name was John. After the death of his wife he married Sarah Bull, the widow of William Bull, of Hamptonburgh, remarkable for her great age and the number of her descendants. Johannes Miller, the first settler, died in 1782, aged about ninety years. His son, John Miller, was twice married. His first wife was Miss Esther Bull, the oldest daughter of William and Sarah Bull, of the old stone house in Hamptonburgh, the daughter of his father's second wife by a former marriage, as above stated. The issue of this marriage was Peggy, Jemima, Johannes, and William. His second wife was Miss Anne Weller, daughter of Henry Weller.* His death was caused by an accident in 1774. He was found dead in the Wallkill, in the vicinity of his father's residence. The supposition of the family was that he was drowned in an attempt to swim his horse across the Wallkill, though himself an expert swimmer. It is not known whether he or his father built the old stone house. He was town clerk of Wallkill in 1768, and held the office for several years.

The consequence of this unexpected death was that it deprived the family of its natural head and protector at a time when, from the age of the children, the disturbed condition of the country, verging daily to an outbreak with the mother-country, his protection and presence could be ill dispensed with; and the care of the mother and children instantly devolved principally upon Johannes, the eldest son, then a mere lad. He was born in 1760, and the duties of the father were performed by his son in a becoming and filial manner. The family were Lutheran, and so remained till after the Revolution, and until all the

families of that denomination of Christians in the settlement at the place were swallowed up by or merged into other denominations.

Mr. Johannes Miller was not liberally educated, but instructed only in the elementary department of a slight English education. Indeed, when he ought to have been at school he was industriously laboring to support his mother and sisters, or on duty as a militiaman guarding the frontiers against the incursions of the Indians. The war continued from the time he was sixteen till he was past the age of twenty-one, and he had little opportunity to leave home for educational purposes. This deficiency of an early education he endeavored to supply by after-reading and observation.

For a short period after he was fifteen years of age he was boarded out at the old stone house of William Bull, in Hamptonburgh, where he attended a school taught by an Irishman, and learned reading, writing, arithmetic, surveying, etc. Soon after the commencement of the war, and when about sixteen or seventeen years of age, his brother-in-law, Hendrick Van Keuren, of Montgomery, commanded a company of militia, in which he was orderly sergeant, and when it was called out into service went with it. Notwithstanding the troubled and hostile condition of the country, he had the moral courage to enter a service for life, and made Miss Eve Mould Mrs. Johannes Miller on the 17th of March, 1779, and moved into the old stone house on the hill at the Wallkill. Here he had the satisfaction of entertaining a troop of horse at his expense a part of one winter for the benefit of the country, and of paying a Continental tax of three hundred and fifty bushels of corn.

Soon after the war closed his neighbor, Johannes Smith, proposed to sell his farm of 125 acres, which adjoined him on the north, at ten dollars per acre. Miller contracted to purchase, but was unable to meet his contract. Smith refused to take paper money, and specie could not then be had in the county. He proceeded to New York to borrow the amount, but they asked a premium of five per cent. besides the legal interest. This he concluded not to pay, and returned without the money. Determined to have the land, he issued twenty notes of £25 each, payable at different periods, without interest till due, which Smith received, finding he could pay for a farm in Shawangunk with them, and which he had agreed to purchase. These notes were all paid at maturity when presented, except four which had found their way into the pocket of some friend at Hackensack, in New Jersey, and were not presented for several years after due. This would be thought a small specimen of raising the wind at this day of financial improvement and kite-flying, yet the reader must remember that Mr. Miller was just of age, of no financial experience, an uneducated and illiterate young countryman, with no father to guide, no friend to counsel.

He was an extensive reader on the subjects of theo-

* Of his issue by this marriage his son, James W., was the father of John, James W., and Samuel, residents of Newburgh.

retic and practical agriculture, and no farmer in the county had a more extensive library. Ambitious in this, he was no less so in becoming a politician, and his reading extended to that and kindred objects, and he settled down firmly in the school of Washington. He was early known as a Federalist, and so continued till his party was dissolved, when he became a Whig, and so continued till he died. He was a hearty opposer of Mr. Jefferson, his gunboat system and ultra democracy. From 1798 to 1806 politics raged in this county, as indeed they did everywhere else in the country, and Mr. Miller was actively engaged to sustain his party and accomplish its objects.

One dark night, returning from Goshen, where he had been attending a political county meeting, he was waylaid, attacked, and knocked from his horse, though not dangerously injured. From some old hostile feeling still subsisting between himself and one of his neighbors, and from something which had transpired that day in Goshen, he judged who his assailant was, and without due reflection called him to the field of honor. Capt. William Trimble, of Neelytown, accepted the invitation, but on a meeting of the parties, procured by mutual friends, the matter was adjusted to their satisfaction. Capt. Trimble was not unlike Mr. Miller, proud, high-minded, and honorable, but more impulsive, headstrong, and passionate.

Mr. Miller was very friendly to the manufacturing interest of the country and internal improvement by roads and canals, and we believe his friendship and the hostility of government cost him many thousands of dollars. He was mainly instrumental in getting up the cotton-factory at Montgomery. In 1801 he was very active in procuring the charter for the Newburgh and Cocheton turnpike, and afterwards in procuring the stock to be taken and the road built. For years he was the soul and body of the company.

Though himself not an educated man, Mr. Miller was a patron of learning as far as a liberal appropriation of means could accomplish it. His own wants and deficiencies may have induced and stimulated him to this course. Just notions upon the subject doubtless impelled him to supply others with that denied to himself. In 1791, with many others, he was instrumental in founding the Montgomery Academy, then but five in the State. Farmers' Hall, in Goshen, was one of them, and chartered in 1790. It was no mean commendation to the citizens of the county that out of five academies in the State, Orange should have founded and nourished two of them. Mr. Miller was the leading and efficient man in this enterprise, so valuable and honorable to his native town.

Mr. Miller was not a man of impulses in anything, and did not encourage and give aid to a measure to-day, and when the fit was off, permit it by neglect to go down to-morrow, to be finished at a future period. What he did was executed with all his might, sparing neither time nor money till his object was satisfac-

torily accomplished, then he adopted it as his own, called it his, and took care of it as if it were his own child. Something of this kind seemed essential to his well being.

The old academy in process of time became worn out and unfit for the purposes intended, and the trustees judged it prudential to replace it by a new one. The great question was, How could it be done? Where could the funds be procured? At this time (1817) the State was commuting the quit-rents when the inhabitants of the patents asked for it. Mr. Miller, knowing they remained uncommuted on two or three patents in the county, and ever-fruitful in expedients, suggested the propriety of asking the Legislature to grant them for the erection of a new academy.

The application was made, and a law was passed in their favor which canceled the last patents in this county from all future payment of quit-rents, and was the means of building the Montgomery Academy. This grant amounted to \$2000, and the trustees undertook to raise \$1500 by subscription, which they accomplished. The building of the academy and raising the \$1500 became hobbies with Mr. Miller, and he rode them night and day. The subscription papers were prepared by Mr. Miller, and made in the form of a little book convenient to carry in the pocket, and put into the hands of several of the trustees. Some short time after they had been in circulation he met Mr. H., a gentleman of wealth and a bachelor, who resided about six miles from the village of Montgomery, in the town of New Windsor. Mr. Miller leisurely took out of his pocket a large pocket-book, put on his glasses deliberately, untied the string, and produced his subscription list. He addressed himself to Mr. H., saying that the old academy was worn out, that it had done good service in the infancy of the country, that the interests of education required that it should be replaced by a new and larger one, which would confer honor on the town and county, that the funds for the purpose being small, the trustees threw themselves and the cause of education upon the patriotism and liberality of their fellow-citizens to raise about \$1500, which they expected to do in a few months, that every gentleman who had been asked had willingly subscribed according to his means, and that he was happy in having the opportunity to present him with the subscription list thus early as they wished all the large subscribers to sign first, etc., and at the same time handed him the little book to see what others had signed and what he would. Mr. H., rather slowly and with apparent reluctance, received it, and after a moment's examination handed it back, saying that such matters were out of his line of business, that he had no children to educate, and if he had the academy was too remote from his residence to avail himself of its benefits, and asked to be excused. Mr. Miller received his little book with much courtesy, and expressed himself under many obligations to Mr. H. for his politeness in looking over it, deliberately

put it back in the pocket-book, which he tied up and replaced in his pocket.

Some two or three weeks afterwards, Mr. Miller accidentally met Mr. H. in the same office, and after the usual compliments of the day were passed, Mr. Miller deliberately put on his "specs," drew from his pocket a large pocket-book, untied it, and produced his subscription list, and addressing himself to Mr. H. recited the same identical speech previously delivered, word for word, sentence for sentence, as if stereotyped for the occasion, with this addition,—that he was very sorry he had not had the pleasure of presenting to him the subscription at an earlier day, as he wished certain friends of influence to head the list. A spectator would never have suspected that Mr. Miller had ever seen Mr. H. before on the subject, and Mr. H., being a modest man of few words, said nothing to contradict such an impression. The book was returned accompanied with about the same reply as before made. The scene was rich. Not long after this second interview business again caused these gentlemen to meet for the third time, and Mr. Miller, with all the gravity and politeness conceivable, produced his big and little book as before, and went over the same speech, word for word, with the least possible variation. When through he handed the subscription list over to Mr. H., who received it, rose from his chair, and said to a friend, "Lend me ten dollars: I might as well pay first as last."

Mr. Miller was a practical farmer, and did all that he could to advance that interest. His lands were among the most beautiful in the county, and laid on both sides of the road leading to Goshen, between the village of Montgomery and the Wallkill. In the old act, passed 1793, "for the promotion of agriculture, arts, and manufactures," Mr. Miller's name appears as one of the petitioners asking for the act of incorporation. Some of these gentlemen were Robert R. Livingston, Samuel L. Mitchell, Ezra L'Hommedieu, James G. Graham, Matthew Clarkson, George Clinton, Egbert Benson, Richard Varick, with several others from various parts of the State, and John Nicholson, Andrew King, John Barber, Joseph Barber, Johannes Miller, and William Thompson, from Orange County. This was the earliest attempt made in this State by individuals to promote these objects.

Mr. Miller was president of the Agricultural Society of Orange County, and addressed Gen. Lafayette in Newburgh in 1825, in a short and pertinent speech. This was appropriate, as the general was known, both at home and abroad, as a practical farmer.

Mr. Miller, by the request of friends and neighbors, was appointed to lay the corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church in the village of Montgomery. He was entitled to this honor not only by virtue of his age and respectable standing, but by exertions and liberal donations towards its erection. He died Dec. 17, 1834, aged seventy-four. He had but two children who grew up to age, John and Maria.

John married Miss Oliver, daughter of Judge Oliver, of Marbletown, Ulster Co.; and Maria, David Hunter, Esq., of Bloomingburgh.

Another prominent citizen of the olden times was John Blake (properly John Blake, Jr.), whose father, John Blake, purchased (May 1, 1761) 477 acres of the Patrick McKnight Patent. He was of English descent, the genealogy of the family being traced back to Robert de Blakeland, of Wiltshire, 1286. His mother, Mary Morris, of Coldenham, however, was from Ireland. Mr. Blake was not an educated man, but received only such elementary instruction as the common schools of the country offered after the war and before 1790. At the time of the division of Ulster County and the formation of Orange, Mr. Blake was deputy sheriff of Ulster and resided at Kingston. After this, and when his official period of service expired, he returned to Neelytown. In 1800 he was appointed sheriff of the new county of Orange, served its term, and executed the office to the general satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. In 1806 he was elected by the Republican party—the class of politicians to which he had ever been attached since entering into public life—to represent the county in the General Congress of the United States. Some years subsequently he was again elected to the same office, and on both those occasions his votes were cast agreeably to the wishes of his constituents. Mr. Blake was very modest and diffident, and therefore never trusted himself to speak in public while a member. Montgomery, his native town, had unlimited confidence in his judgment and discretion as a town officer, and so well were they satisfied with the care he took of their interest in the county board of supervisors that he held the office for fifteen years in succession, and until he requested to be excused as a personal favor. While a member of the board they were engaged in settling the ratio of valuation of the respective towns in the county, and those members who knew the quality of land on the public highway from Montgomery to Goshen and the valley of the Wallkill were of the opinion that Montgomery was being rated altogether too low. They inferred the whole town, then including Crawford and reaching west to the Shawangunk Kill, was of the same equally good grade of land, notwithstanding the assurances of Mr. Blake to the contrary. On the adjournment of the board, before completing their annual business, Mr. Blake invited one of the board to ride home with him who had been among the most clamorous in favor of the high standard of Montgomery farms. At this time the hills beyond the village of Montgomery were but slightly cleared up and badly cultivated, and a large district of the town for several miles in an unenviable agricultural condition. On leaving Goshen, Mr. Blake, without disclosing his object, saw proper to leave the ordinary good highway leading homeward, and conveyed his unsuspecting guest through and over the district of town above referred to. Before they arrived at the end of their ride the supervisor candidly

remarked that he did not before believe there was so much rough and worthless land in the town, and that he was now satisfied Montgomery was rated full high at the value proposed by Mr. Blake. Under this valuation the town remained a number of years, no one attempting to change it, under the belief it was reasonably high.

In addition to the offices named, we further state that he was several times returned a member to serve in the Assembly of the State, for many years a judge of the Common Pleas of the county, and justice of the peace.

Mr. Blake married Elsie, daughter of William Eager, of Neelytown. He died January, 1826, in his sixty-fourth year.

Among the noted characters of early times was Christian Coon. He was a soldier, tinker, and trumpeter. He had been in the war, and could produce the loudest blasts from his wonderful brazen horn. He is said to have been one of the Hessian troops hired by England and sent out here to fight her battles. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, where many of his fellows shared the same fate, and subsequently entered the American service, and remained in the army until the war ended. In some engagement he received a sabre-cut on the arm, for which he drew a pension during life, without which he could not have supported himself.

At one time there was an association of young men, some residing in Crawford and others in Shawangunk, Ulster Co., who had banded themselves together to commit all kinds of deviltry. The longer the association continued their operations the bolder and more pestilent they became, till finally they did deeds worthy of indictment and prison.

Among other subjects for fun and deviltry, two members of the club selected Coon; in which, however, as things turned out, they waked up the wrong customer. It roused the dormant energies and lion courage of the old soldier, which had slumbered within him for a quarter of a century, and he seized his musket, captured his assailants, and at the point of the bayonet drove them like craven dogs before him on the public highway for several miles till he came to the first justice, to whom he delivered them up. The officer received them, penned up like so many cattle in the corner of a horse-shed. This heroic act of trumpeter Coon, while it gained him much credit and applause, derided and deeply mortified the prisoners, and fairly turned the tables of fun and trick upon themselves. The cream of the joke was the musket was not loaded, nor had it been in twenty years. The young men were asked why they did not run off and escape. They answered, "We did not know what the old devil would do."

Another prominent citizen was Arthur Parks, who died Aug. 11, 1806, in the seventieth year of his age. He was a member of the Provincial Congress, a member of the convention that formed the State constitu-

tion, and during eleven years he represented the middle district in the Senate.

Among the old Revolutionary soldiers may be mentioned Teunis Van Arsdell. This gentleman lived near the Goodwill church, and was at Fort Montgomery when taken in 1777. The English entered the fort after dark, and all the American troops escaped that could find egress from the place. As they entered the fort they continued the slaughter by bayoneting our troops. At the time when Van Arsdell attempted to escape the entrance was pretty well blocked up; but in a few minutes, as an English soldier held a militiaman bayoneted against the wall, he let himself down, and slyly passed through between the legs of the British soldier and escaped. He then took off his clothes and tied them with the gun upon his back, swam the river, and afterwards returned home in safety.

A sad incident of the war period was the death of Col. Francis Barber:

"Fishkill, February 7, 1783.—It is with pain and regret that we mention the death of Lieut.-Col. Barber, who was unfortunately killed at camp on the 11th of January. The circumstances which led to the unhappy catastrophe, we are told, are as follows: Two soldiers were cutting down a tree; at the instant he came riding by it was falling, which he did not observe till they desired him to take care; but the surprise was so sudden and embarrassed his ideas so much that he reined his horse to the unfortunate spot where the tree fell, which tore his body in a shocking manner, and put an immediate period to his existence."

In Barber's "Historical Collections" this is told under the head of Dutchess County, as if it happened there, whereas it took place in New Windsor, in Orange, while the camp was there. He was led into the error by finding it in a paper of that county. Col. Francis Barber was one of the most elegant young men that wore the Continental uniform, and the son of old Patrick Barber, of Neelytown. The whole county, from far and near, attended his funeral, especially from the towns of New Windsor and Montgomery, and deeply lamented the death of their friend and neighbor, as well as of the gallant soldier. His remains were interred in Goodwill Cemetery, and their resting-place marked by a substantial monument.

We add the following notice of the Eager family: William Eager, the progenitor of the family, came from Monaghan, Ireland, about the year 1728; went into Westchester County, where he stayed thirteen years, and then removed to Neelytown. At this day very little is known of him. He married Elsa McGrada in Ireland, and had two children before emigration, and one (William) born on the passage. The McGrada family were originally Scotch, but had lived perhaps one hundred years in Ireland. He lived and died on the farm where his son William and grandson, Thomas Eager, lived and died. His children were Mary, who married William Monell; Thomas, who married Martha McNeal; William, who married Miriam Butler and Ann Bull; Elizabeth, who married James McMunn; Ann, who married John Davis; Jane, who married John Harlow.

William Eager (the second), son of the first settler of that name, was thirteen years old when the family came to Neelytown. He went to school but one quarter. He married, quite early in life, Miriam Butler, by whom he had one child, and both died early. Afterwards he married Ann, the daughter of William and Sarah Bull, of Hamptonburgh, then in the town of Goshen. Nine children were the fruits of this marriage, all of whom grew up and were married except Anthony, who died young. The descendants of the first settler are now very numerous and widely dispersed. William married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Watkins, Esq., of Wallkill; Thomas married Margaret, daughter of John Blake, Esq., of Neelytown; Sarah married Capt. James McBride, of Neelytown; Elsie married John Blake, Esq., of Neelytown; Mary married Charles Bodine, of Montgomery; Esther married Samuel Dunning, of Wallkill; Elinor married Mr. Philip Mowbray, of Wallkill; Ann married Elijah McMunn, of Montgomery; Anthony died young.

Alexander Kidd settled probably about 1736, on land adjoining that of Archibald Hunter on the north. His wife was Jane Calderwood. His children were Robert, Alexander, James, Mrs. Samuel Crawford, and Mrs. Alexander Wilson.

Patrick Barber settled in Montgomery about 1764, three miles south of Goodwill church. His children were Margaret (Mrs. John Davison), Francis, John, William, and Joseph. Three others died in childhood,—Archable, Jane, Samuel.

Matthew Rhea (the younger) was born Aug. 6, 1719. His wife was Catharine Hunter. His children were Mrs. John Barber, Frances, Stephen, James, Matthew, John, Martha, Robert, William, and David.

David Jagger was an early settler, date not ascertained. His children were John, Stephen, David, Mary.

Abraham Dickerson settled here just before the Revolution. His wife was Annie Mould. His children were Mrs. Jacob Alsdorf, Mrs. Jacob Millsbaugh, Mrs. Wm. Soper, and Adam Dickerson.

Nathaniel Hill was an early settler of Crawford, near the Dwaars Kill. He had three sons—James, William, and Peter—and six daughters,—Mary, Catharine, Martha, Margaret, Susanna, and Eleanor.

The entire population is very accurately shown about the time of the war of 1812–16 by the following catalogue of road districts, with the names comprised in each:

District No. 1, from the town line to the Montgomery and Minisink turnpike on the west side, and from the turnpike to the town line on the east, Henry Goetchius (overseer), Wm. White, Matthew Goetchius, Adam Crist.

District No. 2, from the school-house at Adam Newkirk's to the old stone house at the State road, Joseph Decker (overseer), Henry D. Crist, Daniel Millsbaugh, Stephen Crist, Lawrence Crist, Henry P.

Weller, George I. Sears, James Bodine, John Wallis, Phillimy Wade.

District No. 3, from the town line, past Andrew Embler's, to Mayhar Wyton's, Philip Mould (overseer), Adam Newkirk, Andrew Embler, Daniel Tears, Stephen Rockafellow, Jacob Newkirk, Abraham Newkirk, Johannes Mould, Henry Daly, George Peck.

District No. 4, from the new road from the Shunpike to George Pitt's, past Mahar Wyton's to the Shunpike, Daniel Shafer (overseer), Frederick Shafer, Jonathan Miller, John A. Newkirk, — Fenton, John Stephens, Moses Bodine, Joseph Caldwell, Joseph Pitts, Rufus Weed, John McGregor, — Lead.

District No. 5, from the main road to the town line, and from John Smith's to the town line southeast, Lawrence Crans (overseer), George Pitts, Adam Shafer, Abraham Smith, Henry Smith, Alexander Barnard, John Crans, Adam Crans, William Embler, Adam Embler, Adam Crist, John Rushford.

District No. 6 (perhaps joint with Crawford), from Barkley's Rock, past Daniel Comfort's to the Shunpike, James W. Crawford (overseer), John Whitesides, John McCurdy, Moses Crawford, Daniel Pool, Daniel Comfort, Archibald McCurdy.

District No. 7, from the town line, near the Widow Millsbaugh's, to Barkley's Rock, and from that to the turnpike, James McCurdy (overseer), John P. Crist, Charles Millsbaugh, Bartlett Clement, Adam Bookstaver, Nicholas Yorks, George Brown, Daniel Windfield, Samuel Stephens, Josiah Monroe, Moses Millsbaugh.

District No. 12, John A. Newkirk, Moses Bodine, Daniel Shafer, Jonathan Miller, John Puff, William McCord, David Hardenbrook, John Mould, Henry Daley, Philip Mould, Adam Newkirk, Peter Newkirk, Henry P. Weller, Lawrence Crist, Stephen Crist, Henry D. Crist, James Bodine, John Wallace, Joseph Decker, Henry Gutscher, Andrew Embler, Catharine Puff, Benjamin Crist, George Peck, Alexander McGregor, Daniel Clearwater, Benjamin Clearwater, John Clearwater, George Shars, Benjamin Rogers, Joseph Caldwell, Jacob Newkirk.

District No. 13, Matthias Kimbark, Philip Decker, John Robertson, Arthur T. Stansbury, Peter B. Millsbaugh, Daniel Wilkin, Jason Wilkin, John Wilkin, Joseph Whitten, John Wilson, Hugh McMullen, David Rainey, William R. Wiley, James Hill, Nathaniel Hill, Joshua Crawford, Henry Weller, Ann Cahill, John Cahill, Thomas Tate, John Tate, Andrew N. Williams, Abraham Dickerson, Adam Dickerson, William Wilkin, Thomas Tate, James Raney, Samuel Raney, Erwin Galatian, Peter Crowell, William Whigham, Daniel M. DeWitt.

District No. 22, Lawrence Crans, John Crans, Abraham Smith, Henry Smith, James Warner, Geo. Pitts, John Whiteside, James W. Crawford, John Stephens, George Peck, Archibald McCurdy, Abraham Peck, Jacob Sherman, Jr., Jacob Rumph, Abra-

ham Miller, Isaac Sears, John Hardenbrook, Henry Miller, Jacob Pitts, Joseph Morris, Joseph Caldwell, Matthias Warner, Daniel Comfort.

The other districts are given in the chapter upon the town of Crawford. As the town was not divided until some years later, we have been obliged to separate the districts according to the opinion of old citizens to whom they have been submitted. It may be found that some of the districts are joint, considered with reference to the present town line.

Of the early physicians some notes appear in the story of early settlement, and other names are in the chapter upon the medical profession of the county.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CADWALLADER COLDEN.

Under the head of early settlement some notice of this distinguished man should be given, though the more important points in his career are already sketched in the General History.

He settled at the place named Coldenham, which still bears this honorable designation. In the most exciting times that preceded the Revolution, the known honesty of the Lieutenant-Governor as a man and his integrity of character as a public officer saved him from all personal violence, though his property in New York City was sacrificed at the hands of a mob.

The buildings erected by the Coldens may be summarily stated as follows: the old stone academy house; the Coldenham stone house on the turnpike; the long, low house east of the stone house at the foot of the hill; the house known as the Thomas Colden mansion north of the turnpike; the two dwellings east of the last one named, owned in later years by David Colden; and the dwelling on the hill south of the turnpike, occupied in later years by Mr. John Scott. The homestead was subsequently deeded by Governor Colden to his son, Cadwallader, Jr. Both are noticed elsewhere in this work. (See History of New Windsor; also General History—Physicians.)

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was organized under the name of Hanover Precinct in the year 1772. Its territory, including Crawford, was set off from the old precinct of Wallkill. The records of Wallkill from 1743 to 1767 had been already lost, or were left at Montgomery, and subsequently disappeared.

Mr. Eager, writing in 1846, quotes as the first town-meeting the records of 1768. But these were the records of Wallkill, and should have remained in the office of that town. The book was, however, destroyed by fire some years ago. We cannot obtain the first meeting of Montgomery, but, what is exceedingly rare, we give (as Mr. Eager did) a *meeting five years earlier than the first*. Some of the names mentioned therein belonged to the present territory of Montgomery, including that of Crawford, and we therefore catch at least a faint glimpse of that far-off period, one hundred and thirteen years ago.

The loss of valuable records is occurring every year, and few are aware, until called upon to notice the fact, what important historical materials are lying in the town clerks' offices of the State of New York exposed to the accidents of fire. Stowed away in old chests or dry-goods boxes, without order or system, often purposely destroyed to get them out of the way, the materials that would have shown the name and very nearly the location of every citizen have been yearly diminishing.

Early assessment-rolls and early road-lists, exceedingly valuable, are in many cases absolutely unattainable. Towns can be found in this State where a committee has been appointed to *officially* burn these supposed useless papers, forgetting that the older these papers are the more valuable they become for historical purposes. Great care is now given in this State to county records, but town records are in a fearful condition of danger, and wasting steadily away. On the town record there was this entry:

"HANOVER, April 7, 1772.

"At a town meeting of the inhabitants of Hanover Precinct, held at the house of Stephen Crist, the act for dividing the Wallkill Precinct into two precincts was publicly read, and the inhabitants proceeded to elect their several officers agreeably to said act."

As stated above, from 1767 to 1772 the record contains the history of the town of Wallkill, together with a part of the present town of Hamptonburgh, as far east as where Samuel Watkins and James Faulkener lived, and of the west portion of New Windsor as far east as where Stephen King lived.

The name of Hanover Precinct continued till 1782, when it was changed to "Montgomery Precinct." This name continued till 1789, when it was changed to the "Town of Montgomery," by which it continues to be called. The name was in honor of Gen. Montgomery, who was killed in the assault on Quebec in 1775.

EXTRACTS FROM TOWN RECORDS.

"KINGSTON, 14th of November.

"Received of Mr. Joseph Shooter and Henry Patterson, collectors for the precinct of the Wallkill, the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-Eight pounds, Fourteen shillings and Eleven pence, Three farthings and Two-thirds of a farthing, being in full for Quota of the tax for the said Precinct for the year 1767.

ABRAHAM HARBROUCK.

"£168, 14, 11, 3 $\frac{2}{3}$."

"April 5th, 1768.—Officers chosen for the ensuing year.

"Major Colden, Supervisor; John Miller, Clerk; Patrick Barber, James White, Assessors; Samuel McCollm, Conestable; George Smith, Collector; Henry Patterson, Conestable and Collector; Thomas Bull, Alex. Trimble, Fence Viewers for East side of the kill; J. Robinson, A. McCurdy, Fence Viewers for West side of the kill. Poor Masters, C. Booth, Jr., Wm. Cox, for east and west side of the Wallkill; Thomas Beatty, James Galetian, for the north end of the Precinct."

ROAD DISTRICTS AND PATHMASTERS IN 1767.

"Lieutenant Craus, Hans Jerry Smith, Andrew Walker, and Jacob Criet for the road from Capt. Newkirk to the east side of our precinct to the corner of Major Colden.

"James McCobb from George Monell's corner to Mr. Booth, then from Neelytown to King's.

"James Reeves from the white-oak bridge to the brook, to Baroev Roe's bridge.

"Jonathan Webb from the white-oak bridge to the Minisink line.

"David Current from Barns Roe's brook to Stringham's lane.

"Jacob Crans from Hans Jerry Tice to Lieutenant Crane.
 "James Crawford from Nathaniel Hill's to Walkkill bridge.
 "Henrycon Terwilliger from Philip Moul's to Nathaniel Hills.
 "Daniel Butler from John McNeal's mill to Cox's.
 "James Crawford to Borland's road.
 "Wm. Munnell from the northwest line to Campbell's bridge, and from Mr. Konerel to the cross-road.
 "Israel Rogers from John McNeal's mill to Capt. Faulkener's, and the road to Dinape to Israel Rogers.
 "Miligan Segur from the Dwarskill to the Walkkill.
 "Fraucy Cane from the Precinct line to Smeed's mill.
 "John Miligan from Snider's mill to Denis McPake, and from John Miligan's to Braher's bridge.
 "Joseph Hathess for that quarter.
 "Thomas McCook from the Precinct line to the meeting-house.
 "James Eager from the Honey Pot to Colwell's road.
 "John McConnery from his house to Mr. Neal's mill.
 "Daniel Butterfield from the fence of Edward McNeal to Cox's.
 "Jacob Linderman from — to Hols Lander's road.
 "John Paterson from Capt. Newkirk's to James Wilkins.
 "Francie Newman from Dubois' bridge to the road laid out.
 "Mr. Haold from Dubois' bridge down the market road."

TOWN OFFICERS FOR 1769.

"Major Colden, Supervisor; John McLean, David Colden, Assessors; Peterus Crans, Thomas Neely, Collectors; Samuel McCollm, Peter Crane, Constables; George Munnell, Matice Felter, John Semeral, John McNeal, Fence Viewers and Prizers.

"In pursuance of an act of the Gov'r council general assembly of this colony, passed 31st of December, 1768, Entitled an act for the Relief of the poor in the counties of Ulster and Orange, etc., there are elected and chosen overseers of the Poor, William Eager and James McCord, and as their clerk, John Miller.

"And by virtue of the authority given by said act, they, the said Inhabitants, did ordain that the overseers shall, whenever application is made to them in behalf of any poor person, previous to their admitting him to the benefit of the Precinct charity, they shall call a Jury of six principal freeholders to search and enquire of and determine upon the justice and propriety thereof, and to certify their approbation of their admission, and that none shall be admitted without this previous proceeding, etc., and that they may bind out for the space of one year all such male persons who have no visible means of gaining an honest livelihood etc., and that the sum of £25 shall be raised for the poor, etc."

"March 27th, 1770.—There met at the house of Arthur Parke, the under named Jury, by order of Jonathan Smith, Esq., to view the accounts layd before us by William Eager and James McCord, overseers of the poor of this precinct for the year '69, which is to the amount of £32, 12, 5, which we allow to be just. (Signed.) Patrick Barber, Alexander Trimble, Daniel Butterfield, James Barkley, Johanna Mould, Jacob Crist."

SUPPORT OF POOR.

"Agreed at town meeting this sixth day of April, 1773, that it shall be an Instruction to the overseers of the poor for the future, that when any person shall apply to them for maintenance, that they, by advertisement affixed in three or more public places, give notice that such poor persons are to be boarded out to such persons as will take them for the lowest reward, together with the benefit of their labor, etc.; at a certain day and place appointed for that purpose, and that such persons that are accepted as standing poor shall have the letter P affixed on their left shoulder.

"We, the overseers of the poor in Hanover Precinct, having advertised the sale of Edward Barber, have, agreeable to said advertisement, sold the said Barber on the 27th day of April, 1773, to Zacharia Curinton for the sum of £14, 10s., or at that rate if he should die within the year."

"1768.—The overseers of the poor have agreed with Henry Sincebox, sen., to keep Wm. Neely for the ensuing year. Said Neely and said Sincebox are to render an account monthly under oath of all that said Neely makes at the end of every month, and remit one-quarter part of that sum to the overseers of the poor until said Neely has fully paid the sum of £17, 18s., 6d.

"April 1, 1794.—The following persons were sold until the first of April next at the following rates:

"Eleanor McCarty to Thomas Scott	£8 19s. 0d.
Barbery Peck to Daniel Tears.....	8 19 0
Ester Telman to James Archy.....	8 2 6
Thomas Elliot to James Bichey.....	6 0 0 "

Names of Places found on Town Record from 1768 to 1777.—Neelytown, White Oak Bridge, Barney Roe's Bridge, Walkkill Bridge, John McNeal's Mill, Braher's Bridge, Campbell's Bridge, Dwaars Kill, Smedie Mill, Honey Pot, Campbell Mill, Stoney Ford, Tinn Brock, Lieut. Crans' Bridge, Shawangunk Kill, Snider's Mill, Decker's Mill, King's Bridge, Luckey's Bridge, Sharper's Bridge, Ward's Bridge, John Gilispie's Mill, Decker's Bridge, Walkkill Meeting House, Robert Milligan's Saw Mill, Big Pokanisink, Dickerson's Mill, St. Andrew's Church, the Old Church, Wilemantown, Snider's Meeting House, the Fulling Mill.

The following is a record of the first town-meeting now preserved in the office, April 5, 1803. The full list of officers chosen were Reuben Neely, supervisor; Arthur Parks, town clerk; Alexander Davis, William Crist, David Crawford, assessors; John Conger, collector; John B. Haines, Joel Dubois, Andrew Graham, commissioners of highways; John Conger, Andrew Dickerson, overseers of the poor; James Thompson, Adam Bodine, constables; Joshua Woodruff, John Neely, Isaac Millsbaugh, Daniel Bull, Jacob Newkirk, fence-viewers. To these were added fifty-five overseers.

The list of overseers of highways for 1803 furnishes the names of fifty-five citizens in different parts of a territory now covered by several town organizations, as follows:

No.	No.
1. Reuben Turner.	29. William White.
2. John Comfort.	30. Andrew Miller.
3. Samuel Gillespie.	31. Andrew Graham.
4. John C. Tice.	32. Joseph Whitney.
5. John A. Newkirk.	33. Thomas Colden.
6. Martinus Crist.	34. Joseph Hunt.
7. Adam Beamer.	35. William Erwin.
8. Johannes Soot.	36. Thomas McKiesock.
9. David Rainey.	37. William Smith.
10. John Cruver.	38. Hugh Millikan, Jr.
11. John Graham.	39. Samuel S. Crawford.
12. Matthias Kimbark.	40. David Haines.
13. Christian Rumph.	41. John Harrie.
14. Benjamin Sears.	42. James Smith.
15. William Cross.	43. William S. Miller.
16. Hugh Barkley.	44. John Millar.
17. Andrew Dixon.	45. John Barber.
18. Jacob Low.	46. William Eager, Jr.
19. Daniel Cahill.	47. Joseph Barber.
20. Samuel I. Crawford.	48. Teunis Van Arsdale.
21. Daniel Bull.	49. Hugh Milliken.
22. John I. Crist.	50. Jacob Schoonmaker.
23. Matthias Terwilliger.	51. Isaac Lyons.
24. Daniel Tears.	52. Joshua Woodruff.
25. John McCraery.	53. John Neely.
26. John Crawford.	54. Henry Tice.
27. Daniel Millsbaugh.	55. Cadwallader Colden, Jr.
28. William Gunning.	

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS, 1800 TO 1880.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1800-8.....Reuben Neely.	Arthur Parke.
1808-9....."	Thomas McNeal.
1810-18.....John Blake, Jr.	Adam Bodine.
1819-21....."	Charles Borland, Jr.
1822....."	Daniel Cozens.
1823-24....."	Abram Hunter.
1825....."	Samuel W. Eager.
1826-27.....Samuel W. Eager.	Joseph V. Whalen.
1828-32....."	Philip Millsbaugh.
1833.....Nathaniel P. Hill.	"

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1834.....Edward Blake.	Isaac Jennings.
1835-37....." "	George W. Oakley.
1838....." "	James Hoey, Jr.
1839.....James Galatian.	" "
1840....." "	Elisha P. Wheeler.
1841-42.....William Blake.	James Hoey.
1843....." "	James W. Sears.
1844-45.....William Graham.	" "
1846.....Stephen Rapalje.	" "
1847-48.....Joshua G. Hallock.	" "
1849.....Lindley M. Ferris.	" "
1850-51.....Johannes M. Hunter.	" "
1852.....Stephen Rapalje.	Christopher S. Coleman.
1853-54....." "	Frederick Kimbark.
1855....." "	Samuel C. Smith.
1856....." "	Joseph V. Comfort.
1857-58....." "	Benjamin B. Johnston.
1859-62....." "	" "
1863.....Marcus K. Hill.	" "
1864-69.....Stephen Rapalje.	Joseph C. Mould.
1870-71....." "	Bradner Smith.
1872....." "	" "
1873-74.....Daniel M. Wade.	Thomas W. Senior.
1875-76.....Marcus K. Hill.	Jacob Sears, Jr.
1877-78.....Charles J. Van Alst.	Thomas W. Senior.
1879.....Robert Young.	C. Fred Luquer.
1880....." "	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830, Daniel Lawson; 1831, James Jessup; 1832, Samuel W. Eager; 1833, Joseph V. Whelan; 1834, Hiram E. Conger; 1835, Cornelius Neafie; 1836, Samuel W. Eager; 1837, Joseph V. Whelan, Daniel Lawson; 1838, James A. Wilkin; 1839, Cornelius Neafie; 1840, Hiram Eager; 1841, Hiram E. Conger, Henry Welch; 1842, Hiram Kane; 1843, Marcus K. Hill; 1844, John D. Morrisau; 1845, Hiram E. Conger; 1846, Hiram Kane, Hiram E. Conger; 1847, Marcus K. Hill, Hugh B. Bull, Joseph V. Whelan; 1848, Hugh B. Bull; 1849, Hiram E. Conger; 1850, Joseph V. Whelan; 1851, Marcus K. Hill; 1852, George W. Millsbaugh; 1853, Moses Smith, Henry H. McElheny; 1854, Hugh B. Bull; 1855, John D. Coe; 1856, Alexander Kidd; 1857, Moses Smith, George S. Little, James T. Kane; 1858, Hugh B. Bull; 1859, James T. Kane; 1860, Renwick Gillespie; 1861, John B. Decker, John L. Hart; 1862, Hugh B. Bull; 1863, John A. Bowden; 1864, John L. Hart; 1865, John B. Decker, Joseph V. Whelan; 1866, Hugh B. Bull; 1867, Allee Mead; 1868, John L. Hart; 1869, Joseph M. Leeper; 1870, Frederic Bodine; 1871, John C. Holbrow; 1872, John L. Hart; 1873, Allen Mead; 1874, Frederic Bodine; 1875, John C. Holbrow; 1876, John L. Hart; 1877, Allen Mead; 1878, Frederic Bodine; 1879, A. K. Wade; 1880, John L. Hart, Augustus S. Teara.

V.-VILLAGES.

MONTGOMERY VILLAGE

is situated on the Wallkill, in the southern part of the town. It was settled at an early date. As already shown, Henry Crist, Stevanus Crist, and Matthias Millsbaugh had settled upon the west side of the Wallkill. Johannes Mingus had built a grist-mill. James Ward afterwards bought this property, and also 200 acres on which this village now stands. His mill was on the site owned in later years by the Messrs. Luquer. The bank there was high and steep, and the mill being at the water's edge was difficult of approach. The grain-bags were either thrown down from the bank and up from the mill-door or let down and up by a rude swing or tackle. Mr. Ward, to enable settlers on the other side to come to his mill, built a rude bridge over this stream, and this was the first bridge in all this vicinity. The place became known as Ward's Bridge, and under that name the first post-office was established.

The village stands mainly on the Archibald Kennedy Patent, in which James Clinton and William Cross obtained an interest, and on which they laid out, in the language of a deed before us, "a small

town called Montgomery town." The village took the name of Montgomery from this plat, although the name of the town was in honor of Gen. Montgomery. Other early settlers of this village were John McFought, David Crist, John McKinstry, Matthew Hunter, Samuel Smith, Arthur Parks, and Oolis Shulp. Parks & McGarrow constituted a mercantile firm, and kept store on the corner where subsequently old Mr. Smedes lived, and in later years the Messrs. Luquer. James Ward, the early settler, lived in a log cabin near the end of the bridge, on the site of the residence in more modern times of Abraham Colwell. Samuel Smith's house was on the lot occupied in later years by Abner Bookstaver. Arthur Park's residence was where John L'Hommedieu afterwards lived. Oolis Shulp lived in the hollow on the turnpike east of Mr. Parks. He had first located at the Harrison settlement, mentioned elsewhere, but soon removed to this village. He was the father of Hans Shulp, a well-known Revolutionary soldier, who lived to a great age in this town.

The village was incorporated by a special act passed Feb. 17, 1810. The first meeting was held March 6, 1810. The trustees chosen were Hugh Lindsey, Benjamin Sears, Reuben Neely, John Misser, Thomas McNear; the assessors were James Smith, Charles Parks, Francis Boyd; the treasurer, William H. Wesser; Daniel McNear, collector; Joseph Conklin, Joseph Nicholson, Walter Mead, fire-wardens. The following is a list of the village officers from 1810 to 1880:

Presidents.	Clerks.	Treasurers.
1810. Hugh Lindsey.	William Gorham.	Wm. H. Weller.
1811. " "	John Gorham.	" "
1812-13. " "	Johannes Miller.	" "
1814. Peter A. Millsbaugh.	" "	" "
1815. Benjamin Sears.	Daniel M. Frya.	David Ruggles.
1816. Johannes Miller.	" "	Walter Mead.
1817. Adam Bodine.	" "	" "
1818. Joshua Conger.	Isaac Jennings.	" "
1819-20. Chas. Borland, Jr.	" "	" "
1821. Johannes Miller.	" "	Stephen Preston.
1822-25. " "	John Sears.	Walter Mead.
1826. Daniel Cozana.	" "	" "
1827-28. Johannes Miller.	" "	" "
1829-31. " "	" "	Joshua Conger.
1832. Charles Borland, Jr.	" "	" "
1833. " "	Peter B. Eager.	" "
1834. Isaac Jennings.	" "	Isaac Jennings.
1835. " "	Philip Millsbaugh.	Wm. E. Luquer.
1836. " "	" "	Isaac Jennings.
1837-38. Chas. Borland, Jr.	Samuel B. Bell.	Jacob C. Tooker.
1839. " "	James W. Sears.	J. A. L'Hommedieu.
1840. " "	" "	Abner Bookstaver.
1841. " "	Isaac Jennings.	" "
1842. " "	James W. Sears.	James Hoey.
1843. " "	" "	Abner Bookstaver.
1844. J. A. L'Hommedieu.	" "	Abner Bookstaver.
1845-48. " "	" "	Robert R. Thompson.
1849. Johannes M. Hunter.	" "	Abner Bookstaver.
1850. Isaac Jennings.	" "	" "
1851. Abraham Caldwell.	" "	" "
1852-54. Isaac Jennings.	" "	" "
1855. Jacob Morris.	" "	" "
1856. George Eager, Sr.	" "	Stephen Preston.
1857. Francis Colwell.	" "	James W. Sears.
1858-60. George Eager, Sr.	" "	" "

Presidents.	Clerks.	Treasurers.
1881. Wm. L. McKinney.	James W. Sears.	James W. Sears.
1882. " "	" "	Henry V. McNeal.
1883. Abner Bookstaver.	" "	Wm. L. McKinney.
1884. Wm. E. Luquer.	Wm. L. McKinney.	Const. W. Wadsworth.
1885. Daniel M. Wade.	" "	Abner Bookstaver.
1886. " "	" "	Henry V. McNeal.
1867-68. Allen Mead.	" "	" "
1869-70. Philip D. Crist.	" "	" "
1871. Henry Sears.	" "	" "
1872. Daniel M. Wade.	" "	" "
1873. Walter J. Mead.	" "	" "
1874. " "	" "	John L. Hait.
1875. " "	" "	Henry V. McNeal.
1876. Daniel F. Bull.	" "	John L. Hait.
1877-79. Thomas H. Senior.	" "	" "
1880. Charles J. Kidd.	" "	Daniel M. Wade.

Trustees (Dec. 1880).—John P. Sears, Sylvester J. Morris, Nelson Crist, William McNeal, Charles J. Kidd.

Assessors.—William L. McKinney, William A. Parke, George T. Overhiser.

Collector.—George W. Dusenbury.

Treasurer.—Daniel M. Wade.

Police Justice.—Frederick Bodine.*

Fire-Wardens.—James Eager, Simon B. Morris, Daniel A. Shaffer, Francis C. Decker, William Odell.

Inspectors of Elections.—John L. D. Eager, James Scott, Charles Sears.

Street Commissioner.—J. N. Bothic.

The first village tax raised was \$60, soon after the incorporation. It was voted to have a market-house 20 by 12, and March 11, 1812, it was voted to raise \$100 for that purpose. April 20, 1814, \$200 were appropriated to purchase a fire-engine. Oct. 24, 1816, a committee reported that there were eleven ladders on hand. March 20, 1821, four firemen were appointed,—Ebenezer Clark, James Newton, Henry Conger, John C. Millsbaugh. At that time an engine-house is mentioned.

The amount of the tax for this current year (1880) is \$849.82 regular appropriations, and \$375 for fire purposes. The village has one fire-engine company, known as Walkkill, No. 2, of which the foreman is James Eagan, and the assistant foreman James Hanlon. There are about 40 members. There is also a hose company, of which William Titus is foreman, and Ferris Hulse assistant. It has about 14 members.

The village has several hotels, a number of stores apparently doing a good business, the mill enterprises mentioned elsewhere, schools, churches, and many pleasant private residences. If it has been somewhat overshadowed in late years by its younger sister on the north with its stronger manufactories, it is nevertheless one of the old historic villages of the county, and sustains well its former standing. The principal business places as shown in the advertising columns of the enterprising village paper, published by Lester Winfield, are the following:

George Peck, lamps, chandeliers, French china, plated ware, etc.; W. H. Senior & Co., dry-goods, ready-made clothing; John A. Powell, manufacturer of organs; A. B. Leggett, physician and surgeon; F. Bodine, attorney and counselor; J. N. Bothic,

* Elected, but the term of Allen Mead had not expired. The latter was the first and only police justice.

running a market express to Newburgh; Charles Sears, "champion meat dealer;" John J. Sears, undertaking and cabinet making; C. F. Luquer, watch-maker, jeweler, and dealer in gold and silver-plated ware; T. H. Ward, merchant tailor; Stratton & Titus, grist-mill and saw-mill; William S. Hanlon, harness-shop and horse goods generally; F. Kimbark, fashionable tailor; Samuel Giles, blacksmith-shop; Vanderoof & Son, coal and lumber; Mrs. M. B. Tuttle, millinery; Harrison Smith, painter; F. Kimbark, barber; Jacob Tears, toys and holiday goods; J. C. Mould, groceries and provisions.

The present postmaster is George Eager, who has held the office from 1861 to 1881. Before him was Francis E. Caldwell for about eight years. C. S. Coleman held the office during the Taylor-Fillmore administration, 1849 to 1853. From 1840 to 1848, James W. Sears was the incumbent of the office. John P. Sears had preceded him for many years, probably nearly from 1800. (See General History, "Trade and Commerce.")

WALDEN

is the most thriving and important village in town. It is situated on the Walkkill, at the High Falls, and was known for many years by that name. Settlements began at Walden many years before the Revolution. James Kidd is said to have built a grist-mill at the very foot of the falls, on the east side, the date of which is uncertain. In 1768 it appears from certain town records to have been owned by or in the possession of Johannes Decker. In 1789 it was owned by Cadwallader Colden, Jr., son of Maj. Cadwallader Colden, and grandson of the Lieutenant-Governor. This property was afterwards occupied for a cotton-factory. Stephen Gilbert erected another mill, not far from the same time, lower down. This was probably on the site of the grist-mill recently burned.

Other early settlers on the site of Walden or in its immediate vicinity were Francy Cane, Hugh Milligan, Jacob Bodine and his sons, Charles and Lewis, Jonathan Low, Peter Bodine, Conrad Moore, William Bodine, Robert Kidd, Thomas Clineman, and William Erwin.

The place is named in honor of Jacob T. Walden, who formerly resided there and was the president of a company which purchased the water-power and a large tract of land which had previously been owned by William Erwin, and earlier still by Mr. Gatehouse. His energy and untiring perseverance did much to build up the place, introduce manufactures, and establish its prosperity on an enduring basis.

The principal manufacturing establishments are given under the head of "Industrial Enterprises."

The village has had a rapid modern growth. All of the brick houses—and there are now a large number—have been built within about twelve years. There are many handsome villa residences on some of the beautiful heights on both sides of the Walkkill River. The latter is spanned by two handsome iron

bridges. The village was incorporated by a special act passed April 9, 1855. The first village meeting under the act was called by George W. Millspaugh, justice of the peace, and was held April 14, 1855, at the house of Jacob D. Millspaugh. The officers chosen at that time were the following: Augustus F. Scofield, Marcus C. Hill, Milton Millspaugh, Giles Andrews, Levi L. Gowdy, trustees; Seth M. Capron, John G. Woolsey, George M. Embler, assessors; Nicholas T. Clearwater, treasurer; Mordecai Homan, collector; John S. Gray, James Holbrow, John B. Tears, fire-wardens.

At the first meeting of the board of trustees, April 20th, Augustus F. Scofield was chosen president, and George W. Millspaugh clerk. A. F. Scofield and M. R. Hill were appointed a committee to draft by-laws. Regular meetings of the board were voted to be held on the first Tuesday of each month. May 11, 1855, a full set of by-laws was passed, and the organization of the village government was duly completed.

The principal officers from 1855 to 1880 have been:

	President.	Clerk.	Treasurer.
1855.	Augustus F. Scofield.	Geo. W. Millspaugh.	Nich. T. Clearwater.
1856.	"	Henry Gowdy.	"
1857.	"	"	Wm. S. Parks.
1858.	"	"	George Kilner.
1859-61.	"	"	Joseph G. Millspaugh.
1862.	Marcus K. Hill.	David Dill.	"
1863.	Augustus F. Scofield.	John C. Scofield.	Ebenezer W. Koapp.
1864-69.	"	"	Seth M. Capron.
1870.	"	"	L. L. Gowdy.
1871.	C. D. Wooley.	Robert W. Sutcliff.	Marcus K. Hill.
1872.	Marcus K. Hill.	J. R. McCullough.	Luther Lefevre.
1873.	Wm. B. Abbott.	"	Marcus K. Hill.
1874-75.	Thos. J. Bradley.	"	George W. Stoddard.
1876.	Alfred Bateman.	R. H. Sutliff.	"
1877.	T. D. Barker.	J. C. Bogert.*	"
1878.	"	R. H. Sutliff.	"
1879.	M. Littell.	"	"
1880.	John C. Scofield.	J. R. McCullough.	"

Police justices were first chosen under the amended act of 1839, and have been as follows:

1869, A. H. Saxe; 1871, A. H. Saxe; 1872, N. K. Wade; 1873, C. D. Wooley; 1874-76, J. C. Holbrow; 1877-78, A. S. Tears; 1879-80, J. L. Hart.

The list of officers for current year (1880-81) is as follows: John C. Scofield, N. J. Fowler, J. W. Wilkinson, George Bingley, M. Littell, trustees; J. R. McCullough, clerk; J. L. Hart, police justice; J. Best, C. Birch, O. Moffatt, assessors; Andrew Bradley, collector; G. W. Stoddard, treasurer; S. Bardsley, T. B. Jordan, W. S. Parks, inspectors of election; M. Littell, street commissioner; Daniel Torbush, police constable and pound-keeper.

Before the incorporation of the village a fire company had been in existence under an organization known as "Walden Fire Incorporation." The books, papers, and property were transferred to the village trustees, and the latter voted a tax of \$250 to pay up the debts of the existing Fire Department and \$40 for

ladders and carts. Money was subsequently raised for the purchase of an engine-house for the company.

Under date of March 4, 1865, the following officers of the fire company were reported: Chief Engineer, Daniel Torbush; Assistant Engineer, W. H. Tears; Foreman, Jacob Bradwell; Assistant Foreman, M. B. Tears; Secretary, Theron L. Millspaugh; Treasurer, Harvey Trickett.

At present (December, 1880) there is one fire company existing, known as "Enterprise, No. 1," in charge of a steam fire-engine, the best made. The company is uniformed, all their apparatus is in excellent order, and they are ready for efficient action either at parades or actual service at fires.

The Fire Department is organized as follows: Granville Crist, chief engineer; John R. Hayes, first assistant engineer; James L. Crawford, second assistant engineer. Company officers: J. R. McCullough, foreman; Caleb Birch, first assistant foreman; John Luckley, second assistant foreman; George H. Roat, secretary; P. Van Buren, treasurer. In charge of the engine: John W. Weller, first engineer; Charles Smalls, second engineer; Joseph Oldham, third engineer; William Hatch, fireman; Thomas Storms, assistant fireman; John H. Vandemack, steward; John W. Weller, chairman.

For a time the village was lighted by gas, but the enterprise was not pecuniarily successful, and the company was disbanded.

The Taylor & Bateman coal and lumber yard is conveniently situated near the railroad. They are also proprietors of the Walden Steam-Mill, and dealers in flour, feed, grain, grass-seed, lime, cement, and building supplies generally.

The post-office was established many years ago. Mr. E. W. Knapp is the present postmaster, and has held the office nearly twenty years. He was preceded by Marcus K. Hill. Earlier still was James Kidd.

Embler's grist-mill was burned a few years ago, and has not been rebuilt. He has a saw-mill, which was not destroyed and is still running.

The Eagle Hotel, C. Johnson, proprietor, was built in 1823 by Jesse Scofield. It is a well-known house, and a favorite stopping-place for travelers. The St. Nicholas is a later-built house, and is a large and commodious hotel.

The principal stores and other business places of Walden, as shown by the advertising columns of the village paper, are T. E. Newkirk, drugs, medicines, toilet articles, lamps, cigars, etc.; H. B. Wooster, grocery-store; Caleb Birch, boots, shoes, hats, and caps; W. H. Wood, general furnishing undertaker; Sears Brothers, dry-goods, provisions, groceries, crockery, and glassware; Walker & Eaton (West Walden), dry-goods, groceries, grass-seed, woodenware, etc.; T. Cockroft, confectionery, domestic nuts, cigars, toys, etc.; the palace photographic car; John R. Hays, hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, and ready-made clothing; E. W. Knapp, postmaster, sta-

* Declined, and R. H. Sutliff appointed.

tionery, school-books, newspapers, and periodicals; T. D. Barker, harness, blankets, and robes; McCullough & Tate, groceries and provisions; G. V. Tears, boots and shoes; Stoddard & Rutherford, general insurance agents; H. E. Stoutenburgh, watchmaker and jeweler; William Alcock, watches and jewelry; Frank Pultz, stationery, sheet music; Irving H. Loughran, attorney and counselor-at-law; Dawson & Rowland, millinery and fancy goods; T. L. Mills-paugh, carpets, oil-cloths, furniture; Fowler's hardware-store and agricultural implements.

The *Walden Herald* is a neat village paper, and is now in its eleventh volume, Mr. Chauncey A. Reed editor and proprietor. It is conducted with vigor, and has evidently come to stay.

ST. ANDREW'S

is a hamlet situated in the northeast part of the town, not far from the line of New Windsor. It derives its name and most of its historical importance from the fact that it was the seat of an early Episcopal church known as St. Andrew's, which is now located at Walden. The early development of the water-power led to the growth of a large village at Walden, and changed the current of trade and other business from St. Andrew's. A post-office is still maintained there, and James A. Coe is postmaster. There is also a hotel there, kept by John McKinney.

COLDENHAM

is in the southeast part of the town, near the New Windsor line. Its name is derived from the Colden family, among whom there were several members of much prominence, of whom a full account has already been given. This little hamlet in late years has of course had nothing of the importance of former times, when it was the home of the Lieutenant-Governor and acting chief magistrate of the colony of New York. A hotel, a small number of shops, stores, and private dwellings constitute the village of to-day.

ALLARD'S CORNERS

is a hamlet in the northwest part of the town, where a post-office was established some years ago for the convenience of quite a section in this town and in Ulster County.

SCOTT TOWN

was recognized in former years as a neighborhood with a special name, though scarcely so at the present time. It was described as situated "on the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike, four miles east of the village of Montgomery, where there used to be a turnpike-gate." Samuel Monell was gate-keeper, and Mr. John Scott resided there, kept a store, and from him the name is derived.

SCOTT'S CORNERS

must not be mistaken for the above. The Corners are about one and a half miles east of Montgomery village. It was named from John F. Scott, who kept

store at this place, as his father, John Scott, did at the other mentioned above.

KEISERTOWN

was the name formerly attached to a settlement, and at the present time to a school district, in the southwest part of this town, on the Wallkill, three miles from Montgomery. It was a Dutch settlement. To this simple rural hamlet Mr. Eager, in his history of this county, devotes the following amusing paragraph:

"Though on the banks of the Wallkill, in this republican county, we find ourselves unexpectedly in royal company, in the very presence of the Cæsars. The name of Keiser is of blood royal descent, direct from Cæsar. An example: Keiserlinter, in the Lower Palatinate, is Cæsariopolis in Latin.

"The Grand Emperor of Russia is a Keiser, and claims it by calling himself the Czar of all the Russias, which is nothing less than calling himself Cæsar, King, Keiser in his own native Russ, the language of his country. The name, therefore, is good Dutch, and the emigrants imported it when they came. Keisertown consequently is an Imperial City, the town of a King, the city of Cæsar."

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The modern system of public schools having been inaugurated in the State by the law of 1812, this town, at the annual meeting of 1813, complied with the conditions of the statute and elected as school commissioners Wm. Crist, Joseph I. Houston, and Abraham A. Thompson. Others who served one or more years each during the period from 1812 to 1844 were the following: Frederick Mills-paugh, Nathaniel P. Hill, Wm. W. Crawford, Jonathan Mould, Alexander Thompson, Jr., Adam Dickerson, George Eager, William Jackson, Henry Dubois, Daniel Lawson, Henry Dubois, David Lawrence, Charles Borland, Jr., Abraham Crist, Isaac Jennings, William Graham, James Jessup, George Welles, John J. Scott, Thomas Cline-man, Robert Mead, Cornelius Neafie, Moses Smith, Joseph V. Whalen, John Kelly, Gideon Pelton. During the same period the following persons served one or more years each as inspectors of schools: Andrew King, Moses Froeligh, William Powell, Isaac Van Doren, Arthur I. Stansbury, David Mason, Charles Borland, Jr., Samuel W. Eager, Henry I. Hardenbrook, Wm. H. Weller, Charles Winfield, Daniel W. Frye, Absalom Bull, James C. Cook, Isaac Jennings, John L. Lyon, David Ruggles, Joseph V. Whalen, Fred. J. Betts, George Eager, Archibald Smith, John Sears, Philip Mills-paugh, Martin Lewis, Hiram E. Conger, Jacob C. Tooker.

Under the system of supervision by town superintendents, from 1844 to 1856 the following were the incumbents of the office in Montgomery:

1844-46, Peter T. Clearwater; 1847-48, George W. Mills-paugh; 1849, Peter T. Clearwater; 1851, James T. Kane; 1853-55, Alexander Beattie.

In 1856 all control of the schools by town authority ceased, supervision being transferred to the Assembly District Commissioners.

The report for the year ending June 15, 1816, showed 996 children between the ages of five and fifteen.

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

The subscription to found this academy is dated in 1787, and contains 277 names, subscribing from 4s. to £6, and covered a population of fifteen miles square. The sum subscribed amounted to £319, and the subscribers appointed the following persons trustees: Arthur Parks, Benjamin Sears, Adam Crans, Jacob Newkirk, Henrick Smith, Johannes Miller, Hendrick Van Keuren, William Jackson, James Jackson, Philip Millsaugh, Martinas Crist, Matthew Hunter, and Gideon Pelton.

The trustees purchased a frame already put up several miles distant, as they could get it for some small sum, made a frolic, and carted it down to the village. This was but the work of a day in those patriotic and free-will times. The building was entirely put up and finished. The teacher they wished to employ (the Rev. Alexander Miller, of New Jersey) was married, had a family and horse, and could not come unless they could be accommodated as well as himself. The trustees doubled their exertions, built a kitchen adjoining the academy, put up a stable, and permitted Mr. Miller to live in the ground-floor, tendered him £80 for the first year, and after that all he could make, which was accepted. The school opened with fair prospects, and has been in as flourishing condition ever since as any country academy in the State. Among its early teachers we name Nathaniel Howell, Nathan H. White, Reuben Neely, and William H. Weller. Tuition was from £5 to £2 per year, according to what the pupil studied.

This building, never very substantial, was removed in 1818, and the present brick edifice put up in its place at an expense of over \$5000. The institution had some funds on hand, a rare fact at this day, which, with \$1500 raised by subscription and \$2000 of quit-rents on three patents in this county then uncanceled, enabled the trustees to complete this noble educational structure. The building is 60 by 40 feet, two stories high, with a small cellar for coal and wood. Each story is divided into two rooms, a large and small one. The institution was incorporated April 13, 1792. There are but three academies in the State older than this.

This academy is still an important institution of the town, as it was in earlier years.

Like all similar institutions, there have been times when it was not as prosperous as at others, but a school of excellent character has been maintained. The large and convenient building erected so many years ago has been kept in good repair. It was thoroughly refitted a few years since at an expense of about \$600. Its academic character is maintained. It has never yielded to the modern custom of confiscating academies for the benefit of a school district. The present board of trustees consists of Dr. L. M.

Crawford, president; J. M. Wilkin, secretary; T. L. Jackson, treasurer; Rev. F. S. Schenck, J. O. Miller, C. J. Mould, Rev. H. C. Earl, Henry Bergen, W. H. Senior, Rev. J. M. Dickson, Rev. J. C. Forsythe, D. M. Wade, F. Bodine, Rev. P. H. Milliken. The present principal is Prof. David L. Rouse.

MONTGOMERY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This is under the charge of three trustees. A convenient building was erected a few years since, with rooms for three teachers. The teachers now employed, winter term of 1880-81, are Daniel C. Carvey, principal; Miss Adelia Sears, Miss Josephine Haviland, assistants.

THE WALDEN UNION FREE SCHOOL

has a good building, erected in 1859, adapted to three departments. The present teachers are William Abell, principal; Miss Emily W. Kidd, Miss Fanny Stewart, and Miss Mary A. Hart, assistant teachers.

The present Board of Education are Dr. T. Millsaugh, president; Dr. William A. Loughran, C. D. Wooley, James S. Eaton, T. W. Bradley, George T. Wooster; A. S. Tears, clerk.

Among those active in effecting the free-school organization and members of the first board were J. B. Tears, Ebenezer Knapp, Dr. Thomas Millsaugh, and others. J. B. Tears has been president of the board most of the time since the organization.

VII.—CHURCHES.

This town is the seat of several churches of ancient date. Their records combined show how strong were the Christian elements which entered into the character of the early settlers. To found a church was the next thing after building the rude pioneer houses for their families.

In the general chapter on churches some of the earlier religious organizations have been referred to at some length, and we shall therefore be pardoned if we indulge in some repetitions.

THE GOODWILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church, an elaborate and valuable history of which has lately been given to the public by the present pastor, the Rev. J. M. Dickson, is the oldest in the town. It was planted by the Scotch-Irish settlers, who for years made their influence so widely felt, not merely in their own and neighboring communities, but also in the affairs of the nation. Their incoming dates from about 1724-25, though some of the pioneers of the colony purchased land here as early as 1721. Their early history is to a great extent involved in obscurity, their influence rather than their records having been handed down to posterity. The early records of the church are all lost. From the records of the Synod of Philadelphia, however, it appears that in September, 1729, they had a commissioner, in the person of John McNeal, in said Synod

in Philadelphia to secure supplies of preaching among them, and that they were referred by the Synod to the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Whether they had at this time any formal organization as a church cannot be ascertained, as the early records of the Presbytery of Philadelphia are also lost.

1729 has therefore been taken as the year from which to reckon the age of the church, and in September, 1879, its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary was celebrated by the Presbytery of Hudson, the ultimate successor in this field of the Presbytery which took it under its care a century and a half before. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement, from which, considering the religious character and habits of the people, some would date the commencement of the church, might have been celebrated some four or five years sooner.

This community early took to itself the name "The People of Wallkill," or "Wallakill," as the name appears in some of the older documents, no doubt from their contiguity to the Wallkill River, and the name afterwards extended to their precinct, and is still preserved as a territorial designation in the town of Wallkill. The church very naturally went for long years by the name of the Wallkill Church, though Goodwill is the name incorporated in the deed of the ground on which the church stands, dated Nov. 9, 1741, and was probably its corporate name from the first. The territory which contributed to its membership came to be very extensive as the settlement enlarged, and hence it is not strange to find this a mother of churches, as many as seven or eight having more or less directly sprung from it, some through bitter controversy and some in the natural order of growth.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP.—In the deed of a highway from the town of Shawangunk to the Goshen line occurs the following in describing the route, "by or neare the Meeting House now erecting neare the settlement of Adam Graham." The date of this is Sept. 1, 1735. This is the first church building of which there is any record, and the above is the only mention of it that has been preserved. Mr. Dickson, the historian of the church, reasons, from "the character of the people and the customs of the early settlers," that there must have been some rude structure in use previous to this, which the congregation had already outgrown.

The next building was erected in 1765, which Mr. Dickson claims is still standing and constitutes the main frame-work of the present structure. To this there was an addition made some years later, with an elevated steeple, in connection with the building of which there was probably a general remodeling of the house, the date of which is not known. In 1830 this building was again remodeled, the aforementioned addition, with its steeple, taken away, with the galleries that had extended around three sides of the audience-room, and the pulpit taken down from its exalted position on one side and placed at the end of

the room opposite the entrance, which from this time was only from the south. The cost of these repairs is recorded as "\$1230.99."

In 1871 this structure was again remodeled, and this time enlarged by an addition in front which constitutes a commodious vestibule and choir gallery, and from which rises, as in olden times, a spire. The main building was also made entirely new internally, stained-glass windows put in, and a heater placed in a basement. The cost of this work was not far from \$8000. It is now one of the neatest structures to be found anywhere in the county.

PASTORS.—This church has had eight installed pastors. The first was the Rev. Joseph Houston. He was a native of Ireland, and was educated in Scotland. He served the Elk River Church in Maryland as pastor from 1724 till 1739. He was installed pastor of this church in 1740, probably in January, and was removed by death October 29th of the same year. Very little is known of the parties who occasionally ministered here previous to this time. History connects the name of the Rev. Samuel Gelston with this church, but with a good deal of indefiniteness. "His labors here," says Mr. Dickson, "whatever their extent, could not have been earlier than 1732 or '33, and not later than 1734." According to the records of the Synod of Philadelphia, of Sept. 23, 1735, this church, in connection with the church at Bethlehem, had called the Rev. Isaac Chalker, but this church had afterwards refused to receive him, and the case had come up from the Presbytery to the Synod for final adjustment.

The second pastor was the Rev. John Moffatt, a native of Ireland, and a graduate of Nassau Hall in 1749, who was here ordained and installed in 1751. Previous to this, or May 26, 1743, the church had called the Rev. Samuel Cavin, but for some reason he was not installed. Mr. Moffatt's ministry ended somewhere between 1765 and 1769. During its continuance a parsonage was built (in 1756), and in 1765 a meeting-house was erected. The year following (1766) the trustees purchased a farm of one hundred acres, which is still owned by the congregation. During his ministry the missionaries of the Reformed Presbytery and the Associate Presbyterian Church were active in the colonies. The former organized one of their "praying societies" out of this church about 1753, and, in connection with the labors of the latter, the church divided in calling a successor to Mr. Moffatt, and the Associate Church of Neelytown was the result. A secession from this church about the same time or a little before seems to have entered into the organization of the Little Britain Associate Church.

The Rev. John Blair was the third pastor. He was installed May 19, 1769, and was removed by death Dec. 8, 1771. He was a man of great ability. His early ministry had been spent in Pennsylvania. He had also served as Professor of Theology in Nassau

Hall, and as vice-president of the College of New Jersey.

The Rev. Andrew King was the fourth pastor. His labors here began in 1776, though he was not installed till June 11, 1777, and he remained in the pastorate of the church till his death, Nov. 16, 1815, a period of nearly forty years. During his ministry three churches were organized in the territory that contributed to the membership of this church, viz.: Hope-well, Scotchtown, and Graham's Church (Associate), lessening the field of his labors. During his ministry, too, the Orange County Bible Society was organized in this church, and he was chosen its first president.

The fifth pastor was the Rev. Robert W. Condit (afterwards D.D.). But after the death of Mr. King, previous to the calling of Mr. Condit, the church passed through a severe trial, a diversity of sentiment in reference to the fitness of a Rev. William Gray for the pastoral office being allowed to ripen into a division of the church. The division, however, did not actually occur till Mr. Condit was called, after which the disaffected portion withdrew and formed the Berea (Reformed) Church.

Mr. Condit was ordained and installed Dec. 13, 1820, and continued pastor till April 22, 1830, when he resigned to accept a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Oswego, which he served till his death, Feb. 13, 1871. He was a graduate of Princeton College and Theological Seminary.

The sixth pastor was the Rev. William Blain, who was installed July 27, 1830. He was a graduate of Union College, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, and had served in the ministry some fourteen years before commencing his labors here. Like his predecessor, he too found here an irreconcilable faction, which soon withdrew from the church, but on very different grounds. The time had come when the growing village of Montgomery needed a Presbyterian Church, and some of the most influential members of this church cherished the thought of removing the old church to the new site. In this they were simply outvoted and peace was restored, though, says the historian, "for a time this church severely felt this last exodus." Mr. Blain's pastorate ceased with his death, June 9, 1857, though for some little time he had been incapacitated, through bodily infirmity, for the performance of pastoral duties.

The seventh pastor was the Rev. David M. MacLise, D.D., a native of Ireland, educated at Belfast Royal College. He was installed as colleague of and successor to Mr. Blain, June 17, 1856. Previous to this he for some time served the church of Norwood and Hastings in Canada West. In the spring of 1869 he resigned this church to take charge of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, New York City. He is now pastor of the Calvin Presbyterian Church, St. John, N. B.

The eighth (the present) pastor is the Rev. James

Milligan Dickson. He is a native of Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Previous to coming here he had acted as pastor for four and one-half years in the city of Brooklyn, and for seven years in Newark, N. J. He began his labors here on the first Sabbath in November, 1869, and was regularly installed on the 15th of the February following.

Under his pastorate the membership of the church has been greatly increased, and the church building enlarged and remodeled. He has also performed an invaluable service in searching out and putting in order the history of the church, in the form of "The Goodwill Memorial," to which we would refer any who may wish to trace further this interesting history.

ELDERS.—The following list of elders is the most complete that can be given. Mr. Dickson ventures the conjecture that possibly a Robert Hunter, and perhaps John McNeal, Sr., were among the earliest:

	Inducted into Office.	Ceased to Act.
Matthew Rhea* (Rea).....	.....	Previous to 1770.
John Neely*.....	.....	Subsequent to "
Alexander Kidd*.....	.....	About 1778.
Robert Hunter*.....	.....	January, 1776.
Patrick Barber*.....	.....	Sept. 21, 1790.
Arthur Beatty.....	1770.	March 9, 1774.
Thomas Gimerell.....	.....	About 1771.
David Jagger.....	.....	Aug. 21, 1796.
Matthew Rhea.....	.....	November, 1801.
Abraham Dickerson.....	.....	Dec. 8, 1814.
James Caldwell (or Colwell).....	.....	Feb. 6, 1798.
Arthur Parks.....	About 1786.	Aug. 11, 1806.
John Barber.....	.....	Feb. 12, 1836.
William Coddington.....	.....	Sept. 24, 1826.
William Faulkner.....	.....	Dec. 11, 1831.
Thomas McKissock.....	.....	July 18, 1821.
James Hunter.....	.....	" "
Henry Miller.....	1819.	Aug. 2, 1853.
Cyrus Lyon.....	.....	Sept. 28, 1832.
Walter Mead.....	1823.	" "
Nathaniel Brewster.....	.....	June 2, 1869.
William Graham.....	Aug. 26, 1838.	March 22, 1860.
Gideon Peltou.....	June 13, 1847.	Feb. 2, 1861.
Andrew N. Young.....	.....	Dec. 14, 1877.
Charles Miller.....	.....	" "
Thomas B. Scott.....	April, 1859.	May 3, 1862.
James Vao Keuren, M.D.....	.....	Nov. 5, 1868.
James W. Bowen.....	Jan. 17, 1869.	" "
James C. Bull.....	.....	" "
Conrad Loskamp.....	.....	May 20, 1876.
John Wylie.....	.....	" "
David Jagger.....	Aug. 20, 1876.	" "
Samuel Finley.....	.....	Oct. 26, 1879.
Joseph B. Hadden.....	.....	" "
Pliny E. Hawkins.....	.....	" "

Those in *italics* constitute the present Session of the church.

The following constitute the present board of trustees: Enoch B. Nixon, president; William C. Brewster, Gideon P. Smith, Charles Woodruff, John C. Howell, William Y. Denniston, Lewis Lipsett.

Treasurer and clerk of congregation, John H. Graham.

The printed history of the church shows that it has, in addition to the usual Sabbath services in the sanctuary, which are held morning and evening, and prayer-meetings during the week, an active Sabbath-school, a Temperance Union, a Woman's Aid Association, a Woman's Foreign and Home Missionary Association, and a Library Association.

* Not definitely known. All previous to 1770.

REFORMED CHURCH OF MONTGOMERY.

This was composed originally of German immigrants, and organized in 1732. From its organization till about 1772 it was served by supplies, who came two or three times during the year, preached, baptized, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

In 1772 the Rev. John Michael Kearn was settled, who remained till 1778, when he was obliged to resign his charge, on account of difficulties growing out of his political opinions.

From 1778 to 1784 the Rev. Rynier Van Nest, the minister of the Reformed Dutch Church of Shawangunk, officiated a part of the time in this church.

In 1788 the Rev. Moses Froeligh was settled over the Associate congregation of Shawangunk and Montgomery, in which he continued till 1811, when he resigned the charge of the former, but continued pastor of the latter till his death in 1817. In that year the Rev. Jesse Fonda was settled, and remained till his death in 1827.

In the year 1829 the Rev. Robert P. Lee, Jr., was settled.

The first edifice was a log church, and erected, probably, about the time the church was organized. It was situated just east of the present graveyard, and north of the turnpike. Our informant was told by Mr. Henry Crist, deceased, that the building was entered from the outside by a ladder.

The first baptisms were in 1734, and were as follows: Stephanus, son of Philippus Crist and Annayte Mengessin; Jacob, son of Phillipus Millspach and Maria Hemmer; Johannes, son of Christian Eboltz and Maria Elizabeth Crist; Annatje, daughter of Christoffe Maul and Anna Juliana Sevvig.

Some of the names found on the early records are Dekker, Terwiliger, Wilson, Velde, Robertson, Krantz, Haywood, Endro, Patterson, Weller, Windviel, Weber, Rockafellow, and Clearwater.

The records of the church were kept in Dutch till the time of Mr. Froeligh, after which but two or three entries are found of that kind.

The four acres occupied by the church and graveyard north of the turnpike were a gift from Mr. Beckford, the brother-in-law of Mary Ballard Beckford. She owned large tracts of land in this and the town of Crawford, and Beckford was her agent in New York to sell them. The congregation were to pay for the deed, and the subscription list for the purpose is on the record of the church, dated in 1759. There are fifty-eight names on it, each signing sixpence.

The church having been formed and kept up by the Germans and their descendants, the services were in that language probably for the first fifty years. Then they were half the time in German or Dutch, and the other half in English. From our best information, this continued till the time of Mr. Froeligh, when they were all performed in English. Perhaps he may have preached occasionally in German or

Dutch. We have heard two sermons since that time in German in this church, when the whole countryside were present, down to the oldest man; some of whom might not have been out for years, but still retained a knowledge of the language.

We cannot forego the obligation to remark here, as connected with this ancient church and early settlement, that those who came from the hills and valleys of Germany with the Bible in their hands and erected this primitive and humble temple, have by their own descendants sent some of their own children back to the Old World to teach the word of life to heathen nations. In the year 1836, Rev. William Youngblood and Josephine Millspaugh, his wife, members of this church and natives of this town, one a descendant of Johannes Jong Bloet, the other the descendant of Matthias Millspach, two original settlers, left home and friends on a mission to foreign lands.

This account is so far compiled from previous works, but the present pastor adds the following excellent paper, giving the names of the founders, with other details of the early organization and the events of the last thirty-five years. The records of the church throw so much light upon the early history of the town that they are exceedingly valuable.

The Reformed Church of Montgomery was organized in 1732. The following were members at its organization: Michael Krans, Margriet Maul, Catharina Maul, Johannes Krans, Jacob Senseboch, Magdalena Senseboch, Benayna Newkerk, Aibje Menyes (wife of Stephanus Christ), Elizabeth Menyes (wife of Lawrence Christ), Gertrout Yongbloet, Frederick Weller, Anna Margretha Kochin, Maria Gertrout Steiner (wife of Philippus Melsboch), Maria Catharina Steiner, Elizabeth Steiner, Gertje Klooswater (wife of Johannes Newkerk).

The following were officers of the church during the first ten years of its existence. At the organization, in 1732, Johannes Yongbloet was ordained elder and Jacob Buchstaber, deacon:

1734.—Elder, Hieronymus Menyes; deacon, Johannes Newkerk.

1736.—Elder, Christoffel Maul; deacon, Stephanus Christ.

1739.—Elder, Matheis Melsboch; deacon, Lawrence Christ.

1741.—Elder, Jacob Buchstaber; deacon, Johannes Kraus.

The Rev. G. W. Mancius, pastor of the Reformed Church of Kingston, officiated at the organization of the church, and acted as stated supply of the pulpit until his death in 1762.

During the years 1753-54, Rev. Barent Vrooman, pastor of the Reformed Churches of New Paltz and Shawangunk, in Ulster County, was also pastor of this church. During the years 1751-68, Rev. John Moffatt, of Goodwill Presbyterian Church, preached and administered baptism frequently. In 1764, Rev.

Frederick Mutzelins supplied the pulpit. The following is the list of pastors from 1771: 1771-78, John Michael Kern; 1778-85, Ryneir Van Nest; 1788-1817, Moses Froeligh; 1817-27, Jesse Fonda; 1829-58, Robert P. Lee; 1859-72, A. B. Van Zandt, late Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J.; 1873-76, Cornelius Brett; 1877, Ferdinand S. Schenck. The church is beautifully situated on the brow of a hill, across the Wallkill from the village of Montgomery. Four church edifices have occupied this site. The first was a log house, erected shortly after the organization of the church; the second was a frame building, erected about 1760; the third was of brick, built in 1803, and repaired and enlarged in 1834. The present is a stately building of brick, and surmounted by a lofty spire. It was erected in 1858, but the spire was not added until 1880. The audience-room is beautiful and large; it will comfortably seat between 700 and 800 people.

The following is the present organization: Pastor, Ferdinand S. Schenck; Elders, Lewis Crist, Jesse Fonda Mould, Ebenezer Van Alst, Robert Ashby; Deacons, John Bookstaver, John D. Mould, Abner Shafer, William Bookstaver.

The report presented by the church to the General Synod of 1880 gives the following items of interest:

Number of families.....	185
" communicants.....	413
" Sunday-school scholars.....	200
Amount contributed for benevolent purposes during the year.....	\$1288.62
Amount contributed for congregational purposes during the year.....	2814.35

The church is generally known in the community as the Brick Church of Montgomery.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, WALDEN.

St. Andrew's was one of the churches of the parish of New Windsor and Newburgh. Its early history, as well as that of its associate organizations, will be found in Chapter X. of the General History, prior to 1775.

In 1775 its vestry consisted of Cadwallader Colden, Jr., and Andrew Graham, wardens; and Peter Bodine, J. J. Galatian, Ambrose Jones, Justus Banks, John Blake, and Edward Burne,—Justus Banks having been chosen in place of George Graham, deceased. In this year the Rev. Mr. Sayre, foreseeing the troubles that were about to ensue on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, suddenly relinquished his charge and left the congregation in a very unsettled state. Up to this period the congregation of St. Andrew's had been eminently prosperous, and the church was filled to overflowing. But amidst the collision of parties, the prejudices excited against the church as being the offspring of the Church of England, and other causes unhappily existing, the congregation of St. Andrew's began from this time to decline.

On the departure of the Rev. Mr. Sayre, application was made from time to time to the rector of

Trinity Church, New York, with a view to obtain another minister, but without success. The parish remained vacant until the year 1790, when the Rev. George H. Spierin was engaged for two years at a salary of £100 per annum. The vestry at this period consisted of Cadwallader Colden, Jr., and James G. Graham, wardens; and Justus Banks, Andrew Graham, Thomas Colden, Peter Galatian, Matthew DuBois, and Edward Burn, vestrymen. Mr. Spierin residing at Newburgh, an inconvenient distance from the church, an effort was now made to procure a parsonage for the accommodation of the minister. Accordingly, Cadwallader Colden, Jr., generously presented the congregation with an acre of ground adjoining the church lot, on which a handsome parsonage was soon built.

In 1793, Mr. Spierin received and accepted a call from the congregation of Poughkeepsie; whereupon application was again made to the clergy of New York to supply the vacancy. The Rev. Dr. Moore recommended Mr. Frederick Van Horne a candidate for the ministry, who accordingly received and accepted a call, and on the receipt of holy orders entered upon the duties of rector, December 10th.

Several attempts had been made to liquidate the church debt by the sale of pews and private subscriptions, but with very little success until the year 1796. During this year an investigation was made into the financial affairs of the church, when it was found that there remained due to Cadwallader Colden, Esq., a balance on the original debt, together with interest, more than £500. A considerable sum was also due to Andrew Graham, Esq., for moneys advanced in building the church. As this debt operated as a heavy load upon the church, which possessed no means of reimbursement, those gentlemen most generously relinquished their claims, and thus freed the church and congregation from all further embarrassment, for which they received the thanks of the vestry and congregation.

The vestry at this time consisted of Justus Banks and Michael Beliger, wardens; and Alexander Dorcas, James Kain, Peter Galatian, William Erwin, Francis Lyon, and Thomas Gee.

Mr. Van Horne continued rector of the parish until the year 1809, when he removed to Ballston, and in the following year the Rev. Mr. Mackin was called to the rectorship, the vestry being composed of Andrew Graham and Peter Galatian, wardens; and William Erwin, Alexander Colden, Benjamin Thorn, Nicholas Bogert, Jacob Smith, and John Galatian. Mr. Mackin continued rector for three years, and in 1810 was succeeded by the Rev. William Powell. Mr. Powell resigned his charge in the year 1818, and was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Phinney. In 1821 the vestry, being unable to continue the salary of the rector at £400, reduced it to £300, in consequence of which Mr. Phinney resigned. He was succeeded by the Rev. James P. Cotter in 1822, but he soon after

left the parish. In 1826 the Rev. Joshua L. Harrison was called, but resigned in the course of the same year on account of ill health. In this year it was determined to erect an Episcopal church in the village of Walden on a site given by Jesse Scofield, Esq., and a subscription was immediately opened for that purpose. The building was forthwith commenced, and finished in the course of the following year. Previous to its consecration, however, it was further determined to relinquish the old church of St. Andrew's as a place of public worship, and to give to the new church in Walden the name of St. Andrew's Church. This church was accordingly consecrated by Bishop Hobart, Sept. 3, 1827.

In April of this year the Rev. William H. Lewis accepted a call to the parish, but resigned his charge in November of the same year, and was immediately succeeded by the Rev. Albert Hoyt. The vestry at this time consisted of Nicholas J. Bogert and John Fell, wardens; and John Galatian, Jacob T. Walden, John J. Galatian, Dr. Geo. G. Graham, Dr. Peter P. Galatian, and Dr. Thomas Colden.

In 1829 the vestry erected a handsome parsonage on a lot of four acres purchased of Mr. Cyrus Lyon. The cost of the whole, amounting to \$4000, was defrayed chiefly by the sale of all the church property at old St. Andrew's, with the exception of the burying-ground. On January 22d in this year the congregation was called to mourn the loss by death of its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, who had become greatly endeared to the people during the short period of his ministrations. He was succeeded in March following by the Rev. Nathan Kingsberry, who held the rectorship for one year, and was succeeded in 1830 by the Rev. William H. Hart. Mr. Hart continued rector till the year 1836, when he removed to Richmond, Va., and was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Shaw. Mr. Shaw removed to Marlborough in 1838, and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry W. Swetzer. In 1842, Mr. Swetzer resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Horace Hills, Jr., who retained the rectorship but one year, and resigned his charge in November, 1843. The parish was then vacant until October, 1844, when the Rev. William H. Hart, then residing at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., was again called to the rectorship of this parish.

The members of the vestry at that time were George Weller and Dr. George G. Graham, wardens; and William Buchanan, James R. Cooper, James Bogert, David E. Bogert, William Ruggles, Samuel Wait, Jr., Joseph P. Cooke, and George W. Oakley, vestrymen; Peter Bogert, secretary.

In June, 1842, the Rev. Horace Hill was called as rector. At that time N. J. Bogert and George Weller were wardens, and John Galatian, Thomas Colden, George G. Graham, William Buchanan, E. P. Wheeler, and James R. Cooper constituted the vestry.

Nov. 27, 1843, Rev. H. Hill resigned as rector, and Oct. 25, 1844, the Rev. William H. Hart, a former

rector, was called to the parish, with the following wardens: George Weller, George G. Graham; and vestrymen, William Buchanan, James R. Cooper, D. H. Ellis, James Bogert, William Ruggles, Samuel Wait, Jr.; John S. Grigg, collector; Peter Bogert, secretary and treasurer.

April 13, 1846, the following wardens and vestry were elected: Wardens, George Weller, George G. Graham; Vestry, Wm. Buchanan, James R. Cooper, James Bogert, David G. Bogert, William Ruggles, Samuel Wait, Jr., Joseph P. Cook, Geo. W. Oakley.

Easter Monday, 1854, the following wardens and vestry were elected: George Weller, George G. Graham, wardens; William Buchanan, James R. Cooper, L. L. Gowdy, John S. Gregg, David Stewart, James Bogert, James G. Graham, Peter W. Welling, vestrymen.

In the year 1851 the rector, W. H. Hart, died, and the Rev. James W. Stewart was called. He officiated as rector until Aug. 25, 1855, when his resignation was accepted. April 16, 1856, a call was extended to the Rev. Samuel C. Davis, which was accepted. About 1859 the Rev. I. G. Jaycox was called as assistant on account of the health of the rector. Aug. 17, 1859, the rector, Samuel C. Davis, tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 1, 1859, which was accepted. April 23, 1860, a call was extended to the Rev. I. G. Jaycox, which he accepted. He resigned Sept. 14, 1861.

October, 1861, a call was extended to the Rev. Jas. W. Stewart, which was accepted. He tendered his resignation Nov. 17, 1868, which was accepted.

The Rev. Wm. Walsh, by request of the vestry, officiated until a permanent pastor could be called.

Jan. 20, 1869, a call was extended to the Rev. Levi Johnston, which was accepted.

Nov. 30, 1870, the congregation resolved to build a new church for St. Andrew's. The following committee was appointed to raise funds: Mrs. L. L. Gowdy, Mrs. Hannah Hart, Jas. Gowdy, Wm. C. Weller, John C. Holborn, and Jas. C. Crist. Jas. G. Terbell, David Stewart, and Geo. Weller were appointed a building committee. The sum of \$3070 was subscribed at this meeting. Dec. 9, 1870, the committee reported \$1000 additional subscriptions. December 16th it was resolved to authorize the purchase of a lot for the new church from the estate of Jesse Scofield, and that James Bogert and James Gowdy be a committee to make said purchase.

About this time the following wardens and vestrymen were elected: Geo. Weller, Jas. Bogert, wardens; David Stewart, David Galatian, John C. Holburn, Saml. H. Wait, Jas. Gowdy, Geo. C. Wooster, Wm. Buchanan, Wm. C. Weller, vestrymen.

Dec. 23, 1871, the vestry authorized a committee to sell the parsonage and land belonging to St. Andrew's Church. Geo. Weller and James Gowdy were appointed such a committee.

April 30, 1872, a contract was given to James

Gowdy to build a new parsonage for the sum of \$3000. Nov. 19, 1873, the resignation of Levi Johnston was accepted.

June 13, 1874, a call was extended to the Rev. Wm. E. Snowden, which was accepted. He tendered his resignation about April 1, 1877. The Rev. Geo. W. Douglas officiated during the summer. Aug. 19, 1877, a call was made to the Rev. N. F. Robinson, assistant at Trinity Church, New York, which he accepted. July 27th, James Bogert, Jr., warden died, and David Stuart was elected warden in his place. John Waterhouse was elected vestryman.

June 5, 1877, the vestry sold the old church property to Henry Matthews and Wm. Totty, and the proceeds to apply on the church debt. The third Sunday in August the rector, N. F. Robinson, resigned.

Aug. 23, 1879, a call was extended to the Rev. Francis Washburn.

May 15, 1880, the church debt was paid, and the church was consecrated on June 11, 1880, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., etc. The new church and parsonage were erected at a cost of \$18,000.

COLDENHAM CHURCH.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Coldenham was organized by the Rev. James McKinney in the year 1795. Forty-two years before this time, however, a praying society had been formed by Rev. John Culbertson, who came to this county in 1752. This society received supplies of gospel ordinances occasionally until the union between the Reformed Presbytery and the Associate Synod in 1782, which was attended with results so disastrous to this small community that it was unknown to the church until visited by Mr. McKinney; but from the time he began to labor in its bounds it increased so rapidly that at the time of its organization there were about twenty-five communicants, two of whom were elders. Robert Johnston, who had been ordained to the office of ruling elder some time previous to his removal from Ireland, and Robert Beattie, who had been an elder in the Associate Reformed Church at Little Britain, from which he had withdrawn, were the ruling elders of this new congregation. Commencing as it did under favorable auspices, the new organization received liberal supplies of gospel ordinances from those eminent men, who became the fathers of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America. These supplies were joyfully and profitably received and attended, although they were in the dwelling-houses and barns of the neighborhood until 1799, when a house of worship was erected.

In the year 1800 a call was made by the congregation, in company with one previously organized in the city of New York, upon Alexander McLeod, who, together with Messrs. Donelly, Black, and Wylie, had been licensed to preach the gospel by the Reformed Presbytery which met at Coldenham in June, 1799. The call having been accepted, Mr. McLeod was

ordained and installed accordingly. For three years he labored so successfully in his united charge that at the end of the time each of the congregations wished to obtain all their pastor's labors. His labors were in the country in summer and in the city in winter. Mr. McLeod chose to occupy New York as his future field. Coldenham, of course, was left vacant, and remained so until the settlement of Mr. James Milligan in 1812. Mr. Milligan remained in it until 1817, at which time he removed to Ryegate Street, and in August of the same year Mr. James R. Wilson, having received and accepted a call, became its pastor. During the pastorate of Mr. Wilson a certificate of incorporation was filed under date of April 28, 1829. The elders named at that time were Robert Beattie, David McBurney, William C. Beattie, Robert Hadden, Samuel Arnot, William Elder; the deacons were James Beattie, James McKinney, John Brown, Abraham Gillespie. Dr. Wilson went to Albany, N. Y., in 1830, and in consequence of his removal the congregation remained vacant until his return, in November, 1833.

After his return, the house of worship having become through age uncomfortable, the erection of a new edifice began to be talked of, and in 1838 a new and commodious house was built. In the fall of 1840, Dr. Wilson went to Alleghany, Pa., and the congregation was supplied by Presbyterian assistants until the settlement of James W. Shaw, in May, 1844.

During his pastorate the church for some reason deemed it best to file a new certificate of incorporation. It was executed April 28, 1859, and was signed by Rev. James W. Shaw, pastor. The elders named were William Fleming and Wm. B. Shesor, and the deacons were Matthew Darby and Arthur Fleming.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF BEREÄ.

This church is distant ten miles from the village of Newburgh, and three miles from the villages of Montgomery and Walden. The church was organized under the statute of the State by the name of *Bereä*, which was suggested by Elder Thomas McKissock, and adopted by the congregation. The church was a secession from the Presbyterian Church of Goodwill, caused by difficulties which originated in the settlement of a minister. Rev. James Ten Eyck was sent for to preach four Sabbaths in November, 1821. The church then made application to the Classis of New Brunswick, to which Mr. Ten Eyck belonged as a licentiate, for his services as an ordained missionary for one year. The Classis of New Brunswick examined Mr. Ten Eyck, and ordained him as a missionary, with direction to labor a year in the church. In April, 1823, Peter Lowe and Robert Crowell were appointed commissioners to present to the Classis of Ulster certain proposals, having in view a connection with the Reformed Dutch Church.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Classis of Ulster:

"The Classis received the following communication and proposals from the congregation at Berea, for connecting themselves with this Classis :

"1st. That the temporalities of the congregation be managed by trustees agreeably to the statuto.

"2d. All persons that are stated hearers at this church, and shall have contributed to the support of the same for one year immediately preceding an election, shall have a voice in fixing the amount of salary, and in making choice of a pastor, etc.

"3d. That the Westminster Confession of Faith, together with the Dutch Reformed Confession of Faith and Catechisms, shall be the standards of this church.

"The above communication and proposals were referred to a committee of the Classis of Ulster, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Wm. Bogardus, H. Bogardus, and Elder E. Bunk.

"Your committee beg leave to report the following resolutions, viz. :

"1st. That the said church and congregation of Berea be and hereby is admitted into connection with this Classis, and received under our constitutional care and government.

"2d. That the Classis are willing that said congregation take any measures and adopt any plans for its internal government which are not repugnant to the constitution of our Reformed Dutch Church.

"3d. That the Classis advise the Rev. Mr. Ten Eyck, who now labors among that people, to take the proper measures for the due organization of said church, and to complete their connection with this body.

"Classis rejoice in the hope that said congregation will become a pious and valuable member of our church, and pray that the Great Head of the church may receive them under his covenant protection and grace.

(Signed) "HENRY OSTRANDER, *Chairman*."

In pursuance with this act the ecclesiastical relation of Mr. Ten Eyck was regularly transferred from the Classis of New Brunswick to the Classis of Ulster, and installed by a committee of the latter body in 1823 as pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Berea. The first consistory was composed of the following persons: Thomas McKissock, John Blake, Caleb Dill, Peter Lowe, and Christian Crist. This consistory was chosen Aug. 2, 1823. The following are the names of the first trustees: Andrew Kidd, John Milliken, Robert Crowell, Nathaniel Ackerly, and Thomas Clineman.

The congregation was incorporated by a certificate executed Nov. 13, 1821. The proceedings were certified to by James Hunter and Thomas McKissock, inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were Robert Crowell, Christian Crist, Thomas Clineman, John W. Milliken, and Nathaniel Ackerly.

The present house of worship was built during the years 1821 and 1822, the parsonage being erected the year following. When erected, the church stood in the midst of a forest; the timber was obtained on the ground and hewn out by the congregation. Thus far in the history of this church there have been but three pastors, the first being Rev. James B. Ten Eyck, above mentioned. His pastorate continued until his death, April 20, 1872.

Rev. L. L. Comfort was settled in July of the same year, and remained also until his death, which occurred in July, 1879.

In the following August, Peter H. Milliken, who had just graduated from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., was called, and in October (1879) was ordained to the gospel ministry.

Elders elected since the first are Nathaniel Akerly,

James Hunter, Cornelius Decker, William Houston, Hugh Milliken, Peter B. Cromwell, Sidney Kidd, James Waugh, Peter Brett, Robert Dill, R. B. Innis, Robert Hall, Joseph Lawson, William Crowell, and William Crowell, Jr.

The financial affairs of the church were managed by a board of trustees until Aug. 29, 1880, when the following persons were ordained deacons: George McCartney, William I. Whigam, James Finley, and John E. Kidd.

The present organization is as follows: Rev. Peter H. Milliken, pastor; elders, Sidney Kidd, Joseph Lawson, William Crowell, Robert Hall, and William Crowell, Jr.; deacons, George McCartney, William I. Whigam, James Finley, and John E. Kidd.

The congregation is composed of 61 families and 118 members.

THE FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, WALDEN, executed a certificate of incorporation Feb. 14, 1870. The pastor of the church was Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker; the elders, William M. Snyder, William J. Bradley, and J. G. Millsbaugh; the deacons, T. L. Millsbaugh, Robert H. Sutcliff, John V. Tears, Joseph Millsbaugh. This recent date of the incorporation does not indicate the age of the church, as shown by the following sketch furnished by the pastor.

Two churches preceded it,—the Protestant Episcopal, which was the first established church in Walden, and afterwards a small Seceder Church, which, failing in numbers and strength, fell into the hands of the Methodist Society.

In the year 1830 the matter of building a Presbyterian church was talked of. Grounds were selected as a suitable site at the junction of the properties owned by Jesse Scofield, David Parshall, and Jacob T. Walden, after whom the place is named. A deed was executed to Cyrus Lyon and Cornelius Neaffie as trustees. On soliciting subscriptions for the building of a church, it was found that the community was divided as to whether it should be a Presbyterian or a Dutch Church, as ours was then called. It was decided to build a church, and the name to be designated hereafter. The plot of ground comprised about four acres, supposed to be sufficient for church, parsonage, and burial-ground. A building committee was appointed, composed of Jesse Scofield, A. F. Scofield, Peter Neaffie, and Cornelius Neaffie.

In the summer of 1835 the foundation was laid. In the fall of 1836 the building was inclosed, and the basement so far finished as to be used for religious service. In the year 1838 the building was completed, and was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D.D., of New York City. Previous to this it had been decided by a majority of votes that it should be a Reformed Dutch Church, under the care of the Classis of Orange. The church is located on an eminence, and is designated from

others in the village as "the church on the hill." It is well and substantially built. Proportions, 70 feet in length, 50 in breadth. Cost, \$12,000, and will comfortably seat 500 persons.

The next year after the building of the church steps were taken for building a parsonage on the purchased grounds adjoining the church on the north. Its cost was \$3000. In the year 1871 an addition was made to the parsonage, making it a double house, at an additional cost of \$2000.

The church was organized with a membership of twenty persons. The first consistory was composed of Jesse Scofield and Barent Van Buren, elders; Alexander Kidd and Peter Clearwater, deacons.

January, 1839, a call was presented to Rev. Jacob C. Sears, but was declined. July, 1839, a call was made upon Rev. John M. Scribner and accepted. Mr. Scribner was pastor about two years and resigned.

April, 1842, a call was made upon Rev. Charles Whitehead and accepted. Mr. Whitehead remained pastor for seven years, under whose ministry the church grew and was multiplied. He resigned March, 1849. June, 1849, a call was presented to Rev. William Brush and declined. August, 1849, a call was made upon Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, then settled at East New York, Long Island. After due consideration this call was accepted, and on the 28th day of August, 1849, Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker was duly installed as pastor of said church. He is pastor still, having served the church for a period of thirty-one years.

The following are the names of consistory at the time of his call: P. B. Cromwell, T. T. Storm, J. D. Coe, and Moses Smith, elders; Robert Laird, J. G. Wooley, and G. Van Arsdale, deacons. All of the former have passed away.

The following are the present acting consistory: E. W. Knapp, J. V. Tears, H. Suydam, A. Bateman, elders; Robt. Moore, J. Lefevre, P. Millsbaugh, J. Millsbaugh, deacons.

The congregation numbers about 100 families and 200 communicants, with a Sabbath-school of 150 scholars.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MONTGOMERY

executed a certificate of incorporation July 7, 1832. The proceedings were signed by Joshua Conger and Benjamin Van Keuren. The trustees chosen were Nathaniel P. Hill, Gideon Pelton, John C. Wilkin, Robert S. Crawford, Charles Borland, Jr., and George Eager. The corner-stone of the Presbyterian church in the village of Montgomery was laid July 19, 1831, by the Hon. Charles Borland, and an impressive address was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Ezra Fisk, D.D., of Goshen, accompanied with other solemn religious services.

Aug. 27, 1832, the congregation voted to invite the Rev. James O. Stokes to become their pastor. The

Presbytery refused to install him, and furthermore the church at this time was not under the care of the Presbytery. He served the church as temporary supply one year.

Oct. 2, 1832, a committee of the Presbytery of Hudson, viz.: Rev. Charles Cummins, D.D., Rev. William Timlow, and Rev. Daniel T. Wood proceeded to organize the Presbyterian Church in the village of Montgomery. It consisted of 30 individuals, viz.: Cyrus Lyon, Walter Mead, Saml. T. Scott, Benjamin Van Keuren, Joshua Conger, Elizabeth Van Keuren, Eve Miller, Isabella H. Borland, Mary Preston, Rhoda Neaffie, Margaret Gridley, Rachel Chandler, Matilda C. Hill, Jemima Parshall, Sarah Pelton, Sarah McNeal, Emily Weller, Ann Eliza McNeal, Hiram E. Conger, John Boak, Jr., Samuel Bookstaver, John Peache, Hiram Hays, John Kelly, Sarah Ann Conger, Esther Hunter, Jane Lawson, Elizabeth Eager, Stephen Gillespie. On the day of the organization, after sermon by the Rev. C. Cummins, D.D., the above 30 persons, having presented their certificates of good standing and dismissal from their respective churches, were in due form constituted a church of Jesus Christ, under the name of the Montgomery (village) Presbyterian Church.

The following persons were elected ruling elders on the same occasion, viz.: Cyrus Lyon, Walter Mead, S. T. Scott, John Kelly, and John Boak, Jr. The three last were ordained, the two first having held office in other churches were not re-ordained.

The church and congregation were addressed on the occasion by the Rev. W. Timlow, and the newly elected elders by the Rev. D. T. Wood, after which, by prayer and the imposition of hands, they were duly constituted and installed over the flock which the great Head of the church had appointed them to superintend.

In March, 1834, Rev. Sheridan Guiteau was elected pastor of the church, and was soon after installed; resigned his charge June 9, 1835. He was succeeded by the Rev. Benj. B. Stockton, late of Leroy, N. Y.; he was installed July 28, 1835, and resigned April, 1838.

April 26, 1838, the church extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Elias R. Fairchild, of Hardyston, N. J. He accepted, and was installed June 26, 1838. His pastorate was brief—one and a half years; dismissed by the Presbytery Oct. 3, 1839.

Dec. 14, 1839, the Rev. Robt. G. Armstrong, of Fishkill, N. Y., was elected pastor; he was installed Feb. 5, 1840, and dismissed May, 1841.

The Rev. William W. Newell, D.D., of Boston, was unanimously elected Mr. Armstrong's successor.

Mr. Newell received the call Nov. 21, 1841; entered upon his labors Jan. 4, 1842, and was installed Feb. 2, 1842.

Rev. Mr. Newell's ministry was signalized by a remarkable outpouring of the Spirit,—102 received into the church at one time, 92 by profession and 10 by

letter, and subsequently 48 by profession and 15 by letter, making in the aggregate 165 as the crowning glory of his ministry.

In August, 1842, Messrs. H. E. Conger, Abraham Vail, and Theo. L. Jackson were inducted into the ruling eldership of the church.

Rev. Mr. Newell resigned his charge Oct. 10, 1847.

In April, 1848, the people with one voice invited the Rev. Dr. Fairchild to re-accept the pastorate of the church. The unanimity and cordiality was such, and his principal object being removed now in our having a parsonage, the doctor accepted the call with the clear and acknowledged understanding that the congregation would wipe out their church debt. This debt had run along from the foundation of the church,—increased by \$600 with the building of the parsonage,—till now, with accumulated interest, it had risen to the large sum of \$2300. The debt was extinguished. In the fall of 1849, Dr. Fairchild's health failing, he spent the winter at the West to recuperate, hoping to resume his ministry in the spring.

The congregation meanwhile at his suggestion had employed Rev. Gideon N. Judd, D.D., of Catskill, N. Y., as temporary supply. Dr. Judd labored with great acceptance during the winter, and when the spring came, and Dr. Fairchild reported himself as no better prepared to resume his labors, the congregation saw the way open to secure the services of Dr. Judd as their future pastor. The call was made and accepted, and he was installed Sept. 4, 1850.

Dr. Judd continued in his labors—"Warning every man, and teaching every man, that he might be able to present every man perfect before Christ Jesus"—until the midnight cry came on March 3, 1860, to come up higher.

In April, 1860, Dr. Fairchild undertook to resume his labors, but his former indisposition returned upon him, and he was obliged to resign his charge October, 1861.

Messrs. Alexander Beattie and Miller Van Keuren were added to the bench of elders at this time. April 7, 1862, Rev. Joseph M. McNulty was elected pastor; after having served the church for six years, during the troublous period of the war, he was dismissed by the Presbytery at his own request, April 22, 1868.

Rev. Richard Bentley accepted the call of the congregation July 8, 1868; he was installed Nov. 10, 1868, and dismissed by Presbytery November, 1871.

In January, 1873, Rev. John Ward, of Bloomfield, N. J., accepted the unanimous call of the congregation, and commenced his ministry. He was installed May 22, 1873. Messrs. Ahial Decker, Alexander T. Russell, D. M. Wade, F. Bodine, and Peter E. Miller were inducted into the ruling eldership at this time.

Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation between Mr. Ward and the congregation April 19, 1875.

The present pastor, Rev. J. C. Forsythe, was installed Oct. 14, 1875.

The trustees (1880) are H. V. McNeal, Esq., George

Senior, Esq., John I. Decker, Esq., Samuel W. Eager, Esq., John J. Van Keuren, James Vanderloef.

The elders are Ahial Decker, Theo. L. Jackson, Daniel M. Wade, Fred. R. Bodine, Peter E. Miller.

The Sabbath-school of the Presbyterian Church when first organized, in May, 1832, was distinctively a village union school, all the evangelical Christians of the village sustaining and being identified with this benevolent home work. Its sessions were held in the Academy Hall, and Dr. Peter A. Millspaugh was its first superintendent. After a few years the Methodist element was withdrawn to form a church and society of their own. The sessions of the school were removed to the auditorium of the church, and thenceforth the complexion and identification of the school was with *the church*, within whose hallowed walls its sacred assemblages were held.

Hiram E. Conger, Esq., was the next superintendent. He was followed by Elder B. Perkins, H. B. Bull, Esq., Electus Douglass, Esq., and the present incumbent, since 1872, is Elder F. Bodine. The school averages 100 scholars, with 12 teachers.

The present officers are F. Bodine, superintendent; P. E. Miller, vice-superintendent; B. B. Johnston, librarian; Daniel M. Wade, treasurer.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MONTGOMERY

effected a legal organization April 25, 1829. The proceedings were signed by Samuel Wait, chairman, and the trustees chosen were Samuel Wait, Samuel Birdsall, Stephen Woolsey, Joshua Marston, and Edward Hanlon.

The church filed another certificate Oct. 8, 1831. The proceedings are verified by Samuel Wait and Edward Hanlon. The trustees chosen were Samuel Wait, Edward Hanlon, John Knapp, Thomas Graham, and Silas R. Goodale.

In the year 1824 a new "two weeks' circuit" was constituted of portions set off from the Newburgh and New Windsor Circuits, and called Bloomingburgh Circuit. Noah Bigelow was appointed preacher in charge, Daniel Ostrander at the time being presiding elder. The stewards were William Wiggins, James Rumsey, and Daniel Wilson. The ensuing year T. Kennedy was the preacher in charge, and John Loughhead was ordained a local deacon. The next year, 1826, Jarvis T. Nichols was appointed to this circuit. There were then nine classes, as follows: Bethel First Class, Aaron Palmer, leader; Bethel Second Class, Daniel C. Palmer, leader; Deerpark, William Wiggins, leader; Middletown, Charles Woolsey, leader; Outlet, I. Denton, leader; Bloomingburgh, J. Loughhead, leader; Burlingham, ———; Old Shawangunk, E. Niver, leader; Sam's Point, R. Mance, leader.

During the session of Conference in 1826, James Kennedy, one of the stewards, died, and Charles Wooley, of Middletown, was appointed in his stead.

The first mention of Montgomery found in the records is in the minutes of a Quarterly Conference held at Bethel Oct. 14, 1826, where, in the account of moneys received, Montgomery is credited with one dollar. It may be mentioned, however, that at the next Quarterly Meeting Montgomery was credited with \$6.50, and at the meeting of March 24, 1827, Montgomery is credited with the largest amount on the list. The first Quarterly Meeting for the year 1827 is recorded as being held at Burlingham, in Mr. Todd's barn, July 21, 1827, Rev. Phineas Rice, president; J. T. Nichols, circuit preacher; Isaac Ferris, missionary. This year the Conference collections from the whole circuit amounted to \$6.50. In 1828, Bezaliel Howe and Hiram Wing were the preachers. The first mention of Walden and Coldenham as preaching-places occurs during this year.

In 1829, B. Howe and J. W. Lefevre were the preachers. The "table expenses" of the former were estimated at \$100, and of the latter at \$50, which was probably in addition to the disciplinary allowance of \$200 to married and \$100 to single men.

The great event of the year was the building of the church at Montgomery. At the first Quarterly Conference for the year, held at Bethel church July 4th, a committee, consisting of "Brothers Birdsall, Todd, and Couch," was appointed to make an estimate of the expenses of building a church in the village of Montgomery. The deed conveying the site bears date Aug. 15, 1829. It is from Stephen Preston and Mary Preston to Samuel Wait, Samuel Birdsall, Stephen Woolsey, Edward Hanlon, and Joshua Marston, trustees. Samuel Wait was the leading man in this enterprise.

In 1831 the preachers were E. Smith and Mr. Lefevre. Conference that year resolved itself into a "Sabbath-school Society." P. Rice was chosen president, Rev. E. Smith vice-president, E. Todd treasurer, and a board of managers consisting of R. Westlake, E. Miers, A. Palmer, J. Walker, S. B. Ostrander, J. Bushfield, N. Sullivan, R. Mance, N. Todd, S. Martinus, P. Coleman, I. Denton.

At the Annual Conference of 1831 the name was changed to Montgomery Circuit. Noah Sullivan was this year recommended as a traveling preacher, and Samuel Wait was chosen a steward. E. Smith and H. Humphreys were the preachers.

J. Law and D. Holmes were the preachers in 1832. A "Circuit Missionary Tract and Sunday-school Society" was formed this year, of which Samuel Wait was secretary. In 1833, J. Law and D. B. Ostrander were appointed to this circuit. Johnson Young was elected a steward. The next year Hiram Wing and Sylvester H. Clark were appointed preachers.

The parsonage at Montgomery was built in the fall of this year.

These interesting details of the first work of Methodism in this vicinity are taken from a sketch recorded in a book now in possession of the pastor.

The present organization (December, 1880) consists of Rev. H. C. Earl, pastor; Wm. H. Felter, leader; George Overheiser, Thomas H. Senior, J. B. Lawson, Daniel Jewell, Wm. McWhorter, James Laughlin, Edward Knapp, stewards; George Overheiser, Thomas H. Senior, J. B. Lawson, Andrew Morehouse, John A. Powell, Wm. H. Felter. The Sunday-school is under the charge of the pastor. The members of the church number about 100; Sunday-school attendance about 140, with 500 volumes in the library.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WALDEN

executed a certificate of incorporation April 15, 1850. The proceedings were signed by John T. Boothroyd and Christopher Briggs. The trustees named in the instrument were Christopher S. Briggs, John T. Boothroyd, Lyman Fairchild, Philip B. Evans, Henry H. McElheny.

Mr. A. H. Saxe furnishes the following account:

Previous to the year 1850 the Methodist Episcopal Society of Walden comprised one or two "classes," which were wont to meet for public service in a school-house. They were under the pastoral care of the preacher in charge of Montgomery, an adjoining village. In the year above named, under the pastorate of Rev. Humphrey Humphreys, the building known as Beattie's church was bought, and the first trustees were elected. It continued in connection with Montgomery until 1866, when by the action of Conference it became an independent charge. In this year a parsonage was built, one of the most neat and substantial in the district.

In 1870, under the pastorate of Rev. E. E. Pinney, the church was greatly enlarged and beautified at an expense of about \$6000, and was rededicated, substantially free from debt, Dec. 21, 1870, Dr. C. D. Foss (now bishop) preaching the dedicatory sermon. After the evening service, conducted by Rev. W. P. Abbott, additional sums were raised.

Below is a tabular statement of pastors from 1850, while connected with Montgomery: 1850, Rev. Humphrey Humphreys; 1852, Rev. J. C. Washburn; 1854, Rev. ——— Stout; 1856, Rev. J. Millard; 1858, Rev. D. B. Turner; 1859, Rev. A. C. Fields; 1861, Rev. J. W. Jones; 1863, Rev. J. W. Breakey; 1865, Rev. M. Van Deusen.

As an independent station: 1866, Rev. A. H. Saxe; 1868, Rev. I. Croft; 1870, Rev. E. E. Pinney; 1873, Rev. David Phillips; 1876, Rev. J. Millard; 1879, Rev. Z. N. Lewis (present incumbent, 1880).

The present organization consists of Rev. Z. N. Lewis, pastor; Wm. H. Dawson, Caleb Birch, George Root, Henry Matthews, Philip Van Buren, John Whitehead, A. S. Tears, John S. Taylor, stewards; Wm. W. Snyder, James M. Walker, John S. Taylor, A. H. Saxe, Jacob Brodwell, J. Thomas Andrews, Samuel Robinson, trustees; James M. Walker, superintendent of Sunday-school.

The church numbers 230 members.

The Sunday-school attendance is nearly as large, the work being very interesting and well sustained. There is a library of about 500 volumes.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME OF MARY (Catholic), in the village of Montgomery, was incorporated Oct. 1, 1870. The trustees who executed the certificate were Rev. John McCloskey, archbishop; Rev. William Starr, vicar-general; Rev. Hugh S. O'Hare, pastor; and two laymen, Owen Early and Patrick Gannon.

No statistics have been received from this church in reply to our inquiries before going to press. The society has a house of worship of convenient size and arrangement. The congregation is efficiently led by the pastor, and the church doubtless has a future of great success before it.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

If an entire volume for this town were being written instead of a single chapter in a county history, the old burial-places could be drawn upon for many interesting data. We can only briefly mention the location of some of them as a clue to such further study as any one may desire to make.

The old burial-place of St. Andrew's Church is in the neighborhood where the house of worship formerly stood, and the ownership of the ground is retained by the church. It is cared for to some extent as a place of sacred memories.

At Goodwill Church the old burial-place should furnish many important dates, settlement at that point dating back to 1725-30 beyond any doubt. This ground is also owned by the church, which is able to give to it that loving care for the memory of the early families that mere public grounds without special ownership too often fail to receive.

The Coldenham burial-ground dates back to about the same period.

The old ground of the Reformed Church, Montgomery village, must also be considered about as early a place of burial, for the church dates from 1732.

Other burial-places are as follows: the remains of one near the Reformed Church in Walden village, the one known as the Methodist Cemetery in the same village, the Berea graveyard, the new one of the Reformed Church, Montgomery, the Presbyterian at Montgomery, and there are doubtless many other places where one or more of the dead were buried in the old times, when private burial was so common on farms here and there throughout a new country.

THE WALLKILL VALLEY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, at Walden, was organized at a meeting held Sept. 9, 1865, at the office of Scofield, Capron & Co. Egbert Millsbaugh was appointed chairman, and Augustus F. Scofield secretary. The trustees chosen were James Todd, Henry Bergen, William J. Embler, Egbert

Millsbaugh, Stephen Rapalye, Augustus F. Scofield, Levi L. Gowdy, Henry Suydam, and Seth M. Capron. The proceedings were verified by the officers before John L. Hart, justice of the peace, September 9th, and recorded September 15th.

This association have a handsomely-situated cemetery a mile southwest of old St. Andrew's burying-ground. The grounds have been laid out with care, many fine monuments are erected, and much care is evidently being given to the proper adornment of the grounds.

IX.—TOWN SOCIETIES, BANKS, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.

MASONIC.

It is understood that there was an early lodge, dating back to 1800; that it was removed afterwards to Tuthilltown, Ulster Co., and was there dissolved. (See General History.)

COURT ORANGE, No. 6231, A. O. F.

This organization was formed June 1, 1876, and now numbers about 70 members, and is in a very prosperous condition. This order is beneficial and benevolent, and is said to have been instituted about the middle of the eighteenth century (1745), and is now established in many parts of the world. Its universal character, together with its superior financial system of management under one central government, with subsidiary districts and subordinate controlling bodies, has secured its stability of character and maintained its continuous growth in wealth and membership until it has reached the following conditions:

There are 541,509 benefit or regularly contributing members, and 12,531 honorary members; in all, 554,040. The different branches are styled "courts." There is one High Court of the order, two subsidiary High Courts (the one in the United States now located in the city of New York), 290 district courts, and 4514 subordinate courts, situate in the United States, Canadas, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Australia, Bermuda, East and West Indies, Gibraltar, Malta, New Zealand, St. Helena, South Africa, Peru, and in other parts of the world.

The benefits disbursed for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879, were as follows: Sick benefits, \$1,602,379.06; funeral allowances, \$440,478.27; benevolence to distressed members, \$68,265.08; total, \$2,111,122.41.

The subordinate court funds at the end of the year 1879 amounted to \$12,387,775, and the district (an intermediate governing body) court funds, \$1,570,140; total, \$13,957,915.

The primary objects of a court of Ancient Foresters are to guarantee its members, 1, a weekly allowance in sickness; 2, to furnish medicine and the services of a physician without cost; 3, to the comfort of members when sick or in affliction; 4, to provide relief in time of adversity and distress; 5, to supply a specific sum for the burial of members and members'

wives; 6, an endowment for the widow and orphan or nearest of kin. The fulfillment of these objects has won the gratitude and appreciation of a vast number of members, their families, and relatives during the existence of the order, many of whom least expected to require or realize its advantages when joining the fraternity.

The following have been the officers of Court Orange since its organization:

June, 1876.—John McNamara, C. R.; Wm. Smith, S. C. R.; Benj. Brown, Treas.; Thos. Meekin, Sec.; Moses Hatch, S. W.; James Lyle, J. W.; James Wilkinson, S. B.; John Bamforth, J. B.

January, 1877.—John McNamara, C. R.; John Weller, S. C. R.; Benj. Brown, Treas.; Thos. Meekin, Sec.

June, 1877.—Benj. Brown, C. R.; James Wilkinson, S. C. R.; John W. Weller, Treas.; Thomas Meekin, Sec.

January, 1878.—John W. Weller, C. R.; Saml. Jackson, S. C. R.; James Wilkinson, Treas.; Thos. Meekin, Sec.

January, 1879.—Sidney Van Auken, C. R.; Alex. Butters, S. C. R.; Alexander Kent, Treas.; Thos. Meekin, Sec.

January, 1880.—C. A. Wright, C. R.; Fred. Bingley, S. C. R.; Samuel Barrett, Treas.; Thos. Meekin, Sec.

July, 1880.—C. A. Wright, C. R.; Thos. Butters, S. C. R.; Chas. E. Crofts, Treas.; Thos. Meekin, F. S.; John H. Vandemark, R. S.; C. Smaltz, S. W.; Curtis Fairchild, J. W.; Wm. Oates, S. B.; J. G. Cadhil, J. B.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Various organizations have existed in town from time to time, but they have disappeared, each doubtless having done something towards moulding public sentiment and training up the young in the ways of virtue. At present the Women's Christian Temperance Unions and the Reform Clubs of Walden and Montgomery are the principal active societies. Their frequent meetings and their praiseworthy attempts to open free reading-rooms constitute the principal work of the present time.

BANKS.

The first banking business done in Walden was by the firm of Lefevre & De Garmo about 1870. They kept a private banking-office for a year or two. After they closed up there were no banking facilities for some time. Stoddard, Downs & Rutherford then opened business under the name of "The Exchange Bank of Walden," Nov. 24, 1873. They continued in business under that name until April 26, 1877, when they closed up, having done a safe and successful business for three years and a half. It was believed that the time had come to establish banking upon a more permanent basis, and therefore, prior to the close of the Exchange Bank and in anticipation of such

close, the NATIONAL BANK OF WALDEN was organized, March 5, 1877. The business of the previous institution was changed to the new organization as soon as practicable. The first board of directors were John C. Scofield, president; George W. Stoddard, vice-president; W. G. Rutherford, cashier; John Kidd, Henry Bergen, John V. Tears, S. M. Capron, A. Bateman, D. B. Squires. The present handsome building, three stories in height and built of brick, was erected for banking purposes before 1870, and is now owned by the Walden National Bank. They have since their occupancy constructed a first-class fire-proof and burglar-proof vault. It is one of the best in the State, with all the modern improvements, including a chronometer lock. The rooms are pleasant and convenient. The present board of directors is but slightly changed from that of 1877. It comprises John C. Scofield, president; George W. Stoddard, vice-president; W. G. Rutherford, cashier; John Kidd, Henry Bergen, D. B. Squires, J. M. Wilkin, Jacob Tears, J. A. Crawford.

The discounts at present date exceed \$120,000. The deposits are over \$100,000. Dividends are declared semi-annually, and there is an undivided surplus of \$3000. It may be added as proof of the careful and successful management that not a dollar has been lost in the loans of four years.

THE WALDEN SAVINGS BANK was organized under a charter dated April 25, 1872. The first trustees were Seth M. Capron, William E. Gowdy, D. Wortman Rapalje, John S. Taylor, Thomas J. Bradley, Thomas Hepper, Henry Bergen, D. M. Wade, Jonathan Hawkins, A. Deyo Bevier, Daniel D. DuBois, William H. De Garmo, Marcus K. Hill, James G. Terbell, James Todd, George Weller, John V. Tears; and the first officers were Seth M. Capron, president; Thomas J. Bradley, first vice-president; George Weller, Sr., second vice-president; Peter Lefevre, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Capron continued in the office of president until his death, Nov. 30, 1878. He was succeeded by George Weller, Sr., the present incumbent. Peter Lefevre served as secretary and treasurer about a year and a half. He was succeeded by Joseph G. Millsbaugh. His son, Martin L. Millsbaugh, was the next secretary and treasurer. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, George W. Stoddard. The place of business is in the rooms of the Walden National Bank. The first depositor was John R. Hays. The deposits now exceed \$135,000, and the surplus is over \$60,000.

The present organization (December, 1880) comprises the following officers: George Weller, president; John Kidd, first vice-president; John V. Tears, second vice-president; George W. Stoddard, secretary and treasurer; B. R. Champion, attorney (Goshen). Trustees, George Weller, John V. Tears, Daniel M. Wade, elected April, 1872; Moses Littell, elected January, 1873; Joseph Rowland, Jacob Tears, elected

November, 1873; John Kidd, elected August, 1874; Frederick Bodine, elected December, 1876; Robert Ashby, elected January, 1877; John R. Hays, elected June, 1877; Theron L. Millsbaugh, elected January, 1880; Hiram B. Wooster, Jacob Van Steenburgh, elected March, 1880.

THE INSURANCE AGENCY,

by the officers of the National Bank, is a large and important business, affording insurance facilities to Montgomery and adjacent towns. A line of strong companies is represented. The lowest rates possible for safe insurance are given, and all losses are promptly adjusted.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The High Falls at Walden in the earlier years, when the volume of the stream was greater than in modern times, were very noted. They are still romantic and attractive, though the primeval forests on their banks were long since cut away, and for a century or more the whirling waters have been compelled to minister to the wants of man. Another writer says:

"The fall is about forty feet, not perpendicular but in an angle of about forty-five degrees. When the stream is full of water the sight is beautiful beyond description, and is increased in grandeur by the resistance of its rocky and irregular descent. At every step the foaming flood is met by some obstructing rock, which throws the rush of water in another direction, there again to be impeded in its downward course and forced aside by the mighty pressure from above. Thus struggling from rock to rock, deep buried by the headlong torrent, the flood, in tones of thunder, meets the abyss below, and plunging deep comes boiling up throughout the mighty cauldron, and in whirling eddies flows on its way. The roar of this waterfall in the vicinity is almost deafening for a little while, and the view of it from both sides of the stream, which at this place are high, is truly grand and magnificent. The abyss below is really frightful at such a time, yet directly over it, at the foot of this fall, the first settlers built a bridge, which remained there till the site was changed to that of Galatian's Mill."

INDIAN LOCALITIES.

On the east bank of the Wallkill, on the line between the towns of Montgomery and Wallkill, and on the farm of Daniel Rogers, deceased, there was an Indian settlement. The land at this location, and for some distance around, was cleared, and full-grown apple-trees flourishing when first visited by the white immigrants. Some of the trees were standing for many years.

On the flat, just above the bridge across the Wallkill, near Mr. John Miller's, and below where the old Miller stone house stood, there was another settlement. They were there when Johannes Miller planted his shanty on the hill above them. Of these there is no tradition worth recording, except that they were friendly, and not many years after the settlement began to leave, and were all gone several years before the war.

On the farm of Mr. Stuffle Mould, on the main road from Montgomery to Albany, near the residence of Samuel Hunter, Esq., there was a third Indian location. This clan was quite numerous. They broke

up and left about 1775. A squaw of this clan, by association with the family of Mr. Mould, had become partially civilized, and did not wish to go. She had made herself useful to the family in many ways, and they wished to keep her. To accomplish this, with the consent of Mr. Mould, she hid herself somewhere about the house. The Indians in looking over their members missed her, and knowing her intimacy with the family instantly suspected that she did not want to leave, and had secreted herself till they should remove. To obtain her they surrounded the house for several nights in succession, made all kinds of hideous noise, demanding the absent squaw. At last Mr. Mould concluded that if she was not produced and given up, the Indians, as they were about to leave, would as soon break friendship for cause as not, and in the excitement of the moment might murder the family, he produced her, and they left never to return.

OLD HOMESTEADS.

The following list of old historic homesteads was given by Mr. Eager in 1846. The description is of recent date enough to still indicate the location of such as remain or the site of those which have been removed:

The Rockafeller house, near the village of Montgomery, known as "The Camp."

The stone Hedden house, near the Goodwill church.

The Charles Booth house, owned in later years by Lewis Booth, on the road from Neelytown to Campbell Hall (town of Hamptonburgh).

The Henry Van Keuren stone house, near Goodwill church, owned by Dr. James Van Keuren in modern times.

Hans Youngblood's stone house, near the Muddy Kill, where there was a German school in 1761.

The Willhelmus Smith house, built in 1759 of stone drawn from Comfort Hill. They would draw a day or two, then mend the roads for a day or two. It was owned in after-years by Hendrick Smith.

The house known as the Beemer place, on the State road.

The old house at Neelytown built by William Eager, owned in later times by Mr. Mulford.

The old house at Neelytown built by James McCobb, subsequently owned by James Jackson, and later by Mr. Sherwood.

The old house where Rev. Robert Annan lived during the Revolution, and owned in later years by Foster Smith.

The old stone house built by Lieutenant-Governor Colden.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

This town is well adapted to successful agriculture. Its surface is pleasantly diversified with hills and with rolling uplands. There is also valuable meadow land.

While there are handsome elevations, there is no eminence of height sufficient to be called a mountain.

The meadows are extensive and productive; the plow-lands are warm and fertile. Considerable wheat was formerly raised. The valley of the Wallkill in this and other towns near is favorable to a varied system of farming. It is productive in pasturage and mowing, and also capable, if judiciously managed, of yielding excellent crops of grain.

There is an abundant supply of pure water furnished by numerous springs, brooks, and rivulets.

The last few years have witnessed an immense development of dairy products, more especially in the direct sale of milk daily to New York City. It is difficult to obtain statistics to fully show the magnitude of this trade. It is reported that the milk trains on the railroads pay the companies better profit than any other class of trains.

The Wallkill River is a durable stream, and running through the town from south to north, furnishes extensive hydraulic power at many points on its course. The fishing was formerly of considerable value as a source of profit. Delicious eels and catfish abounded. The muddy waters of the Drowned Lands were favorable to their growth. They were taken in various ways, but principally by rude dams of stone thrown across the kill, in which was set a rock at the point where the water issues from the dam. At the mills these rocks were set in the race-ways below the mills, and are said to have been taken by wagon-loads and sold in this and neighboring towns.

The soil of the town in the vicinity of Montgomery and St. Andrews consists of loam and sand; in other parts, loam and gravel of good depth. Upon the eastern slope of the Comfort Hills are many excellent farms. Through a valley which skirts their base flows the Muddy Kill, draining off to the Wallkill any surplus waters. There is very little land in Montgomery that cannot be cultivated.

Under the old drainage law, passed for the benefit of Orange and Dutchess Counties, the people availed themselves of its provisions with considerable vigor until any bog meadow or wet lowlands were thoroughly reclaimed.

The soil is well adapted to fruit. Valuable orchards were planted sixty years ago or more by Robert Griffith, John Miller, Andrew Graham, and others. The production of fruit has sometimes been large, though not competing with the valuable fruit regions of Western New York, or in later years of Michigan.

As in other towns, the style of farming has changed somewhat under the later method of sending milk direct to the New York market. By the Wallkill Valley Railroad the town enjoys easy and prompt connection not only with the larger villages of the county, but with the great metropolis.

The bonding of the town may have seemed to some a rash step, and the creation of a great burden of debt; but the advantages to be considered on the

other hand are very many. Doubtless if the citizens could now abolish the debt by abolishing the railroad, they would still vote to pay the debt and enjoy the present railroad facilities. Indeed, men who had opposed bonding, in advertising farms to sell soon after, named their nearness to railroad stations as enhancing immensely the value of the real estate.

ORANGE COUNTY SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

"The design of this Institute is to afford the most efficient means for the acquisition of a combined scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture.

"A number of farmers residing in the same neighborhood in the town of Montgomery, from seven to nine miles west of Newburgh, having united under a written contract one with the other to become instructors to such pupils as may be committed to their care through the undersigned, their officers, present the Institute to the attention of the public.

"Each pupil will be under the practical instruction of the member of the association with whom he may reside.

"The scientific instruction will be under the care of Mr. James Darrach, a graduate of Yale College, a gentleman of scientific attainments, and, in common with his associates, a holder of his own plow.

"This part of the institution will embrace most of the academic studies, natural history, and the principles of agricultural economy.

"The peculiarity of this Institute which recommends it to parents is, that the practical instruction will be given by practical farmers, whose duty and interest compel them to attend to the economy as well as the management of a farm.

"It presents also the following features: family discipline and care; constant companionship with the instructors; varied husbandry and soil which the pupils will be constantly directed to observe and compare. In the neighborhood are places of worship within convenient distance for all to attend,—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, Scotch Presbyterian, and Methodist.

"Terms: \$125 per annum for tuition and board, payable semi-annually in advance.

"Mail and other stages that pass over the Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike connect our places daily with Newburgh.

"Enquiries and applications may be addressed to either of the undersigned at Coldenham, Orange Co., N. Y.

LINDLEY MURRAY FERRIS, *Pres't.*

"SAMUEL WAIT, JR., *Secretary.*"

At the opening of this institution on May 20, 1846, an introductory lecture was delivered by Professor James Darrach, on the nature and object of the institution, mode of instruction, etc., and widely circulated at the time.

THE WOOLEN-FACTORY AT WALDEN

was established in 1823 by Jesse Scofield and Dr. Capron. It was then styled the Franklin Company, and the old name may still be seen over the arched entrance. They continued the business down to about 1844. The firm was then changed to Scofield, Capron & Co., composed of Augustus F. Scofield, Seth M. Capron, and L. L. Gowdy. They continued until the death of the latter, in June, 1871. They were run for a month longer under the same firm-name when the senior partner, A. F. Scofield, died. This death brought about a dissolution of the firm. A reorganization took place under the firm-name of Townsend, Gowdy & Co., who remained in the business for about three years. They were succeeded by S. M. Holmes & Co., who only operated the mill for one year. The next proprietor was R. N. Kitchen, who continued for

a short time when the business passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Perry, Bartow & Wheeler, who are doing a large and successful business. The woolen-factory has for more than fifty years been a marked feature of Walden, and one of the early sources of its substantial growth. It brought many operatives to settle here, and its early proprietors contributed largely to the business success of the village. The present firm are giving careful management to the enterprise, and operating the mills with energy and skill. The line of manufacture consists of woolen goods generally, cloths and fancy cassimeres receiving special attention. About eighty hands are employed and the works are run night and day. The present firm have only operated them since January, 1879.

The buildings are large, substantial structures of stone. The water privilege is valuable and permanent. Buildings or tenements for employes are built in the same style as the factory.

THE NEW YORK KNIFE COMPANY,

located at Walden, have one of the largest cutlery establishments in the United States. Situated just at the falls of the Wallkill, they own the first right to that magnificent water privilege. The company was organized in 1852, and founded a cutlery business at Matteawan, Dutchess Co.

In 1856 they removed to Walden, and purchased the old building, which had been standing vacant for some years, formerly a cotton-factory. This building has been at various times enlarged, improved, and fitted up with the best modern machinery. The officers of the company are Thomas W. Bradley, president and treasurer; Joseph Rowland, vice-president; and John Best, secretary. The line of work consists of table and pocket cutlery of every variety, style, and value. They employ about two hundred and fifty hands, and manufacture in a single year 1,600,000 finished pieces. Mr. Bradley, the president, superintends the entire business. His personal history is interesting. Leaving his lucrative business in 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; rose steadily through the official grades to the position of captain, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel as a recognition by Congress of gallant services before Petersburg. Since the war he has had important military positions under the State authorities, closing his services in that line as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general under Governor Tilden. He was also member of Assembly in 1875 and 1876.

THE WALDEN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

was organized by a certificate executed April 20, 1864. The capital stock was determined to consist of \$50,000, divided into five hundred shares of \$100 each. The trustees named in this instrument were Frank J. Kage, Henry W. Alden, and Homer A. Kidd.

This enterprise was carried on for two or three years and then reorganized under the name of

THE HIGHLAND CONDENSED MILK COMPANY, which filed a certificate of incorporation March 17, 1865. The objects of the association were stated as follows: "The manufacture and sale of milk and eggs in a concentrated or condensed form." The trustees named were Frank J. Kage, Homer A. Kidd, Jesse Scofield, Charles D. Wooley, and Henry W. Alden. The capital stock was determined at \$50,000, to be divided into five hundred shares of \$100 each.

A few years later the milk business was discontinued, and the buildings were devoted to the use of the Walden Soap-Works.

THE BRICKYARD AT WALDEN.

This was established in 1868 by the present proprietor, James Gowdy. The clay proved to be of excellent quality. Mr. Gowdy's facilities for manufacturing are convenient and extensive. The line of work is confined to the manufacture of common brick. The average number of hands employed is 20, and the capacity of the yard is about 2,000,000 per year. Mr. Gowdy is supplying brick to a large extent of country, but more directly to the village of Walden. It was said of Napoleon that he found Paris brick but left it marble. Mr. Gowdy found Walden wood, but will leave it brick, judging by the change of twelve years.

THE WALDEN KNIFE COMPANY.

This was organized as a co-operative association in 1870, and was carried on until 1874 under that arrangement, when it became a joint-stock association. At the first organization W. E. Gowdy was president, E. Whitehead secretary, and Milton B. Tears superintendent. The officers of the joint-stock association are J. S. Taylor, president; G. Weller, Jr., vice-president and treasurer; A. H. Saxe, secretary; E. Whitehead, manager. The line of work is exclusively pocket cutlery, of which from six hundred to eight hundred different styles are made. The company employ 125 hands. The buildings are those of the Giles Andrews Woolen-Mills. The knife company remodeled them and adapted them to their purposes.

Mr. A. H. Saxe adds the following:

The mill now occupied by the Walden Knife Company was built in the year 1827-28, and run by what was known as the Orange Company as a woolen-cloth factory. In 1837, Henry DuBois acquired the title to the property. In 1845, DuBois sold out to Wm. C. Langley, who two months later sold out to Giles Andrews and John Bradbury. In 1853, Giles Andrews acquired the title to the whole, buying out his partner, Bradbury.

The mill was run continuously by him as a satinet factory until his death in 1869, and his widow, Mrs. Lucy Andrews, continued the business until she sold the property to Jonathan Wailes in 1873. The title, however, lapsed to her in a couple of years, and in 1875 she conveyed the property to the present owners, the Walden Knife Company.

Upon the history of the buildings occupied by this company we have the following additional facts :

June, 1825, James Clark & Co. (firm, James Clark, John J. Galatian, Erwin Galatian, and James Galatian) sold the property to the Orange Company. Members of that company were James Clark, John J. Galatian, Erwin Galatian, James Hall, and Francis Watson. Levi L. Gowdy, about the year 1829, became a member by taking stock in the company. About the year 1832 the factory was burnt, and immediately rebuilt larger. About the years 1833 or 1834, George Weller became a member of the company by purchasing the stock of John J. Galatian, deceased. About the year 1840 the Orange Company sold the mill and all their interest to Henry DuBois. After the sale the manufacturing business was carried on by the firm of DuBois, Galatian & Co., then changed to DuBois & Gowdy. They remained in business a short time and dissolved. Mr. Gowdy, after the dissolution, connected himself with A. F. Scofield and S. M. Capron, under the firm-name of Scofield, Capron & Co., in the woolen business. Soon after, Mr. DuBois sold the property to Wm. C. Langley, of the city of New York. Mr. Langley, about the year 1845, sold the property to Giles Andrews and John Bradbury. They occupied the property a number of years, when they dissolved. Giles Andrews bought out Mr. Bradbury's interest. He (Andrews) carried on the business down to the time of his death (1869). He bequeathed all the property to his wife, Lucy Andrews. She continued the same business for some time, became blind, then sold it to Jonathan Wailes, May 1, 1873. He had the property in possession to February, 1875. Finding it difficult to meet the payments, he gave it up again to Mrs. Andrews. Some time after she took possession Mrs. Andrews sold it to the Walden Knife Company.

THE WALDEN FILE-WORKS

are a new enterprise, Taylor Brothers & Co. They have erected spacious and convenient buildings near the railroad, one 28 by 33, one 12 by 47, one 12 by 26, and one 15 by 22. They are opposite the steam grist-mill, and the power for the file-works is furnished by the engine in the mill. The buildings are fitted up with the best modern machinery. Work was commenced Jan. 1, 1880. About 30 hands are employed, and the enterprise bids fair to be remunerative to the proprietors and an important addition to the village of Walden.

THE STEAM FLOURING-MILL

at Walden was built about 1873 by Terbell & Bateman, and run by them a few years, when the proprietorship was changed to A. Bateman & Co., and in 1875 to Taylor & Bateman. Mr. Bateman died Feb. 29, 1880, but the business is still conducted under the same firm-name. The mill does custom-work extensively, and also flouring for shipment.

THE MONTGOMERY WOOLEN-MILL

is located some distance below Montgomery village, on the Wallkill. It was established many years ago, and has a varied history involving several changes of proprietors. It is now operated by the firm of Crabtree & Patchin. The line of work is worsted braid to a great extent. Formerly bunting was manufactured there. The buildings are large, the water-power is lasting, and the property has been considered a valuable one, and is so at the present time.

TITUS & STRATTON'S GRIST-MILL,

at Montgomery, is an old affair. The building is large and substantial. It is the successor of the early mills of Revolutionary times, mentioned elsewhere, and was known for a long time as the Luquer Mill.

WALKER'S PAPER-MILL, AT MONTGOMERY,

opposite the above grist-mill, is an important enterprise. It is now operated with great activity, a large number of hands are employed, and the quality of the paper made compares favorably with any of the same line in market.

THE NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

are just establishing a branch in this town north of the village of Walden. The buildings now being erected are very extensive, and it is understood that a cost of nearly \$200,000 is being incurred. The works are intended to receive the milk of 5000 cows. This is the third branch established by the company. John G. Borden is the president; James P. Niblo is the contractor. The material used in the erection is brick, of which it is estimated 900,000 will be used, and they are furnished from the brick-works of J. Gowdy, Walden. It is expected that some 80 hands will be employed, and thus 20 tenements will be erected for the employes.

CREAMERIES.

There are two in the town, one at Montgomery village and one at Coldenham. They are both under the management of one proprietor, Mr. Beakes, and are doing the usual line of work common in later years to that class of enterprises.

VARIOUS MANUFACTORIES.

The RIDER ENGINE COMPANY have large and convenient works at Walden, employing a number of men. (See chapter upon Goshen.)

The WALDEN CIGAR MANUFACTORY, George K. Colden proprietor, is doing good work; not very large in extent, but it is noted for making an excellent cigar, proving that smokers in Walden have no need to send abroad for the fragrant weed.

The WALDEN SOAP-WORKS, C. D. Wooley proprietor, are an enterprise of some importance, convenient for the citizens of the town and reasonably remunerative to the owner.

The OVERALL MANUFACTORY AT WALDEN of H.

B. Wooster is an undertaking which that gentleman adds to his other business of grocer. It affords employment to 25 or 30 girls, and it is understood that the enterprise is successful in paying a fair profit to the proprietor.

BROWN'S GRIST- AND SAW-MILLS are located in the southeast part of the town, the successors of those of much earlier date.

EMBLER'S STEAM GRIST-MILL is located at Montgomery village, doing both custom business and flouring.

XII.—MILITARY.

Montgomery having a population of considerable extent prior to the Revolution, the people no doubt took an active interest in the momentous contest that separated this country from England and formed a free and independent nation out of the thirteen dependent colonies.

That public opinion in this section was considerably divided is evident from the fact of Governor Colden's residence and connections here, and from the glimpse of controversy over political matters which appears in the traditions and the records of the churches.

For the services of some of the residents of the town during the Revolution reference is made to the General History.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The list given below of soldiers from this town is mainly taken from a full and carefully-written record in the town clerk's office, such as ought to be found in every town. The whole of Company H of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth is included in the list, though there were quite a number of persons not residents there, and were not credited to the town. It is not our business to correct the record, however.

Of the soldiers furnished by this town, it may be added that they constituted either partly or entirely the following companies: Co. C of the Fifty-sixth, Capt. Frederick Decker; Co. A of the Nineteenth, Capt. Isaac Smith; Co. H of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, Capt. David Crist; Co. A of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth, Capt. Wm. H. Terwilliger.

The amount of money voted at the several town-meetings for the expenses of recruiting and for bounties were as follows:

Aug. 25, 1862.....	\$3,000
Feb. 1, 1864.....	3,000
Aug. 20, 1864.....	48,260
Dec. 19, 1864.....	10,770
Total.....	\$65,020
SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
April 1, 1861.—For Co. A, Nineteenth Militia.....	\$363.00
" Co. G, ".....	205.00
" Equipment, Lieut. Torbush.....	50.00
" " Dr. George L. Little.....	80.00
" " Capt. Terwilliger.....	35.00
" " Capt. Isaac Smith.....	40.00
	\$743.50
July, 1862.—Bounties.....	\$3281.45
Aid to hospitals.....	2440.25
By churches.....	1323.39
Total.....	\$7788.59

The town furnished at the outbreak of the war 4 men; between that period and the calls of July and August, 1862, 109 men; under the calls of July and August, 123 men; from July, 1863, to July, 1864, 67 men. There were 29 re-enlistments in 1864, 42 principals furnished substitutes, and 20 names were added to list of volunteers; under call of Dec. 19, 1864, 6 substitutes were furnished and 9 men were enlisted by contract in New York. On that (the last) call the paymaster-general allowed an excess on former calls of 144 years, or 51 three-years men, and paid the town \$30,600. The town claimed, in addition, a surplus of 12 men, but the claim was not allowed.

Andrew Armstrong, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 William S. Ayres, eergt., Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Joseph Armstrong, Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 13, 1862.
 John Vail Ayres, Co. C, 5th; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Henry Allen, enl. August, 1864.
 John Anderson, enl. August, 1864.
 Alexander Anderson, 26th; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
 John W. Ayres, Co. C, 5th H. A.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Caleb D. Allen, 15th Cavalry; enl. September, 1864.
 Charles Bohon, Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 25, 1862.
 George Brown, 19th; enl. May, 1862.
 John Bodine, Co. K, 168th; enl. Feb. 6, 1863.
 Wm. Bell, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
 Wm. H. Brown, Co. K, 168th; enl. Dec. 12, 1862.
 Charles E. Brown, Co. H, 124th.
 John J. Brown, Co. C, 26th; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Charles Brown, enl. August, 1864.
 John W. Brown, Co. C, 4th; enl. August, 1861; wounded three times slightly.
 Sylvester Brannin, Co. C, 56th; enl. August, 1861.
 Wm. Braddock, 39th Mass.; enl. 1862; wounded at North Anna.
 Henry Bodine, 56th; enl. September, 1861; died in Washington, June, 1862.
 Courtlandt Bodine, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Wm. H. D. Blake, Co. C, 56th; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; pro. 2d lieut.
 Thomas H. Baker, Co. H, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Henry Barney.
 George E. Bookstaver, Co. A, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
 Charles Brown, Co. B, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
 Charles H. Berner, Co. D, 124th.
 Frank Bishop, enl. August, 1864.
 Sylvester Brannon, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 8, 1861.
 Meron Bodine, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; severely wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 John G. Buckley, musician, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 George Butters, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; captured at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
 Francis S. Brown, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Wm. Brown, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 14, 1864.
 Thomas W. Bradley, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; promoted through all the grades to captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.
 William Buchanan, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Andrew Bowman, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Peter Bookstaver, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 John Bodine, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862; re-enlisted.
 Charles E. Blake, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862; died at Yorktown, May 8, 1863.
 Charles E. Blake, eergt., Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 30, 1862.
 John M. Bookstaver, corp., Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 20, 1862.
 Daniel W. Baker, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 Henry M. Connelly, 2d lieut., Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 John Coles, eergt., Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Thomas Chambers, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Andrew Chambers, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; re-enlisted.

- Mobrey S. M. Corkey, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Jonathan O. Corkey, Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 11, 1862. *
 Wm. B. Clearwater, 15th H. A.; enl. December, 1862.
 Michael Cox, Co. O, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Martin Cable, enl. August, 1864.
 Patrick J. Cameron, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 David Crist, capt., Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; killed at Tolopotomy Creek, May 31, 1864.
 Wm. H. Cox, sergt., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Van Keuren Crist, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 James Crist, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville.
 Milton Crist, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Angus Carman, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of disease at Walden, June 30, 1863.
 James L. Coleman, Co. C, 4th; enl. Aug. 29, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Daniel Carman, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864.
 Jesse F. Camp, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
 James C. Crist, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862; taken prisoner.
 Moses Comfort, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Robert Craft, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Robert Carr, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 William Chambers, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Moses Comfort, corp., Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 3, 1862; re-enlisted.
 Jeremiah M. Crist, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville in right arm, and four and a half inches bone removed; disch. for disability Sept. 18, 1863.
 Henry V. Crawford, 4th Cavalry; enl. Aug. 29, 1861; twice taken prisoner; five weeks in Libby Prison.
 Alexander Crawford, 124th; enl. August, 1862; re-enlisted.
 George W. Crist, Co. E, 44th; enl. September, 1861.
 Granville Crist, 1st Excelsior; enl. Jan. 20, 1862.
 Wm. Chambers, 19th; enl. May, 1862.
 James E. Collins, Co. I, 124th; enl. August, 1862; died in the service.
 Jesse F. Camp, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; re-enlisted.
 Alexander Camp, Co. A, 168th; enl. Nov. 3, 1862; died Aug. 6, 1863.
 Henry C. Conklin, Co. H, 124th.
 Charles Cicco, enl. August, 1864.
 Robert Curry, enl. August, 1864.
 Wm. Coffin, enl. August, 1864.
 James H. Conklin, Co. K, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Patrick Condon, 56th; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 David Crist, capt., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed by a rebel sharpshooter, June 1, 1864, while laying out a new intrenchment before Petersburg.
 Frederick Decker, capt., Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; re-enl. in Co. I, 168th, October, 1862.
 George F. I. Dromgoole, enl. August, 1864.
 John Duffie, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Nathan H. Duffie, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at hospital Feb. 17, 1863.
 John A. Diamond, 19th; enl. May, 1862.
 Thornton Dawson, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wm. H. Dawson, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; disch. for disability July 25, 1864.
 Wm. Dawson, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Josiah Dawson, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville and taken prisoner, and wounded and taken prisoner May 5, 1864.
 Joseph W. Delamater, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
 Benjamin Dutcher, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; killed in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Howland W. Davis, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died at Falmouth of typhoid fever.
 Jesse F. Decker, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Wm. H. Dexter, Co. D, 64th; enl. April 13, 1865.
 Frederick Decker, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Morrison Decker, Co. G, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Charles J. Dolson, Co. G, 19th; enl. Oct. 1, 1860.
 Edward F. Dunn, Co. H, 124th.
 T. W. Decker, corp., Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
 R. S. Decker, corp., Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Orrin E. Doty, Co. H, 124th.
 Nathan H. Duffie, Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Charles Dubois, 20th; enl. December, 1863; died in the fall of 1864.
 John C. Drivers, enl. August, 1864.
 Thomas Dalen, enl. August, 1864.
 Thomas Dalton, enl. August, 1864.
 Michael Divine, enl. August, 1864.
 Aldred Eckert, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Charles W. Evans, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability.
 Isaac Evans, Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 20, 1862.
 Burton Edsall, 1st Cavalry; enl. 1861.
 Samuel Sears Eckert, Co. C, 56th; enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Jonathan Eckert, Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Henry W. Eckert, Co. H, 124th.
 Joachim Eiten, enl. August, 1864.
 Archibald Freeman, 1st eertg., Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded.
 Seymour Fowler, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Ingrace Fitzockenreuther, enl. August, 1864.
 Charles A. Foster, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Wm. L. Fairchild, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Benjamin Freer, Co. G, 19th; enl. April 25, 1861.
 George Frarena, enl. August, 1864.
 John W. Foeler, Co. I, 71st; enl. April, 1861; re-enlisted; he was the first to enlist from Montgomery.
 Nelson Foote, Co. I, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Neal Francis, navy; enl. August, 1864.
 Seymour Fowler, Co. C, 56th; enl. August, 1861; re-enlisted.
 David P. Foster, 9th; enl. April 21, 1861; pro. to capt.; thrown from horse—injured.
 Lyman Fairchild, Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded May 6, 1864; died May 14th, at Chancellorsville.
 George O. Fuller, Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Patrick Fitzgibbon, 168th; enl. September, 1862.
 John Fiek, Co. H, 124th.
 Aaron Fuller, Co. H, 124th.
 John Fay, enl. August, 1864.
 John Frame, enl. August, 1864.
 John Friel, enl. August, 1864.
 John B. Gomeley, corp., Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
 David Goetchlus, Co. C, 56th; enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
 John Green, enl. August, 1864.
 Henry Gowdy, 1st lieut., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died May 11, 1863, of wounds.
 Clark B. Galatin, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness, Oct. 27, 1864, and taken prisoner; paroled and sent to hospital.
 Charles H. Godfrey, Co. A, 19th; enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Clark B. Galatin, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 John B. Grueel, 69th; enl. April, 1861.
 John J. Goetchlus, Co. G, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 James Gilbert, Co. G, 19th; enl. April 25, 1861.
 John Gurnes, Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Samuel Giles, Co. D, 5th; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Lester Genung, Co. C, 168th; enl. Sept. 20, 1862.
 John B. Gourley, 56th; enl. September, 1861; died April 3, 1863, at Hilton Head.
 James Gowdy, capt., Co. C, 56th; enl. May, 1861.
 Alexander Hunt, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
 David Hardenbrook, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; killed May 31, 1862.
 James Hughey, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Bernard Henry, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
 Philip Henry, Co. G, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
 John R. Hays, 2d lieut., Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862; resigned.
 David R. Harris, enl. August, 1864; died July 18, 1865.
 Wm. S. M. Hatch, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; taken prisoner at Beverly Ford, and died at Andersonville, July 8, 1864.
 David Hawley, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 John Hatch, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of fever Oct. 16, 1862.
 Arthur Haigh, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
 George Homan, Co. H, 18th; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.
 James E. Homan, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, and died July 3, 1863.
 Nathan Hubbard, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862; re-enl. in the 168th.

- Edward Hunter, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; wounded May 18, 1864, and died June 30, 1864.
- Alexander Henry, Co. G, 19th; enl. April 25, 1861.
- Isaac T. Hasbrouck, Co. G, 19th; enl. Oct. 1, 1860.
- James A. Hasbrouck, Co. E, 26th; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- William J. Henry, Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
- Howard Hammond, enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
- Charles S. Hammond, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 2, 1864.
- Edward Hughes, Co. E, 56th; enl. 1861.
- Marcus Houstou, Co. H, 124th; enl. 1861.
- Charles G. Hunt, Co. C, 56th; enl. September, 1861.
- Abram Hawley, Co. H, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- David Howland, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. 1862; died in the service.
- John E. Hurder, Co. H, 124th.
- Marvin Hildebrandt, Co. H, 124th.
- Charles C. Hicks, Co. H, 124th.
- Charles Hughes, enl. August, 1864.
- James Halkin, enl. August, 1864.
- George E. Homan, 18th; enl. June, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill.
- John Harrington, enl. August, 1864.
- Oliver Haines, 20th; enl. December, 1863.
- John Judson, Co. C, 56th; enl. July 29, 1861; re-enl.
- Albert H. Judson, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 3, 1861; re-enl.
- Calvin Judson, Co. C, 56th; enl. Sept. 15, 1861.
- Hiram Johnson, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
- Jacob F. Jordan, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Locust Grove.
- Grandison Judson, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Chester Judson, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed on picket Sept. 14, 1864; son of Andrew Judson, of Montgomery, who had seven sons in the army.
- Cæsar Jackson, 26th; enl. December, 1863.
- B. B. Johnston, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- William Johnson, Jr., Co. G, 19th; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Albert C. Jackson, 26th; enl. January, 1863.
- James E. Jaman, Co. G, 19th; enl. Oct. 1, 1860.
- Wm. Johnson, 5th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; a prisoner several months.
- Jacob S. Johnson, Co. B, 20th; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
- Charles H. Jocklin, Co. E, 26th; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Ferris Johnson, 16th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 8, 1863.
- Theodore Judson, 2d Cavalry; enl. November, 1863; wounded at Pleasant Hill.
- Henry Jubin, Co. H, 124th.
- William Judson, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; had served in the 56th.
- George W. Judson, 26th; enl. January, 1864; pro. sergt.
- Alexander Kidd, sergt., Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
- James H. Kelly, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
- James Kelly, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
- Peter Kneff, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
- John E. Kidd, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
- Noah B. Kimbark, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
- Henry Kidd, Jr., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. Jan. 17, 1863.
- Wm. Kain, 1st Lieut., Co. G, 19th; enl. Nov. 24, 1860.
- Willett Kidd, sergt., Co. G, 19th; enl. Nov. 24, 1860.
- Halsey Kidd, sergt., Co. G, 19th; enl. Nov. 24, 1860.
- Victor Knapp, corp., Co. G, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- Beverly Kidd, corp., Co. G, 19th; enl. April 20, 1861.
- Alexander Kidd, Co. G, 19th; enl. April 22, 1861.
- Amos Kaune, Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; re-enl.
- Charles Kaune, navy; enl. 1861; re-enl.
- Charles Kennedy, Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 6, 1862.
- William Kniffin, Co. B, 168th; enl. Oct. 6, 1862.
- Hiram A. Knapp, 56th; enl. September, 1861.
- James Kelly, Co. C, 56th; enl. September, 1861; re-enl. in 1864.
- Victor Knapp, 19th; enl. June, 1862.
- William Kniffin, 168th; enl. September, 1862.
- Daniel L. Kidd, Co. I, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
- Alexander Kidd, sergt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
- Wm. Kain, 19th; enl. May, 1862.
- Peter Knaff, 56th; enl. September, 1861; re-enl.
- Timothy Lamoreaux, Co. C, 56th; enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
- Judson B. Lupton, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Petersburg.
- Gouverneur M. Legg, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
- George W. Lutton, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- Peter Latourette, capt., Co. G, 19th; enl. Nov. 24, 1860.
- Andrew Ludlow, 20th; enl. December, 1863.
- Isaac Lewis, 20th; enl. December, 1863.
- Moses Lassars, musician, 5th Heavy Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
- Sylvanus Leug, Co. H, 124th.
- Charles A. Lawrence; enl. August, 1864.
- Alfred C. Latta (Brooklyn), Co. I, 14th; enl. Dec. 4, 1863; a prisoner for several months.
- Thomas Murphy, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 26, 1861.
- Jonathan Miller, 6th; enl. 1861.
- Gaston Martin, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- George H. Miller, 26th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 2, 1864.
- Andrew D. McDougall, sergt., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; was in 71st Regt. three months; dis. Feb. 10, 1863.
- Francis Mead, sergt., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- James B. Monell, 19th; enl. May, 1862.
- William McVey, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- John Murphy, Co. H, 124th.
- John A. Milliken, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. Nov. 17, 1862.
- Wm. Millspeugh, Co. H, 48th; enl. Dec. 10, 1863.
- Robert Mackenay, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; missing in action Oct. 14, 1863.
- John Meyer; enl. August, 1862.
- Charles A. McGregor, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; died of wounds Dec. 3, 1863.
- Rutus Millspeugh, Co. H, 168th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Henry Mathews, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- John McCann, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. October, 1863.
- David Mould, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
- James B. Monell, sergt., Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- Charles W. Miller, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- George Moran, 20th; enl. December, 1863; died in 1864.
- Marcus Moran, 20th; enl. December, 1863; died in 1864.
- Augustus Millspeugh, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- James Moran, Co. G, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
- Peter Millspeugh, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- Adolph Meyer, enl. August, 1864.
- J. R. McCullough, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- John Meyer, enl. August, 1864.
- Jonathan N. Morrison, Co. G, 19th; enl. Oct. 1, 1860.
- Adolph Mendout, enl. August, 1864.
- Thaddeus Meade, Co. G, 19th; enl. April 22, 1861.
- Charles I. Mitchell, enl. February, 1865.
- Andrew McDougal, Co. G, 19th; enl. May 1, 1862.
- Michael McNally, enl. February, 1865.
- Andrew J. Merritt, Co. G, 19th; enl. May 1, 1860.
- Wm. McCombe, enl. August, 1864.
- John Mackey, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 1, 1862.
- James McDonald, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.
- James McGregor, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Francis B. Milliken, 19th; enl. June, 1862; re-enl. Co. G, 168th.
- George McCann, Co. C, 56th; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; died of typhoid fever Nov. 7, 1864.
- Martin Mould, Co. I, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
- Wm. McLollan, 168th and 56th; enl. October, 1862.
- William Nichols, Co. B, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
- Martin Nichols, corp., Co. H, 124th.
- James Noon, enl. August, 1864.
- Thomas O'Connell, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, and right leg amputated.
- George N. Odell, Co. A, 56th; enl. September, 1861.
- William Oprey, Co. C, 98th.
- Jacob D. Ostrander, enl. August, 1864.
- Wilson, Purdy, Co. C, 56th; enl. September, 1861.
- David D. Post, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- John R. Post, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Wm. S. Parks, enl. 1861.
- Thomas J. Patten, enl. August, 1864.
- James Patrick, 168th; enl. September, 1862.

- John Pache, Co. A, 56th; enl. August, 1861.
 Byron J. Pullman, Co. H, 124th; trans. from 2d Co. U.S.S.S.
 Cornelius Pullman, Co. H, 124th; wounded April 1, 1865; enl. in 2d Co. U.S.S.S., from which trans. to 124th.
 Douglass Pullman, Co. H, 124th; trans. from 2d Co. U.S.S.S.
 Charles Palmer, 20th; enl. December, 1863.
 James Powers, enl. August, 1864.
 Frederick Powell, enl. August, 1864.
 Stephen Quick, Co. C, 56th; enl. August, 1861.
 Tontins Quick, Co. D, 168th; enl. December, 1862; re-enlisted.
 John Rose, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Algeron S. Rose, sergt., Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Henry Robinson, musician, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Abraham Rumph, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Charles Rear, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; died a few days after the Seven Days' Fight.
 John Rowland, sergt., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; died June 22, 1863.
 Albert R. Rhinehart, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. sergt.; wounded at Chancellorsville; died May 26, 1863.
 John Rediker, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Abraham R. Rupalje, corp., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 David H. Radiker, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 John A. F. Ronk, Co. G, 19th; enl. Nov. 24, 1860.
 Sidney A. Roosa, Co. G, 19th; enl. May 1, 1860.
 Alfred Reed, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Edward W. Reed, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Morris J. Rhinehart, Co. F, 56th; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
 John R. Robertson, Co. A, 66th; enl. July, 1861.
 John Rowland, Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862; re-enl.; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Patrick Ryan, Co. I, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Patrick Roney, enl. August, 1864.
 John Rorck, enl. August, 1864.
 Alexander Riley, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
 John Raser, enl. August, 1864.
 Gilbert Reitch, enl. August, 1864.
 Jasper Rugg, enl. August, 1864.
 John C. Sparks, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Jonathan Shafer, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 William E. Sears, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 8, 1862.
 John C. Sparks, Co. C, 26th Cav.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.
 James H. Smith, capt., Co. C, 56th; enl. August, 1861.
 John Smith, Co. I, 54th; enl. July 12, 1863.
 Henry Smith, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Daniel Sexton, 9th; enl. August, 1861; re-enl.
 Melvin Sears, Co. C, 56th; enl. August, 1861; pro. capt.
 Harvey Sears, Co. C, 4th Cavalry; enl. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Daniel Shimmonton, Co. H, 168th; enl. October, 1862; died at Yorktown, Va., May 17, 1863.
 Moses M. Scott, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Wm. A. Scott, 19th; enl. May, 1862.
 Henry A. Still, 1st Lieut., Co. C, 56th; enl. Sept. 17, 1861.
 James H. Smith, sergt., Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Wm. H. Sloat, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; died of fever in 1863.
 Gabriel Smith, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 John Studar, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Philip Servis, Co. H, 124th.
 Henry Seaman, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863.
 Charles H. Stevens, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. April, 1863.
 Charles Seaman, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Wm. B. Sherman, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Daniel S. Sears, corp., Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Wm. E. Sears, Co. I, 124th; enl. October, 1862; re-enl.
 John E. Sparks, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Jonathan Shafer, enl. May 28, 1862.
 Jesse F. Shafer, 1st Lieut., 66th; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 John Scott, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
 Charles Sinsbaugh, 6th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; a prisoner several months.
 Henry Schroeder, enl. August, 1864.
 Michael Sullivan, enl. August, 1864.
 Charles Sweeny, enl. August, 1864.
 George Smith, enl. August, 1864.
 Wm. B. Spear, enl. August, 1864.
 William Teator, corp., Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 8, 1861.
 William H. Townsend, Co. C, 56th; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. June 5, 1864.
 Nathaniel Terwilliger, Co. C, 56th; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.
 James Tower, enl. August, 1864.
 Daniel Traphagen, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Charles W. Tindall, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, taken prisoner in the Wilderness, sent to Andersonville.
 Charles J. Terwilliger, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Daniel T. Tears, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. June 10, 1863.
 Charles Taylor, 3d; enl. 1861.
 Daniel Torlinah, 2d Lieut., Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862; pro. capt.; re-enlisted.
 Henry Torbueh, corp., Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Charles Thurman, 19th; enl. May, 1862.
 G. H. Taylor, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 George W. Tindall, enl. Aug. 27, 1861; severely wounded, and once left for dead, but recovered.
 Jasper C. Terwilliger, 47th; enl. April, 1861.
 Moses S. Terwilliger, Co. C, 4th; enl. Aug. 29, 1861; taken prisoner.
 Charles T. Thompson, corp., Co. H, 124th.
 Wm. H. Teator, Co. C, 56th; enl. September, 1861; died of smallpox Feb. 7, 1862.
 John L. Turner, Co. D, 56th; enl. September, 1861.
 Isaac N. Turner, Co. D, 56th; enl. September, 1861.
 Amzi Turner, Co. D, 56th; enl. September, 1861.
 Joseph Turner, Co. D, 56th; enl. September, 1861.
 Harvey Turner, 14th.
 Thomas P. Terwilliger, 4th Cavalry; enl. Aug. 29, 1861; re-enlisted.
 James Taylor, enl. August, 1864.
 Henry Tice, enl. August, 1864.
 Norman Upright, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
 George Van Arsdall, Co. C, 66th; enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Elisha D. Van Keuren, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Thomas Van Strander, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
 Alanson Van Arsdale, Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Benjamin Van Arsdale, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 27, 1861; re-enl. in September, 1864.
 Abraham L. Vanderlyn, 3d sergt., Co. I, 124th; enl. August, 1862; pro. 2d Lieut.
 Hiram Vandevort, 20th; enl. December, 1863.
 John N. Van Keuren, enl. August, 1864.
 Joseph Van Vleet, enl. August, 1864.
 Joseph Vonop, enl. August, 1864.
 David F. Wilson, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
 William Wilson, Co. B, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
 Charles R. Wright, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
 Wm. H. Winfield, enl. August, 1864.
 Abel Wood, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Lewis W. Williams, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Andrew Westervelt, Co. H, 124th.
 James Waleh, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 James White, enl. August, 1864.
 Wm. H. Whiteside, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
 William Wilkin, Co. G, 19th; enl. April 25, 1861.
 Charles Wheeler, enl. August, 1864.
 David Woodruff, Co. G, 19th; enl. May 1, 1860.
 George Ward, 188th; enl. December, 1862.
 Wm. H. Waring, 19th N.Y.S.M.; enl. 1862.
 Charles P. Welsh, 9th; enl. November, 1863.
 Wm. E. Wood, musician, 1st Excelsior; enl. Jan. 18, 1862.
 Joseph Wood, 70th; enl. Jan. 21, 1862.
 Charles Whitehead, Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Wm. Wainright, Co. H, 124th; enl. August, 1862; died of wounds at Acquies Creek.
 Thomas B. Young, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 8, 1861.
 Samuel S. Youngblood, Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; pro. to V. R. C.
 Myron W. Youngblood, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 2, 1862; died soon after the war.
 Howard Youngblood, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 2, 1862.
 George B. Youngblood, sergt., Co. H, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; ruptured on march after battle of Chancellorsville.
 James H. Young, Co. C, 56th; enl. August, 1861.
 Moses Yerke, Co. B, 168th; enl. December, 1862.
 Charles J. Youngblood, Co. C, 56th; enl. February, 1865.



Eng & by A.H. Ritchie

Cha Miller

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES MILLER.

The family represented by the subject of this biography are of both Welsh and Irish descent. The grandfather of Charles Miller was Samuel, who emigrated at an early date from Ireland to the province of Canada, where he remained for several years engaged in mercantile pursuits. From this point he removed to the United States, and eventually settled in Montgomery, Orange Co., where he in 1764 acquired land, a portion of which is now in possession of Charles Miller. He was an officer of militia as early as 1778, his commission being signed by Governor George Clinton, of the province of New York.

Mr. Miller had three sons, George S., William S., and Samuel, and one daughter, Mary. His death occurred at an advanced age. His son, George S., was born March 11, 1776, and died Dec. 5, 1828, in his fifty-third year, in Montgomery, where his life was spent. He was in 1800 united in marriage to Miss Julia, daughter of Charles Young, of Hamptonburgh, and had children,—Samuel H., Charles, William, Theodore, Sarah (Mrs. Alexander Blake), Cornelia (Mrs. Gilbert G. Weeks), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel Knapp). But three of this number now survive. The birth of Charles Miller occurred in Montgomery, Dec. 5, 1805. He followed the pursuits of his father, those of an agriculturist, and in 1828 inherited that portion of the paternal estate which is his present residence. He was in 1833 married to Miss Helen, daughter of John S. Young, of Montgomery, now Hamptonburgh, to whom were born children,—George S., Julia Y., Gilbert, and Charles A., all now deceased. Mr. Miller is a Republican in his political predilections, but never participates in the active labor of the party. He has devoted his life to the more quiet occupation of a country gentleman, and to the promotion of worthy aims in his native township. He is largely interested in benevolent enterprises, and all deserving appeals find in him a willing helper. Mr. Miller worships with the Presbyterian denomination, and has been for years a member and elder of the Goodwill Presbyterian Church of Montgomery, of which Mrs. Miller is also a zealous member. Having retired from active employments, he devotes much time to the interests of the church and the good of humanity.

JOSEPH H. DECKER.

Mr. Decker may be regarded as one of the most enterprising and successful representatives of the agricultural interests of Montgomery. His family are of Dutch extraction, and at an early date sought the rich lands of Orange and Ulster Counties. Johannes Decker, the grandfather of Joseph H., was first a resi-

dent of Kingston, Ulster Co., from whence he removed to Blooming-Grove. His birth occurred April 16, 1741, and that of his wife, Annatie Hasbrouck, Dec. 29, 1747, her residence at the time of her marriage being Marbletown, Ulster Co. Their children were



Joseph H. Decker

Jacob, Cornelius, John, Rachel, Ann, Jonah, Elsie, and Matthew. Their son Cornelius was born in 1770, and resided in the township of Montgomery until his death in 1835. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Duryea, of Blooming-Grove, and had children,—George, Joseph H., John, Ann, Hannah Maria, Rachel, Caroline, Dolly, and Cornelius.

Joseph H. was born May 12, 1800. The years of his boyhood were principally devoted to labor. The educational advantages at that early day were exceedingly limited, and he was able to gain simply the rudiments of knowledge at the neighboring district school. At this time were acquired those habits of industry and frugality which laid the foundation for later success, and enabled him to become the possessor of a competency for his advancing years. He was on Dec. 30, 1819, married to Miss Maria, daughter of Adam Dickerson, of Montgomery, whose birth occurred Oct. 25, 1804. Their children have been Hannah Jane, born 1821; Harriet A., whose birth occurred in 1823; Francis C., born in 1830; Joseph H., born in 1839; Anna Mary, born in 1842; and Cornelius, born in 1835. The only survivor of this number is Francis C., who resides with his parents. Their daughter Hannah Jane was married May 7, 1851, to Hon. Hugh Barkley Bull, who was born in Crawford town-

ship, Oct. 1, 1816, and was a descendant of one of the earliest families of the county. He studied law with Henry B. Wisner and Hon. Samuel J. Wilkin, both of Orange County, and on being admitted settled in Montgomery, where he practiced his profession with success. He served as district attorney of Orange County in 1847, was elected to the State Legislature in 1851, and was also secretary and counselor of the Montgomery and Erie Railroad. His life was distinguished by great usefulness, and his death sincerely mourned. Mr. and Mrs. Bull left one child, Maria P., who died Feb. 25, 1880.

Joseph H. Decker has followed farming pursuits during his lifetime. In 1875 he purchased the farm which is his present residence, having formerly lived in the village of Montgomery, or on land adjacent to it. In politics he was early an Andrew Jackson Democrat. Circumstances, however, induced him to change his views, and he became a Republican. He is an attendant upon the services of the Reformed Dutch Church of Montgomery, of which Mrs. Decker is a member. Mr. Decker may well be regarded as a self-made man.

FRANCIS C. DECKER.

The Decker family have elsewhere been mentioned as of Dutch extraction, and among the earliest emigrants to the Empire State. Francis C. is the only



F. C. Decker

surviving child of Joseph H. Decker, of Montgomery, and was born Oct. 24, 1830, in the above township. His early years were passed under the parental roof.

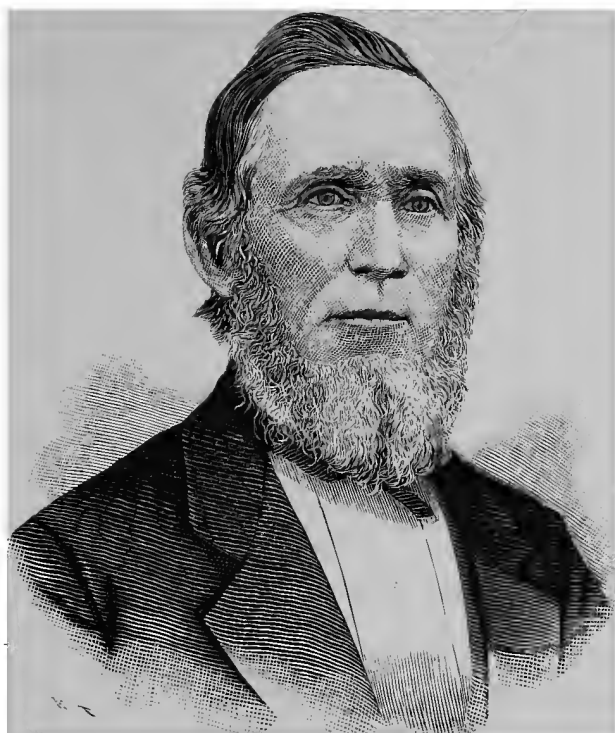
The public school of the district afforded but meagre opportunities for education, and Francis C. being desirous of more thorough advantages repaired to the academy at Montgomery, where some time was spent in study. Having fitted himself by these superior qualifications for the career of an instructor, he engaged for a while in teaching near his home. At a later period he removed to the village of Montgomery, and though ostensibly engaged in no active occupation, gave his attention to the management and maintenance of the family property. He removed in 1875 to the farm which is the present residence of his parents, and known familiarly as the "Saratoga Farm." Mr. Decker has ever been a staunch Republican in his political views, though the preferences of office have failed to lure him from the quiet pleasures of his own home. He has declined all public offices, though always manifesting a deep interest in the various political campaigns, especially those of local importance. Mr. Decker's religious creed is that espoused by the Reformed Dutch Church, of which he is a consistent member.

GEORGE SENIOR.

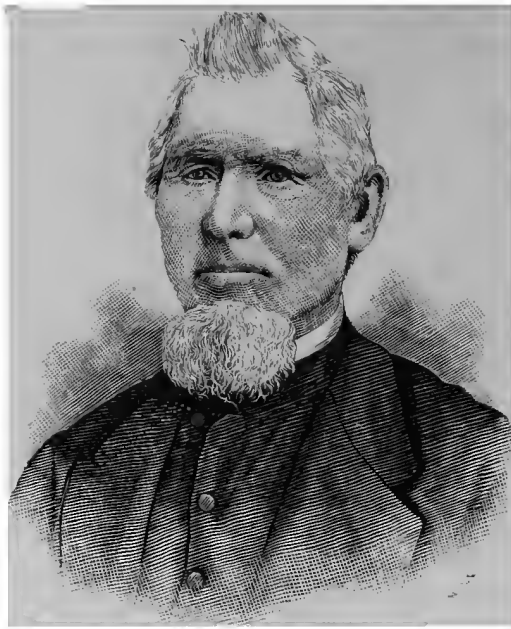
Dorsetshire, England, was the stronghold of the Senior family, from which locality William Senior, with his wife and twelve children, came to the United States in 1830. Mr. Senior, whose birth occurred in 1785, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Harvey, and to this union were born children,—William, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, George, Thomas, Christopher, Ann, Edward, Joseph, Louisa, and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Senior removed to Montgomery, where the death of the former occurred in 1863, while his wife survived until 1880, and died in her ninety-third year. The birth of their son George, the subject of this biographical sketch, took place during the year 1814, in the town of Stower, Dorsetshire, England, from whence he embarked with his parents for American shores.

He settled first in Dutchess County, where farming occupations engaged his attention during his early years. His advent to Montgomery was made in 1844, where he at once embarked in mercantile enterprises. From that period until his retirement from active business Mr. Senior was assiduously devoted to the interests of an increasing trade.

He was in 1842 married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Robert Lawson, of Dutchess County, and has children,—William, Augustus, Mary E., Sarah F., George Edward, John L., and James Renwick, of whom Sarah F. is deceased, Mary E. is Mrs. Cornelius D. Hawkins, of Montgomery, J. Renwick is a resident of New York, John L. is in Kansas, Augustus in Newburgh, and William and George E. merchants in Montgomery. Mr. Senior is a Republican in politics, though an energetic business life has left little time for participation in public affairs. He has been a director of the Montgomery and Erie Railroad since



George Sumner

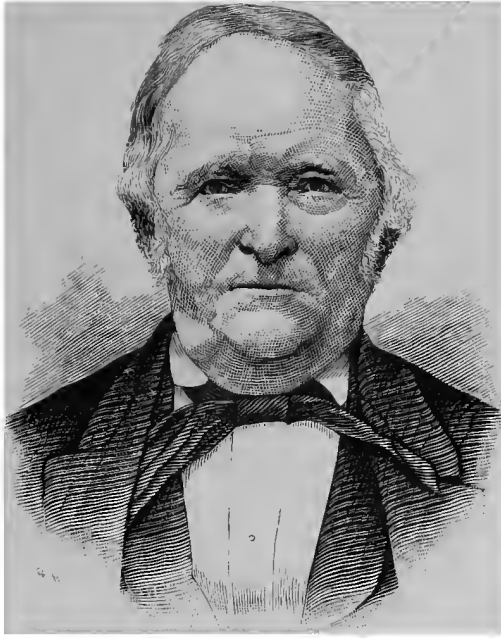


James Todd

JOHN TODD, the father of James, was of Scotch nationality, and emigrated to Liverpool, Englaod, where he embarked in mercantile enterprises. He became identified with the business interests of that city, where he remained during his lifetime, having married Miss Elizabeth Waddell, also of Scotch descent. Their children were Alexander, John, James, Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth.

Their son James bid adieu to his native land at the early age of twelve years, and embarked for the shores of America. He landed alone and comparatively friendless at Quebec, from which point he wended his way to Paterson, N. J., hoping there to discover relatives. Finding himself on his arrival thrown upon his own resources, he at once engaged in occupations which afforded him a livelihood. Ulster County, N. Y., having offered a broader field for his energies, thither he repaired in 1837, and engaged in tanning and currying, which continued to be his occupation until the purchase of his present home in 1848. He then removed to Montgomery, Orange Co., and became absorbed in agricultural pursuits, meanwhile retaining an interest in his former business. The land embraced in his farm being admirably adapted to grazing, he has made

dairying a specialty. Mr. Todd was married, May 26, 1838, to Miss Mary Amanda, daughter of Martin R. Williams, of New Hurley, Ulster Co., whose birth occurred March 23, 1821. Their children are Ann E. (Mrs. Dr. T. P. Knapp), born June 30, 1839; Mary Jane (Mrs. W. F. Gilchrist), whose birth occurred Oct. 9, 1840; Margaret W. (Mrs. W. H. Coleman), born Oct. 9, 1842; Josephine (Mrs. T. D. Barker), born Oct. 6, 1844; Harriet B. (Mrs. W. H. Peck), born Sept. 1, 1846; James J., born Sept. 2, 1848; and Carrie Van Nest, whose birth occurred Feb. 29, 1864; all of these are still living. The business capacity manifested by Mr. Todd has made his assistance invaluable in various enterprises connected with the township and county. He has been a director of the Walden Savings-Bank, president of the Walkill Valley Cemetery Association, and a director of the Newburgh and Ellenville Plank-Road Company. He has also been auditor of the board of township officers. Mr. Todd is in politics a Republican, and was an ardent supporter of measures for the successful prosecution of the late war. He was educated in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, though his affiliations have more recently been with the Reformed (Dutch) denomination.



John Kidd

The genealogical tree of the Kidd family indicates their Scotch-Irish descent. A branch of the family sailed for American shores from the north of Ireland before the war of the Revolution. Among them was Alexander, the great-grandfather of John, who became the proprietor of a large tract of land in Orange County during the year 1736, a portion of which is now embraced in the estate of the present representative of the family in Montgomery.

Alexander Kidd was married to Miss Jane Calderwood, and had sons,—Robert, Alexander, and James, and daughters,—Anna and Hannah. Robert, the eldest son, was united in marriage to Mary McGowan, and became the father of the following children: Andrew, John, Daniel, Robert, Archibald, William, Margaret, Jane, and Mary. Andrew, the father of John, was born June 27, 1772, on the home farm, and spent his life in agricultural employments. He was, in 1802, married to Miss Margaret Kidd, and had six children,—John, Ann Maria (Mrs. J. Gillespie), Alexander, Sidney, Robert, and Mehetabel Jane. The death of Andrew Kidd occurred Feb. 17, 1826. His son John was born Oct. 26, 1803, at the parental

home, and the employments incident to country life absorbed his time after a few years had been spent at the neighboring school. He was, on the 16th of November, 1826, married to Miss Cornelia, daughter of Charles Haines, of Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. Kidd have had six children,—Andrew, Mirza, John E., David L., Margaret J., and Victor, now deceased. The death of Mrs. Kidd occurred in June, 1876, and was the occasion of profound grief in the family circle.

Mr. Kidd has during the whole of his active life followed the occupation of a farmer, and has now a deserved reputation for industry and enterprise. He is a director of the Walden National Bank, is the present railroad commissioner, and has been for eighteen years commissioner of highways.

He is a Republican in politics, and actively interested in all public measures for the good of the country. He was a strong and earnest supporter of the late war to maintain the Union, two of his sons having served in the army. Mr. Kidd is a consistent member of the Reformed Dutch Church, as was also Mrs. Kidd.



James W Beattie



C. J. Arnold.

its organization. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and a member of the church in Montgomery, of which he is a trustee. Mrs. Senior and all the children are also consistent members of the church.

JAMES R. W. BEATTIE.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this biography was Robert Beattie, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America and settled in Ulster Co., N. Y. Among his children was Robert, the grandfather of James R. W., who in 1794 purchased the homestead now occupied by his grandson. He was united in marriage to Miss Crowell, a lady of Irish parentage, and had children,—John, Thomas, William, Robert, James, Smith, Hannah, and Mary. Of these children, James, the father of Mr. Beattie, was born Oct. 14, 1786, and at an early age pursued the avocations of a farmer's son. He acquired at a later period the trade of a tanner and currier, which he followed with success during his lifetime. He was married Feb. 6, 1810, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of David Belknap, who located in the township of Newburgh in 1769, having purchased land, of which the deed is still in possession of the family. Their children were Elizabeth Frances, born in 1811; Charlotte Sophelia, born in 1813; Catharine Isabella, born in 1815; Hannah Jane, born in 1817; Justus S. McLeod, born in 1819; Maria O. B., born in 1823; James R. W., born in 1825; Sarah M., born in 1829; and Matilda, born in 1831. James Beattie died March 29, 1871, at his late residence in Montgomery. Mrs. Beattie survived until December 26, 1874, and died in her eighty-sixth year.

James R. W. was born June 12, 1825, on the homestead, where his life, with the exception of a brief period, has been passed. His early years differed but little from those of other youths of similar surroundings, having been spent at the public school of the neighborhood and in tilling the land owned by his father. In 1874 this land became his own by inheritance. He was united in marriage March 22, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Martin Fleming. The Fleming family were originally residents of County Antrim, Ireland, and having emigrated to America in 1832, settled in the township of Newburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie have had six children,—William James, born Nov. 14, 1854; Charlotte Elizabeth, born April 6, 1856; Samuel Oliver, born Sept. 20, 1857; Maria Esther, born May 9, 1861; Frederick Martin, born Nov. 21, 1864, now deceased; and Maggie J., born Sept. 13, 1867. Mr. Beattie is a Republican in politics, though the engrossing duties of his farm leave little time for participation in matters of a public nature. He has made dairying a specialty, though the land is also admirably adapted to the raising of grain. His religious creed is that of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, better known as

that of the "Covenanters," all the family, with one exception, being members of the church of that denomination located at Coldenham.

CHRISTOPHER J. MOULD.

Germany was the fatherland of the original representatives of the Mould family, members of whom emigrated to America at an early date, and at a subsequent period became residents of Montgomery, Orange Co. The tract of land upon which they settled is now occupied by the sixth generation. Christopher, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born and resided upon the paternal estate. He was married, and became the father of John C., Philip, Catharine, Anna, Mary, and ———. His son, John C., was born Feb. 3, 1783, on the homestead, where after a limited education he engaged in labor upon this and the adjoining farm, where the years of his life were spent. He was, June 17, 1815, united in marriage to Miss Mary Shafer, of Montgomery, who became the mother of the following children: Christopher J., Catharine, Daniel, Moses, Eve, Mary, Martha, Herman, Jessie, William, John C., and Anna. The death of John C. occurred at his home in Montgomery in March, 1870. The birth of his son, Christopher J., took place on the homestead May 16, 1816. He remained with his parents during his boyhood, attended the neighboring school at intervals of rest from labor upon the farm, and in various ways rendered his presence invaluable to the family. At the age of thirty he became ambitious to secure a home for himself, and removed to the estate which is now the family residence. He was united in marriage Dec. 14, 1845, to Miss Martha, daughter of Milton Bull, of Crawford. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mould,—Mary Esther, whose birth occurred Sept. 10, 1846, who became Mrs. A. M. Fulton, of Monticello, N. Y., and whose death occurred Sept. 3, 1874; Lemma, born July 25, 1860; and Martha, born March 14, 1870. Mr. Mould, though unassuming in manner, and having but little ambition for the honors which accompany public life, was nevertheless a man of much influence in the community. His efforts were ever directed in the cause of humanity, and all beneficent measures found in him an earnest co-operator. He was a sturdy Republican in politics, and although popular with his party, accepted no official preferment from its representatives. The cause of temperance found in him a fearless advocate, both in his official relations as excise commissioner and in private life. In religion he espoused the creed of the Reformed Dutch Church, of which he had in former years been an exemplary elder.

The death of Christopher J. Mould occurred May 24, 1881, in his sixty-fifth year. His memory is cherished not less by the community than by an attached family circle.

MICHEL GEDNEY SNYDER.

The earliest representatives of the Snyder family emigrated from Germany, though few facts regarding their first settlement in America are preserved. William, the grandfather of Michel G., resided one mile east of St. Andrew's, in the township of Montgomery, where he followed farming employments during his life. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Redmond, and had children,—Catharine, John, William, Elizabeth, Abram, Jane, Michel, Phebe. His death occurred Sept. 12, 1829, in his sixty-seventh year.

Michel Snyder, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born July 28, 1804, in Montgomery, the scene of his lifetime labors and later of his death. He was during the year 1824 united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Mullenix, of Newburgh, to whom were born children,—William, Henry, Michel Gedney, Abram, and John James, of whom but two, Abram and Michel Gedney, survive.

The death of Mr. Snyder occurred Jan. 11, 1873, in his sixty-eighth year.

His son, Michel G., was born on the home farm in Montgomery, Aug. 7, 1833, where he remained during his early manhood. The school of the district offered opportunities for education while a lad, and later years were busily occupied in labor upon the farm. Mr. Snyder was on the eighth day of October, 1861, married to Mrs. Catharine Louisa, daughter of John and Frederika Moadinger, of New York City, and widow of the late Alexander Gedney, to whom was born by the first marriage one daughter, Alice Gedney, now Mrs. Henry Seeley. Mr. Snyder is a Democrat in his political sentiments, but gives little time to the excitements of public life. He is better known as a thrifty and very successful farmer, whose cultivated lands and attractive surroundings bear witness to his enterprise. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are supporters of the Reformed Dutch Church of Walden, at which they are regular worshippers.

C R A W F O R D.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THIS is the northernmost town of those which border upon the county of Sullivan. It is bounded north by that county and the county of Ulster, east by Ulster County and the town of Montgomery, south by Wallkill, west by Wallkill and the counties of Sullivan and Ulster.

The area of the town, as stated in the supervisors' equalization table of 1879–80, is 24,693½ acres. The assessed valuation of the town was \$950,180, and the total tax paid upon that basis was \$12,591.21.

Crawford was a part of the original John Evans Patent. After this was set aside, the territory in this section was disposed of in various smaller grants to Philip Schuyler and others.

Among other parcels of land frequently mentioned in discussing titles in Crawford are the "8000 acre tract" on which Pine Bush is situated, and the "10,000 acre tract" next south of the "8000." The patents represented in Crawford are the following:

1. Thomas Ellison and Lawrence Roome, Nov. 12, 1750.
2. Frederick Morris and Samuel Heath, Jan. 24, 1736.
3. Jacobus Bruyn and Henry Wileman, April 25, 1722.
4. Philip Schuyler and others, 8000 acres, July 7, 1720.
5. Part of the patent to Jeremiah Schuyler and others, Jan. 22, 1719.
6. Part of Thomas Noxon's Patent, Feb. 21, 1737.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town may be described as a hilly upland, broken by several high ridges that extend northeast and southwest. Collaburgh and Comfort

Hills, along the border, rise from 100 to 200 feet above the valleys. The principal stream is the Shawangunk, which flows along the northwest border, forming the boundary line of Sullivan County; and lower down, of Ulster County. It is a rapid stream and has a large number of valuable water privileges, many of which have been utilized. The principal branch of the Shawangunk in this town is the Pakadasink, which flows northeast and also supplies power for various mills. In the eastern part of the town, and flowing through a valley somewhat parallel to that of the Shawangunk, is the Dwaars Kill. It has its sources in this town and farther south in Wallkill. There are several swamps of considerable extent,—one northwest from the Sinsabaugh neighborhood and one southeast from Searsburgh. The latter is drained by a small stream flowing north to Dwaars Kill. (See General History.)

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement of this town is very largely blended with that of the old precinct of Wallkill and the subsequent town of Montgomery, from which Crawford was taken; and reference is made to the chapters upon those towns for much interesting material relating in part to the territory now constituting Crawford. Especial attention is called to the Weller settlement, which in part was upon the territory of what is now Crawford. In the vicinity of Searsville



M. G. Chapman

there was an early settlement made by Johannes Snyder, where he owned a large tract of land, situate on both sides of the Dwaars Kill. This stream at the time furnished a greater water-power than at present, in the cleared-up condition of the county. At this place he erected a log mill, which was known on the town records as Snyder's Mill in 1768. This is in the present town of Crawford. Mr. Snyder, being a man of means, built a log church, also known as Snyder's Church, at the above period. The preaching was in Dutch, and the church worn out before the Revolution. The family is Dutch, and settled here as early as 1740.

The western boundary of the town, at the time we speak of, was the Shawangunk Kill. On this Mr. Robert Milliken erected a saw-mill, called Milliken's Mill on the town records in 1768. This appears to be the earliest mention of a saw-mill on this stream. The following mills formerly were on this kill, within the breadth, though not all within the limits of the town. Beginning at the south, and counting down the stream, we have first the old flour-mill of Pat. Boice; next was Milliken's saw-mill; next, Sears' grist-mill; next, Abraham Bruyn's flour-mill; and last, Cornelius Slott's saw- and grist-mill. This last was afterwards owned by his son, Arthur Slott, who gathered around him, on his own property, a village of a dozen tenements.

The ancestors of Mr. Slott were among the most ancient in the State. The family came from Holland to the city of New York in 1670. This is proved by family records. On arriving at New York they located at Hackensack, in New Jersey. After a number of years they removed to Rockland County, N. Y., and from there to Montgomery, on the Tinn Brock, at what has been called Slott town. By this time the old generation had died early, and Cornelius Slott, above named, was the active member of this branch of the family. Though understanding several of the mechanic arts, he confined himself to agriculture. When the militia were ordered out to defend Fort Montgomery, in 1777, Mr. Slott went with his company as an orderly sergeant. The fort was taken, and Mr. Slott made prisoner. He was taken to New York and put in the old Sugar-House, where he was confined ten months. When set at liberty he returned to his farm with a constitution injured by the service and hard and cruel treatment while in prison. He sold his farm in 1785, and moved to the city of New York. In 1790 he moved back to Orange, and made a purchase of the mill site at Pine Bush, and in the same year put up a saw-mill on the Shawangunk Kill, just below the mouth of the little Pakadasink. In 1791 he erected the grist-mill near the site of Arthur Slott's mill of modern times. When he first settled at this place there was no public road leading to his mill, and he called the commissioners of the town, who laid out a road from Hopewell north to his mill, then across the stream to intersect the old Shawan-

gunk road that led to Albany. The sons of Cornelius were Arthur, Johannes, and Cornelius.

There was a settlement near Graham's Church that deserves notice. The residents were Mr. Abraham Dickerson, John Robinson, and Philip Decker. The last two were from Holland; the first, of Irish descent. Mr. Dickerson had a saw-mill on a small stream near his house, which was worn out and gone about the beginning of this century.

The valley of the Wallkill throughout the town was among the earliest portions settled. This was effected by Germans, Hollanders, and a few Huguenots, some of whom came directly to the town on arriving in the country, and others from the settlements previously made in Ulster County.

From William Jordan,—residing at the time of his death at Bloomingburgh,—the following items were obtained:

His father's name was Robert Jordan, and he came from Ireland to this country in 1771. He worked for a few years with various persons in the town of Wallkill. He married Mary Bull, daughter of the second William Bull. At that time she was the widow Wilkin, her first husband, George Wilkin, having been taken prisoner by the British in the Revolution, and died in the infamous "Sugar-House Prison." About 1784 or 1785, Robert Jordan settled at Bullville, in the town of Crawford. His children were Moses, who lived and died in the north part of Wallkill; John, who settled in the same neighborhood; and William, who was born April 4, 1793.

The wife of the latter was Cornelia Bull, daughter of Thomas Bull. He settled at Bullville and spent a large portion of his life there, serving as justice of the peace for thirty-two years. For the last seventeen years he resided at Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co. The pioneer, Robert Jordan, had a brother, John Jordan, who came over with him. There was also another brother, Jonathan Jordan, who had been at Bullville for four years preceding, so that he must have settled there in 1767. Among the neighbors of Robert Jordan at the time of his settlement at Bullville or a little later were Joseph Elder, James Barclay, Samuel Barclay, John Martin, and Daniel Bull. Jonathan Harris, before the Revolution, owned the place upon which Robert Jordan afterwards settled. Thomas Turner owned 300 acres of land at Bullville. Mr. Jordan recalls the name of several early teachers who taught in Crawford in his boyhood, viz.: John Hardcastle, William Brown, Mr. Reed, Mr. Crosby. A pioneer at Searsville was William Snider, who owned a large tract of land, and lived there before the Revolution. There is a tradition that he buried a sum of money to save it during the Revolutionary troubles, and that a faithful negro alone knew the place of deposit. For his faithfulness in not betraying it to the enemy the negro received his freedom after the war was over. An early settler before the Revolution is said to have been one Wiltsey,

and there is an uncertain tradition that he was shot as a Tory during the war. Joseph Elder was a blacksmith. Nathan Johnson was an early shoemaker and went around from house to house to make up shoes, a business known as "whipping the cat." Johnson was brought up by Mr. Mills, who had lived in Little Britain and made shoes for the army before coming to Walkill. At Bullville there was an old orchard set out before the Revolution, all gone some years ago. William Jordan stood several drafts in the war of 1812, but was not drawn at any one of them. He was afterwards a colonel of the Shawangunk regiment of militia. He lived under every President of the United States, and had been a voter for sixty-six years. He voted for DeWitt Clinton for Governor. He first voted directly for Presidential electors in 1828. He voted the regular Democratic ticket in unbroken succession from that time to his death; voted for the successful candidates, Andrew Jackson, 1828 and 1832; Martin Van Buren, 1836; James K. Polk, 1844; Franklin Pierce, 1852; James Buchanan, 1856; and for the unsuccessful candidates, Martin Van Buren, 1840; Lewis Cass, 1848; Stephen A. Douglas, 1860; Gen. McClellan, 1864; Horatio Seymour, 1868; Horace Greeley, 1872; Samuel J. Tilden, 1876; and Gen. Hancock, 1880.

The following notes upon a few prominent citizens are partly upon the authority of Mr. Samuel W. Eager, the historian, confirmed and enlarged by present inquiry:

BENJAMIN SEARS.—This gentleman was rather a remarkable man. Nature had done a good deal for him; and if his natural talents had been cultivated and enlarged by a suitable education, few men in the county would have excelled him in business operations. The reach of his mind was extensive, and he could see the end from the beginning. But his education was very limited, and his memory his account-book. His power of recollection was astonishing; somewhat owing, perhaps, to great cultivation and exercise. Whatever he once knew he never forgot, so deeply was it engraven on his memory.

Mr. Sears, in the early period of his life, had been a constable of the town of Montgomery, then including Crawford. Of the hundreds of executions in his hands during that time, thirty years afterwards he could tell by the force of memory every person he had had one against, and the amount marked by the justice on the back of it in pounds, shillings, and pence. Mr. Sears kept store for many years, and in the fall was in the habit of taking cattle from his customers in payment of their accounts. One hundred head might be delivered to him in this way in the course of a few days, and if they were passed through a pair of bars singly, so as to be distinctly seen, he could tell the precise age, the person from whom purchased, and the one or more lost, if any, with the color, age, and a minute description of each. We need not be astonished at this, for every faculty,

if daily cultivated and depended on as this was, is capable of exhibiting the same wonderful results. Let all appreciate the truth of this remark and be benefited thereby.

Of this family there were five brothers, Benjamin, Samuel, John, James, and Elnathan, all of whom were among the early settlers of Montgomery, and performed military duty during the Revolution. Their descendants are numerous, and found in every calling and pursuit of life.

JOSEPH ELDER.—This individual was of Irish origin, but at what time the family came into the country or town we are not informed. During the Revolution he was a young man, and some militia troops to which he belonged were ordered to the north. At a fixed time they were to be at Newburgh or New Windsor, and transported up the river on board a sloop provided for the purpose. Mr. Elder, for some cause, did not arrive at the place of rendezvous till too late to take his passage; the sloop had left with a fair wind and out of sight above the Danskammer. Go he must or be called a Tory, and there was no recourse left him but to try the distance on foot. Elder, young, patriotic, and of an iron frame of body, buckled on his knapsack, shouldered his musket, and started. Though the sloop made a good passage for those times and had the best of the start, Elder beat her to Albany by several hours.

The farm on which he lived was quite stony, though when cleared the land was productive, and Elder, like the rest of his neighbors, converted his useless stones into wall to fence his farm. In building these he scarcely ever used a team to gather and convey the stones to their destination. With a large leather apron girt about his loins, holding the end gathered up in one hand, and tumbling the stones into it with the other, when full he would raise himself erect, and, without apparent effort, carry them off to the wall and put them in place. This course he would pursue from time to time till the walls were finished. He was industrious and eminently robust and powerful. Looking on his muscular and giant frame he reminded one of ancient Milo, who could lift a grown bullock over an ordinarily high fence. His children, of whom several were sons, partook of the magnitude and physical character of the father, with great family similitude in other respects.

Mr. Elder had received but a very limited education, yet possessing strong natural good sense, he was fitted to discharge the duties of the various town offices to public satisfaction. He was many years a magistrate of the town, and if he erred at any time, the fault was of the head and not of the heart, for he was proverbially an upright and honest man.

DANIEL BULL.—We cannot in this place omit an honorable mention of Mr. Bull. He was the son of Thomas Bull, who was the son of William Bull, the early settler at Hamptonburgh. His father lived at the old stone mansion in the present town of Hampton-

burgh, on the road from Montgomery to Goshen, and known as the Cad Bull stone house. He removed to this town before he was of age, upon a large tract of new rough land, then owned by his father, and located himself. His father, Thomas, was infirm towards the latter part of his life, and when about to make his will and settle his worldly affairs had thoughts of selling his land in Crawford, which was then worth about \$2.50 per acre, and for which he had an offer, and asked his son Daniel, then a lad of about fifteen years of age, whether he had better settle it or let him take care of it. Daniel replied that if he would give it to him he "would try to take care of it." His father concluded to try him, and made his will accordingly. This gave the young man confidence and increased his pride; and the community at this day can judge of the manner in which he fulfilled this early filial promise. In 1780, when nineteen years of age, he married Miss Catharine Miller, who was younger still, and forthwith commenced clearing up his new estate.

The winter of 1780 was celebrated all over this country for its length and the depth of its snow. It was so deep and hardened by the severity of the weather that for some time the people of the county, in transacting their necessary or pleasure business, drove their horses and sleighs in any and all directions across the fields irrespective of the fences. Mr. Bull and Miss Miller went to Goshen to be married by Mr. Carr, of the Presbyterian Church, and that day a fall of snow commenced, which, with previous ones, deepened the road so much there was no traveling the next day. There the new-married pair spent two weeks of the honeymoon.

Thirteen children were the fruits of this early marriage, the most of whom grew up and were married. Their names, and to whom married, are as follows: Thomas, married Sarah Mills; Hannah, married Alex. Thompson; Abner, married Maria Brinson; David C., married Maria Barkley; Keturah, married William Bull; Catharine, married James H. Crawford; Mary, married Rev. John Johnston; Henry, married Jane Stitt; Milton, married Esther Crawford; Sarah, married Denton Mills; Miller, not married; Daniel, married Sarah Thompson; John, died young.

Mr. Bull was an industrious farmer from his early days. As an evidence of his practical agriculture, we refer the reader to the list of prizes awarded him by the society, which we think are more numerous than those awarded to any other family in the county. Few individuals have cleared up and subdued more wild land, and placed it in a good agricultural condition for their children. The obligations of parent, citizen, and friend, imposed on him through the course of a long life, were duly and faithfully discharged; while those of a superior and more holy character equally shared his careful attention and pious regard. He was an early friend to the construction of the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike-road,

and, with an interval of one year, continued a director from the organization of the company, upwards of forty years. This company had semi-annual meetings, and, with one or two exceptions at furthest, he was always present. This fact proves two things,—good health and a virtuous discharge of public duties.

The Crawfords of this section are descendants of John Crawford, who purchased land in New Windsor Oct. 18, 1737. They were very early residents of this town, and their descendants are numerous and now widely scattered. The names of James, John, William, and Samuel appear upon the old military roll of 1738 for "Wall-a-kill," and the family name repeatedly occurs in all subsequent records of this territory down to the present time. We are not in possession of data that will enable us to connect the families of later years to those of a century and a half ago. A few notes upon one branch throw some light upon the modern names in this town. Robert I. Crawford was a prominent man in the early part of this century. His homestead was near the old Hopewell Church. Of his children, Robert and Theron settled in Crawford, Addison in Crawford, near Searsville, Leander and George at Middletown, Albert, another son, died in early life; daughters were Mrs. Stansbury Gillespie, Mrs. Hill Harris, Millicent, who died unmarried, Esther and Emeline, also unmarried. Robert I. Crawford had a brother Israel, and he had two sons, Israel and Leartus. Mrs. Crawford Gillespie was a sister of Robert I. Crawford, and Mrs. Daniel Shafer also. Nancy, another sister, died unmarried. The records of Montgomery and those of the town of Crawford furnish many other names of this family, in whose honor this fertile town was named.

THOMPSON BROTHERS.—The settlement of the Thompson brothers was made at an early day, probably during the Revolutionary war, about 1776. They were from Ireland, county Longford. After coming to this country they lost a part of what funds they had by the depreciation of Continental currency. The three—Alexander, Andrew, and Robert A.—came to Crawford, with good judgment selected a fine location, and purchased 500 acres on what is now known as Thompson's Ridge. They divided the tract into three equal farms, each brother having one of them. Alexander's homestead was the north farm, now owned by the present Alexander Thompson, and on a part of which Hopewell Church stands. Andrew's was the next south, being the farm now occupied by Nathan T. Thompson, a great-grandson of Andrew. The homestead of Robert A. was the south farm of the three, now occupied by Wm. H. and Robert I. Thompson, great-grandsons of the original owner. These three farms have been owned by the Thompsons from the time of the first settlement to the present. For the first time in about one hundred years of occupancy the middle farm of the three is now offered for sale. The children of the pioneer Alexander were Alexander,

Jr., one daughter who died young, and one who became the wife of Col. Moses Crawford, near Collaburgh. The children of Alexander, Jr. (whose wife was a daughter of Daniel Bull), were Albert, of Ontario County, a physician; Augustus, of Crawford; Daniel, the supervisor of the town for a long series of years, and superintendent of the Crawford Railroad; John Alexander, a lawyer of Monticello; Mrs. Hon. Alex. C. Niven, Monticello; Mrs. W. W. Jackson, Hamptonburgh; Mrs. Hiram Phillips, Hampton; Mrs. S. Sherman, Davenport, Iowa; and Mrs. Samuel C. Brush and Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, of New York City.

The sons of the pioneer Andrew were James, William, Robert R., Alexander, and George, all of whom settled in Crawford. There were two daughters, Mrs. Nathan Young and Mrs. Isaac Schultz. The sons of the pioneer Robert A. were Robert A., Jr., and Andrew, the latter of whom became a minister and died at Mount Hope. There were two daughters, Mrs. Hugh Barclay and Isabella, the latter of whom died in early life. The family, as a rule, were long lived. Robert died at the age of ninety, Alexander at the age of seventy-five, and Alexander, Jr., at the age of eighty-five.

RAINEY FAMILY.—David Rainey was probably in Crawford before the Revolution. He settled on the homestead now owned by A. R. Taylor, and known as the "Brock House Farm," near Pine Bush. His children were David, Jr., James, William, and Mrs. Crane. Two others, Susan and Jane, died young.

A sister of David Rainey, Sr., married James McBurney, a Revolutionary soldier. Their children were Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. John Wool, William McBurney, David McBurney, Elizabeth, Mary, and James.

The present Theron Hill place was settled by his ancestor at an early day.

OTHER PIONEERS.—Mr. Whitten, an early pioneer, located where Jacob Whitten now lives.

Mr. A. R. Taylor, now for more than thirty years intimately connected with Pine Bush and the north part of Crawford, was from Ulsterville. His ancestor was a British soldier, who espoused the American cause about the time of Montgomery's unsuccessful expedition to Canada. He served in the American forces, and finally settled in Shawangunk.

The town officers chosen in 1823, as given under the head of organization, below, are all dead except Ira Clark, an illustration of how complete is the work of death in a single half-century upon those who at its beginning have already attained manhood.

William W. Crawford, the first supervisor, lived east of Thompson's Ridge, on the farm now owned by John Erskine Crawford. Oliver Mills lived at Searsville, and had a small grist-mill. Jacobus Smith resided on the place now owned by his son Henry. Moses Crawford lived at Collaburgh, where Alexander Crawford now resides.

Daniel Bull is the well-known citizen, already mentioned, who purchased 1000 acres at Bullville. His

homestead was the place now owned by the heirs of the late David C. Bull. Henry Weller lived on Comfort Hill. Robert D. Hunter resided near Pine Bush, where his grandson, Townley Crawford, now lives. Samuel Stevenson lived near the extreme southeast part of this town. Archibald Crawford lived in Pine Bush. He had kept a hotel at Collaburgh, and was also a surveyor.

John C. Nicholson, the first collector, was at Searsville, though he lived for a time in another part of the town.

Lewis Scott lived at Old Hopewell. Alexander Thompson's place was where the present Alexander Thompson now lives. Hieronimus Weller was a blacksmith at Pine Bush. Isaac Van Doren, one of the inspectors of common schools, was the minister of that name mentioned in the church histories. George Hunter and Charles Winfield, the other two school inspectors, were the physicians mentioned elsewhere. The teachers were thus placed under the care of the ministers and the doctors. Joseph Elder, town officer of 1823, was the well-known prominent citizen of Bullville. James Bruyn resided where Leander Gillespie now lives. John W. Henry was in the western part of the town. Peter Weller lived a mile above Bullville, on the place now owned by Edwin Green. Nathaniel Hunter lived near Pine Bush, on the place now owned by George D. Shafer. Benjamin Dickerson resided in the west part of the town. Edward Schoonmaker kept a hotel at Old Hopewell. Arthur Slott resided at Pine Bush and owned the grist-mill. David Sease, town clerk for many years, resided at Searsville, and was sheriff of the county for some years.

It is unnecessary to continue this memorandum upon the names of the thirty-nine overseers of highways, for the number of the districts, as given below, will easily indicate their location.

Coming down to a later period, the following memorandum of road districts for 1813, taken from the town-books of Montgomery, shows very nearly the names and location of the families of Crawford seventy years ago. The numbers are of course those of 1813, not of the present time.

The remainder of the districts are given in the chapter on Montgomery. The names upon the territory of the two towns are so similar that it is difficult to assign the districts to each town with exactness. Several of them were very likely joint districts as the town line now exists.

District No. 8.—From the school-house No. 20 to the town line near the Widow Shear's, and from the turnpike near Peter Weller's to the town line. Nicholas Leybolt (overseer), Robert Jordan, Joseph Elder, Thomas Bull, David Shurdy, William Kirkead, Edward Slotter, John Cavanaugh, Ephraim Hunt, John Jordan, Moses Jordan, Thomas Brass, Joseph Fitzgerald, P. Weller.

District No. 9.—From the town line near Samuel

Stephenson's to William Cross, and from the school-house near David Redfield's to Wm. Sherer's bridge. Eli Godfrey (overseer), Esther McCreery, Tobias Godfrey, Widow Hill, Joseph McCreery.

District No. 10.—From Robert Fitzgerald's to Frederick Shafer's bridge. Nicholas Hulslander (overseer), Frederick Shafer, Fred Loring, John Cruver, Nathaniel Caldwell, John Caldwell, William Elder, Abraham Caldwell, James Caldwell, Dennis Hunt, Robert W. Crawford.

District No. 11.—From Milliken's bridge to Fitzgerald's well. Philip Hulslander (overseer), Robert Fitzgerald, Catharine Cross, Philip Dixon, Jesse Dickerson, Benjamin Dickerson, John Noble, Wm. M. Johnston, Jacob Fitzgerald.

District No. 14.—Robert D. Hunter, Samuel Gillespie, Wm. Gunyon, Wm. Rainey, Arthur McKinney, James McKinney, Elias Crans, David Robertson, Henry Terwilliger, Matthias Terwilliger, Arthur Johnston, Wilhelmus Hedges, John Hulslander, Peter Crans, Nicholas Hulslander. Wm. Thompson, Hieronimus Weller, Abraham Gillespie, Henry Tice, George Tice, Jacob Snyder, Charles Snyder, Widow Snyder, Nathaniel Hunter, George Niver, James Burnemer.

District No. 15.—Jacobus Smith, Wm. Gillespie, Joel Duhois, John W. Hill, Jacob More, John Sinsabaugh, Joseph Sinsabaugh, John More, Cornelius Madden, James Thompson, Charles Winfield, Abraham Mould, Cornelius Slott, Jonathan Millsbaugh, William Hunter, James Slott, Johannes Slott, Cornelius Slott, Jr., James Mould, Henry Mould, John W. Montross, James Tice, Matthew W. McKinney, Ichabod McKinney, Nicholas Hulslander, David McBurney, Wm. McBurney, James McBurney, Samuel Gillespie, Jr.

District No. 16 (Thompson's Ridge).—William Lewis, Nathaniel Brown, Nathan Crawford, Charles Johnston, Manuel Van Gordon, Increase Crosby, James Fitzgerald, Hugh Shearer, William Thompson, John Shorter, Abraham Shorter, Jane Barkley, John Freeland, Robert A. Thompson, Robert Thompson, Elizabeth Thompson, Robert J. Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Andrew Dixon, Jonathan Crawford, Edward Millsbaugh, Robert Graham, Ebenezer R. Ayers, Stephen Gillespie, Isaac Van Doren, Wm. W. Crawford, John Graham.

District No. 17 (west part of Crawford).—William Barkley, Jacob Sager, George Crawford, John Crawford, Robert I. Crawford, Robert Fitzgerald, Philip Hulslander, Philip Dixon, Catharine Cross, Benjamin Dickerson, Jesse Dickerson, Nicholas Hulslander, James Caldwell, John Cruver, Nathaniel Caldwell, John Caldwell, Isaac Losey, Jacob Benschel, Isaac Schultz, James Torrey, Henry Gillem, Stephen Truesdell, Henry McClintou, Robert Cross, Adam Gamble, Wm. Crans, Alexander P. Thompson, John Noble.

District No. 18 (Searsville).—Oliver Mills, William Trumpbour, Edward Lamorney, Josiah Mills, Abner

Millsbaugh, Henry Snyder, Marvin Garretson, Penna Cahill, Joseph Hunter, Abraham Vanvours, William Stitt, Nathan Upright, Thomas Wilson, John B. Miller, John Redner, John Eichenbergh, Aaron Terwilliger, George Constable, Elisha Bodine, Adam Rumph, Christian Rumph, John Sease, Jr., David Sease, Adam Young, Francis Bodine, Jacob Law, Jacob Youngblood, Hugh Munnin, Joseph Fulton, Joseph Barkley, Lawrence Hunter, Robert Stephenson, Thomas Crawford, William Crawford, Joseph Conklin, John McElheny, Abraham Miller, John Howell, Sebastian Smith, Frederick Howell, John McHugh, David Lind, Lewis Trumpbour, Mary Hall, Archibald Maher, John T. Martin, Elizabeth Baum, William Little.

District No. 19 (southwest part of Crawford).—John Gillespie, Esther McCreery, Joseph Hines, Joseph Tidd, Elijah Godfrey, Lebbeus Godfrey, Elisha Dickerson, David Redfield, Robert McClinchier, John Linderman, Jacob Linderman, Lewis Weller, Isaac Weller, Samuel Ball.

District No. 20 (Bullville).—Daniel Bull, Henry Bull, Abner Bull, Frederick Shafer, William Elder, Mary McLean, Thomas Bull, William Kincaid, James Barkley, Joseph Elder, Edward Holar, John Larkhead, David Hurdy, Nicholas Siholt, James Martin, Ephraim Hunt, Robert Jordan, John Jordan, Charles Millsbaugh.

District No. 21 (southeast part of Crawford).—Bartlett Clement, Adam Bookstaver, David Poole, Moses Crawford, Josiah Monrow, Nicholas Yerks, Daniel Winfield, Moses Millsbaugh, John McCurdy, Ephraim Millsbaugh, John Goldsmith, John Sommers, Peter Millsbaugh, John T. Graham, Christian Eichenbergh, Francis Mickels, James Bookstaver, Samuel Waller, Frederick Root, Archibald Crawford, Samuel Barkley, John T. Crist, Samuel T. Crawford, John Martin.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Crosby practiced in Crawford; lived near Hopewell Church, between the present house of worship and the old one; practiced about 1800, before and after, dying probably about 1825. Dr. Charles Winfield lived near Pine Bush. Dr. Hunter, of Searsville, was located there many years; spent his life there, dying about 1874. Dr. Griffith lived at Pine Bush; practiced there for many years, and died about 1855. Dr. Durkee lived a mile south of Pine Bush; practiced for fifteen years or more and died there.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was formed from Montgomery, March 4, 1823, early enough in the spring to have the first town-meeting occur that year. The propriety of organizing a new town arose from the fact that Montgomery comprised a territory of such extent as to render the transaction of public business a matter of considerable trouble. It was possible also to make a convenient arrangement of boundaries and form two towns each with a central point accessible to all. The new town very appropriately received the name of Crawford,

thus perpetuating the name of one of the earliest settlers, and honoring a family of numerous branches and intimately associated with all the interests of this section.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first annual town-meeting was held at the house of Edward Schoonmaker, in the town of Crawford, April 1, 1823, and the following town officers were elected for the ensuing year: Supervisor, William W. Crawford; Town Clerk, Oliver Mills; Assessors, Robert I. Crawford, Jacobus Smith, Moses Crawford; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel Bull, Henry Weller; Commissioners of Highways, Robert D. Hunter, Samuel Stevenson, Archibald Crawford; Collector, John C. Nicholson; Constables, John C. Nicholson, Lewis Scott; Commissioners of Common Schools, Oliver Mills, Alexander Thompson, Hieronimus Weller; Inspectors of Common Schools, Isaac Van Doren, George Hunter, Charles Winfield; Inspectors of Election, Joseph Elder, Alexander Thompson, James Bruyn; Fence-Viewers, John W. Henry, Peter Weller, Nathaniel Hunter.

The following votes were passed: that there should be three assessors, one collector, two constables, three fence-viewers; every man his own pound-master and farm his own pound; hogs well yoked may run at large; twenty-five dollars bounty for every wolf killed in town; collectors' fees, three cents on the dollar.

At a special town-meeting, held April 9, 1823, it was voted unanimously to raise four hundred and sixty dollars for the support of the poor the ensuing year.

The overseers of the highways appointed were the following:

No.	No.
1. Benjamin Dickerson.	21. Isaac Hulseander.
2. Abraham Liedermao.	22. Joho Whitten.
3. Samuel Dickerson.	23. Edward Parlaiman.
4. Samuel Stevenson.	24. James Rainoy.
5. Lewis Hulseander.	25. Benjamin Manny.
6. William Jordao.	26. John A. Siesabaugh.
7. Alexander Millspeugh.	27. Matthew Smith.
8. Moses Crawford.	28. Joho Moore.
9. Lawrence Crans.	29. Abraham Miller.
10. Philip Hulseander.	30. Joha McHenry.
11. Israel Crawford.	31. Joho B. Crawford.
12. Edward Schoonmaker.	32. Ira Clark.
13. Thomas W. Stewart.	33. Wm. W. Crawford.
14. Milton Bull.	34. Robert S. Crawford.
15. Jamee T. Crawford.	35. Adam Young.
16. Henry Brink.	36. Wm. Kidd.
17. Grenue Gillespie.	37. Jacob Rumph.
18. Arthur Slott.	38. David Smith.
19. William Thompson.	39. James Hill.
20. Nathaniel Hunter.	
Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1823-24.....Wm. W. Crawford.	Oliver Mills.
1825-27....." "	David Sease.
1828-33.....Charles Winfield.	" "
1834-41.....Alexander Thompson.	" "
1841-43....." "	Ira Clark.
1844-48.....James H. Crawford.	" "
1847-48.....William Jordao.	Hiram Young.
1849-50.....Augustus Thompson.	" "
1851.....David R. Hueter.	" "
1852-53....." "	Samuel Roberson.
1854-56.....Daniel Thompson.	" "
1857-58....." "	James Comfort.
1866-71....." "	Ira Clark.
1872-75....." "	James Comfort.
1876.....Daniel S. Dewitt.	" "
1877-80.....Daniel Thompson.	Joseph H. Clark.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830, David Sease, Isaac Crawford; 1831, James W. Crawford; 1832, Wm. Jordao, Lewis Wisner; 1833, David Sease, John H. Torrey; 1834, Alexander McCreery; 1835, William Jordao, James H. Long; 1836, Joho H. Torrey, Robert I. Crawford; 1837, David Sease; 1838, William Jordao, Cornelius Slott; 1839, Coraelius Slott, James H. Long; 1840, Samuel Steveason; 1841, Ira Clark, Robert Slater; 1842, William Jordao, Reuben F. Roberson, Wm. C. Noble; 1843, Cornelius Slott; 1844, Wm. C. Noble, Ira Clark; 1845, Abraham E. Thompson; 1846, Wm. Jordao; 1847, James Colwell; 1848, Wm. C. Noble, Albert Sease; 1849, Lawrence Low, Wm. C. Noble, Cornelius Slott; 1850, Wm. Jordao; 1851, Henry Mould; 1852, Marcus E. Rumph; 1853, Lawrence Low; 1854, Wm. Jordao; 1855, Henry Mould; 1856, Marcus E. Rumph; 1857, Archibald R. Taylor; 1858, William Jordao; 1859, Lawrence Low; 1860, Marcus E. Rumph; 1861, Archibald R. Taylor; 1862, William Jordao; 1863, Lawrence Low, Ethelbert Niver; 1864, Marcus E. Rumph, Joha Hill, Ethelbert Niver; 1865, Ethelbert Niver, Augustus Thompson; 1866, Joha Hill; 1867, Augustus Thompson; 1868, Thomas H. Hulse; 1869, Ethelbert Niver, Marcus E. Rumph; 1870, Marcus E. Rumph; 1871, Augustus Thompson; 1872, Hezekiah W. Tuthill; 1873, Ethelbert Niver; 1874, Marcus E. Rumph; 1875, Alexander Thompson (came to fill vacancy); 1876, Hezekiah W. Tuthill, Joha E. Duryea; 1877, Ethelbert Niver, John W. Kerr; 1878, Marcus E. Rumph; 1879, Joha E. Duryea; 1880, Joha W. Kerr.

By a written assent recorded in the office of the county clerk, and bearing date July 30, 1868, the sum of \$80,000 was fixed upon as aid to be rendered by the town in the construction of the Middletown and Crawford Railroad.

The amount was raised and used. The interest has been annually paid, but the principal remains a debt against the town.

V.—VILLAGES.

HOPEWELL

is a well-known neighborhood in the west part of the town. The name was previously adopted by the Presbyterian Church which was formed there as a colony from the older congregation of Goodwill, in Montgomery. On invitation of the hive from which they had swarmed, the fanciful designation was chosen as expressing perhaps their hopes of future success. A former writer says of this movement: "It was the case of sons and daughters leaving the old mansion so dearly beloved and taking up their abode in a new and distant land. Their hopes were well founded: the congregation is prosperous and well endowed." There is now no business in the way of trade or mechanical pursuits to be mentioned. It is a rich farming neighborhood, with post-office facilities at Thompson's Ridge.

BULLVILLE

is the name given to the post-office located in the southwest part of the town near the Wallkill line. Mr. Thomas Bull resided there for many years, and conducted various business operations, and from him the hamlet derives both its origin and its name. Under the head of early settlement many facts have been already given concerning this neighborhood. The village is handsomely situated on high ground, and with its elegant new Methodist church and several fine dwellings constitutes an attractive rural place. At the present time there is a store kept by Charles

Roe; a hotel by Silas Dickerson; a blacksmith-shop by George McKinney, and another by Hugh Carroll; a creamery by Samuel Robinson; a flour and feed store and a coal-yard, also by Samuel Robinson; to these may be added Robinson's distillery.

SEARSVILLE

is occasionally written Searsburgh. It is situated very nearly central upon the Dwaars Kill, and is named in honor of Mr. Benjamin Sears, who resided there, owned the mills, and was once sheriff of the county.

Among his sons were Dr. Sears; William Sears, a lawyer of New York City; and Rev. Jacob Sears, of New Jersey. The place is an old point of considerable trade, but the opening of the railroad, leading to easy connection with other villages, and not passing through this, has rendered the modern trade of less importance. There is now a store by Augustus Comfort; a hotel by A. R. Vanderlyn; blacksmith and wagon-shop by D. W. Deyo; blacksmith-shop by Wm. Lupton; and a grist-mill by Gilbert Roat. There is also a saw-mill. The postmaster is Augustus Comfort. Searsville is quite central, and accordingly the town-meetings have nearly always been held there, and the general town business transacted at that place.

THOMPSON'S RIDGE

is a short distance from Searsville, and is a station upon the Crawford Branch of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway (Oswego Midland); it also has a post-office, Daniel Thompson postmaster. The name is appropriate from the number of families of Thompsons constituting the neighborhood.

Daniel Thompson, the superintendent of the road, resides near here. At this station a large amount of milk is shipped, and considerable freight and passenger business is done.

The station buildings and a building erected for a store (but only in operation occasionally) constitute about all there is of the "village." There is near by a beautiful grove, with convenient arrangements for picnic parties, including a pond and boats. The old farms of the Thompsons and others in this neighborhood comprise some of the most productive lands, not only in Crawford but in Orange County.

COLLABURGH

is a thickly-settled neighborhood in the south part of the town. It was formerly a place of some importance on the old Cohecton turnpike, having a hotel and the other buildings necessary to constitute a village, viz.: a blacksmith-shop and a school-house. The last two still remain, but the opening of the railroad system of the country brought to an end the tide of travel that once passed along this important highway.

PINE BUSH

is a thriving business-place near the Shawangunk River, in the north part of the town. It is the terminus

of the Crawford Railroad, and its post-office supplies quite a section of country on both sides of the river. The village is pleasantly situated upon a tract of land quite level, with a fine farming country lying around it. At considerable of a steep descent below the Shawangunk Kill flows past the village, supplying water-power to the grist-mill, which dates back to Revolutionary times. In full sight beyond the river are the Shawangunk Mountains, rising into a rugged range, whose frowning peaks overlook the valley. Northeast and east there is a distant view of the Hudson River heights, marking the horizon with a line of blue. Northward, between the ranges, are the lower lands of the kill, stretching away in the distance. Together, there is a combination of upland and valley, of mountains and streams, of forest slopes and cultivated fields, which constitutes an attractive landscape. Summer visitors may penetrate into wilder depths, may refuse to linger so near the borders of civilization, but surely they will travel far to find a place possessing more elements of quiet beauty or a more charming prospect on which to feast the eye and delight the taste than the pleasant hamlet of Pine Bush.

James Thompson was in trade at this place as early as 1824 or 1825. His successors in the same store were Hezekiah Watkins, Tarbosch & Weller, Lewis Wisner, Elijah Smith, and George Oakley. The building stood in what is now Railroad Street, and was removed a few years since. Elijah Smith, about 1834 or 1835, opened a store and continued for some ten years. The building is now occupied by John Bowne as a dwelling. About 1830, Dr. Ewen came to Pine Bush and built the old hotel. He also kept a drug-store. There was a tannery west from Wheeler's house, run by Abraham Mould from 1825, or about that date, and continued for a few years. Abraham Mould was afterwards killed by James Mitchell in an altercation. Mr. Mitchell was tried for the offense, but acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide done in self-defense.

The plank-road from Ellenville to Newburgh was opened about 1848, and passed through Pine Bush. This was the beginning of the modern growth of the village. Mr. A. R. Taylor, to whom we are indebted for most of these items, came here from Ulsterville about that time and bought out George Oakley's interest in the store. At that time there were only three or four dwelling-houses in the place. Mr. Taylor continued in trade about seven years, and then purchased the grist-mill, which he ran for several years. The store passed to Oliver Taylor, who finally built opposite the present Taylor House.

The present business of Pine Bush comprises the following: the station buildings of the Crawford Railroad, Earl Terwilliger agent; two hotels, the Taylor House, now kept by Hezekiah W. Cole, and the well-known Decker House, now kept by S. G. Decker; stores dealing in general merchandise, Wheeler & Taylor, Howell & Van Keuren, J. W.

Parlaiman (formerly I. J. Whitten & Son), and Theodore Hinoult; shoe-stores, by C. Hinoult and by Napoleon Hinoult; harness-shops, by E. Decker and by C. H. Homan; a restaurant, by A. Fuller; a fancy store, by Mrs. E. Boice; a drug-store, by J. T. Topping; blacksmith-shops, by Hugh Lowery, by Hugh Lowery, Jr., and by Amos Baker; wagon, carriage-making, and undertaking, by D. T. Bowen; wagon-shop and undertaking, by J. M. Crawford; wagon-shop, by J. V. Decker; meat-market, by Cooley & Woodlock; grist-mill and saw-mill, by Smith & Cox; G. B. Barnes, photographer and dentist; exchange and livery stable, Newton Higby; distillery, R. E. Terry; hardware and tin-shop, by J. H. Wallace and by William Miller; coal, lumber, cement, lime, etc., by W. T. Wallace (formerly A. T. Deyo); shoemaker, Milton Terwilliger; tailor, Abraham Terwilliger; millinery, Mrs. S. W. Freer; creamery, D. W. Berry; marble-works, E. Billings.

The present postmaster is W. Wheeler, who has held the office about fifteen years. Before him was H. W. Decker, from 1861 to 1865; and previous to Mr. Decker, A. R. Taylor was the incumbent of the office for about eight years. Earlier than this were Arthur Slott and Cornelius Slott. The office was originally known as Crawford, but the inconvenience of the name (being the same as that of the town, with two other offices in town) led to a new designation, and the present name was deemed appropriate in view of the old growth of pines which once covered all this tract.

The growth of Pine Bush has been largely increased by the opening of the railroad, affording an easy opportunity of connection with the villages to the south, and securing convenient freighting facilities both to and from this place. Mr. A. R. Taylor has taken a liberal course, as an owner of a large amount of real estate, in opening new streets and contributing largely to every measure of village improvement. He has been largely employed as a civil engineer and surveyor, and is still often engaged in land surveys and the adjustment of boundaries. He drove the first railroad stake in Chicago during an engagement at the West many years ago.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

At the town-meeting of 1823 commissioners of common schools were chosen, viz.: Oliver Mills, Alexander Thompson, and Hieronimus Weller. Subsequently the following other persons served one or more years each in that office down to 1844: Nathaniel Hunter, Robert I. Crawford, John Hill, Geo. Pitts, Moses Comfort, Samuel Stevenson, James Crist, Wm. J. Smith, Robert R. Thompson, Matthew Smith, Andrew A. Millspaugh, David C. Bull, John Whitten, Wm. Jordan, Jacobus H. Van Keuren, Charles Winfield, Wm. Case, Jason Gillespie, Lawrence Low, Sutton Green, Garret Smith, Augustus Thompson, James Elder. During the same period, 1823 to 1843, the

following persons served one or more years each as inspectors of schools: Isaac Van Doren, George Hunter, Charles Winfield, Andrew K. Barkley, James H. Crawford, Daniel G. Durkee, Wm. B. Crawford, John A. Carpenter, David Sease, Ira Clark, Augustus Thompson, Robert R. Thompson, Daniel H. Smith, Jacob Randall. Several of these served for many years.

The town superintendents from 1843 to 1856 were:

Annual elections, 1844-46, Charles S. Gilbert; 1847, William H. Bull. Biennial elections, 1848, William H. Bull; 1849, Ira Clark; 1850-52, Henry J. Smith; 1854, Ira Clark (also same to fill vacancy).

The school districts at the time of the organization of the town in 1823 were the following: District No. 1, the school-house being near the town line, by Adam Dickerson; District No. 2, the school-house being near the place of Robert D. Hunter, at Pine Bush; District No. 3, the school-house being near the residence of Jacobus Smith, at Pine Bush; District No. 4, at Searsburgh; District No. 5, school-house at Hopewell, near the house of Alexander Dixon; District No. 6, the school-house located near the Hopewell meeting-house; District No. 7, the school-house at McCreery's, near the Shawangunk Kill; District No. 8, the school-house near the house of Daniel Bull; District No. 9, the school-house near the residence of Archibald Crawford; District No. 10, the school-house near the residence of Daniel Crawford.

In No. 1 there were then 63 children between the ages of five and fifteen; in No. 2, 61; in No. 3, 78; in No. 4, 70; in No. 5, 49; in No. 6, 49; in No. 7, 41; in No. 8, 36; in No. 9, 71; in No. 10, 25; in part No. 6 (Walkill), 4; in part No. 14 (Montgomery), 8; total in town, 655.

The public money distributed amounted to \$267.44.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY OF HOPEWELL

was incorporated by a certificate executed Feb. 25, 1800, at a meeting held at the church. The paper was signed by Jacob Linderman and John Crawford, inspectors of the election, and the trustees chosen were Henry Palmer, Abraham Caldwell, William Hunter, Jacob Linderman, Robert Thompson, David Milligan, Daniel Bull, Nathan Crawford, and Israel Losee.

The first effort to build a Presbyterian church in Hopewell was made about the year 1779. All, however, that was done at this time was to raise and inclose a building without finishing the interior, but in which the people occasionally enjoyed the preaching of the gospel.

In this situation they continued till the year 1792, when they formed themselves into a body corporate and chose the following persons as their board of trustees, viz.: William Cross, Robert Milliken, Jonathan Crawford, Daniel Bull, Andrew Thompson, Nathan



Mr. H. Leggett

Crawford, Abraham Caldwell, Robert Thompson, and Robert McCreery.

At a meeting of the trustees, held very soon after, they adopted measures to finish the inside of the building, and about the same time resolved upon the expediency of securing the regular preaching of the gospel. They accordingly made a call on the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, and on his accepting of the call he was ordained and installed their pastor, Aug. 28, 1793. Soon after his settlement among them, Mr. Freeman ordained Abraham Caldwell, William Cross, Robert Thompson, Jacob Linderman, John Crawford, and Matthias Millspaugh ruling elders; and this appears to be the true date of the organization of the church.

The ministry of Mr. Freeman was not of long continuance. The pastoral relation between him and the people was dissolved April 18, 1798. During the ministry of Mr. Freeman everything seemed to progress comfortably, and at the time of his leaving them the little church, which at first consisted of 21 members, had grown to the number of 105.

The resignation of Mr. Freeman left the church vacant for more than five years. At the expiration of this time the church called the Rev. Isaac Van Doren. He was ordained and installed their pastor on June 29, 1803. The ministry of Mr. Van Doren was long and happily protracted. He continued his labors among the people during the full period of twenty-one years, enjoying their warmest affections, and finding his ministry followed up with many blessings. In the year 1820 he enjoyed a very extensive revival of religion among his people, which resulted in the addition of 152 members to the church. But a time came, in the providence of God, for the severance of hearts so long and happily united. This occurred April 20, 1825, when, at the request of Mr. Van Doren, the Presbytery dissolved his pastoral relation, and once more declared the church of Hopewell to be vacant.

After being vacant nearly two years, the church called the Rev. Hugh M. Koontz to become their pastor. He was ordained and installed Dec. 20, 1826, and after laboring among the people for nearly six years his pastoral relation was, at his own request, dissolved. This was done in May, 1832.

About this time the congregation took measures to build a new house of worship. In carrying out these measures they abandoned the old site and selected another one, on which they erected a neat, commodious, and firm stone building. This new building was commenced early in the spring of 1831, and was finished and dedicated to the worship of God the following year. The way being now open again for the administration of the word and ordinances, the congregation called the Rev. John H. Leggett to become their pastor. He was installed May 15, 1833.

The following persons were ruling elders in 1846, viz.: Robert I. Crawford, Nathaniel Hunter, Nich-

olas Leybolt, Hieronimus Weller, David C. Bull, Alexander Crawford, and Samuel K. Leybolt.

Rev. Mr. Leggett continued as pastor until 1855. Subsequent ministers have been: Rev. Andrew Johnson, 1856 to 1866; Rev. B. G. Benedict, Oct. 21, 1866, to 1870. The present pastor, Rev. John Turner, was called soon after. The present elders (November, 1880) are Alexander Crawford, Cornelius Barnes, Robert Crawford, Stansbury Gillespie, and George D. Shafer. The members number 152.

REV. JOHN H. LEGGETT, born in the city of New York, May 28, 1800, was educated at Columbia College, and after a four years' course of theological study under John M. Mason, D.D., who then stood at the head of the American pulpit, was ordained to preach the gospel by the Second Presbytery of New York, in the year 1824. May 19, 1824, he married Mary Noel Bleecker, resident also of New York City. His first pastoral charge was at Moreau, Saratoga Co., N. Y., his second at Peekskill, whence he removed to Marlborough, Ulster Co., where his labors were followed by a powerful and memorable revival of religion. In the year 1833, Mr. Leggett was called to the Hopewell Church, where he continued to labor for twenty-three years. The following extract is from an article written and published just after his death by Rev. Dr. E. D. G. Prime, editor of the *New York Observer*:

"Having for a period of more than thirty years enjoyed the intimate acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Leggett, and knowing well the transparent purity and excellence of his character, and his great usefulness in the ministry of the gospel, we feel that his death should be marked by this memorial to his life and services. His long pastorate was over the Hopewell Church, where he remained for twenty-three years, enjoying in the highest degree the affections of the people and ministering to them with earnestness, fidelity, and great ability. In all this time he was detained from his pulpit only one Sabbath by sickness, and was seldom absent for any other cause a single day. Few men have devoted themselves to their pastoral work with such entire singleness of purpose, and few have been more honored or blessed by the Master in the marked approval of their labors. As a true shepherd, he went in and out before the sheep of his flock, leading them, in the name of the Great Shepherd, both by his example and his fervent, instructive preaching, in the green pastures of the word, and beside the still waters of divine consolation and refreshment."

As a preacher he was characterized by remarkable fervor and animation. His sermons, which, though carefully prepared, were invariably delivered from briefs, were both instructive and impressive. Many elderly people still tell of sermons they had heard him preach years ago, and not a few throughout the county who heard him but once or twice, and that while perhaps they were children, yet remember even the text, and the effect of the discourse upon mind and heart.

Mr. Leggett was chosen stated clerk of the Presbytery of Hudson in 1838, and filled that office with great efficiency for more than twenty years. "The records of Presbytery under his hand were models of neatness and beauty."

In 1856 he was called to the more arduous work of building up a new congregation and church at Midletown, which was successfully accomplished, and

in which he continued for about nine years, when, on account of feebleness by age and disease, he retired from the stated duties of pastor, though continuing to preach with great acceptance from time to time in New York and other places.

The last few years of his life were passed at the home of his youngest son, Rev. T. A. Leggett, at Chester, where he died on the 31st day of May, 1873.

GRAHAM'S CHURCH (ASSOCIATE REFORMED).

This congregation was formed and church erected in 1799, by the exertions of Mr. Robert Graham, who at that time was an elder in the church of Goodwill.

The name was bestowed in his honor on the day the building was erected. Mr. Graham resided within the bounds of this congregation.

Soon after erection, and before being finished, it was opened by public worship on the 4th of August, 1799. The Rev. John McJimsey, of Neelytown Church, preached the sermon. Mr. Graham died Sept. 22, 1799, and by his will he devised his farm of about 100 acres, in the vicinity of the church, to the congregation for the use of the pastor. The individuals who composed this new congregation principally were in the habit of attending church at Neelytown. By an arrangement made with that church the labors of Rev. Mr. McJimsey were obtained for every alternate Sabbath. Before the erection of the house of worship he had preached in this neighborhood in private houses and sometimes in barns. The Graham Church was for a time only a branch of the Neelytown organization, but in 1802 it became a distinct body, and the first elders ordained were Samuel Gillespie and Andrew Dixon. Mr. Wm. Crawford, an elder previously in the Little Britain Church, united with this church, and became a member of the Session. The church was still united with that of Neelytown in supporting the same pastor. At the first administration of the sacrament there were twenty-eight members. The growth of the congregation, though not rapid, was progressive.

In 1809, Mr. McJimsey received and accepted a call from an Associate congregation in Albany, and his pastoral connection with these churches was dissolved. This did not arise from any dissatisfaction between any of the parties, but was sincerely regretted by all. Within a year the Rev. Arthur I. Stansbury was called to this church, in connection with Neelytown, who continued his services till 1816. From that time till 1819 the church was vacant, with occasional supplies; when she, in connection with Neelytown, recalled the Rev. J. McJimsey, who resumed his ministerial labors, as before, between the two churches. When he left, ten years before, there were 57 members; on his return, he found but 21, and the first elders dead. Death and removals had almost extinguished the whole.

In 1831 the Neelytown church was permitted to go down by building a new one in Hamptonburgh; and

from that time Graham's church had all the services of Mr. McJimsey.

The services of Mr. McJimsey were continued until his death in 1854. The next pastor was Rev. Alexander McWilliams, 1855 to 1861. The present pastor, Rev. John Erskine, was settled in 1861.

The elders have been: 1802, Samuel Gillespie, Andrew Dixon, William Crawford, Sr.; 1809, Daniel Wilkin, Andrew McWilliams; 1823, Gawn Mackimison, Arthur McKinney, Jason Gillespie; 1839, Henry H. Weller, Robert Burnet; 1846, Robert L. Brown, Luther McKinney.

Robert Graham, the founder of this church, was a genuine Presbyterian of the Scotch-Irish stamp, and dearly loved the Master and his cause. "He rests from his labors and his works do follow him." This church was connected with the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Newburgh till 1858. It is now United Presbyterian.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CRAWFORD

is located at Bullville. It was incorporated April 20, 1859. The certificate was signed by John Shorter and James C. Gowdey. The trustees named therein were Jacob M. Shorter, Robert Hill, and Heman S. Shorter. Mrs. Jacob M. Shorter, Robert Hill, Mrs. Heman S. Shorter, Matthew M. Wilkison, Mrs. M. M. Wilkison, Rhodes Mance and wife were among the first members.

The house of worship was finished so as to be dedicated in the summer of 1861. It cost \$8000, all of which was a gift from Mrs. Mary Shorter. The first pastor was Rev. John Wardle, the Conference acceding to Mrs. Shorter's request that he should be appointed. Matthew Wilkison was the builder of the church edifice. Successive pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Wardle, Jones, Lamont, Heroy, Shrivess, Esray, Shurter, Bohlman, and the present pastor, A. Van Keuren. Present number of members about 92.

The official members are as follows: Trustees, William Stephens, G. D. Roat, J. M. Green, Daniel Gibb, James E. Miller; Stewards, G. D. Roat, Daniel Gibb, James M. Green, William Stephens, Stephen Greatsinger.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PINE BUSH

was incorporated Nov. 28, 1870. The certificate was signed by Samuel M. J. Gillespie and Theron Bodine. The trustees named were William B. Barnes, John Walker, Samuel Armstrong, William H. Cowley, Francis M. Bodine. There had been religious services for many years in this village before the formation of this society or the erection of a church. A large number of people were attached to the Reformed Church, located but a short distance over the Kill, in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster Co. The ministers of that church and the Methodist ministers from Bullville occupied the school-house, at Pine Bush, on alter-

nate Sundays. Finally those inclined to Methodist views deemed it proper to organize. The movement was somewhat earlier than the date of incorporation given above. Trustees had been chosen in 1869, the same as named a year later in the certificate. Nov. 19, 1870, steps were taken towards building. A lot 100 feet in front was presented to the society by Wm. H. Cowley, and an addition of 50 more feet front was purchased of him for \$100. The whole was 150 feet in length.

The house is located on the west side of the road leading from Pine Bush to Bullville. Ground was broken for the enterprise immediately, and the first load of stone delivered Nov. 30, 1870. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies July 13, 1871. A box containing a Bible, a hymn book, and other articles was placed in a cavity of the stone. Addresses were delivered by Rev. G. C. Esray, Rev. J. K. Wardle, Rev. George Clark, and Rev. E. B. Pierce.

The dedication took place April 24, 1871. Rev. Benjamin I. Jones preached the sermon from the text, "The glorious gospel of Christ." The financial statements were then submitted, showing the property to have cost, including labor, about \$8000, of which \$4000 remained to be raised that the edifice might be free of incumbrance. The praiseworthy custom of not dedicating an edifice not fully paid for was next presented with great force, and \$1600 pledged on the spot. At the evening service Rev. W. P. Abbott, of New York City, preached, and Rev. Mr. Jones again presented the subject of the finances. After a vigorous effort, with much self-sacrifice and liberal giving, the whole amount was reported raised, and the ceremony of dedication took place just before midnight. This charge is still connected to that of Bullville under one pastor, who resides at the latter place. The present officers are Rev. A. Van Keuren, pastor; F. M. Bodine, E. M. Johnson, D. T. Bowen, stewards; E. M. Johnson, William H. Cowley, and D. T. Bowen, trustees; Orville Eichenbergh, Sunday-school superintendent.

The house of worship is a handsome building of wood, 40 by 60. There is a tower 12 by 18 at the base, affording an entrance to the church. The height of the spire is about 70 feet. Repairs and improvements have recently been made to the amount of \$324. The church was reopened after the repairs, Nov. 14, 1880, and on that day a balance, not previously provided for, of \$128, was fully pledged.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Burials in the Pine Bush section of the town are mostly at the New Prospect Dutch Reformed Church, town of Shawangunk, and at the old Rainey burying-ground, on the farm now owned by A. R. Taylor, two miles below Pine Bush.

At Bullville there is a new cemetery in good order and well maintained.

At Collaburgh there is a burial-place in very good preservation.

The James R. Crawford burial-place, on the present farm of Francis Crawford, is also very well kept.

There is a dilapidated burying-place, known as the Bruyn ground, on the farm now owned by Leander Gillespie.

On the farm of Ezra Smith is a very old graveyard, with a few red stone in use for monuments about the beginning of this century.

The old Hopewell burying-ground has many early graves and is worthy of some study for family history. The Hopewell graveyard contains many of the old settlers who died at a ripe old age: David Sease, eighty-seven; Stephen Farnum, eighty-eight; Daniel Bull, eighty-seven; John Crover, eighty-three; David C. Bull, eighty-one; Dr. Increase Crosby, eighty (he died May 13, 1845); Hannah Bull, wife of Alexander Thompson, Jr., eighty-two; Henry Linderman, seventy-nine. In the Crawford family cemetery, near Hopewell Church, we find Milton Bull, eighty-four; Eleanor Stewart Crawford, eighty-seven; Jonathan Crawford, seventy-nine. At Bullville Cemetery, Ephraim Niver, eighty-nine. Oliver Mills, one of the early town officers, is buried in the Hopewell graveyard.

IX.—TOWN SOCIETIES, Etc.

The only societies are various social, religious, or benevolent organizations, which have had a brief existence from time to time, leaving, however, little or no records for the historian to gather up.

A recent movement at Pine Bush on behalf of temperance has led to the establishment of a Temperance Hall, with a design for a free reading-room.

X.—PLACES OF SPECIAL NOTE, OR OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

There is perhaps nothing to mention under this head, except those places where the earliest pioneers built their humble homes in the dense forest. Here and there a single old apple-tree, and near by the cavity of an old cellar, indicates the spot where some family reared their dwelling in the far-off times, —where a single rose-bush, perhaps, still blooms, though the hands which planted it were long ago folded for the rest of the grave. These places, though sacred in the personal traditions of families, can scarcely claim a place in the sphere of a county history.

At Pine Bush there is a Revolutionary relic, though even there we must cross the Shawangunk Kill and enter Ulster County to find it. Not far from the site of the old Cornelius Slott grist-mill, and almost on the very bank of the kill, is an old log house, said to have been standing there in the days when Indian incursions and Tory raids made the life of every family familiar with danger. It is now on the property of N. W. Clearwater, but in the days of the

Revolution it was the Van Amburgh property, and that family is also said to have been in some way connected to Anneke Jans, the historic ghost which every now and then disturbs the slumbers of those who guard the title to the vast estates of Trinity Church, New York. In this old cottage lived a stalwart woman, a member of the Van Amburgh family, for whose capture (as the tradition runs) a price had been offered by the British authorities. Shanks Ben, the one Ulster Tory, who was as famous in that county as Claudius Smith was in Orange, laid in wait at one time for her. He concealed himself in the hay stacked in the farm barracks, intending to seize his victim when she should come out to feed the cattle. Presently he saw her coming, a stout, vigorous woman, with a huge, old-fashioned fork. His heart failed him, and he made no effort, glad enough to remain concealed, and not bring down upon his devoted head the muscular indignation she was evidently capable of developing. He afterwards said that his heart was in his mouth all this time, fearing she would drive the tines of the fork into him as he lay covered with the hay she was reaching for. The wild days of those border wars have long since passed away, and these uncertain traditions only linger around the firesides of this valley, yet the old log house still stands, though for a hundred years the winter storms have beaten upon its primeval roof.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The people of this town are mostly engaged in farming. Its grasses are free from noxious vegetables, and growing upon high land, are strong and produce a fine quality of milk. It is noted in the markets for its first-rate quality of butter. The roads of the town are in good condition. The Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike runs through the southern portion of the town, and furnishes desirable facilities for pleasure and business purposes. This region is favorable to the growth of apples and peaches, the quality and quantity of which, especially the apple for winter use, are on the increase.

MILLS.

The grist-mill at Pine Bush was built by Cornelius Slott, as already mentioned. Its successive proprietors since were Arthur Slott, A. R. Taylor, the firm of Charles Sinsabaugh and Andrew Thompson, J. C. Bennett, William Cowley, Theron Weller, Smith & Terhune, the last named selling to the present proprietors, Smith & Cox. The grist-mill at Searsville is an early affair, and has had many proprietors. The present owner is Mr. Rumph. Near Pine Bush was the old saw-mill of James Rainey, now abandoned. The Henry Hill saw-mill is still in operation. There are two saw-mills at Searsville, one owned by Mr. Comfort, the other now unused. There is also a saw-mill at the Widow Hill place, beyond Searsville. On the Pakadasink is the Henry Mould saw-mill, and also Elder's saw-mill.

XII.—MILITARY.

Being of comparatively modern organization, the town has no military history in its separate capacity prior to the great civil war. In the military rolls of the Wallkill of old times, and in the general account of military operations in the county, various incidents and several names will doubtless be found relating to the territory now constituting Crawford. There were a number of men from the town in the company called out during the war of 1812, but no list is obtainable here. Egbert Brink, Jemuel Corwin, and Isaiah Whitten are mentioned, whose widows now draw pensions on account of their husbands' services, and Virgil Y. Duryea, now living, is also a pensioner.

In the war of the Rebellion the town furnished the following numbers of men:

Prior to the call of July, 1862.....	31
Under the call of 1862.....	38
From July, 1863, and calls following.....	14
Draft of 1863—commuted.....	17
Furnished substitute.....	1
Entered service.....	1
	— 19
Draft of 1864—commuted.....	2
Furnished substitutes.....	8
	— 10
Volunteers, 1863.....	10
Substitutes, 1864.....	3
" last call.....	2
Volunteers, last call.....	1
	— 128
By contract in 1864.....	38
" " 1865.....	22
	— 60
Total	188

The sum of \$525 was raised by subscription in 1862 for bounties, and paid to twenty-one volunteers in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment, Co. H, Capt. Samuel Hunter, which company was organized in the town, and \$50 was similarly raised and paid to volunteers in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment. Three thousand dollars was paid by county to volunteers from the town in 1863. In 1864 town bounties were paid to the amount of \$27,610, and under last call \$16,500. On final settlement with the State, the town was allowed for excess of years \$3000, and for bounties \$8700, total \$11,700.

The following is the official record of the action of the town:

At a special town-meeting, held Aug. 9, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted, 185 voting in favor and 11 against:

"Resolved, That for the purpose of filling the quota of this town under the call of the President of the United States, dated July 10, 1864, for five hundred thousand men, the number of which from our town is now fixed at forty-five men, a sum of money not to exceed forty-five thousand dollars be raised on the credit of the town pursuant to the bounty law passed by the Legislature Feb. 9, 1864, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers.

"Resolved, That the town board be a committee to carry out the above resolution, and that they be empowered to make the bounties so as to be equal with and compete with other towns and also to make provisions for enlisting in the rebel States if deemed advisable."

On the 26th of the same month another meeting was held at which the above resolutions were ratified and confirmed, the necessary authority to issue bonds

granted, and such further provisions made as were necessary to carry out the objects desired. The following persons were named as a committee to co-operate with the town board, viz.: William B. Crawford, Hezekiah W. Decker, John A. Crawford.

In the winter of 1864-65 the calls of the President rendered it necessary to take further action with reference to filling the quota, and a special town-meeting was held Jan. 28, 1865.

A tax of \$30,000 was authorized for the purpose of paying bounties. The amount of the bounty to be paid to each volunteer was left to the town board, and ample authority was granted to take all necessary steps for carrying out the object of the meeting and filling the quota of the town. As will be seen above, the full sums authorized were not expended.

The Presbyterian Church at Hopewell contributed \$50 for Bibles for the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and subsequently, for similar purpose, \$55; total, \$105. The Crawford Soldiers' Aid Society sent \$300 in cash and supplies to the Sanitary Commission.

The following list of men was carefully prepared by Mr. Augustus Thompson in 1865, and has been compared with muster-rolls and other authorities:

VOLUNTEERS, 1861-62.

In the 58th Regiment, 1861—3 years.

Terwilliger, Wilson.	Houston, David C.
Smith, John.	Terwilliger, Benjamin.
Terwilliger, Theodore.	Gonsalis, Wm., d. Dec. 16, 1861.
Brown, Charles E.	Lozar, Jacob.
Browlee, George H.	Martin, Gaston D.

In the 18th Regiment, 1861—2 years.

Lewis Dacker.

In the 19th Regiment Militia, 1861—3 months.

Taylor, Oliver, Lieut.	Bodine, John.
Decker, George W.	Decker, Isaac.

Hovey, John K.

Additional from muster-roll.

Currie, Joseph, Co. C.	Marshall, Henry, Co. C.
Tomba, Charles A., Co. C.	Hannner, James A., Co. C, disabled and disch.
Tomba, John A., Co. C.	Smith, Hiram, Co. C.
Thurston, Isaac, Co. C.	Decker, Almaron, Co. C.
Rose, Henry F., Co. C.	Finnegan, Hugh, Co. C.
Schlecht, Louis, Co. C.	Gallagher, John, Co. C.

In 124th Regiment, 1862—3 years.

Baker, Daniel W., Co. H; must. out June 3, 1865.
 Baker, Henry C., Co. K; pro. corporal.
 Baker, Thomas H., Co. H; wounded in both legs at Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C.
 Burns, John.
 Crawford, Alexander B., Co. I; trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1863.
 Crans, Herman.
 Kincaid, Thomas, Co. K; pro. corp.; wounded in foot July 30, 1864; sent to hospital Oct. 2, 1864; must. out by Order 77.
 Loasy, Henry, Co. I; missing in action; taken prisoner; died in prison at Richmond, Jan. 27, 1865.
 McGregor, James, Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863, for rheumatism.
 Milliken, William, Co. I; wounded in leg May 5, 1864; taken prisoner Oct. 27, 1864; must. out June 3, 1865.
 Robinson, Theodore, Co. H; pro. capt., Co. E, March 8, 1865.
 Root, Gilbert D. W.
 Sloat, James.
 Shalp, William, Co. H; died of typhoid fever Jan. 30, 1863.
 Sager, Theron.

Smith, James A., Co. I; wounded in hand May 24, 1864; sergt., May 1, 1864; must. out June 3, 1865.

Waller, Charles M., Co. K; disch. for disability Feb. 5, 1863; drafted in 1864, and sent substitute.

Johnston, J. Hasbrouck, 1st Mounted Rifles.

Talmadge, Wm. T., 7th Ind. Bat.

Tracey, James, 7th Ind. Bat.

Rose, John, 7th Ind. Bat.

Volunteers from July, 1863.

Johnson, Edward, 15th Art.

Kaus, Eli, 15th Art.; wounded at Spottsylvania; died in hospital May 23, 1864.

Rediker, George W., 15th Art.; disch. for disability May 24, 1865.

Leary, Dennis, 15th Cavalry.

Milliken, Robert S., 15th Cavalry, also in 186th.

Pennoyer, Theodora W., 15th Cavalry.

Randolph, George, 56th.

Redner, Samuel, 56th.

Smith, James, 5th Art.

Walker, John, 124th.

Finnegan, Hugh, 56th, veteran re-enlistment.

Gallagher, John, 56th, veteran re-enlistment.

Marshall, Henry, 56th, veteran re-enlistment.

Terwilliger, Benjamin, 56th, veteran re-enlistment.

Loasy, Jacob, 56th, recruit.

Westervelt, Jeremiah B., Co. G, 91st; wounded at Baltimore.

Westervelt, William B., 27th, 1st Lieut.

In 168th Regiment, 1862—9 months.

Anderson, Thomas, Co. G.

Armstrong, Joseph, Co. B.

Brown, Charles E., Co. G.

Bugby, Henry, Co. B.

Bodine, John.

Brownlee, Thomas, Co. G.

Currie, Thomas.

Crawford, James M., Co. B.

Cristians, Alexander, Co. B.

Carrol, Dennis, Co. I.

Crist, George H., Co. G; put in a substitute in 1865.

Decker, George W., Co. G; re-enlisted in cavalry.

Davey, John, Co. G.

Emmet, Nathaniel P., Co. G.

Freer, Simon.

Gonsalis, Andrew.

Hunter, Samuel, Co. G, capt.

Hunter, Nathaniel, Co. G.

Howell, Charles M., Co. G.

Low, Daniel, Jr., Co. G.

McGoome, John, Co. G.

Milliken, Robert S., Co. G.

McElheney, David, Co. G.

McComb, Robert, Co. G.

Niver, John, Co. G.

Sheridan, Thomas, Co. G.

Taylor, Oliver, Co. H, Lieut.

Terwilliger, Nathaniel, Co. H.

Terwilliger, George B., Co. H.

Wade, Theodore J., Co. H.

Draft Results.

Calvin Decker, commuted.	William Crist, commuted.
Robert J. Thompson, "	William S. Ward, "
Israel Crawford, Jr., "	John E. Duryea, provided sub.
Abraham Vanderline, "	William Jackson, colored, entered service.
John J. Kernochan, "	Wm. T. Baruse, commuted.
William Decker, "	Charles Bull, provided sub.
Wm. H. Thompson, "	Jas. F. Terwilliger, provi. sub.
Joel Snyder, "	Harvey M. Howell, provi. sub.
James H. Corwin, "	Joseph H. Clark, provided sub.
Adam A. Bookstaver, "	Alonzo Young, commuted.
John E. Shafer, "	Albert Sparks, provided sub.
James C. Winfield, "	John C. Elder, provided sub.
Thomas Currie, "	Hiram Sease, provided sub.
James E. Parliament, "	Charles Weller, provided sub.
Augustus Weller, "	

Volunteers in December, 1863, and January, 1864.

Hains, Oliver, colored.	Corwin, Daniel Y., killed before Petersburg.
Jackson, Wellington, colored.	Corwin, James H., wounded at Spottsylvania; died of wounds June 30, 1864.
De Hart, Andrew, colored.	Johnston, Edward.
Penny, Theodore.	
Milliken, David.	
O'Leary, Dennis.	

Kain, Joseph.

George M. Sease, John E. Crawford, and John P. Crist furnished subs.
Wm. Roe was the only resident of the town enlisted under the December call.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL THOMPSON.

Daniel Thompson, supervisor of the town of Crawford, was born in that town Oct. 8, 1819, and has lived there all his life. His father, Alexander Thompson, was also born and died there. His grandfather and two brothers came from Ireland early in the history of this county, and bought five hundred acres of land in the town of Crawford, all of which is owned by their descendants to-day. Supervisor Thompson's mother was Hannah, daughter of Daniel Bull, descendant of the first settlers of that town.

Mr. Thompson received an academic education, and since leaving school has been engaged as a farmer. In 1850 he was married to Mary E., daughter of the late Dr. Hunter, of Searsville, in the town of Crawford. He has three children, two sons and a daughter. In the years 1852 and 1853 he served his town as commissioner of highways. In the spring of 1854 he was elected supervisor, and for twenty-two consecutive terms filled that office to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was not elected in 1876, but in 1877 was again sent to the board. With the single exception of Mr. Shuit, supervisor from the town of Monroe, he is the oldest member (in point of the number of terms of service) in the board, and he has been its chairman for two terms.

Mr. Thompson was elected president of the Middletown and Crawford Railway at its organization in 1871, and has since filled that position.* In 1862 he was appointed major in the Ninety-first Regiment National Guards of the State of New York, and held the office until the organization was disbanded.

In 1872, Mr. Thompson was appointed by the Governor and Senate a trustee of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, and in 1875, on the reorganization of the board, was again named one, of the trustees, his term of office expiring in 1881. He has been a vigilant and efficient member of that board, serving on the farm and building committee.

His father, Alexander Thompson, was supervisor of Crawford from the year 1834 to 1842, and his

* In the spring of 1875, Mr. Thompson was appointed superintendent of the Middletown and Crawford Railroad, and is also a director in the Middletown National Bank.

brother, Augustus Thompson, now deceased, for the years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Supervisor Thompson is a Democrat, and has always been one. He is very decided in his opinions and quite outspoken in his language if he deems the occasion requires it. In his denunciations of anything which savors of fraud in our county affairs he has incurred the dislike of many who have had their schemes exposed. He is a hard worker in the board, and, by reason of his long experience, a most valuable member.

LEANDER CRAWFORD.

James Crawford and Mary Wilkin, his wife, were members of the congregation at Golen, Ireland; received from the church there a certificate, recommending them to any congregation in America where Providence may order their lot to be cast, as free from scandal, creditable persons, innocent and blameless. A copy of this certificate made here in 1727 is now in possession of their descendants, and the original was signed by Robert Colpheart, and dated June, 1718.

They were among the earliest settlers of what is now the town of Crawford, Orange Co., and the town took its name from them.

Their children born here are John, born Dec. 15, 1719; James, Jan. 21, 1722; Jane, March 3, 1724; David, Aug. 11, 1729; Samuel, June 9, 1732; and Joseph, Feb. 21, 1734. Of these, Samuel was great-grandfather of our subject, and had a son John, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, married Sarah Barkley, who bore him the following children: Robert I.; Andrew, was a tanner and currier in Mount Hope; George; Nancy; Sally, wife of Daniel G. Shaver, of Crawford; John B., spent most of his life in Crawford, and died at Havana, N. Y.; Israel, was a farmer in Crawford; Eleanor, wife of Nathan Crawford, a resident of Chemung Co., N. Y.; Julia, wife of Jonathan C. Gillespie, resides at Pine Bush; Keturah, wife of Harvey Harris, of Bloomingburgh. Of these children, only Julia survives in 1881, and is about eighty years of age.

John Crawford spent his life as a farmer in his native town, was a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church at Hopewell, and resided upon and owned some 500 acres of land.

His eldest son, Robert I. Crawford, was father of Leander, and resided upon 100 acres of the homestead during his life. He was an elder and active and influential member of the Hopewell church nearly his whole life, and gave liberally of his means for its support. His counsels were often sought by his fellow-citizens, and as an arbiter, administrator, or executor he served his friends nearly the whole of his business career.

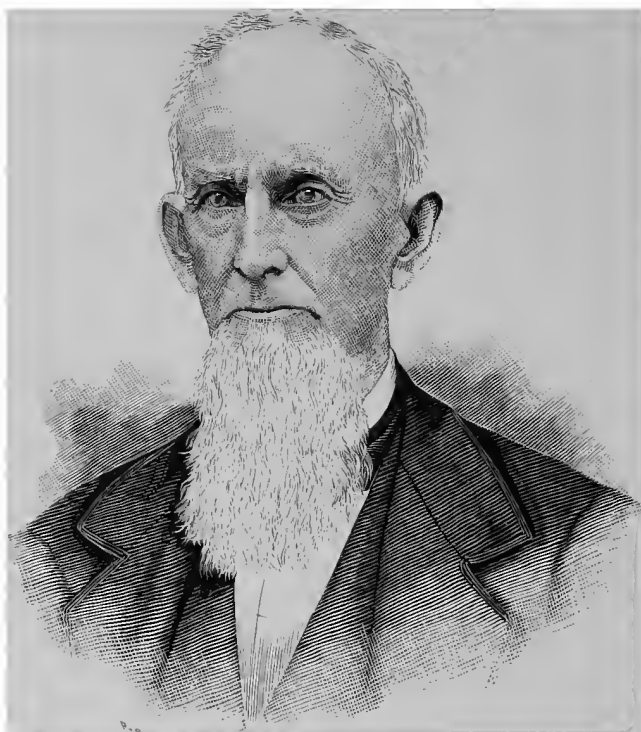
He never sought public place, and never held office in the town except to serve for some time as assessor.



Daniel Thompson



Leander Canfora



A. R. Laylor

He was hospitable, social, frank, and honest, and died in 1861, aged seventy-seven years.

His wife was Deborah, daughter of Benjamin Dickerson, of Crawford, but formerly from Long Island. She died several years prior to her husband. Their children were: Emeline; Millicent, deceased; Leander; John Addison, a farmer in Crawford; Albert, deceased, was a farmer in Crawford, and died near Orange Lake, where he had removed; George, of Middletown, was formerly a farmer in Crawford; Sally Ellen, wife of N. H. Harris, of Montgomery, died in 1880; Esther; Robert, a farmer in Crawford, on a part of the old homestead settled by his grandfather; Theron, resides on the homestead of his father; and Angeline, wife of Stansbury Gillespie, of Crawford. Leander, eldest son of Robert I. Crawford, was born Oct. 2, 1810. Being the eldest son of a large family of children, his opportunities for an education were limited to a few months at the district school, and his whole minority was spent in assisting his father on the farm. He married, Jan. 23, 1838, Nancy A., daughter of Samuel Barclay and Agnes McCurdy, of Crawford, and granddaughter of Robert McCurdy, of Crawford, who died Sept. 15, 1807, aged eighty-five years. Her father, Samuel Barclay, was in the commissary department in the Revolutionary war, and died April 17, 1814, aged seventy-six years. Her mother died Sept. 26, 1844, aged eighty years.

The Barkleys and McCurdys were farmers in the town of Crawford, prominent and influential citizens, and members of the Good-Will Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Crawford was born Jan. 9, 1808.

For one year after his marriage, Mr. Crawford resided on a farm at Searsville, and for twenty-one years following he was a farmer at Collabar, in his native town. In 1858, on account of ill health, he removed to Middletown, where he has since resided, and where he has been connected somewhat with the interests of the village. He was a director in the Wallkill Bank, from its organization until its close, and was trustee of the village for one term. He was a member and deacon of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church during his residence there for many years, and since his residence in Middletown he has been a liberal supporter of church and kindred interests, and has served some sixteen years as an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Crawford has been often chosen as executor and guardian, and in the discharge of the varied duties of those positions his integrity remains unimpaired, and his duties have always been discharged with a conscientious desire to deal justly with all.

In his early manhood he took an active part in the training and drill of the militia, and his commission of Lieutenant Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Infantry is signed by Governor Throop, and dated June 20, 1829.

His children are James B., born Nov. 2, 1838, was a lumber merchant in Chicago, where he died Oct.

24, 1866; Anna, is the wife of Alsop Purdy, a merchant of Middletown; and Ellen B., is the wife of Albert Bull, a druggist of Middletown.

ARCHIBALD R. TAYLOR.

John Taylor, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was by birth a Scotchman, and first came to America as a British soldier, having served with the army at Quebec. He became impressed with the justice of the cause of the colonists, and enlisted in their ranks, having served with credit in several engagements. After peace was declared he repaired to Ulster County, N. Y., and conducted a tannery in the town of Shawangunk, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was married to Miss Jane Smedes, of the latter town, and had children,—John, William, Daniel, and Rachel, who became Mrs. Joseph Depeu. Of this number, John, the father of Archibald, was born in Shawangunk during the year 1789, where his early life was passed, having succeeded to the trade of his father. He was united in marriage to Miss Jane McBurney, of Crawford township, who was the mother of Archibald R., James, Ann (Mrs. N. W. Clearwater), and Oliver. Mr. Taylor's death occurred in Shawangunk during 1867, in his seventy-eighth year, his wife having died two years previous. The remains of both repose in the cemetery of the new Prospect Church.

Their son Archibald R. was born March 1, 1811, and remained during his boyhood at the home of his parents. He attended first the district school, and later the academy at New Paltz, N. Y., after which for a brief period he engaged in teaching. Soon after he determined to follow the profession of civil engineering, and assisted in 1835 in the survey of a portion of the Erie Railroad. In 1837, in company with a fellow-workman, he started for Chicago in the primitive conveyance known as a jumper, and having, after a tedious trip of forty days, reached his destination, planted the first railroad stake in that now prosperous city.

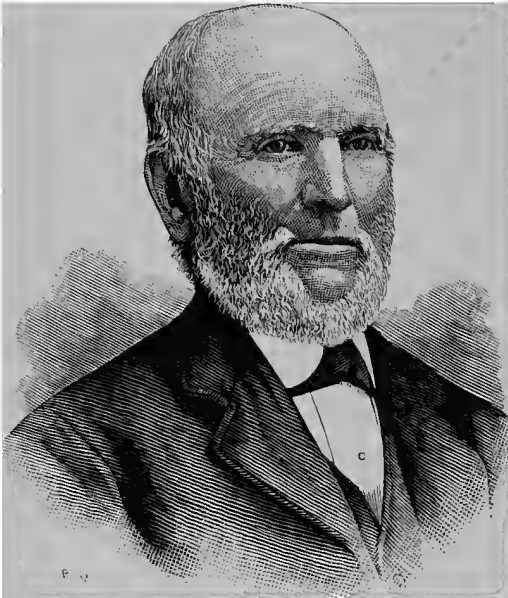
He returned in 1838, and engaged in preliminary surveys on the Erie Railroad. After a brief period spent in professional occupations, he returned to his native county, and in 1842 embarked in mercantile ventures at Ulsterville. In 1849 he removed to Pine Bush, Crawford township, and continued his business career. He purchased a large tract of land at this point, began the erection of buildings, and became largely identified with the prosperity of this village. He is still a considerable property-holder here, and associated with the business interests of Pine Bush and vicinity. Mr. Taylor was one of the projectors of the Newburgh and Ellenville plank-road, a very prominent thoroughfare, and gave much time and labor to its construction.

In politics he is a Democrat, and served as undersheriff of the county in 1862. In religion his prefer-

ence is for the creed and form of worship of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Taylor was married Feb. 16, 1856, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Colwell Rainey, of Crawford. Their children are Archibald, Hamilton R., Emily, Anne, and John C., all, with one exception, residing at home.

HORACE BULL.

William Bull, the great-grandfather of Horace Bull, was an early settler of Hamptonburgh. Among his children was Thomas, who married and became the father of Daniel, whose birth occurred in 1761.



Horace Bull

He was a man of much integrity and force of character, and wielded a considerable influence in the community of which he was a member. In politics he was a staunch Whig, the principles of the party being firmly maintained during his lifetime. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and a member of the church in the township, to whose erection in 1779 he was a generous contributor.

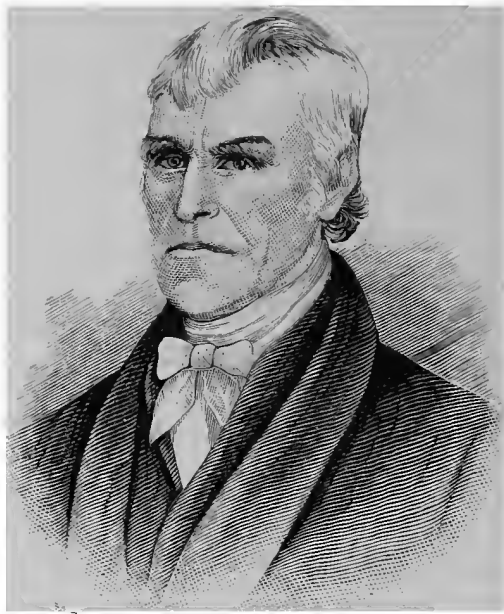
Mr. Bull was, in 1780, united in marriage to Miss Catherine Miller, who became the mother of thirteen children. Her death took place Oct. 1, 1841, in her seventy-seventh year, her husband, who died Nov. 14, 1849, having survived her. Among their children was Henry, whose birth occurred March 21, 1787, and who was married Jan. 4, 1810, to Miss Jane Stitt, who

was born April 6, 1789. Their children were Horace (the subject of this biography), Celia (Mrs. Johannis M. Hunter), John S. (deceased), Elmer W. (deceased), Alpheus, Catherine A., Angeline (Mrs. John A. Stitt, deceased), Esther (Mrs. Charles M. Miller), Mary E. (Mrs. S. C. Duryea), William H. (deceased), Daniel K., Sarah L. (deceased), Albert (deceased), and Charles. Henry Bull followed farming occupations during his life, was a Republican in politics, a supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and filled a position of extended usefulness. His death occurred Dec. 1, 1863, and that of his wife Nov. 1, 1857. Their son Horace was born Oct. 17, 1810, and succeeded, partly by purchase and also by inheritance, to the paternal estate. He has during his lifetime been devoted to agricultural employments. He is a firm Republican in his political belief, and a supporter of the Presbyterian Church of his township. He is in no sense a politician, but devoted to the interests of his estate, which absorbs his time.

ELTING FRANCE.

His paternal ancestor, France, came from Germany. His father, John France, resided at Kingston, N. Y., and is said to have manufactured there the first nails made in this country. John France married Sarah, only child of Peter Elting and Sarah De Puy, Oct. 10, 1794. Her father was a large real estate and slave-owner in Ulster County, and died May 25, 1801. His wife, Sarah De Puy, died June 26, 1803, aged seventy-two years. John France died Jan. 21, 1811, and his wife died Nov. 16, 1823.

Elting, son of John France, born June 20, 1800, married Catherine, daughter of Henry Du Bois, a descendant of Louis Du Bois, a native of Artois, France, who came to America and settled in Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1660, and was the first Protestant of the name in the New World. He was also a large slave-owner. The second wife of Elting France was Margaret Martin, of Inwood, N. J., whom he married March 17, 1869. Elting France was an active business man for forty-five years. He built and carried on a saw-mill, tannery, and scythe factory in what is now the town of Crawford, Orange County. He was eminently a practical man in his religion and politics, as well as in his business, and few men were more widely known in Ulster and Orange Counties during his time than he. He was earnest in his convictions, and while he sought to induce others to yield to the belief which he held, he had due respect for the opinions of others. He was a man of very temperate habits, and possessed more than ordinary intelligence, which he wielded with all the influence in his power for the good of his fellow-men. He died in the faith of Christ, May 12, 1872.



DANIEL BULL.

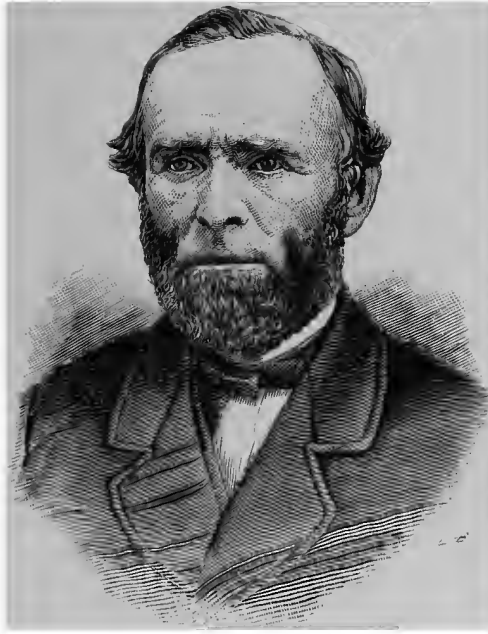
The progenitor of the Bull family in Crawford was William Bull, who located at Hamptonburgh. His son Thomas purchased an extensive tract of land embracing seven hundred and fifty acres in the township of Crawford, which was in an entirely unimproved state when acquired by him. His son Daniel, whose birth occurred in 1761, and who is the subject of this biographical sketch, became by inheritance the possessor of this land, having pledged himself to cultivate and improve it. He spent the early years of his life at the home of his parents, improving the limited advantages of the district school during the intervals not devoted to farm labor.

In 1780, when but nineteen years of age, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Miller, who was still his junior, the ceremony having been performed at Goshen by Rev. Mr. Carr, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Bull were born thirteen children,—Thomas, who married Sarah Mills; Hannah (Mrs. Alexander Thompson); Abner, married to Maria Brinson; David C., married to Maria Barkley; Keturah (Mrs. William Bull); Catherine (Mrs. James H. Crawford); Mary (Mrs. Rev. John Johnson); Henry, married to Jane Stitt; Milton, married to Esther Crawford; Sarah (Mrs. Denton Mills); Miller; Daniel, married to Sarah Thompson; and John, who died in early life.

Mr. Bull died Nov. 14, 1849, his wife's death having occurred Oct. 1, 1841, in her seventy-seventh year. During a long and well-improved life Daniel Bull maintained a marked character for integrity and probity, and by deeds which speak louder than words placed before his children a conspicuous example of the achievements won by energy and steadfast purpose. The land which he inherited—a vast tract of forest and brush—was, under the magic influence of his industry, made to bud and blossom as the rose.

He was also active and influential in all public enterprises. He was one of the originators of the Newburgh and Coebecton turnpike, and for nearly half a century a director of the organization. The political views of Mr. Bull were in sympathy with the platform of the old Whig party, and these principles found in him an eloquent expounder during his life. In 1779 he contributed generously towards the erection of the earliest Presbyterian church of the township, and was one of its most exemplary members. He was a man of generous impulses, and all deserving causes found in him a cordial helper.

His memory is still affectionately cherished by an extensive family of descendants, a number of whom contribute this portrait as a tribute of their regard.



August Thompson

MR. THOMPSON was one of the representative men of Crawford township, and contributed largely to its business and social development. His life was identified with the homestead at Thompson Ridge, where his birth occurred in 1816. Such advantages as were afforded by the public school of the district were improved by him, after which he decided upon the occupation of a farmer. In this, as in other enterprises which engaged his attention, all the energy and force of his nature were brought to bear. His mind was sound and practical, his judgment clear, and his conclusions rarely at fault.

These natural qualifications made Mr. Thompson invaluable as a counselor in the community and a safe guide in business perplexities. His integrity and capacity rendered his services much in demand in the settlement of estates, while his general and legal information were frequently made available in the drawing of contracts and the writing of wills.

The versatile gifts of Mr. Thompson shone no less conspicuously in public than in private life. He filled the offices both of bank and railroad director, and was one of the bonding commissioners of the township of Crawford until his death. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, though enjoying the confidence and esteem of all parties in an unusual degree. He was supervisor of his township during the years 1849 and 1850, and having been elected justice of

the peace in 1865, filled the office during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Thompson was twice married,—first to Miss Hannah, daughter of Abner Bull, of Walkill; and a second time, to Miss Catherine A. Hunter, of Crown Point. The children who survive him are Alexander, who occupies the homestead; George Hunter, editor of the *Middletown Mercury*; Augustus, located at the West; and three daughters.

The death of Augustus Thompson occurred Sept. 23, 1874, at the homestead, after a brief illness, in his fifty-eighth year. The following extract from a county paper conveys a just idea of his character and the universal esteem in which he was held:

“Those most intimately associated with him in the neighborly and domestic relations of life loved, honored, and confided in him to the fullest extent. His was the ‘larger and kinder hand’ which never wearied in well-doing in their behalf. In business concerns, in trouble or sorrow, he was their chosen counselor, comforter, and friend. Here was his noblest work, and here his loss will be most deeply felt. He was a man of broad charities, and an active worker in the church with which he was connected, and as a sincere Christian exemplified in his daily walk the faith that was in him. A marked feature of his character was the sincerity, uprightness, and conscientiousness that ruled his whole life. Who shall fill his place?”

WALLKILL.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

WALLKILL is a large and important town lying in the western part of the county. It is bounded north by Crawford and Montgomery, east by Hamptonburgh, south by Goshen, Wawayanda, and Mount Hope, west by Mount Hope and the county line. The area of Wallkill, as shown in the last supervisor's statement, is 40,030 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. But this is only an approximation to the true area, for the exceptions made by the assessors are numerous, as highways, burial-places, villages, etc. There are no official documents from which to give the exact area of towns in the State of New York. When the present trigonometrical survey of the State shall be completed, if the Legislature will authorize its continuance, there will then be the data for determining many such questions with precision and accuracy.

The territory now embraced in the town of Wallkill was originally in two distinct portions,—one the Minisink Angle, the other a part of the John Evans Patent. In the repatenting of the latter the following tracts were granted:

Daniel Everett and James Stringham, Jan. 16, 1734, 3850 acres.
Joseph Sackett, Sept. 1, 1737, 618 acres.
Richard Gerard and Wm. Bull, Dec. 14, 1724, 1000 acres.
Richard Gerard and Wm. Bull, Dec. 14, 1724, 500 acres.
Thomas Noxon, Dec. 21, 1727, 2000 acres.
James Stringham, July 17, 1736, 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
Jane and Alice Colden, Oct. 30, 1749, 1000 acres, near Scotchtown.
David Crawford, James Crawford, Samuel White, James White, May 13, 1761, 1055 acres.
Thomas Ellison and Lawrence Roome, Nov. 12, 1750, 1390 acres.
Jacobus Bruyn and George Murray, Sept. 26, 1750, 4000 acres.
Livingston & Provoet, May 26, 1750, 3000 acres.
Thomas Ellison and Lawrence Roome, Nov. 12, 1750, 440 acres.
Daniel Horamadden and others, 1130 acres (date not ascertained).
Jane and Alice Colden, Oct. 30, 1749, 6000 acres, on the south side of the Shawangunk Kill, opposite Bloomingburgh.
Thomas Ellison and Lawrence Roome, Nov. 12, 1750, 500 acres.
David Crawford, James Crawford, Samuel White, James White, May 13, 1761, 736 acres.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The northern and larger portion of this town lies between the Shawangunk River, which forms the boundary line on the northwest, and the Wallkill, which separates the town from Hamptonburgh on the southeast. A little east and north from Crawford Junction may be found the summit which divides between these "river systems." The southern portion of the town extends east of the Wallkill in the vicinity of Phillipsburgh, while on the west the town

of Mount Hope extends east of the Shawangunk and takes from Wallkill a portion of that valley.

The surface of the town is undulating, rising at some points into hills of moderate elevation and at others including valuable alluvial lands along the water-courses.

The smaller streams are numerous. An important tributary of the Wallkill rising south of Crawford Junction drains a large tract and unites with the main stream at Phillipsburgh. Northeast of this are several other branches of the Wallkill. The Manyunk's Kill is mostly in this town, but unites with the Wallkill just below, within the town of Montgomery.

In the northwest are several branches of the Shawangunk. In the southwest part of the town are various streams that flow south and unite with the Wallkill beyond the limits of the town. One of these, the Monhagen Creek, is the source from which Middletown is supplied with water. Another forms one of the sources of Rutgers' Creek, a tributary of the Wallkill.

The scenery in this town has many of the attractions that belong to the mountain section of the State, combined however with the gentler features of finely cultivated farms, pleasant rural villages, and charming landscapes. If one wants pure water, clear air, and nature's invigorating breezes, they are all to be found here, while those desiring the wilder depths of the mountains can easily reach them from Middletown.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory now included in Wallkill was not settled as early as that of other towns in the vicinity. The dates of the patents given above range from 1724 to 1761. It is doubtful whether there was any settlement upon them until near the close of that period. The lands were purchased perhaps more largely for speculative purposes, and not reduced to settlement as promptly as those in Montgomery. William Bull, of Goshen, procured a patent in this town, lying east and west, in a long strip on both sides of the Wallkill River, which he gave to his two sons, William and Thomas Bull. William was the ancestor of William, Moses, James, and Charles of a later generation; and Thomas, of Daniel, Cadwallader, and Absalom.

Though the patent was unequally divided by the stream,—there being about 300 acres on the west side

and 200 on the east,—yet they divided their rights by the stream; William taking the western, and Thomas the eastern portion.

William built his first house nearly in the vicinity of the brick mansion of his grandson, William Bull, deceased, on the high bank of the Wallkill, and in later years occupied by his widow, Mrs. Keturah Bull.

Thomas built also near the stone house, known as the Cadwallader Bull house, on the road from Goshen to Montgomery.

He afterwards built that stone house. He was a mason by trade; and it is said that for several years previous to erecting it he was engaged in preparing the stone. He kept his hammer in the field, and when disengaged from other business would shape a few stones for the purpose, by which process, continued through several years, the materials were all prepared and ready for the building, so that in the process of erection the sound of a hammer was not heard on the building. The material is limestone, and the work as perfect now as when erected. These two brothers were in the town as early as 1767.

Further south there was an early settlement made by Mr. John McCord, the father of Andrew McCord, Esq., of a later generation, on the farm afterwards owned by Col. Wilbur. The building in which he lived, like that of almost all others at the time, was loopholed for musketry. This family was attacked one night by some Indians, but the neighbors hearing of it, came in time to drive them off and save the family. In the morning a track of blood was found leading in the direction of the high hill directly in the rear of the house, then covered with wood, and it was found that an Indian had been killed. The hill is called "Gerard's Hill," after the name of one of the early patentees.

On the farm owned in modern times by Stephen Harlow, Esq., on McCormick's Kill, there was an ancient flour-mill and an early settlement. At the organization of the town it was owned by Mr. John McNeal. He was connected with another old family by the name of Borland, who resided in that vicinity, the descendants of which were numerous and widely dispersed. Charles Borland, Esq., surrogate of the county, and Col. Charles Borland, of the army who served in Mexico, under Gen. Taylor, were of that family. The original settler was from Ireland. Israel Rogers and Daniel Butterfield lived in that vicinity also.

At the place now known as Phillipsburgh, on the Wallkill, there was an early settlement. The locality belonged to the Wisner family, ancestors of Jeffrey Wisner, Esq., of Warwick, and Henry G. Wisner, Esq., of Goshen. Mr. Moses Phillips married in the family, and received Phillipsburgh along with his wife as a portion of her estate.

The place was known as Hampton in 1806, but from the number of families of the name of Phillips at the location it became changed. It is most beautifully

and romantically situated, and is a lovely spot for a country residence. It is on a small level piece of land, on the west bank of the stream, surrounded on all sides by hills and graceful knolls. Mr. Phillips had several sons,—George, Gabriel, William, and Moses,—all active and enterprising men, and engaged at the place in some one of the various departments of manufacture.

In the year 1776, Mr. Phillips and Henry Wisner had a contract with the government of the colony for the manufacture of powder at this place, where they made and furnished it to the satisfaction of the old Congress. On one occasion Mr. Wisner, corresponding with Congress on the subject of powder, said that he had 3000 pounds ready, and remarked that they must excuse his writing, as he had but two half-sheets of paper, and when they were gone he did not know where he could get another, and therefore could not afford to transcribe his letter. This excuse, doubtless, was satisfactory. The family is of German origin, very early in the country, and came from New Jersey into this county.

These two individuals were recommended to Congress as most worthy of the contract by the committee of Ulster County, while Messrs. Wisner and Carpenter were recommended by the committee from Orange. In the latter case, the business was to be conducted at Carpenter's saw-mill, at what is now Salisbury.

The settlement made near Middletown by Mr. Murray was quite early. This gentleman was a descendant of George Murray, of Inverness, Scotland, and came to Canada as an impressed soldier with the English troops to take Quebec, and drive out the French from the colony. In the assault on Quebec by Gen. Wolfe, in 1759, Murray nobly discharged the duty of an English soldier, and afterwards came and settled in this town, giving origin to numerous and respectable families. Mr. A. Spencer Murray, cashier of the Orange County Bank some years ago, is a descendant of this individual.

Another point of early settlement was in the vicinity of Scotchtown. The name of Scotchtown is appropriated to a small cluster of houses in the immediate vicinity of the Presbyterian church, and took its rise as near as we can ascertain from the building of the church. When this was erected and the congregation was organized, the question was asked, "What shall we call the church?" and as there was at that time a number of Scotch families residing in the neighborhood, it was proposed to call the place Scotchtown, and the church was named accordingly. The names of the families were McCarter, McVey, McWhorter, McInnis, McLaughlin, McCord, etc.

This place is on very elevated ground, being nearly 1000 feet above tide-water. A rise of ground upon the farm once owned by Rev. Mr. Baldwin commands a view in every direction of a large part of Orange County, and a portion of Dutchess, which is from twenty to thirty miles distant. The view embraces a

perfect amphitheatre, and well repays the labor of a visit.

Of the McInnis family the following anecdote is preserved: Mrs. McInnis was a strong-minded, open-hearted young woman, free and pure as the mountain air of her native Highlands. It is said that after the marriage ceremony had been performed, and she became Mrs. McInnis, her husband informed the clergyman that he had thoughts of emigrating to America, who endeavored to dissuade him by all the off-hand arguments he was possessed of, but all to no purpose. Finding him fixed in his determination to leave the country, and withal a little vexed at his obstinacy and improper appreciation of argument, he turned from him, and addressing himself to Mrs. McInnis, said,—

“If your husband goes, as I fear he will, you ought not to go with him, but stay at home.”

To this she replied in fervent strains, dictated by her feelings fresh gushing from the heart,—“Sir, you have just united us for weal or woe and for life, and will you be the first to break the bonds yourself have made? I will follow him, sir, if he goes to the ends of the earth.”

The clergyman stood rebuked by the strong affection of the Scottish maid, and the argument closed. Though hard and trying to the feelings it may have been, yet this new-married couple soon left for America, and with others stamped the impress of their native land upon the hill-tops of this, never to be effaced.

Peter McLaughlin, one of the settlers mentioned above, died March 1, 1804, in the seventieth year of his age. In him society lost a valuable member, as he was a truly pious and honest man.

The White family, though early in the country, are not old settlers in this town. The ancestor, James White, who came to this country from Ireland, located in Montgomery as early as 1741, near the town line of Wallkill. Maj. John White, of this town, was a descendant, and removed here after the Revolution, when this part of the town was yet a wilderness. The first house erected was just east and south of the subsequent residence of Mr. Andrew White, on the north bank of Manyunk's Kill. This is a small stream that runs easterly through the farm and enters the Wallkill. It furnishes a small water-power at some points of its course.

There was also an early settlement made at Campbell Hall, on the Otter Kill. This was known by that name as early as 1767.

Adjoining Campbell Hall, and a little further down the road east, Samuel Watkins located at an early period and made an extensive settlement.* This gentleman was of English origin; the family—consisting of several brothers—emigrated to New England, and four of their children removed to this county. They were in this town in 1767. Their

names were Samuel, Ephraim, Joseph, and Hezekiah. The Rev. Hezekiah Watkins, mentioned in the history of St. George's Church, Newburgh, was an uncle of these four brothers. A small portion of the original purchase is still in the possession of the family descendants.

Still further east the Faulkner family made an early settlement. From Campbell Hall down, including these settlements, the land is beautiful, and richly compensates the cultivator.

George F. Reeve, of this town, had the honor of inventing the dog power somewhere between 1820 and 1824. Though this is a small affair, yet it is a happy application of mechanical power to relieve household labor in the manufacture of butter. Had he lived in ancient times he would have been decreed a public benefactor, or the nation would have erected a monument to his memory. Services not half so valuable have deified many an individual, and sent him down to posterity as an immortal being.

Andrew McCord was a plain, unostentatious farmer, who, by a long course of honest industry, and intelligent discharge of private and public duties, endeared himself to all his fellow-citizens with whom he became acquainted. As the legitimate consequence of a virtuous private life, offices of honor and high trust were conferred upon him, which he discharged with fidelity and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. McCord belonged to the Republican party in politics, and was elected to Congress in 1803. After his term was out, his political friends were so well pleased with his conduct that they elected him in 1805 to the State Legislature, and continued him in 1806 and 1807. The last year he served in that office he was elected speaker of the House,—no small compliment to his general character at that early day.

Isaac Mills was a prominent citizen of this town. He was a son of Ebenezer Mills, who came from Mills' Pond, L. I., to Orange County in 1787, coming up the river in a sloop to New Windsor and across the county on foot to Wallkill. The son, Isaac Mills, was born March 5, 1788, and married Clarissa Hulse in 1816. His son, Andrew J. Mills, was a member of the Legislature in 1854 and 1855.†

Israel Green was an early settler of Wallkill, and owned (as shown elsewhere) the principal part of Middletown along Main Street. One of the family is understood to have settled in Mount Hope during the Revolutionary war. The wife of Israel Green is said to have been carried in her mother's arms when a child in a flight across the Shawangunk Mountains, the Indians being in hot pursuit. The child cried very much, but being obliged to hide under a log which the Indians soon after passed, the child ceased to cry, and they were not discovered. Charles S. Green, Esq., married Mary Woodward, sister of Ambrose Woodward.

* New Hamptonburgh.

† See Mount Hope.

David Moore was an early settler on the present place of Samuel Tryon, between Middletown and Phillipsburgh. He was there probably some years before the Revolution. Of his children, William settled in Mount Hope; David, Jr., died in early life; Wilnot (father of Emmet Moore, now residing in Middletown) settled in Dolsentown; Walter in Wallkill, on his father's homestead; and there were also four daughters,—Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Treadwell, Mrs. Seeley.

A case of poetical talent at an early age is connected with the history of this family. Walter Moore, probably a brother of David Moore, Sr., died May 16, 1768, aged thirteen years, six months, and twelve days. The year before, during a time of mortality and sickness, he composed quite a number of poetical pieces of a religious character, the versification in many of them being of easy flow and of genuine poetic feeling. A collection of them in possession of Mr. Emmet Moore, Middletown, was printed in 1769, but the name of the publisher is not given.

Samuel Mapes was an early settler at what is now Howell's Depot. He was from Long Island, and undoubtedly settled here some years before the Revolution. He bought 650 acres. His children were Samuel, Jr., Smith, Seth, Enos, Erastus, Selah, Cyrus H., and Mrs. Jesse Carpenter. A son of Samuel, Jr., resides at Howell's, and Mr. N. B. Mapes, merchant and station agent, is a grandson of Enos. N. B. Mapes has in his possession two old deeds: one from George Duncan to Daniel and Samuel Mapes, bearing date Sept. 5, 1763; the other from Daniel Mapes and Samuel Mapes to John Brewster; each for the same tract of land,—240 acres,—but the bounds given have so little reference to natural features that it can scarcely be decided whether the tract was at Howell's or further east in Orange County; the precinct in which the parties lived is not stated. The homestead of Samuel Mapes, Sr., was the present place of Walter Tuttle.

The Moore tract mentioned above was bought in connection with the Wickham purchase. The whole included the present Samuel Tryon farm, the present George Wickham farm, and quite a portion of what is now Middletown village. The field notes of the original survey are in possession of Mr. George Wickham. The tract comprised about 1120 acres and was surveyed "Tuesday, the 13th of April, 1742," by "Mr. Clinton." At the close of the survey Mr. Clinton makes the following remark: "The chief fault yt can be found with all ye tract is the stoneyiness of it." It was lot No. 35, in the Minisink Angle.

Samuel Wickham came from Southhold, L. I., and settled in East Division, Goshen, June, 1740. He was the first of the name in the county, but was soon followed by his nephew (among others), William Wickham, a long time judge in this county.

Samuel Wickham's children were Samuel (father of Israel H. Wickham, who was the father of S. S.

Wickham, of Middletown), and William (father of Mrs. David Reeve, and grandfather of O. P. Reeve and Mrs. B. W. Shaw). Some years before the Revolution he, in connection with David Moore, bought lot 35 of the Minisink Angle, settled three of his children upon it,—Samuel where Mrs. Babcock now lives (corner of Main Street and Academy Avenue), Israel where John Baird now lives (corner of Main Street and Grand Avenue), and Jerusha (Wells) where John Gardiner now lives.

Israel H. Wickham was born in 1741, and was a tailor by trade. His wife was Elizabeth Carpenter, of Goshen. The deed from his father is dated 1769, and it may be inferred he came to Middletown about that time. He served for a time when only sixteen years old in the French war, going to Fort Edward. He was the owner of several slaves, setting them free at the age of eighteen and twenty-one years. Among these was "Abel," who was well known and respected. Israel Wickham had two children,—Abigail, who died unmarried, and Israel, Jr., born September, 1773. The latter married Mary Moore, and settled first two miles north of Middletown, but five years later moved to Middletown, and bought a farm now occupied in part by the Monhagen Mills and Hillside Cemetery.

He died in 1821, leaving five children,—Benjamin C., Joseph, Israel H., George, and Abigail.

Israel H. was the father of George Wickham, now residing at Middletown.

When Samuel Wickham and wife commenced in Goshen they sawed all the boards used in the first house with a pit saw,—he on the log and she in the pit.

David Moore, who bought in connection with Samuel Wickham, came on to his land before the French war, and made a beginning where Thomas E. Hulse now lives, but was compelled to abandon it for a time.

Samuel Bull, Sr., settled on the homestead which Robert Boak now owns. He was a blacksmith, and is said to have been employed upon the chain used in the obstruction of the Hudson River during the Revolution. His children were Samuel, the well-known citizen of Circleville; Benjamin, who moved to Ohio; Oscar, who remained on the old farm for many years; and Phebe, who died unmarried.

Silas, son of Silas Horton, was born in Goshen, Aug. 24, 1756; married Mary Danes in 1777, and settled in Wallkill about 1780. His farm is near what is known as Rockville. The Wallkill Old-School Baptist church was built upon it. He, though young, like his father, was truly patriotic, and signed the pledge of independence for the colonies in 1775.

His children were Silas Danes, died in 1850; Barnabas, died in 1867; Hiram, died in 1840; Nelly, married Timothy Wheat; Molly, married Israel Moore, and afterwards Daniel Slauson; Mahala, married William Wheat, and is the only child now living (1880).

He died in 1816, but his wife lived many years after

his death on the same farm with her son Barnabas. They, with some others, were buried upon the farm, which spot was always recognized as a burying-ground until this year. After Barnabas died the farm was sold to George E. Beakes, but it was owned by the Hortons about ninety years. Timothy W. Horton, a son of Barnabas, owns and lives upon the adjoining farm, known as the Vinson Clark farm.

At an early date two brothers, Thomas and Samuel Brinson, settled in the north part of the town. After many years Thomas sold his farm to Abner Bull, who had married his only daughter, Maria. It contained 244 acres, and was long known as the best farm in this section. Mr. Bull died in 1857, leaving his widow and the following children: Mrs. Charles Mills, of Millsburgh; Mrs. William D. Hurtin, of Circleville; Sarah, never married, died in 1860; Mrs. William Gale, of Rahway, N. J.; and one son, Thomas, who died in 1871. The farm is owned by Henry A. Shaw. Samuel's farm contained 318 acres. He sold it to Boltis Moore, of New York, who used it as a summer resort. At his death Mrs. Mary Hill bought it of his heirs. She divided it into two parts for her sons, William and Robert, reserving ten acres, upon which she built a stately mansion in 1856. Previous to this she had married Jacob M. Shorter. She spared neither money nor labor to make the place attractive, yet her poor health gave her but little opportunity to enjoy it. During her life she caused many marks of remembrance to be made. She built the first Methodist church and parsonage at Bullville at her own expense; also expended much upon the burying-ground adjoining her estate. While the house was being built the place received the name "Pierce Valley," and is known as such to some extent now. Mrs. Shorter died in 1872, leaving the beautiful home to her daughter Emma, who married Edwin Parmelee, of Newburgh. They occupy it now. William's farm is now owned by Mrs. Brinkerhoff. Henry L. Haight bought Robert's, and lives upon it. These farms are one and a half miles from Circleville.

Millsburgh is a ridge of land running from Scotchtown towards Bullville, and was bought by Jacob Mills, of Little Britain. This wild tract of land consisted of 1700 acres; his grandsons own the most of it now; he lived upon it many years, and built several houses for his sons.

His children were Jonathan, lived near Bloomingburgh; Samuel, lived where his son Albert now lives; Jacob, lived at Scotchtown; Hezekiah D., lived at Wallkill; Wickham, moved to Long Island; Charles, of Millsburgh, died from a fall; Mrs. Thomas Bull, whose husband owned and founded Bullville; Mrs. Jonathan Hawkins, of Hamptonburgh; Mrs. John Gale, of Milo; Catharine, never married; Mrs. Samuel White, Scotchtown.

The only survivor of this family is Hezekiah D., who is now eighty-seven years old. He has lived under every President; was a captain during the war

of 1812; lives upon the farm he has owned over sixty years. His youngest son lives with him; his other children are Mrs. James White, of Scotchtown; Harrison, of Crawford; Nathan J., of Circleville; and Mrs. Ira H. Coleman, of Seneca Co., N. Y.

Not many years after Wallkill was formed Mr. Taylor, of New York City, bought a patent of 700 acres. James Morrison and Henry Patterson bought the greater part of this, and lived upon their farms many years. Morrison sold his farm to Phineas Hulse and moved West. Hulse sold it in 1849 to Nathan J. Mills, who owns and occupies it now. When Henry Patterson died his farm was bought by William D. Hurtin, and is now owned by his heirs.

These farms adjoin the "Honey Pot" farm, also the "Bush" farm, which is now Circleville.

Patterson's family is still represented in Orange County, as the following will show. His children were Mrs. David Linderman; Alexander, who never married; Mrs. Peter Sears, of Coldenham; Mrs. John B. Cox, of Middletown, who died Dec. 4, 1880, leaving two sons and two daughters in Middletown; John, married Arietta Bull, of Wallkill (he was killed by the cars); Sally, who never married; James M., who died in California; Henry, who married Catharine Harris, of Randall's Island (her grandfather owned the island). He lives in Harlem, and is seventy-nine years old, the youngest and last of the family.

Moses Bull married Dolly Moore, July 20, 1795, and soon after settled upon a farm in the eastern part of Wallkill. He had twelve children. Rev. Ralph Bull, of Westtown, was his son. His children were Mrs. Sophia Bell, of Geneva; Mrs. John Patterson, who died in 1866; Elijah and Elisha (twins), 1817-1870; Ralph, who died in 1877; Mrs. Marianne Cozzens, of Middletown; Mrs. Moses McMonagle, of Wallkill; Caroline and Katharine, twins (Katharine died 1829, aged twenty-one years; Caroline married Charles McMonagle); Mrs. Hezekiah Conner, who died in 1836; Mrs. Charles Conner, who died in 1880; and Mrs. John H. McWilliams, living near Circleville.

Marianne was a teacher nine years; in 1822 taught where Moses J. Winfield now lives. Moses Bull died in 1848, his wife in 1855; both were buried in the Scotchtown Cemetery. Harvey R. Roe now owns and lives upon the farm.

Mrs. Cozzens locates "Three-Mile Hill" as running south from near her father's place. It was an Indian path (so called), and was exactly three miles to the Wallkill River. She remembers having traversed the path many times, in quest of berries, when a child. It was a hard, well-beaten path. She also remembers that during the war of 1812 some "squatters" came upon a portion of land (three miles long and of various widths) lying between her father's and the neighbors' farms (no patent claimed it); they took out quit-claim deeds, and have always held it. Davis-ton is upon a part of it.

The following additional memoranda were furnished

by Miss Sarah E. Wilkison. Before the Revolution William Carpenter moved from Goshen to a farm near Van Burenville; only a small spot was cleared, and for miles east of it there was only a foot-path through the woods. He was in the war, and often his wife was obliged to bury her dishes and such articles as she valued, take her children, and flee to Goshen to escape the Indians. After the war he and his family usually attended meeting at Goshen, always going on foot, only nine miles. His children were William, died in 1875; Benjamin, now living in Wisconsin; Mrs. Jacob Mills, lived near Westtown; Mrs. Eber Mapes, died at Middletown, 1869; Eleanor, never married; William, lived upon the homestead, had twelve children, who married and settled near him. His son Joel now owns and lives upon the farm which has been owned by the Carpenters over one hundred and ten years.

Peter Hoyt, another early settler, married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Vail, the mother of Mrs. William Carpenter, Jr. He had the following children: John, Archibald, Peter, now living in New Jersey, Mrs. Jeremiah Cox, Mrs. Alex. Bell, and Joel, who retained the old farm and died in April, 1861, his wife living only two weeks longer. The farm is now owned and occupied by his only son, Samuel D. Hoyt.

Daniel Darby was born in Newburgh, May, 1799, came to Wallkill in 1823, married Julia, daughter of William Carpenter; he lives near Van Burenville. In 1841 he was town collector, had \$3807.45 to collect, including his fees at three per cent. He went on horseback to every tax-payer; it took him seven weeks to collect the sum. This year (1881) the tax to be collected in Wallkill is \$81,907.33.

Vinson Clark moved from Long Island upon a farm of 153 acres, now owned by Timothy W. Horton, about the same time that others spoken of came into this town. He built the house which T. W. Horton remodeled in 1872, about eighty years ago. He kept store and tavern over forty years. He made a great business of raising hemp and flax. Mrs. Clark braided straw for hats and sent it to New York. In this way she helped to accumulate a good fortune. As years passed on he had a blacksmith, wagon-maker, cooper, and shoemaker-shops. His place and business was much like Van Burenville. At his death, in 1839, he owned three or four other farms in this town. His children were William, died in 1832; John, died in 1872; Patience, married three times, now living in Wisconsin, and is the widow of the Rev. Mr. Clark; Oliver, died in 1845; Mrs. Lewis Bell, of Bull Hack, died in 1871; Thomas (deceased); Vinson J., died in Waymark, Pa.; Hector, died October, 1832, and was the first person buried in the family yard on the farm; James S. (deceased).

William and Daniel Clark, of Scotchtown, are sons of Oliver Clark, and grandsons of Vinson Clark.

Daniel Moore owned a farm about a mile west of

Wallkill meeting-house; he built a hotel upon it, and sold the property to Isaac B. Everett, who had married his daughter Maria. Everett kept the first hotel, Joshua and Thomas Gale the first store, Marcus Hunter and Barnabas Masters the wagon-maker shop; William Moore, blacksmith-shop; Lewis Everett, shoemaker-shop. This was a great business place; teams from Sullivan County, loaded with lumber, hides, bark, etc., made it a stopping-place, often twenty-five remaining over-night. The stage passed through the place on its way to Bloomingburgh.

A post-office was established, and Christian Shons named the place "Van Burenville," it being just after Martin Van Buren was elected President. Isaac B. Everett was the first and only postmaster. This place is about three miles north of Howell's, and when the railroad reached that place the post-office was soon removed to Howell's.

The opening of the North plank-road was another blow to the place; the stage-route was changed, and business decreased very fast. Walter Gregory bought the whole property; kept the hotel only a short time, when it was given up. The buildings are entirely gone; a single farm-house and a school-house are all that is left to call Van Burenville.

Walter Gregory was murdered in his own house, Sept. 14, 1865, by Henderson, a man from Ohio, who had been selling pictures through the neighborhood and knew that Gregory drew a sum of money from the bank on that day. The murderer was hung at Goshen, and it is said this was the only murder ever committed in Wallkill. The farm is now owned by his son, William Gregory.

John Williams owned the farm adjoining the Horton and Clark farms, near the Wallkill meeting-house. He and some of his family were buried upon the farm over forty-five years ago; the farm has been sold several times, and the burial-spot is almost forgotten. James L. Carpenter now owns and lives upon the farm.

On the farm of Stephen Sayre, now owned by John Ralston, about one-half mile west of Van Burenville, is a neglected and almost forgotten burying-ground; about fifty children and a few adults were buried there. Isaac B. Everett, spoken of at Van Burenville, has ten children buried in this pasture-field. It has not been recognized as a graveyard in over forty years.

Elisha R. King owned a farm on the North plank-road, about four miles northwest of Middletown. In 1862 he built a hotel, and at the raising of the building Joseph Kernochan named the place "Fair Oaks," it being soon after that battle, and was a very appropriate name. Since then it has become a station upon the Midland Railroad. The hotel is now owned by M. S. Askew; through his efforts a post-office has been established, and his son Matthew is postmaster.

In 1787, James Houston, of Neelytown, a son of Rev. Joseph Houston, the first minister of Goodwill

Church, near Montgomery, bought a tract of over 300 acres in the southeastern part of Wallkill, and settled his son George upon it. George cultivated the land and made as rapid improvements as possible, having slaves to assist him. He married Jane Hunter, of Dwaars Kill, Ulster Co., for his first wife. She died in 1801. In 1796 the church was organized at his house, and he gave three acres of land for the church and graveyard. A meeting-house was built this same year, and at the raising of the building Cornelius McLaughlin, who lived on the farm now owned by Thomas Nelson, named the place Scotchtown, because so many Scotch people were in the new congregation. Besides assisting to organize a church, giving the land, and donating liberally for the building, Mr. Houston aided the Rev. Methuselah Baldwin in buying a farm of 140 acres, now owned by George Wallace. Upon these conditions Mr. Baldwin accepted the call made him, and became the first pastor of the church. The reader can plainly see that George Houston was the first and real founder of the village now known as Scotchtown. The burial-place of slaves is the spot now occupied by the church-sheds. Mr. Houston engaged in many enterprises for public good, spending both time and money. He died in December, 1825, leaving fourteen children, viz.: Mrs. Samuel Brown (died near Scotchtown in 1854); John G., who remained upon the homestead; James, died in Montgomery; Robert H., born August, 1798, is now and has been a resident of Middletown since April, 1826. A portion of the village is built upon his farm; he has only one child, David D., who, with his family, lives at home. George, died in Middletown, was justice of the peace many years; Anthony and Jane (twins). Anthony died in Middletown. D. Crawford Houston, a graduate of West Point, is his son. Jane married Charles Heard; died in Hamptonburgh. Henry lived in Mechanictown many years; died there. Mrs. Hector Van Cleft lives in Middletown; is the mother of J. L. Van Cleft (postmaster). Samuel died in 1828, Theodore in 1837. Mrs. Orange H. Horton lives at White Plains, Westchester County. Mrs. William Church lives in Orange, N. J. Thomas died at Toledo, but was a resident of Cincinnati.

James Boak was born in 1772; married Achsah, a sister of Capt. John and a niece of Col. Wm. Faulkner. They lived at Keisertown, and he built what is now known as Crans' still-house. In 1802 he bought 50 acres of John Puff, where Amos H. Gillen now lives, near Fair Oaks. He lived in a small log house on the same spot where the dwelling-house now stands. It was surrounded by a dense forest of large trees, some one hundred feet high. Mrs. Boak being afraid the trees would blow down upon the house, had the tops of many of them tied together, thinking to lessen the danger. In 1804 he exchanged his 50 acres with Elias Bailey for 50 acres (now about one mile from Circleville), then bought more of Isaac Denman, having about 141 acres in all. In 1836 he

moved to Scotchtown, leaving his son Robert upon the homestead. He occupies it now, having bought an adjoining farm of Oscar Bull in 1875; now owns 228 acres, extending from Guinea to Fair Oaks. James Boak died in May, 1852, his wife in 1860. He had the following nine children (five are now living): John, born in 1799, died in Scotchtown in 1836; Mrs. John E. Brewster, died in Scotchtown in 1870; Lettie (not married), died in 1825; Robert, born 1806, lives upon the homestead, has one son living,—one son died in the late war; Mrs. John Youngblood, near Franklin Square, died in 1877; Melinda (single), lives at Scotchtown; Lucinda (single), lives at Scotchtown; James, lives near Scotchtown, has two sons; Emily (single), lives at Scotchtown.

In 1780, Henry, son of Jacob Linderman, of the town of Montgomery, bought 120 acres in Wallkill of Gilbert Willett, paying one pound per acre. It was almost a wilderness, although two log houses were upon the place, each near a good spring. He married Sarah Shaw, and lived upon the farm many years; he cultivated the land, built buildings, and lived to see his farm become valuable. He was justice of the peace forty years. In 1836 his son, Henry S., bought the homestead, and occupies it now. His father, having married the second time, moved to Bloomingburgh, where he died in 1844, aged eighty years; his first wife died in 1831, aged sixty-four years. He had ten children, of whom four are now living, as follows: David, died in Sullivan Co. in 1866; John (physician), died in Pennsylvania in 1875,—he had three sons who filled prominent positions; Henry R., a director of the U. S. Mint many years, died in Washington; Garrett, now an extensive coal-dealer at Mauch Chunk, Pa., married a daughter of Asa Packer; Albert B., is now engaged in the project of draining the "Everglades" in Florida; Willett, a lawyer, was district attorney of Ulster County for thirteen years, dead; Peter, moved to Michigan in 1836 and died there; Mrs. Robert Thompson, dead; Mrs. Thomas J. Emmons, lives in New York City; Dolly, not married, lives in New York City; Henry S., lives upon the homestead, was born in 1807; James O., lived and died in Kingston, was county judge of Ulster County ten years; Sally Jane, not married, lives in New York City. This farm is about two miles northwest of Circleville.

Henry Weller was born in Germany; on his passage to America both his parents died; he was then about nine years old. When he landed in New York the German consul took charge of him and his property, put him out until he became of age, then gave him his property, and with it he came into what is now Crawford, and purchased about 300 acres of land, which is in part owned by his descendants. He married Elinor, youngest daughter of William Bull and Sarah Wells, who was born in 1745. They had six children,—Henry, William, Absalom, Hiram, Esther, and Catharine,—all are dead. There is only one of

the third generation living (Mrs. Alice Robbins, of Windham, Conn.), except some of Absalom's children.

In the year 1800, Matthew Rowe, of Montgomery, purchased 100 acres of land from Frederick Traver, in the north part of Wallkill, now on the line of Crawford, and gave it to his daughter, Elizabeth, who had married Absalom Weller, and they settled upon the tract, it being then a wilderness. Mr. Weller rapidly improved his farm, and took several premiums on farm products at the agricultural fairs held in Goshen in 1820, 1821; and in 1822, "for best potatoes planted in rows, and measured 275 bushels per acre," he received eight dollars premium. He had twelve children, eight are now living: Leartus M., born January, 1801, lives upon the homestead; Milton, lives in Middletown; Mrs. Albert Dickinson, Middletown; Mrs. William Dickinson, lives in New Haven, Conn., and her daughter is the wife of ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut; Mrs. William Conkling, Middletown; Alpheus and Theodorus (twins); Alfred, lives in town of Crawford.

Mr. Weller died October, 1827; his wife, April, 1851. He had set apart a burial-ground upon his farm, to be known as the "Weller burying-ground." The first person buried in the yard was his daughter Margaret, May 21, 1813. The bodies lying there now are Absalom Weller, wife, four children, and two children of Leartus M. Weller. The yard is carefully kept up, and is designed as the resting-place for the family.

Before 1800, James Bingham came from Windham, Conn., and bought ten acres of Jonathan Coddington, in the northwestern part of the town of Wallkill. It is now owned by John Green. Bingham was a cooper, and he worked at his trade. His wife, Althea Parish, also came from Connecticut, and understood the care of the silk-worm and the manufacture of silk, so Mr. Bingham planted a mulberry-orchard, and procured some worms from Connecticut, and for some years gave it considerable attention. Mrs. Bingham spun the silk for use,—one year had over three hundred skeins. In 1822-24, James Bingham took the premium for "best sewing-silk" at the agricultural fair, Goshen, and received five dollars each year. Some of his neighbors attempted to keep the silk-worms, but found it too much care, so the business was wholly abandoned after a few years. James Bingham died June, 1844; his wife, August, 1854. They had only three children, now living, and all over seventy years of age. Anna married Benjamin Woodward; lives at Burlington. B. C. Woodward, merchant in Middletown, Sullivan Co., is their son. Abigail P. married Lucius L. Woodward, both living, residents of Middletown many years. Margaret K., not married, lives with her sister in Burlington.

On the line of Crawford, in Wallkill, Benjamin Creaderrick owned a farm of two hundred and thirty-four acres. He lived in a log house, and had a trip-

hammer shop. About 1810 he sold his farm to Nathan, son of Birdsey Young, of Blooming-Grove. Mr. Young had to go to New York and get his money changed into gold and silver, as Creaderrick refused to take any paper money. He married Margaret Thompson, of Crawford. They had six children, of whom five are now living,—Mrs. William Cross, lives in Crawford, aged seventy-eight years; Andrew T., owns an adjoining farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres, but he lives in Circleville, aged seventy-six years; Elizabeth, not married, lives in Circleville; Isaac and Birdsey, twins (Birdsey died in 1841, aged thirty years; Isaac, M.D., lives in New York City); Mrs. Andrew Mills, lives in Englewood, N. J.

Mrs. Young died in 1845, after which he married Mrs. Tompkins and had three sons,—Nathan, Orville, and Birdsey. They live upon the farm now. Mr. Young was born in 1782, and died in 1855.

On the Vinson Clark farm, now owned by T. W. Horton, there was a block-house built for a protection from the Indians during the Revolutionary war.

McCorlin's Kill is a stream rising in Crawford, takes a southerly course, and empties into the Wallkill near W. Mackinson's. Harvey Roe's saw-mill is upon this stream. As early as 1760 John McNeal, who lived where John Harlow now lives, had a grist-mill upon it, and it is asserted that that was the first grist-mill in Wallkill.

Baldwin's Hill is on George Wallace's farm, west of his house and north of the Scotchtown parsonage; it took its name from Methuselah Baldwin, who once owned it. It is said to be the highest point of land in Orange County. The view from it is very grand. The visitor can look into six counties, two States, and upon many villages, besides a fine view of the Shawangunk Mountains.

The first real tavern in Scotchtown was kept by William Connor, but long before this Patrick Bodle kept one where J. Denton Mills lives, and another, by — Owens, on the road to Circleville, where J. Swezey lives.

Many years previous to the Revolutionary war — McCormick, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Daniel G. Gibb, of Circleville, purchased of Cadwallader Colden (through Brinson, his agent) a tract of land of 200 acres, wholly covered with dense forest, for the paltry sum of one shilling per acre. He built a log house and cleared some land; but after a time he sold it to John Smith, and he sold to Henry Smith, who made many improvements, building a stone house, also a cider- and still-house, which still remain and are well known. He must have sold some of his land to those owning the adjoining farms, as the farm now comprises only 140 acres. In 1847, Joseph Kernochan, of Crawford, bought the farm for \$49 per acre; owns and occupies it now. It could not be bought to-day for \$80 per acre. This farm is about one and one-quarter miles west of Circleville, on the direct road to Bloomingburgh.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JONATHAN WILKISON.*

The first that I can remember was when I was about eight years old. My father's name was Jonsthan. He married Phebe Barber. They had ten children. I was the youngest son, so they called me after my father's name. They once lived in Rahway, N. J., and I think were born there. I was born near Bellvale, Warwick, July 20, 1783, and lived there until the fall after I was eight years old. My father was a miller, and in the fall of 1791 he and my mother came to visit my sister Polly, who married Robert Osborne. They lived in a log house, about a mile from where Mount Johnson stands. The Bloomingburgh mill was unoccupied,—it was then called Oliver's mill,—they being in custody at Kingston, charged with burning another mill, about three miles from theirs, and as court had just adjourned when the deed was committed, they had to wait until next term, which was one year. They offered the mill to my father, and he decided to take it, so they came home, and as soon as they could make arrangements for moving we started. I remember just how the country looked. We came through Goslien; below there the country was more settled than we found it on the west side, but it was nothing like it is now. Where you will now see fine buildings with beautiful surroundings, then there was a log house, standing in the woods, if there was a good spring there. In those days people were very particular in building to have a good spring of water near the door—wells were not thought of. We started very early in the morning. The first day we came as far as Squire Morrison's. He lived on the farm where Nathan J. Mills now lives, in a log house, close by the road, in front of that old house that they tore down last summer (1871). They were very kind-hearted people, but I suppose they are all dead. How well I remember about the fire. It was a cool, chilly day, and the great old-fashioned fireplace was full of good wood, as then wood was no object; the more they could use the better, as the country was so thickly wooded they wanted to clear the land.

The next morning we started on our journey. We were now to the end of the road. The next farm was Henry Patterson's. They lived in a log house, nearly half a mile from the main road. James Morrison built a frame house two years after, and in about two years more Henry Patterson built a frame house on the cross-road. Morrison's house was used until 1871. Patterson's is still used by Wm. D. Hurlin as a wagon-house.

For the next five miles we had to go by marked trees. After we had gone about a mile we thought we were wrong, and seeing a log house at a short distance, my sister Katie went to get a guide. We followed the guide and passed a few log houses, but I have forgotten who lived in them—not one of them is standing. We reached our home at Bloomingburgh nearly night. It was a log house, on the place where Thompson Sherer now lives. I can remember about my father tending the mill, and of seeing women come with their hags of grain on horseback, as wagons were very scarce, and the roads not fit for wagon traveling. In those days people went to meeting, mill, and market on horseback. We stayed at this mill only one year, then we moved where Jarvis Purdy now lives. My father built a new log house on that place, and it was considered rather a fine house. I remember hearing my father and the neighbors talk about the war, what hardships they endured, and of their going to Warwick when Washington was to pass through there. Everybody was anxious to bow to Washington, as he was looked upon as the best of the earth.

In those days stoves were not used, and people had to keep fire all night. They had no matches, so if the fire went out they would have to go perhaps a mile before they found some one who had fire. The first stove brought into the neighborhood caused as much excitement as an earthquake would in these days. James Woodson had the first stove I ever saw, and it would be considered quite a show if one of them could be seen now. The women were much opposed to using the new machine. They were sure they would never like them, as the old way was good enough. They knew they could get a meal much sooner by cooking the meat in a long-handled pan on some coals, and hang the old iron tea-kettle on the crane. As for baking, no better way could be found than to use the tin oven before a good fireplace.

I well remember when Washington was President. When he died in 1799 everybody mourned as if he had lost his best friend. When the paper came that announced his death, it was lent from neighbor to neighbor until all had read the account. I can now see how the paper looked,—it was much smaller than most papers are now, and had broad black lines drawn around the margin. Of course there was no such time as when any great man dies now, for there were not so many people, and very few newspapers. People had very little money, and they were

obliged to waste no time, as they provided for their families by the hardest kind of labor. I remember distinctly when all the Presidents have been elected. My first vote was given when Thomas Jefferson was elected for the second term. I do not think I ever missed my vote until I was eighty-seven years old, then I was too feeble to go so far.

People worked hard in those days. Men cut wood, peeled bark, etc. The tan and corrier business was a great trade, but people worked slower and better than now, for it took seven years to tan leather, and now that many hours will almost complete the work; but compare the leather and you will find a very different article,—not so good as in old times. We raised our flax; the women would have carding frolics, when probably all the women for miles would help each other; then they would put the flax in a pillow-case and some one would go around with it, each person taking enough to spin werg for a yard. A day would be appointed to bring it home, then they would have what was called a "spinning frolic;" a hundred might be present, have a good supper, dancing, and what was termed a good time. Cotton cloth was hardly used; only in calico and fine muslin. Every one wore linen clothes in summer, but they made woollen clothes for winter use. The whole work of manufacturing cloth from wool was done at home.

The great eclipse was in June; it was dark about two hours. The roosters crowed; the hens went to roost. We were heeling corn. It was so cold during the time that we put on our coats and made up a good fire. It was in the forenoon. We had to light the candles, although many used pine-knots in place of candles; they gave a very brilliant light. Lamps would have been thought too dangerous for use.

I was married in 1805 in a frame house, but had never lived in one. That house is yet standing. John Ellis owns it now. An addition has been built to it, but the same old room is there, and it stands in the same place. After I was married we lived in a log house near Mount Johnson. The house is gone. Two pear-trees are living which stood near the door. The first frame house that I ever lived in is the house in which Jarvis Purdy lives (burned in 1880). It has been improved some in size and looks, but I built the main building. My parents were living in the log house that my father built when I was a small boy, on the same farm. The old log houses are all gone, only one. William Kirk lives in one I built and lived in about five years. When I built my first frame house the timber was all prepared from my own farm. I did all the work, with the help of my two eldest children, who were quite young; but in those days every child worked as soon as they were large enough. The old neighbors are all gone; not even the children are left in their parents' places. At one time in our neighborhood lived families by the names of Rumph, Stump, Jump, Quick, and Ketcham, in the order that I have named them.

Cattle-raising at one time was quite a business, although you could then buy a good cow for from eight to sixteen dollars, and yokes of oxen were sold for thirty to forty-five and fifty dollars. One day a man came to me and wished to buy a yoke of cattle I had for sale. I asked him forty-five dollars for them. He would not give it, so he went away. He came again in a few days, and I asked him fifty dollars for them. He went away as before; came again next day. I asked him fifty-five dollars. He again went as he came; came back the third time. I asked him sixty dollars. I told him if he wished them he better take them, as I should raise five dollars every time he came and went without them, so he took them at the last-named price. I received fifteen dollars more than my first price.

In my boyhood I attended meeting at the Old Hopewell Church, Jonathan Freeman pastor. We usually went on horseback, one horse often carrying two persons. In the year 1810 my wife and I united with the Scotchtown Church. Methuselah Baldwin was pastor. The parsonage was burned twice. The first time all the church records were lost in the fire, and the second time nearly all of those left were burned. The first time we returned our names, but the next time we lived in Goshen and neglected to do so. We afterwards united at Circleville.

In the cold summer of 1816 we had frost every month in the year. When we planted corn we would build up a fire of stumps to warm our fingers. We wore our great-coats to work in the hay. The swattee would be white in the morning with frost. There was no fruit nor berries. I knew of but one piece of corn that ripened. Winter grain was an excellent crop.

One of the saddest things in my remembrance was when the "Neptune" sank, November, 1824. Several of our neighbors were on board, and four were brought home dead,—Hugh Rush's wife (they lived on the farm where Andrew Moore now lives); John Watson's son John (he lived where Jonathan Miller now lives, in a log house); Mrs. Graham and her little niece, named Sarah, who was coming home with her aunt to make a visit (they lived where Charles Carson now lives). The women had

* Obtained by his granddaughter some years since.

been to New York to sell their butter. They were put in their coffins at Newburgh, and all brought to Mr. Graham's house, and there prepared for burial. They looked fresh; bore rather a flushed countenance. Mrs. Ruah's face and one side of her cap was burned. The day of the funeral they turned four chairs in the yard and placed a coffin on each,—Mrs. Ruah first (she being the eldest), then Mrs. Graham, John Watson, and lastly little Sarah, who had left her home for a visit in the country. The sermon was by Rev. Samuel Van Vechton, of Bloomingburgh. I never saw the sight but once,—four coffins inclosing their dead standing side by side; then all moved away to the same yard at Bloomingburgh. A hearse was unknown in those days. Any common wagon was used to carry the dead; people knew but little about burial expenses.

I knew Middletown when it contained but two or three houses; have often seen the first church that was built there. It stood where the Congregational church now stands, and was an old dilapidated building. From its poor appearance, some reckless fellow gave it the name of the "Lord's Barn." By that name it was familiarly known. I do not know exactly why it was called Middletown, because when I first knew it there was nothing there to call anything. I remember when there was no Circleville, Scotchtown, Bullville, nor any of these little places that now dot the country. I know when Goheen and Bloomingburgh turnpike was established, and one gate was where Richard Slea now lives, about a mile from Scotchtown. The father of Dr. James H. Smiley was the gate-keeper at one time. I have been to Newburgh when it was a very small place. People always went to New York by the way of Newburgh; drive there and leave their teams; go by the boat, and when they would return was very uncertain.

Schools were but little known. The first school-house in our district stood on the corner, near Joseph Kernochan's. My children went there. James McGowan taught. People did not prize education as they do now.

The first doctor I remember of coming to our house was Dr. Peter Millspaugh, of Montgomery. He was then quite a young man, but it was very seldom that any one called a doctor. People did not seem to be sick as much as now. Mothers would cure their children with herbs from the garden, or something from the forest near the door.

I was in the war of 1812; was a member of the artillery under Capt. Mulliner, of Little Britain. I was second sergeant. We were called out on the 18th of August, 1813; went to Brooklyn Heights. The army laid there, with a company from Albany. The Wallkill Regiment went in about two weeks to Staten Island. The drafted men went with us, and then went to Harlem Heights. I was in poor health, and then lying on the ground and other hardships increased my sickness. I was there three weeks, scarcely fit for duty a single day. One of my neighbors coming to see his son, and finding me so miserable, said he would not go home without me. He soon found a substitute, an Irishman named Richard Johnson. He was a large, robust man. I gave him twenty dollars in cash, my uniform (worth about fifty dollars), and my pay during the time I was on duty. He went in his own name. I came home to my family fully satisfied with my war life.

I always preferred a quiet life, but many worthy events have escaped my memory. I am past eighty-eight years old, and my days are nearly spent.

JONATHAN WILKINSON.

CIRCLEVILLE, 1872.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.

Under the act of March 29, 1799, for the gradual abolition of slavery, various citizens recorded their acts of freeing the negroes held by them.

The first entry is the following:

"I do hereby certify that I have manumitted and set free my negro slave Otis as fully and amply as I am authorized by an act of the Legislature entitled 'An act for the gradual abolition of slavery,' passed the 29th of March, 1799.

"Given under my hand and seal this first day of November, 1800.

"TABETHA BOBLAND."

Other similar acts of manumission appear by Jonathan Smith, 1801; Stephen Smith, November, 1806; Henry B. Wisner, John Wilkin, William Phillips, and Israel Wickham.

TAVERNS, ETC.

The licensed inn-keepers of 1824 were Ambrose Fairchild, Andrew Henderson, Sylvanus Jessup,

Thomas Mills, Isaac B. Everett, John G. Houston, Charles Everson, Lebbeus L. Vail, Ansalem W. Hulse, Hiram Seward, Benjamin Woodward, Benjamin France (between Bloomingburgh and Bullville; Leartus Weller has the same place now), John Tears (where Mr. McWilliams now lives, between Circleville and Scotchtown), Henry Dunning, and Vinson Clark (between Bloomingburgh and Middletown, where T. W. Horton now lives).

"The Temperance Question" was agitated in Wallkill fifty years ago, as appears by the following resolution in the town-books:

"Whereas, Pauperism has increased in the town of Wallkill to an alarming extent; and whereas intemperance is one of the greatest procuring causes, inasmuch as more than three-fourths of the paupers emanate directly or indirectly from that source; and whereas tippling-houses, dram-shops, and groceries have a direct tendency to increase the evils; therefore,

"Resolved (as the sense of this town meeting), That the Board of Excise be requested to refuse granting license to those persons whose principal object is to retail intoxicating liquors and not having suitable accommodations for public entertainment.

"Resolved, That the foregoing be entered on the records of said town and published in the two papers printed in Goheen.

"Dated Wallkill, this 1st of April, 1828."

ASSESSMENT ROLL—1803.

In addition to the outline of early settlements thus far given, we are able to show the entire list of property-holders in the town about the beginning of this century by means of the following papers preserved in the office of the town clerk:

Assessment-roll of the real and personal estate taxable in the town of Wallkill and county of Orange, made the 8th day of April, 1803, by

BENJAMIN WEBB,
JOHN WHITE,
ADAM MILLSPAUGH.

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
David R. Arnold.....	\$500	.....	\$500
Enos Ayres.....	250.50	.....	250.50
Tartules Ackels.....	287.50	.....	287.50
John Ackles.....	421.25	.....	421.25
William Ackles.....	450	.....	450
David Ayres.....	300	\$27	327
Eusebia Austin.....	1000	.....	1000
Selah Arnot.....	265	50	265.50
Thomas Brunson.....	1900	244	2144
Samuel Brunson.....	2440	197	2637
William Bodle, Jr.....	400	.....	400
Patrick Bodle.....	700	43	743
Archibald Brown.....	1100	.....	1100
Neal Browe.....	47.50	20	67.50
William T. Beeb.....	100	38	138
Justis Baker.....	120	46	166
Frances Burns.....	512.50	70	582.50
James Boak.....	200	48	248
John Baley.....	200	135	335
Coraelus Brink.....	200	16	216
Isaac Baley.....	200	68	268
Joseph Baley.....	300	58	358
Samuel Bull.....	250	.....	250
John Brown.....	.....	36	36
Duncan Brown.....	600	26	626
Gilbert Brown.....	730	177	907
James Brown.....	650	141	791
Crisea Bull (non-resident).....	370	.....	370
William Bodle.....	2150	550	2700
Cadwalader Bull.....	2325	350	2675
Sarah Bull.....	.....	40	40
Sarah Booth.....	1732.50	320	2052.50
Samuel Butler.....	.....	80	80
James Butler.....	1297	.....	1297
Moses Bull, Jr.....	362	.....	362
Thomas Borland.....	1450	531	1981
John Barker.....	153	.....	153
Widow Mary Brown.....	2100	380	2480
Charity Brown.....	.....	100	100
Mary Brown.....	.....	286	286
Christian Brown.....	.....	286	286

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Thomas Booth.....	\$1890	\$288	\$2178
Moses Bull.....	1000	580	1580
William Bull.....	3850	1078	3728
James Bull.....	1900	400	2300
Charles Borland.....	1348	100	1448
Tabitha Borland.....	.....	146	146
Jane Butterfield.....	863	240	1103
Daniel Bailey.....	2075	592	2667
Charles Bull.....	2347	356	2703
Jesse Booth.....	1900	000	2500
Gilbert Brundage.....	582	.....	582
Ebenezer Bull.....	.....	63	63
Daniel Brown.....	.....	26	26
Tertullus Brewster.....	100.50	30	30
Rhoda Beaks.....	270	31	301
Stars Beaks.....	586	29	595
Joseph Beaks.....	250	48	298
John S. Brown.....	.....	63	60
Samuel Boyd.....	300	63	363
William Baird.....	75	38	113
Walter Baird.....	.....	30	30
Silas Brown.....	700	.....	700
John Bell.....	473	131	604
William Bell.....	.....	98	38
Samuel Bennett.....	1679	199	1878
Joseph Conner.....	500	207	707
Alexander Corey.....	350	.....	350
William Conner.....	80	.....	60
John Coddington.....	150	71	221
Benjamin Credit.....	900	247	1147
Edward Campbell.....	300	73	373
Thomas Caldwell.....	800	91	891
Mary Craig.....	250	44	294
Joeliah Crane.....	500	67	567
Stephen Crane.....	50	41	91
Abraham Crane.....	60	72	132
Benjamin Crane.....	150	69	219
Eli Corwin.....	1386.75	100	1466.75
Vincent Clark.....	500	95	595
William Cox.....	675	136	711
Samuel Callender.....	60	16	76
Joseph Case.....	300	50	350
Thomas T. Colard.....	300	.....	300
Thomas M. Clark.....	910	223	1133
David Crawford.....	1517	177	1694
Stephen Crane.....	1450	478	1928
William Conner.....	512.60	80	592.50
James Caldwell.....	956.25	85	1041.25
Adam Crist.....	175	80	255
John Cox.....	1212.50	283	1495.50
John Case.....	787.50	119	906.50
Willmot Case.....	220	.....	220
Joseph Corwin.....	2176	183	2359
John Corwin (carpenter).....	.....	32	32
James Corwin.....	200	.....	200
Reeve Cox.....	250.25	.....	250.25
Joseph Conner.....	400	.....	400
Daniel Corwin.....	1614	.....	1614
John Carmichael.....	200	101	301
William Carpenter.....	1420	50	1470
Enos Case.....	260	50	310
Annandis Conkling.....	500	98	598
James Clark, Jr.....	318.75	46	364.75
James Clark.....	135	47	182
Elihu Clark.....	1000	74	1074
Samuel Coleman.....	725	.....	725
Zipron Cobb.....	475	126	601
Zipron Cobb, Jr.....	200	.....	200
Abesalom Carey.....	300	11	311
William Coleman.....	376	.....	376
Stidman Chetmas.....	.....	34	34
Abner Corwin.....	60	60	110
Joshua Corwin.....	273	100	373
John Corwin.....	212.60	50	262.50
Joshua Coleman.....	300	100	400
John Coleman.....	.....	36	36
Jonathan Coleman.....	350	86	436
Israel Coleman.....	137.50	76	213.50
David Coleman.....	250	113	363
William Campbell.....	200	.....	200
James Campbell.....	100	.....	100
Samuel Conkling.....	600	51	651
Eli Corwin (2d).....	1497	760	2247
Jesse Carpenter.....	660	.....	660
John Davis.....	200	.....	200
James W. Dera.....	1435	.....	1435
Matthew Davis.....	369.75	100	459.75
Francis Drake.....	154.50	50	194.50
Jeremiah Drake.....	637.50	.....	637.50
Jonathan Dunning.....	400	.....	400
William Douglas.....	350.25	27	377.25
George Dennington.....	450	116	566
Terry G. Denman.....	100	28	128
Daniel Denton.....	255	99	354
Samuel Dunning.....	700	73	773
Isaac Denman.....	1000	400	1400
Jacob Dunning.....	800	.....	800
Charles Dunning.....	700	30	730
John Dunning.....	1153	145	1298
Benjamin Dunning.....	600	92	692

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
David Decker.....	.....	\$101	\$101
Jonathan Day.....	\$77.50	9	86.50
William Davis.....	800	10	610
Christopher Denn.....	250	57	307
Walter Everett.....	400	113	513
John Everett.....	200	.....	200
Jesse Everett.....	.....	450	450
John Everett, Jr.....	250	.....	250
Ephraim Everett.....	1360	205	1565
Thomas Everson.....	1230	194	1424
Joseph Ellis.....	107	.....	107
Ephraim Everett, Jr.....	400	58	458
Jesse Edsall.....	974	145	1119
Andrew Embler.....	1050	150	1200
Thomas Eager, Jr.....	.....	35	35
Margaret Euelis.....	1000	120	1120
Thomas Eager (non-resident).....	70	.....	70
John Faulkner.....	1032.50	.....	1032.50
John Finch.....	656.50	.....	656.50
William Faulkner.....	2256.25	378	2634.25
Samuel Faulkner.....	2012	231	2243
Jeremiah Fitzgerald.....	328.25	70	398.25
Margaret Finch.....	87.50	28	115.50
James Faulkner (non-resident).....	200	.....	200
Daniel Finch.....	300	90	390
Samuel Grage.....	162.50	39	201.50
John Graham.....	350	96	446
Richard Gale.....	400	.....	400
Ichabod Genung.....	253.75	64	317.75
Caleb Goldsmith.....	1112.50	189	1301.50
Ebenezer Green.....	412.50	41	453.50
Youngs Green.....	.....	23	23
Joseph Gilson.....	.....	40	40
Daniel Green.....	430	.....	430
John Greenleaf.....	200	78	278
Daniel Greenleaf.....	300	93	393
David Gardner.....	63	32	95
Phebe Gale.....	380	67	437
William Hunter.....	800	.....	800
William Hunter.....	60	.....	60
George Houston.....	1466	345	1811
Oliver Hawkins.....	300	234	534
Andrew Hathorn.....	162	112	274
Stephen Hathaway.....	100	12	112
Tilton E. Hill.....	400	80	480
Silas Horton, Jr.....	150	63	213
Silas Horton.....	1037.75	187	1224.75
Edward Howell.....	400	75	475
Peter Hoyt.....	662.50	120	782.50
William Hollet.....	.....	48	48
John Harlow.....	912.50	209	1121.50
Jonas Hulse.....	900	130	1030
James Howell.....	375	.....	375
Silas Hoyt.....	60	.....	60
Ezra Hill.....	450	45	495
John Hill (non-resident).....	200	.....	200
Obadiah Howell.....	175	.....	175
Joseph Horton, Jr.....	107.50	.....	107.50
Joseph Horton.....	285	95	380
John Houston.....	810	165	975
Thomas Houston.....	1240	209	1449
Thomas Hulse.....	550	76	626
James Horton.....	900	.....	900
Thomas Helmer.....	450	.....	450
Ebenezer Holly.....	125.50	50	175.50
John Hoffman.....	75	21	96
James Hulse.....	.....	500	500
Benjamin Hulse (non-resident).....	230	.....	230
Stephen Harlow.....	927	122	1049
Robert Hall.....	450.60	131	581.60
Daniel Haabrook.....	3662.50	2007	5669.50
John Hudson.....	202.60	60	262.60
Samuel Hulse.....	700	188	888
Benjamin Harlow.....	1192	.....	1192
John S. Jinkes.....	80	59	139
Peter Johnston.....	200	74	274
John Jardon.....	1500	151	1651
John Knapp.....	982	166	1138
Jacob Kniver.....	.....	30	30
Matthew Keen.....	.....	26	26
John Kerr (non-resident).....	300	.....	300
Joseph Knapp.....	250	82	332
Jonathan King.....	.....	26	26
William Kerby.....	75	54	120
John Kerly.....	80	.....	80
Joseph Ketcham.....	400	.....	400
Thomas Knight.....	100	.....	100
Ichabod Lewis.....	2717	.....	2717
Henry Linderman.....	1200	.....	1200
John Linderman.....	.....	44	44
John Little.....	.....	68	68
Nathaniel Lewis.....	75	.....	75
John Lamb.....	100	.....	100
David More, Jr.....	610	30	640
Alexander Murray.....	787	.....	787
William Murray.....	560	90	650
George McNish.....	500	70	570
David Murray.....	.....	150	150
Frances Mandeville.....	500	40	540
David Moore.....	1375	147	1522

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Walter Moore.....	.....	\$53	\$53
Ebenezer Mills.....	\$395	.....	395
Enos Mapes.....	800	263	1063
Samuel Mapes.....	600	118	718
Selah Mapes.....	585	42	627
Andrew C. McNish.....	302.50	.....	302.50
John McQuoid.....	616	.....	616
James Murray.....	.....	420	420
Jacob Mills, Jr.....	125	.....	125
William Moore, Jr.....	625	.....	625
Wilmot W. Moore.....	650	143	793
George Mapes.....	175	54	229
Samuel Mapes, Jr.....	525	145	670
John McQuoid, Jr.....	450	.....	450
William Miller.....	276	33	308
David Moore (Scotchtown).....	450	183	633
Jacob Mills.....	2630	2600	5230
James Morrison.....	1500	300	1800
John McWilliams.....	250	44	294
James McWhorter & Co.....	300	500	800
Peter McLaughlin.....	800	148	948
Levi Miller.....	93	30	123
William Morrison.....	300	73	373
Dunkin McEwen.....	700	.....	700
Thomas Monnal.....	207.50	38	245.50
William Moore.....	1200	284	1484
George Miller.....	450	71	521
Jonathn Mills.....	1300	118	1418
James McGowen.....	.....	17	17
John McMillen.....	87.50	38	125.50
William E. McNeal.....	240	80	320
Peter Mettar.....	180	76	256
William McLaughrey.....	400	101	501
Thomas McLaughrey.....	223	51	274
John McLaughrey.....	221.50	85	306.50
Robert McLaughrey.....	100	16	116
Neal McLaughlin.....	150	24	174
Peter McInnis.....	276	26	301
Daniel W. Moore.....	350	.....	350
Daniel Moore.....	300	.....	300
John McVey.....	150	20	170
John McArthur.....	600	112	712
John McNeal.....	600	.....	600
David Miller.....	2807.50	533	3340.50
Adam Millsbaugh.....	1428	446	1874
Joho Monnel.....	1850	70	1920
James S. Miller.....	1621	100	1721
Gawn Mackinison.....	1689	350	2039
John McCord.....	.....	122	122
Andrew McCord.....	1192.60	130	1322.50
William Monnagal.....	60	40	100
Daniel McClure.....	812.50	.....	812.50
John McGowen.....	100	36	136
Samuel McCord.....	820	20	840
Alexander Martin.....	60	.....	60
Samuel Monnel.....	.....	40	40
Alexander McVey.....	1000	123	1123
James J. McCord.....	200	.....	200
Thomas McNeal.....	400	.....	400
Archibald McBride (non-resident).....	400	.....	400
Joho Nicolls.....	400	46	446
David Newkirk.....	440	49	489
Robert Osburn, Jr.....	200	48	248
Thomas Oliver.....	1456	100	1556
Jeese Owen.....	100	46	146
Samuel Owen.....	900	125	1025
Benjamin Owen.....	.....	48	48
William Owen (tanner).....	350	.....	350
Jeese Owen, Jr.....	.....	66	66
Jonathan Owen.....	2200	147	2347
Ezekiel Osburn.....	80	.....	80
Samuel Parson.....	160	.....	160
Daniel D. Penoy.....	450	.....	450
James Penny.....	391.50	.....	391.50
Joniah Pierson.....	2000	.....	2000
Peleg Pelton.....	700	160	860
Isaac Peterson.....	100	.....	100
Henry Patterson.....	800	.....	800
Petar Poff (2d).....	400	74	474
Hannah Poff.....	700	70	770
Isaac Purdy.....	20	12	32
Moses Phillips & Co.....	6000	1316	7316
Gabriel N. Phillips.....	3500	2304	5804
Lewis Quick.....	500	.....	500
Ezekiel Roe.....	270	61	331
David Reynolds.....	200	61	261
Claude Reynolds.....	700	218	918
Felix Randall.....	450	30	480
Benjamin Rogers.....	200	63	263
Abel Rockwell.....	200	16	216
Matthias Rohers.....	127.25	36	163.25
Jaba Rohers.....	468.77	168	636.77
Daniel Reeve.....	300	82	382
Elisha Reeve.....	700	.....	700
David Reeve.....	350	104	454
Tudla Ransom.....	150	.....	150
Ram Ransom (non-resident).....	2147.50	.....	2147.50
Daniel G. Rogers.....	2482	404	2886
Moses Reed.....	430	.....	430
Robert Rogers.....	114	1	115

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
John Slawter.....	\$22	.....	\$22
Enos Smith.....	400	\$183	583
Luther Smith.....	.....	18	18
John Sears.....	600.25	62	662.25
James Sloan.....	37	8	45
John Stitt.....	1000	72	1072
Benjamin Simons.....	800	.....	800
John Smith.....	568.75	139	707.75
Charles Smith.....	507	.....	507
Daniel Stringham.....	1400	.....	1400
William Stringham.....	100	26	126
Alexander Smith.....	300	74	374
Elihu Slawson.....	350	.....	350
Nathaniel Sterge.....	60	.....	60
William Stubbs, Jr.....	350	50	400
Stephen Sayres.....	1200	245	1445
Nathan Slawson.....	262.50	112	374.50
James Stringham.....	750	54	804
Isaac Slaughter.....	1862.60	378	2238.50
Moses Savage.....	840	.....	840
Sarah Savage.....	360	68	416
Henry Savage.....	370	.....	370
Daniel Seward.....	900	.....	900
Daniel Smith.....	717	.....	717
Elijah Smith.....	1087	70	1157
John Savage.....	704	60	754
Archibald Strain.....	1270	220	1490
Stephen Smith.....	1000	132	1132
Henry Smith.....	987.60	60	1047.50
Jonathan Smith.....	1131.25	250	1381.25
John Smith.....	150	60	200
Timothy Scidmore.....	1064	.....	1064
Coe Smith.....	.....	36	36
Edward Smith.....	.....	60	60
Bezaliah Seeley.....	1800	.....	1800
Jeremiah Smith.....	250	.....	250
James Smith.....	.....	26	26
William Shaw.....	2392.50	486	2878.50
John Shaw.....	500	.....	500
William Stulbs.....	337	.....	337
Nathaniel Smith.....	287	.....	287
David Seeley.....	.....	116	116
David Stid.....	250	83	333
Benjamin Stid.....	.....	37	37
James Savage.....	175	75	250
Benjamin Smith.....	255	31	286
Elisha Smith.....	150.75	.....	150.75
Robert Sharter.....	400	.....	400
Christian Schultz (non-resident).....	130	.....	130
Ezekiel Travis.....	250	.....	250
Jesse Tidd.....	.....	44	44
Jane Tuthill.....	1505	276	1780
John Taylor.....	2367	.....	2367
Daniel Tuthill.....	1200	122	1322
Hezekiah Taylor.....	.....	187	187
James Titus.....	100	80	180
Sarah Tuthill.....	.....	190	190
Frederick Traver.....	412.50	.....	412.50
Thomas Turner.....	622.50	106	628.50
John Sears.....	600	8	608
Joho Tuthill.....	1000	.....	1000
Robert Thompson.....	200	.....	200
Eliud Tryon.....	253.75	.....	253.75
Moses Utter.....	188	15	203
Michael Vail.....	98.75	44	142.75
Cornelius Van Gordon.....	100	.....	100
Isalah Vail.....	1975	230	2205
George W. Vail.....	.....	200	200
Isaiah Vail, Jr.....	750	.....	750
Joniah Vail.....	200	.....	200
David Van Vliet.....	50	11	61
David Vail.....	50	.....	50
Alsop Vail.....	1050	.....	1050
John Vail.....	600	.....	600
Obadiah Vail.....	807	.....	807
Henry B. Wisner.....	400	500	900
Benjamin Wood.....	.....	500	500
Frederick Weller.....	.....	66	66
Joshua Whitman.....	400	106	506
Abraham Weller.....	400	.....	400
Gilbert Woodward.....	.....	44	44
Jonathan Wilkeson.....	77.50	16	93.50
Joho Weed.....	160	73	233
James Whitteides.....	400	91	491
John Williams.....	200	18	218
Samuel White.....	.....	549	549
John White.....	1396.60	183	1589.60
Samuel Webb.....	550	.....	550
Nathan Wells.....	.....	61	61
Nathaniel Wells & Co.....	1591.25	.....	1591.25
Israel Wickham.....	1647.50	227	1874.50
Mary Wickham.....	2077	.....	2077
Israel Wickham, Jr.....	550	.....	550
Elijah Welch.....	600	.....	600
Eliaser Welch.....	40	.....	40
Isaac Witter.....	674	70	744
Elliphaet Warner.....	160	114	274
Samuel Wells.....	110	8	118
Salmon Wheat.....	900	100	1000
Thomas White.....	225	90	315

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Hezekiah Woodward.....	1000	.....	1000
Daniel Woodward.....	600	.....	600
Benjamin Webb.....	953	161	1114
Nathaniel Williams.....	.....	37	37
James Watkins.....	1331.25	.....	1331.25
Abel B. Watkins.....	1802.50	266	2068.50
Andrew Wilson.....	1062	309	1371
William Wilkin.....	1685	276	1961
William Wilson.....	1212	300	1512
Robert Wilkin.....	1445	352	1797
John Wilkin.....	2868.75	.....	2868.75
James White.....	200	20	220
Robert Wilson.....	1925	.....	1925
Jason Wilkin.....	2612.50	600	3212.50
Thomas Watkins.....	1877.50	274	2151.50
Abel Watkins.....	800	.....	800
Martha Watkins.....	.....	76	76
Jacob Youngblood.....	1023	77	1093
Jehonaa Young.....	330	20	350
James Young.....	300	.....	300
William Young.....	.....	26	26

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The precinct of Wallkill, of which the present town is the legal successor, was erected Dec. 17, 1743, by an act of the Colonial Legislature. It then comprised the territory now embraced in the three towns, Crawford, Montgomery, Wallkill, and portions of Mount Hope and Hamptonburgh. In 1772 the precinct of Hanover was erected, comprising the two present towns of Crawford and Montgomery and a portion of Hamptonburgh. Legally, Hanover was set off from the old precinct, and the statute directed that the rest of the territory should "remain" the precinct of Wallkill.

The popular impression has been that Wallkill was set off from Montgomery. This has a very good basis in the fact that the centre of population and the place of public business were both at Montgomery during the period 1743 to 1772, and that in every respect except the legal technical form the Wallkill of 1772 was a new organization.

Legally it was a continuance of the old, and was, evidently, entitled to the books and records. The Wallkill town officers of 1772, however, made no pretensions to the books, but opened a new record, which is fortunately preserved, and from which we are able to make liberal extracts.

At the time Mr. Eager prepared his history of the county the precinct records of Wallkill, from 1743 to 1767, were doubtless already lost, as he commences his quotations with the town-meeting of 1768.

He was, however, in error in regarding this as the first town-meeting of Montgomery (Hanover). It was about the twenty-fifth town-meeting of Wallkill precinct. The first town-meeting of Montgomery was four years later.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING OF WALLKILL AFTER THE DIVISION.

The first meeting after the division of the precinct, at the house of Samuel Watkins, April the 7th, 1772.

Chosen: William Dunn, clerk and supervisor; Benjamin Booth, James Wilkins, Elijah Reeve, commissioners for regulating and laying out public highways; Stephen Harlow, William Wilkins, David Moore, commissioners for laying out the money raised by act of Assembly on the highways; David Crawford, Moses Phillips, assessors; John McGarragh, John Patterson, constables and collectors; Abel Wells, George Booth,

poor-masters; Jonathan Smith, Esq., Isaiah Vail, John Ketchum, Benjamin Vail, Jr., fence-viewers and damage appraisers.

Fences to be four and a half feet high, staked and ridged, five rails high or otherwise, equivalent as the fence-viewers shall judge.

The following record of general districts, three in number, and the fifteen road districts, with descriptions and path-masters' names, are of much value, as showing early names both of persons and places:

The precinct to be divided into three districts, viz.: the east side of the Wallkill one; the west side two, to be divided by the new northwest line. Samuel Watkins, path-master for the east side of the Otterkill to the middle of Campbell's bridge.

John Mosell, from the Widow McBride's corner to Thomas Simeril's, and thence along the road to Campbell's bridge.

William Bodie, from Esq. Smith's to the Minisink road, and from the school-house on the road to Hezekiah Gale's; from thence to John McGarragh's, and thence to the school-house; to work also on David Crawford's road to the bridge one day.

John Hill, from Esq. Smith's road along the Minisink road to the middle of Connor's bridge; also a piece of road leading from the Minisink bridge to Orange County.

James Rogers, Jr., from the precinct line to the Widow McCord's north gate.

Capt. William Faulkner, from his own house to Thomas Simeril's.

Henry Savage, from the Widow McCord's north gate to Arzuble McCurdy's house.

Daniel Teare, from the precinct line to John McHenry's house.

Edward Campbell, from John McHenry's to Arzuble McCurdy's.

Peter McLaughlin, from the corner of Edward McNeal's lot to Philipe's house.

Tilton Eastman, from Conner's bridge to the Pine Swamp.

Stacy Beakes, from Minisink road to Dunning's road that leads to the Pine Swamp.

George Smith, from the middle of the white-oak bridge to the top of the round hill beyond Corey's.

John Ketchum, from the top of the round hill to the west end of the precinct.

Abraham Taylor and John Daily, Jr., from the white-oak bridge by Elijah Reeve's to the precinct line.

Probably the following agreement has not continued to be observed to the present time:

"Agreed that the town-meetings for the future be held as follows, viz.: next year at the house of Moses Phillips, and the year after at the house of David Crawford, and to continue alternately."

The tax-payers of 1880 may compare the following appropriations with those of the present time:

Raised this year:

	£	s.	d.
For the poor.....	10	0	0
" Highways.....	46	16	0

The following seems to be a memorandum made by the collector:

Paid to Stephen Harlow by order of the Commissioners, dated Oct. 23, 1772, £32 4s.; to David Moore by order of the Commissioners £13 1s. 1d.; still on hand £1 10s. 11d. Total, £46 16s.

	£	s.	d.
Received of John Patterson.....	29	10	8½
" John McGarragh.....	14	4	10
Due yet by John McGarragh.....	3	0	5½
	46	16	0

Paid to Mr. Joseph Gasberie, County Treasurer, by John McGarragh, one pound nineteen shillings and fivepence in full of the tax for the present year, as per receipt, dated Feb. 13, 1773.

We herewith give the location of town officers and others from 1772 to 1780: William Denn lived near the Wallkill, where Milton Harlow lives; Benjamin Booth, in Hamptonburgh; James Wilkin, near Lagrange; Elijah Reeve, his farm is now the western part of Middletown; Stephen Harlow lived one and

a half miles from Michigan, where his son John now lives; William Wilkin, Hamptonburgh, his grandson; Stephen Dusenbury Wilkin now owns the farm; David Moore's farm was near Middletown, where Samuel Tryon now lives; David Crawford, at Stony Ford farm, now owned by Chas. Bachman; Moses Phillips, at Phillipsburgh; John Patterson, near Wallkill River, where William White lives; Abel Wells was a merchant in Middletown; George Booth lived near Neelytown; Isaiah Vail, on what was known as Monhagen farm; John Ketcham, at Mount Hope; William Bodle (Squire), Hamptonburgh, where Washington Crist lives; Edward McNeal, near Scotchtown, where Wellington Harlow lives; John Dunning, Mechanicstown, where his grandson, Horace Dunning, now lives; Stephen Sayres, one and a half miles west of Van Burenville, where John Ralston lives; William Stringham, near Bloomingburgh, where Thompson Sherer lives; John Monell, Lagrange, kept first post-office in Walkill; John Gillett, about two miles from Howell's; Wm. Shaw, near Howell's, where Oscar H. Shaw lives; Daniel Tears, between Scotchtown and Circleville, where John H. McWilliams lives; Andrew McCord, near Stony Ford, where J. C. Wilbur lives; Capt. Wm. Faulkner, Stony Ford; * Philip Ketcham, Mount Hope; Samuel Watkins, Hamptonburgh, where Spencer K. Bull lives; Daniel Butterfield, near Michigan, farm owned by the Carpenter heirs; Samuel Wickham, on the farm which is now the eastern part of Middletown; James McVey, Hamptonburgh; Johannes Crans, Keisertown, farm owned by his descendants; John McGowan, Hamptonburgh, where Saml. Hill lives; James Morrison, one mile from Circleville, where N. J. Mills lives; Jonathan Owen, near Middletown, where Lewis Wisner lives; Abraham Taylor, Mount Hope; Israel Rogers, Jr., Hamptonburgh; Patrick Bodle, Scotchtown, where J. Denton Mills lives; James Finch, at Finchville.

The principal town officers from 1772 to 1880 have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1772.....	William Denn.	William Denn.
1773.....	Capt. Moses Phillips.	" "
1774.....	Daniel Butterfield.	" "
1775.....	Henry Wisner, Jr.	" "
1776.....	" "	" "
1777.....	William Wilkins.	" "
1778.....	William Wisner, Jr.	" "
1779.....	" "	" "
1780-81.....	Capt. Wm. Faulkner, Jr.	" "
1782-83.....	Major Phillips.	" "
1784-88.....	Samuel Watkins.	Henry Wisner, Jr.
1789-93.....	" "	Moses Phillips.
1794-97.....	Capt. Andrew McCord.	Gabriel N. Phillips.
1798.....	" "	Henry B. Wisner.
1799-1803.....	" "	Isaiah Vail, Jr.
1804.....	Henry B. Wisner.	Henry B. Wisner.
1805.....	Andrew McCord.	John Smith.
1806-7.....	Henry B. Wisner.	Isaac Schultz.
1808-9.....	" "	Stacy Beakes.
1810-13.....	Adam Millspeugh.	Gabriel Wells.
1814-15.....	" "	" "
1816.....	Benjamin Woodward.	" "
1817-20.....	Adam Millspeugh.	Stacy Beakes.
1821.....	Jacob Dunning.	" "
1822.....	Adam Millspeugh.	John W. Wells.

* It must be understood that Col. Wm. Faulkner and Capt. Wm. Faulkner were two different men.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1823.....	Stacy Beakes.	John W. Wells.
1824-25.....	Henry B. Wisner.	Samuel Denton.
1826.....	" "	Henry S. Beakes.
1827.....	James Faulkner.	" "
1828.....	Josiah Howell.	" "
1829.....	William Hartin.	" "
1830.....	Josiah Howell.	" "
1831.....	Samuel White.	" "
1832-33.....	George Houston.	" "
1834.....	Henry S. Beakes.	" "
1835-37.....	" "	Lyman B. Miller.
1838-40.....	" "	Harvey Everett.
1841.....	John Brown, Jr.	" "
1842.....	Harvey Everett.	Charles J. Stevenson.
1843-44.....	" "	Hiram V. King.
1845-46.....	Isaac S. Youngs.	" "
1847.....	George Houston.	" "
1848-49.....	Abraham Vail, Jr.	" "
1850.....	Lewis Vail.	Gilbert O. Hulse.
1851.....	" "	Silas B. Martine.
1852-53.....	William W. Reeve.	M. Lewis Clark.
1854.....	" "	Oliver P. Coleman.
1855.....	" "	Peter Hood.
1856.....	Halstead Sweet.	Richard Graham.
1857.....	" "	Stephen S. Conkling.
1858.....	" "	James Benton Hulse.
1859-60.....	" "	Daniel Corwin.
1861-63.....	" "	Edwin B. Hanford.
1864-65.....	Wm. S. Webb.	" "
1866.....	" "	Albert H. Corwin.
1867.....	Albert H. Russell.	" "
1870.....	Wm. M. McQuoid.	John L. Bonnell.
1872.....	Charles H. Hinton.	Charles E. Noyes.
1868.....	Henry B. Ogden.	Egbert S. Puff.
1869-71.....	Wm. M. McQuoid.	Charles A. Wells.
1872.....	Charles H. Hinton.	Charles E. Noyes.
1875.....	Isaac K. Clemente.	John F. Bradner.
1876-77.....	" "	Samuel S. Decker.
1878.....	Alanson Slaughter.	" "
1879.....	Wm. B. Royce.	A. C. Harding.
1880.....	" "	Benjamin V. Wolf.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830, Samuel W. Brown; 1831, Alexander Bell; 1832, Henry Linderman; 1833, Henry B. Wisner; 1834, Joseph Slaughter; 1835, Alexander Bell; 1836, Henry Linderman; 1837, William W. Reeve; 1838, Joseph Slaughter, Moses Mapes; 1839, William Carpenter; 1840, Josiah Crane; 1841, William W. Reeve; 1842, Joseph Slaughter; 1843, William Carpenter, Benjamin Thompson; 1844, Benjamin Thompson; 1845, William W. Reeve; 1846, George Houston; 1847, William Carpenter; 1848, Levi N. Moore, Harvey Everett; 1849, William W. Reeve; 1850, George Houston; 1851, Samuel H. Corwin, John Brown, Jr.; 1852, Theodore H. Updegrove; 1853, Lewis Little, Andrew Puff; 1854, George Houston; 1855, Samuel H. Corwin; 1856, John Brown, Jr.; 1857, Henry A. Cox, John C. Wilbur; 1858, George Houston; 1859, Samuel H. Corwin; 1860, John C. Wilbur, George S. Cox; 1861, Lewis Vail; 1862, George Houston; 1863, Samuel H. Corwin; 1864, Morris W. Lee; 1865, John M. H. Little, Israel H. Wickham, Benjamin W. Corwin; 1866, Morris W. Lee; 1867, Samuel H. Corwin; 1868, Benjamin W. Corwin, Edwin S. Smith; 1869, John M. H. Little; 1870, Harrison Bull, A. Van West Powelson; 1871, Samuel H. Corwin; 1872, A. V. N. Powelson; 1873, Wm. H. Stoddard; 1874, Harrison Bull; 1876, Samuel H. Corwin; 1876, A. V. N. Powelson; 1877, Theodore A. Shaw, Nelson B. Mapes; 1878, Harrison Bull; 1879, Nelson B. Mapes; 1880, A. V. N. Powelson.

The consent of the town of Walkill to sell railroad stock was recorded in the office of the county clerk, bearing date Dec. 16, 1879, and by the terms of the instrument "the railroad commissioners of said town were authorized, empowered, and directed, for the benefit and use of said town, at such time or times, and in such mode or manner, at public or private sale, and at such price or prices as in their judgment shall be best for the interest of said town, to sell and dispose of the stock owned by the town in the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad."

V.—VILLAGES.

MIDDLETOWN

is situated in the south part of Walkill, and is said to have received its name from the fact that the place

is midway between Montgomery and Mount Hope. Middletown is six miles west of Goshen, the county-seat, and is pleasantly situated in an open, level, and fertile section of country. Its present extensive manufactures, its valuable trade, its multiplied churches, its superior institutions of learning, its large population, are all mostly a modern development. The construction of the Erie Railroad gave to Middletown its first decided impulse, and led to its rapid growth, to its stirring business activities, to its diversified institutions of charity, religion, and education. These results have not been wholly secured by fortunate circumstances. The leading citizens were men of far-seeing faith in the capabilities of the place, but they were also men of industry and enterprise, and knew that great results were not achieved by idly waiting on even the most favorable condition of affairs. They planned largely, they invented wisely, they looked to the future, but with steady industry they also toiled to execute their plans, to make their investments profitable, and render Middletown what they desired to have it.

Their success is written in the present populous, cultured, and enterprising village; in the numerous spacious churches, whose spires point upward from amid the marts of trade and the thoroughfares of business; in the splendid system of schools, which challenges comparison with any in the State; in these long and beautiful streets lined with pleasant residences; in the stores, banks, and manufactories, that show everywhere solidity, integrity, enterprise.

The following notice of one of the streets of Middletown recalls an era of speculation equal to anything of modern times:

"Mulberry Street derived its name from the fact that years ago, before the street was laid out, a large number of mulberry-trees were planted in that neighborhood and the cultivation of silk-worms carried on to some extent. Among the earliest workers in that enterprise was Mrs. Christina Cox, the mother of Mr. Henry A. Cox, who resided on that street till she died, at an advanced age, December, 1890."

Middletown village is situated on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New York, and is the largest village in the county, Newburgh, incorporated as a city, alone exceeding it. Middletown is also central in location, or equidistant from the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. The precise time when the first settlement was made in the village is not determined, though it was doubtless a few years preceding the Revolutionary war.

John Green purchased about that time of DeLancey, a patentee under the crown of Great Britain, a tract of land, including that where the Congregational church now stands and the southern part of the village generally. It is a tradition that the name was agreed upon when the people assembled to raise the meeting-house. It was discussed something after this fashion: "What shall it be? There is Dolsentown on the south, Goshen on the east, Scotchtown on the north, and a place on the west called Shawangunk. We will call it Middletown, it being in the centre."

That portion of the village lying northeast of Robert Street is in lot No. 35 of the Minisink Angle, which lot was bought about 1755 or '56 by Samuel Wickham and Daniel Moore. A settlement then commenced was broken up by hostile Indians during the French war, but was resumed a few years later and just before the Revolution. On the division of this lot, David Moore took that portion lying northwest of High Street and northeast of the line that divided the farms owned in late years by P. H. Horton and Thomas E. Hulse; and Samuel Wickham the central portion between the aforesaid lines, the whole of which was divided among their children and settled by them respectively. Samuel Wickham conveyed his portion to his sons Samuel and Israel and his son-in-law, Nathaniel Wells. To Samuel he gave that portion nearest the centre of the village, to Israel the farms owned in late years by I. O. Beattie, Israel H. Wickham, and others, and to Nathaniel Wells the farm owned in modern times by P. H. Horton.

Samuel was the first settler, and lived where Mrs. Shaw resided in later years. He soon commenced keeping a house for the accommodation of travelers; the Minisink road being a favorite route for emigrants to the West, this early tavern was well patronized.

As early as 1742, Mr. Clinton, a surveyor employed in running out lot No. 35, mentions having crossed the "Minisink road" in several places while engaged in locating and subdividing the lot. The road is thus shown to be of considerable antiquity. A point on the road about a mile west of Middletown village was known as the White Oak bridge, from the fact that a bridge made of white oak poles was used for crossing the creek; this bridge was in existence probably as late as 1800.

The western portion of Middletown was included in lot No. 36, in the Minisink Angle, owned by De Lancy, and as he espoused the royal cause his land, except what was sold to Mr. Green before the Revolution, was confiscated by the State of New York. Three appraisers were appointed by the State to put a value on the land, two of whom were Israel Wickham and Henry Wisner. Mr. John N. Pronk, from whose account in the gazettes of 1857 these facts are derived, had learned from a witness to the appraisal that there was an earnest debate on the subject of valuation whether to call it six shillings or a dollar an acre. Wickham insisting that it would never be worth a dollar an acre, it was put down at six shillings. The land confiscated takes in the western part of the village, and consisted of about 200 acres.

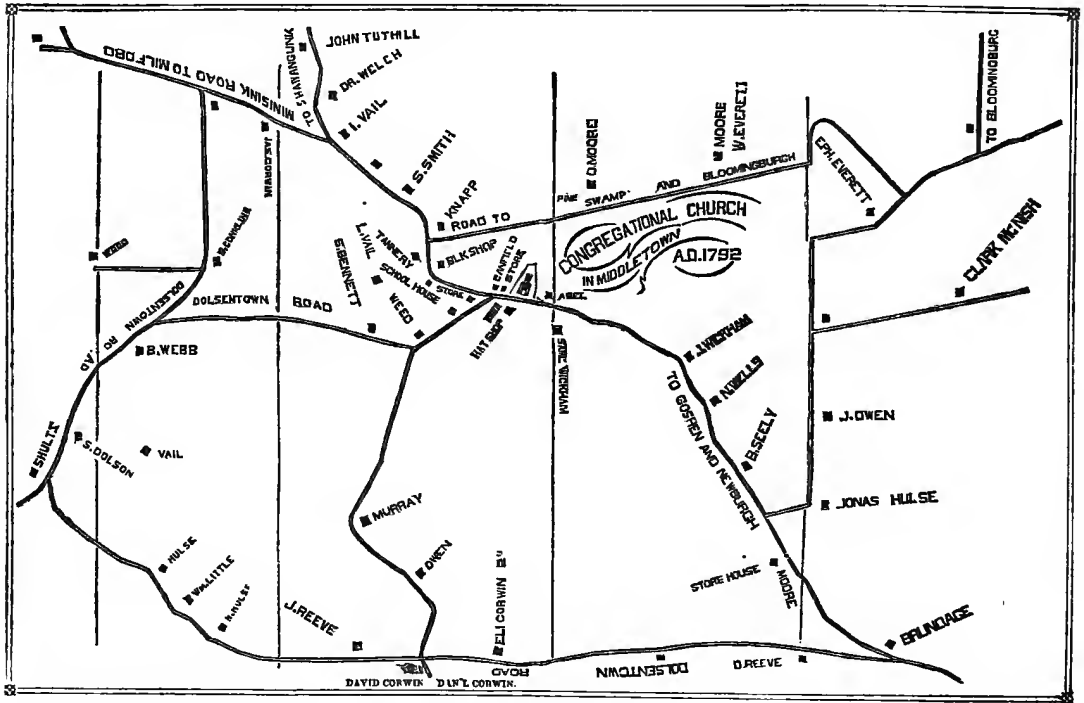
Other early settlers of Middletown were Capt. Jonathan Owen, Abel Woodhull, Daniel Wells and Nathaniel Wells, Joseph Baird, Wm. Baird, Henry B. Wisner, Matthias Keene, Daniel Corwin, Isaiah Vail, Dr. Hanford, Jesse Corwin, Elisha Corwin, Gabriel Wells, John Wells, Moses H. Corwin, and Stacey

Beakes, all of whom contributed more or less to its prosperity.

The first store was kept by Abel Woodhull.

Isaiah Vail also had an early store at Monhagen, opposite the White Oak bridge mentioned above. The following map, drawn by W. W. Reeve in 1876 from undoubted authorities, gives an excellent view

The first election was held April 20th. Under the same date Henry S. Beakes, Israel H. Wickham, and William H. Reeve certify to the county judge that they presided as inspectors of election at a meeting held at the house of Joseph Monell on that day; that the proposition to incorporate the village of Middletown was adopted by a vote of one hundred and



MAP OF MIDDLETOWN.

of Middletown in 1792. It is taken from the Manual of the First Congregational Church of Middletown.

It appears from a census taken in 1807 that the village of Middletown then consisted of nine families: those of Obadiah Vail, Matthias Keene, Ralph Keeler, Jesse Corwin, Samuel Canfield, Robert Thompson, William Owen, Nathaniel Penny, Susan Dunning, and the population was forty-five.

It will be noticed that a greater number of names than these appear on the above map of 1792. But the census applied only to a small portion of the territory embraced on the map.

INCORPORATION.—At a Court of Sessions held at the court-house in Newburgh, Feb. 10, 1848, present David W. Bate, county judge, Samuel W. Eager, Frederick A. Hoyt, justices of sessions, Stacey Beakes, John B. Hanford, Lewis Vail, Israel O. Beattie, and E. M. Madden made application to have Middletown incorporated.

The court appointed Henry S. Beakes, Israel H. Wickham, and W. W. Reeve to call a meeting of citizens to vote "no" or "yes." The election was held at the house of Joseph Monell, March 25, 1848.

twenty-three in the affirmative and seventy-seven in the negative.

The publication of the required number of notices was verified by the affidavit of J. S. Brown. The proceedings were approved by Judge D. W. Bate, and recorded April 7, 1848.

The first officers other than trustees and clerk were Nathan H. Corwin, Wm. M. Graham, and Edward M. Madden, assessors; Wm. M. Graham, treasurer; Hiram V. King, collector; and Courtland S. Hulse, pound-master.

The first meeting of the trustees was held at the shop of C. S. Hulse, on North Street. Stacey Beakes was appointed president. Messrs. Beattie, Hoyt, and Dusenberre were named as a committee to ascertain the expense of procuring the incorporation, the purchase of the necessary blank books, the probable cost of an engine-house, and to select a proper location for the same; to confer with the owners of Protection Fire Engine, No. 2, now in this village, as to the terms on which said engine can be procured. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported the expenses of incorporation as follows:

John C. Dilmick, Esq., professional services.....	\$2.00
Israel O. Beattie, services.....	4.50
Wm. W. Reeve, Esq., surveyor.....	8.14
Isaac H. Wickham, inspector of election.....	2.62½
John S. Brown, printing.....	12.65
	<hr/> \$29.92

Other claims were added afterwards (see below).

The committee reported with reference to "Protection Fire Engine Company, No. 2," that the owners of the engine had been represented before the board by Henry P. Roberts and Henry S. Horton, who had offered to sell at a "fair and reasonable price." In the matter of an engine-house the committee reported that Richard Van Horn, builder, had calculated the expense at \$350; that the Congregational Church had expressed a willingness to lease the ground occupied by the old engine-house for the erection of a new house.

The trustees voted to submit to the electors resolutions to raise

For stationery.....	\$15.00
Oil and fuel.....	10.00
Keeping engine in repair.....	15.00
	<hr/> \$40.00
Expense of incorporation.....	45.00
	<hr/> \$85.00

The following is a list of trustees from 1848 to the present time:

- 1848.—Stacey Beakes, president; Coe Dill, Wm. Hoyt, I. O. Beattie, D. C. Dusenberry; J. D. Friend, clerk.
- 1849.—John Bailey, president; I. O. Beattie, H. S. Beakes, Coe Dill, H. P. Roberts; J. N. Pronk, clerk.
- 1850.—Wm. Hoyt, president; H. P. Roberts, I. O. Beattie, Hiram Kain, Lewis Vail; J. N. Pronk, clerk.
- 1851.—I. O. Beattie, president; Thomas A. Harding, Gilbert Hulse, S. S. Wickham, John Bailey; J. N. Pronk, clerk.
- 1852.—I. O. Beattie, president; A. C. King, Richard Van Horn, John Bailey, David W. Corwin; J. N. Pronk, clerk.
- 1853.—John Bailey, president; Richard Van Horn, John T. Ludlum, A. C. King, S. S. Wickham; J. N. Pronk, clerk.
- 1854.—Richard Van Horn, president; Joseph Lemon, Robert H. Houston, H. H. Hunt, Moses H. Corwin; S. R. Martine, clerk.
- 1855.—John Bailey, president; H. H. Hunt, Joseph Lemon, R. Van Horn, H. B. Wilcox; J. N. Pronk, clerk.
- 1856.—H. B. Wilcox, president; R. H. Houston, Lewis Vail, A. C. King, George Blanchard; George Honeton, clerk.
- 1857.—H. B. Wilcox, president; Joseph Lemon, Lewis Vail, Richard Van Horn, George Blanchard; J. N. Pronk, clerk.
- 1858.—H. B. Wilcox, president; Richard Van Horn, W. T. Ludlum, H. H. Hunt, James Lytle; Danl. Corwin, clerk.
- 1859.—J. N. Pronk, president; James Lytle, H. H. Hunt, Richard Van Horn, W. T. Ludlum; H. A. Cox, clerk.
- 1860.—J. N. Pronk, president; Richard Van Horn, W. T. Ludlum, H. H. Hunt, James Lytle; Danl. Corwin, clerk.
- 1861.—J. N. Pronk, president; W. T. Ludlum, Richard Van Horn, John Mackay, J. W. Hoyt; Danl. Corwin, clerk.
- 1862.—J. N. Pronk, president; John Mackay, Levi Starr, Richard Van Horn, J. B. Hulse; Daniel Corwin, clerk.
- 1863.—J. N. Pronk, president; R. Van Horn, J. Mackay, Levi Starr, J. B. Hulse; Daniel Corwin, clerk.
- 1864.—J. N. Pronk, president; R. Van Horn, John Mackay, Levi Starr, J. B. Hulse; Jirah I. Foote, clerk.
- 1865.—J. B. Hulse, president; R. Van Horn, W. T. Barker, M. H. Van Keuren, Stephen Sweet; Daniel Corwin,* clerk.
- 1866.—J. B. Hulse, president; R. Van Horn, S. Sweet, M. H. Van Keuren, W. T. Barker; Jirah I. Foote, clerk.
- 1867.—J. B. Hulse, president; R. Van Horn, William Clemson, M. H. Van Keuren, S. Sweet; Jirah I. Foote, clerk.

* Mr. Corwin declined, and Jirah I. Foote was appointed.

- 1868.—Stephen Sweet, president; E. P. Wheeler, W. H. Van Keuren, Jacob Keene, Wm. Clemson; Jirah I. Foote, clerk.
- 1869.—Daniel H. Bailey, president; George A. Swaim, Coe Robertson, J. B. Toulon, O. P. Reeve; Wm. B. Boyce, clerk.
- 1870.—Daniel H. Bailey, president; George A. Swaim, Coe Robertson, J. B. Toulon, O. P. Reeve; W. B. Boyce, clerk.
- 1871.—M. H. Van Keuren, president; G. A. Swaim, A. A. Bromley, O. B. Vail, G. J. King; G. H. Decker, clerk.
- 1872.—Halstead Sweet, president;† 1st Ward, L. Crawford, G. A. Swaim; 2d Ward, B. W. Shaw, D. B. Luckey; 3d Ward, T. K. Beyea, J. Keene; 4th Ward, L. B. Babcock, G. J. King; J. M. Price, clerk.
- 1873.—Halstead Sweet, president; 1st Ward, John A. Wallace, Hugh Duffey; 2d Ward, B. W. Shaw, J. A. Swezey; 3d Ward, D. B. Cole, J. Keene; 4th Ward, L. B. Babcock, J. J. Kirkpatrick; J. L. Bonnell, clerk.
- 1874.—Halstead Sweet, president; 1st Ward, J. A. Wallace, Hugh Duffey; 2d Ward, J. A. Swezey, J. B. Swaim; 3d Ward, D. B. Cole, T. K. Beyea; 4th Ward, J. J. Kirkpatrick, W. H. Shaw; J. L. Bonnell, clerk.
- 1875.—Halstead Sweet, president; 1st Ward, Richard Decker, Wm. Clemson; 2d Ward, J. B. Swaim, Thomas King; 3d Ward, T. K. Beyea, G. B. Fuller; 4th Ward, W. H. Shaw, D. D. Houston; C. J. Boyd, clerk.
- 1876.—James N. Pronk, president; 1st Ward, Thomas C. Boyce, M. Lewis Clark; 2d Ward, Samuel A. Sease, Charles B. Smith; 3d Ward, John M. Hanford, Granville B. Fuller; 4th Ward, D. Dill Houston, Archibald L. Vail; Charles J. Boyd, clerk.
- 1877.—James N. Pronk, president; 1st Ward, Alfred W. Sears, M. Lewis Clark; 2d Ward, Samuel A. Sease, Ira Dorrance; 3d Ward, John M. Hanford, Wm. H. Tator; 4th Ward, Theodore W. Dailey, Archibald L. Vail; Charles J. Boyd, clerk.
- 1878.—Halstead Sweet, president; 1st Ward, Alfred W. Sears, Joseph Holden; 2d Ward, Thomas B. Crans, C. Charles Lutes; 3d Ward, Elisha R. Harding, Wm. H. Tator; 4th Ward, Theodore W. Dailey,† Isaac W. Daley;† Charles J. Boyd.

We give the full organization for 1879 and for 1880:

- 1879.—President, Halstead Sweet; Trustees, 1st Ward, Joseph Holden, Daniel Robinson; 2d Ward, C. Charles Lutes, Thomas R. Crans; 3d Ward, Elisha R. Harding, John E. Iseman; 4th Ward, Isaac W. Daley, Archibald L. Vail; Clerk, Charles J. Boyd; Treasurer, William L. Graham; Collector, Richard Van Horn; Street Commissioner, Charles J. Thayer; Attorney, A. V. N. Powelson; Police Justice, John F. Bradner; Assessors, Edwin Jessup, Herman B. Young, Hiland H. Hunt; Police, Clinton C. Veber, Elisha White, Samuel J. White, William H. Carpenter. Standing Committees of the Board of Trustees: Ways and Means, Messrs. Vail, Lutes, and Iseman; Streets, Bridges, and Crosswalks, Messrs. Harding, Robinson, and Daley; Public Grounds and Buildings, Messrs. Holden, Harding, and Robinson; Lamps, Lamp Posts, and Lighting, Messrs. Iseman, Lutes, and Vail; Fire Department and Fire Supplies, Messrs. Crans, Harding, and Daley; Police Department, Messrs. Daley, Crans, and Holden; all other supplies, Messrs. Lutes, Holden, and Iseman; Clerk's and Treasurer's Accounts, Messrs. Robinson, Vail, and Lutes.
- 1880.—President, Daniel H. Bailey; Trustees, 1st Ward, Daniel Robinson, James E. Matthews; 2d Ward, Thomas R. Crans, Abram V. Boak; 3d Ward, John E. Iseman, Alfred M. Bowler; 4th Ward, Archibald L. Vail, John D. Crawford; Clerk, Charles J. Boyd; Treasurer, Daniel Corwin; Collector, John C. Owen; Street Commissioner, Charles J. Thayer; Attorney, Henry W. Wiggins; Police Justice, John F. Bradner; Assessors, Edwin Jessup, Herman B. Young, Horton Vail; Police, Clinton C. Veber, Elisha White, Samuel J. White, Samuel H. Jones. Standing Committees of the Board of Trustees: Ways and Means, Messrs. Robinson, Iseman, and Matthews; Streets, Bridges, and Crosswalks, Messrs. Iseman, Robinson, and Crawford; Public Grounds and Buildings, Messrs. Bowler, Robinson, and Boak; Lamps, Lamp Posts, and Lighting, Messrs. Boak, Crans, and Bowler; Fire Department and Fire Supplies, Messrs. Crans, Vail, and Boak; Police Department, Messrs. Crawford, Bowler, and Matthews; all other supplies, Messrs. Vail, Iseman, and Crans; Clerk's and Treasurer's Accounts, Messrs. Matthews, Vail, and Crawford.

† President thereafter elected for two years by the people instead of by the board, and two trustees from each of four wards.

† These two names should be spelled differently as they are here given.

THE POST-OFFICE of Middletown was established on the 22d of October, 1816. Stacey Beakes was appointed the first postmaster, and continued in office until Feb. 1, 1826, when he was succeeded by his son, Henry S. Beakes.

On June 23, 1829, the name of the office was changed to South Middletown. Lewis Vail was appointed postmaster Feb. 3, 1842, and Dec. 14, 1844, he was succeeded by William Hoyt. March 24, 1849, Oliver P. Coleman was appointed, and on Sept. 10, 1849, the name of the office was again changed to Middletown. Dec. 21, 1853, Hiram V. King was appointed to succeed Mr. Coleman. His successor was James B. Hallock for about eighteen years. The present postmaster, Joseph L. Cleft, was appointed the 1st of April, 1879.

The receipts of the first quarter in 1817, rendered by Stacey Beakes, were 69 cents. In 1826 the receipts had risen to \$16.12 a quarter; in 1854, to \$257.79.

MIDDLETOWN LYCEUM.—This association was organized at a meeting held at the Methodist Episcopal church, Dec. 6, 1841. Rev. Daniel T. Wood was chosen chairman, and James N. Pronk secretary. A committee, consisting of James N. Pronk, Edward M. Madden, Joseph D. Friend, and Robert Jackaway, was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The committee reported on the 13th, and the officers elected were George Little, president; Morgan L. Sproat, vice-president; James N. Pronk, secretary; Isaac Bannister, treasurer; J. Manning Finch and Nathaniel Conkling, associate executive committee. The introductory lecture was delivered by Rev. D. T. Wood, Dec. 20, 1841, succeeded that year by Rev. Dr. McCartee, J. W. Gott, Prof. Wm. Bross, Moses Swezey, Rev. J. McReynolds, Rev. James Arbuckle, and Rev. Z. N. Lewis. Regular debates were also held during the winter and the following spring.

Measures were taken in January, 1842, to establish a library, and a collection of some 300 volumes was then obtained; but the Lyceum Hall being destroyed by fire in the autumn of 1845, the books and records were in part destroyed.

This hall was on Main Street, and was fitted up by Dill & Houston. Another hall was fitted up on the same street by Henry E. Horton, in which its meetings were afterwards held. In 1851 Gothic Hall was erected, and the meetings of the lyceum transferred to that place. The first and third anniversaries of the formation of the lyceum were celebrated by a collation and appropriate literary exercises. At the first Rev. James Arbuckle delivered the address, and at the third James N. Pronk.

Its lecture courses, especially in the earlier years, were of unusual interest and eminently successful. The most noted platform orators in the country came to Middletown at the call of the lyceum.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—John W. Hasbrouck's "Directory of Middletown," 1858, says of the Fire Department:

"The village is provided with two fire engines,—one called Middletown, and the other Protection No. 2, and also a good supply of hooks and ladders; also an engine-house located on Main Street, adjoining the Congregational church. There have been several fire company organizations, but none acting as such at present. The corporation authorities hire a person to keep the engine and other fire apparatus in good working order. It is expected that measures will be taken for the purchase of another fire engine during the present season. There are also eleven public cisterns and wells located in different parts of the village, to be used only in case of fire."

To this account of Middletown we have the pleasure of adding the following article, written by Miss Sarah Wilkinson:

RECOLLECTIONS OF SAMUEL DENTON,* MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

I was born in Connecticut; came to Orange County for the first time in 1817, but did not move here until 1818. I spent four weeks at Chester, then I succeeded Abijah Middlebrooke at the "Outlet," now called Denton. I occupied the store-house which T. B. Denton had removed, and upon the same ground built the house now occupied by his son, Theodore J. Denton. In the spring of 1820 I moved to Mechanicstown, and continued the same business for one year. Then Mechanicstown was quite a lively place, now it is like some place forsaken. April 1, 1821, I moved to Middletown, and opened a store in a building which stood on Main Street, where Albert Bull & Co. keep store. Then Middletown consisted of three streets, Main, North, and South. North Street was a narrow street, mostly filled with lumber, which was Stacey Beakes' principal article of traffic. Where Depot and King Streets are, and the buildings upon them, was a pond, which was a favorite place of resort for boys to skate upon in winter. The edifice which stood on the Congregational church ground was the only place of worship. Rev. William Blain was the minister who presided at that time, but was not a settled pastor. The school-house stood where the building familiarly known as the "Old Bank" stands, now owned by J. Davis' heirs. Two brothers, Gabriel and John Wells, kept store where J. T. King's drug-store is now, but during this year they dissolved, and Gabriel went to New Windsor. Stacey Beakes kept another store on the corner, now known as Denton's corner. Dr. David Handford (father of John B. Handford) was the only physician for this place and vicinity. He lived in the house which stood on the same site where my house now stands. I bought of him and removed the old building. Then the land, now lying in the very centre of Middletown, could be bought for \$50 per acre, and that thought to be a good price. John B. Cox (father of H. Cox, Mrs. Edwin Jessup, and Mrs. J. T. King) was a harness-maker, and lived on South Street where Mrs. J. M. Matthews now lives. There is not a person living in Middletown now who lived here when I came here, except two or three who were mere infants.

The first hotel was kept by — Smith, which Seth Holden owned, now Kearney's; there is scarcely a building now need for a hotel in Middletown that was built for that purpose. In 1822 I purchased the corner (now known as Denton's corner) of Stacey Beakes and I. Prall, of New York. I continued the mercantile business up to 1856, and think I kept store more years than any man ever has in Middletown. B. W. Shaw is next. Not a place of business is occupied by a descendant of the old firms. In my early days of store-keeping the inconvenience of getting the goods from New York can better be imagined than described. I usually spent a week in making my purchases. Merchants did not go so often as now, so they were obliged to buy goods enough to last about half a year; going to New York twice a year was about all they could do. I had to go by Newburgh. I would leave home very early Monday morning, and then if I was fortunate enough to meet a boat I would go directly to New York, there spend the week up to Friday night in buying such articles as my memorandum called for; then I would take a boat, if possible, for home, spending a night and day on the road, often being until the late hours of Saturday night before I reached home. Traveling by water was a very slow and uncertain way of getting from place to place,—many times would be delayed two or three days waiting for a boat to come. After the goods were brought to Newburgh by water, then the remaining twenty miles they must be carried in wagons. I think I can truly say I have traveled over the road from here to New-

* Samuel Denton, born May 10, 1794, near Wilton, Conn., married Pauline Darling, of Amentia, Dutchess Co. Has resided over fifty years at his present home, on South Street, Middletown. The children all reside in Middletown, and are Mrs. Mary D. Graham, George L., and Frank B.

burgh every hour in the day and night, and every day in the year and all kinds of weather. How many merchants would think they could undergo what I have passed through when I was building up my business, and thereby doing all that lay in my power for the benefit and improvement of the now flourishing village of Middletown.

Most of the old buildings have been removed, and better and larger ones taken their places. The first brick building was built by George S. Corwin, on South Street, where Mrs. Joseph King now lives; that was in 1837.

When I came to Middletown the post-office was established, but only a few years old. It was kept in a secretary on Denton's corner. Stacey Baskes was postmaster. The mail was carried by post-riders, and only received twice a week. Many things differ from now. In summer, beef was a luxury reserved for a feast on Fourth of July; one year a cow or ox would be killed in Middletown, and half of it sent to Goshen, and the next year the Goshen people would do the killing and send half to Middletown. Such was the case for a few years.

Hector Van Cleft (father of Lewis H. Van Cleft, the present postmaster) opened the first meat-market here, where Samuel Ayres now keeps grocery; others killed and brought it here and sold from the wagon, but he kept a market where different kinds of meat could be found at all times. One day a customer coming into the market and seeing so much meat hanging up, said to Van Cleft, "Do you kill a whole beef at a time?" What would that same person say now to see how many are killed and brought into Middletown every day in the year? Mrs. Lydia Smith kept a boarding-house near where J. N. Kellogg is now. I boarded with her.

Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Watkins, taught a private school on South Street. I think Zina Kellogg opened the first grocery, where his son John keeps. Others kept dry-goods and groceries; he kept only groceries.

John H. Corwin, now of Newburgh, built the first Presbyterian meeting-house, in 1829. He bought the orchard facing on North Street, opened the street, and called it Orchard Street, from the fact it was through his orchard. He also built the first house upon that street. I have assisted twice to build a house upon the present site of the First Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Lina Dobson, a most estimable woman, kept the first millinery-shop, on East Main Street, a few doors above Pronk's drug-store. James Little came from Hampton, bought land, built the house, and lived where Dr. Dorrance now lives. He opened James Street and named it for himself. He also built a house on Mulberry Street for his brother-in-law, Dr. Pronk; it is now occupied by his son, James N. Pronk. In 1838 he built the parsonage for the First Presbyterian Church at his own expense (costing \$1500), on grounds belonging to the congregation. Rev. Daniel T. Wood was the first occupant. Dr. John B. McMunn came from Scotchtown, and was a noted physician in the early days of Middletown. William F. Sharp was the first lawyer of the place; he remained only a short time, when he went to Goshen, where he is at present. His brother taught school on North Street. E. M. Madden opened the first tin-shop, on Main Street nearly opposite Canal Street. After a few years he entered in partnership with E. P. Wheeler, and opened the foundry where A. L. Vall is now. Previous to this two brothers, Hiram and Stringham Dunning, built what is now known as "Tandy Block," and opened a foundry, but continued only a short time. After the Erie Railroad was built as far as Goshen, and the road graded to Middletown, the company were obliged to leave it so on account of insufficient means to complete the work. Joseph Davis, myself, and some twenty-five others (whom I cannot mention) furnished the means to buy the rails, thus completing the road to this place, and on June 12, 1843, we had the great pleasure of witnessing the arrival of the first cars in Middletown. John Bailey built the depot and was the first agent.

I helped to organize the first bank in 1839, kept on Main Street, where Daniel H. Bailey now lives.

The Bloomingburgh plank-road, opened in 1850, was a great benefit to Middletown. I aided in its building, and was the first president; remained so for many years.

The Wallkill Academy, organized in 1841, was a good mark for a small village. As on other occasions, I was present and gave my assistance; was also the first president of this institution.

I never held a public office, only town clerk for two or three years; preferred always to attend to private affairs.

I have seen the place increase from less than 100 people to about 8000; witnessed many great changes; have seen all the noted buildings of this place during their erection and completion; have outlived many worthy persons of my early years, seen them pass one by one until I am the last to relate these facts.

The old dwelling on West Main Street, belonging to Moses Wright, which was torn down this year, was built in 1841. It was in its day considered quite a pretentious dwelling. The brick block consisted of three buildings; they were all built at one time by the late David Clark, upon the site of a tannery owned and operated by Robert Houston and Charles Dill. Mr. Wright's house was built directly over the old tannery vats, and the builder, not thinking a good foundation of much importance, simply threw a quantity of loose dirt and stones into the vat-holes, and upon this flimsy foundation erected his brick wall. The building began to settle the following year, and continued to settle until at last it was considered unsafe and ordered removed.

In the building next door, now occupied by L. L. Purdy, was located the first hat-factory established in Middletown. It was started by Judd & Johnson, two Connecticut men, and run for some years. They gave employment to half a dozen men, and turned out from twelve to fifteen dozen hats per day. All the work was done at that time by hand. The hat business now amounts to eight hundred dozen per day. A story is told of Judd, a member of the above firm, which is very timely just now, showing that Dr. Tanner is not the only faster. Middletown had one in earlier time. Judd attended the Methodist Church, and during a revival season was converted. For some time religion was his only thought, and he became a regular religious enthusiast. While in this condition, he one day announced to his friends that he had received a revelation from God, instructing him to fast and pray for forty days as a penance for his many sins. He at once began his fast, which lasted just four days, when, as he said, the Lord, but, as the irreverent said, his stomach, told him to go to eating again. He was as ready to accept the second revelation as he had been the first, and so, abandoning fasting, he resumed the manufacture of hats.

SCOTCHTOWN

is situated on high ground, the section of country being about one thousand feet above tide-water. It undoubtedly took its name from the nationality of the early settlers. McVey, McWhorter, McInnis, McLaughlin, McCord, are names sufficiently proving the origin of Scotchtown.

George Houston gave three acres of land for the churchyard and burying-ground; the first person buried there was a child of Benjamin Simons; in a few weeks after Mrs. Patrick Bodle and Mrs. George Houston were buried the same day; this was in the fall of 1801.

The first store was opened in 1803, by Robert Sterritt, in the house where Dickinson lives.

John Brown was the first postmaster; the post-office was in a building on the northeast corner of the village.

The business at the present time consists of the

store of Mr. Coleman, who is also postmaster; Sloats' wagon-shop, and Clark's blacksmith-shop.

MECHANICTOWN

is a village about two miles east of Middletown, which sprang up many years ago around the forge and trip-hammer works of Messrs. Otis & Miller. Other manufactories followed. The place now comprises but few business places. The old woolen-factory, which was located here, was destroyed by fire a year ago.

The old hotel was also burned and two old landmarks disappeared. There is a small new hotel, kept by Roberts & Co.; a glove manufactory and a feed-mill, in the same building, by Mr. Dewsnapp; blanket-weaving by John Oldroy.

The large factory and the hotel that were burned belonged, in late years, to the Newsomes.

CIRCLEVILLE

is about half-way between Scotchtown and Bloomingburgh, on the old turnpike from Goshen to Bloomingburgh. Its post-office furnishes mail facilities for something of a "circle" of country roundabout. Mr. Samuel Bull was for many years the leading man of the place. After the division of the Presbyterian Church in the United States into Old School and New, 1837, a church was organized at Circleville in the interest of the New School denomination, and their house of worship was erected on the property of Mr. Bull.

This place is now a station on the Crawford Railroad. Mr. Harrison Bull is the agent in charge. He is also postmaster, the office being kept at the store of John Bull. Circleville post-office was established in 1850. Daniel Bull was postmaster until 1855, when he resigned, and his brother Harrison was appointed, who is the present postmaster. The other business of the place comprises the stores of G. T. Bull and of John Bull; blacksmith-shops by George B. Wallace and by W. H. Odell; wagon-shops by L. C. Terwilliger and by A. A. Foster; shoe-shops by James Moore and by Joseph Ogden; two creameries, one by the Circleville Milk Association, the other by D. W. Berry, who is a large operator in this line, having another creamery, known as the Rockville, and one also in Goshen; H. S. Wilkison, a little out from the village, does miscellaneous wood-work, and also operates a cider-mill.

The village is very pleasantly situated, with a rich agricultural region around it. Many comfortable and even elegant residences give ample proof of the industrious and well-to-do character of the people.

Of this village Miss Sarah E. Wilkison wrote a few years since:

"Circleville is a small but pleasantly-situated village in the town of Wallkill (now on the line of the Crawford Railroad). It has a population of about 100 inhabitants. Its growth has been slow, as it has no water privilege, and until 1871 was five miles from a railroad. Previous to 1791 but little is known of it, as at that time it was a thick forest, with a single log house, occupied by Mr. Coddington, near where the village now stands. Not even a road, only as travelers were guided by marked

treas. The road leading from Goshen to Bloomingburgh reached within a mile at that time, and in about two years it passed through what is now Circleville, although much unlike the road of the present time. The road was made by simply cutting down the trees and digging out the largest rocks. By this process it was made very crooked, and remained so for many years, notwithstanding the great inconvenience of traveling a roundabout way to get a short distance. For the next five years nothing occurred worthy of note, only they cleared more of the land each year, but no further building took place until the year 1800, when George Niver, who lived on Col. Newkirk's farm (which is now Circleville and vicinity), built a small frame house as a payment for his rent, and a portion of that building may yet be seen in a barn now owned by Alexander Jordan. Col. Newkirk was then quite an old man, and in about ten years he died, when his farm was purchased by the brothers, Simeon and William Bueh, William having 30 acres, and Simeon the remainder. Until this time only three or four farm-houses had been built, and three of them are yet standing on their original sites.

"The country around was thinly settled; churches, schools, and shops were at a distance. No business was carried on for miles around, except a pottery, which was erected by David Mandeville, and was operated by him for many years, it being then one of the most extensive branches of business in the country. He was unfortunate in having his buildings burned three times, and after the third loss he moved his family to Waverly, and the business was never re-established. Samuel Bull purchased the farm of the brothers Bueh in 1831, and built the stone house which yet occupies a prominent site in Circleville. Nothing unusual transpired for the next ten years. There were a few changes and some improvements. In the year 1841 the inhabitants of the territory long known as Bull Hack felt the need of having divine service more accessible than it had been, and accordingly invited the Rev. Daniel T. Wood, of Middletown, to meet and advise with them respecting the propriety of an organization." (See "Churches.") "After establishing a church it was thought proper to give the place some name; accordingly, at a meeting held Nov. 20, 1841, at the house of Samuel Bull, it was decided that it should be called Circleville merely as a matter of choice."^{*}

PHILLIPSBURGH

lies east of Middletown, on the Wallkill. Across the river there is an elevation known as Hopper Hill, so named because somebody fancied that the topography of the hill, or a depression in the rear, resembled the hopper of a grist-mill.

Further east is Mount Joy, said to have been named by a company of men who were lost for a time in the wilderness, but having climbed this eminence they saw the Wallkill, and instantly knew their location. In their "gushing" joy they christened the mountain with a perpetual memorial of their feelings.

Phillipsburgh is an old point of settlement, and a place of great expectations. With its magnificent water-power, with its government contracts for powder during the war of the Revolution, with the noted men who settled there, and the fine farming country around it, it had every prospect of advanced growth. It was a place of trade, and the people from the vicinity of what is now Middletown went to Phillipsburgh to do their shopping.

The change of public routes, the growth of Middletown as an important railway village, dwarfed Phillipsburgh. There are now no stores or business places there except the grist-mills, one on the northwest side of the stream, owned by H. B. Hulse, and run by George M. White, the other on the opposite side of the stream, owned by T. & J. Marsh. There is a

^{*} It was proposed by Mrs. Mary Bull, who thought Circleville, of Ohio, a very pleasant name. It was immediately assented to by the others present.

blacksmith-shop by Charles L. White. The Hulse mill was originally a fulling-mill, and the old stone dye-house still stands near it. The old powder-magazine of 1776 is said to have been at the present Slauson place. T. & J. Marsh also run a distillery.

We add the following article, as giving many items on several of the villages of Wallkill.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HALF A CENTURY.

"About half a century ago Middletown stood precisely where it stands now, with its surroundings of hills and valleys and water-courses and highways and by-ways, but the inhabitants have changed very much. It had one meeting-house, the Congregational, which stood nearly where the new one is building. Abel Jackson was the preacher, and Isaiah Vail was the chorister. The village had a school-house, standing where Emmet Moore's house stands now, on South Street. The writer of this article was the teacher, with about forty-five scholars, gathered from the whole village and its suburbs. Middletown, all told, contained thirty families and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, viz.: Sam. Bennett, Charles Weed, Alex. Murray, Abigail Howell, Robert Kelly, Moses Corwin, Stacey Beakes, Elieha Corwin, Sam. Canfield, Oh. Vail, Josiah Vail, Luther Vail, Abel Darby (colored), Mary Wickham, Ralph Keeler, Nat. Penny, Jesse Corwin, Jane Knapp, James Smith, Saml. Denton, Lydia Smith, John Wells, Gabriel Wells, Daniel Hulse, Peter Hulse, Shelden Ensign, Temperance Brown, Susan Hill, William Owen, and John Cox.

"Henry Wioeer and Isaiah Vail, justices of the peace at different periods; Elijah Welch, counselor and attorney; Ralph Keeler, constable. Oh. Vail and Stephen Smith kept public-house; John Cox, tanner and currier (Robt. Houston and Charles Dill will be remembered in this connection later); S. Canfield, shoemaker; Francis Drake, harness-maker; Isaiah Smith and Shelden Ensign, blacksmiths; Peter Hulse, wagon-maker; Eliad Tryon, cooper; Silas Hulse made whisky, and Abel Darby corn-brombe; David Hanford, physician; Jesse Corwin made fanning-mills; Gabriel Wells, Stacey Beakes, and Sam. Denton, merchants, furnished dry-goods, hardware, and, if they followed the custom of the times, rum and tobacco; Lydia Smith sold ginger-cake and beer; Nat Penny made hats; and Charles Weed, spinning-wheels.

"To the best of the writer's recollection, the little borough on the stream supplying Houston's mill, a mile or so above town, was called White-Oak Bridge, and afterward 'Monhagen.' It once boasted a small grist- and saw-mill, and a store and tavern, kept by Isaac Vail.

"Obviously, a man looking at the village of fifty years ago, and then at the Middletown of to-day, must exclaim, 'What hath time wrought!'

In those days Phillipsburgh did a thriving business. Dr. Phillips carried on the grist-mill now owned by Mr. Marsh, also the carding-mill near, — now not used, — and built the blacksmith-shop; also built and conducted the cider and distillery establishments, these on the south side of Wallkill River. Opposite, Col. Moses Phillips and son Moses did an extensive mercantile business, while William fullled and manufactured wool quite largely where Hulse's mill stands now, and afterwards built the Mechanicstown mills. Another son of Col. Phillips, George, carried on grist- and fulling-mills farther up on the Wallkill, the history of which is still fresh in the memory of the elderly and middle-aged. The old plot near Phillipsburgh used for burying is very old; dates back of your correspondent's memory.

"One thing might confidently be claimed in behalf of the village for situation, viz.: travel far as the reader please, he could scarce find another so quiet and beautiful valley and delightful stream as the locality at Phillipsburgh.

"Lastly, I will only trouble you with one locality more, — a kind of little 'city set on a hill.' Fifty years ago Scotchtown had its Presbyterian Church, with Methneelah Baldwin for pastor. The community came honestly by its name. Among the early settlers might be mentioned the McWilliamses, McCarters, McWhorters, McVey, McGinnis, McLaughlin, McNeal, McClure, with others of less Scotch in name, but none the less in composition. Not far on the Middletown road stood, and still stands, now unoccupied, probably the oldest residence in the town of Wallkill, built of stone in 1791 by Caleb Goldsmith, Sr. Dr. Joshua Hornbeck was then the practicing physician. The village had its store, — the first by Robt. Sterritt, then by Everson; its tavern by Elijah Seeley, afterwards by Jno. G. Houston; also a blacksmith- and wagon-shop, the latter by Thos. Bell. David Slauson (father of Charles Slauson) was a thoroughgoing carpenter of the neighborhood. The burying-

ground opposite the church had been in use already a long period for the purpose. The first church edifice was constructed too far back for the writer's knowledge. It was not seated and finished, however, until 1806. The place had no post-office till years later. Mail matter was received at an office known as 'Wallkill,' kept by Monell, about a mile south of Stony Ford Bridge. Here also election was held for some years, though not the town-meetings.

"Scotchtown occupies one of the most elevated and slightly situations in Orange County. An incident: On receipt of the news of the favorable termination of the battle of New Orleans, and conclusion of the treaty of peace after the war of 1812, the staid inhabitants resolved on a public rejoicing and church illumination, which proved a decided success, the illumination attracting general attention and remark through a large extent of country commonly known as the valley of the Wallkill. But, better still, its moral light was never hid, since it has nearly uniformly, and justly too, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most solid, sober, and religious communities to be found.

"OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

"June, 1872."

HOWELL'S DEPOT

is a station on the Erie Railroad next northwest from Middletown, and is near the line of Mount Hope. The post-office was established about 1846. Samuel C. Howell, after whom the place is named, was the first postmaster, and served about ten years. His successors have been Judson Horton, two years; H. Bevans, six years; J. T. Roe, eight years; Samuel Bull, two years; T. M. Walter, five years; and, since the last named, L. Coleman, the present incumbent.

The present business of Howell's Depot comprises the freighting and general traffic of the Erie Railroad at this point, stores, general merchandise, by H. Bevans and B. Mapes; drug-store, Dr. S. E. Putney; hardware-store and tin-shop, by L. Coleman, who is also postmaster; a hotel, by S. H. Case; blacksmith-shops, by Henry Beyea and by Ira Lockwood; wagon-shop, by Joseph G. Sharp; meat-market, by George Lansing; shoemaker-shops, by Milton Crist and James H. St. John.

The village is finely situated, commanding an extensive view of a rich agricultural section, bounded to the north and west by the Shawangunk Mountains. The Congregational church is one of the finest houses of worship that can be found in a rural village of this size. Its interior is peculiarly neat and convenient, the excellent proportions, the modest yet beautiful frescoing, the superior arrangement of the desk and recess for the choir, all prove that taste and refinement do not depend on wealth or on the culture of a large city.

VAN BURENVILLE

is the name bestowed upon a village west of Crawford Junction, and near the northeast angle of the town of Mount Hope. It arose from the establishment of a post-office there forty or fifty years ago by that name, given no doubt in honor of President Martin Van Buren. It was formerly a place of considerable business on the old stage-route from Middletown to Bloomingburgh, in Sullivan County.

The opening of the plank-road by a shorter line left Van Burenville away from routes of much travel and its business disappeared. The post-office facilities were transferred to Howell's, on the Erie Railroad.

SAND STATION

is a stopping-place on the Oswego Midland, a mile or more north of Middletown.

FAIR OAKS

has a post-office, and it is also a station upon the Midland Railroad, now known as the New York, Ontario and Western.

It was established May 14, 1872. Matthew S. Askew was appointed postmaster, and has retained the office to the present time (1880). Mr. Askew is also station-agent and proprietor of the hotel. The latter was built and opened for business the day the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., was fought in the late war. In a conversation that day over the name, Fair Oaks, then in everybody's mind, was suggested and speedily adopted.

CRAWFORD JUNCTION

is the point at which the Branch Crawford Railroad diverges from the main line of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway.

The traveler will look in vain for any village. The diverging point is in a swamp; a single switchman's hut and a milk-platform comprise the railroad structures.

PURDY'S STATION

is a stopping-place on the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, in the northwest part of the town, and not far from the line of Sullivan County. It is mostly a milk-station, and there is no business there except as connected with the railroad.

LOCKWOOD'S

is also a station on the same railroad, and both are of considerable convenience to the people of those neighborhoods.

ROCKVILLE

is south of Bull Hack. The name is derived from a huge rock that lies on the slope of the hill near by. It has been blasted away somewhat, and is therefore not as prominent an object as formerly. The farm was formerly that of Samuel Wilkison. It is now owned by William Startup.

There is a creamery located near the Four Corners.

MILLSBURGH

was an early name for a neighborhood settled, among others, by Jacob Mills, whose descendants were numerous and constituted the prominent families of the district.

STONY FORD

was so called as early as 1767. It was a fording-place over the Wallkill from Montgomery into this town, a mile west of Lagrange. There is a rift across the stream at this point literally paved with cobble-stones, firm and hard. Of course this primitive method of crossing was long ago substituted by a bridge.

BRIMSTONE HILL,

in the north part of the town, is so named from the story told of a drinking spree at the old log tavern of

early times. Being short of glasses, an extra one was brought in from another room that had been used in mixing up some brimstone, and a quantity was left in. In the hurry of the occasion, or the darkness of the evening, it was not perceived, and the man who was fortunate enough to get that whisky of extra strength rushed into the street, shouting, "Brimstone! brimstone!" And so the place was named as the tradition runs.

MICHIGAN

was the name applied to a cluster of houses on Three-Mile Hill, and is still preserved in the name of the school district. Mr. Eager's solution of the origin is that a citizen who was somewhat in debt undertook to make the people believe that in a temporary absence from town he had been to Michigan. And when he afterwards opened a tavern here they rather contemptuously called the place Michigan.

LAGRANGE.

The first post-office in this town was at Lagrange. It was called "Wallkill," and was kept by John Monell. The building is yet standing. Another post-office was a large, hollow white-oak tree, near Patrick Bodle's, now J. Denton Mills'. Any person being at the Wallkill post-office, and finding letters for the neighbors in the vicinity of Scotchtown, would bring them up and deposit them in this tree; then, as the neighbors passed, they would call and examine the contents of this office; finding anything for themselves, they would take it and leave what belonged to others.

DAVISTOWN

was an old name for a neighborhood in the east part of the town, arising from the Davis families, which were numerous in that section.

HONEY-POT.

This is the mellifluous name bestowed many years ago upon an excellent spring of water a mile or more from Circleville. The farm and the district were also known to some extent by the same term. The property was originally owned by Richard Gale. He sold it to Jonathan Hawkins, who moved to Orange County from Long Island, and married the daughter of Jacob Mills. Mills Hawkins, a son, was the next owner, who sold to George McNish. In 1843 it was divided into two farms,—one sold to Hiram S. Wilkison, and the other subsequently to Oscar Shaw, and the latter is now owned by David W. Shaw. There are various traditions as to the reason for the name, but none of them are of definite authority. Whether it was because of the sweetness and purity of the water that flowed from the spring, whether a "bee-tree" with its rich deposit of honey once stood by the spring, whether stolen honey was once hidden there, must be left to future investigation.

GUINEA

is an old name applied to a settlement made by colored people, east of the Honey-Pot farm. They

had been the slaves of Col. McLaughry, of New Windsor, and were freed by him, 1825 to 1828. The three heads of the old families were John, Thomas, and William. They were industrious, useful citizens, and highly respected by their white neighbors. The land was given to them by Col. McLaughry, consisting of a ridge running north and south, some of it rough, but mostly good land.

BULL HACK

is an old name applied to a section of this town lying about a mile south of Circleville and a half-mile or more in breadth. It is proper here to correct the statement of a previous writer that this land is "high, stony, rough, and hard to subdue." On the contrary, quite a portion consists of low, valuable, alluvial flats, and other parts are rich uplands, comprising some of the best farms in town. Doubtless the name originated from the fact that some of William Bull's descendants settled in this section at an early day, and in the dense forest then to be cleared "hacking" away for a living was doubtless a necessity; but this epithet Bull Hack was not understood to be derogatory either to the soil or to the people who lived there.

PIERCE VALLEY

was a name applied to the beautiful Parmalee estate about the time that Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was elected to the Presidency. It has remained one of the local terms in use to some extent at the present time.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

At the annual meeting April 6, 1813, the necessary steps were taken to comply with the statute of 1812 for the organization of the common-school system of the State. The commissioners elected were William Hurtin, Jacob Dunning, and Benjamin Woodward. Others, serving one or more years each, during the period 1813 to 1844, were Walter Everett, William Booth, Elijah Welch, Henry B. Wisner, Joseph Chattle, Samuel Millsbaugh, John Brown, Jr., William Finn, Jonathan B. Webb, Stephen Ingersoll, George Little, Israel H. Wickham, Shubael B. Denton, Lear-tus M. Weller, Jacob Mills, Jr., John B. McMunn, Samuel W. Brown, Robert H. Houston, Stephen Harlow, Nathaniel Conklin, Charles Dill, James F. Houston, William Hoyt, James M. Finch, Abraham Vail, Jr., John M. Cash. Several of these served for many years, particularly William Hurtin, who was an incumbent of the office a large share of the thirty years.

During the same period inspectors of schools were chosen, and served one or more years each, as follows: Rev. Abel Jackson, Rev. Methuselah Baldwin, Joseph Chattle, Gabriel N. Phillips, William Bodle, Isaiah Vail, Joshua Hornbeck, Dr. David Hanford, Dr. Benjamin B. Newkirk, Benjamin Dodge, Dr. Eusebius

Austin, Henry B. Wisner, Nathan Stark, Rev. William Blain, Stephen Ingersoll, Benjamin Woodward, Thomas W. Gilbert, Thomas Royce, John B. McMunn, George Houston, Isaiah S. Hulse, Daniel C. Wisner, Ira Moore, Ambrose Hulse, Harvey Everett, James W. Finch, Alfred Hurtin, John W. Cash, Coe G. Bradner, Jonathan M. Vail, Wilmot Moore.

Several of these citizens decided on the qualification of teachers for many years. Especially should it be mentioned that Rev. Mr. Baldwin served twenty-five or more of the thirty years that this system prevailed. Joshua Hornbeck also served about the same length of time.

The system of supervision by town superintendents was inaugurated in 1844. The incumbents of that office in Wallkill were as follows:

Elected annually: 1844, John G. Wilkin; 1845, Hiram Shons; 1846, Hiram Shons; 1847, Harvey Everett. Elected biennially: 1848, Harvey Everett; 1850, Harvey Everett; 1852, Harvey Everett; 1854, Alexander T. Bull; 1855, Harvey Everett (to fill vacancy); 1856, Henry S. Mosher. This last-named incumbent was legislated out of office, or rather prevented from qualifying, by the act creating district commissioners. At this date all control of the schools by the town authorities ceased. If the new system had any advantages, there was nevertheless a serious loss of town leadership and town enthusiasm that in many cases has never been recovered. Twenty-five years of the Assembly district system have failed to show its superiority to "local, home control." The proposition occasionally mentioned, even in official reports at Albany, to re-establish a Board of Education in each town, is an indication of this fact, and to it sooner or later the State will undoubtedly return.

A partial school report on file for April 1, 1815, shows the following facts:

District No. 1.—Alsop Vail and others, trustees; 91 children between five and fifteen; entitled to \$41.17.

District No. 6.—Wm. Bull, Jr., and others, trustees; 62 children, and entitled to \$28.05.

District No. 7.—John Savage, trustee; the same.

District No. 8.—John Fowler, trustee; 68 children, and entitled to \$30.77.

District No. 9.—John McWilliams, trustee; 84 children; entitled to \$38.00.

District No. 10.—Simeon Slenson, trustee; 107 children; entitled to \$48.40.

District No. 11.—William Phillips, trustee; 92 children; entitled to \$41.62.

District No. 12.—Abraham Crace, trustee; 61 children; entitled to \$27.50.

District No. 13.—Thomas Thompson, trustee; the same.

District No. 14.—Abraham Waller; 59 children, and entitled to \$31.22.

District No. 15.—Peter Hoyt, trustee; 68 children, and entitled to \$30.77.

District No. 17.—Elisha Reeves, Jr., trustee; 60 children; entitled to \$27.15.

District No. 18.—William Finn, trustee; 57 children; entitled to \$25.50.

District No. 19.—James Morrison, Jr., trustee; 54 children; entitled to \$24.43.

District No. 20.—Philip Miller; 31 children; entitled to \$14.03.

Part District No. 5 (Goshen).—28 children; entitled to \$12.67.

A school at Middletown, prior to the law of 1812, had undoubtedly been maintained by private liberality, as the records show that after the legal organization in 1813 a proposition was made to buy the school-house of the owners thereof.

The first meeting of the district as then organized was held at the house of Obadiah Vail, on the 30th of June, 1813. Stacey Beakes had called the meeting by personally serving a notice on each voter.

Ephraim Everett was chosen chairman, after which the regular officers were elected: Henry D. Wisner, clerk; Isaiah Vail, William Murray, and Isaac Little, trustees; Samuel Bennett, collector.

It was voted to have a school kept in the school-house at Middletown.

At an adjourned meeting in September, held at the same place, it was voted to raise a tax of \$60 to purchase a stove and repair the school-house.

One dollar was voted to buy a book for the records, —the book from which the writer makes these notes, sixty-seven years afterwards. They again adjourned to November, but the record of the meeting by the clerk is brief: "It being very rainy no person met at the school-house."

At a meeting held a few days later the trustees exhibited an account of expenses incurred in repairs amounting to \$37.75, which the meeting responded to by voting a tax of \$20.

It was voted to have an assistant teacher employed. William Murray and Henry B. Wisner were named as a committee to see about purchasing the school-house.

At an adjourned meeting in February, Jesse Corwin was chosen moderator. The committee on school-house reported in part.

At a meeting April 4, 1814, Isaiah Vail was moderator. The negotiation with the owners of the school-house does not seem to have progressed favorably, for it was moved "that we abandon the present school-house as district property," and this was carried. The next motion was, "Shall we be contented with the present school-house until we are ordered out by the proprietors?" and they voted "No." The next vote was on the question, "Is it necessary to have a new school-house?" and it was voted in the affirmative. Moscs H. Corwin, Eusebius Austin, and Henry B. Wisner were appointed a committee on location, price, etc. In June the committee reported that lands could be obtained of George W. Vail or of Obadiah Vail.

Meanwhile, whether "contented" with the old house or not, they evidently used it, as we find them voting, in October, the sum of \$35 "for the school-house."

March 6, 1815, Elisha Reeve was chosen moderator; Henry B. Wisner, Isaiah Vail, and Samuel Bennett were appointed a committee to draw up and present a plan for the future benefit of the district. March 20th the committee reported they could recommend the purchase of no land they could find at present.

Frequent meetings were held without result. Oct.

24, 1865, the clerk, somewhat disgusted, records the following: "Talked and conversed about a month of things of no moment and adjourned."

Oct. 31, 1815, \$40 was voted to purchase wood.

At the annual meeting June 29, 1816, Henry B. Wisner was chosen clerk; Samuel Bennett, Elisha Reeve, and Eusebius Austin, trustees; Gabriel Wells, collector.

June 28, 1817, the trustees chosen were Walter Everett, Elijah Welch, Jr., and Cornelius Shons. A committee, consisting of Isaac Vail, Isaac Little, and Gabriel Wells, were again appointed to report upon a suitable site for a school-house and the probable expense of building.

July 12th the committee reported that "Brundage & Smith would sell a corner on the west side of the road for \$40; Luther Vail, on the same side, for \$50; Luther Reeve, adjoining the turnpike, for \$50."

It was then voted that the trustees buy of either Luther Vail or of Brundage & Smith, and they adjourned to September.

The adjourned meeting is reported by the clerk as follows: "Being sick, did not attend at the school-house; understood there was no meeting and no adjournment."

At a special meeting, Jan. 8, 1818, it was voted to buy a site of Luther Vail, on the west side of the road leading to the turnpike. It was further voted to raise a tax of \$500 for purchasing the site and building. Isaac Little, Stephen Sayre, and David Warren were appointed a committee to make a draft and estimate, also the probable expense of buying the old school-house and moving it.

At the same meeting they voted that the wood should be furnished by each family in proportion to scholars sent; and if any one failed to furnish the same after three days' notice from the teacher, then Elijah Welch was to furnish for all delinquents at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per load.

Jan. 22, 1818, the committee reported a plan for a school-house 36 feet by 22, and the estimated expense at \$400; that the expense of removing the old house would be \$25, and "would save from the expense of building a new one the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars besides the expenses of moving."

This business grew onerous and difficult for the trustees to manage alone, and an advisory committee to aid them was named, consisting of Samuel Bennett and Isaac Little.

At last the house was built, though the meeting at which it was voted to build seems to be omitted from the records; but at the annual meeting June 7, 1818, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the trustees be authorized to appropriate the surplus money they may have in their hands, arising from the tax levied on the 4th of April last (for the purpose of building a new school-house), towards putting another story on said house."

Dec. 3, 1818, it was voted to purchase a "ten-plate stove" for the new school-house.

Feb. 2, 1819, it was voted to sell at public auction the land granted to this district by Abel Woodhull.

In 1814, James Young, of Neelytown, taught school in Scotchtown; he was afterwards a missionary to the Seneca Indians.

Dolly Jane Corwin, daughter of Jason Corwin, of Scotchtown, taught school (private) in Scotchtown about 1840. She died a few years ago, having taught forty-seven years.

About 1828 two small districts were united, and, No. 12 being formed, the building known as the "White School-house" was built upon the southwest corner of James Morrison's farm, now owned by Nathan J. Mills. Morrison gave the land; Bradner Little had the contract for building the house for \$300; Samuel Bull did the mason-work. It was long used for religious purposes; in it Circleville Church was organized, and the first communion service administered by the Rev. Daniel T. Wood. For many years it was used by different denominations for regular Sunday afternoon service. Forty-eight persons have held the position of teacher; of these, Henry Crane taught eight years in succession. Sarah E. Wilkison (present teacher) has taught five and one-half years, but at different times. John A. Stitt, near Bloomingburgh, and D. Kerr Bull, of Brooklyn, were among the early teachers; as far as the writer knows, one is a minister in Massachusetts, two are doctors, one a lawyer, seven are dead, and only five are following the profession of teaching. The school-house is just one mile from Circleville.

WALLKILL ACADEMY.

The first meeting to initiate the work of founding this institution was held Jan. 30, 1841. The amount of stock subscribed was \$3656.75. The stockholders numbered 115, and the shares were five dollars each. The stockholders met Feb. 27, 1841. Israel H. Wickham was chairman of the meeting, and Ira Moore secretary.

Application having been made to the Legislature for incorporation, the necessary act was passed in the following May. The first board of trustees consisted of the following persons: Israel H. Wickham, Alex. W. Shaw, George Houston, Col. C. Bradner, Stacey Beakes, William S. Webb, Charles Dill, Harvey Everett, Samuel Denton, David Hanford, Calvin Carmichael, Alex. Wright.

The building committee consisted of James Little, Robert H. Houston, and Henry S. Beakes.

The stockholders met March 10, 1841, to decide the location, and a majority voted in favor of a lot on Orchard Street, offered by Stacey Beakes. A lot offered by Dill & Houston was the one upon which the building was finally erected. David Clark was the contractor. The building was commenced in August, 1841, and accepted as completed by the trustees in October, 1842.

The first teacher was Rev. Phineas Robinson, who

opened the first session soon after the building was completed, and remained two years.

His successor was Patrick McGregor, who taught five years, and who was succeeded by Henry Freeman. He also taught five years, when he was succeeded by Rev. P. Teller Babbitt. The latter remained a year and a half, when D. Kerr Bull was appointed principal.

The academy as thus erected was a very convenient building, three stories high, with a basement. The principal and his family occupied the second floor and the rooms of the basement.

On the first floor was the school-room, with two recitation-rooms attached. The third floor was divided into eleven rooms, for students who boarded in the institution.

The teachers of the public schools of Middletown for 1880-81 are as follows:

School No. 1 (Cottage Street).—Ellen Wickham, principal; Mary J. Barlow and Isabella McBurney.

School No. 2 (High Street).—Florence Dennison, principal; Annie Gray, Elizabeth Corwin, Fannie Corwin, Sarah B. Russell, and Helen M. Dorrance.

School No. 3 (Bennett Hill).—Mrs. S. R. Baird, principal; S. Louise King, Anna Friend, and Lottie L. Boyd.

School No. 4 (Beattie Hill).—Eugenia DeKay, principal; Rebecca J. Worcester and Carrie Harding.

School No. 5 (Orchard Street).—Sarah E. Darbee, principal; Hattie Bull and Evie Brett.

Primary, No. 6 (South Street).—Mary L. Burroughs, principal; E. Katie Sease.

Academy.—Senior Department, Lydia J. Van Housen; Intermediate Department, Ira L. Case; Junior Department, Anna B. Dunning; Teacher of English Grammar, Sarah E. Igo; Arithmetic, Nettie B. Cooper; Geography, Annice M. Parsons.

THE STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

This institution was originated in 1869, through the exertions of George F. Foote, M.D., and of certain public-spirited citizens, both in Orange County and in other sections of the State, who were desirous of applying the principles of the homœopathic school of medicine to the care and relief of the insane.

In January, 1870, a bill was placed in the hands of William M. Graham (who was then representing this district in the Senate of this State) for the purpose of obtaining, through the action of the Legislature, an act incorporating the above-named institution. To the surprise and regret of many of the warm and ardent friends of the project, the bill upon its third reading received but five or six affirmative votes in the State Senate.

The cause of the bill receiving so few affirmative votes in the Senate was owing to the fact that Dr. Foote and the friends of the proposed institution were desirous of making it a private asylum, and ob-

taining State aid to the amount of \$150,000, or, in other words, of obtaining an appropriation from the State of that amount for a private institution.

After an examination of the subject by those who felt a deep interest in the establishing of the institution, it was apparent that an act of that character, if passed by the Legislature, would conflict with the strict construction of the constitution, and would therefore be declared by the courts as unconstitutional.

The friends of the project feeling so deep an interest in their undertaking, and so anxious for its success, were perfectly willing to comply with whatever means were necessary for the fulfillment and accomplishment of the object so dear to them.

The senator of this district was authorized and requested to prepare and perfect a bill that would meet the requirement of the constitution, as well as the earnest wishes and desires of the numerous friends of the new project. Accordingly, a bill was thus prepared, and presented to the Senate for their consideration some time in the month of February, 1870, and, after the usual course all bills presented to the Senate have to take, it received their unanimous assent,—not a negative vote against the measure.

The bill then took its usual course in the Assembly chamber, and after a thorough discussion of the merits and demerits of the proposed measure, it received the unanimous assent of the members of the Assembly (as in the case of the Senate), not a negative vote being cast. The act was passed April 28, 1870, and received the signature of Governor John T. Hoffman, on the day of its final passage by the Legislature.

The first section of the act provided: "There shall be established at Middletown, in the county of Orange, a State lunatic asylum for the care and treatment of the insane and inebriate, upon the principles of medicine known by the homœopathic, and it shall be known by the name of the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown. There shall be twenty-one trustees to manage said institution," and George F. Foote, Thomas Hitchcock, Frederick A. Conkling,

William M. Graham were appointed as such trustees.

It was required of the trustees at their first meeting to draw lots in order to divide themselves into seven classes of three each, which chosen should hold office one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively. The treasurer of the State was directed to pay, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the trustees named in the act such sum or sums of money as might be required for the building of said asylum, such sum or sums of money in the aggregate not to exceed \$150,000; but that said sum or sums of money should not be paid until it was proven to the satisfaction of the comptroller that \$150,000 had been subscribed by private persons, and actually paid in cash, to be applied to the purchase of a site and the construction and maintenance of the asylum.

In January, 1871, a bill was presented to the Senate, entitled an act to amend an act passed April 28, 1870, "to establish a State lunatic asylum upon the principles of the homœopathic, in Middletown, county of Orange," and became a law March 31, 1871, having passed both houses of the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor.

This amendment made it the duty of the treasurer of the State to pay, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the trustees named in the act, whenever it was proven to the satisfaction of the comptroller that they (the trustees) had selected a suitable site for the location of the institution and paid for the same, and that a good and warranty deed had been made out to the State, the sum of twenty thousand dollars for every ten thousand dollars subscribed by private persons or municipalities, and actually paid in cash, and having been used for the purchase of a site and the construction and maintenance of said asylum. Such sum or sums of money in the aggregate not to exceed \$150,000.

A site was chosen for the asylum on a farm of 150 acres, located about a mile to the westward of the village of Middletown,—a spot which commends its selection by the beauty of the views which it com-

mands, its excellent and healthful surroundings, its admirable facilities for drainage, supply of water, and ease of access.

The site chosen was secured by the trustees, and paid for by private subscriptions, and the Legislature has made from time to time such appropriations as were necessary for the erection of suitable buildings for the purposes of the asylum, and for beauti-

fying the grounds.

The main building accommodates all the administrative officers and ninety patients. It is 166 feet long by 62 feet deep, and four stories high, exclusive of attic and basement, each floor affording an area of 12,000 square feet. Its architecture is of the Rhenish



HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

John David Wolfe, Peter S. Hoe, John K. Hackett, James P. Wallace, Phineas P. Wells, Henry R. Low, Elisha P. Wheeler, Oliver B. Vail, Robert H. Berdell, Richard B. Connolly, D. D. T. Marshall, Carroll Dunham, John F. Gray, Homer Ramsdell, Abraham B. Conger, J. Stanton Gould, Alonzo R. Morgan, and



Very Truly Yours.
Edw. H. Falcott.

style, combining an appearance of strength with a certain lightness and cheerfulness of effect, which is in marked contrast to the sombre heaviness not infrequently observable in asylum buildings. The edifice is of the best brick, with Ohio stone dressings, and from its front a boldly projecting tower furnishes a *porte-cochere* to the principal entrance, gives additional space to the elegant music-room on the second floor and the chapel on the third floor, and rises to a height of ninety feet from the ground.

This building was completed and opened to receive patients on the 20th day of April, 1874. Dr. George F. Foote having resigned the position, Henry R. Stiles, M.D., was appointed medical superintendent.

The following were the officers: Fletcher Harper, president; Grinnell Burt, vice-president; Peter S. Hoe, treasurer; M. D. Stivers, secretary.

Trustees, Drs. T. F. Allen, Joshua Draper, John F. Gray, D. C. Jayne, E. D. Jones, E. M. Kellogg, J. W. Ostrom, H. M. Paine, William E. Watson; A. B. Conger, John Cowdry, James G. Graham, H. R. Low, D. D. T. Marshall, Daniel Thompson, Salem H. Wales, E. P. Wheeler.

The first asylum staff was as follows: Henry R. Stiles, M.D., medical superintendent; William M. Butler, M.D., first assistant physician; John Cochran, steward.

Pavilion No. 1, as it is designated for convenience, was opened for the reception of patients in 1876, and is devoted entirely to that purpose. It is 204 feet in length, and three stories in height above the basement, with wing on the southerly end 65 feet deep, and on the northerly end a wing 70 feet deep, and is built of brick and half-timbered work, so constructed as to give it the appearance of three distinct villas, slightly connected by balconies and glass-covered galleries, thus avoiding the prison-like style generally followed in similar institutions.

Externally, this pavilion is considered even more attractive than the main building. Charming, however, as its exterior is to the eye, the interior arrangement is still more graceful and home-like; indeed, the "home-like" has been, and will be, a *sine qua non* in the planning of all the building of the asylum.

By an act of the Legislature passed June 21, 1875, the board was changed both as to its numbers and composition. The number of trustees thereafter were to be thirteen, and Fletcher Harper, Jr., and Egbert Guernsey, of New York; Grinnell Burt, of Warwick; Joshua Draper, Nathaniel W. Vail, Uzal T. Hayes, James B. Hulse, James H. Norton, Moses D. Stivers, of Middletown; James G. Graham, of Newburgh; Daniel Thompson, of Thompson's Ridge; H. M. Paine, of Albany; and William H. Watson, of Utica, were the persons named as trustees.

At the first meeting of said trustees they shall draw by lots in order to divide themselves as nearly as may be into three equal classes; one class of five shall hold office for two years, and one class of four shall

hold office for three years, and one class of four shall hold office for four years respectively.

Feb. 9, 1877, Dr. Henry R. Stiles resigned his position as medical superintendent of the asylum, and in the month of April following Dr. Selden H. Talcott, the newly-elected medical superintendent, assumed charge of the institution, and continues in this capacity.

Pavilion No. 2 is now nearing its completion. It is built with a view of great stability and convenience, being about the same dimensions, similar in architecture, and built of like material as pavilion No. 1. To the eye it appears grand and beautiful. It is built in a substantial and workmanlike manner in every particular. The turrets are somewhat different in form, size, and design from those on pavilion No. 1, which adds very much to the general appearance, gracefulness, and beauty of the structure.

It may also be considered as a building of four stories, the fourth, or attic story (unlike pavilion No. 1), being finished into pleasant, well-ventilated, cheerful rooms for greater convenience, and for the accommodation of a larger number of patients.

Externally this pavilion, when completed, in its grand, majestic appearance, will be considered the peer of its associates.

The interior arrangements are somewhat different from pavilion No. 1, having been arranged with a view to greater convenience, and will be considered, if possible, more graceful, more convenient, and more home-like than its predecessor. It will be completed for the reception of patients in the early part of the coming summer.

The present management of the asylum is as follows:

Trustees: Fletcher Harper, president; Grinnell Burt, vice-president; M. D. Stivers, secretary; Uzal T. Hayes, treasurer; Egbert Guernsey, M.D., Daniel Thompson, James H. Norton, Hon. John G. Wilkin, Joshua Draper, M.D., Hon. James G. Graham, Hon. William Herring, William Vanamee, Hiram J. Sibley, Jr. Officers of the asylum: Selden H. Talcott, A.M., M.D., medical superintendent; Wm. M. Butler, A.M., M.D., first assistant physician; C. Spencer Kinney, M.D., second assistant physician; Miss Georgie Horton, lady assistant; John Cochran, steward.

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, A.M., M.D., was born in Rome, N. Y., July 7, 1842. He was brought up on a farm, and received the ordinary common-school and academic education, such as is usually accorded to farmers' sons. In 1863 he attended the commencement exercises at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and from that time determined to acquire a collegiate education. In one year he prepared for and entered college. Shortly after this he enlisted in the Fifteenth New York Volunteers, engineers, and served in the Union army for about one year, receiving at the close of the war an honorable discharge. On returning from the South, in 1865, he re-entered college, and

graduated in the class of 1869. During his academic course he took prizes in English composition and declamation. During his college course he received appointments as prize speaker and Clark prize orator. During his senior year at college he was one of the editors of the *Hamilton Campus*, a college weekly. After graduating from Hamilton College he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. A. Munger, Waterville, N. Y. After pursuing the required three years' course of study, and having taken two courses of medical lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, he graduated from that institution in 1872 with the highest standing in a class of thirty-six. During his last course of lectures he was elected president of the College Quiz Society, and was also at the close of the term unanimously chosen valedictorian of the class. After graduating he returned to Waterville, N. Y., and formed a partnership with Dr. Munger, with whom he practiced medicine for about three and a half years. In September, 1875, Dr. Talcott was appointed chief of staff of the Homœopathic Charity Hospital, located at Ward's Island, N. Y. He remained in charge of that institution, performing the duties of medical superintendent in the New York City Asylum for Inebriates, and in the Soldiers' Retreat at New York, until April 24, 1877. Then he resigned to accept the position of medical superintendent of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, which latter position had been tendered him by an unanimous vote of the board of trustees of that institution. Since that time he has been, and still is, in charge of the above-named asylum. Under his management the institution has become self-sustaining, and the percentage of recoveries shows in a most favorable light the efficacy of homœopathic treatment for the insane.

In public affairs Dr. Talcott has always taken an active interest. During the campaigns of 1868 and 1872 he made stump speeches in behalf of the Republican cause in the county of Oneida. He served at various times as delegate to county and district conventions. Since assuming charge of public institutions he has refrained from active political work, whilst cherishing an abiding interest in the fortunes of the Republican party. Dr. Talcott is a member of various medical societies. At present he is president of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Orange County Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1875 he was president of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1876 he was elected a member of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society; he is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a national organization, and is also corresponding fellow of the New York Medico-Chirurgical Society. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners by the regents of the University of New York. Dr. Talcott has been for some years known to the public as a writer and a

speaker. He has delivered lectures to the general public and before various societies and literary organizations. Among the medical topics upon which he has written, some of which have been published in pamphlet form, are the following: "Prognosis in Insanity," "General Paresis," "Medical Notes on the Treatment of the Insane," "Mania, its Causes, Course, and Treatment," "Melancholia with Stupor," "Phimos in its Relations to Insanity," "Delusions of the Insane," "The Insane Diathesis," and "Sleep without Narcotics."

VII.—CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.*

This church was organized June 10, 1785. It then consisted of a few members from the scattered population (who were chiefly emigrants from Long Island), gathered into a church relation by the Rev. Charles Seeley, who came to this place from Newton, N. J. In 1792, the seventh year of its history, there were 36 members; the original deacons were James Reeve and Eli Corwin.

The society was incorporated Aug. 12, 1786, under the title of the "First Congregational Church of Middletown, in the precinct of Walkkill and county of Ulster." The original trustees, chosen at that date, were James Reeve, Jonathan Owen, Nathaniel Wells, Samuel Wickham, Wm. Carpenter, and Eli Corwin. Nathaniel Landon was chosen clerk, and Nathaniel Wells treasurer.

The same year the first house of worship erected in Middletown was built by the Congregational Society, on land provided by John Green in his will,† dated Dec. 12, 1784, for the sum of £3, which sum was paid to said Green's executors, who confirmed the same to the society by deed bearing date April 10, 1786, giving title to one-half acre of land, to which was added fifteen and one-fifth square rods of land by deed from Jonathan Owen for the sum of five shillings, bearing date July 12, 1786. Some portion of each of the above-named purchases was used for the highway. The house was enclosed that year but not finished, and continued to be used for worship in an unfinished state about ten years.

Feb. 12, 1796, an inventory of the society's property was taken by the trustees and recorded as follows: "One-half acre of land and meeting-house thereon, valued at £150. Voted that £10 be raised to move the house back from the street, and also voted to finish the interior of the same and sell the seats to pay the expense." A second inventory was taken and recorded Feb. 27, 1799, of property belonging to the First Congregational Society of Middletown, in the words following, to wit: "Oue-half acre of land

* Furnished by the officers of the church.

† The language of the will might be interpreted as implying that the church was constituted some two years earlier (or at least one year) than June 10, 1785, but the officers give the usual statement of the manual.

and meeting-house thereon, finished, valued at £200, certified according to law, Jacob Dunning, clerk."

This was the only house of worship in Middletown for more than forty years.

The society was prosperous; additions were frequently made to the church, particularly in 1815, when, as the result of a revival, 120 were received to its communion.

In 1825 the membership of the church was 267, of whom more than 100 were males. At this time it had been the custom for the society to vote from time to time, granting to other denominations the use of the house for worship when not occupied by themselves. This gave rise and created a desire in some of its members to change the church polity from Congregational to Presbyterian.

Under the ministrations of the Rev. George Stebbins, a Presbyterian minister, a proposition was made in meeting, Aug. 25, 1825, to change the church order and adopt the Presbyterian platform, and after repeated and persistent attempts to accomplish the same, meetings being adjourned from time to time, Sept. 29, 1825, a vote of fifteen out of the whole membership was obtained in favor of said change. Only nine of those opposed being present to vote against the measure, entered their protest against the proceedings as being unwarranted and illegal.

The society continued to worship in the same house, under the ministrations of the Rev. George Stebbins, until March 19, 1827, and still further, under Rev. Donald McIntosh, until September, 1829, and also under Rev. Daniel T. Wood, until May, 1830, when those of the Presbyterian order commenced to worship in their new house, located on Orchard Street.

As a result of this separation, however, the old Congregational meeting-house was illegally demolished by the Presbyterians, July 26, 1833, and on August 3d following a prosecution was commenced by the Congregationalists against the trespassers. On the 28th of the same month the Congregational society voted to build a new house of worship, 50 by 40 feet, upon the site of the former one, and to finish the same with a gallery.

April 26, 1834, the whole matter of dispute between the two societies was settled by articles of agreement, in which the Presbyterian society acknowledged their trespass and made reparation.

The new meeting-house was erected in 1834, but not finished. John T. Ludlum and Thomas Van Horn were the builders, at a cost of \$1260. In 1836 the interior of the house was finished by contract with Isaac Mills for \$800, to which a bell was subsequently added, and the house was dedicated July 14, 1836. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Harrison, of Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, and on the following Sabbath, July 17th, the house was occupied for worship, when the church-members renewed their covenant in a solemn manner and the Lord's Supper was administered.

This house continued to be occupied by the society until 1871, when it was removed to make way for the present edifice, which was erected during that and the following year, the dimensions of which are 100 by 60 feet, besides abutments, with a lecture-room attached 70 by 30 feet, the whole in Gothic style, requiring 600,000 bricks, with Syracuse stone trimming, covered with a slate roof and ornamented with a spire 185 feet high. The corner-stone, which is of the Syracuse variety, with a cavity containing an airtight copper box, in which some documents were placed, was, on Thursday, May 16, 1872, laid in the foundation at the southeast corner of the building, in a conspicuous position, with appropriate ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, of New York City, officiating on the occasion.

The architect was I. G. Perry, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Peter H. Terhune, of the same place, was the contractor. Building committee, Wickham C. McNish, Selah R. Corwin, Stephen S. Conkling, John M. Hanford, and Oliver P. Reeve.

This house, with its appointments, not including grounds, cost the large sum of \$49,900, which has been nearly all paid. A small amount still remaining unpaid is mostly provided for by subscriptions. The church was dedicated Oct. 22, 1873; the sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The present officers are as follows: Pastor, Rev. Frederick R. Marvin; Deacons, Daniel Ogden, elected 1840; Selah R. Corwin, 1850; Menander Sands, 1850; Samuel C. Mapes, 1868; Gilbert L. Parsons, 1877; Oliver P. Reeve, 1877. Trustees, John M. Hanford, Wickham C. McNish, Selah R. Corwin, Oliver P. Reeve, James B. Crawford, Samuel C. Mapes, and Frederick W. Lowe. Treasurer, Oliver P. Reeve.

The number of members, as per manual, is 238, males 90, females 148, quite a number of whom are absent; number of families, about 100. There is also a flourishing Sabbath-school connected with the church numbering 212 pupils, O. Clark Crawford, superintendent.

The church edifice has a commanding and elegant appearance, being centrally located on rising ground near the centre of the town, convenient of access, thereby exhibiting the wisdom and forethought of the early settlers in its location.

The following is a list of the ministers employed by the society from its commencement to the present time:

June 10, 1785, to June 10, 1797, Rev. Charles Seeley; Nov. 27, 1797, to Aug. 4, 1803, Rev. Wm. M. Smith; Jan. 1, 1805, to June 7, 1807, Rev. Wm. Bull; Aug. 26, 1807, to Aug. 26, 1812, Rev. Allen Blair; Sept. 12, 1812, to June 9, 1819, Rev. Abel Jackson; April 15, 1820, to April 20, 1822, Rev. William Blain; Feb. 1, 1824, to Sept. 29, 1825, Rev. Geo. Stebbins; Nov. 1, 1836, to Oct. 1, 1837, John Fishpool; Dec. 1, 1837, to Oct. 8, 1838, Rev. Michael Le Cost; Nov. 2, 1838, to April 3, 1841, Rev. Charles Machin; May 26, 1842, to June 28, 1845, Rev. Harrie Righter; June 26, 1845, to July 30, 1846, John C. Terrett; Nov. 12, 1846, to June 26, 1851, Rev. Lewis C. Lockwood; Oct. 5, 1851, to Aug. 31, 1854, Samuel Y. Lum; Aug. 31, 1854, to May 1,

1855, Rev. Geo. W. Timlow; Oct. 1, 1855, to Nov. 13, 1859, Rev. Daniel Lancaster; April 1, 1860, to Sept. 1, 1868, Rev. Jonathan Crane; Dec. 24, 1868, to July 1, 1875, Rev. Charles A. Harvey; Oct. 1, 1875, Jonathan Crane, died Dec. 25, 1877; April 18, 1878, F. R. Marvin, present pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HOWELL'S DEPOT.

For the dates of incorporation of this society see chapter upon Mount Hope, as it was located within that town down to about 1847.

This organization is said to be the second Congregational Church formed in the State of New York, the first being upon Long Island. The earliest book of records is a valuable memorial not only of this one church, but of the usages of Congregational Churches one hundred years ago. Upon its venerable, time-stained pages is recorded a full confession of faith, and a covenant to which the first members not only assented in solemn public form, but affixed their signatures to the engrossed copy. The record is simple, the foundation of a visible church of Jesus Christ being entered in these few words:

"Memorandum of the proceedings of the church begun in New Shawangunk, July 3, 1782.

"Messrs. Eliab Farnham, Enos Woodward, Sr., and wife, Joseph Smith and wife, Elijah Reeve, Jr., unite and agree that a church meeting be held the first Wednesday in every succeeding month."

August 7th it is recorded that the conference opened by prayer, and it was agreed that an orderly freedom be given to exhort, provided they be judged of sound principles and good morals, in the absence of a minister.

Discussion ensued on the usefulness of reading. It was agreed that at all times it may be profitable to meet on the Sabbath-day to perform acts of divine worship, as prayer, praise, etc., and to read the works of pious authors *approved as orthodox*; this to be done in the absence of a minister. Discussion ensued on the profitableness of exhortation after a minister's conclusion; not granted to be generally useful, but if done, to be done orderly, forbearing any enlargement or comment upon the minister's discourse. Appointments were also made as follows: Mr. Eliab Farnham to be moderator, to open meeting, etc., and to be chorister; Mr. Enos Woodward, vice-chorister; Thomas White, schoolmaster, to be reader in the absence of a minister, and to give out the psalms; Mr. Joseph Smith, vice do.; these persons being nominated to be offered to the first full meeting of the congregation for choice.

Oct. 2, 1782.—It was decided that only members of the church should be present when candidates were examined. This question, however, caused much subsequent discussion.

Feb. 12, 1783, Frances, daughter of Elijah and Mary Reeve, was baptized. This indicates that some minister was with them on this occasion. Mr. Timothy Coleman was examined, and having subscribed to the articles was admitted a member.

Elizabeth Ames was also examined, but being un-

baptized was continued as a candidate. Thomas White was examined; "present Mr. Seale;" this doubtless implied that he was a minister.

Wednesday, April 2, 1783.—Inquired into the propriety of female members "having or not a voice in church debates." Deferred for future consideration.

Aug. 6, 1783.—Departed this life, Mary, wife of Elijah Reeve, a member of this church, remarkable for patience, piety, and resignation.

Considerable discussion was had with reference to the obtaining of a pastor. These few Christians in the wilderness, faithful to the traditions of their fathers and the freedom of the New England Church, had instituted a church of their own without priest or prelate, owing allegiance to no head save Jesus Christ the only Lord of the conscience.

April 18, 1784.—Mr. Constant preached as a candidate; highly approved.

May 2.—Mr. Shepherd preached; esteemed as a promising gospel minister, but Mr. Constant bears the greatest sway in the minds of the people. About this time a part desired to settle a Baptist minister, one Mr. West.

Oct. 2, 1784.—Received as members Thomas White, Elizz White, Job Smith, Kezia Skinner. Rev. Mr. Lewis preached the sermon this day.

Oct. 13, 1784.—Mr. Mapes (first name not given) was admitted an occasional communicant at the Lord's Supper, which was celebrated.

The same day there was baptized Eliab, Stephen, Joshua, children of Eliab Farnham, and Jane, a daughter of Timothy Colemau.

The record adds, "This was the first time the Lord's Supper had ever been administered in these parts." After sermon all the members stood up and assented to the confession and covenant. Mr. Joseph Corwin was received as a member.

Jan. 28, 1785.—Mr. John St. John was received. In 1791, Nov. 8th, a vote was taken authorizing Rev. B. Bradner to request of Morris County Presbytery for a minister, viz., for Mr. Abel Jackson. There are some evidences that this church was either for a part of the earlier years Presbyterian or perhaps simply had close fraternal relations with Presbyterian Churches, and acted to a certain extent with Morris County Presbytery.*

It is difficult to determine from the records much about the succession of pastors. Rev. Mr. Lewis seems to have preached at various times, but he was probably the pastor of some neighboring church.

The early roll of members did not fill up rapidly. It comprised, previous to 1803, only the following:

Joseph Smith, Mary Smith, Elijah Reeve, Enos Woodward, Mary Woodward, Eliab Farnham, 1782; Timothy Coleman, 1783; Thos. White, Elizz White, Job Smith, Joshua Corwin, Sr., 1784; Moses Smith, Mrs. Moses Smith, Samuel Mapes, Jr., 1785; Kezia Mapes, Mary Mapes, Selah Mapes, Mary Shaw, Kezia Skioner, 1786; Wm. Penny, Sr., 1790; Martha Vail, Mary Kelly, 1803.

* See First Presbyterian Church of Mount Hope.

Possibly the church may have been partially associated with the old Presbyterian Church of Pine Plains, now Mount Hope village.

March 23, 1796, it was voted "to unite with the church and society at Middletown to obtain Mr. Smith for one year (as he had for one quarter) to preach to us."

It is probable the "old yellow meeting-house" at Mapestown was built in 1809 or 1810. Most of the meetings are recorded as having been held at the school-house, but about that time the meeting-house is mentioned.

In 1810, David Corwin and Erastus Mapes were deacons; David Corwin, Selah Mapes, Jonathan Coleman, trustees. The removal of the society to Howell's, and the building of a new house of worship at the latter place, occurred about 1847. The house has been kept in excellent repair.

The pastors during the later years of the church have been Rev. George Turner, for several years; Rev. Azel Downs; Rev. Moses H. Wilder, four years or more; Rev. George J. Means, for thirteen years, his service being terminated by his death. The last pastor was Rev. Coles R. Wilkin, who also died after nearly three years of service. The pulpit is now vacant. The present officers (December, 1880) are C. H. Mapes, clerk; W. H. Mapes, chorister; Benjamin Mapes, S. W. Waller, standing committee; G. Otis, superintendent of the Sunday-school; J. T. Mapes, assistant; S. E. Mapes, Amzi Mapes, and Wm. E. Mapes, deacons; Herbert Dolsen, S. S. Mapes, Asa Mapes, G. E. Putney, Andrew T. Bertholf, trustees.

There must have been an early parsonage at Mapestown, as in the records of 1784-85 relating to the proposed settlement of a Baptist minister, one party charges the other with being about "to seize the parsonage." In later years, before the removal to Howell's, there was a parsonage, which was sold and the proceeds used to buy one here. The present parsonage was built in 1863 or 1864, at a cost of about \$3000.

THE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN, was incorporated May 29, 1871. The certificate was signed by Gilbert Beebe and Benton Jenkins. The trustees named were Hiram Horton, William Inman, Harrison Thompson, Benton L. Beebe, G. A. Emory, and Benton Jenkins.

This was a legal step, seeming to be necessary at the time of building the new house of worship in the village of Middletown, but the society is venerable in years, as shown in the following notice, written by Elder Gilbert Beebe. Of this aged Christian laborer we desire to add a remark from his letter accompanying the history furnished. He says,—

"I have held the pastoral care at New Vernon* *fifty-four years last May*. My predecessor, Elder Montayne, and myself more than *eighty-seven years*. I have also supplied the Middletown and Walkkill Church *fifty-one years*, and I am now in the *eightieth year* of my age."

* See chapter on Mount Hope.

This length of service in one pastorate is probably without a parallel in the county. Father Beebe is the senior pastor in all this section. His vigor in Christian work, and his interest in everything pertaining to the church, is shown by the fact that he was one of the first to respond to our circular asking for church histories, and promptly sent, in the tremulous handwriting of age, a well-written notice of both the Middletown and New Vernon Churches. A man of firm convictions and positive character, he nevertheless commands the respect of the entire community.

The Old-School or Primitive Baptist Church of Middletown and Walkkill was constituted at Middletown, Oct. 4, 1792. The constituent members were John Green, Daniel Green, Martin L. Corwin, John Cook, Silas Brown, Uriah Hulse, Ezra Witter, Cornelius Brewster, James Springsted, Isaac Kimmy, Silas Hulse, Joseph Brundage, Elihu Caney, Sarah Cook, Sarah Brown, Abigail Hulse, Chloe Green, Sarah Green, Patience Witter, Louis Preston, Phebe Davis, Mariam Brisinton, Mary Hoyt, Jeremiah Thomas, Phebe Springsted, Margaret Hulse, Margaret Remmey, Martha Brundage, Sorberah Rich, Abigail Corwin, John Finch, Enos Finch, 30 in all.

The first deacons were Silas Hulse and John Green. This church continued to hold meetings statedly in the free meeting-house in Middletown, in which they had a joint interest with the Congregationalists, until about 1820, when, to accommodate members living north of the village, they built a frame meeting-house about two and three-quarter miles north of Middletown, at what is now called Rockville, which house is still standing as a part of the property of the church, but at present unoccupied, the church having, in 1871, erected a new brick house for public worship on the corner of Roberts and Cottage Streets, in Middletown, where all the stated meetings are now held. This house is 65 by 45, with front gallery and basement, and cost about \$11,000.

Elder Thomas P. Terry was pastor until his death, which occurred about fifty years ago. The church has been supplied since that time with the pastoral labors of Elder Gilbert Beebe, who still supplies the pulpit every Sunday at three o'clock P.M., conjointly with his appointments at ten A.M. on the same days at New Vernon. The present number of communicants is 105. The present officers are: Deacons, Hiram Horton and William Inman; Elder Benton Jenkins, clerk. The present board of trustees are Deacon Hiram Horton, president; John L. Hait, secretary; Benton L. Beebe, treasurer; Dr. G. A. Emery, Harrison Thompson, Deacon William Inman.

At the time of the erection of the Walkkill church in the Rockville neighborhood the Primitive Baptists filed a new certificate of incorporation, dated Dec. 10, 1821. The proceedings were signed by Thomas P. Terry and Silas D. Horton, as inspectors of the election, and the trustees chosen were David Reynolds, Nathan Slauson, Hiram Horton, Elihu Cary, Daniel

W. Moore, and Christian Shons. The meeting was held at the school-house of No. 16.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTCHTOWN.

The inhabitants of this neighborhood, moved by a desire to secure the means of grace, provided themselves with a house of worship some time before a church was organized. In answer to a public call, a large number of people assembled at the house of George Houston on Dec. 24, 1795.

Col. Wm. Faulkner was appointed chairman of the meeting, and it was resolved that a subscription be opened for building a meeting-house at the corner of the roads above the house of George Houston. It was also resolved that the new congregation should be under the care of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The first trustees were Jacob Mills, Patice Bodle, Samuel Dunning, Edward McNeil, John McCarter, Peter McLaughlin, and George Houston. This board was appointed at the house of George Houston in January, 1796. They employed Mr. Daniel Denton to inclose and paint a meeting-house, and he began his work June 1, 1797.

The house was raised July 1, 1797, and inclosed and painted by September 12th following.

In this condition it remained—without plastering, without pews, without pulpit, and without stoves—until 1806. In September, 1806, the trustees agreed with Daniel Denton to finish the inside of the meeting-house for the sum of \$515.

After standing for a period of fifty-seven years, the old church was succeeded by the present one. On Jan. 24, 1854, the board of trustees contracted with Mr. T. H. Lukey to build the present edifice.

The precise date of the organization of the church is not known. On April 19, 1798, Messrs. Jacob Mills and George Houston appeared before Presbytery as commissioners from a Presbyterian Church in the town of Wallkill, and requested that said church be taken under the care of Presbytery, and that supplies might be appointed them.

At the same meeting Rev. Nathan Kerr, of Goshen, Mr. Johns, of Florida, and Mr. King, of Goodwill, were appointed to supply the pulpit one Sabbath each. Mr. Kerr, of Goshen, preached the first sermon in the old church.

April 17, 1799, Rev. Methuselah Baldwin was appointed to preach as a supply for one-third of his time. This he did until April 20, 1803, when he received a call from the church, and was installed June 30, 1803. Rev. Mr. Freeman preached and gave charge to people, and Mr. Kerr the charge to the pastor. On the same day the following persons were elected to the office of ruling elder: John White, Peter McLaughlin, David R. Arnell, and George Houston, who, with Ephraim Everett, Adam Mills-

paugh, and Enos Ayers, were ordained on June 16, 1804.

Several revivals occurred during the ministry of Mr. Baldwin. The most marked periods of special religious interest were in 1815, 1820, and 1830. In the fall of 1838 he was laid aside from public labors by the increasing infirmities of old age, and died Feb. 27, 1847.

On March 21, 1839, a call was given to Mr. E. D. G. Prime, who remained in charge of the church until Dec. 15, 1851. On Nov. 4, 1852, Mr. David Beattie, having accepted a call from the church, was ordained and installed as pastor by the Presbytery of Hudson. Rev. John Johnston, of Newburgh, opened the service with prayer. Dr. Snodgrass, of Goshen, preached the sermon. The constitutional questions were proposed by Rev. D. N. Freeland, of Monroe. The ordinary prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Leggat, of Hopewell. The charge to the pastor was given by Rev. R. H. Beattie, and the charge to the people by Rev. E. D. G. Prime.

The elders who have served since the original session have passed away are Stephen Harlow, Sr., James Boak, Samuel Millsbaugh, John McWilliams, Jason Corwin, Joshua Hornbeck, Joseph Slaughter, James McWilliams, Archibald Slaughter, Stephen Harlow, Chas. Conner, Alanson Slaughter, Morris Lee, Gilbert Corwin, and George Wallace.

THE CONGREGATION OF UNION CHURCH AT NEW SHAWANGUNK

effected a legal organization Sept. 23, 1799. The certificate was signed by Joseph Crawford and Samuel Faulkner, two of the elders of said church, and the trustees named in this instrument were Daniel Stringham, John Newkirk, Thomas Burns, Isaiah Vail, Jr., Robert Smith, John Still, William Stubbs, John Weed, and John Puff.

This society executed a new certificate March 16, 1801. The paper was signed by John Stitt and William Douglass, inspectors of election, and the trustees named therein were John Newkirk, Benjamin Simons, William Morrison, William Stubbs, Daniel Stringham, and Robert Crawford.

This neighborhood was south of the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike, between Fair Oaks and Bloomingburgh about half-way, near where Prosperous Valley Creamery is now situated.

This church had a house of worship, known as the "old Union House," on the present Shearer place, near the Bloomingburgh Mills. The cemetery still indicates the site of the early meeting-house.

THE SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL, BETTER KNOWN AS MOUNT JOHNSON CHURCH.†

A small band of people in the vicinity of Circleville wishing to establish a Methodist Church near them, met April 16, 1846, and incorporated themselves

* Since this was written, Elder Beebe has been added to the list of those who "were but are not." He died in the spring of 1881.

† By Miss Sarah E. Wilkison.

in a body, electing Enos Ayers, Augustus M. Winters, James White, Charles Scott, and John Redfield as trustees of this "Methodist Episcopal Church." The land was given by Mrs. Mary Johnson, and as the building sat upon a hill, they named the church Mount Johnson. It was one mile west of Circleville, on the direct road to Bloomingburgh. The house was built by H. S. Wilkison for \$100, the congregation finding all the material. William Griffith preached for them for some time, but he was followed by other ministers, who were sent by Conference. After the Bullville church was built, the congregation being so small, it was thought best to abandon this church; some went to Bloomingburgh, others to Bullville. The last sermon was preached by Rev. G. Bohlman, after which the building was sold at public auction and has been removed.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MIDDLETOWN

effected a legal organization March 31, 1828. The proceedings were signed by Thomas Houston and James Little, as inspectors of election. The trustees chosen were John Corwin, Jacob Dunning, Israel H. Wickham, Nathaniel Bailey, Gabriel Little, Nathan H. Corwin. With reference to the history of this church the following statement is condensed from a historical sermon delivered by Rev. Augustus Seward, D.D., July 2, 1876.

If in any respect it conflicts with the article upon the Congregational Church, we can only say that it seems to be a case where "good men differ" in their views of the facts of early times; and as in another similar case, we deem it proper to give both these accounts as believed by their respective adherents. Possibly candid inquiries may discover by comparison the exact facts of the case.

Each society claims in a certain sense to be the true and only legitimate heir of the one church of June 10, 1785.

"The First Presbyterian Church and congregation of Middletown became such by transformation, deliberately and cautiously made in the year 1825. Previously to that they had existed as a Congregational Church and Society since June 10, 1785, the date of the organization, which was two years prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Rightly, therefore, our history reaches to within less than a decade of the beginning of the century whose close the nation now is celebrating. Records are extant, and have been carefully consulted by the speaker, which go back to within seven years of the organization, and three years prior to the erection of the Presbytery of Hudson, with which the church early became, and still is, connected; and with the exception of an interval of two years (1803-5), these records are continuous and full.

"The first minute represents the church as 'being met according to adjournment,' Sept. 22, 1792, in which year the Primitive Baptist Church in this place was constituted, ours having been for some years previously the only religious organization in the village. It is an interesting fact that the special business transacted at the first recorded meeting was the reception of fourteen persons as candidates for admission to the church, and the taking of five others 'under the watch' of the church.

"In the month following, October, 1792, the church sought Presbyterian connection and supervision. It chose John Dunning deacon, and commissioned him to 'go as a Delegate to the Presbytery of Morris County.' For a time it sent delegates frequently, if not regularly, to that Presbytery; but subsequently, upon the organization of the Presbytery of Westchester, it formed a connection with the latter, upon whose roll

of membership occur the names of several who first preached here. Both of these Presbyteries, which were styled 'Independent' and 'Associate,' were formed by ministers who withdrew from the Presbytery of New York and adopted a platform which has been described as 'Presbyterian in form but Congregational in fact.' From one or the other of these Presbyteries the church received counsel and obtained supplies from time to time, as the pulpit was vacant, until, by the dissolution of the Presbytery of Westchester, it was left without ecclesiastical connection. It then sent Deacon Eli Corwin to the Presbytery of Hudson, April 20, 1824, with a request for connection with that body. The request was granted, and Deacon Corwin was received as the first representative of this church in the Presbytery, with which, in the year following, it sought again connection upon a different basis.

"The succession of ministers was as follows:

"Rev. Charles Seesley, from the beginning, perhaps, to 1796, who divided his labors with the church at 'Shawangunk,' as the records have it, afterwards known as the 'Plains,' near Mount Hope.

"Rev. Zenas Smith, who, after having preached for a time on trial, seems to have been chosen permanent supply, and was ordained here in 1798, yet not installed.

"Rev. William Bull, from 1805 to 1807.

"Rev. Allen Blair, from 1808 to 1812, who divided his labors with the church at Ridgebury, preaching here during a part of his engagement on every third Sabbath.

"Rev. Abel Jackson, from 1812 to 1819.

"Rev. Abner (?) Brundage.

"Rev. — Boughten.

"Rev. William Blain, for three years from 1820.

"Rev. Daniel Young, in 1823.

"Rev. George Stebbins, in 1824.

"Of these ministers two only were pastors. The first pastor was Rev. Abel Jackson, who was installed in June, 1814, and dismissed in May, 1819.

"Under Mr. Jackson's ministry occurred what is denominated 'the great revival,' which still is remembered by some among us as a precious season of marked and wide-spread religious interest. As the fruit of this work, 85 individuals were received on one occasion into the communion of the church; and, in all, 123 were added in a few months, while others also were propounded as candidates for church fellowship,—numbers these whose significance can only be appreciated by remembering how sparse was the population then as compared with the present; for the town of Wallkill had then been organized but twenty-seven years, while not until a year later than these events was a post-office established at Middletown, with receipts, as returned for the first quarter, of only sixty-nine cents.

"At this time (in 1815) was instituted a weekly Wednesday evening meeting for social worship, among the most efficient supporters of which was one 'colored Abel,' whose name abides until this day among the most grateful recollections of the past. The meeting, perpetuated for now more than thirty years, is still held on the same evening of the week.

"A year later than the institution of this meeting a Sabbath-school was organized on the borders of the congregations of Middletown, Goshen, and Ridgebury, the children being collected from the families of these three societies and others living in the vicinity of the 'Outlet.' From this movement came the organization of a Sabbath-school in the village of Middletown prior to 1824, while with this pioneer Sabbath-school enterprise will ever deserve to be associated the name of that mother in Israel, Mrs. Lina Doleen.

"Besides Mr. Jackson, the Rev. George Stebbins was settled as pastor. Coming to serve the church as a licentiate of the Presbytery of Hudson, he was doubtless instrumental in forming the connection which the church soon sought with that Presbytery. Having been called to the pastorate, he was ordained and installed June 9, 1824.

"Various reasons led to a change from Congregationalism to Presbyterianism. But the change was made with great deliberation. A committee of influential names was appointed 'to take into consideration the state of the church with regard to the mode of doing business, and to propose a different mode.'

"The matter thus intrusted to them this committee held under advisement for two months, being found unprepared to report at a regular meeting convened during the interval. And when at length they reported 'that in their opinion it is expedient for this church to adopt the Presbyterian mode of doing business in full, or, in other words, to change our order to that of the Presbyterian,' action upon the report was deferred for another month; when finally the question was taken by ballot, and the report adopted by a vote of fifteen for and nine against it,—a small

vote indeed, yet giving a large majority of those who cared to be present and to vote at all; and at the same time revealing a decided purpose on the part of the absentees to offer neither protest nor opposition. The recommendation having been adopted, it was further voted to connect with the Presbytery of Hudson.

"Yet another month elapsed before the change was consummated. The church being met 'agreeable to adjournment,' Nov. 3, 1825, proceeded to 'organize under the Presbyterian order,' and chose 'ten persons to serve as elders to the church.' This action was taken in November; in the following March five of the ten who had been elected having signified their acceptance of the trust, were solemnly ordained, and 'were declared the regularly constituted elders of this church.'

"The number of church-members at this time, or as reported to Presbytery at the meeting in April preceding, was 202, of whom 34 on profession of their faith and 57 by certificates from other churches had been added during the year.

"The change in church organization required a corresponding change for the incorporation of the congregation, and the resolution to effect the latter was passed Jan. 22, 1828, the title then assumed being 'The First Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Middletown.' Two months later, March 31, 1828, the first board of trustees was elected, consisting of John Corwin, Jacob Dunning, Israel H. Wickham, Nathaniel Bailey, Gabriel Little, and Nathan H. Corwin.

"The change of which I have been speaking occurred during the second pastorate,—that of Mr. Stebbins. To him succeeded Rev. Donald McIntosh, whom the congregation, after some months' experience of his ministry, voted to call as their pastor on April 15, 1828. The pastoral relation, however, in this instance was of short continuance. Mr. McIntosh, being in feeble health, sent back his resignation from the State of Florida, whither he had gone for change of climate, and where he died soon after.

"During the absence of Mr. McIntosh the pulpit had been supplied by the Rev. Daniel Thompson Wood, who was licensed April 18, 1828, and was ordained at Florida, in this county, October 23d of the same year. So acceptable his services had proved that, on the same day on which the congregation voted to concur in the request for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, they chose Mr. Wood as the successor. He was installed June 9, 1830, and his pastorate extended through nearly thirty years, terminating with his decease, Aug. 18, 1859.

"Mr. Wood's pastorate was early distinguished by manifest tokens of divine favor, for at the autumnal sacramental service in the year following his installation 51 candidates were admitted to the ordinances of the church on profession of their faith in Christ, while an aggregate of 87 members was similarly added in a single year but shortly afterwards.

"That his pastorate throughout was eminently successful is attested still by the grateful recollection in which his memory is cherished by a large portion of this community, which, while it witnessed his daily life, felt too the moulding influence of his generous sympathy, his wise counsels, and his efficient labors. The memorial tablet which 'sincere affection' raised to his name reminds us, and certifies to all who enter this building, that 'as Friend, Citizen, and Minister he was greatly beloved, eminently useful, universally lamented.'

"In a few months after Mr. Wood's decease the congregation voted to call the fifth pastor,* and the present incumbent was installed Nov. 29, 1859.

"The bench of elders, as at first constituted in 1826 (just fifty years, or half a century ago), consisted of James Little, Thomas Houston, David Hanford, George Little, and Jonathan B. Webb, of whom the last named alone survives; and he, after protracted absence, returned a few years since to dwell among us, and still abides to 'rehearse,' with faculties scarce impaired, 'the righteous acts of the Lord towards the inhabitants of His villages in Israel.'

"The following have since been added to the eldership, viz.: Josiah Howell, Enoch Reeve, John H. Corwin, and Nathaniel Bailey, elected in 1832; Joseph Little, William S. Webb, and Henry Dunning, elected in 1836; Daniel C. Wisner, Hiram S. Dunning, and Henry Little, elected in 1846, the last of whom still remains in office; William Little, Abraham P. Howell, Charles Stewart, William E. Millspeugh, Jirah I. Foote, and George J. King, elected in 1864; J. Milton Tuthill, Samuel W. Trynn, and Daniel Corwin, elected in 1872; and in 1879, Luther Sayer and Geo. A. Swalm.

"Four years ago (December, 1872) the church unanimously adopted what is popularly styled the rotary system, or the limited term of ruling

* Rev. Augustus Seward. He resigned his charge, which took effect Oct. 1, 1879, completing his twenty years' pastorate. Since then the pulpit has been occupied by supplies through the Session.

eldership, and the change was quietly effected by the voluntary resignation of their positions for such purpose of all except the two senior elders. Under this arrangement three members retire from the Session every three years, when an election is held to fill the vacancies so occasioned.

"The first building erected by the congregation for public worship, and which was the only house of public worship in Middletown for the space of forty years, occupied the site where stands the present Congregational church edifice. It is said to have been raised and inclosed and immediately occupied in 1786, and it is mentioned in the records of 1792. Its erection must have proved a formidable undertaking; for full ten years after it is said to have been raised, and quite four years after the first mention of it in the records, at a parish meeting 'It was put to vote whether or no the church did not think it duty, in their present situation, to petition the Legislature of this State for an act to make a lottery for the purpose of finishing our meeting-house and purchasing a parsonage.' The minute adds, 'It was thought by the majority to be duty.'

"But two years later still, the ordination services of Mr. Smith were conditioned upon 'the carpenter-work being sufficiently advanced.' The house was probably finished during that season, the summer of 1798, having been twelve years in building. The manner of the disposition of the pews is indicated by a minute which has reference to the adjustment of a difficulty between two members respecting the ownership of seats 'in the Middletown meeting-house which they had bid off at vendue.'

"The society, from time to time, voted permission to other denominations to use the house of worship when not occupied by themselves. Its erection, as we have seen, had drawn heavily upon the means of the congregation; but they were more than compensated by the blessings which thence flowed to them. That house was the central point to which the religious interest of the fathers tended. During the 'great revival' especially its seats were the birthplace of souls, and its walls witnessed the registering of solemn vows. There the earlier pastors—Jackson, and Stebbins, and McIntosh in his infirmities—broke to the people the bread of life and administered the holy sacraments. And there, too, the lamented Wood began his long and successful ministry.

"But presently the quarters became too strait, the accommodations proved inadequate. It was determined to build again, and also to change the location.

"The second church edifice stood on this ground where we are now assembled. It was built by subscription begun in 1828, and with a rapidity in striking contrast with the former enterprise. It was solemnly dedicated Jan. 20, 1830, the dedicatory sermon being preached, in the absence of the pastor, Mr. McIntosh, by the Rev. Ezra Fisk, D.D., of Goshen.†

"The old house of worship, when it thus was vacated, was of little value, and soon began to decay. Having for a time served the public as a storage place for lumber, and becoming incapable of being refitted for any useful purpose, it was taken down by direction of a meeting held in July, 1833, and which ordered that the materials of which it was composed should be used for fencing the burying-ground adjacent.

"Thereupon sudden and unexpected opposition was manifested on the part of a few who either had not voted in 1828 to adopt the Presbyterian form of government, or who, having voted against the change, were unwilling to be ruled by the majority. They charged that the Presbyterians had defrauded the Congregationalists of their rights, and had demolished their fathers' house of worship. A suit at law was instituted against the committee who had been appointed to take down the building; but during the session of the court, and before the cause was reached, the suit was discontinued, the costs being paid by the party who had commenced the proceeding. Finally, by written agreement, made April 26, 1834, the whole controversy was adjusted on terms indicative of cordial concurrence by both parties.

"The growth of the village and the corresponding necessities of the congregation compelled to the erection of this third house of worship, which was begun in the spring of 1866, was first completed in July of the next year, and was formally dedicated on the 24th of October following.‡

† These items are furnished from memoranda made at the time by Elder George Little, and preserved by his family.

‡ The building stands on Orchard Street, at its junction with North. It is built of brick, with brownstone trimmings, and has one spire 156 feet in height. The dimensions are 74 feet front, and 140 feet deep, with lecture-room and pastor's study in the rear. The capacity of the main audience-room is estimated at 760 sittings, exclusive of the gallery.

In 1880 an addition was built to the lecture-room, for the better accommodation of the Sunday-school, at a cost of \$1000. The church is entirely free from debt.

"The bell which for nearly twenty years has summoned us to worship was procured in 1857, chiefly through the liberality of Thomas King, who deceased shortly after.

"At the time of erecting the first house of worship the project of building a parsonage was entertained, but seems to have fallen through, possibly because the 'lottery' proved less successful than was anticipated. But in 1838, Elder James Little built at his own expense, on grounds belonging to the congregation, a parsonage, which was occupied until after the completion of this sanctuary: but the location becoming undesirable, in consequence of the diversion and increase of business through newly-created channels, the property was then sold, and the proceeds were appropriated to the extinguishment of our building debt."

The Ladies' Aid Society of this church was organized in January, 1878,—President, Mrs. Richard Decker; Vice-President, Mrs. Geo. Swalm; Secretary, Miss Mary Van Keuren; Treasurer, Miss Helen King. Officers for 1879: President, Mrs. Geo. Swalm; Vice-President, Mrs. Chas. J. Boyd; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Elmer. Officers for 1880: President, Mrs. Geo. Swalm; Vice-President, Mrs. Dr. Boyd; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Elmer.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CIRCLEVILLE

was incorporated Jan. 4, 1842. The proceedings were signed by Josiah Crane and Samuel Bull. The trustees chosen were Oscar Bull, Robert Boak, John Gillen, Samuel Sands, and Bevier Deputy.

This church was organized at a meeting held at the "White School-house," one mile from the village, Nov. 4, 1841. A delegation from Hudson Presbytery was present, viz.: Rev. Daniel T. Wood and Rev. O. M. Johnson. The church was constituted with the following members: Josiah Crane, John Gillen, Samuel Bull, Keziah S. Crane, Maria Miller, from the Reformed Church of Bloomingburgh; John P. Howell, Mary Howell, from the Presbyterian Church of Bethlehem; and John Johnston, Mrs. Mary Bull, Mrs. Fanny Miller, Mrs. Celia Kerr, received upon confession of their faith.

The elders chosen were Samuel Bull, Josiah Crane, John Gillen. Soon after the formation of this church Benjamin Thompson and Joseph Little were received as members.

Feb. 13, 1842, a committee to draft a plan for building a house of worship was appointed, consisting of Joseph Little, Samuel Bull, Hiram S. Wilkison.

A house to be built of wood, 40 by 54, was decided upon at a subsequent meeting. The contractor for the carpenter-work was Daniel Bush, who erected the house for the sum of \$425. The sum seems small at the present time, but there was a liberal donation of five acres of land by Samuel Bull. There was considerable labor freely given in preparing the ground and in subsequent grading, in various improvements and in the erection of sheds, so that the actual value of the property was very much more than the contract price for erecting the building.

The timber was given and delivered on the ground by the people of the neighborhood. Lumber was drawn from Sullivan County free of expense to the society, and the mason-work, under the direction of

Mr. Samuel Bull, was mostly a donation by himself and others.

The parsonage was not built until 1845, when the present comfortable and convenient house was erected at a cost of \$800, not far from the church, and upon the land donated by Mr. Samuel Bull.

Previous to the building of the parsonage, Mr. Bull had given to the ministers the use of a dwelling-house owned by him. The first communion service was held in the "White School-house."

The ministers who have served the church as pastors or supplies are the following:

Rev. P. J. Burnham, from November, 1842, to March, 1844; Rev. Nathaniel Elmer, from November, 1844, to September, 1847; Rev. Albert Worthington, from December, 1847, to September, 1849; Rev. A. O. Peloubet, from June, 1850, to June, 1857; Rev. Henry Osborn, from December, 1858, to April, 1867; Rev. John N. Boyd, from December, 1867, to April, 1871; Rev. C. H. Park, from April, 1871,* to April, 1881.

The present members number 86. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is George Foster. The elders at present are Leartus M. Weller, John Bull, Daniel Bull, Henry S. Linderman, Joseph E. Little, J. J. Duryea, A. Hosier; Deacon, Robert Boak, Sr.; Trustees, Joseph E. Little, J. J. Duryea, David W. Shaw, A. H. Gillone, Alfred Hosier, and Peter Weller; Clerk of Trustees, Harrison Bull, from Jan. 1, 1856, to the present time.

To Mr. Samuel Bull the community is largely indebted for the founding of this church. He gave to the enterprise freely of time, labor, and money. He had a high appreciation of the value of gospel institutions, believing that the true welfare of any community depends upon their establishment and preservation. His name and memory are cherished by his neighbors among whom he lived. He rests from his labors, but this pleasant rural church remains as a memorial of his energy and his Christian integrity.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MID-DLETOWN

executed a certificate of incorporation Dec. 5, 1854. The proceedings were signed by Hiram Brink and Samuel A. Monell. The trustees chosen were Israel C. Beattie, Lewis Little, Henry S. Beakes, John E. Corwin, David C. Winfield, Samuel A. Monell. The church was organized by the Presbytery of Hudson, Sept. 22, 1854, with 26 members. The first Session consisted of William W. Robertson, John H. Mills-paugh, Hiram Brink, and D. C. Wesner.

The first pastor was the Rev. John H. Leggett, who began his official labors Jan. 1, 1856, and continued them with faithfulness and success until Jan. 1, 1864.

The first church edifice was dedicated March 13, 1856; was enlarged in 1865. The present pastor is the Rev. Charles Beattie, who was installed Oct. 6, 1864. The present membership of the church is 360, of the Sabbath-school 400. The Session consists of John H. Mills-paugh, G. M. Newman, Leander Crawford,

* Mr. Park was away at Ridgebury from April 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873.

William Evans; the board of trustees, A. S. Vail, H. B. Dill, John D. Crawford, John Bradley, Ira M. Corwin, Moses Crist. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is William L. Graham. In connection with the church is a ladies' aid society. A missionary society was organized in 1878, a temperance society in 1877.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH MIDDLE-TOWN

executed a certificate of incorporation Oct. 29, 1842. The proceedings were signed by John King and Thomas Newcomb. The trustees chosen were David Clark, Thomas Van Hone, and John Stephens. The meeting was held at the house of Francis Wickham.

The following additional particulars are furnished by the present pastor:

"At the beginning of the year 1840, Thomas Van Hone was a resident of the then small village of Middletown. An earnest Christian, and a thorough Baptist, he was led to pray fervently that God would open the way for the establishment of a church of his faith and order in the rising community. Looking about him and finding that there were a few of the residents who had adopted Baptist principles, he conferred with these, encouraged them to hope for the future establishment of a Baptist church, and led them, by means of his courageous and faithful leadership, to the successful inauguration of the struggling enterprise.

"This brother and his faithful co-workers were thoroughly imbued with that axiomatic principle, 'There is room everywhere for a Baptist church.' Believing this truth with all their hearts, they met together, and with prayer, and song, and Scripture reading, they formed themselves into a regular Baptist Church. Humanly speaking, their act was fraught with little or no encouragement. True, Baptist sentiments, in part, had not been without their witnesses in the village and its surrounding country. The little band proclaimed the universal authority of that great commission of the Lord Jesus which instructed His followers to 'disciple all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' The founders of the youthful church were few and poor. The work which they had to do was one demanding large faith, strong courage, true hearts. They brought all these to their task; they wrought fast and wrought well.

"The little church was constituted Oct. 21, 1840. Its constituent membership numbered 17, of whom 14 were sisters. At the present writing only two of these are known to be alive,—Thomas Van Hone and his wife, Margaret. The recognition services were held in the old edifice of the Congregational Church. The records of the church have preserved for us the exercises of that memorable day: Scripture Reading, by Elder Fay, of Watage Church, New Jersey; Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, of the Orange Church, Unionville; Sermon, by Rev. Zelotes Grenell, of the Cannon Street Church, New York City; Hand of Fellowship, by Elder Fay, of Watage Church, New Jersey; Charge to the Church, by Rev. Mr. White; Prayer, by the Rev. John Wellalayer, of the Cornwall Church; Benediction, by Rev. Henry Ball, of Middletown.

"Shortly after the constitution of the church its first business meeting was held, at which time a call was extended to Rev. Henry Ball to become the first pastor. For a period which probably covered two years and six months the church met from house to house. Oct. 15, 1842, it was resolved that immediate steps be taken looking toward the erection of a house of worship. Then followed directly a period of self-sacrifice and self-denial seldom, if ever, surpassed in the history of kindred enterprises. Every effort was put forth to gather together the means necessary to provide a humble church-home wherein the devoted few might worship God, and as soon as possible their struggles were rewarded with success. A plain, unpretentious meeting-house was erected, services being meanwhile held in the building then known as Lyceum Hall, and at the residences of the members. It seems that during the interim the pastor tendered his resignation (May 28, 1843) on account of old age and failing health. Difficult as the work of maintaining the preaching of the gospel must have been at that critical period, many were the tokens of the Divine Blessing given to cheer the feeble band. During the first three years of the church's life nine rejoicing converts had been buried with Christ in baptism, so that at the close of Elder Ball's pastorate the membership of the church had increased to 46. After a short interval

a call was extended to Rev. Joseph Houghout, and he accepted, entering upon his duties in March, 1844. In June following the church occupied its own building.

"Our survey of succeeding years, with their many and not always very cheerful vicissitudes, must of necessity be exceedingly brief. The coming of the second pastor found the church well established, with a humble but comfortable building and a fair outlook. If from this period on there seems not to have been the steady growth for which the founders prayed and toiled, let not the lack of prosperity be attributed to them. Pleading words of praise for them have been in no way too strong.

"The duration of Elder Houghout's period of service was only thirteen months. After his connection with the church had been withdrawn there was no pastorate of any considerable length until the coming of Rev. Samuel L. Barrett, who for the second time took charge in May, 1848, and remained with the church until only a short period previous to his death, or until April, 1853. During his two pastoral terms 18 were baptized, and 25 were added to the church by letter and experience. His brief work was of that order which can be most truthfully termed *abiding*. A man of gentle, kindly demeanor, a faithful preacher, a genial, warm-hearted friend, he did much to further the cause of God in the field where Providence had placed him. He is remembered with tender regard by the few living members of the church who sat under his ministry. Another short pastorate of thirteen months succeeded, followed in its turn by the coming of Rev. Levi O. Grenelle, now of Princeton, N. J. The numerical accessions of his pastorate were encouraging. Fifty-four were added to the membership during the two years and five months of his stay, 36 of whom received baptism at his hands. He was succeeded by the Rev. N. A. Reed, whose strong, vigorous preaching forthwith resulted in increased congregations at public worship, and the inauguration of whose pastorate was so bright as to awaken hope in every heart that his earnest work would be permanent, and he remain to enjoy its fruits. We learn from the church records that he was greatly beloved by his people, and it was with feelings of the keenest sorrow that they, at his own request, with great reluctance, accepted his resignation after the brief pastorate of one year and a half. Then followed a dark period in the history of Zion, a period of depression and gloom, which lasted for three years. In only one of these was the church favored with the ministrations of an Under-Shepherd. It is with gladness, however, that we record the fact that the stated preaching of the gospel was maintained, and that many faithful members, without making any formal bond, resolved, before God, to hold fast that which they had, and to 'strengthen the things that remained, and which were ready to die.' More than one praying sister,—and of these, in all the history of the forty years, there have been not a few,—in the quiet of her own home, and amid its humble but honored ministrations, found time to kneel at the blessed mercy-seat and ask God to mercifully favor His people. These pleadings were not in vain. The God of all grace set before His servants an open door. An enthusiastic brother from another State, coming to the village to settle and engage in business, and finding the struggling church without a minister, wrote to his own pastor, the Rev. Charles A. Fox, asking him to come and supply the vacant pulpit at Middletown. The result of his coming was the giving to him of a call to become the pastor of the church. He entered upon his duties in October, 1864. During his pastoral term there was an extensive religious interest pervading the church and its outside congregation. Evangelistic help was obtained to aid the pastor in his work; a series of meetings was held, which increased in intensity and power; baptisms were frequent; and 151 were added to the church during the continuance of his pastorate.

"It was likewise during the pastorate of Mr. Fox that the church edifice was enlarged and improved. It seemed wise to enter upon the work of remodeling the house of God, and accordingly, on April 9, 1868, the beautified audience-room was rededicated. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Wright, then pastor of the church at Newburgh, preached an impressive sermon on the occasion. It was a day of gladness and joy, and the week that followed was one of prayer and praise. Others were added to the church, and thankfulness filled every heart. The pastor resigned Jan. 1, 1869. He was succeeded successively by Rev. Florence McCarthy, Rev. J. H. Gunning, M.D., and Rev. Frank Fletcher, whose combined periods of service reached nine years. The history of the society during this time is not marked by any great or noted progress. There were some accessions by baptism, and during the pastorate of Dr. Gunning there was considerable religious interest in the other churches of the village, fostered by the preaching of the well-known evangelist, Rev. A. B. Earle. In the results of the ingathering of souls the Baptist Church shared. The present incumbent of the pastorate entered upon his work May 26, 1878.

"During the past two years a little has been done for the extension of

"SUMMARY, SEPT. 23, 1880.

" Organized Oct. 21, 1840, with members numbering.....	17
Received by baptism from Oct. 21, 1840, to present date.....	291
Received by letter and experience from Oct. 21, 1840, to present date.....	245
Total.....	553
Whole number erased and excluded.....	105
" " dismissed by letter	173
" " of deaths	57
Present membership.....	218
	— 553

The house of worship is a plain, unpretentious structure, standing on Mulberry Street, in the village of Middletown, cruciform in shape. The interior is handsomely frescoed, and the windows are of rich stained glass. A beautiful organ occupies the space back of the pulpit. The communion emblems—a cluster of grapes and bread—are painted on the ceiling above the pulpit, and back of these a dove, representing the Holy Spirit.

The seating capacity of the building is 600.

GRACE CHURCH OF SOUTH MIDDLETOWN (EPISCOPAL)

executed a certificate of incorporation, Feb. 18, 1845. The proceedings were signed by Rev. John Brown, Rev. William P. Page, of Goshen, and D. C. Dusenbury. The wardens named in the instrument were James Stryker and Elisha P. Wheeler; the vestrymen, James G. Swazey, John G. Wilkin, William N. Phillips, John Bailey, Edward M. Madden, P. Manning Stryker, Charles Dill, and Anthony Houston.

Previous to the date of the incorporation of the church services were held occasionally in the village hall on North Street, the Rev. John Brown, D.D., of St. George's Church, Newburgh, the Rev. G. W. Timlow, and others officiating. Of these services no record was kept.

throughout is of solid stone masonry, and will now seat about 700. In 1878-79 extensive repairs were made, a Sunday-school room was fitted up in the basement, the exterior and interior of the church improved and decorated. It is impossible to compute the cost of the building and the improvements made from time to time with any certainty. There is a parsonage on Broad Street belonging to the church.

The Rev. George W. Timlow was the first rector of the parish, and held the first services after its incorporation. He resigned in 1851 on account of ill health. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Selden Spencer, who resigned the rectorship in the spring of 1853. In the same year the Rev. P. Teller Babbitt was called, December 5th. He accepted the call and served the parish till July 14, 1862, the date of his resignation. The Rev. Alexander Capron next took charge of the parish on the second Sunday in Advent, 1862, resigning Oct. 1, 1877, at which time the Rev. George D. Silliman took charge, and is at the present time rector. The salary of the rectors has ranged from \$600 to \$1500. They seem, without exception, to have discharged their duties honorably and well.

The first record in the parish register is a list of 25 communicants, in the year 1854. The present list numbers 250. Four hundred and eighty-nine names of communicants are upon the rolls. The parish seems to have grown uniformly with the growth of the town.

The present officers of the parish are J. B. Swalm, senior warden; L. Armstrong, junior warden; A. C. Fuller, G. B. Fuller, E. H. Purdy, S. S. Draper, H. W. Wiggins, Hon. J. G. Wilkin, W. H. Rogers, J. T. Cockayne, vestrymen; J. B. Swalm is treasurer; J. T. Cockayne is musical director; A. H. Ten Broeck, organist; J. B. Swalm, superintendent of the Sunday-school; Mrs. Lydia A. Swazey, president of the Ladies' Aid Society; Miss Cordelia Wheeler, president of the Altar Society; and Mrs. H. H. Hunt, president of the sewing-school for little girls.

The seats in the church are all free, and the services supported by the voluntary offerings of the people, as part of their worship. The total amount contributed for the year ending Sept. 1, 1880, was \$2920.12, or an average of \$56.16 per Sunday. During the same year there were baptisms, 24; admitted to holy communion, 11; marriages, 12; burials, 24.

May God in His goodness bless and prosper this church of the English-speaking people, which has provided for all who speak the language a universally accepted translation of the Holy Bible, and worships God according to the ritual observed for hundreds of years.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MIDDLE-
TOWN.

This society effected a legal organization July 11, 1838. The meeting was held at the house of John M. Tuthill, and the proceedings were signed by John H. Little and John M. Tuthill. The trustees chosen

were Isaac Denton, John H. Little, Ebenezer Mills, William Dann, and Alfred Goodale.

Upon the earlier history of this church, the following extract from the "Middletown Directory for 1857-58, by John W. Hasbrouck," gives a few items:

"For a number of years previous to the time of a permanent organization of the society, there had been kept up a series of appointments for preaching, which were filled alternately by those preachers who were traveling on what was then known as Montgomery Circuit. The meetings were then held in the old district school-houses, located where the Middletown Bank building now stands, the former having, some thirteen years since, been consumed by fire. In the fall of 1838 the project of building a suitable edifice for the use of the then somewhat augmented membership, although still few in numbers and feeble in purse, was conceived; and under the auspices of Rev. Valentine Buck, assisted by his colleague, Rev. David Webster, the work was begun and successfully prosecuted to its close. The lot upon which the edifice was erected and now stands was purchased of Widow Anna Sears, at a cost of \$300. The architecture of the building (which was creditable for the times) reflected considerable praise upon the builder, Wm. L. Dann, and cost, including price of lot, \$2200. Its dimensions were 33 by 45 feet.

"In the spring of 1839 the edifice was completed, and dedicated in May by Rev. John Kennedy, D.D. A society was then permanently organized, and a board of trustees elected.

"The preachers in charge at that time were Revs. George Brown, David Buck, and Sanford. Succeeding these for the next two years were Revs. John Green and Bonney.

"A change was made in the circuit by the next Annual Conference, severing Middletown from Montgomery Circuit, and connecting Middletown and Ridgebury together as a charge, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Z. N. Lewis. Then followed successively the following preachers in charge: John G. Smith, Matthew Van Dusen, Morris D. C. Crawford, Henry Lounsbury, J. H. Romer, Charles Isham, John K. Still, Charles S. Brown, Jacob C. Washburn, John K. Wardle, Silas Fitch.

"On the completion of the church there remained against it a debt of some \$600, which was permitted to rest undischarged, accumulating in amount by unpaid interest until in 1847 it had increased to between \$1100 and \$1200.

"The aspect of affairs now seemed threatening enough, when, providentially as it seemed, that indefatigable worker, Morris D. C. Crawford, was sent to take the pastoral charge. Entering upon his work, seeing the depressed state of affairs, spiritually and temporally, in the short space of six weeks from the time of commencing the entire debt was wiped out. From that time forward, with few intermissions, the prosperity of the church has been apparent. The increase of membership, proportionate with the increase of population and rapid growth of the village, seemed to demand increased space in the church building. Accordingly, in the fall of 1854, an addition of fifteen feet was made to the length of the building, adding materially to its accommodation and its appearance externally and internally, at a cost of \$700.

"The house was reopened on Feb. 27, 1855, by Revs. Jesse T. Peck, D.D., and Morris D. C. Crawford. To Rev. J. C. Washburn, then pastor in charge, high praise is due for the commendatory manner in which he labored for the prosecution of this work."

Revs. Richard Wheatley, Luther Peck, Alex. McLean, and J. G. Oakley were successively appointed to the charge; the latter in 1868.

During the first year of Mr. Oakley's pastorate a large addition was made to the membership of the church. This led to the building of a new edifice and the sale of the old one. This work was undertaken in 1870. The board of trustees, composed of John C. Owen, president; John H. Kellogg, secretary; Ira L. Stoddard, Wm. J. Groo, N. M. Thompson, Wm. Budd, and Thomas P. Pitts, constituting the building committee, purchased a lot on the corner of Main and Mulberry Streets of Joseph Lemon, at a cost of \$9000, upon which a brick and slate-roof building 100 by 80 feet, with a transept on the south 100 by 37 feet, embracing a basement under transept, with lec-

ture-room over the same, ladies' parlor, and classrooms. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 700, and is handsomely furnished. The lecture-room was first occupied May 7, 1871; the completed building was dedicated Nov. 1, 1871. The entire cost of lot and building was \$60,000.

Mr. Oakley was succeeded by Rev. George H. Corey, for two years; Rev. D. L. Marks followed, for three years; he was succeeded by Rev. John K. Wardle, and the latter by Rev. Elias S. Osbon, who is now (1881) in charge.

Though for a time embarrassed by the debt incurred in constructing its edifice, the church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a flourishing Sabbath-school.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Joseph's parish was established in 1866, and the first pastor was Rev. Father Andrew O'Reiley, now at Yonkers, N. Y., whose pastorate covered nine years. He was beloved by his people, and won many warm friends in the village outside of his church. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Richard O'Gorman as temporary pastor, who is now at St. Rose's Church, New York. The present pastor, who built the new church, is Rev. P. J. Prendergast, who came here from Ellen-ville some years ago. He has an able assistant in the person of Rev. Father J. P. McClancy. The parish includes Otisville, which was formerly attached to Port Jervis, and whose church was built by Rev. Father Richard Brennan, now of St. Rose's Church, New York.

Soon after being organized the parish began the erection of the church on Division Street, laying the foundation of what was afterwards completed by others and was called Slauson Hall. The Catholics sold the Division Street property because there was not sufficient room there for a pastoral residence and burial-ground. Their present fine property on Cottage Street, embracing about thirteen acres of land, was bought at a cost of \$7000. The frame church which for a time accommodated the parish was built at a cost of \$7000 more, and the house on the property was remodeled into a parsonage at a cost of \$2500.

The corner-stone of the new church was laid July 27, 1879, by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, Pa., with impressive ceremonies. The address was made by Rev. J. P. McClancy. The contract price for the church was \$18,500, but the furnishing increased the cost to \$26,000. The following persons or firms were engaged upon the work: masons, Harrison & McNeale, of Newburgh; carpenter, James Thompson, of Staten Island; Ohio stone trimmings, McGill & Binnil, of Brooklyn; stained glass, Aickin & Goodwin, of Philadelphia; heaters, Sayer, of Montrose, Pa.; gas fixtures, Mitchell & Vance, of New York; altar, Van Buren, of Jersey City.

The Stuart organ, from the old church, was repaired

by the builder and placed in the gallery of the new church.

The building committee, who had charge of raising the money and constructing the church, were Rev. P. J. Prendergast, John Bradley, John Bartley, John Curtis, Patrick Dougherty, Timothy Cohalen.

The church is built of brick ornamented with trimmings of Ohio sandstone. It is 130 feet long and 62 feet wide, and it will seat 900 people, aside from the choir gallery, which will seat about 100 more. An exterior view of the church presents a nave, clere-story, and aisle arrangement, with the sanctuary strongly marked, and all the various details and divisions treated in a bold and vigorous manner.

The audience-room has seating capacity for 900 people, clear of columns or other obstructions, having an opened timber roof, richly ornamented with mouldings and tracery, apparently very light in construction, and yet sustaining without columns or tie-beams a clere-story. The sanctuary is very spacious and ornate, having a vaulted ceiling ornamented with moulded ribs, and on either side is a small chapel opening into it and fronting the aisles, and intended to contain altars dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. The windows are all filled with stained glass very rich in design and color, the main side windows being all memorials, containing ecclesiastical emblems and inscribed with the names of the donors. The main altar, which extends across the end of the sanctuary, is a very rich and beautiful piece of art work.

We regret that a more complete history of the parish has not been furnished for this work.

THE SEPARATE AMERICAN METHODIST CHURCH OF PHILLIPSBURGH

was incorporated July 13, 1857. The certificate was signed by George W. Harding, Francis Wallace, and James Archer. The trustees chosen were Ebenezer Green, Francis Wallace, and James Archer. George W. Harding was pastor of the church at that time, and moderator of the meeting.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH OF MIDDLETOWN

executed a certificate of incorporation Nov. 20, 1861. The paper was signed by Henry Johnson and Joseph McClaghry. The trustees named therein were Henry Waterford, Peter Bowman, George Millspaugh, Joseph Johnson, Joseph McClaghry.

THE FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF MIDDLETOWN.

The Free Christian Church of Middletown was organized on Sunday, Sept. 23, 1877. Rev. Charles M. Winchester had been holding temperance meetings in the village for several months, and having met with strong opposition on account of his hostility to the liquor traffic he resolved to locate in Middletown, and continue to do such gospel and temperance work as he might be able.

Having made known his intention to organize a church, he asked such as desired to unite in the undertaking to meet together for such a purpose.

The following named persons were all that came, viz., Chester Belding, Abby L. Belding, Geo. W. Reed, Phoebe A. Reed, Emerett Hallock. All of these had been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and brought letters of commendation.

The outlook as to members was not flattering, but the minister gave them the right hand of fellowship, and after a sermon and appropriate services the church was duly constituted. Rev. G. H. Hick, a Congregational minister of Denton, was present, and assisted in the exercises.

Oct. 24, 1877, the church adopted a brief covenant and articles of faith, adding a total abstinence pledge as necessary to be taken as a part of the obligation of each member.

Mr. Winchester, who had been acting pastor, was, on Nov. 14, 1877, received by letter from the Bethel Church, Providence, R. I., and elected pastor. On the following Sabbath, November 18th, he was publicly received as such by appropriate exercises.

November 21st the following officers were elected: Deacons, Chester Belding, Squire Lee; Clerk, Miss F. L. Van Doren; Treasurer, Hector Moore.

By January, 1878, the church had increased its membership to about 30 members, and during that month it was incorporated under Chapter 218, General Statutes, or what is known as the Free Church Act. The following persons were elected trustees: Chester Belding, Abram A. Eaton, John C. Smith, Squire Lee, Geo. W. Reed, Martin Van Fleet, C. M. Winchester.

From its organization the church hired the building known as Slauson Hall for a meeting-house, and on Feb. 28, 1878, purchased the entire estate for \$7000. The property is located at the corner of Wickham Avenue and Division Street, and contains about half an acre of land, on which was a brick building of two stories, about 50 by 90 feet, on a massive stone foundation, which was originally laid for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Society. A small barn and excellent well of water were also on the premises. It required only a small outlay to make the meeting-house quite convenient for the wants of a growing society.

The church was now in condition to grow, and in order to meet the increasing demand the organization was perfected Aug. 21, 1878, by the election of the following officers: Elders, Uriah D. Gee, A. R. Hill, Matthew Dolloway, C. M. Winchester; Deaconesses, Margaret Trumper, Hannah Gee, Ann S. Van Fleet, Angeline Brundage.

In September, 1879, the building of a parsonage was commenced on the vacant lot next south of the meeting-house, on Division Street, and finished Feb. 1, 1880. It is a neat and convenient house, 26 by 30 feet, containing ten rooms on four floors, and, with its pretty front veranda and gable, quite an ornament

to the pleasant locality, which is noted for its fine residences.

The seats in the meeting-house are all free, and instead of a stated salary the pastor receives the free-will offerings of the people each Sabbath. Current expenses are met by collections.

The church has met with some obstacles, but has been favored with general prosperity, so that the present membership is 136.

In June, 1880, the New York Evangelical Christian Conference, of which the pastor is a member, met with this church.

The Sunday-school connected with the church numbers about 300 members. David L. Conkling has been superintendent, and Chauncey B. Moore secretary from its organization. A marked feature of the school is the pastor's Bible-class, which shows an average attendance from the beginning of about 75. Perhaps as a matter of history, and without entering into the merits of the case, it ought to be said that neither the Free Christian Church nor its minister is recognized by the other churches of the village.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

To mention these in any special order is not necessary. Many of them are the burying-grounds of the earlier years left to ruin and desolation. Others, as noticed below, are the result of the improved sentiment of later years, and belong to legally-organized associations.

At the extreme north end of the town, near the Shawangunk, is a burial-place in the Mills or Sherer neighborhood. This is the old one that belonged to the Union Presbyterian Church which once existed in that neighborhood.

Near the northeast line of the town, in the Parmelee District, there is a burial-place not far from the mills.

An old burying-ground (now plowed up) was on the farm of Hezekiah D. Mills; only colored people were buried there; supposed to have been an early slave burial-place; reduced to cultivation perhaps thirty years ago.

At Phillipsburgh there is an old burying-ground, on the east side of the Wallkill. We believe the Wisners are buried here.

The Crane burial-place is on the present farm of Alfred Hosier. Among those buried in the Crane burying-ground the following are known: Capt. Josiah Crane and wife; Elias Bailey, who was drowned in what is now William Miller's mill-pond; Mrs. Howell, a relative of Capt. Crane's.

Near the old Baptist church of Wallkill is a burial-place of the last fifty years. Elder Terry was the first one buried there, in 1828.

Other burial-places may be named as follows: one on the town-line of Crawford, long since plowed up; the modern one at Circleville, under good care; Mrs. Shorter's family lot on the Parmelee property; the

new one at the Wallkill meeting-house; the Phillipsburgh Cemetery; the Guinea burial-place (perhaps the same as that of colored people mentioned above); the Horton burial-place, on the present property of George Beakes; the Pine Hill Cemetery, two and a half miles from Middletown; the Vinson Clark burial-place, on the farm now owned by T. W. Horton; and doubtless there are still others.

OLD BURIAL-GROUND OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This was the earliest place of burial at Middletown village. The remains of the dead were finally removed and the ground devoted to other purposes. As in every such case, it is not probable that even the most faithful work succeeded in removing all. The remains at the final removal were all buried in one common grave, in the Hillside Cemetery, specially set apart for this purpose. The stones that bore names and dates are supposed to have been all preserved, and stand now in two close rows on the lot above mentioned.

We give a few of the inscriptions upon them:

Nathaniel Vail, died Nov. 10, 1796, aged 31.
 Mary Smith, died Sept. 3, 1804, aged 79.
 Gabriel Corwin, died Nov. 2, 1820, aged 25.
 David Moore, died Aug. 4, 1805, aged 71.
 Jonathan Owen, died May 10, 1809, aged 44.
 James McQuoid, died July 18, 1806, aged 68.
 Charles McQuoid, died Aug. 5, 1797, aged 22.
 David Moors, died June 18, 1789.

These stones preserved are ninety-eight in number. The common field stone, which undoubtedly marked many early graves, yet with neither name nor date, were of course discarded in the removal as of no value. It may have been best to remove the dead and give up the ground, but one can hardly help feeling that it was the destruction of an ancient landmark with many cherished associations, and that there was "land enough" in this vicinity to have rendered the sacrifice unnecessary.

THE OLD CEMETERY OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY.

This is a desolate place, for which there can be no reasonable apology and no semblance of an excuse. The neglect of old graveyards is a blot on modern civilization. It is said the people are waiting to get an act of the Legislature to enable them to remove the dead,—a phrase which in its practical result means simply to shovel the dust and bones of their ancestors into a common pit, and call it a "careful transfer of the remains!" There is land enough; let old graveyards stay; clear them out; mow them clean and close twice or three times a year, and nature will do the rest, and do it decently. In this "rude, neglected spot the forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Here are the names of Reeve, Vail, Moore, Conkling, McNish, Foster, Wilcox, Beakes, Hulse, Little, Cox, Denton, Fallis, Wells, Stewart, Leggett, Dorrance, Howell, Dunning, etc.

THE SOUTH MIDDLETOWN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

effected a legal organization Oct. 26, 1848, at a meeting in Lyceum Hall, of which Benjamin Bennett was chairman, and Benjamin W. Shaw secretary. The trustees appointed were the following, viz.: Benjamin Bennett, Elijah Smith, William C. McNish, Hiram Kain, John Baily, and Henry E. Horton. The proceedings were verified by the officers of the meeting on the 27th, before William W. Reeve, justice of the peace, and recorded on the 28th. We suppose this established or put under a legal organization the newer part of the cemetery, now opposite the academy grounds.

HILLSIDE CEMETERY OF MIDDLETOWN.

This association was organized Oct. 4, 1860. Israel O. Beattie was chairman of the meeting, and John M. Kellogg secretary. The trustees named were James N. Pronk, Thomas Chattle, Israel O. Beattie, Silas S. King, John N. Kellogg, James Lythe, John M. H. Little, Ashbel C. King, and James Rogers. The annual meeting was determined for the first Thursday in October. The proceedings were verified by the officers October 4th, before George B. Cox, justice of the peace, and recorded October 6th.

The property purchased consists of nearly fifty acres in the southwest portion of the village, and now constitutes one of the most beautiful cemeteries that can be found in the State. There are two small lakes within the inclosure, and it has over ten miles of macadamized roads and drives, with gracefully curving and winding walks, and enameled lawns beautified by thousands of evergreens and a profusion of flowers and shrubs. A magnificent evergreen hedge forms an extensive portion of the exterior fence. This cemetery cannot fail to be admired by all who visit it. The grading has been done by skillful workmen, superintended by men of cultivated taste.

The cemetery exemplifies the best principles of landscape adornment. Its gentle slopes, its crowning summits, its finely-arranged lots, many of them covered with the choicest flowers, all together constitute pictures of beauty that linger long in the memory of the visitor.

Costly monuments add the graces of sculpture to the attractions which nature and art have freely lavished upon the grounds. Among the most notable of the memorial shafts may be mentioned those bearing the family names of Cockayne, Townley, Babcock, Stanton, Roberts, Dunning, Charles Horton, Everett, Barrett, Crawford, Purdy, Wheeler, Denton, H. E. Horton, Howell, J. M. Horton, Reeve, Matthews, Webb, Horton, Decker, Hinchman, Holding, Roe, Royce, Slauson, Hughson, Pettit, Moore, Thomas King, Hulse, L. B. Babcock, and Bell. Of noticeable design is the Dill monument, a shaft representing a broken stump resting on a rough boulder, and leaning against the stump a heavy cross.

The one erected by railroad employes to Mr. Minshull, who lost his life in the railway service, is an honorable tribute to his worth and the esteem felt for him by his co-employes.

The first interment was that of Theophilus Vail, and the first monument was erected to his memory. He died Sept. 19, 1861, and was buried Sept. 20th. He had been an active promoter of the new cemetery, and though incomplete he expressed a wish before his death to be buried in the grounds chosen. It is evident that the success of the new cemetery, its beauty, its harmonious and artistic arrangement, are very much due to the steady and persistent interest which Mr. John N. Pronk, the president of the association, has taken in the work, and the personal attention he has given to the execution of the minutest details of roads, walks, lots, shrubbery, and general adornment. His labors are appreciated by the people, one citizen, himself for a long time identified with the interests of Middletown, saying to the writer, "I wish Mr. Pronk had a million of dollars; I am sure it would be largely expended for the public welfare."

With Mr. Pronk has been associated Mr. George Wait as superintendent, whose skill has aided greatly in the development of the plans. Skillful workmen have been employed, some of the number having been retained from the opening of the grounds.

THE SCOTCHTOWN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated Nov. 29, 1873. The meeting held to organize appointed Harvey Roe chairman, and A. A. Fonda secretary. The trustees chosen were Abner Mills, W. Augustus Robbins, Harvey Roe, Harvey McMonagle, William D. Hurtin, U. F. P. Bliven.

This organization was made to take charge in a legal manner of the old Scotchtown yard. The first two white stones erected there were to the memory of Mrs. Dr. Arnell and Mrs. Phineas Corwin. The former lay a corpse on the day of the great eclipse of 1806. She was a daughter of James Morrison. Dr. Arnell removed to Goshen and died there.

HOWELL'S CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This was organized at a meeting held in the Congregational church, Sept. 9, 1865. Horton Corwin was chairman of the meeting, and William E. Mapes secretary. The trustees named were Horton Corwin, James H. Corwin, George E. Putney, William W. Shaw, Stephen S. Mapes, Elliot A. Coleman, William E. Mapes, Sanford H. Stubbs, and Robert Cairns. The proceedings were verified by the officers before James H. Corwin, justice of the peace, September 11th, and recorded the 12th.

ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERY.

Upon the ample grounds secured for St. Joseph's Church, upon Cottage Street, beyond Wickham Avenue, a cemetery of considerable extent is laid out,

and with sufficient care and expenditure will develop into a burial-place of considerable beauty.

THE WEBB CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, WALLKILL, was incorporated by a certificate verified June 15, 1867. The trustees named were John Valentine, William A. McCoy, Virgil S. Smith, Anthony J. Bennett, William H. Bennett, Virgil Knapp. John Valentine was chairman of the meeting held to organize, and Floyd H. Reeves secretary.

IX.—SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, BANKS, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.

HOFFMAN LODGE, No. 300, F. AND A. M.,

was instituted in the town of Wallkill, Sept. 29, 1817, and the following officers installed: John Kirby, W. M.; Stacey Beakes, S. W.; Isaac Otis, J. W.; Isaac Mills, Treas.; George Hill, Sec.; Charles Anderson, Tyler.

It took its name from Martin Hoffman, Deputy Grand Master of the State of New York.* Dr. Joshua Hornbeck was the first man that joined the lodge. He was raised to the degree of a Master Mason Oct. 20, 1817. He practiced for a long time in the town of Wallkill, became eminent in his profession, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community until his death.

Among the men who first joined the lodge were Joseph Little, Jacob Mills, Dr. Joseph B. McMunn, Charles Dill, and Henry S. Beakes, names familiar to all the old residents of the town of Wallkill. They all afterwards became honorary members of Hoffman Lodge, No. 412, except Jacob Mills. They are all dead. Joseph Little, having survived the others, died in February, 1874. The last meeting of the lodge of which we have any knowledge was held Sept. 10, 1832.

HOFFMAN LODGE, No. 412, F. AND A. M.,

was instituted in the village of Middletown, June 25, 1856, with ten charter members. Of these nine have either withdrawn or died; its first Master alone remains. The number of members at present is about 200. It occupies the whole of the third floor of Masonic Building, has a large and airy room for its meetings beautifully furnished. Alexander Wilson, its first Master, was honored for four years with the

* In July, 1818, the lodge received the following letter:

"NEW YORK, June 23, 1818.

"MR. GEORGE HILL:

"Dear Sir,—I have this day put on board the sloop 'Mechanic,' Capt. Crawford, directed to the care of Benjamin F. Lewis, Newburgh, a case containing a Bible for the use of Hoffman Lodge, which I request you will present to the officers and members of the lodge, with my best wishes for its prosperity, and at the same time assure them that I will always feel an interest in its welfare and respectability.

"I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"MARTIN HOFFMAN."

The same Bible is now in use by Hoffman Lodge, No. 412.

position of District Deputy Grand Master, having for his district the first year seven counties. The lodge has again been honored by the appointment of Willis L. Bagley as District Deputy Grand Master for the present year.

The lodge meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7.30 P.M.

The officers of the lodge have been as follows:

1856.—Alex. Wilson, Master; Silas R. Martine, S. W.; D. C. Dusenbury, J. W.; C. C. McQuoid, Treas.; E. B. Graham, Sec.

For subsequent years, in the same order:

1857, Alex. Wilson, Silas R. Martine, D. C. Dusenbury, H. H. Hunt, E. B. Graham; 1858, Alex. Wilson, Silas R. Martine, G. H. Van Cleft, H. H. Hunt, E. B. Graham; 1859, Silas R. Martine, G. H. Van Cleft, I. Draper, H. H. Hunt, H. A. Cox; 1860, J. Draper, J. G. Wilkio, H. H. Hunt, James Lytle, J. L. Van Cleft; 1861, J. G. Wilkin, Isaac Roosa, C. C. McQuoid, Willison Taylor, J. B. Hulse; 1862, Alex. Wilson, C. C. McQuoid, B. V. Wolf, J. G. Crawford, H. A. Cox; 1863, Alex. Wilson, C. C. McQuoid, B. V. Wolf, J. G. Crawford, D. W. C. Millsbaugh; 1864, Alex. Wilson, C. C. McQuoid, John I. Bradley, J. G. Crawford, C. H. Van Horn; 1865, Alex. Wilson, C. J. Sloat, John I. Bradley, J. G. Crawford, A. H. Corwin; 1866, Alex. Wilson, C. J. Sloat, W. T. Barker, S. Sweet, J. D. Rockefeller; 1867, Alex. Wilson, A. H. Corwin, J. F. Smith, S. Sweet, J. D. Rockefeller; 1868, Alex. Wilson, A. B. Corwin, F. S. Penny, S. Sweet, J. D. Rockefeller; 1869, A. H. Corwin, M. D. Stivers, M. D. Stewart, L. Armstrong, Ira M. Corwin; 1870, A. H. Corwin, J. F. Smith, H. D. Carey, L. Armstrong, C. J. Boyd; 1871, A. H. Corwin, W. L. Bagley, H. D. Carey, N. T. Smith, C. J. Boyd; 1872, M. D. Stivers, W. L. Bagley, M. H. Van Kenren, N. T. Smith, J. D. Rockefeller; 1873, W. L. Bagley, T. T. Terrell, G. H. Wildman, N. T. Smith, J. D. Rockefeller; 1874, W. L. Bagley, T. T. Terrell, S. G. Beyea, M. H. Van Kenren, N. T. Smith; 1875, W. L. Bagley, S. G. Beyea, H. McDonald, M. H. Van Keuren, N. T. Smith; 1876, W. L. Bagley, S. G. Beyea, H. D. Van Kleeck, D. B. Cole, N. T. Smith; 1877, M. H. Van Keuren, T. N. Little, C. J. Boyd, D. B. Cole, N. T. Smith; 1878, M. H. Van Keuren, T. N. Little, A. D. Seaman, S. A. Sease, N. T. Smith; 1879, T. N. Little, A. D. Seaman, J. B. Carson, S. A. Sease, N. T. Smith; 1880, T. N. Little, C. V. Puff, O. N. Goldsmith, S. A. Sease, N. T. Smith.

MILDAND CHAPTER, No. 240, R. A. M.,

was organized March 17, 1869, with the following officers: Alexander Wilson, H. P.; C. J. Sloat, King; M. D. Stivers, Scribe; J. G. Wilkin, Treas.; J. L. Bonell, Sec.

The officers for subsequent years, in the same order, have been:

1870-71, Alex. Wilson, E. P. Wheeler, M. D. Stivers, J. G. Wilkio, A. H. Corwin; 1872, Alex. Wilson, J. M. H. Little, C. R. Smith, J. A. Swezey, G. H. Decker; 1873, J. M. H. Little, C. R. Smith, S. A. Sease, J. A. Swezey, G. H. Decker; 1874, J. M. H. Little, C. R. Smith, S. A. Sease, J. A. Swezey, S. S. Decker; 1875, C. R. Smith, J. R. Reed, W. H. Knapp, S. A. Sease, S. S. Decker; 1876, C. R. Smith, W. H. Stoddard, S. G. Beyea, S. A. Sease, S. S. Decker; 1877, J. R. Reed, T. S. Lane, W. L. Bagley, S. A. Sease, Alex. Wilson; 1878, W. L. Bagley, S. S. Decker, J. B. Carron, S. A. Sease, Alex. Wilson; 1879, W. L. Bagley, J. B. Carron, O. N. Goldsmith, S. A. Sease, Alex. Wilson; 1880, W. L. Bagley, O. N. Goldsmith, Ira L. Case, S. A. Sease, Alex. Wilson.

MIDDLETOWN LODGE, No. 112, I. O. O. F.,

was organized by John Stephens, Wm. H. Stewart, Hiram Shons, Henry B. Shons, and Wm. Warrell as charter members, and was instituted March 7, 1844, in rooms on North Street, in the building now known as the Eric Building, opposite the carpet-bag factory, where they met until Gothic Hall was erected, where they moved April 1, 1852. The rooms were dedicated

June 9, 1852, with a celebration consisting of a procession and ball in the evening. In these rooms they continued to meet until April 26, 1869, when they took the rooms in Exchange Building formerly occupied by the *Whig Press*, which rooms were duly dedicated on the above date, under the direction of John M. Hanford, D.D.G.M. The lodge continued to meet in these rooms until April 1, 1877, when they moved in their present spacious rooms in Adams & Weller's building, North Street, which rooms were duly dedicated April 26, 1877, under the direction of J. R. McCullough, D.D.G.M. The present number of membership is 222. The principal officers during the thirty-six years of its existence are as follows, viz.:

Charter members, installed March 7, 1844: N. G., John Stevens; V. G., Wm. H. Stewart; Sec., Hiram Shone; Treas., Henry B. Shone; O. G., Wm. Warrell.

The presiding officers from July, 1844, to July, 1880, have been as follows, the first named being the Noble Grand, and the second the Vice Grand:

1844, July 5, William H. Stewart, Hiram Shone; Oct. 3, Hiram Shone, S. B. Martine; 1845, Jan. 9, S. B. Martine, Elieha P. Wheeler; April 3, Elieha P. Wheeler, George W. Underwood; July 3, George W. Underwood, Joseph D. Friend; Oct. 2, Joseph D. Friend, Anthony Houston; 1846, Jan. 1, Anthony Houston, J. F. France; April 2, J. F. France, Elieha Judson; July 2, Elieha Judson, L. W. Piercy; Oct. 1, L. W. Piercy, Gabriel N. Swezey; 1847, Jan. 7, Gabriel N. Swezey, E. M. Madden; July 1, E. M. Madden, Thomas A. Harding; 1848, Jan. 6, Thos. A. Harding, H. V. King; July 8, H. V. King, A. G. Edwards; 1849, Jan. 4, A. G. Edwards, George Houston; July 5, George Houston, Charles I. Stephenson; 1850, Jan. 3, Chas. I. Stephenson, Alexander Wilson; July 11, Alexander Wilson, Moses H. Van Keuren; 1851, Jan. 2, M. H. Van Keuren, N. T. Smith; July 3, N. T. Smith, James T. King; 1852, Jan. 8, Jas. T. King, Guy C. Wiggins; July 1, G. C. Wiggins, J. G. Canfield; 1853, Jan. 6, J. G. Canfield, Henry S. Beakes; July 14, Henry S. Beakes, James G. Swezey; 1854, Jan. 5, Jas. G. Swezey, John E. Corwin; July 6, John E. Corwin, E. B. Graham; 1855, Jan. 4, E. B. Graham, J. L. Van Cleft; July 12, J. L. Van Cleft, Samuel Pitte; 1856, Jan. 10, Samuel Pitte, H. W. Stephens; July 10, H. W. Stephens, D. B. Wheat; 1857, Jan. 10, D. B. Wheat, E. R. Dennison; July 16, E. R. Dennison, J. L. Maefoy; 1858, Jan., J. L. Maefoy, T. B. Clark; July 15, Theron B. Clark, Fred. B. Hulse; 1859, Jan. 13, F. B. Hulse, John Scott; July 14, John Scott, Wm. F. Brown; 1860, Jan. 12, Wm. F. Brown, A. A. Swinton; July 6, A. A. Swinton, M. C. Owen; 1861, Jan. 24, D. B. Wheat, T. G. Mapee; July 25, T. G. Mapee, John B. Williams; 1862, Jan. 23, John B. Williams, John Scott; July 31, John Scott, S. L. Preston; 1863, Jan. 8, S. L. Preston, M. H. Van Keuren; July 9, M. H. Van Keuren, D. Newkirk; 1864, Jan. 7, D. Newkirk, J. M. Hanford; July 7, J. M. Hanford, John M. H. Little; 1865, Jan. 5, John M. H. Little, Silas H. Kirby; July 13, Silas H. Kirby, A. J. Hardenburgh; 1866, Jan. 4, A. J. Hardenburgh, Th. E. Crane; July 5, T. E. Crane, Wm. T. Ludlum; Oct. 18, Wm. T. Ludlum, John J. Huyler; 1867, April 4, John J. Huyler, D. A. Kinnie; Oct. 3, D. A. Kinnie, E. B. Hanford; 1868, April 9, E. B. Hanford, C. A. Reight; Oct. 8, M. C. Owen, John D. Bockafellow; 1869, April 1, John D. Bockafellow, Isaac Crans; Oct. 7, Isaac Crans, S. C. Shaw; 1870, April 7, J. D. Friend, J. T. Cockayne; Oct. 13, J. T. Cockayne, J. S. Dunning; 1871, April 13, J. S. Dunning, C. J. Thayer; Oct. 13, C. J. Thayer, J. E. Herrick; 1872, April 4, J. E. Herrick, H. C. Waters; Oct. 3, H. C. Waters, James Kelly; 1873, April 3, James Kelly, George Wright; 1874, Jan. 1, George Wright, Daniel E. Brink; July 9, Daniel E. Brink, Albert H. Little; 1875, Jan. 7, A. H. Little, J. W. Greggs; July 1, J. W. Greggs, David Benjamin; 1876, Jan. 8, David Benjamin, Benjamin Webster; July 6, Benjamin Webster, John E. Iseman; 1877, Jan. 6, John E. Iseman, Wright Rhodes; July 5, Wright Rhodes, Frank O. Grover; 1878, Jan. 10, Wright Rhodes, Chas. C. Foss; July 4, Chas. C. Foss, Thos. A. March; 1879, Jan. 2, Thos. A. March, Levi Schooner; July 3, Levi Schooner, Charles W. Roberts; 1880, Jan. 1, Charles W. Roberts, Samuel W. Roberts.

The present officers (July 1, 1880) are as follows: N. G., Samuel W. Roberts; V. G., O. N. Goldsmith; Rec. Sec., Wm. A. Preston; Treas., Levi H. Truex; Per. Sec., E. B. Hanford. Membership at last report 222.

This information is furnished under the direction of lodge by Wm. A. Preston, Recording Secretary.

LUTHER LODGE, No. 380, I. O. O. F.,

of Middletown, N. Y., was established Feb. 25, 1874. The object of this lodge is, first, to visit the sick; second, to bury the dead; third, to relieve the distressed; fourth, to care for the widows and orphans. The first principal officers installed in the lodge were: N. G., Fred Lowe; V. G., David Wiss; Sec., Henry Behme; Treas., George Storch.

The present presiding officers of the lodge are: N. G., Jacob Young; V. G., John Altelman; Sec., Conrad Gerhardt; Treas., Henry Emde.

ORANGE ENCAMPMENT, No. 93, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted Nov. 23, 1877, by D. D. G. P. Chas. W. Myers, of New York, assisted by members of Wallkill Valley Encampment, of Walden, this county, with the following charter members: Stephen L. Preston, Levi Schoonover, Leonard Blumenstock, James Kelly, James S. Herrick, Wright Rhodes, C. R. Varcoe, Alex. Wilson, John E. Ireman, Thomas Cross, Saml. W. Roberts, Pincus A. Strausman, Chas. A. Green, Elnathan W. Hoyt, Byram Miller, Fred. H. Bradner.

The following were elected and installed in their respective offices, viz.: C. P., Stephen L. Preston; H. P., Levi Schoonover; S. W., Leonard Blumenstock; Scribe, Wright Rhodes; Treas., Chas. A. Green; J. W., James Kelly.

The officers since that time have been as follows:

July 1, 1878.—C. P., Levi Schoonover; H. P., Leonard Blumenstock; S. W., James Kelly; Scribe, Samuel W. Roberts; F. S., Stephen L. Preston; Treas., Charles A. Green; J. W., Wright Rhodes.
Jan. 1, 1879.—C. P., Leonard Blumenstock; H. P., Wright Rhodes; S. W., Byram Miller; Scribe, Elnathan W. Hoyt; F. S., Stephen L. Preston; Treas., Charles A. Green; J. W., David Benjamin.
July 1, 1879.—C. P., Wright Rhodes; H. P., Byram Miller; S. W., Samuel W. Roberts; Scribe, Charles C. Foss; F. S., Stephen L. Preston; Treas., Charles A. Green; J. W., Ira S. Clauson.
Jan. 1, 1880.—C. P., Byram Miller; H. P., Samuel W. Roberts; S. W., Ira S. Clauson; Scribe, Charles W. Roberts; F. S., Stephen L. Preston; Treas., Charles A. Green; J. W., Robert Lawrence.
Present Officers.—C. P., Samuel W. Roberts; H. P., Ira S. Clauson; S. W., Wm. C. Borland; Scribe, Robert Lawrence; F. S., David Benjamin; Treas., Charles A. Green; J. W., George H. Kirby.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 829, I. O. G. T.

This is a temperance organization that has been active in operation for some years.

Its present officers (July, 1880) are: W. C. T., Joshua Briggs; W. V. T., Lydia Wetzel; W. R. S., Robert Lawrence; W. F. S., W. H. Randall; W. T., Mary E. Ackerman; W. C., Mrs. D. S. Lowden; W. M., M. H. Wilson; W. I. G., Emma Wilson; W. G. G., L. B. Russell; L. D., S. Near.

GERMANIA MANNERCHOR.

The present officers of this vigorous German association are Albert Loebs, Pres.; Charles L. Humphrey, Vice-Pres.; E. Simons, Sec.; Herman Otto, Treas.; W. C. F. Bastian, Musical Director; Theodore Brecht, Librarian.

The society have pleasant and convenient rooms at Bastian's Hotel.

MIDDLETOWN BANK.

In the year 1839 an act of incorporation was applied for under the existing State banking act for a bank to be established in the village of Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., and to be known and conducted under the title of the Middletown Bank. Appended to the application for a charter were the following names of incorporators and subscribers to the capital stock:

Joshua Mulock, Daniel Greenleaf, Jesse Carpenter, Wm. Graham, Isaac Ketcham, Gilbert Horton, Wm. Arnout, John C. Wilbur, Moses Mapes, Oliver Hulse, George S. McWilliams, John V. Mapes, Dr. John Conkling, H. E. Horton, Henry Bull, H. P. Roberts, John M. Stitt, I. H. Wickham, Cornelius Van Buskirk, Wm. Hoyt, Geo. Horton, Dodge & Thompson, Jesse Smith, David Moore, Isaac Hoyt, John Conkling, A. S. Murray, Gilbert Horton, Wm. M. Graham, A. Wright, Joseph Davis, Stacey Beakes, Philip Swartwout.

All the requirements of the law having been complied with, the application was granted, and soon thereafter, on July 1, 1839, the incorporators met and elected the following-named board of directors:

Messrs. Joseph Davis, Joshua Mulock, Gilbert Horton, William Graham, John C. Wilbur, George Houston, Stacey Beakes, Israel H. Wickham, David Moore, John Conkling, Samuel Denton, Henry P. Roberts, Henry E. Horton, Samuel W. Brown, and Gabriel Horton, who then completed the organization by electing officers as follows: President, Joseph Davis; Vice-President, George Houston; Cashier, Alexander Wright.

Of the above-named board but two still survive, Mr. Samuel Denton, of this village, and Dr. John Conkling, of Port Jervis.

The first business site of the bank was the building on West Main Street now occupied by Daniel H. Bailey, Esq., and since remodeled. This continued to be the place of business for several years; but increasing custom and growing prosperity, together with the need of a structure more substantially constructed and better adapted to the business, prompted a change of location. Accordingly a property on the corner of North and what is now known as Depot Streets was purchased at a cost of \$900, and upon it the structure long known as the "old bank building" was erected at a cost to the bank of \$5800. In this location the business was continued for many years, and until the same causes which dictated the

first move made necessary a second. Then it was that the property upon the site of which the bank now conducts business was purchased. This was in March, 1861, after which the building now occupied was erected.

The bank commenced business, as near as data enables us to ascertain, with a paid-up capital stock of \$77,000, which was increased first to \$84,000, then, in 1846, to \$100,000, and further increased, in the year 1854, to \$125,000, at which figure it stood so long as the institution continued to do business under State laws.

Reorganization was had on July 1, 1865, under the provisions of the United States banking act, and the title of the bank was amended so as to read "The Middletown National Bank." The capital stock was increased at this time to the present amount, \$200,000.

It is remarkable that the bank in its long career has had at its head but three presidents,—Joseph Davis, who held the office from the organization to November, 1865; James B. Hulse, who was elected upon the demise of Mr. Davis, and who held the office from Nov. 11, 1865, to the date of Jan. 9, 1877, when Thomas King, the present incumbent, was chosen to the position. The first vice-president, Geo. Houston, continued in office until he was succeeded by Henry P. Roberts, Dec. 24, 1846, who in turn was succeeded by John G. Wilkin, Feb. 25, 1860.

The first cashier, Alex. Wright, held the office until he was succeeded by Wm. M. Graham, Sept. 5, 1844, who in turn was succeeded, Feb. 23, 1860, by Jas. B. Hulse. Upon the election of Mr. Hulse to the presidency, Thomas King became cashier, and continued in the office until March 1, 1870, when he was succeeded by Daniel Corwin, who administers the duties of the office at this time.

On March 1, 1870, the office of assistant cashier was created, and Nathan M. Hallock was elected to it.

The first clerk to the bank was Mr. Wm. M. Graham, who was appointed Oct. 14, 1841. The conditions of his appointment were that he was to serve without pay and to board himself for the first three months, after which the bank was to find him board for the remaining months of the year's service. President Joseph Davis gave his faithful and valuable services for the sum of \$300 per year, while the first cashier, Alex. Wright, enjoyed a salary of \$900.

The first attorney to the bank was John E. Philips, of Goshen, who was appointed Dec. 14, 1840. Such was the primitiveness of the community that as yet no disciple of Blackstone had put out a shingle here. But in 1841, John C. Dimmick, who had in the mean time settled here, succeeded to the attorneyship, which he held until succeeded by John G. Wilkin, May 19, 1849.

The present board of trustees (1880) consists of H. R. Wilcox, A. L. Vail, D. C. Dusenbury, John G. Wilkin, Chas. H. Van Wyck, Daniel Thompson, Daniel Corwin, Joshua Draper, Thomas King.



Wm D. Royce

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN.

This institution was organized in October, 1864, and opened for business soon after. The first board of directors consisted of Henry E. Horton, Wm. Evans, Jr., Selah R. Corwin, Charles B. Roosa, Thomas B. Scott, Oliver B. Vail, Stephen S. Conkling, Coe Robertson, James J. Mills, Alanson Slaughter, Samuel C. Howell, Theodore J. Denton, Jonathan Sayre. Wm. Evans, Jr., was president; H. E. Horton, vice-president; Daniel Corwin, cashier. Mr. Evans was succeeded in 1875 by Wm. B. Royce, who is still the incumbent of that office. David Corwin remained as cashier until 1870, and was then succeeded by Wm. L. Graham, the present cashier. The present board (1880) consists of the following: Selah R. Corwin, Wm. Evans, Oliver B. Vail (deceased, and vacancy not filled), D. C. McMonagle, W. L. Graham, Thomas C. Royce, Jonathan Sayre, James F. Dolsen, Alanson Slaughter, W. B. Royce, Theodore J. Dolsen. The present vice-president is Selah R. Corwin. The capital of the bank was established at \$100,000, and remains the same at the present time.

WILLIAM B. ROYCE.—His ancestors for five generations lived at and near Mansfield, Conn. Solomon Royce, his great-grandfather, married Lydia Atwood, of Cape Cod, Mass., a descendant of one of the pilgrims who came in the "May Flower" on her first voyage. The fruit of this union was six children, four sons and two daughters, one of whom was Solomon Royce, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who removed with his family from Mansfield, Conn., to the town of Thompson, Sullivan Co., N. Y., in the year 1804, and settled about three miles west of the present village of Monticello, the year after its first settlement by its founder, John P. Jones. Solomon Royce, who during his early life had studied navigation, and for some years followed the sea, upon his removal to Sullivan County, which was at that time nearly an unbroken wilderness, turned his attention to surveying, and had charge of the settlement of nearly the whole of the western portion of the county, and was instrumental in turning the attention of German emigrants of the better class in that direction, thus securing its early development and permanent prosperity. His homestead contained about 300 acres of land, most of which he cleared of its original forest. He died in 1859, aged eighty-one years. His wife, Nancy Billings, bore him eight sons and one daughter,—Alpheus B., James F., Charles B., Edward G., Thomas T., Margaret A., wife of Moses Bush, Nathaniel A., Isaac B., and Stephen W.

All settled in Sullivan and Orange Counties except Thomas and James, who located in Michigan.

Of these children, Alpheus B. was father of William B. Royce. During the former and latter part of his life he resided at Monticello, and was engaged in surveying. For a few years he carried on mercantile business at North Branch, in Sullivan County,

and from 1859 to 1868 he resided on the homestead, to which he succeeded by inheritance.

He was one of the original surveyors that located the surveys of the State of Michigan, and was one of the engineers who had the supervision of the construction of the Croton aqueduct. He also acted as agent, and had charge of the sale of a large part of the land in the northern and western part of Sullivan County.

He acquired a large property in real estate in the county, was influential in his town and county, and was justice of the peace and supervisor of the town of Callicoon, where he resided for many years. As his father had been one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Monticello, and an active member of it afterwards, so he also was a supporter of church and kindred interests, and was one of the founders and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church at North Branch, in that county. He was born in 1803, died in 1870, and his remains are buried at Middletown, N. Y.

His wife, Mary A., daughter of William Mangan, of Sing Sing, N. Y., was born in 1811, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Royce was the widow of Louis Purdy, by whom she had one daughter, Albina, wife of Caleb W. Horton, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Alpheus B. Royce's children are William B. and Anna E., wife of Daniel H. Webster, of Middletown, the financial agent of Brown & Boyd, of Indianapolis.

William B. Royce was born in the town of Thompson, Dec. 9, 1841, and obtained his early education in the district schools, attending for a short time the Monticello Academy and the public schools in New York City.

He was engaged in teaching school in 1860 and 1863, and in 1861-62 he was a clerk in the store of W. D. Mangan, a flour and grain merchant of New York.

In 1864 he was appointed a clerk in the United States provost-marshal's office at Goshen, and in 1865 was made chief clerk of the office, where he remained until the fall of that year, and was transferred to Albany to close up the records of the district, which he did, and resigned his position in December of the same year.

On Jan. 1, 1866, Mr. Royce came to Middletown, and began the study of law in the office of James N. Pronk, and was admitted to the bar at the February term of the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, in 1867. His early admission to the bar was quickened by having studied law while a resident of Goshen.

Immediately after his admission as an attorney-at-law he began the practice of his profession in Middletown, which he continued until April 1, 1875, when he was elected president of the First National Bank of Middletown, to the duties of which position he has given most of his time since.

Since coming to Middletown Mr. Royce has been

closely identified with the business and educational interests of the village.

He was village clerk and attorney in 1869-70, member of the Board of Education since 1878, was elected supervisor of the town of Wallkill in 1879, and by re-election has served the town in that capacity since, the last two years being re-elected without opposition.

His wife, Mary E., daughter of William O. Roe and Catharine Sly, of Goshen, he married June 12, 1867. Their children are William F., Nellie B., Herbert B., and Edith C.

MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS-BANK.

A law authorizing the formation of this organization was passed March 5, 1866. The authority thus conferred was not, however, exercised until an act reviving and amending the original statute was passed, May 1, 1869. The incorporators named in this amended law were Elisha P. Wheeler, Jonathan M. Matthews, Joshua Draper, Osmer B. Wheeler, David C. Winfield, William Evans, Benjamin W. Shaw, Hiram Brink, Hiland H. Hunt, John W. Baird, William M. Graham, James B. Hulse, John G. Wilkin, Horatio R. Wilcox, Charles H. Horton, Gilbert O. Hulse, Harvey Everett, Daniel C. Dusenbury, Henry B. Dill, Henry B. Ogden, Linus B. Babcock, Stephen S. Conkling, George L. Denton, William M. McQuoid, Levi Starr, John H. Bell, Coe Robertson, Selah R. Corwin, Dorastus B. Irwin, Robert H. Houston, Rufus D. Case, Leander Crawford, Ira M. Corwin, James J. Mills, William W. Reeve, Lewis Armstrong, Albert H. Russell, M. Lewis Clark, Charles Horton, Archibald L. Vail, Uzal T. Hayes, Edward M. Madden.

After the necessary arrangements the bank was duly organized, and commenced business in September, 1869. The first deposit made was the sum of fifty dollars by S. S. Draper, a son of Dr. Joshua Draper. At the present time (1880) the deposits amount to about \$500,000.

The present trustees are Joshua Draper, president; H. R. Wilcox and A. L. Vail, vice-presidents; George L. Denton, secretary and treasurer; John G. Wilkin, Lewis Armstrong, M. D. Stivers, Selah R. Corwin, S. H. Talcott, W. T. Hayes, G. O. Hulse, Wm. Mills-paugh.

NEW YORK AND ERIE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This institution was incorporated in February, 1853, under the general insurance law, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased to \$150,000 a few years later. It opened two departments, one for farmers and the other for merchants.

It continued in business for a few years, but finally became embarrassed financially, and its affairs were finally closed up by the appointment of a receiver.

THE WALLKILL BANK

executed a certificate of incorporation April 27, 1857. The office was stated in the paper as established at

Middletown, the business to commence August 3d of the same year. The enterprise was inaugurated in accordance with this certificate. Under the national law of a few years later it became a national bank. Subsequently its affairs became financially embarrassed, and the institution was closed about the year 1873.

THE MIDDLETOWN LIBRARY

was incorporated March 10, 1801. A meeting was held at the house of Isaiah Vail, and the trustees named were Benjamin Webb, H. B. Wisner, Isaiah Vail, William T. Bull, Thomas Houston, B. H. Smith, John Tinker, Elisha Reeve, Israel Wickham, and Abel Woodhull.

The chairman was Israel Wickham, and the paper was verified by him before Judge Moses Phillips. This institution thus incorporated became an actual fact. Books of a valuable historical character were purchased. A fragment of the original catalogue, in possession of Mr. George Wickham, commences with Marshall's "Life of Washington." In 1827 the association was reorganized, a new constitution being adopted March 13th. A subscription for new members had been made the previous year. March 31, 1828, there were two hundred and seventy-nine volumes. It does not appear from Mr. Wickham's papers where the books were kept, nor how long the library lasted.

THE ORANGE COUNTY MILK ASSOCIATION.

This organization, though now doing a business of quite modern origin, was originally formed in 1843, and was at that time mostly an agency for the sale of Orange County milk, located in New York, and managed by Mr. John M. Wood. That early organization sold out in 1847 or 1848 to the present company. The business soon after was considerably enlarged, and represented extensive interests. In 1860 it was incorporated by act of the Legislature.

Prominent in the management at that time were Adrian Holbert, James M. Horton, George W. Allison, James Kennedy, and Richard Decker. The present large and commodious buildings in Middletown were erected in 1868. The business then became more distinctly a local enterprise, manufacturing condensed milk mostly, with a small amount of butter and cheese. Ten or fifteen hands are employed, and at the height of the season from 10,000 to 11,000 quarts of milk are purchased daily of farmers. R. Decker is the superintendent. The New York agency is managed by George Conklin, at 27 Vestry Street.

THE SUTHERLAND FALLS MARBLE COMPANY, WALLKILL,

executed a certificate of incorporation Dec. 31, 1856. The objects were declared to be "the mining and quarrying of marble, and the working and manufacturing of the same for any purpose for which marble is or may be used." The trustees named were Henry P. Roberts, Elisha P. Wheeler, Edward M.

Madden, William M. Graham, and John G. Williams. The operations of the company were to be carried on in Middletown, and also in Rutland and Sudbury, Vt. This was an enterprise that passed into other hands in a few years. It is understood to have been a valuable franchise, the quarries covered by the title yielding rich and abundant material.

OIL AND MINING COMPANIES.

During the period of "inflation" immediately following the war, and developed by the excitement attendant upon the discovery of petroleum, Middletown had its full share of companies. They were formed in good faith; much territory that has since yielded immense fortunes to other parties was covered by these various papers. Considerable capital was expended, but all the enterprises were sooner or later abandoned. We give the following list of incorporations as a part of the history of that exciting period:

MIDDLETOWN LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY.—The charter of this association was recorded in the office of the county clerk Dec. 28, 1864. The trustees named in the instrument were Albert H. Russell, Levi Starr, Charles H. Horton, Joshua Draper, Joseph Davis, W. M. Graham, James B. Hulse, Jonathan M. Matthews, George S. Thomas. The amount of the capital stock was stated at \$250,000, not to be paid in money, but to consist of and be represented by land leases, wells, etc. The operations of the company were to be carried on in Middletown, and in the township of Cranberry, Venango Co., Pa., and elsewhere.

THE ROCK OIL COMPANY OF MIDDLETOWN was organized Dec. 31, 1864. The capital was stated at \$20,000, to be represented by the lands, leases, wells, and other property of the company.

The object was declared to be the mining, boring for petroleum, rock, carbon, or lubricating oils, coal, salt, or other minerals. The names of the trustees were Jonathan M. Matthews, Harvey Everett, Algeron S. Dodge, Levi Starr, William M. Graham, Henry B. Dill, Leeman A. Tripp, John G. Wilkin, and Charles H. Horton.

THE KING OIL COMPANY of Middletown was incorporated by a certificate recorded in the office of the county clerk, and bearing date Jan. 2, 1865. The objects of the association were stated as "the mining and boring for petroleum, rock, or carbon, and lubricating oils, coal, salt, or other minerals; the purchase, leasing, developing, sinking, and working of oil-wells, and the purchase or lease of oil or other mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of such leases and lands, and the forwarding of the products to market." The trustees named were Ashbel C. King, John K. Hoffry, Levi Starr, James B. Hulse, Albert H. Russell, Joshua Draper, Jonathan M. Matthews, Elisha P. Wheeler, Corydon T. King, John G. Wilkin.

THE WALLKILL LEAD COMPANY made an annual report Jan. 19, 1865, showing capital stock to the

amount of \$500,000 actually paid in. The debts were stated at about \$6200.

The report was signed by S. L. Crosby, E. A. Quiesant, S. A. Banks, George B. Satterlee, Hamilton Odell.

THE DRAPER OIL COMPANY

was formed Jan. 31, 1865. It was declared that the operations of the company were to be carried on in Middletown. The objects were stated to be the mining or boring for petroleum-rock, or carbon, and lubricating oils, coal, salt, or other minerals. The trustees appointed were Joseph A. Bouvell, Asa Eaton, Charles Horton, Albert H. Russell, William M. Graham, Levi Starr, Edward M. Madden, James B. Hulse, John G. Wilkin. The articles of association were recorded Feb. 2, 1865.

THE ADAMS MINING COMPANY

was formed June 5, 1868, with its principal place of business at Middletown, and its mining operations declared to be intended to be carried on in the towns of Deerpark, Greenville, Mount Hope, Monroe, Cornwall, and Wallkill, in this county, as well as in certain other towns in other counties. Three trustees were named,—Samuel Conklin, Emmet Moore, and Stephen T. Hoyle. The stock was to consist of 40,000 shares, and the company to continue fifty years.

This was a later association than those of 1864 and 1865, but did not enter into actual mining operations.

THE MIDDLETOWN AND UNIONVILLE TELEGRAPH COMPANY

was organized by a certificate filed in the office of the county clerk, bearing date Oct. 22, 1867. The capital stock was stated at \$2000, divided into 40 shares of \$50 each. The company was organized for one thousand years, terminating on the first day of October, A.D. 2867. The stockholders were Elisha P. Wheeler, James N. Pronk, Hiland H. Hunt, Levi Starr, William Evans, Dorastus B. Irwin, Marcus S. Haynes, Henry A. Wadsworth, William H. Clark, Asa Smith, Samuel V. Pierson, and John C. Wisner.

THE MIDDLETOWN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

was established Oct. 15, 1873, I. R. Clements, president; G. G. McChesney, vice-president; Charles J. Boyd, treasurer; H. S. Conklin, secretary. There has been no change in these officers since the commencement. The society is on the same plan as similar associations in Philadelphia, to wit: the cumulative system, dues, fines, interest, and all receipts pooled and kept until the gross sum will pay every shareholder \$200 on each share. The first series ran out Feb. 17, 1880, when there was disbursed \$75,000. There are five other series running. Dues are two dollars monthly on each share.

THE EVENING STANDARD ASSOCIATION

was organized in the village of Middletown, July 28, 1877, for the purpose of publishing a temperance

paper, to be named the *Evening Standard*. The capital stock was fixed at \$1000, to be divided into 100 shares of \$10 each. Eleven trustees were appointed, as follows: Asa Eaton, Leander Brink, Ethelbert Selleck, Charles Roberts, James A. Wilkison, Charles Bell, John F. Malette, Charles H. Mead, John W. Hill, Charles T. Lyon, John C. Smith. This was an effort to establish a newspaper to distinctively advocate the principles of temperance. Under this organization a paper was started with the above name, of which Mr. John F. Malette was the editor. It was continued for about three months, when for various reasons the undertaking was abandoned.

THE ZETESIAN DEBATING SOCIETY

was organized Oct. 25, 1877, by the election of the following officers; President, Henry P. Addis; Vice-President, Joseph B. Hulett; Secretary, D. Dewitt Schoonmaker; Treasurer, N. Elmer Conkling. The officers are elected to serve for three months only, and the following gentlemen have presided over the society since its organization: Henry P. Addis, S. Willard Beakes, Walter R. Emory, Henry P. Addis, Andrew J. Durland, Henry P. Addis (to fill vacancy), C. S. Mills, Granville H. Fuller (to fill vacancy), S. W. Addis.

The officers for the present quarter are: President, Jas. McDermott; Vice-President, Philip S. Mosher; Secretary, E. Irving Van Horn; Treasurer, Moses Vail. The *Zetesian Literary Journal* has since the organization of the society been maintained by the members. By the political division of the society Mr. Ira F. Swalm is now editor of the *Zetesian Democrat*, and Mr. Edwin R. Storm of the *Zetesian Republican*, thus giving each faction an exponent of its own views.

The Zetesian bar, composed of those members preparing for the legal profession, has at various times furnished the public with entertainment in the shape of mock trials, which were always greeted by flattering audiences. The society numbers about 20 members, and is in a flourishing condition.

MIDDLETOWN GOSPEL TEMPERANCE UNION.

In April, 1877, a wonderful interest in the temperance reform was developed during a series of meetings conducted by C. M. Winchester, who was sent out under direction of the Co-operative Temperance Union of New York City. The meetings were so large night after night that no room was found of sufficient capacity to contain them, and a tent was procured. The revival continued until more than 3000 persons had signed the pledge.

It being deemed by some desirable to organize a society, a meeting was called for that purpose, to be held in the Congregational church, June 8, 1877.

The meeting was very fully attended by the citizens, and proved to be the most exciting ever held on the subject of temperance. A few persons, including

nearly all the clergy of the village, favored a pledge for the society that should be general in its character, without specifying wine and cider; on the other hand, Mr. Winchester and many of the signers to his pledge declared that to change the pledge would be to lower the standard and weaken the force of the movement then in progress. After a long and exciting debate the vote was taken, and the following pledge adopted as a basis of membership in the "Gospel Temperance Union":

"I promise, with the help of God, that I will not make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider; and I will use my best efforts to induce all others to form and keep the same good resolution."

The following officers were then elected, although the parties favoring the weaker pledge had a list of candidates nominated headed by a prominent minister of the village: President, C. M. Winchester; Vice-Presidents, E. M. Madden, Jr., Charles Bell, Mrs. Chester Belding, John C. Smith, Wm. Evans; Sec., Thomas Featherstone; Treas., Mrs. Frank Fletcher; Executive Committee, Chester Belding, A. A. Weller, G. B. Fuller, A. J. Wilkison, Hon. W. J. Groo, Mrs. L. Wheeler, Mrs. J. W. Ross, Mrs. Frank Fletcher.

The society continued daily temperance meetings for some sixteen weeks after its organization, and since that time it has held at least one public meeting a week.

The present officers are: President, C. M. Winchester; Vice-Presidents, D. L. Conkling, E. M. Madden, Jr., Hon. W. J. Groo, J. H. Millsbaugh, E. Selleck; Sec., Charles Bell; Treas., Leander Brink; Executive Committee, Hector Moore, T. L. Mills, J. E. Corter, Charles Bell, Chester Belding, H. H. Jessup, Mrs. Frank E. Burr.

WALLKILL COUNCIL, No. 57, ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

The above society was organized at Middletown Aug. 13, 1878. It was organized under a charter granted by the Supreme Council. The object of the order is the promotion of temperance and the creation of a beneficiary fund for the relief of families of disabled or deceased members.

At the decease of a member, if a male, the family receives \$2000; if a female, \$1000. In case of total disability half the above sums, and the balance at death. Wallkill Council pays its sick members \$3 a week by a special sick benefit department. Total abstinence and a healthy physical condition is necessary to membership. This council has now 81 members in good standing, and is in a strong financial condition. Its meetings are held in the Free Christian Meeting-House on Monday evening of each week. The following are the present officers: Select Councilor, Chauncy B. Moore; Vice-Councilor, John C. Smith; Rec. Sec., C. M. Winchester; Fin. Sec., John M. Brink; Treasurer, U. D. Gee; Herald, Franklin L. Mills; Deputy Herald, Jennie F. Dusenbury;

Chaplain, Ann S. Van Fleet; Past Councilor, C. M. Conant, M.D.; Guard, Josephine Jenkins; Sentinel, Geo. M. Smith; Med. Examiner, C. M. Conant, M.D.

The presiding and past officers from the beginning have been Hon. W. J. Groo, Peter F. Miller, C. M. Winchester, C. M. Conant, M.D., Chauncy B. Moore.

THE MIDDLETOWN HEBREW UNION

was incorporated by a certificate executed Feb. 19, 1880. The trustees named in and signing the instrument were Benjamin V. Wolff, Joshua Mendelshon, Adolph Budwig, Charles Wolff, Henry Harris, L. Stern, Elias Simon, S. Lipfeld.

This is a new organization for social and benevolent purposes, and bids fair to take its place among the other important societies of this place. It is also a religious society to maintain public worship and sustain a Sunday-school.

X.—PLACES OF SPECIAL NOTE.

The town of Wallkill shares in the valuable lacustrine deposits that characterize Orange County, and in the fossil remains found in them.

In 1843 the remains of a Mastodon Maximus were dug from a marl-bed on the farm owned at one time by Mr. William Connor, a short distance from Scotch-town. They were removed to Albany.

INDIAN SPRING.

This spring is on the farm owned in modern times by Hon. Judge Slaughter. The farm is situated east of where the turnpike leading from Montgomery to Mount Hope crosses Three-Mile Hill, and east of Michigan. The spring was always known by this name within Mr. Slaughter's recollection. In plowing up a field on this farm for the first time many Indian arrows were found, in length varying from two to six inches. An axe of the hardest flint, and as large as the hand, was also found, which is now lost or carried away as a curiosity.

The tradition in the neighborhood is that some of the Indians, for some cause not now known, became offended with the family of Daniel Butterfield, and determined to revenge themselves by murdering the family. It was in midsummer, and when the grain-fields were full grown. One day a bush was seen by the family at an unusual place in the grain-field near the house where the individual did not recollect to have seen one before, and it attracted his attention. While he thought upon it and stood for a little time gazing in that direction, he thought he saw the bush move slowly towards the house. He instantly concluded there was mischief of some kind, if not death, as well as an Indian under the bush; and soon as possible, without noise, entered the house, and informed the inmates of what he had seen and what he expected. Preparations for attack and defense proper to meet the emergency were made in a moment. One took his gun, well loaded for execution, and proceeded to where he could see the bush, and where it was

moving directly towards him and the house. Here, in secret and profound silence, he waited till the bush should approach so near as to develop its friendly or hostile character, and insure success in case he had to fire upon it. The needful preparations, as far as limited means and the approach of sudden danger admitted, were arranged by the family in the house. To each a duty was assigned, and, aware of the responsibility, they individually assumed to discharge it as in a case of life and death.

The bush continued to move steadily and silently forward, and in the direction of the house,—circumstances of awful import to all concerned. A thrill of deepest excitement passed like lightning through the bosom of the watchman, as he saw the danger approach slowly and with apparent design, and thought of the consequence of any failure on his part to arrest its progress. The same all-absorbing and breathless anxiety filled the inmates of the dwelling, where the silence of death reigned,—no one daring to breathe. The time for action came; the watchman, with excited coolness, and eye upon the sight of his musket, drew up; took the deadly aim: the bush fell, and on taking it up an enemy, and, as suspected, a red man of the forest, with instruments of death in his hand, was found beneath it.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The capacities of this town for successful farming are fair. The surface is somewhat uneven and broken, not mountainous, but yet decidedly hilly. The hills extend mostly in a north and south direction, in which they observe the usual physical law of this region of country. The soil is of every variety; perhaps not as well adapted to grain as that of some other towns of the county, but excellent for pasturage and meadow.

THE MANUFACTURE OF HATS.

In the spring of 1853, Messrs. Wilcox & Draper commenced the manufacture of wool hats, erecting for that purpose a new building on Railroad Avenue, adjoining a stream of water skirting the eastern portion of the village, 65 feet in front, with an addition in the rear 60 feet in length. This was the first of the several hat-factories which have added so much to the business interests of Middletown, and have contributed so largely to its growth.

The first firm was succeeded by Dr. Joshua Draper alone for some years, then by Draper & Fuller, and finally by Dr. Draper again, as at the present time (1880). The factory is a large and splendid building, six stories above the basement. Two hundred to two hundred and fifty hands are employed. The capacity of the factory is equal to the production of 200 dozen wool hats per day, and 200 dozen straw hats.

THE BABCOCK & WATROUS WOOL-HAT MANUFACTORY was founded about 1869. It is located at the corner of Mill and Water Streets, and is a large brick

building three stories in height, thoroughly fitted up for the various operations required in the business, and supplied with valuable machinery. The original firm was Babcock & Fuller. From 1873 to 1875 the name was Babcock, Fuller & Co., two brothers Fuller being members. In 1875 the latter retired to establish business for themselves mentioned below.

The business was then continued by R. M. Babcock until 1879, when George L. Watrous became a partner, with the firm-name as stated above. The business is extensive, requiring the employment of about 200 hands. The manufacturing capacity of the establishment equals about 200 dozen hats per day. The business is exclusively devoted to wool hats, of which every variety is made.

THE FULLER BROS. HAT MANUFACTORY.—The buildings for this important enterprise were erected in 1874. The firm was composed of men thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business, and they commenced operations in 1875. Their facilities are superior in every respect, large and commodious buildings, machinery of the best approved description, and skilled workmen. They manufacture, as do the other hat-factories of Middletown, a line of wool hats exclusively,—comprises all varieties of children's, ladies' and men's. Their capacity for turning out finished work is about 250 dozen hats per day, and to do this 200 hands or more are employed.

THE MIDDLETOWN TANNERY.

This was established about 1827. Its facilities are extensive. The buildings are large and commodious, and conveniently situated on the stream of water that flows through the southern part of the village. The present firm is known as Howell, Hinchman & Co. The business is one of considerable magnitude, giving employment to a large number of men, and forming an important industry of the town.

SAW MANUFACTORY.

This business was established about 1853 by a firm consisting of Elisha P. Wheeler, Edward M. Madden, and Josiah Bakewell. The building erected for the business, on a lot of twelve acres secured for the purpose, was 214 feet long and 40 feet wide; the main shop, 176 feet long; the hardening-shop, in a wing, 41 by 32 feet, with furnaces of ample capacity; an engine-room, in another wing, 41 by 26 feet; and offices, packing and storage-rooms; the whole one of the best designed and best equipped saw manufactories in the United States. In 1860, Mr. William Clemson entered the firm, which then became known as Wheeler, Madden & Clemson. Mr. Bakewell died in 1861, and in 1863, Mr. Lemuel Wheeler (son of E. P. Wheeler) and Mr. Thomas D. Roberts became members of the firm. In 1870, Mr. Roberts died, and Mr. Lemuel Wheeler in 1873. The same year Mr. William Millsbaugh and Charles I. Humphreys entered the firm, when the firm-name was changed to

"The Wheeler, Madden & Clemson Manufacturing Company." Mr. E. P. Wheeler died in 1876. The present members of the firm (1880) are E. M. Madden, William Clemson, William Millsbaugh, Charles I. Humphreys, and W. K. Stansbury.

Previous to 1862 the business was confined to the manufacture of saws from imported steel, but at that time, owing to fears of the interruption of the relations between England and the United States, the manufacture of steel was begun here, and has since been successfully continued. The saws manufactured here have achieved a reputation second to none in the country.

The valuable plot of twelve acres, secured at the outset with a wise forethought of the future, has been mostly retained for their own use, despite its increasing value for building purposes, arising from the rapid growth of the village.

THE MONHAGEN STEAM AND WATER MILLS.

This important enterprise was founded in 1839, by Henry Little, Esq., who erected the buildings at that time. They were destroyed by fire in 1867. About a year later they were rebuilt by S. D. Burns. Subsequently the property passed to Houston & Conkling, who conduct the business at the present time. A large amount of custom grinding is done, together with a general flouring and feed business.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FILES.

This business was founded by the firm of King, Cockayne & Co., about 1856. The individuals of the firm were Sidney D. King, Corydon T. King, and John T. Cockayne. The latter was an experienced Sheffield mechanic. He has remained in the business to the present time, though not continuously as a partner. Mr. John Williams, one of the original firm, established the *Iron Age* in Middletown, a valuable journal in the interest of the iron trade of this country, which was afterwards transferred to New York and published by his son, David Williams. For a few years succeeding 1863 the firm was Wheeler, Clemson & Co., they having bought the establishment.

In 1870, John T. Cockayne became a member of this firm, and Isaac P. Madden also was admitted at that time. Mr. George Rusher, one of the firm, died in 1872, and Mr. E. P. Wheeler in 1876. The surviving members continued the business. The present name of the firm is "The Madden & Cockayne File Company." They employ about eighty hands. Their establishment is extensive, and thoroughly fitted up with the latest improved machinery.

CARPET-BAG FACTORY.

This industry in Middletown was established in 1853 by Matthews & Hunt, who had previously been in business for about ten years at Windham Centre, Greene Co. They purchased a brick building adjoining the railroad track, and enlarged it to a building 115 feet in length, 40 in width, and three stories high.

In 1867 the firm became "Matthews Bros.," consisting of J. M. Matthews, J. E. Matthews, and J. F. Matthews. The first named died in 1874. The present style of the firm is Matthews & Co., dating under that name from Jan. 1, 1875. The business done is very extensive. Their large and well-arranged factory is supplied with the best modern machinery. About thirty hands are employed, and such is the perfection of the arrangements and the completeness of the facilities, that the average daily capacity for turning out finished work is about twenty-five dozen carpet-bags and satchels, with ten or twelve gross of ladies' belts. In the twenty-seven years of the existence of this business it has steadily grown from small beginnings to its present magnitude. It has been and still is one of the most important industries in Middletown.

ORANGE COUNTY FURNACE.

The buildings for this establishment were erected in 1842 by a firm consisting of Elisha P. Wheeler, Jonah F. France, Edward M. Madden, and Joseph Lemon. They were of brick, three stories in height, covering an area of 100 feet front and 200 feet depth. In January, 1857, the property passed to a new firm, Martine, Mackay & Co. The business is very extensive, and the buildings are favorably located. In later years the proprietorship passed to A. L. Vail. John W. Mackay, manager.

THE BOOK-BINDERY

connected with the *Middletown Press* is an industry of considerable importance. Mr. Edward Schmitz, the foreman of the binderies, has patented a method of binding books giving a peculiar firmness to each leaf, so that loose leaves are almost an impossibility under Mr. Schmitz's method. In the *Scientific American* of July 14, 1877, may be seen a full explanation of the method. It is, evidently, worthy the study of the trade throughout the country.

THE MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This firm manufactures wood-type and all forms of wood-furniture used in printing-offices. The business was originally established by Young & Morgans at Napanoch, Ulster Co., where it was burned out in the spring of 1880, resulting in a change of location and partial change of firm. At Middletown the new firm purchased about four acres of land on the corner of North Street and Wisner Avenue, and erected a building 100 feet front on the avenue, with two annexes running back 70 feet.

DECKERS' MILLS, Etc.

Other business enterprises are mentioned to some extent in connection with the villages. On the Shawangunk Kill in the north part of the town is the mill of the Decker Brothers. The present buildings are new. The mill was originally established by the

Olivers. It was afterwards owned by Judge Duryea, and by several subsequent proprietors down to the Deckers.

XII.—MILITARY.

The muster-roll already given, in treating of early settlement, shows the names of those who in 1738, upon this sparsely-settled territory, were enrolled for the defense of the province. Doubtless in the long period of the French and Indian wars, 1745 to 1759, there were one or more from this section engaged in the colonial armies, but no record remains of any such service.

During the war of the Revolution the people of Wallkill are known to have been patriotic, and nobly bore their share of public duty. Col. Wm. Faulkner, then a captain, was in the service at the taking of Fort Montgomery by the British, and received a bayonet-wound in the side, which affected him more or less through life, though he lived to an advanced age. He was brave, fearless, and a true patriot. In the war of 1812, Col. Crawford, from this section, went out with a company of cavalry to Harlem Heights.

The following article gives some items of local interest in this war:

"FROM MY SKETCH-BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812.

"On a pleasant Sabbath afternoon, Sept. 5, 1813, when the temple of the Prince of Peace had just been closed, our little village was reminded that the temple of Janus was still open, and some of us would likely be called to serve in its bloody orgies. A stranger made his appearance and inquired for the residence of Col. Benjamin Webb. Early on Monday morning the colonel ordered Capt. Vincent Clark to muster the Republican Blues at Middletown, with three days' rations, and on the 8th to proceed to Waterford, above Albany, and there, with other companies, to be organized, under the command of Gen. Reuben Hopkins, for a northern campaign. On Wednesday, the 8th September, the reveille struck our ears, breaking the stillness of the morning and calling us to arms. Capt. Clark's health not permitting him to go, we were mustered in front of Obadiah Vail's hotel, under Lieut. Stacy Beakes, when the following persons answered at roll-call: Lieut. Stacy Beakes, commandant; Nathaniel Penny, first sergeant; Privates, John Canfield, John B. Cox, Samuel Cox, Abner Miller, Moses H. Corwin, Stephen Sayre, Andrew Grinsaula, Gabriel Hill, Daniel Parsons, David Youmans, Samuel Canfield, Henry Coleman, William Penny, Joseph H. Owen, Joseph Keen, Peter Quick, Alexander Parsons, John S. Clark, Matthew Faulkner, Benjamin Parsons. A number of farmers in the vicinity came in with their wagons and offered to convey us to Newburgh, which offer was kindly accepted. All things being ready, Rev. Abel Jackson, in a very appropriate prayer, commended us to the protection of Almighty God.

"We were soon under way, leaving our little village some less of its inhabitants. It was a painful thought that, on my leaving home, there were some that did not come to give us one cheerful parting word; their sympathy was with the enemy,—'England has done us no wrong.' Arriving at Newburgh near nightfall, we were detained some time to await the coming in of Capt. Deyoe's company from Ulster County, and the sloop to get ready to take us to Albany, where we arrived on the evening of the 10th. The next day we took up our line of march to Waterford, and pitched our tents on the hill north of the village, where we remained several days. We began now to learn something of camp-life. Our rations were very good; and by the kindness of Mr. Schoonoven, a lawyer of the village, who had a field of potatoes that was only separated from our camp by the highway, he gave us liberty to use what we wanted while remaining there. He told us that he had a patch of onions near his house, and his gardener would wait on us and sell them very cheap. His kindness saved his potatoes from being wasted, and his onions were not stolen.

"The companies ordered to muster here had come in, and we were or-

ganized and put under the command of Col. Abraham Hardeburgh, of Ulster County, James Talmadge, of Dutchess County, lieutenant-colonel, and ———, of Saratoga County, major. The regiment numbered about seven hundred men, and was ordered to take up its line of march for Whitehall, and on the 18th of September we struck our tents, and Capt. Beakes marched out of Waterford with one hundred and twenty men. We marched on to Whitehall, and from thence by water on Lake Champlain to Plattsburgh, where we remained four days, and then on through Clinton and Franklin Counties to Fort Hampton, one and a half miles from the Canada line on the Montreal road, and forty-five miles from that city. We were halting at a tavern to take a rest on our way through Franklin County. Capt. Beakes threw off his coat on a bed in the kitchen to shave. In putting it on his pocket-book fell out unobserved. A soldier belonging to the United States army was present, and finding the pocket-book on the bed, made proclamation, 'Who has lost a pocket-book?' Our captain found his was missing, and describing the money, the soldier gave it to him. The captain offered him a five-dollar bill; he refused to take it. 'If you think that is not enough I will give you more.' He refused to take anything. 'Will you take a treat?' He refused that. The soldier was a youth a little out of his teens, of pleasing countenance. I should like to know the future of that young man, endowed with such sterling honesty. While at Fort Hampton some of the men belonging to Capt. Hawley's company were amusing themselves at cards by a log fire. Major ——— came along and ordered the cards thrown in the fire. Their sergeant was standing by, and said he would not have done it. The major turned and struck the sergeant with the flat of his sword, and ordered Capt. Beakes to put him under guard. Capt. Hawley's men soon brought him out. The major, not willing to be foiled, stated his crime, and ordered Adjutant Van Ranslaere to take a file of men and convey him to Gen. Hampton, at the Four Corners, for trial. 'I see,' says the general, 'that he belongs to the New York Volunteers; you must try your own men.' And that was the end of it.

"Had we been brought into action with the enemy, Major ——— would not have lived to give orders for the second fire. Let it be known that all officers are not killed by the enemy. I heard the remark often made, 'If we get into battle my worst enemy shall die first.' Our colonel was an honest old farmer from Ulster, and well thought of, but without military talent. Lieut.-Col. Talmadge was an officer of strict discipline, and yet had the entire love and confidence of the regiment. I would also say that Capt. Beakes was in no danger from his own men.

"The object of calling the brigade of Gen. Hupkine was to keep back marauding Indians from entering Clinton and Franklin Counties while the United States army invaded Canada. Gen. Hampton, with five thousand United States troops, lay at the Four Corners, three miles from us, and had orders from the War Department to form a junction with Gen. Wilkinson, at the French Mills, twenty-four miles from the Four Corners, and there, uniting with Wilkinson's eleven thousand men, the combined army to make a descent upon Mootreal.

"There was a road from the Four Corners to the French Mills, and there was nothing to prevent Hampton from going there but a determination not to unite with Wilkinson, for by so doing he would be only second in command. Thus the whole expedition failed.

"Gen. Hampton made us a call about the 20th of October. The regiment was drawn up in a line; he said, 'You make a very good appearance. I have come to invite you to volunteer, and if you do not I will dismiss you and send you home in disgrace.' The contemptible Mississippi slave-driver had no control over us. Our colonel some days after ordered us to return to Plattsburgh, where we were discharged, and every one went his own way.

"The 'Republican Blues' arrived home safe in November, after a tramp of about seven hundred miles. We associated together while in camp, and were designated throughout the army as 'them Middletowners.'

"Some time after my arrival home I read the official report of Gen. Hampton to the War Department, and it was false throughout. As I was on the spot I knew all about it. Entire reliance need not be put in all official reports.

"The only persons yet living belonging to the 'Republican Blues' are Alex. Parsons and myself. MOSES H. CORWIN.*

"MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 16, 1863."

* This article is furnished by Miss Sarah E. Wilkinson, to whom it will be noticed we are indebted for many items of public interest. Of Mr. Corwin she says, "By request, Moses H. Corwin (father of Daniel Corwin) wrote this history, giving the names on the roll of the 'Republican Blues,' and their campaign service. He was about seventy-nine years old when he wrote it. He died in March, 1866. Alex. Parsons was the last survivor. He died about ten years ago.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The reception of the news that war had commenced was attended with the same results that everywhere occurred throughout the North. Before the outbursting enthusiasm of the people parties and partisan considerations for a time disappeared. The national colors flashed out from private residences, from the places of business, from the spires of churches. An enthusiastic meeting was held Saturday evening, April 20th, at which Moses H. Corwin, a veteran of the war of 1812, presided. Speeches were made, resolutions adopted, and steps taken to immediately form a company for the defense of the Union.

Women's aid societies were formed; supplies sent forward for suffering soldiers; the successive quotas of the town were filled.

The quotas and credits of the town were as follows:

	Quota.	Credits.
Under calls of July and August, 1862.....	205	213
" all calls from July, 1863, to July, 1864....	198	167
" call of July, 1864.....	134	137
" call of December, 1864.....	66	66
	603	573

This statement fails to give the town the full credit which it deserves, as it does not include enlistments at the outbreak of the war. Prior to the July call (1862) the town claimed to have furnished—

To Eighteenth Regiment.....	167
" Fifty-sixth ".....	43
" First Mounted Rifles.....	61
" One Hundred and Third Regiment.....	2
	214
The subsequent official credits were.....	573
And the total.....	787

To some extent adjoining towns suffered in this total prior to July, as enlistments made from them at Middletown were claimed by Wallkill. Under the settlement made with the Paymaster-General, in the spring of 1865, the town was awarded for excess of years and bounties the sum of \$50,765.

OFFICIAL ACTION.

At a special town-meeting called in due form, and held Aug. 8, 1864, it was voted to raise a tax not exceeding \$100,000 for the purpose of paying bounties to soldiers who might volunteer under the call of the President of the United States for 500,000 men, said call bearing date July 18, 1864. The amount of bounty to be paid to each was left to the discretion of the board of town auditors. The same bounty to be paid to a volunteer was also voted to any citizen who should procure a substitute to be mustered into the service prior to a draft.

The supervisor and town clerk were authorized to sign and issue the necessary bonds in the name of the town, to be paid in ten equal annual installments, 1870 to 1879, inclusive. Under this authority the town auditors met Aug. 9, 1864, and voted a bounty of \$600 to each volunteer soldier; to each recruit furnished by others \$550, and to the person enlisting such recruit \$50. At a subsequent meeting it was voted to vary the resolution so as to leave a recruiting-officer

and a recruit he should secure to divide the \$600 between them as they might agree.

August 24th, \$100 "hand-money" was voted to each recruit, or to the recruiting-officer and the recruit. At another special town-meeting duly called, and which was held Jan. 27, 1865, a tax not to exceed \$75,000 was voted for the payment of bounties. The necessary bonds were authorized, payable in four equal annual installments, March 1, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869. The amount of bounty to each was again left to the discretion of the town board.

In pursuance of this authority the town board offered \$250 bounty for one year; \$350 for two years; \$500 for three years, with \$50 hand-money in each case. The same offer was made to any citizen furnishing a substitute towards filling the town quota. A committee on finance consisted of William Evans, Jr., William M. Graham, James B. Hulse, James J. Mills, Harvey McMonagle, Albert Mills, William M. Dunning, M. Lewis Clark. A committee on enlistments consisted of James W. Hoyt, Elliot A. Coleman, Charles M. Miller, James J. Mills, Arch. L. Vail, Harvey McMonagle, Gilbert J. Beebe, John G. Wilkin, Horatio R. Wilcox, Joseph Kernochan, Benjamin W. Shaw, Timothy Cohalan, Samuel Conkling, Stephen Sweet, John H. Bell, Andrew Wilson, Jr., James H. Horton, Ira M. Corwin.

Jan. 31, 1865, the hand-money was made \$100.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT OF MIDDLETOWN

was built by the St. Johnsbury Granite Company, of Vermont. It is made entirely from their quarry, and stands twenty-two feet in height. It is made up of seven different blocks, and all of them are fitted together in the most workmanlike and finished manner, the edges, mouldings, corners, and lettering being perfect in execution, so much so that a close scrutiny fails to detect a single blemish.

The first three blocks are square bases, and are finely proportioned one with the other, the third one running into an octagon, on the four corners of which are four cannon. Next comes an octagon polished die, on which rests a handsomely moulded cap and plinth, the whole surmounted by the figure of a private soldier. The face of every piece, with the exception of the lower base, presents a polished surface.

To the west, fronting North Street, on the second and third bases is inscribed in handsome sunken and raised letters the following inscription:

Erected
A.D. 1879,
To the memory
of the Soldiers of the town of
Wallkill.

The War of the Rebellion,
1861-1865.

On the north side the inscription reads, "Wallkill's tribute to her brave defenders;" on the south side, "Our comrades, they died for their country;" on the

east side, "Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty." On the eight sides of the cap-stone above the die are cut the badges of the army corps, while on the plinth above is a large monogram of the letters N. Y. S. V.

The crown-piece of the whole monument is the seven-foot figure of a private soldier dressed in regulation army overcoat, fully accoutered, and standing at "Casey's parade rest."

The monument was dedicated Sept. 5, 1879, with the following programme: prayer, by Rev. Augustus Seward; song, Mannerchor; oration, Maj.-Gen. Kilpatrick; ode to Wallkill soldiers, written for the occasion by J. Owen Moore, sung by L. L. Ross and others; address, C. H. Winfield; song, Mannerchor; original poem, by A. A. Hopkins, of Rochester; address, Rev. Mr. Osborn; song, "Tenting on the old camp-ground;" benediction, Rev. Mr. Dows.

SOLDIERS' LIST, WAR OF 1861-65.

The following list has been prepared from official sources, from the files of the *Middletown Press*, 1861 to 1865, and by general inquiry. It probably contains the names of nearly all the men from the town, and perhaps some belonging elsewhere. The difficulty of supplying an accurate list after the lapse of so many years needs only to be stated to be appreciated.

William S. Avery, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 4, 1862.
William S. Ayers, sergt., Co. A, 66th; enl. May 26, 1861.
Charles F. Allen, 1st Lieut., Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
Charles F. Allen, 1st Lieut., 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. 1861; res. March 21, 1862.
John Arnold, wagoner, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. 1861.
Robert Aiken, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. 1861.
S. F. Anderson, Co. K, 124th; enl. 1862.
Thomas Alexander, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt. June 1, 1862; wounded at Gaines' Mill; on duty subsequently at Camp Distribution.
Henry C. Baker, corp., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; served until mustered out with regiment.
Tailmadge Burbane, corp., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with regiment.
James Brown, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 17, 1862.
James Broghan, Co. I, 175th; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
Nathan Barr, corp., Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
Albert N. Brundage, Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 30, 1862.
Charles Barr, Co. E, 176th; enl. Oct. 21, 1862.
Stephen M. Brown, Co. G, 176th; enl. Nov. 6, 1862; had before served in Co. D, 18th Regt., enlisting April 27, 1861, and from which he was discharged for disability Sept. 12, 1862.
Adam W. Beakes, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; severely wounded May 3, 1863; lost left arm; discharged.
William Brown, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
William W. Bailey, sergt., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; discharged March 28, 1864; credited to Wawayanda.
William K. Brundage, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861.
James Benjamin, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
Wm. H. Babcock, Co. E, 56th; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded October, 1862.
John L. Brundage, 124th; enl. 1862.
John Bots, Co. E, 68th; enl. Aug. 10, 1861.
Alfred Boundgard, corp., Co. E, 56th; enl. July 10, 1861.
William L. Baxter, corp., Co. E, 56th; enl. July 12, 1861.
Charles Baker, Co. D, 58th; enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
John Burns, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
John Boyd, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 2, 1861.
David Babcock, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 21, 1864, 1 year; must. out with regiment.
Wm. Bennett, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 3 years; trans. to 93d.
John Bishop, Co. K, 124th; enl. Oct. 6, 1864; trans. to 93d.

- John E. Beard, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1864, 1 year; must. out with regiment.
- Winslow Biebee, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1864, 1 year; disch. May 3, 1865, at hospital.
- James Harvey Brush, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1864; enl. for 1 year; died of typhoid fever March 22, 1865.
- James R. Braisted, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 1 year; must. out June 3, 1865.
- George W. Brown, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 26, 1864, 1 year; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Daniel A. Brown, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; detailed as teamster Nov. 25, 1861.
- Julius Becking, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; wounded at Charles City Cross-roads, 1862.
- John Brown, Co. H, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- Sidney Bakewell, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- Edward Bailey, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- George Barry, 1st Lieut., Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. to capt. Nov. 11, 1861; fell mortally wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, and was buried on the field.
- Samuel Barry, corp., Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1861; brother of Capt. Barry.
- Nathan Bryan, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term; a native of Montgomery.
- James L. Benjamin, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; a native of Wawarsing, Ulster Co.
- Alvin Barringer, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- James Brown, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; acting sergeant-major Aug. 10, 1862; accidentally wounded May 7, 1862, while unstacking arms.
- James L. Braymer, enl. April 27, 1861.
- Nathaniel Bibbens, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; taken prisoner at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; returned to duty Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Feb. 16, 1863.
- John Brown, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served full term faithfully.
- George Blake, sergt., Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill; returned to duty Jan. 2, 1863.
- William H. Babcock, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served full term.
- Samuel Babcock, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; brother of William H. Babcock; served full term; must. out May 27, 1863.
- John E. Brewster, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served full term; native of Sullivan County.
- Charles Baker, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- John Burns, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- George E. Beakes, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- John Boyd, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- John Botta, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Samuel Benton, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- George Batten, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Sanford Briggs, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- William G. Birdsell, 124th; enl. 1862.
- D. Smith Bookstaver, 168th; enl. 1863.
- Olyer Basley, 166th; enl. 1863.
- Albert N. Brundage, 168th; enl. 1863.
- Robert H. Bohn, 166th; enl. 1862.
- George E. Buren, 168th; enl. 1862.
- Stephen M. Brown, enl. 1862.
- Henry H. Brown, enl. 1862.
- Lewis W. Baxter, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in body May 12, 1864; died May 14, 1864.
- Augustus Bull, 124th.
- Samuel Bull, Penn. regt.
- James A. Beakes, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; on detached service, and mustered out by G. O. 77.
- John James B. Boak; lost his life in the service; brought home for burial.
- Dr. George A. Beakes.
- Mark Cosgrove, sergt., Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.
- John Castleton, Co. H, 166th; enl. Sept. 17, 1862.
- Robert Curry, Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 27, 1862.
- Wm. H. Courter, Co. K, 124th; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; died in the service.
- John Connor, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 6, 1862.
- Coe G. Conklin, corp., Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 28, 1862.
- Alexander Campbell, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 17, 1862.
- Joseph Carmichael, Co. A, 18th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- George Conklin, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 24, 1864, 1 year; mustered out June 3, 1865.
- John J. Crawford, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. corp., and subsequently sergt.; mustered out with regiment.
- George W. Canfield, musician, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. Vet. Res. Corps.
- Wm. V. Christie, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D; credited to Warwick.
- Jason R. Conning, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. corp. and sub-sergt.; credited to Hamptonburgh.
- John Carroll, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Gordon B. Cox, Co. K, 124th; enl. July 31, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; died of wounds May 4, 1863.
- Nathaniel J. Conkling, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Co. D.
- Jonathan Corey, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. April 1, 1863; died in regular service after the war.
- Wm. H. Courter, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Wm. W. Carpenter, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. corp. Oct. 1, 1864; sergt. Nov. 15, 1864.
- Gabriel Colby, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded May 24, 1864, in hip, slight.
- Cornelius Crans, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and in Wilderness, May 5, 1864, where he was taken prisoner; paroled and returned to Annapolis; mustered out by Order 77.
- William Connelly, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
- Benjamin F. Clark, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Aug. 5, 1862; resigned Feb. 7, 1864.
- John Connell, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861.
- John Coddington, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 10, 1861.
- John Call, Co. E, 58th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
- John C. Calhoun, Co. E, 66th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
- W. B. Cramshaw, Co. E, 66th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
- James Crawford, corp., Co. E, 58th; enl. July 20, 1861.
- Daniel Conklin, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; also Co. K, 124th.
- James H. Conklin, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; detached as brigade blacksmith; credited to Montgomery.
- Nicholas K. Crotty, corp., Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
- Peter B. Craft, Co. H, 18th; enl. 1861.
- Michael Callahan, Co. K, 124th; enl. at Utica, Sept. 8, 1864; trans. to 93d Regt.
- Jonah Conklin, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
- Charles Cable, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; wounded at Sailor's Creek, April 4, 1865; mustered out by G. O. 77.
- Samuel Call, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; in hospital; mustered out by G. O. 77.
- Abraham Cronk, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1864; wounded, April 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek; mustered out by G. O. 77.
- Andrew Conklin, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; wounded April 2, 1865, near Boydstown Road; mustered out by G. O. 77.
- Moses C. Conklin, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- Thomas Curry, corp., Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. sergt. July 1, 1862; was the flag-bearer of the company in every engagement from first Bull Run to second Fredericksburg.
- Ernest J. Crist, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term faithfully; accidentally drowned at Albany, May 17, 1863, while waiting to be mustered out.
- Henry Clay, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; was in every action; a native of Virginia.
- Theodore M. Coffee, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; was company pioneer; served full term.
- Robert Conklin, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term; a native of Monroe.
- Vinson H. Clark, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- Sanford Clauson, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. corp. June 1, 1862.
- Wm. E. Carmichael, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; 2d lieut., May 1, 1861; 1st lieut., Nov. 6, 1861; resigned July 8, 1862; a native of Middletown.
- Elijah L. Chadderton, Co. H, 18th; enl. 1861; 3d corp.; pro. color-sergt. Dec. 5, 1861.
- Samuel B. Cole, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; wounded in leg at Crampton Pass, Sept. 14, 1862; leg amputated Sept. 16, 1862; died Oct. 21, 1862, at Burketsville, Md.; a native of Orange County.
- Wm. H. Chapman, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served full term; from Liberty, Sullivan Co.

- John Callan, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; died at hospital, Annapolis, May 26, 1862.
- Decatur Carmichael, Co. D, 18th; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; 3 years' man; trans. to 121st Regt. to complete term; a native of Wallkill.
- Moses Carlisle, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Squire W. Carey, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Theron B. Clark, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- John Cannon, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
- Moses Crist, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; wounded in knee May 3, 1863; pro. 1st corp.; wounded in arm April 6, 1865; credited to Wawayanda.
- Daniel Carpenter, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. corp.; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; credited to Goshen.
- James Clark, served in Seminole, Mexican, and civil wars; died Aug. 22, 1864.
- Harvey Crawford, 44th; killed at Fredericksburg.
- James Devine, corp., Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.
- Sylvester B. Downing, Co. H, 18th, enl. May 17, 1861; Co. L, 15th Cav., enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
- George Downs, Co. G, 176th; enl. Nov. 8, 1862.
- Solomon Davenport, Co. K, 124th; enl. Oct. 6, 1864; killed April 8, 1865, at Sailor's Creek.
- Isaac W. Daley, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; trans. to 93d.
- Jacob Denton, sergt., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to Lieut.; killed at Chancellorsville; credited to Goshen.
- Smith Denman, Co. E, 56th; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
- William Dolan, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
- Isaac DuBois, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 24, 1861.
- Dennis Davis, Cu. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Seth W. Davey, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- John DeHart, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.
- Edward DeHart, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
- Nicholas C. Drake, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1863; credited to Newburgh.
- Jacob Denton, 1st sergt., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut.; but not mustered; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; credited to Wawayanda.
- Alfred Decker, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; corp., June 1, 1862; in every engagement and skirmish.
- Isaac Decker, corp., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; credited to Wawayanda.
- John Delaney, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; a native of New York, but resident of Middletown; re-enl. in 15th Cavalry.
- James Dailey, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; shot dead in battle at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; a native of Ireland; residence, Middletown.
- Joseph Davis, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term; a native of Deposit, Broome Co.
- Wm. H. Daniels, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill and sent to hospital; must. out with company.
- Wm. Drown, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Martin Dunn, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Michael Durham, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Wm. J. Dailey, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
- Wm. L. Dongherty, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; probably taken prisoner Oct. 27, 1864; credited to Newburgh.
- Theophilus Dolsen, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; wounded May, 1864; credited to Mount Hope.
- George Dunwoody, Co. E, 124th; enl. at Bloomingburgh, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Nov. 8, 1862; credited to Wallkill.
- Wm. M. Drake, Co. E, 124th; enl. at Bloomingburgh, Aug. 18, 1862; credited to Wallkill; disch. Nov. 8, 1862.
- Ira S. Edwards, Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 22, 1862.
- Hiram Edwards, Co. A, 168th; enl. Nov. 3, 1862.
- Theodore Enoslin, Co. E, 176th; enl. Nov. 4, 1862.
- Aaron F. Edwards, Co. G, 176th; enl. Oct. 18, 1862.
- Chas. M. Everett, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; wounded in hip at Chancellorsville; credited to Wawayanda, but residence in Wallkill.
- James Edwards, Co. E, 56th; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
- James M. Eaton, Co. D, 58th; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
- George W. Elliston, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
- Wm. A. Elliston, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; fell out of ranks on march Aug. 30, 1862; sent to hospital; died Nov. 6, 1862.
- Frederick Eldridge, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term.
- James Eaton, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Judson Elston, 124th; enl. 1862.
- Henry T. Edsall, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Theodore Enaylm, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Henry Elliot, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- John Frame, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 13, 1862.
- William H. Faulkner, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
- James French, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 13, 1862.
- John Flynn, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.
- John S. M. Foster, Co. G, 178th; enl. Oct. 28, 1862; re-enl. in 15th Art. Jan. 22, 1864.
- Samuel Fox, Co. G, 176th; enl. Oct. 9, 1862.
- Fred. N. Friend, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- Stephen W. Frost, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Oct. 8, 1862.
- Alonso S. Frost, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with regiment.
- Hugh Foley, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863.
- William O. Fuller, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 4, 1861.
- Henry Fonda, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Thomas Farrell, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- Samuel F. Fredericks, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
- John Farrell, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; enl. for 1 year: residence Middletown; must. out June 3, 1865; died from injuries received after his return, June 21, 1865.
- Riceur Fisher, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
- Stephen D. Fuller, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; disch. for disability July 1, 1862.
- Amzi Fuller, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1861.
- Peter M. Fullerton, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. corp. Dec. 1, 1861; wounded at Crampton's Pass.
- Ira J. Fisher, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; was in all engagements up to second Fredericksburg.
- John Ford, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; a native of England.
- Fred. Formosa, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Peter Flagler, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Benjamin Fullerton, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Wm. Faulkner, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
- Archibald Freeman, Co. E, 124th; enl. 1862; pro. to 4th sergt.; wounded, May 12, 1864.
- Charles H. Foster, died in Libby prison.
- Hiram L. Foster, 4th N. Y. Art.; died of fever; brought home for burial.
- George Foster, 4th N. Y. Art.; died of disease.
- H. Gill, Co. H, 158th; enl. Sept. 22, 1862.
- J. Goulhan, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 25, 1862.
- Francis B. Gale, Co. A, 168th; enl. Jan. 2, 1863.
- John Green, Co. C, 176th; enl. Nov. 3, 1862.
- Peter Green, Co. C, 176th; enl. Nov. 1, 1862.
- Samuel McJ. Gillespie, Co. G, 176th; enl. Sept. 18, 1862.
- George Godfrey, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died in prison at Richmond, Va., Nov. 20, 1863; son of Samuel Godfrey, of Burlingham, Sullivan Co.
- Sylvanus Grier, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; discharged on account of wounds, Nov. 4, 1864, by order of Gen. Hancock; credited to Goshen.
- Charles Godfrey, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; detailed as brigade teamster.
- Jacob Gillespie, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.
- David Godfrey, sergt., Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 24, 1861.
- Theodore W. Gibbs, corp., Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 24, 1861.
- Horace Green, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
- Edmund Genung, enl. April 27, 1861.
- Charles R. Gillet, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; detailed as nurse, and served in that capacity.
- Jehiel Gibson, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; taken prisoner at Gaines' Mill, and absent some time; served full term honorably.
- Sylvester T. Garrison, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term, and in all actions; a native of Monroe.
- David Godfrey, sergt., 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- R. M. Green, hugler, enl. October, 1861.
- George Gordon, enl. October, 1861.
- Augustus Gengold, enl. October, 1861.
- George Gray, enl. October, 1861.
- Horace Green, enl. October, 1861.
- Richard Gardner, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Marcus Galloway, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Edward Glenn, Co. E, 124th; enl. at New Windsor, Aug. 28, 1862; cred-

- ited to Walkill; lost a finger at Chancellorsville; disch. at Washington, Sept. 25, 1864.
- Sylvanus Grier, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. on account of wounds, Nov. 1, 1864, by order of Gen. Hancock; credited to Goshen.
- Jeremiah Hazen, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
- Nathan M. Hallock, Co. K, 124th; enl. August, 1862; clerk at Camp Distribution from July 2, 1863; must. out by Gen. Order 77; son of James B. Hallock, of Middletown.
- Benjamin W. Halstead, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
- George I. Howard, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; wounded in hand, April 6, 1865, at Sailor's Creek; must. out by Gen. Order 77.
- James Helms, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- Joseph Hunt, Co. K, 124th; enl. Oct. 8, 1864.
- Rufus A. Hoyt, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
- Cornelius Herron, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; credited to Goshen; wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; exchanged and sent to Conv. Camp; pro. corp. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Peter B. Hogan, enl. April 27, 1861.
- Isaac Hoyt, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served in Ambulance Corps; a native of Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co.
- James Henry, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served two years; a native of Ireland.
- Ulrich Habermeir, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; slightly wounded at Gaines' Mill.
- Augustus E. Hanford, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. corp.; sergt., Oct. 12, 1861; born in Minisink.
- Richard A. Holly, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; 3d sergt.; pro. 1st sergt. July 1, 1862; born in Minisink.
- Thomas Heffernan, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
- James Herrington, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 13, 1862.
- James Hall, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 18, 1862; never returned from the service.
- Charles H. Hirst, sergt., Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 4, 1862.
- Oscar Halstead, corp., Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 6, 1862.
- Jacob Hovencamp, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 9, 1862.
- Isaac Howell, Co. C, 176th; enl. Nov. 1, 1862.
- Charles V. Helms, Co. C, 176th; enl. Nov. 1, 1862.
- H. W. Hoyt, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- Paul Holloday, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; returned to duty in August; placed in Regimental Pioneer Corps.
- John C. Holley, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Edward Hughee, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
- Samuel Hall, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 10, 1861.
- Arthur Hagan, 2d lieutenant, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 4, 1861.
- Ambrose S. Holbert, Co. K, 124th; enl. July 31, 1862; pro. 2d corp.; killed at Gettysburg.
- Henry Hayden, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; taken prisoner at Morrison's Hill, Aug. 28, 1861; returned Oct. 10, 1862; was in prison in Richmond, Alabama, and New Orleans; born in Ireland.
- Edward M. Hanford, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term; born in Minisink.
- Peter Heayon, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; appointed 4th corp.; a native of Orange County.
- George E. Howard, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; a native of Orange County.
- Charles V. Helms, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; sent to hospital Aug. 29, 1862, and not further reported; a native of Orange County.
- Nathan Hagan, 2d lieutenant, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- George W. Hathaway, enl. October, 1861.
- Jacob Hornbeck, enl. October, 1861.
- Lucien Hall, enl. October, 1861.
- Patrick Harvey, wounded before Richmond, 1862.
- John Handley, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Edward Hopkins, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Paul Haverlock, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Edward Hnlee, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
- Oscar Halstead, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
- Charles H. Hunt, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
- James Hall, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
- Josiah Harris, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; credited to Goshen; killed at Chancellorsville.
- Hezekiah Harris, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; credited to Newburgh; wounded in head at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died of wounds.
- Wm. H. Howell, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; credited to Mount Hope; pro. corp.; killed in action at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
- Henry M. Howell, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; credited to Mount Hope; wounded in leg May 12, 1864, and sent to hospital; must. out by Gen. Order 77.
- John W. Hirst, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; credited to Mount Hope; died since the war.
- Verdine E. Horton, 4th Art.
- Frank Hoyt, Co. D, 18th; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; 3 years' man; trans. to 121st to complete term; born at Howell's Depot, Orange Co.
- Hezekiah W. Hoyt, Co. D, 18th; enl. Oct. 4, 1862; 3 years' man; trans. to 121st; born at Howell's Depot.
- Josiah Jaycox, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
- Charles Johnson, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
- Joseph D. Jackson, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; promoted corporal Nov. 1, 1864.
- Capt. Wm. A. Jackson, Co. K, 124th; enl. 1862; killed June 18, 1864, before Petersburg; resided in Hamptonburgh.
- Wm. H. Jackson, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served until Sept. 6, 1862, when he was sent to hospital.
- Joseph Jackson, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 24, 1861; was with company in all its engagements.
- S. P. Jordan, Co. E, 18th; enl. 1861.
- Joseph H. Johnson, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; credited to Newburgh; wounded in hip, severe, May 5, 1864; must. out by Gen. Order 77.
- C. H. Kuowles, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 18, 1862.
- Albert Kelley, Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 4, 1862.
- Bernard King, Co. H, 168th; enl. Sept. 30, 1862.
- Hiram Ketcham, corp., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; residence, Otisville; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Feb. 8, 1864.
- Thomas Kincaid, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; corp., Nov. 15, 1864; wounded, slight, July 30, 1864; sent to hospital Oct. 21, 1864; must. out by Gen. Order 77; credited to Crawford.
- Ire S. Ketcham, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; accidentally wounded in hand by pistol shot; trans. to V. R. C.
- Stepheu B. Kerr, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Co. D.
- Isaac Kanoff, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville and taken prisoner; wounded in face, severe, May 12, 1864; sent to hospital, and must. out by Gen. Order 77.
- David Kniffen, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
- Daniel Kelly, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
- James Kelly, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Henry E. Ketcham, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. corp.; in all engagements with his company.
- Thomas J. Ketcham, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 24, 1861; slightly wounded at Crampton's Gap; served two years; re-enlisted in 15th Cavalry.
- Andrew G. Knox, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; severely wounded at Crampton's Gap; leg amputated; disch. for disability Jan. 24, 1863.
- Judson Kelly, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; credited to Mount Hope; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Feb. 8, 1864.
- Joseph Y. King, killed by accident in the service.
- John S. King, Co. D (Walkill Guard), 18th; enl. April 27, 1861, with rank as 2d sergt.; pro. orderly sergt. Nov. 1, 1861, and 1st lieutenant June 26, 1862. He was with his company in every engagement. He was a printer in office of *Middletown Press*. He was enrolled as 1st lieutenant of Co. K, 124th, Oct. 22, 1864; was wounded at Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865, and sent to hospital, where he was mustered out by Gen. Order 77, in 1865.
- Andrew W. Kirkwood, Co. D (Walkill Guard), 18th; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; was in all engagements with company.
- Joshua C. Legg, Co. D, 66th; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Squire Lee, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
- Homer B. Leach, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.
- Wm. H. Lewis, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
- Samuel Lewis, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 19, 1864; wounded April 6, 1865; died of wounds May 3, 1865.
- Phillip Lehning, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
- Isaac Logan, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
- James T. Locey, Co. K, 124th; enl. Oct. 20, 1864; died in hospital March, 1865.
- James Lynn, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; pro. corp., Nov. 1, 1864.
- Alex. B. Leggett, 18th; enl. April 24, 1861.
- Thomas S. Lane, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; promoted 1st sergt.; 2d lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1861; 1st lieutenant, July 16, 1862; acting capt. in first and second Fredericksburg, and came home in command; must. out May 27, 1863.
- Thos. H. Lawrence, Co. D, 16th; enl. April 27, 1861; must. out with regt.

- Wm. Lehning, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; disch. on account of wounds Oct. 27, 1862.
- Charles Lecompt, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; was in all engagements and skirmishes in which company was engaged.
- E. P. Litchfield, 18th; enl. 1861.
- Francis Lytle, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
- Wm. M. Lemon, Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 30, 1862.
- Abram Libolt, Co. A, 168th; enl. Nov. 3, 1862.
- John B. Lemon, sergt., Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 25, 1862.
- George W. Lemon, corp., Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 4, 1862.
- Augustus Lehman, Co. E, 176th; enl. Nov. 4, 1862.
- Philip Lehning, Co. G, 176th; enl. Sept. 17, 1862.
- Sidney Little, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- Austin W. Lamoreux, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; credited to Minisink; wounded in side June 19, 1864; wounded in arm April 6, 1865; died of wounds April 15, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Stephen Lawning, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; minor, disch. on application of parents.
- Michael Leonard, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 10, 1861.
- Wm. H. Lawrence, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
- James Lynch, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
- Jacob Loza, blacksmith, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. Oct. 1861.
- Frank C. Long, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- John Lindley, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- John McCamly, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
- Patrick Matthews, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
- Patrick Mulvahan, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
- James P. McElheney, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 10, 1862.
- Samuel Marsh, Co. G, 176th; enl. Oct. 24, 1862.
- George W. Martine, Co. G, 176th; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
- George F. Matthews, Co. G, 176th; enl. Oct. 30, 1862.
- William Mackey, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; missing in action Oct. 13, 1863.
- Andrew A. Millsbaugh, musician, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; credited to Hamptonburgh; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Reuben C. Miller, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 11, 1863.
- Henry R. Mayetta, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. corp. March 6, 1864; sergt., Nov. 15, 1864; wounded in arm May 23, 1864; absent as nurse at Gettysburg; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Alanson W. Miller, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Nathan B. Mullen, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died July 22, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville; credited to Wawayanda.
- Robert McCauley, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
- John Murray, corp., Co. H, 166th; enl. Sept. 1, 1862.
- Jonathan Miller, corp., Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 3, 1862.
- Levi McBride, Co. C, 56th; enl. Sept. 9, 1862.
- James Martin, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
- Robert McGill, Co. E, 56th; enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
- Morris J. McCornal, capt., Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; company trans. to 1st Mounted Rifles; resigned March 21, 1862.
- Frank W. Mills, sergt., Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 5, 1861.
- Selah McChesney, corp., Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
- Russell McGreen, bugler, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
- Wesley L. Millsbaugh, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Stephen F. Mills, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 30, 1861.
- Abram McGill, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
- Wm. McClure, Co. D, 18th; enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
- Armor McPhelmy, 7th Ind. Bat.; enl. October, 1863.
- John F. Mapes, 7th Ind. Bat.; 56th; enl. Oct. 9, 1863.
- Thomas H. Moore, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.
- Wm. H. Monell, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
- George F. Matthews, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
- James Merriam, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Edward Meyer, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; wounded Dec. 9, 1864.
- Robert A. Maloe, enl. April 27, 1861, with rank as 1st sergt., Co. D, 18th, Wallkill Guard; pro. 2d Lieut. Nov. 11, 1861, and capt., Co. B, 18th, Sept. 8, 1862; native of New Jersey; must. out with regt.; re-enlisted for 124th in fall of 1864, and must. as capt. of Co. K, Oct. 22, 1864; must. out June 3, 1865.
- John C. McGinnis, capt., Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. maj. Nov. 18, 1861, and subsequently Lieut.-col., August, 1862.
- Charles H. Melden, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- Joseph S. Martine, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- Henry C. Mills, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- James Manny, 18th; enl. April, 1861.
- William B. McCoy, Co. D, 18th; enl. Feb. 20, 1863; left sick at Savage's Station; exchanged and detailed as provost-guard; born in Orange County.
- Wm. B. Mills, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; detailed as adjutant's clerk March 6, 1863; was a native of Wawayanda.
- Ed. Mackay, drummer, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served two years; re-enl. in 15th Cav., and credited to New Windsor.
- Wm. R. McCrae, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- Lewis R. McCoy, Co. D, 18th; enl. Feb. 20, 1862; taken prisoner at Gaines' Mill; paroled and sent to hospital; born in Orange County.
- Charles A. Moore, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 10, 1861.
- Carson S. Middagh, Co. D (Wallkill Guard), 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; he was from Pennsylvania.
- Charles D. McElroy, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 11, 1862; born in Hamptonburgh.
- Wm. McCall, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; was drummer, and served his time faithfully.
- Wm. H. Murphy, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; missing in action at Gaines' Mill, and never heard from; native of Sussex, N. J.
- Samuel G. McGinnis, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; died July 22, 1862, of typhoid fever; buried at Port Jervis.
- Horace McKonn, Co. F, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. 1st corp.; disch. Aug. 8, 1861.
- John Meyers, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 8, 1861.
- Michael McCabe, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Charles M. Mulford, Co. D, 18th; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; taken prisoner at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; exchanged Aug. 7, 1862; born in Wawayanda.
- Henry L. Myers, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served his two years.
- John Mackney, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Edwin Mackey, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Edwin McCormick, Co. D, 18th; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 24, 1862.
- Stephen Mills, Middletown Cavalry; enl. October, 1861.
- George Miller, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Harvey McCallen, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
- Patrick Moran, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- James Maxwell, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Francis Mayer, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Andrew Mosher, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Thomas Martine, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Henry C. Milligan, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
- Joseph Minton, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Wm. A. Mackay, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; missing in action Oct. 13, 1863.
- Samuel Malcolm, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; credited to Newburgh; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Alonso W. Miller, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed in action May 3, 1863.
- Robert McCartoe, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; residence, Newburgh, and credited to Newburgh; wounded in right arm and lost its use: trans. to V. R. C.
- Wm. A. McBurney, capt., Co. E, 124th; res. Feb. 3, 1863.
- Robert McGee.
- Melancthon Miller.
- Adam W. Miller, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; pro. corp.; killed in action May 12, 1864.
- Wm. Messenger, Co. D, 18th; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 14, 1863.
- Jacob Newsome, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
- George Nichols, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Peter Noll, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. April 16, 1863, for disability.
- William Nash, Co. D, 56th; enl. July 6, 1861.
- Joseph S. Norris, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
- Jacob J. Nichols, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 7, 1862; disch. May 17, 1865.
- Charles E. Norris, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; in all engagements with company; born in Goshen in 1840.
- John Noble, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
- Thomas W. Nutting, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term.
- Henry Newkirk, 124th; enl. 1862.
- Daniel J. Newton.
- Charles Newell, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; credited to Greenville; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Dennis O'Neil, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 31, 1862.

- John O'Brien, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- William Odell, Co. E, 58th; enl. July 8, 1861.
- Harrison Osborn.
- Henry J. Ogden, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.
- John O'Donnell, 7th Ind. Bat.; enl. October, 1863.
- Alexander R. Olds, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 1 year.
- George J. O'Reilly, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1864, 1 year.
- Edward O'Brian, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Woodward T. Ogden, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; corp. to Jan. 1, 1863; sergt. to July 4, 1864; 1st sergt. to Nov. 15, 1864; 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1864, and trans. to Co. E, of which he was in command from Dec. 17, 1864, to Jan. 17, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and also May 12, 1864; must. out June 3, 1866.
- John B. Overton, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served two years; born in Wallkill.
- Frank Openan, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; absent sick, from August, 1862, to March, 1863; must. out May 27, 1863.
- Nathan Odell, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Thomas Pratt, Co. C, 176th; enl. Nov. 1, 1862.
- John W. Parks, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner May 3, 1863; must. out with regiment; credited to Wawayanda.
- Hiram Patterson, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded.
- Wesfield W. Parsons, sergt., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to 4th sergt. and orderly sergt.; died July 3, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Egbert S. Puff, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; arm amputated; disch. Sept. 18, 1863.
- Horace D. Paret, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; detached, Sept. 20, 1862, to Ambulance Corps.
- John W. Pitts, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. July, 1863; sergt., Oct. 3, 1863.
- Charles J. Pitts, enl. April 24, 1861.
- Eli W. Pitts, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
- David L. Pardy, Co. K, 124th.
- John W. Parks, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corp.; credited to Wawayanda.
- Ferdinand Penny, sergt., Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.
- Theodore Penny, corp., Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 24, 1861.
- Benjamin Phillips, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- John W. Prince, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
- William K. Post, enl. April 24, 1861.
- Alonso Price, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; credited to Hamptonburgh.
- Anthony Price, Co. K, 124th; enl. Jan. 16, 1864, 3 years; died July 28, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y.; residence, Goshen.
- George W. Pollock, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; detailed as teamster, and served in that capacity.
- Nathan Patterson, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; disch. for disability Nov. 22, 1861; born in Orange County.
- Beverly Post, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; was in all engagements and skirmishes.
- Myrno Peck, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; trans. to Ambulance Corps, where he served the period of his enlistment.
- Joseph B. Post, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term honorably; was born in Munroe.
- Patrick Purcell, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; re-enl. in 15th Cavalry, and credited to Newburgh.
- George C. Pratt, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Wm. H. Pust, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served full term and honorably discharged.
- George S. Peters, Middletown Cavalry; enl. October, 1861.
- Thomas Pratt, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
- Wm. Price, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. sergt.; severely wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 1, 1864; residence, Otisville, and credited to Mount Hope.*
- James Quinn, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 16, 1861.
- David U. Quick, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; private to March 6, 1864; corp. to Oct. 1, 1864; sergt. to Nov. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. B Sept. 1, 1864; 2d lieut. to Feb. 22, 1865; mustered as 1st Lieut. Feb. 28, 1865, and placed in command of Co. B; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and returned to duty Sept. 1, 1863; wounded in face and shoulder Aug. 16, 1864, and again wounded Oct. 27, 1864; credited to Wawayanda.
- George O. Root, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 10, 1862.
- James F. Roosa, 1st Lieut., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; resigned March 7, 1863.
- William Russell, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; left sick at Goshen, and never reported for duty; credited to Mount Hope.
- Watson W. Rich, corp., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; died July 20, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, June 18, 1864; body sent home and buried at Phillipeburgh.
- Alfred G. Randall, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- George Randall, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died Dec. 28, 1862, at Falmouth, Va., of typhoid fever.
- Barnard Reilly, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 18, 1861.
- George W. Reed, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Archibald L. Robbins, sergt., Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 26, 1861.
- George Richardson, Co. D, 56th; enl. Jan. 20, 1861.
- George H. Robertson, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; 1 year.
- Joseph P. Roomer, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 29, 1864; 1 year.
- Gilbert E. Robbles, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; 1 year.
- Wm. Reed, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1864, 1 year; wounded Nov. 27, 1864.
- John Reed, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; 1 year.
- David L. Rude, Co. D, 18th; enl. Sept. 14, 1862; wounded at Crampton's Pass, and off duty till Dec. 27, 1862.
- Floyd S. Reeves, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served 2 years; re-enl. in 7th Heavy Art.
- John Roach, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served 2 years; a native of Switzerland.
- Charles H. Reed, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; sent to hospital Aug. 7, 1862; died at West Philadelphia Hospital Oct. 25, 1862, of diarrhoea; a native of Wawayanda.
- Theodore C. Rogers, Co. H, 18th; 1st lieut.; pro. capt., vice Hogan, resigned; killed in battle at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.
- John Richardson, Co. D, 18th; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to 121st Regt.
- Isaac T. Redfield, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
- Seth K. Robinson, Co. D, 18th; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 28, 1863; re-enl. in 15th Cavalry and credited to Wawayanda.
- Theodore M. Robinson, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. sergt.; 2d lieut., March 6, 1863; 1st lieut., Jan. 1, 1864, and trans. to Co. H; capt., March 8, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville; credited to Crawford.
- Abraham Rogers, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. 2d corp., May 1, 1865; wounded in leg May 3, 1863; credited to Crawford.
- Isaac Roosa, 1st; died in the service, Newbern, N. C., Jan. 19, 1863.
- J. B. Shrank, Co. K, 175th; enl. Oct. 2, 1862.
- Philip Sheratt, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 3, 1861.
- Octavius Scovill, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 18, 1861.
- James Swallow, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 17, 1861.
- Richard Schwartz, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
- William Sodon, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
- Augustus Sodon, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
- Henry M. O. Sackett, sergt., Co. E, 56th; enl. July 16, 1861.
- Edward J. Scranton, sergt., Co. E, 56th; enl. July 16, 1861.
- Michael Schwartz, corp., Co. E, 56th; enl. July 12, 1861.
- Charles L. Smith, corp., Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
- William Smith, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
- Alfred C. Stewart, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.
- George F. Seybolt, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 11, 1861.
- John M. Stalbird, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of consumption Feb. 3, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
- Frederick Sale, Co. H, 166th; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
- George Siak, Co. H, 158th; enl. Sept. 17, 1862.
- Morris Swezey, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 8, 1862.
- James H. Seward, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 31, 1862.
- Solomon Smith, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. corp. Jan. 1, 1863; sergt., July 4, 1864; 1st sergt., Nov. 15, 1864; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- John Skelton, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
- John Studor, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded in arm at Spottsylvania, May 16, 1864; disch. Sept. 22, 1864.
- Henry W. Smith, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- C. E. Seares, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 8, 1861.
- Charles Scott, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 18, 1861.
- John Shine, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 10, 1861.

* These credits are inserted, as the name may not appear on lists of towns where credited. Mr. Price does not appear legitimately in Wallkill list.

- James Seeley, Co. E, 66th; enl. July 7, 1861.
 Oscar Smith, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 14, 1861.
 Giles L. Skinner, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Silas S. Skinner, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
 James Smyth, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Edward Stafford, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
 Moses Scofield, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; 1 year.
 John S. Sanders, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; 1 year.
 John Smith, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 19, 1864; 1 year.
 David Storms, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; 1 year.
 Jacob E. Smith, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Aug. 17, 1863; credited to Mount Hope.
 John S. Shaw, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; pro. corp.
 Roswell W. Sayre, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; 2d lieutenant, May 17, 1861; 1st lieutenant, vice Barry, Nov. 11, 1861; captain, vice Barry, killed, June 26, 1862; was with his company in all engagements; born in Wallkill.
 John Singler, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term.
 Griffin Sheldon, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. corp. Oct. 12, 1861; died July 20, 1862, of typhoid fever.
 Martin V. Smith, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861.
 George Snook, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; was in all actions with company.
 Morgan L. Sproat, col. of a regiment from Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster; enl. spring of 1861.
 Wm. Shaker, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. March 13, 1863.
 John J. Southard, Co. D, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; pro. corp. Nov. 8, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; disch. Nov. 23, 1863; born in Orange County.
 Wm. J. Sawyer, Co. D, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; killed in battle at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; born in Warren County, and probably belonged there.
 Franklin Seymour, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; was in all actions; native of Delaware County.
 Harry W. Smith, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. 124th; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Henry Stewart, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
 Rhoads Skinner, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
 John Swezey, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
 Charles R. Smith, qm.-sergt., 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
 Isaac Selleck, enl. 1862.
 John Skelton, enl. 1862.
 Calvin Scales, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
 James H. Seward, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
 William L. Selleck, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
 Moses Smith, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
 John C. Staples, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, —; credited to Mount Hope; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 John J. Scott, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-house, May 12, 1864.
 George H. Stephens, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Gettysburg; credited to Newburgh.
 John Tierney, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
 Alonzo Thurston, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 8, 1862.
 George Torrey, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 6, 1862.
 Charles J. Terwilliger, sergt., Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Wm. H. Terwilliger, 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Morrie W. Tuthill, Co. A, 19th; enl. May 26, 1862.
 Samuel V. Tidd, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; taken prisoner June 1, 1864, at Tolopotomy Creek; paroled in November, and sent to hospital.
 David Truix, Co. E, 56th; enl. Aug. 8, 1861.
 Leonard Tompkins, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 10, 1861.
 George M. Tompkins, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 18, 1861.
 John S. Tompkins, sergt., Co. E, 56th; enl. July 18, 1861.
 John I. Tarwilliger, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; 1 year.
 Wm. E. Tucker, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; 1 year.
 Wm. H. Thompson, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; missing after action at Gaines' Mill, and never heard from; a native of New Hampshire.
 Henry Titworth, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; absent on March 19, 1863; born in Sussex Co., N. J.; lived in Middletown.
 Joseph Taylor, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; served full term, and honorably must. out; a native of England.
 Milton Tompkins, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861.
 Wm. H. Thompkins, Co. H, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1861, for disability.
 Stedman Tatham, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
 Joseph Taylor, enl. 1862.
 Thomas P. Terwilliger, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
 Thomas H. Thorp, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
 Ralph Townsend, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
 Gilbert O. Torrey, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
 Harrison Travis, 4th Art.; died in rebel prison.
 Albert Travis.
 Emery S. Van Keuren, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 John Van Horn, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. hospital steward, and trace to non-com. staff.
 Wm. Van Sciver, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Charles Van Sciver, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 30, 1861.
 Alonzo Van Every, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.
 George Van Sciver, Co. K, 124th; enl. July 31, 1862; pro. corp.; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C. on account of wounds.
 John C. Vermilyea, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. corp. July 1, 1863; died May 29, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania, May 12; buried in National Cemetery at Arlington.
 John N. Van Ness, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; was with company in every action.
 James Van Duzen, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
 John Vanderbilt, enl. 1862.
 Wm. H. Winfield, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 31, 1862.
 Moses A. Wells, Co. C, 178th; enl. Oct. 10, 1862.
 Charles B. Welsch, Co. G, 175th; enl. Oct. 27, 1862.
 Nelson Woodruff, Co. G, 175th; enl. Oct. 27, 1862.
 Lewis S. Wisner, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. 3d sergt.; 2d lieutenant, March 3, 1863; 1st lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1864; captain, July 14, 1864, but could not be must. on account of hernia, and resigned.
 David B. Wheat, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Jan. 11, 1863.
 Wm. H. H. Wood, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, and discharged.
 Charles M. Weller, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 6, 1863; credited to Crawford, and resided at Bullville.
 William Welle, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 3, 1861.
 W. W. Wallace, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 6, 1861.
 Arthur White, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 18, 1861.
 Charles Woodruff, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 14, 1861.
 Gilbert White, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 14, 1861.
 John Walsh, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 8, 1861.
 John Wilson, corp., Co. E, 56th; enl. July 16, 1861.
 John Wallace, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 26, 1861; died Feb. 15, 1865.
 Abner Wells, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 James W. Williams, Co. D, 56th; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.
 Peter Winters, Co. K, 124th; enl. Oct. 10, 1864.
 Wm. Whalon, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 James H. Wood, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Henry Wilkinson, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Israel H. Wickham, Co. K, 124th; enl. July 30, 1864.
 Henry J. Wright.
 Walter Wilson, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; served full term honorably.
 Michael Weymar, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; arm broken in action at Gaines' Mill; sent to hospital, and did not return to company.
 Peter Waterbury, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1861, for disability.
 Irvin P. Winna, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
 John Williams, 124th; enl. 1862.
 George Wallace, 56th.
 Edwin S. Wheeler, 166th; enl. 1862-63.
 Isaac Wallace, 56th.
 Wm. W. Wallace, 168th; enl. 1862-63.
 Matthias W. Wood, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; paroled, and went home and did not return; credited to Mount Hope.
 Horace H. Wheeler, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; shot through both hands May 12, 1864; died of fever Nov. 10, 1864; credited to Goahan; residence, Bethel, Sullivan Co.
 Simeon Wheat, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in hand May 12, 1864; credited to Mount Hope.
 Wm. H. Youmans, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; born in Monroe, and probably belonged there.
 Rohart Young, corp., 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. October, 1861.
 Andrews Zevisky, Co. G, 175th; enl. Nov. 26, 1862.
 Jonas Zindle, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; one of the Monroe family of Zindles. (See that town.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REAR-ADMIRAL SILAS HORTON STRINGHAM.

While the territory embraced in the present county of Orange has produced many men eminent in civil and professional ranks, it has not been without equally honorable representatives in the army and navy, especially in the latter, where the banner of the heroic Ludlow and his ill-fated commander, Lawrence, was taken up and borne upon every sea by the no less heroic Rear-Admiral Silas Horton Stringham. We regret that the space assigned to notices of this character is necessarily circumscribed, for, regarding biography as history in its highest and most instructive form, we feel that our duty can be but very imperfectly performed in an abridged review of his career. The family from which Admiral Stringham sprung was one of the oldest in the county,—James Stringham, his grandfather, running back in its settlement as early as 1734. His father, Daniel Stringham, resided, at the beginning of the present century, just east of the village of Bloomingburgh, across the county line in the town of Wallkill. He kept a store in the building which now or lately stood at the forks of the Newburgh turnpike and the Middletown plank-road, on the east bank of the Shawangunk Kill; his residence, which was in the immediate vicinity, was removed some years ago. His mother was a Horton. It was while his parents resided here that he was born, in the year 1798. His parents removed to Newburgh in the spring of 1806, his father at that time being a director, and in 1808 taking command of the sloop "Jefferson," of the Farmers' Company line, engaged in the produce trade. The new life which was thus opened to young Stringham was to him a delight. On his father's sloop he was master of every part, while in the public school he submitted only after conflict to the domination of mates older in years. To one of these conflicts he was indebted for his place in the navy. On the occasion referred to, with the assistance of a school-mate, he defied all the other lads of the class. The contest was witnessed by Capt. Ludlow, of the navy, who happened to be passing, and so struck was he with the pluck and determination which Stringham displayed, that he immediately solicited his parents to consent to the boy's apprenticeship in the navy. At the age of twelve years (1810) he went out with Capt. Ludlow as a midshipman, under Commodore Rogers, in the frigate "President." From that time until his death, in 1876, a period of sixty-six years, the history of the American navy was a part of his own. He was on duty when the balls from the "Little Belt" came crashing through the canvas of the "President," in May, 1811, and during the war of 1812. In 1815 he was sent to the Algerine war in the Mediterranean squadron under Decatur. Returning home, and while holding the rank of lieutenant, he was made acting commander

of the sloop-of-war "Falmouth." In 1834 he was promoted to the rank of commander in the "John Adams," and from this to a captaincy in the "Independence." From this post he was transferred to the command of the Brooklyn navy-yard. In the war with Mexico he was in command of the "Ohio," and at the head of the squadron before Vera Cruz. In 1852 he was promoted commodore. His last service at sea was in command of the expedition to Hatteras Inlet during the war of the Rebellion, and his last promotion was to the rank of rear-admiral. He was a man of extraordinary courage, judgment and integrity. The honor of his Creator, and the honor of the flag of his country, was the shrine at which he worshiped. An oath he never uttered, nor would he suffer one in his presence; no wine or intoxicating liquors ever touched his lips. A pure, brave, true man, his name is written upon the nation's history as an example and an inspiration.

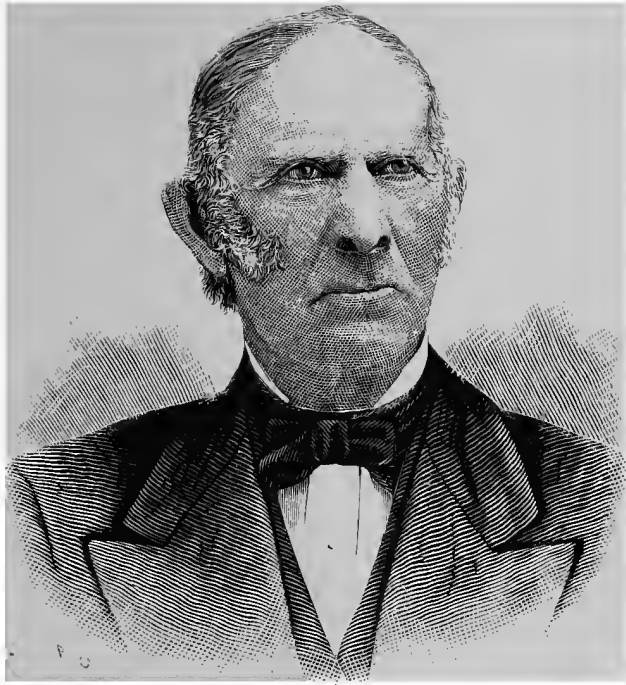
ROBERT H. HOUSTON.

His great-grandfather, Rev. Joseph Houston, with his two brothers, John and James, emigrated from the north of Ireland in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and came first to Jamestown, Va. James remained near them, and John settled in Pennsylvania. Rev. Joseph, after preaching a few years at Jamestown, came north, and was the first settled pastor of the Goodwill Presbyterian Church in the town of Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., where he purchased some 600 acres of land, upon which he resided until his death, and upon which his sons, Joseph and James, resided during their lives. He had also four daughters. James occupied the homestead part of the farm, and Joseph removed to the other side of the Otterkill.

James married Anna, daughter of Rev. George Carr, a Presbyterian minister of Goshen, who bore him the following children: Joseph, George, Thomas, James, John, Samuel, Andrew, Polly, wife of Robert Wilkin; Jane, wife of Adam Dickerson.

Of these children, George was for a few months on guard in the Mamakating Valley to protect the whites from the incursions of the Indians during the Revolutionary war, and Joseph was a physician at Amity, and afterwards at Edenville, where he died. All of the children were married and reared families in Orange County.

George, father of our subject, born in 1763, died in December, 1825. His wife was Jane, daughter of Robert Hunter, of Montgomery, who died in 1801, aged about thirty-two, leaving the following children: Ann, wife of Samuel W. Brown, of Scotchtown; John G., James G., Robert H., and George. The latter was a farmer where a part of Middletown now is, the present cemetery being a part of his farm, and he was afterwards a merchant and justice of the peace in Middletown.



R. W. Houston



E. M. Madden

George Houston married for his second wife Julia, widow of Mr. Gale, and daughter of William Thompson, of Goshen, who by her first marriage had one son, William Gale. Of this union were born children,—Anthony and Jane, twins, the latter becoming the wife of Charles Heard, of Hamptonburgh; Henry; Sally, wife of Hector Van Cleft; Samuel and Theodore, died young men; Almira, wife of Orange Horton, of White Plains, N. Y.; Elizabeth, wife of William Church, of Orange, N. J.; and Thomas. Twelve of these children were married, and eleven reared families.

George Houston settled on a farm at Scotchtown in 1787, where he remained until 1805, and during the remainder of his life he was a farmer in the town of Wallkill. He gave the land for the church (Presbyterian) and burial-plots at Scotchtown, was one of its founders, and served the church for many years as elder. He was a man of strong force of character, and a promoter of the best interests of society. He was the prime mover in the construction of the Goshen and Bloomingburgh turnpike.

Robert H., son of George and Jane Houston, was born in the town of Wallkill, Aug. 20, 1798. At the age of sixteen he began learning the tanner and currier trade, which he completed at the age of twenty. For six years following he remained at home and had charge of his father's farm. In 1826 he came to Middletown, and in company with Charles Dill rented the "Anderson" tannery, which they afterwards purchased, located across the street from the Commercial Hotel, and carried on the tanning business under the firm-name of Dill & Houston. After a few years they disposed of it, and built another on the present site of the Orange County Milk Association building, where they continued business until 1846. In 1831 they purchased a farm of sixty acres adjoining the village, which they also carried on.

The partnership was dissolved in 1846, Mr. Samuel S. Wickham purchasing an interest in the tannery, which was carried on by Messrs. Houston & Wickham until 1851, when Mr. Houston sold his interest in the business to Mr. Wickham.

In the dissolution of the partnership of Houston & Dill, Mr. Houston retained the farm, which now forms a part of the village of Middletown, and has been laid out by him into lots and streets, and upon which many fine and substantial residences have been erected, forming a desirable part of the village.

To the original purchase he has added contiguous land, and his present farm, of about 100 acres, he still finds pleasure in superintending.

In 1841, Messrs. Houston & Dill donated the land upon which to erect the Wallkill Academy, and during their career together were also engaged for seven years in the lumber business in Sullivan County.

Mr. Houston may safely be ranked among the men to whom much is due for the present prosperous and thrifty village of Middletown, and he has been a lib-

eral contributor in founding many of its present institutions, and forwarding such interests as have tended to the prosperity of the place and the welfare of its citizens. He was one of the men to obligate himself for the extension of the Erie Railway to Middletown after its completion to Goshen, and in the erection of schools, churches, and kindred institutions he has always been found ready with his time and money.

Like his forefathers, he has stood unswervingly a supporter of the Presbyterian Church, which his Scotch ancestors in the mother-country spilled their blood to establish and protect, and both he and his wife have been members of the church at Middletown for many years. He married, May 2, 1829, Mary, daughter of David Dill and Elizabeth Houston, who was born April 6, 1799, was a devoted wife and mother, and died Sept. 11, 1880. Her mother was a daughter of Joseph Houston, and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Houston, the progenitor of the family in Orange County.

Their daughter, Jane Elizabeth, died at the age of eighteen. Their only surviving child is David Dill Houston, born Dec. 15, 1833, and who married, Aug. 29, 1861, Catharine M., daughter of John K. Moore. He carries on mercantile and milling business and farming at Middletown.

HON. EDWARD M. MADDEN.

Edward Millspaugh Madden was born near Searsville, in the town of Crawford, Orange Co., N. Y., in the year 1818. His ancestry were Scotch-Irish, Huguenot, and German. Until he was nearly nine years of age he attended the common schools of the neighborhood, these being the only educational advantages that he ever had. When he was about nine years old the family removed to the village of Walden, in the town of Montgomery, where he entered a cotton-mill as an apprentice.

He worked the first year for seventy-five cents a week, boarding himself. Being badly treated by one of his bosses, young Madden ran away in the year 1833. The same day he obtained employment as an apprentice in a tin-shop in the village of Montgomery. He left there in 1839, when about twenty years of age, and bought out a small tin-shop located in a little building then standing in the west end of what is now the Holding House, in the village of Middletown. His cash capital at this time was, all told, just \$133, which he had earned by overwork at his trade. In 1842 he entered into partnership with Elisha P. Wheeler, Jonah F. France, and Joseph Lemon, all now deceased. The firm built the foundry now owned by Mr. A. L. Vail. Mr. France died in 1847. Messrs. Wheeler, Madden, & Lemon continued the business until 1851, when Mr. Lemon sold his interest to Wheeler & Madden. In 1853 the firm built the Monhagen Saw-Factory, on King Street, adjoining

the foundry, in connection with the late Josiah Bakewell, who had become a member of the firm.

In 1854 the foundry business, in which Mr. Madden was a partner, was sold to Messrs. Joseph Lemon and Silas R. Martine. The saw manufacturing business was continued by the firm previously mentioned until 1860, when Mr. Bakewell left the concern, and Mr. Wm. Clemens was admitted as a partner, and still continues connected with it. The business had grown to such proportions that in 1866 the present extensive works were erected. In 1868, Thomas D. Roberts and Lemuel Wheeler were taken in as members of the firm. Mr. Roberts died in 1872, and Mr. Lemuel Wheeler in 1874. In 1873, Charles I. Humphrey and Wm. Millsbaugh became members of the firm. In 1874 the other partners bought out the interest of Mr. E. P. Wheeler, the senior member. In 1880, Wm. K. Stansbury was admitted into the firm. In 1863 the then firm built a factory and began the manufacture of files, which is still carried on, and known as the Eagle File-Works. Mr. Madden is president of the concern, his nephew, Mr. Isaac P. Madden, and Mr. J. T. Cockayne being the managers.

In the year 1862, immediately after the capture of the Confederate envoys, Mason and Slidell, from a British steamer, apprehending that this would lead to a war with England, and thereby prevent the importation and greatly enhance the price of steel, the firm of Wheeler, Madden, & Clemens began the manufacture of this article, having previously imported all the steel used by them.

In 1877, Mr. Madden, in connection with Mr. James H. Norton and Mr. C. C. Messerre, established the Union Printing Company of New York City, which business still continues, and of which he is the president.

In 1843, Mr. Madden was married to Eudocia M. Robinson, daughter of Rev. Phineas Robinson, a Presbyterian clergyman. Six children were the fruit of this marriage, three of whom are now living,—Charles Carroll, Edward M., Jr., and Ella.

Mr. Madden has always taken a lively interest in political affairs, local as well as State and national. He was originally a Democrat, and his first vote for President was cast for Martin Van Buren. In 1854, on the passage by Congress of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, allowing slavery to be extended over the Western Territories, Mr. Madden, with many other Democrats throughout the country, protested against this action, and in 1855 he aided in the preliminary steps which led to the organization of the Republican party in 1856. He has ever since continued a steadfast and influential member of that party.

In the fall of 1855 there was a bolt in the Democratic Senatorial Convention of this district, growing out of the aggressions of the South and the action of Congress upon the slavery question. The Free-Soil portion of the convention, in Mr. Madden's absence,

nominated him for the office of State senator, to which he was elected. Although frequently thereafter urged to become a candidate for office, he refused until 1868, when he accepted a nomination by the Republicans for member of Assembly in the Second District of Orange County, having just previously declined a unanimous nomination for representative in Congress. Although the district is usually carried by a large majority, Mr. Madden came within a half-dozen votes of an election.

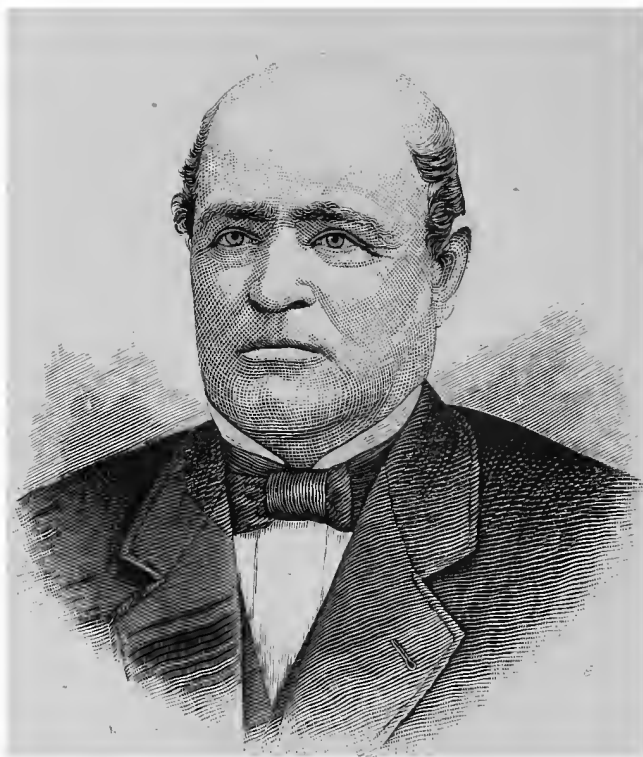
In 1871 he was again prevailed upon to take the nomination for State senator, and was elected by a large majority, notwithstanding the district is strongly Democratic. In 1873 he was renominated and elected again. The nomination for the office was again tendered him in 1875 and in 1877, but was declined, as was also a nomination again for member of Congress. In 1879 he accepted a nomination again for the State Senate, and was returned for the fourth time to that body by a large majority.

Mr. Madden has always held it to be the duty of every citizen to attend the primary meetings of the party to which they belong, and he is seldom absent from these meetings. He has been delegated to attend numerous County, Senatorial, State, and National Conventions. There is probably no one within the limits of this county who has oftener been called upon for such representative service. He was a member of the Republican National Convention at Baltimore in 1864 which gave Abraham Lincoln his second nomination. He declined the nomination as a delegate to the National Convention of 1868. In 1876 he was a member of the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Madden drafted and secured the passage of the bill for the public-school system of Middletown, and for many years was an active member of the school board of that place, until increasing business cares caused him to decline further service in that capacity. Senator Madden was also the author of the bill providing for the construction of the Middletown Water-Works. He was the first and is now the president of the board. He also interested himself in obtaining the charter for the Middletown Savings-Bank, and was instrumental in securing the necessary legislation to set it in operation. While he has been a member of the Senate he has secured much important legislation for the benefit of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, and no small degree of the success of that institution is due to the effective aid that he was thus enabled to render it.

Mr. Madden was appointed by the Governor one of the commissioners to locate the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane, which is at Poughkeepsie.

When the project of the Middletown and Crawford Railroad was first broached, connecting, as it proposed, the place of his birth and the place where his active business career had been passed, Mr.



S. S. Wickham

Madden at once took hold of it with his accustomed energy, and, in co-operation with the companion of his boyhood days and life-long friend, Maj. Daniel Thompson, made it a success. The road was constructed much more economically than many similar undertakings. Mr. Madden has been the vice-president of the company since its organization, Mr. Thompson being the president and manager.

Mr. Madden has been so prominently identified with the business and political interests of his county and State that few men within their borders are better known than he.

Although without the advantages of an academic education, in fact with only the few years meagre schooling that he obtained previous to his ninth year in the then indifferent common school that he attended, Mr. Madden, by close application to reading and study during the evenings and the moments that he could snatch from the labors of the work-bench, became a thoroughly well-read man, and few, with all the educational advantages they may have had, have a larger store of practical knowledge at their command. He has seemed to acquire knowledge by intuition. His memory for events and dates is most remarkable.

He is a man of the strictest integrity, who has never been known to go back upon his word, which is proverbially as good as his bond, and has never deserted a friend.

Mr. Madden has now been in active business in Middletown for forty-two years, and has seen the little hamlet of some 500 inhabitants increase to a population of 10,000. He is still actively engaged in business, and is constantly making large additions to his manufactories.

Senator Madden may be considered as a fair and conspicuous type of the "self-made man," having from an humble origin, and against adverse circumstances, arisen to wealth and prominence in the community, solely through industry, pluck, determination, indomitable energy, and a laudable ambition, which demonstrates what may be accomplished by the youth of our land, through the possession and active use of these qualities, under our beneficent, free American institutions.

SAMUEL S. WICKHAM.

The property settled on by Samuel and Israel Wickham and their sister Jerusha, mentioned in the sketch of Col. Israel H. Wickham, comprised about 1000 acres in the Minisink Angle, upon which the village of Middletown is now built.

Samuel was grandfather of our subject, married Mary Irwin, who bore him the following children: Elizabeth, wife of John H. Corwin; Jerusha, wife of Eliad Tryon; and Jesse H. The homestead of Samuel Wickham was where Mrs. Linus B. Babcock now resides.

Upon his decease the homestead property was entailed to his son, Jesse H., upon which he resided during his life, and died Oct. 3, 1841, having been born Feb. 28, 1786.

He took down the log house in which his father lived, and kept the hospitable inn of "olden time" about 1829, and where the forefathers of the present generation used to gather and exchange wit, indulge in story-telling, and narrate the incidents of pioneer life.

Jesse H. Wickham married Laura, daughter of Samuel Benedict, of Middletown, who died Aug. 31, 1823, aged thirty years, leaving the following children: Temperance Ann, Harriet Maria, wife of Isaac Van Duzer, Samuel S., and Henry Lewis, who died young.

His second wife was Frances Ludlum, who died in 1857, and bore him the following children: Theodore, George, and Israel.

Jesse H. Wickham was one of the founders of many of the early institutions in Middletown, spent his life in a quiet way as a farmer, and was esteemed throughout his business life for his integrity in his dealings with his fellow-men. He was a man of correct habits and sterling principles.

Samuel S., son of Jesse H. Wickham, was born on the homestead Aug. 20, 1821, spent his boyhood at home, and was twenty years old when his father died. He was one of the pupils who attended school the first term of the opening of the Wallkill Academy.

At the age of twenty-two he started out in life for himself, and for three years was a clerk in a dry-goods and crockery-store in Middletown.

In the spring of 1846 he rented a stone-quarry in Sullivan County, which he was successfully carrying on when, in the fall of that year, he purchased the interest of Charles Dill in the tannery of Houston & Dill, at Middletown, and, in partnership with Robert H. Houston, carried on the business until 1851, when he purchased Mr. Houston's interest, and, with the exception of two years, carried it on alone until 1855, when he sold out to Stephens & Hulse.

During that year, with Joseph Lemon, he purchased 1900 acres of woodland in Sullivan County, upon which were three saw-mills.

In 1858, having paid for their land in lumber, and having a large quantity on hand, they disposed of their land, dissolved partnership, and Mr. Wickham established a lumber-yard on Canal Street, in Middletown, where he was engaged in the lumber, feed, and coal business until 1866, and sold out to Eaton & Russell.

The same year, with Eaton & Russell, he purchased the property he now occupies, and in 1869 became the sole owner of it. Here since 1866 he has been successfully engaged in the lumber, coal, and feed business. He erected in 1870 his present commodious store-house and lumber-sheds, and in 1877 he erected a grist-mill on the property, in which latter interest he has associated with him in business Joseph F. Terhune.

For nearly forty years Mr. Wickham has been closely identified with the active business interests of the village, and among the first to encourage, promote, and push forward every worthy local enterprise tending to the thrift and prosperity of Middletown, or in any way to advance the educational interests of its rising generation.

His ancestors were among the founders of the early institutions now enjoyed by the people. Mr. Wickham retains the family characteristic of progress, and by his frank, sociable, and unostentatious ways holds the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

His first wife was Ellen Adelia, daughter of Frederick Dolson, of Wawayanda, who died in 1868, leaving children,—Cecilia S., Oscar, Almeda D., Samuel S., and Laura B.

His present wife, whom he married in 1870, is Marilla, daughter of Madison Raplee, of Yates County, N. Y., by whom he has one child, Willis R.

WICKHAM C. McNISH.

Wickham C. McNish is a descendant in the fifth generation from Rev. George McNish, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1705 upon the solicitation of Rev. Francis Makemie, who was afterwards styled the father of Presbyterianism in America. There also came with Revs. McNish and Makemie Rev. John Hampton.

Rev. George McNish was licensed to preach here by Governor Seymour, of Maryland, in 1706. He was one of the original members of the Philadelphia Presbytery, the first formed in America, and upon the first vacancy in the pulpit after the formation of the Philadelphia Presbytery, he was called in 1710 by the wardens and vestrymen of the Presbyterian Church at Jamaica, Long Island, and began to preach there in 1711, and is called the father of the Presbyterian Church on Long Island,—the first Presbytery in the province of New York. He was a man of much Christian zeal, and having inherited a spirit of freedom of worship in his native country, which his forefathers spilt their blood to achieve, he was well prepared to, and did meet with determined resistance, the aggressions of the devotees of the English Church on the island, who finally succeeded in taking from them their church property. After this he preached to his congregation in private places. He owned 1000 acres of land in the town of Wallkill, Orange Co., which, after his death, became the property of his only child, Rev. George McNish. He died March 10, 1722. His son, Rev. George McNish, married a daughter of Joseph Smith, of Jamaica, and settled in New Jersey, preaching at Newtown (now Newton) between 1744 and 1746. He subsequently preached at Goshen, spent his life in the ministry, and died in Wallkill in 1779, aged sixty-five. His children were Andrew Clark; George, who served in the Revolutionary war, and fortunately escaped from Fort Montgomery when

taken by the British; Peggy; and Polly, wife of George Conkling, of Goshen.

Andrew Clark McNish, born Aug. 17, 1752, died Feb. 12, 1805. His wife was Elizabeth Davis, of Long Island, who was born in 1752, and died Feb. 22, 1797, leaving eight children,—Joshua, born Sept. 1, 1779, was stationed on Staten Island, and served for fifteen months there in the war of 1812; Polly, born in 1781; Phebe, born in 1783, died at the age of eleven years; Joanna, born Sept. 21, 1785, wife of Robert Kirk; Sarah, born Aug. 12, 1782, wife of David Everett, father of Dr. Everett, of Middletown; Henry, born April 5, 1791, is residing in the town of Mount Hope, in 1881, and served with his brother in the war of 1812, under Col. Faulkner; Andrew, born March 26, 1793; and Spicer, born April 24, 1795, resided in Sullivan County, where he was accidentally killed by a falling tree.

Andrew was a carpenter by trade, and built the Clove Church in Wantage, N. J. He was subsequently a farmer there, where he spent the remainder of his life. Henry was a blacksmith.

Andrew Clark McNish owned 100 acres of land within what is now the corporation of Middletown, on the road leading from Bloomingburgh to Mechanictown, upon which he erected a log house and log barn. Here he resided until his death. Upon the death of the parents, when the children were all young, they were put out among their friends. The eldest, Joshua, succeeded to the homestead, and gave, as requested in his father's will, his brothers and sisters \$75 each, and a trade, if they chose to learn one. Joshua was father of our subject, and resided upon the homestead during his life. Subsequent to his marriage he built a house on another part of the homestead, which was destroyed by fire in 1855, and the same year the present substantial residence was built by his son, Wickham C., who purchased the property of his brother, Andrew C., in 1854, and retained possession of it until 1860, when he sold it to his brother-in-law, James B. Crawford, who now resides upon it. His wife, Mary M., born June 4, 1789, was a daughter of Deacon James Reeve, one of the founders and first deacons of the Congregational Church at Middletown, and who settled in Wawayanda from Long Island, about two miles from Middletown, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Wickham C. Reeve. They were married March 19, 1814, and she died Dec. 18, 1863, having survived her husband since Oct. 6, 1829. After her husband's death she managed the homestead farm with superior judgment and ability, and reared her children with all the care and devotion of a Christian mother until her death. Both Joshua McNish and wife were active members of the Congregational Church at Middletown, and promoters of all worthy objects in the vicinity. Their children are Andrew C., born Nov. 28, 1816, died at the age of thirty-seven; George, born Dec. 25, 1819, died at the age of twenty-one; Eliza-



H. C. North



Q

Albert P. Bull

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beth, born Jan. 17, 1820; Wickham C., born Aug. 25, 1823.

Wickham C. McNish received his early education at the district school and in the Wallkill Academy, and at the age of sixteen engaged in teaching, which he continued for six terms, alternating with labor on the home farm during the summer seasons. About this time emigration to the gold-fields of California was rapidly going on, and Mr. McNish, desirous of traveling, and also of testing the truth of the fabulous reports that came from the Pacific coast, accordingly in the spring of 1850 set out for San Francisco, which he reached *via* the isthmus after a tedious journey of some three months. Having formed the acquaintance of James B. Roberts, of Philadelphia, on his way there, after a short time as clerk in a boot and shoe store, with that gentleman he established himself in the jobbing and wholesale boot and shoe trade, which rapidly increased with the then growing demands of the new country. Leaving his partner in charge of the business there, Mr. McNish, in 1853, came East, and remained the resident partner here, purchasing goods in Boston and New York for their trade in San Francisco. These successful business relations continued until 1869, when they sold out their business.

In 1865 a stock company was formed in Boston, styled "The Phoenix Oil and Land Company," in which Mr. McNish held a controlling interest, and became the manager of their oil and real estate interests at Titusville, Pa., until 1873, when the company disposed of their business. Since this time he has continued his operations in tanking and producing oil in the various oil-fields of Pennsylvania.

During his active business career, Mr. McNish, whether a resident of San Francisco, Boston, or among his immediate friends at Middletown, has never lost sight of the early impressions of his boyhood, and wherever he has been located he has been numbered among the promoters of morality, good society, and religious instruction. For nearly his whole life he has been identified with the Congregational Church at Middletown as a member, and officially, and a liberal contributor to its interests, and while a resident at San Francisco he became one of the founders of the First Congregational Church of that city, and was one of the charter members to lay the corner-stone of that church. Mr. McNish was one of the incorporators of the Wallkill Bank, and was one of its directors from its organization until his return to California in 1860, when he disposed of his interest in that institution.

He married in January, 1857, Marietta, daughter of William W. Reeve, Esq., and Jane Ayres, of Middletown. They have an only child, Mary Jane McNish. Mrs. McNish's father was widely known throughout Orange County as a surveyor, was justice of the peace at Middletown for sixteen years, supervisor of the town of Wallkill for several years, and represented his district in the State Legislature in 1856.

ALBERT BULL.

Albert Bull is the sixth in line of descent from William Bull, born in England in February, 1689, came to America, sailing from Ireland, where he had spent his minority, about 1715. He was a mason by trade, and in 1716 did the mason-work for a stone house, known as the "Old Graycourt House," in Chester, for Daniel Cromeline, who had an interest in the Wawayanda Patent.

In 1718 he married Sarah Wells, the first white woman who set foot upon the soil of the town of Goshen, born April 6, 1694, and who died April 21, 1796. He died in February, 1755. In 1868 an appropriate monument was erected over the remains of William Bull and Sarah Wells, near the Hamptonburgh church, by their lineal descendants.

To this venerable couple were born twelve children, of whom two sons, Thomas and William, were settled by their father on 500 acres of land lying partly in each of the towns of Goshen and Wallkill, divided by the Wallkill River.

William settled on the west side of the river, and the homestead is still in possession of his descendants.

His son Moses, born June 20, 1753, occupied the homestead during his life, and died Dec. 23, 1844. His only son, Moses Bull, Jr., born June 19, 1773, was grandfather of our subject, and resided at Scotchtown, in the town of Wallkill, on the farm now occupied by Harvey Roe, where he died May 16, 1848.

His wife, Dolly Moore, whom he married July 28, 1795, was born June 17, 1771, and died May 14, 1855.

Moses Bull, Jr., joined the church in 1815, was a devoted Christian man, and from the time of his marriage until death kept up the family altar. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church from girlhood, and reared her large family of children under Christian influences.

Their children were Sophia, wife of Thomas Bell, of Geneva, N. Y.; Arietta, wife of John Patterson, of New York; Elijah and Elisha (twins); Rev. Ralph Bull, for twenty-seven years a Presbyterian clergyman at Westtown, Orange Co.; Marianne, widow of the late Daniel Cousins, of Middletown; Caroline and Catherine (twins); the former, first the wife of Andrew McWilliams, and after his death the wife of Harvey McMonagle, of Wallkill; Mehetabel, wife of Moses McMonagle, of Wallkill, now occupying the old homestead; Rhoda, wife of Hezekiah Conner, of Wallkill; Emma, wife of Charles B. Conner, of Wallkill; and Julia, wife of Harvey J. H. McWilliams. Of these children, Elisha was father of Albert Bull, was born Jan. 16, 1801, in Wallkill, and died June 22, 1870, in Missouri, while there visiting his son. He spent his active business life as a farmer in the town of Warwick, where he settled soon after his first marriage, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Amity.

He married, March 4, 1828, Harriet, daughter of Walter and Abigail (Corwin) Everett, of Wallkill, and sister of the wife of Dr. Harvey Everett, of Middletown. She was born in 1806, and died Sept. 3, 1836, leaving children,—Albert, Walter, and Harriet, wife of Henry Howe, of Warwick. His second wife was Sarah Dusenberre, who bore him the following children: Sidney, Harrison, Charles, Henry, and John P. After the death of his second wife he married Mary Nichols, of which union there was no issue.

Albert Bull was born in Wallkill, April 16, 1829, and spent his minority in the routine of farm work and at school. For two years after reaching his majority he resided in the western part of the State, and for one year following at Chester, Orange Co.

In the spring of 1853 he settled in Middletown, and became the partner of Dr. Harvey Everett in the drug business, whose place is located on Franklin Square, where he has continued a successful trade since. Mr. Bull erected the fine brick building, "Bull's Opera-House," on Main Street, in 1870, capable of seating 800 persons, and since his residence in Middletown he has ranked among the enterprising, thorough-going, and substantial business men of the place.

He married, June 20, 1867, Ella B., daughter of Leander and Nancy (Barkley) Crawford, who was born in January, 1845. Their children are Anna M., Frank, and Irving.

ELISHA PEARL WHEELER.

Elisha Pearl Wheeler, grandson of John, and son of Lemuel and Hannah (Pearl) Wheeler, was born at Hampton, Windham Co., Conn., Feb. 5, 1807.

His father, Lemuel, born at Pomfret, Conn., April 20, 1782, was a carpenter and builder by trade, and for a time was a merchant in Springfield, Mass. He resided at Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., for a few years, and subsequently took up his residence in Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y., for the purpose of superintending the construction of the aqueduct and water-wheels at the iron-works there, where he died April 16, 1839.

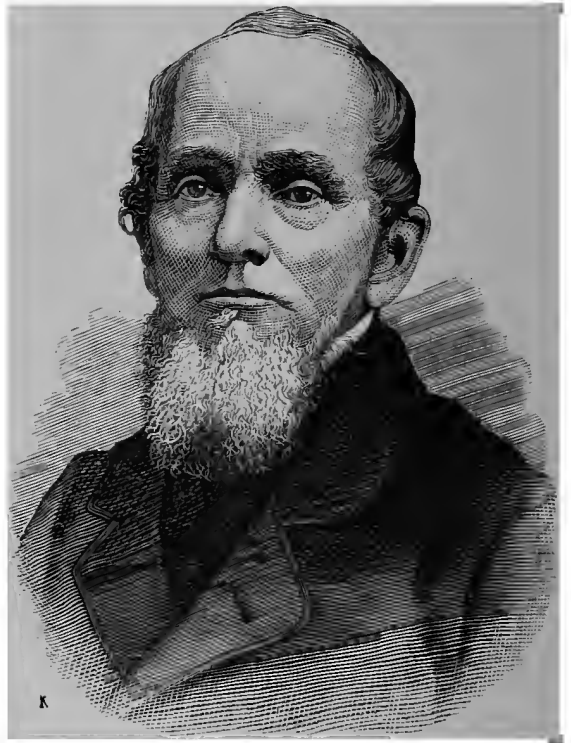
By his first wife, Hannah, daughter of Philip Pearl, and sister of Hon. Philip Pearl, who was born Aug. 14, 1785, whom he married Jan. 25, 1806, he had two children,—Elisha P., and Emeline (wife of Charles Sanford), who died in Newburgh.

By his second wife, Orinda Goodell, he had children,—Lydia Angelina (widow of James G. Swezey), and Cordelia Wheeler, of Middletown.

Elisha P. Wheeler received his education at the district school and at Red Hook Academy, which was thorough as far as it went. He had a good command of language, wrote well and to the point, and was a very accurate accountant.

At Saugerties he was engaged for a few years in a rolling-mill and furnace located there.

At the age of twenty-three he went into the employ of Charles Sanford, who married his sister, and was in the stove and tin business at Rhinebeck. He remained in the employ of his brother-in-law in the



Elisha P. Wheeler

same business at Rhinebeck and Catskill until 1830, when they came to Orange County, as partners in the same business at Montgomery. The firm was Sanford & Wheeler. For a while Mr. Wheeler managed a branch store at Walden, which was afterwards removed to Newburgh. They remained in business together—Mr. Wheeler at Montgomery, and Mr. Sanford at Newburgh—until the latter died, in 1832.

He then went into partnership with Jonah F. France, in the stove and tin business. In 1839 they took into the firm Joseph Lemon and Abner Madden, and built a furnace. The firm of Wheeler, France & Co. was engaged in the business of making castings, stoves, etc., and in the tin trade, until 1842, when they sold out. Mr. Wheeler first came to Middletown in the spring of 1843. He commenced in business here with Jonah F. France, Edward M. Madden, and Joseph Lemon. The new firm started in the spring of 1843, under the firm-name of Wheeler, France & Co., in the tin and foundry business, with a store on North Street. The foundry business gave Mr. Wheeler his first favored start in Middletown. He was connected with it as a part owner until 1854, when he sold out, and it was in other hands until 1863, when he became its sole owner.

After 1853 he was connected with many of the principal manufacturing enterprises which have given Middletown its chief growth and prominence. In the year mentioned the Monhagen Saw-Works were started, of which he was one of the three original owners. The firm was first Wheeler, Madden & Bakewell, and afterwards, in 1860, Wheeler, Madden & Clemson. The factory was one of the first in the country, and it is now one of the largest. Its business increased so that in 1862 the firm started the Monhagen Steel-Works and Rolling-Mills, under the firm-name of E. M. Madden & Co., for the manufacture of their own steel. In 1863 the firm became largely interested in the Eagle File-Works. The firm-name was Wheeler, Clemson & Co. In 1866-67 Wheeler, Madden & Clemson, with others, started the Middletown Forged Horse-Nail Works. A few years ago the firm became a stock company, under the incorporated title of The Wheeler, Madden & Clemson Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Wheeler was its president.

In 1866, Mr. Wheeler began to make connections with new railroad enterprises, which promised to be beneficial to Middletown, and not unprofitable to those who should engage in them.

He was made a director of the Middletown and Unionville Railroad on its organization, and was its president till 1875. He broke ground for that enterprise, throwing the first shovelful of dirt Oct. 8, 1866. He was among the earliest of those who were enlisted in the Midland Railroad enterprise, and drove the last spike at its completion. Unfortunately, he was among the most severely punished of its victims. He was an original director and the first vice-president of the New York and Oswego Midland from 1868 until 1872. He was a director of the New Jersey Midland from its organization in 1870 till 1874. He was also an original director of the Middletown and Crawford Railroad in 1870.

He was from the first a director of the M. U. & W. G. Telegraph Company, also of the Middletown and Wurtsboro' Turnpike Company. He was also director of its predecessor, the Middletown and Bloomingburgh Plank-Road Company, and of the Middletown and Unionville Plank-Road Company.

He was a trustee of the Middletown Gas-Light Company and of the Orange County Milk Association. He was one of the originators and first life members of the Middletown Lyceum. He was a director of the Middletown Bank from 1850 to 1857. He was one of the originators of the Wallkill Bank, and its first president for a few years, and a director until it closed. He was a member of the board of trustees in the year 1868, and was a member of the board of education for every year except one since 1867, and was its first president.

He was largely influential in getting the New York State Homœopathic Insane Asylum located at Middletown. He gave \$2000 towards it, and was one of

the trustees from the first until, by act of the Legislature in 1875, reducing the membership of the board, he was legislated out of office; but his interest in the work suffered no abatement, his retirement being gladly accepted by him as a relief from one of his multiplied business and trust engagements.

He was one of the originators of Grace Episcopal Church, and was one of its chief supporters. He built both transepts entirely at his own expense. He was a warden from the first to his death. Mr. Wheeler, E. M. Madden, and William M. Graham erected, in 1852, Gothic Hall, which the *Press* now occupies. It was then the first hall for public assemblages, except the churches, in all Middletown. Mr. Wheeler was one of ten citizens who assisted Mr. John W. Hasbrouck to establish the *Whig Press*, which was the predecessor of the *Orange County Press* and *Middletown Daily Press*.

He became an Odd-Fellow at Newburgh while living at Montgomery, and a Mason shortly after the reorganization of Hoffman Lodge, No. 412, F. A. M. He was a member also of Midland Chapter, No. 240, R. A. M., of Middletown.

Although Mr. Wheeler was never a seeker for political preferment, he nevertheless took an active interest in the political questions of the day. He was many times solicited to accept nominations to office, but declined. Originally a Whig, he was influential in promoting the success of that party while it existed. When the continued oppressions of the slave power called into being the Republican party, he was among the first to enter into that organization, and was zealous in its support, participating actively and prominently in several campaigns. In 1872 he acted with the Liberal Republicans and was on the Greeley electoral ticket. Since then he generally acted with the Republicans.

Mr. Wheeler was married in Montgomery, in 1834, to Miss Phebe Sears, of that place, who was a most devoted wife. She was born Oct. 13, 1813, and died Dec. 3, 1878. Four children were born to them,—Emeline, wife of Henry S. Moshier; James, a lawyer (formerly in practice in Brooklyn, now in San Francisco, Cal.); Hannah (wife of Charles H. Horton); and Lemuel, who died in 1873. His mother died when he was three years old.

As trustee, guardian, and executor of the estates of deceased persons, probably more trusts were confided to him than to any other man in Middletown, and every trust was discharged with the utmost fidelity.

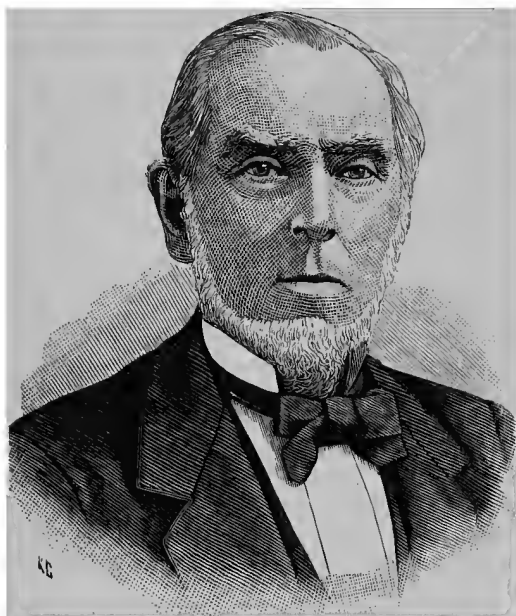
The last few years of his life were clouded by anxieties and troubles, brought upon him by the acts of those in whom he trusted.

He was also subjected to severe trials in the loss of his property, which was the result of his connection with the Midland Railroad and the Nes Silicon Steel Company. These he bore manfully, and the transfer of his property was made with an honesty that in these times is as uncommon as it is remarkable.

Mr. Wheeler was a man of simple, correct habits, frugal ways of living, unostentatious manners, and lived a pure life. In him the poor of Middletown had a friend, generous and liberal to a fault.

OLIVER P. REEVE.

His grandfather, Deacon James Reeve, came from Long Island about 1763, and settled on a farm in Wawayanda, between Middletown and New Hampton, where he resided the remainder of his life. The property is owned in 1881 by his grandson, Wickham C. Reeve, and has been in possession of the family since its first settlement by Deacon James Reeve.



Oliver P. Reeve

Deacon James Reeve was one of the principal men who united in building the First Congregational church at Middletown, which occupied the site of the present Congregational church. His first wife, Hephzibah Moore, bore him three children,—James, who served as a soldier at the battle of Minisink in 1779; Hephzibah, married a Mr. Hulse; and Mary, a Mr. Canfield. By his second wife, Mary Corwin, he had the following children: David; Daniel; Joshua, settled in Michigan; Elijah, died a young man; Isaac, resided on the old homestead; Anna, married a Mr. Keene, and resided at the Beach Woods, Pa.; Deborah, married a Mr. Shultz, of Orange County; Keturah, married Stewart Brown, and resided in Ohio; Lydia, married a Mr. Moore, of Orange County; Mary A., married Joshua McNish, of Wallkill, a descendant of Rev. George McNish, of Long Island,

who was one of the original members of the first Presbytery in America, and father of the first Presbytery in the province of New York; Jerusha, married a Mr. Burns, of Beach Woods, Pa.; Dorothy, married Benjamin Hulse, of Orange County; Sarah; and Julia, married a Mr. Tidd, of Sullivan County, N. Y., and after his death a Mr. Drake. She was the last surviving one of this family of eighteen children, died at the age of eighty-seven, and was buried on New-Year's Day, 1881, at Bloomingburgh, N. Y.

Of these children, David was father of our subject, was born in 1771, and died in 1848. He followed agricultural pursuits during his life, and owned a farm in the town of Wallkill, within a couple of miles of Middletown. He was a quiet, unostentatious man, and sought to fulfill the full duty of a citizen, was active as a member of the Congregational Church at Middletown, and a promoter of the benevolent objects of his time. His wife, Esther, daughter of William Wickham, whom he married in 1797, was born in 1780, was a devoted Christian woman, a member of the Congregational Church, and died in 1837. Their children are Mary, wife of George V. Mapes, of Orange County; Rosetta, wife of Sylvester Cooper, of Mattituck, L. I.; William W., for many years supervisor and justice of the peace at Middletown, and widely known throughout the county as a surveyor; James, settled in Tompkins County; Hosea, of Jackson County, Mich.; Arminda, widow of Dr. Hedges, of Chester, N. J.; Fanny Jane, died at the age of ten years; Louisa, widow of the late B. W. Shaw, of Middletown; David Rose, died in Orange County; Benjamin Franklin, died in Philadelphia; Oliver P.; and Harriet, wife of Rev. L. I. Stoughtenburgh, of Morris County, N. J.

Oliver P., son of David Reeve, was born on the homestead, in the town of Wallkill, March 10, 1822. His early book knowledge was received at the district school and select school at Ridgebury, and prior to reaching his majority he was a teacher in the common schools in the vicinity of his birth for some three years. Upon the death of his father he succeeded, by purchase of the other heirs, to the homestead farm of 156 acres, which he carried on for nine years, and then disposed of it.

In 1859 he engaged in mercantile business at Bullville, Orange Co., and in connection with this business was largely engaged in forwarding produce *via* Newburgh to New York. He carried on this business successfully for five years, disposed of his stock of goods, and in 1864 settled in Middletown, where he engaged in building tenement houses for some five years, and in improving real estate which he purchased.

In the spring of 1879 he opened an insurance office on Franklin Square, representing several wealthy and substantial companies, where he has since continued to do business, having for his partner the late H. L. Shaw, who died May 20, 1881.



A. W. Shaw

Mr. Reeve has spent a life almost wholly devoted to business pursuits, yet amidst its activity he has ever been interested in the various enterprises of a local nature about him, and a promoter of morality and religious interests in society. For forty years he has been connected with the Congregational Church at Middletown, was one of the building committee in the erection of the present church edifice, and is at the present time one of its board of trustees and treasurer. He has also officiated as trustee of the village for two terms, and assessor for one term. He married, in 1852, Charlotte, daughter of David G. Redfield, who died four years after her marriage, leaving no issue. His present wife is Esther E., daughter of John Shorter, of Crawford, whom he married in 1858, and by whom he has one son, Theodore Lincoln.

BENJAMIN WOODFORD SHAW.

The Shaw family are of Scotch-Irish extraction, having removed at an early period from Scotland to the north of Ireland, from whence a branch emigrated to America about 1750. Among this number was William, who chose a residence in Orange County, purchasing land in Mount Hope township, which is still in possession of the family. On this wilderness tract of land he first resided in a log house, but afterwards built a frame house, which forms a part of the residence now on the farm. He married Mary Waldron, of New York, who bore him the following children: John, Dr. Robert, Samuel, Henry, Alexander, William, James, Charles, Elizabeth, and Mary.

The death of William Shaw occurred in 1822. The simplicity, integrity, and purity which governed his life are best illustrated by embodying in this sketch the following letter left by him on his death:

"This to be read to my children when I am laid in the grave. My dear children, as God in his mercy has given you all the natural faculties and powers that are natural to man, I hope you will daily return thanks for the same, and that you will make the Scriptures your rule of life, and seek and serve God in the way and manner that he will approve and bless.

"As your mother has nursed you with the greatest tenderness, endeavor to give her a suitable return by honoring her person and receiving her counsels and providing for her wants while God continues her in time. I hope you will love and cherish one another, not taking the least advantage, and if misfortune should befall any of you I hope the rest will not only with your counsel, but with your property, assist your unfortunate brother or sister. Be just in all your dealings with mankind; be content with your own, be it little or much, for it is not the quantity that makes men happy, but being content with your condition.

"Signed with my hand this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and six: WILLIAM SHAW"

William, the sixth son of William and Mary Shaw, father of our subject, was born Dec. 27, 1782, and died March 25, 1855. His wife was Rachel Schoonoven, who was born Dec. 19, 1792, and died Dec. 18, 1876. Their children were Aaron, a lawyer, judge of the Supreme Court, and member of Congress, of Olney, Ill.; Howard, United States gauger, and farmer on a part of the old homestead; Benjamin Woodward; Mary Waldron, wife of John Myer, of New York,

and after his death became the wife of Edward Clapp, of New York, who is now deceased; Catherine Westbrook, wife of William Howell, of Middletown; Peggy, wife of Benjamin Beyea; Alexander McMaken; and Susan Elizabeth, wife of David Robertson, of Shawangunk, Ulster Co., N. Y.

This family of children were reared on the old homestead, where the parents spent their lives, and did well their part as good citizens in promoting all local enterprises tending to benefit society.

Benjamin Woodward, son of William and Rachel Shaw, was born Feb. 3, 1817, on the homestead in Mount Hope, on the road between Van Burenville and New Vernon. He spent his boyhood on the farm of his father, attending district school in winter, and showing unusual ability as a mathematician. He also paid some attention to surveying, but chose for his life occupation the mercantile business. At the age of seventeen he came to Middletown as clerk for Samuel Denton, then the leading merchant here. On Sept. 26, 1839, he married Louisa, daughter of David Reeve, and granddaughter of Deacon James Reeve, who came from Long Island about 1763, and settled on a farm in Wawayanda, where he resided the remainder of his life. She was born Oct. 3, 1814, and survives her husband, who died March 29, 1881.

In 1841 Mr. Shaw formed a partnership with Daniel Gerow, under the firm-name of Shaw & Gerow, and engaged in business on his account. This partnership lasted one year. He was then associated with Col. Herman B. Young and John B. Hanford. After the first year Col. Young retired from the firm, and for fifteen years Mr. Shaw and Mr. Hanford continued the business under the firm-name of Shaw & Hanford. Mr. Hanford's health failing, he retired from business. A new partnership was then formed with Charles Stewart and William M. McQuoid. After a few years, Mr. Stewart retired from the firm and went West, and the firm became Shaw & McQuoid, and continued until 1869, when Mr. Shaw's son, Hanford L., entered the firm, the name being changed to Shaws & McQuoid. When Mr. McQuoid's health failed and necessitated his retirement from active business, the firm became B. W. Shaw & Son. Mr. Hanford L. Shaw's health compelled his retirement from business, and on the first of February, 1877, Mr. Shaw associated with himself his two head clerks, Charles C. Luckey and James B. Carson, and the firm became B. W. Shaw & Co., so continuing until the present time.

The firm of Shaw & Gerow did business on the south side of Main Street, and on its dissolution Mr. Shaw removed across the street, taking possession of the store that he has ever since occupied.

Although closely absorbed in his private business, Mr. Shaw found time to devote to the public interests. He was a trustee of the village under its present charter. For nine years he was trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He was a director of the Wallkill Bank from its organization to the time of its failure. He

was president of the Middletown and Wurtsboro' Plank-Road Company from the time of its reorganization. He was also a trustee of the Middletown Savings-Bank. Although an earnest Republican, he never took much interest in politics, and when nominated for supervisor by his party a few years ago, refused to run.

Mr. Shaw was during the whole of his life deeply absorbed in business, yet he was always willing to lend a listening ear and a helping hand to any project looking to the welfare of the village. He was a thoroughly honest and upright man, and much of his success was due to the confidence that the purchasing public had in the excellence of his goods and the truth of the representations made by himself and his employes. He had a very wide acquaintance not only in the village, but in the country round about, and all his acquaintances soon grew to be friends.

Although not a communicant of any church, he was a regular attendant at the services of the First Presbyterian Church, and contributed liberally of his means towards building the present church edifice. His children are Esther W., wife of Irving D. Booth, a wholesale hardware merchant of Elmira; Pauline D., wife of T. N. Little, of Middletown; Hanford L., of the real estate and insurance firm of Reeve & Shaw, died May 20, 1881; and Miss Netta L. Shaw.

HORTON VAIL.

Josiah, Samuel, and Benjamin Vail, three brothers, were among the early settlers of Orange County, and the name appears in connection with papers and titles of land in the old town of Goshen.

Samuel married Hannah Petty, who bore him children,—Gilbert, Michael, Phebe, Experience, and Hannah.

Gilbert married Hannah Arnot, who bore him the following children: Julia, Samuel, Joseph, Sally, Phebe, Esther, Hannah, and Polly. Of these, Samuel, the grandfather of our subject, resided in the west division of the town of Goshen, where he carried on farming, and also his trade as a cloth-dresser and fuller. By his wife, Hannah Dunning, he had the following children: Deborah, Gilbert, Samuel, James, John, Anson, Phebe, Jacob, Julia, William, Hannah, and Horace. Both Samuel Vail and his wife were buried in the cemetery at Goshen.

The first Gilbert mentioned in this sketch was among the ever memorable brave and worthy patriots who fought Col. Brant, "Monster Brant," as he was styled, and his 300 warriors and 200 painted Tories, at the battle of Minisink, in 1779, and whose name appears on the monument at Goshen, donated by the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash.

Samuel, second son of Samuel and Hannah Vail, was born Sept. 23, 1787, and died April 5, 1855. His minority was spent in his native town, Goshen, mostly in the family of Joseph Wood. Upon reach-

ing his majority he learned the trade of wool carding and fulling cloth, which business, during the early part of his active business career, he followed on his own account, and, in connection with farming, was his main life business. He was a resident successively of Minisink (Gardenville), Warwick, and Pochuck, now Glenwood, in the township of Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., until about 1834, when he removed again into the town of Warwick, and settled near Amity, where he resided until his death.

He had a studious and thoughtful disposition, possessed a good business education, and his account-books showed the work of a neat and thorough accountant. He was liberal of his means to any cause that had for its object the elevation and amelioration of society. His love for home and family was intense, and his eyes always kindled with pride when mention was made of his ten boys in his presence. Never an open professor of religion, yet Samuel Vail was a God-fearing man, a thorough student of the Bible, and assisted liberally Christian churches and kindred objects. It was a common saying of him, "If all men were as truthful and honest as 'Uncle Sammy Vail' there would be little need for lawyers, judges, and jurymen."

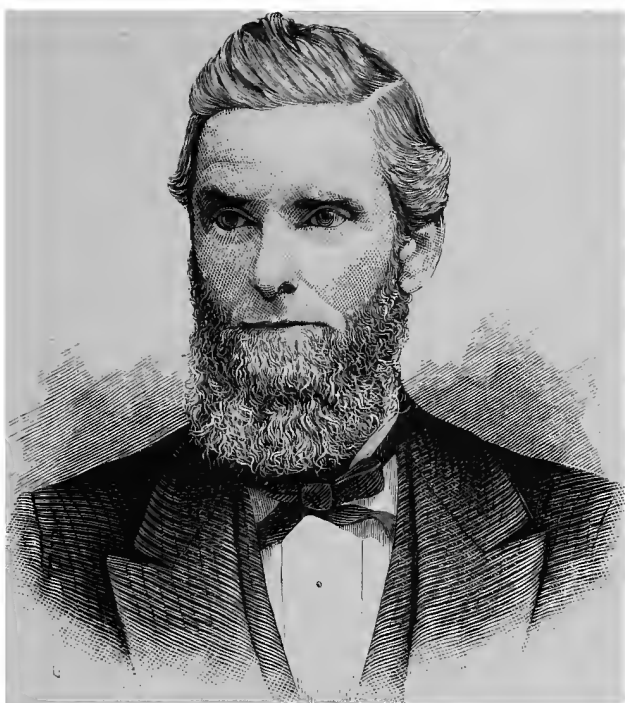
His wife, Sally, born April 5, 1794, and who died Nov. 7, 1845, was a daughter of Reuben Cash and Millicent Howell, of Minisink, and sister of the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash, well known as a prominent physician in Orange County, who died April 26, 1861, aged about sixty years.

The children of Samuel and Sally (Cash) Vail are: Festus H., was a farmer near Great Bend, and there died; Reuben C., was a farmer at New Milford, Pa., where he died; Samuel, is a farmer at the latter place; Charles M.; James Lewis, is connected with the *Newark Morning Register*; Dr. M. H. C. Vail, graduated at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, practiced medicine for some twenty-five years, served one term in the New Jersey Legislature, and is now the editor and proprietor of the *Newark Morning Register*; George, resides at New Milford, Pa.; Horton; Solomon Van Rensselaer, deceased; and John M., a farmer at Havana, N. Y.

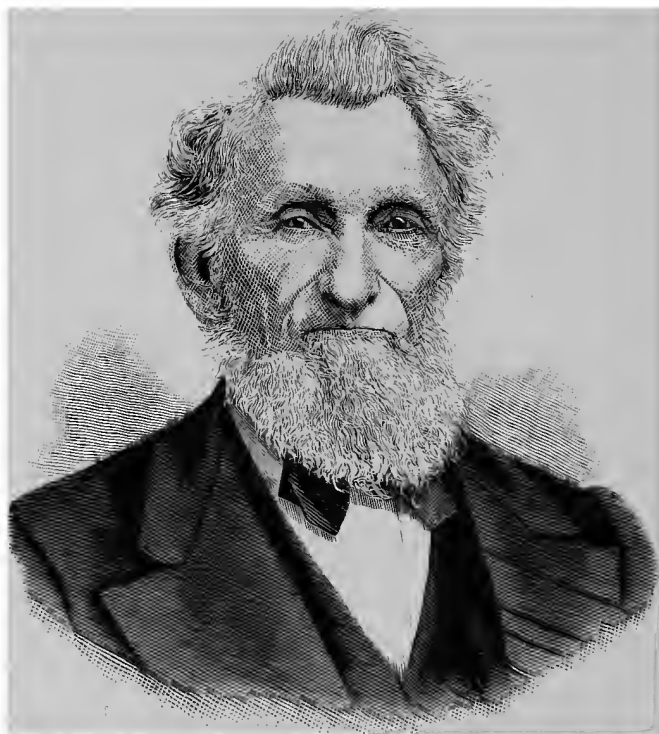
Horton Vail was born June 27, 1834, spent his minority in the routine of farm work and attending school, and for three years after reaching his majority was a teacher. On Oct. 8, 1858, he married Sarah France, daughter of John S. and Hannah M. (France) Redfield, of Goshen. They have an only child, Nellie Vail.

For seven years following his marriage he owned and carried on a farm in the town of Goshen. In 1865 he removed to Middletown, where he engaged in the book and stationery business, which he successfully carried on for eight years, and disposed of his business.

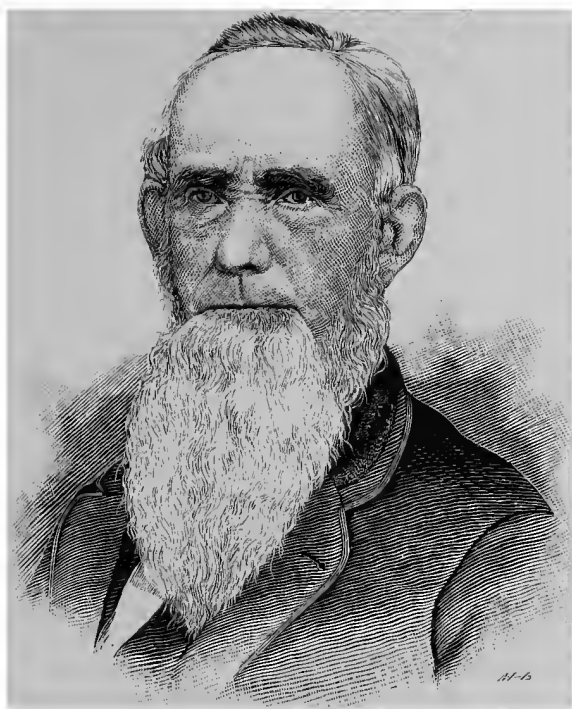
Upon settling in Middletown, Mr. Vail at once identified himself with the best interests of the village,



Horton Vail



Thomas E. Hulbe



Olufsen,

and since his residence here he has been a promoter of church and school interests, and an advocate of all progressive measures tending to morality, good society, and the general welfare of the people. Mr. Vail is possessed of a naturally literary taste, and as a casual correspondent of the local newspapers of Orange County, and especially of the Middletown papers, in which many valuable productions from his pen may be found, his contributions are trenchant, studied, and interesting, and show a studious mind, reading, and research. Mr. Vail is conversant with the current important topics of the times, a man of practical ideas, considerate in his opinions, and frank in his ways. Both as a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife are members, and as the assessor of the village for the past two years, he retains the confidence of the people.

Mr. Vail is the only representative left in Orange County of the large family of ten sons of Samuel Vail, all of whom grew to manhood, and all were married and reared families except George.

GEN. CALVIN G. SAWYER.

His father, Benjamin Sawyer, resided near Carpenter's Point, on the Delaware, and for many years kept the hospitable inn of "olden time," and conveyed the guests of his house and the traveling public across the river by means of his ferry. He afterwards removed to the town of Goshen, near the "Drowned Lands," where he purchased a farm, now in possession of one of his sons, Franklin, and there spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. His wife was a Miss Wood, who bore him the following sons: John, Moses, Gen. Calvin G., and Franklin.

Gen. Calvin G. Sawyer was born on the homestead at Carpenter's Point, March 12, 1796, and there spent his minority, and often with his brothers was engaged in running the ferry across the Delaware. He married Hannah Valentine, who bore him seven children: John; Rev. Samuel Sawyer, a Presbyterian clergyman of Marion, Ind.; Mary E., wife of Alonzo Banks, of Pine Valley, Chemung Co., N. Y.; Hannah V., widow of De Witt C. Payne, formerly of Goshen, but now residing at Battle Creek, Mich.; Harriet; Gabriel, of Clarence, Iowa; and Caroline.

His second wife was Harriet, daughter of Judge Armstrong, of the town of Warwick, near Florida, but at the time of his marriage a widow Smith. The children born of this union are Alida, wife of Joel H. Coleman, of Blooming-Grove, and Calvin J., a lawyer, of Clinton, Tenn.

His third wife, whom he married Dec. 25, 1844, was Harriet W., widow of James M. Cash, brother of Dr. Merritt H. Cash, and daughter of Maj. John White and Effa Brown, of Walkkill. She was born Aug. 18, 1815, and died May 7, 1861, leaving no issue.

Maj. White was born Dec. 22, 1768, was son of Samuel White, a farmer, near Montgomery, but who

afterwards settled at Scotchtown, where Maj. White became one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of its first elders. He died Sept. 11, 1839. Maj. White's wife was Effa Brown, born Dec. 1, 1775, married March 15, 1792, and who died May 2, 1847, leaving eleven children.

Gen. Sawyer married for his fourth wife, Aug. 31, 1863, Miss Effa Ann, a sister of his third wife, who was born Oct. 15, 1809, survives in 1881, and causes the portrait of her husband to be placed in the history of Orange County, accompanying this sketch.

Gen. Sawyer first resided near Goshen, where Dominie Staats now resides, and on the farm afterwards owned by Garret Thew. Retiring from the more active duties of life, he removed to Middletown, remained one year, thence to Hamptonburgh, where he resided nine years, and returned to Middletown, where he resided sixteen years, and until his decease, which occurred April 2, 1874. He was a man of decided convictions, good business ability, and sterling integrity. He was well informed upon the current topics of his day, and always interested in local and national legislation, although no seeker after place himself. He received his military title from his connection with the old State militia, and was familiarly known among the prominent men of the last generation in Orange County as sociable, frank, and always generous and courteous.

CAPT. THOMAS E. HULSE.

Capt. Thomas E. Hulse, now residing near Middletown, is one of the oldest living native citizens of Orange County. His birth occurred Sept. 16, 1796, only thirteen years after the treaty of peace was signed that made the American republic free and independent, and he has lived through nearly every administration of a government that has increased from a few millions to fifty millions of people.

The progenitor of his family in Orange County was Thomas Hulse, who came from England, was a soldier in the struggle of the colonies for independence, and after its close settled in the town of Walkkill, on a farm near where the asylum now stands. He died at about the age of eighty years, leaving the following children: Martin, Phineas, Edward, Oliver, Thomas, Susan, wife of James Mapes; Julia, wife of Mr. Woodruff; and Abigail, wife of Daniel Cooley. Oliver was in the war of 1812.

Of these children, Thomas was father of our subject, owned and resided upon a farm on the Mount Hope road, about two and a half miles out of Middletown, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits, esteemed for the common characteristics of the family,—integrity and honesty in all the relations of life. He lived to be eighty-one years of age, and died about 1850. His wife, Phebe Everson, who also lived to the age of eighty-one, dying one year before him, bore the following children: Fanny, Benjamin, Oliver, Capt. Thomas E., Julia, wife of Hudson Everett;

Mary, wife of George Cox ; Gilbert, John, and James, the youngest succeeding to the homestead farm.

Capt. Thomas E. Hulse spent his boyhood in the routine of farm work and attending school. At the age of fifteen he started out in life for himself, and became a clerk in a clothing-store in Newburgh. He was engaged there as a clerk for several years, but about the time of reaching his majority set up business for himself, which he continued until 1824. During that year, thinking that the city of New York would be a more successful place for business and give better opportunities for an enterprising young man, he accordingly formed a business connection with Peter Cornell, father of Hon. Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, N. Y., and opened a wholesale grocery-house in West Street, near the corner of Robinson Street, the corner store being occupied by Mr. Platt Brush, in the same business. These two stores were at that time the only buildings between Robinson and Canal Streets, and for several blocks below.

After four years, Mr. Cornell went to Kingston, and Capt. Hulse, after successfully continuing that business for some time, disposed of it, and became interested in and the owner of a number of schooners plying between New York and Southern ports. He also became a stockholder, and assisted in building and running several steamboats, one of which, the "Thomas E. Hulse," is well and favorably known to all travelers on the Hudson River. Among those associated with him in steamboat enterprises were Daniel Drew, Kelly, Raymond, Weeks, Cox, Odell, and the Hon. William Radford.

Having acquired a comfortable competence, and becoming tired of public business, Capt. Hulse, in 1852, purchased a farm in Wawayanda, upon which his family resided until 1855, when he bought 150 acres of land adjoining and partly lying in the corporation of Middletown, upon which he erected the same year his present residence, and removed thereto. He has mostly since been engaged in the improvement and management of his property, until age and paralysis debarred him from its superintendence. He married, Jan. 23, 1823, Permelia A., daughter of George E. Hulse and Mary Lyon, of Newburgh, who was born Nov. 2, 1806. Mrs. Hulse possesses rare womanly qualities, an exquisite taste for all the appointments of her household and flower-garden, in the latter of which may be found, the summer long, blooming flowers that attract the attention of the passer-by, and a hospitality in every respect generous, frank, and welcome.

On Jan. 23, 1873, many of the large circle of friends of Capt. and Mrs. Hulse met at their well-appointed and handsome country-seat, and joined them in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage,—their golden wedding,—then surrounded by six children and eight grandchildren, among whom were Rev. Aug. Seward, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Middletown, of which they are mem-

bers; Rev. Charles Beattie, and Rev. Charles A. Harvey, who delivered appropriate addresses, frequently dwelling upon the history of this couple who had traveled life's journey together so happily, and again filled with wit and humorous allusions drawn from incidents and scenes in the courtship, marriage, and after-lives of the now aged but still cheerful and vivacious couple.

Capt. Hulse has never been a seeker after political place or its emoluments, but preferred the quiet and independence of a business life, to which he gave a period of nearly half a century. As a citizen, he has always been esteemed for his integrity, usefulness, frankness, generosity, and courtesy, and to all matters of a worthy local nature he has given a liberal and hearty support.

Their children are Mary A.; Charles J., died at the age of forty in 1866; Henry L., visited California in 1849, returned in 1851, enlisted Sept. 5, 1862, in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Duryea's Zouaves, Nineteenth Army Corps, and was in the Red River expedition; he was in the battles of Fort Hudson, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Sugar-Cane River, and was mustered out of service Aug. 30, 1865; Francis A., was the wife of James V. Schenck, and both are deceased, leaving two children, only one, Marie Louise, survives in 1881; Harriet A., wife of S. J. Curtis, of New York; Elmendore R., a farmer in Wawayanda; Eugenia C.; La Grange W., carries on the home farm; and Julia A., deceased.

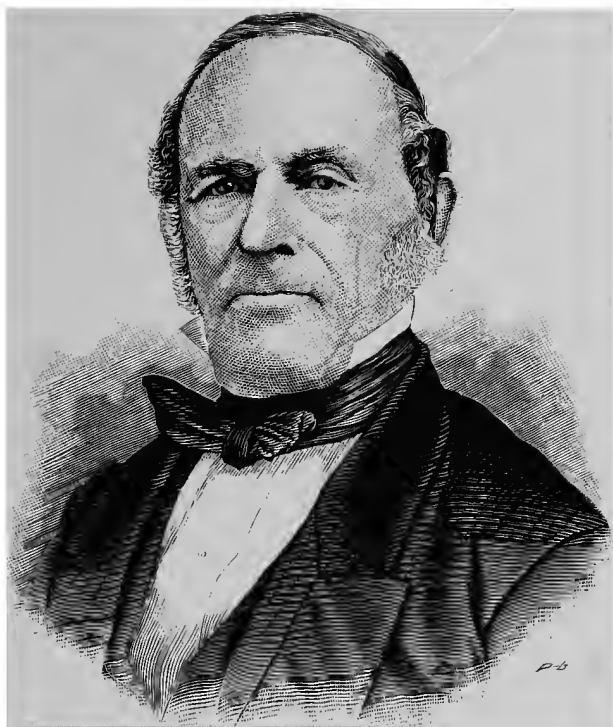
JAMES B. BELL.

Among the oldest native residents of Middletown and vicinity who, by untiring industry and integrity, have won a place in the agricultural history of Orange County, is the subject of this sketch, now in the eighty-first year of his age, the last surviving child in a family of eleven children of John Bell.

John Bell, born in county Down, Ireland, in 1753, came to America in 1772, and upon the commencement of hostilities by the colonies for independence he enlisted in the regular service as a common soldier, suffered the hardships, endured privations, and followed the fortunes of war till he saw his adopted country free and independent, and was honorably discharged.

He served under General Washington and other illustrious and brave commanders, and fought in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and for many years after the close of the war received a small pension.

After the close of the war he married Keziah Mapes, who was born in 1776, and settled on 111 acres of land in the town of Wallkill, where he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. His wife, a devoted Christian mother and member of the Presbyterian Church, died in 1810, and bore him the following children :



James B. Bell



Alonso Haughton

Benjamin, born April 22, 1786; Alexander, born 1788; Jane, born June 22, 1790 (wife of L. Godfrey); John, born May 23, 1792; William, born July 13, 1794; Moses, born April 20, 1797; Thomas, born March 4, 1799; James B., born March 10, 1801; Gabriel, born April 25, 1803; Lewis, born July 2, 1805; George W., born June 3, 1807.

John Bell married for his second wife Mary Crane, of which union there was no issue.

All his children settled in Orange County except Benjamin, who settled in Ohio, and all were married and reared families except Thomas and James B.

John Bell was known as honest in all his dealings with his fellow-men. He inherited from his Scotch ancestry that independent free spirit of religious worship which they spilt their blood to achieve, was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Deerpark, and a devoted Christian. He died Feb. 23, 1834.

James B. Bell was left motherless at the age of nine years, and at that tender age went into the busy world to carve out a fortune for himself, which, by industry, economy, and resolution; he early in life laid a foundation for; until the age of fifteen he worked where he could find anything to do, at very small wages, at one time only receiving twenty shillings per month. At that age he began to learn the tailor's trade, which he followed until his marriage, Oct. 25, 1826, to Harriet Tuthill, who was born in 1802. He then purchased the homestead farm, which he retained until 1831, sold it, and subsequently owned several farms in the town of Wallkill. In 1859 he bought 108 acres contiguous to the village of Middletown, which he has laid out into lots and streets, and sold for building purposes. In the short time of twenty-two years this property has been nearly all covered with many fine and substantial residences, forming a very desirable part of the village.

Wherever his residence has been, Mr. Bell has always taken an interest in church matters and all that tends to morality and good society.

He became a member of the Deerpark Church at an early age, was a member of the Howell Presbyterian Church, and served it as trustee for fifteen years, building himself the present church edifice, and since his residence in Middletown he has been a member and contributor to the Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bell is a man of strength of character, possessed of integrity in all business relations, considerate in his opinions, and decided in them when once made.

His wife died May 6, 1874.

For his second wife he married Harriet, daughter of George Pelton and Sarah Tuthill, of Wallkill, and granddaughter of Peleg Pelton, a native of Connecticut, who was one of the early settlers of Wallkill. She was born Nov. 16, 1816, was first married to Peter H. Bell, by whom she had seven children, only one of whom (Jane, wife of Andrew Myres,

of Wantage, N. J.) is living. Her second husband was Daniel Mapes. Her marriage to James B. Bell, her present husband, occurred June 10, 1875.

ALANSON SLAUGHTER.

His paternal ancestor came from Wales, and settled in Virginia, and many of his descendants are now residing in the vicinity of Petersburg and Fredericksburg in that State.

Isaac, grandfather of Alanson, served under Gen. Washington in the war for independence, and was with him when encamped near Newburgh, Orange Co.

He was at the battle of Ticonderoga and at the taking of Crown Point, and served in the northern campaign. After the war he received a pension. He settled in the town of Wallkill after peace was declared, subsequently removed to Shawangunk, Ulster Co., and in the year 1803 purchased 200 acres of land in the southeastern part of Wallkill, which has since remained in the family.

In 1817 he bought a farm in what is now the town of Hamptonburgh, upon which he settled in 1819, and there resided the remainder of his life. He died in 1838, aged eighty-four years.

He was twice married, and had a family of twenty-one children, of whom nineteen grew to manhood and womanhood. Of these, Benjamin, Joseph, Archibald, De Witt, William H., and several daughters located in Orange County. His second wife's name was Jane McBride.

Joseph was born Oct. 13, 1794, and died Feb. 25, 1873. His wife, whom he married Dec. 16, 1817, was Amelia, daughter of Thomas Booth and Jane Barker, of Hamptonburgh, who was born in 1798, and died Aug. 14, 1877.

She was granddaughter of Benjamin Booth, son of Charles Booth, who was son of Charles Booth, who was son of John Booth, of Southhold, L. I., to whom, with one Sylvester, Shelter Island was granted by the Indians in 1652.

The children of Joseph Slaughter and Amelia Booth were Alanson, born Aug. 31, 1818; Mary Louisa, born July 5, 1826, wife of John T. Coleman, of Hamptonburgh; and Helen, died young.

For some four years Joseph Slaughter resided upon the home farm in Hamptonburgh, and about two years after his marriage settled on the purchase of his father at Wallkill, where he erected a part of the present residence in 1823, and where he carried on agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life. He was a man of high social position in his town, and influential in his town and county.

For many years he served as justice of the peace, and frequently held his courts in his own house. He was appointed judge of Orange County, represented his Assembly district in the State Legislature for one term in 1839, and for twenty years was an elder in

the Presbyterian Church at Scotchtown, of which both himself and wife were members.

He was originally a member of the Democratic party, was a Free-Soiler, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion joined the Republican party.

Joseph Slaughter was a kind-hearted, sympathetic, faithful, and patriotic citizen, and a man of correct habits and sterling honesty.

Alanson, only son of Joseph Slaughter, received his early education in the district school at home, and in select schools at Goshen and Middletown. He succeeded to the homestead in Wallkill by inheritance, and has there followed agricultural pursuits during his life. He is interested in all matters pertaining to the prosperity of the town in which he resides, is well read in the current topics of the times, and a promoter of religious work and educational interests. He has officiated as elder in the Scotch-town Presbyterian Church for some eight years, and both he and his wife have been members of that church for some twenty-five years.

He has been one of the directors and stockholders of the First National Bank of Middletown since its organization, assessor of his town for several years, and represented it in the board of supervisors of the county for one term.

His wife is Mary Ann, only daughter of Nathaniel Bailey and Jennet White, of Wallkill, and granddaughter of Daniel Bailey, who came from Long Island, and was the progenitor of this branch of the Bailey family in Orange County.

She was born Oct. 15, 1817, was married to Alanson Slaughter Oct. 11, 1843, of which union they have three daughters, viz.: Helen Jane (wife of George W. Ackerly, of Montgomery), Jennet Bailey (wife of Robert G. Young, of Goshen), and Ann Amelia.

JOHN B. HULSE.

John B. Hulse, son of Thomas Hulse and Phebe Everson, mentioned in the sketch of Capt. Thomas E. Hulse, and brother of Capt. Thomas, was born on the homestead in Wallkill, March 8, 1809. He remained at home until the age of twenty-five, working upon his father's farm, and received during his minority a fair common-school education.

With little pecuniary assistance, but with a determination to succeed and carve out a property for himself, after his marriage, Feb. 22, 1834, to Hetta Ann, daughter of Barney Horton and Anna Hawkins, who was born Aug. 14, 1811, he settled on the farm, where he has since resided, containing 120 acres of land, in the southeastern part of the town of Wallkill, near the Wallkill River.

By industry, economy, and judicious management, Mr. and Mrs. Hulse, in due course of time, paid in full for their farm, and to it subsequently added 37 acres more. Upon this property Mr. Hulse has erected commodious and substantial buildings, and

has brought the farm into a high state of cultivation. The products of his dairy were sold in the form of butter until the completion of the Erie Railway, since which time he sends the milk of his dairy direct to a New York market daily.

Mr. Hulse may safely be classed among the active, thrifty, and enterprising farmers of Orange County, and in all his business relations he is known for his integrity, good judgment, and business ability. For many years he has been a stockholder in the Middletown National Bank, and for seven years past he has served his town as one of its commissioners of highways. His wife, a devoted mother, died Dec. 10, 1877.

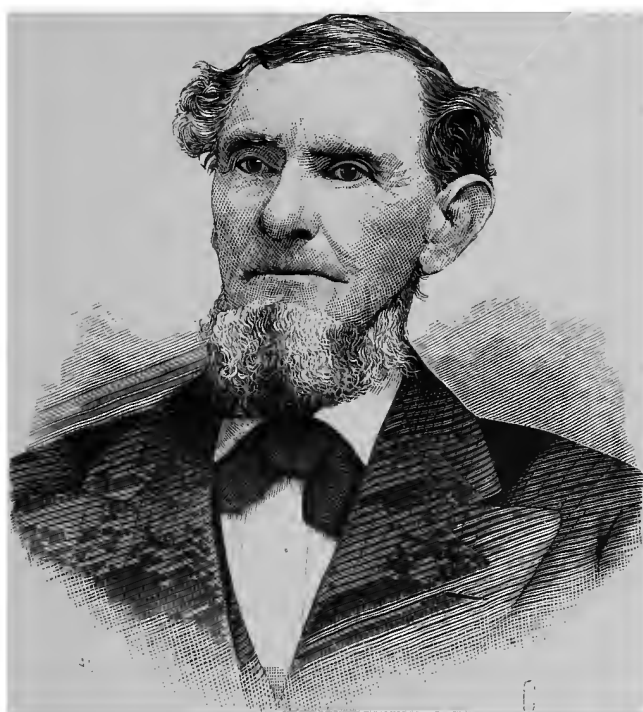
Their children are Hudson E., a farmer in Wawanda; Harriet Amelia, wife of Augustus Smith, a farmer in the town of Goshen; Theodore, born Feb. 9, 1838, was for several years in business in New York, and died April 5, 1875; Barney H., born July 24, 1839, was also a business man in New York, and died Dec. 22, 1873, leaving a widow; John Edgar, a farmer in Wallkill; Thomas E., born Sept. 16, 1847, died April 18, 1862; and Silas, connected with the Erie Railway, located at Jersey City.

HIRAM S. WILKISON.

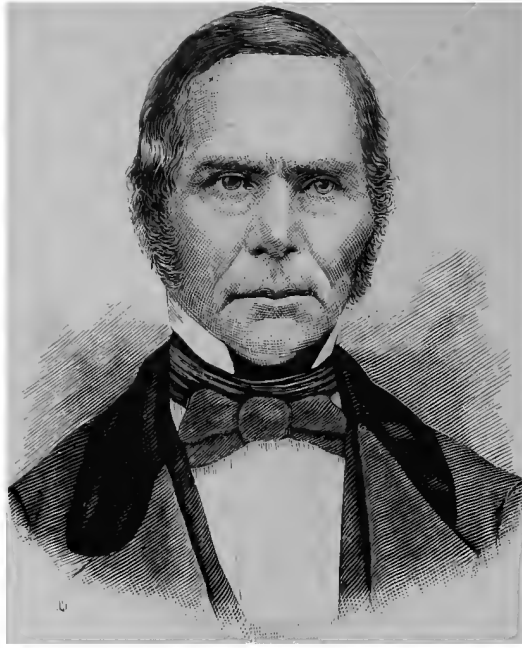
His paternal grandfather, Jonathan, a cooper by trade, removed with his family from Rahway, N. J., in 1791, and settled first at Bloomingburgh, N. Y., and after two years settled on the farm now owned by William Kirk, near Circleville, in the town of Wallkill. He died in that vicinity. Both himself and wife were members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church.

His wife, Phebe Barber, bore him ten children: Sally and Edward, died young; Samuel, a cooper by trade, died at sea of yellow fever, on his way to the West Indies; Polly, wife of Robert Osborne, resided at Circleville; Phebe, wife of Samuel Wisner, of the same place; Katy, wife of John Winfield, died in Wisconsin; Betsey, wife of Peter Redener, died at Cold Spring, N. Y.; Richard, never married; Jonathan, died Feb. 9, 1872, aged eighty-nine; Sally, was the wife of John Douglass, and after his death married a Mr. Buck, of Western New York, whose son, Charles W. Douglass, is a prominent superintendent of railroads.

Of these children, Jonathan, father of our subject, married, in 1806, Hannah, daughter of John Puff, of Wallkill, who died March 1, 1866, aged seventy-two. He was a cooper by trade, and followed that business most of his active life. He resided at Circleville after his marriage until 1831; in Goshen for two years following; near the asylum for one year; in Shawangunk, Ulster Co., for twelve years; and returned to Circleville, where he died. Both himself and wife were first members of the Scotchtown Presbyterian Church, but afterwards became members of the



John B Hulse



Virgil Thompson

His paternal grandfather came from France, and John I., who was born in Orange County, was his son. By occupation he was a farmer, and as such was a successful business man and a good manager. He lived in the town of Wallkill for many years, but subsequently moved to Goshen, where he died in 1861.

Virgil Thompson, the subject of this sketch, was the son of John, and was born in Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1806. There his early days were spent, and the Montgomery Academy gave him his education. When a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade of Charles Buchanan, of Montgomery, and subsequently carried on a blacksmith's business there for ten years. In 1839 he settled in the town of Wallkill, upon about three hundred acres of land, the place where his father had previously resided. Here Mr. Thompson has since lived, and until within a few years has been an active, energetic, industrious man. Of late his poor health has made him lead a retired life. He has been a member of the Orange County Agricultural Society for many years, was a director in its board, and is now an hon-

orary vice-president. He is a stockholder in the Goshen National Bank, in the Middletown National Bank, and also in the Walden National Bank. His judgment has always been esteemed in matters of business and agriculture, and he is fearless and outspoken in his convictions. He has never been active in political matters, although he was a delegate from Orange County to the Republican State Convention held at Utica, N. Y., in 1864. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, and contributed towards the building of the same.

Mr. Thompson married Mary Ann, daughter of Jonathan and Susanna (Youngblood) Decker, of Montgomery, on Jan. 11, 1837, and of this union were born Virgil, who lives at home; Anna, married Hudson E. Hulse, of Wawayanda; Mary, died in infancy; Horace D., who married Sarah M., daughter of Dr. G. M. Millsbaugh, of Walden, and is a farmer on the homestead. Mary Ann Thompson died on April 10, 1850. On Jan. 18, 1855, he married Ophelia, daughter of Peter A. Millsbaugh, of Montgomery.



Israel H. Wickham

JOSEPH WICKHAM is supposed to have been the progenitor of the family on Long Island, and his account-book shows that he did business at Sag Harbor in 1681, and remained on the island until 1689. His wife was Sarah. He had a son, Joseph Wickham, Jr., who succeeded him, and was engaged there in business in 1720.

The will of Joseph Wickham, Jr., dated in 1734, names a son Samuel, who was great-grandfather of our subject, married, in 1738, Abigail Howell, and settled in the east division of the town of Goshen, Orange Co., in 1740. He was a tailor by trade, and his account-book shows charges for medical services in attending the sick.

His children were Samuel, Israel, William, Matthew, Jerusha (who married a Welle), Elizabeth (married a Jackson), Abigail (married a Smith), Margaret (married a Bailey), Mary (married a Corwin), and Julia (married first a Moore, and after his death a Gale).

Samuel Wickham was followed from Long Island by his nephews, who also settled in Orange County, and one of them, William, became judge of the county, and was the father of Gen. George D. Wickham. Prior to the Revolutionary war, Samuel Wickham, with David Moore, purchased lot No. 35, in the Minisink Angle, upon which he settled two sons and one daughter, viz.: Samuel, where Mrs. Linus B. Babcock now resides in Middletown; Israel, where John W. Baird now resides in Middletown; and Jerusha (Mrs. Welle), where John Gardiner now resides.

Israel, born in 1741, was a tailor by trade, married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Carpenter, of Goshen, and granddaughter of Rev. John Bradner, the first settled Presbyterian clergyman at Goshen, who came from Scotland. The deed of the land upon which his father settled him, given by his father to him, is dated 1769. He did militia duty at home during the Revolutionary war, and served for some time in the French-and-Indian war at Fort Edward. He was known as a man of independent thought and action, and possessed strong force of character. He owned slaves, and thought it his duty to liberate the girls at the age of eighteen and the boys at the age of twenty-one, giving each with his or her freedom the same as an apprenticed child. When he manumitted his slave Abel, who was so favorably known on account of his Christian zeal, he kept him as long as he lived, thus showing that his charity and generosity were only measured by his means to bestow. He died in April, 1817.

His only daughter, Abigail, died unmarried, and his only son who grew to manhood was Israel, father of our subject, who was born in 1773, and being left motherless was reared until thirteen years of age by his grandfather Carpenter. He married Mary, daughter of David Moore, who bore him children as follows: Benjamin C., settled in the West and there died; Col. Israel H.; Joseph and George, died young; and Abigail, became first the wife of Oscar Welch, of Michigan, and after his death the wife of Mr. Kilpatrick.

After his marriage Israel Wickham settled on one hundred and twenty-five acres of land in the town of Wallkill, about two miles from Middletown, and after five years sold the property and bought a farm at Middletown, a part of which is now the "Hillside Cemetery," upon which he resided until 1813.

In 1817, upon the death of his father, he removed to the homestead, where John W. Baird now resides, and there resided until his death, in March, 1821. His son, Col. Israel H. Wickham, was born May 25, 1804; married, March 4, 1828, Sally, daughter of Henry B. Wisner, who was born April 2, 1803.

After his marriage he resided until 1834 upon the farm now owned by David Miller, and then purchased of his sister Abigail forty acres, which was a part of the original purchase of Samuel Wickham. To this he added some sixty acres. Here he remained until 1863, when he left the farm in charge of his son and removed to Middletown. He was appointed justice of the peace after removing to the village; was afterwards elected to the same office, which he held at the time of his death, March 12, 1868. His wife died August 26th of the same year, both deaths being caused by poison received in the flour from which their bread was made.

Col. Wickham was a man of conservative opinions, correct habits, and a decided advocate of the principles of temperance. He was esteemed for his frankness of manner and for his sterling integrity in all the relations of life. He took an active interest in all worthy local enterprises tending to the prosperity of the place and the welfare of its citizens. He had a retentive memory and a fondness for reading and research, and was an active participant in the lyceum which was successfully continued at Middletown for some time, of which he served several years as president. He was one of the organizers of the Middletown Bank, one of its directors, and one of the founders of the Wallkill Academy, of which he served several years as trustee.

Col. Wickham was widely known throughout Orange County, was interested in its material resources, and was chosen president of the Orange County Agricultural Society.

On account of his strong temperance proclivities and able exposition of its principles he was made the nominee on the Temperance ticket for member of Assembly, and received a very respectable vote in the county. He received his title of Colonel from his connection with the old State militia.

His children living are Maria, who became the wife of John N. Dunning, and after his death was married to her present husband, Herman B. Young; and George, who succeeded to the homestead property and married Mary A., daughter of Col. Morgan L. and Juliette (Conkling) Sproat, of Middletown.

Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were Samuel, a mechanic, resided in Wallkill; John P., a cooper, resided in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fanny Jane, wife of James Wooden, died in 1843; Hannah P., wife of George A. Foster, of Circleville; James B., a cooper, resides near Towanda, Pa.; Hiram S., born



H. S. Wilkison

April 27, 1816; Washington, a carpenter, at Newburgh; Matthew M., died in Tennessee, was a mason by trade; Zaccheus, was swallowed by a whale at sea in 1844; Margaret M., widow of John S. Mance, of Middletown; Phebe, wife of William Maultby, of Pennsylvania; and Walter W., of Bridgeport, Conn. Of these twelve children, all were married except Zaccheus, and most of them reared families.

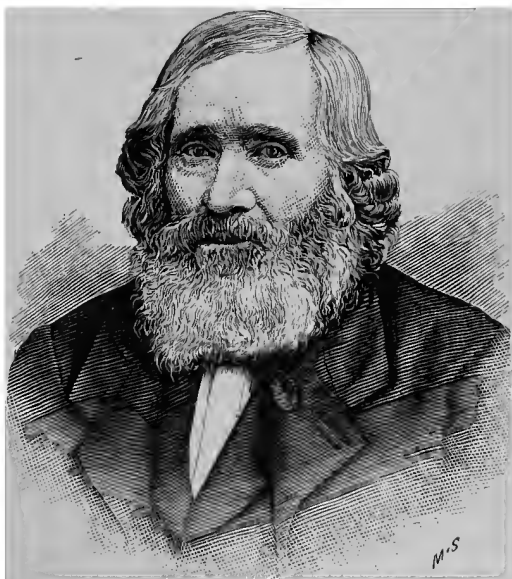
Hiram S. Wilkison, while young, served an apprenticeship to the mason's trade; afterwards, being of a naturally ingenious turn of mind, took up the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1856, and built many of the substantial residences and other buildings in the vicinity of Circleville, where he has resided. During the last twenty years he has been engaged in manufacturing churning-powers, well-curbs, iron post-fences, etc. He made the first endless-chain churning-power in Orange County, and introduced the first in the State of Virginia. Mr. Wilkison was unfortunate, and lost his shop by fire in 1846, two years after he had settled where he now resides; and again, in 1870, his house, shop, and other buildings, covering an area of 3870 feet, were destroyed by fire. He has always been a promoter of all worthy local objects,

and both himself and wife are members of the Old-School Baptist Church at Middletown. He married, Oct. 24, 1840, Clarissa, daughter of Ebenezer Mowrey and Chloe Merchant, who was born Jan. 30, 1816. Her mother was a native of Connecticut, and her maternal grandfather, John Merchant, was one of Washington's Life Guard; her maternal grandmother was Tabitha Hamilton, a cousin of Alexander Hamilton; her father, Ebenezer Mowrey, was a native of Rhode Island, and resided most of his life in Sullivan County.

The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkison are Sarah E., a teacher of several years' experience, who possesses a natural fondness for historical research, and Cornelia A. Wilkison.

HIRAM B. WEBB.

His father, Samuel Webb, a farmer in the town of Wallkill, married Mary Bennett, who bore him the following children: Hiram B., Cynthia (wife of Cornelius Van Scoy), Esther (wife of William Shaw), Abby Maria (wife of Solomon Crane), and Hannah Jane (wife of Bailey Crane). They were attendants of the Congregational Church in Middletown. Jehial,



Hiram B. Webb

his eldest son, was a farmer in Wallkill, and died in Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y.; had two sons and two daughters, one of whom, William B., was sheriff of Ulster County. The other children are Harriet (wife of Edwin Bartholf, of Warwick), Ira, and Mary (wife of Harvey Brodhead, of Ellenville).

Hiram B. Webb was born Dec. 31, 1799, and until

1866, after his marriage, was a farmer on the Bloomingburgh plank-road, about one mile out of Middletown, at which date he removed to Middletown, where he resided until his death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1869. He was well known as a man of sterling integrity and honesty of purpose, and although not a member of any church, his sentiments were with the Old-School Baptists, of which society at Middletown his wife became a member in 1872. In his middle life he was active in local politics, but never sought any place for himself.

His wife, Hephzibah, born Oct. 5, 1803, married Jan. 23, 1838, survives in 1881, and is a woman of good mind, retentive memory, and esteemed by all who know her for her womanly virtues and Christian excellence. Her father, Jonas Hulse, born Nov. 29, 1759, died March 23, 1845. In the early part of his life he worked at his trade, making spinning-wheels, but during his latter years was a farmer near Middletown. He was a son of Silas Hulse, born on Long Island, March 5, 1726, and was the progenitor of the family in Orange County. He was in the French and Indian war of 1755, and died June 18, 1770. His wife was Charity Smith, born May 9, 1734, and died Oct. 30, 1814. Jonas Hulse's wife was Hephzibah, daughter of Deacon James Reeve, who settled in Wawayanda from Long Island, and was one of the founders of the Congregational Church at Middletown; and Deacon James Reeve's wife was Mary, daughter of David Moore, born Nov. 25, 1713, who was the first settler on lot 35, Minisink Angle, with Samuel and Israel Wickham, where Middletown is now located, and died June 18, 1789.

The children of Jonas and Hephzibah Hulse were Mary (wife of David Murray), James R., Martha (wife of John Anderson), Effa, Jonas, Isaiah, Silas, Hephzibah, Israel, Ambrose, Lewis, and William.

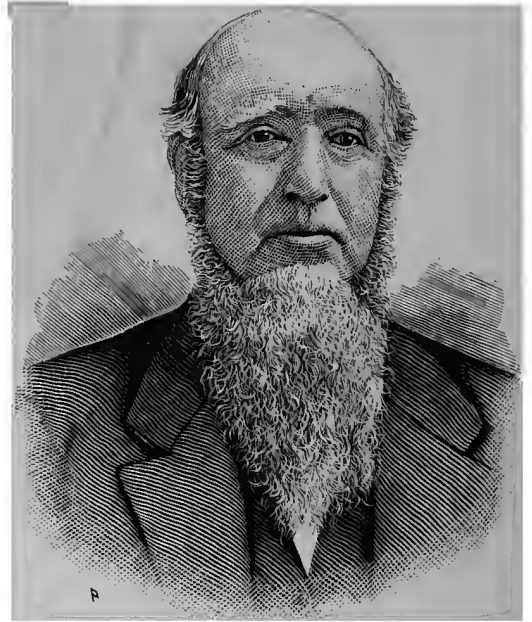
ULYSSES F. P. BLIVEN.

Ulysses F. P. Bliven was born in De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1817. His father, Isaac B. Bliven, and two brothers came from England while young men. Isaac B., after his marriage, settled in Rhode Island; afterwards purchased a farm in De Ruyter, where he resided for a time. He then settled in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y.; subsequently removed to Spafford, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where, after remaining a few years, he retired from business life and settled in Auburn, N. Y.

Accustomed to active life, he soon became restless under too much leisure, traded his property there for a farm in the town of Litchfield, Bradford Co., Pa., where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, Lavina, now died at the age of sixty-four years. Her great-grandfather Snow came from France, and settled in Connecticut, where she was born.

Their children are Daniel S., resides on the home-

stead in Litchfield, Pa.; Cranston V. S., of Nichols, N. Y.; Eliza, wife of Jedediah Smith, of Skaneateles, N. Y.; Emily Dumont, wife of Elijah Miller, of Auburn, N. Y.; Elijah F., of Steuben Co., N. Y.; Ulysses F. Plummer, subject of this sketch; Cordelia L., deceased, was the wife of Lorenzo Sweet, of Skaneateles, N. Y.



Mr. F. P. Bliven

Ulysses F. P. Bliven remained at home until the age of sixteen, and then went to learn carriage-making with his brother Cranston. He married, Dec. 13, 1838, Clementina, daughter of James Haight (her mother was a Miss Goldsmith), who died July 20, 1860, aged forty-eight, leaving children,—Amelia Louisa, widow of Harvey L. Angell, of New York; Joseph Alanson, of Wallkill.

He married for his second wife, Oct. 3, 1861, Caroline, widow of Harrison Harding, and daughter of Nathaniel Beyea and Durenda King, prominent citizens of New Vernon, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Nathaniel Beyea was influential in his town and county, and an ardent supporter of the Union cause to suppress the slave-holders' rebellion. Caroline Beyea was born July 13, 1827, and died June 26, 1880, leaving children,—Clementina I., Thomas K., Minnie C., and Ulysses F. P., Jr.

After his first marriage Mr. Bliven went to Towanda to assist his brother Elijah F. in carriage-making, where he remained until 1842, and that year settled at Mechanictown, Orange Co., where he remained only one year, when he bought a shop, house and lot, where he now resides, in the town of Wallkill, and established a carriage and blacksmith-shop. Here he



H. Bull

HARRISON BULL is a descendant in direct line from William Bull and Sarah Wells, whose history is given in detail in other parts of this work, and belongs to the Wallkill branch of the family, Thomas and William, sons of William Bull and Sarah Wells, whom their father settled on five hundred acres of land lying on the Wallkill River.

Samuel, grandfather of Harrison Bull, born Nov. 12, 1758, resided in the neighborhood of Circleville, was a blacksmith by trade, but was mostly engaged in farming. He served in the Revolutionary war, and helped to forge the chain that was stretched across the Hudson to prevent the British from ascending the river. His wife, Margaret Gale, born March 28, 1762, bore him children, who grew to manhood and womanhood, as follows: Benjamin, Sarah, Margaret, William, Samuel, Phebe, George, and Oscar. Both himself and wife were buried in the Bull burying-ground at Hamptonburgh.

Like their first ancestor in this country, the boys were all stone-masons by trade, and followed it more or less during their lives.

Samuel, Jr., was born Nov. 28, 1793, and died April 13, 1857. His wife, Mary Osborne, was born in 1795, and died May 4, 1875. He was a drummer in the war of 1812. He was a man of much enterprise and a master mason. Most of his active life was spent in the construction of buildings and other structures, among which were the following: Stony Ford bridge, across the Wallkill; Cohecton bridge, across the Neversink; Orange County poor-house, Hopewell Presbyterian church, Sullivan County court-house, and Phillipsburgh factories. He also contracted for and built the Middletown and Bloomingburgh Plank-road, and the plank-road from Port Jervis to Forestburgh.

He owned a farm of one hundred and twenty-five

acres where Circleville is now located, besides other real estate, and on it built a stone house in 1832, now occupied by his oldest son, John Bull. He gave the land upon which to build the Presbyterian church at Circleville, was the leading man in its construction, and a member and elder in the church from its founding until his death.

His children were John, a merchant at Circleville; William H., a farmer at Circleville; Mary, wife of Charles H. Stringham, of City Island, N. Y.; Daniel, a merchant at Burlingham, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; Robert, a farmer and stone-mason at Circleville; Harrison; Catharine, deceased, was the wife of James H. Van Fleet, of Jersey City; Elizabeth, wife of George M. Beakes, M.D., of Bloomingburgh, N. Y.

Harrison, son of Samuel and Mary (Osborne) Bull, was born on the homestead at Circleville, Jan. 20, 1832. His early education was received in the school at home and at Wallkill Academy, and for four years after reaching his majority he assisted his father on the public works on which he was engaged. In 1856 he bought out his brother Daniel, a merchant at Circleville, and successfully continued the mercantile business there until 1874. He was appointed postmaster at Circleville in 1856, and has filled the position since. In 1870, Mr. Bull was elected justice of the peace, and by re-election is serving his third term of four years each. In this position he tries as few causes as possible, always advising settlement, and generally brings it about without litigation. Mr. Bull was active in the establishment and construction of the Middletown and Crawford Railroad, has been a director since 1874, and agent for the road at Circleville since its building, in 1872.

He married, Jan. 5, 1858, Nancy, daughter of Bartlett D. Bennett and Sarah C. Sample, of New York. Their children are Georgianna and Irene C.



A. L. Vail

The Vail family has been identified with the history of Orange County from its early settlement, when three brothers, Josiah, Samuel, and Benjamin Vail, settled here from Long Island.

Josiah is the ancestor of Archibald L. Vail, and married Patience Cerwin, who bore him five children,—Isaiah, Daniel, John, Phebe, and Irene.

Isaiah married Abigail Meeker, who bore him eleven children,—Obadiah, Mary, Josiah, Phebe, Irene, Nathaniel, Isaiah, Abigail, John, Samuel, and George W.

Of these children, Josiah was grandfather of our subject, and married Mary Smith, who bore him the following children: Moses; Luther, spent his early life here, and removed to Seneca County, where he died; Samuel S., is now residing at Southhold, L. I., and has reached the great age of ninety years; and Maria, was the wife of Dr. James M. Gardiner, a physician of Newburgh.

Moses was father of Archibald L. Vail, and married Miriam Hulse, who was born in 1784, and died Sept. 30, 1872. He was born in 1783, and died Sept. 6, 1861. Their children were Gabriel, who followed boating on the Hudson most of his life, and died leaving no family; Silas, a farmer in Wallkill; Arminda, deceased; Josiah, deceased; Dayton, studied for a physician, and died soon after graduating; Luther, resided on the homestead until his death; Maria, wife of Asa D. Dolson, of Muscatine, Iowa; Margaret M., resides on the homestead; and Archibald L. Vail.

Moses Vail was during the early part of his life a merchant at Slate Hill, but a few years after his marriage purchased one hundred and three acres of land in the town of Wallkill, about two miles from the village of Middletown, upon which he resided until his death. He was a quiet, unostentatious man, and contentedly followed agricultural pursuits, seeking neither official place nor its emoluments. His wife was a member of the Old-School Baptist Church, and did her part well as a wife and

mother in rearing her children and training them in all that pertains to true manhood and womanhood.

Archibald L. Vail was born on the homestead in Wallkill, April 22, 1829. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the forwarding, freighting, and grocery store of H. & B. G. Vail, of Middletown, and after one year went to New York, where he remained for three years in a grocery house as clerk. In 1850 he returned to Middletown, and for some two and a half years was clerk for Samuel Denton, a dry-goods merchant. In 1853 he formed a partnership with James T. King, of Middletown, in the drug business, under the firm-name of King & Vail, which business relation continued for nine years. He then entered a partnership with Thomas B. Scott—Scott & Vail—in the hardware business. After two years Mr. Vail purchased Mr. Scott's interest in the business, and associated with him Leander Brink, with the firm-name of Vail & Brink. This firm continued the hardware, tin, and stove business until 1879, when they associated with them James A. Clark, who had been a clerk in the concern since 1864, and the firm of Vail, Brink & Clark continue a successful business on North Street in 1881.

In 1876, Mr. Vail purchased the Orange County Furnace and Machine-Shops, which he has since carried on independently of his other business interests. Mr. Vail has been associated with many other business interests in Middletown during his residence here, and has been a promoter of all enterprises tending to the prosperity and thrift of the village.

For some twenty years he has been a director of the Middletown Bank; one of the vice-presidents of the savings-bank, and a trustee since its organization; a trustee of the village for two terms; and a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church for the past twenty years.

He married, Oct. 20, 1853, Ruth Ann, daughter of Walter Everett and Phebe Case, of Middletown, who was born April 10, 1832, and died Oct. 17, 1878. The children born of this union are Phebe Ann, Archiena, Moses, and James Coleman.



H. S. Linderman.

His father, Henry Linderman, of German extraction, born in the town of Crawford in May, 1764, settled in 1790 on one hundred acres of land in the town of Wallkill, near the Crawford line, then in a wild state, and there resided in a log house until 1807, when he erected a framed house, which was burned in 1840, and the present one built by his son, Henry S., subject of this sketch. To his first purchase he added one hundred acres, and brought his land into a good state of cultivation.

Henry Linderman was a man of naturally fine intellect; was justice of the peace for forty years, and during that time never had a judgment rendered by him reversed in the higher courts. He always counseled settlement between parties in litigation instead of trial and the course of the law. He was a member and deacon of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, and a supporter of kindred interests. He removed to Bloomingburgh in 1842, and died there Jan. 15, 1844. His wife, Mary Shaw, daughter of Moses Shaw, of Crawford, born in 1766 and died in 1831, bore him children,—David, a farmer in Wallkill; John, a physician at Dingman's Ferry, Pa., had a son, Dr. Henry Richard, a prominent physician, who was director of the Philadelphia Mint, resigned just after the beginning of the late civil war, was reappointed, had charge of all the mints in the United States, and died in March, 1879; another son, Garret B.,—a son-in-law of Asa Packer,—is an extensive coal owner and railroad man; Albert B., another son, is the originator of the scheme to drain the Everglades of Florida, now being undertaken by Philadelphia capitalists; Peter went to Michigan, where he died; Willet,

a lawyer in Shawangunk, Ulster Co., was district attorney of that county for thirteen years; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Thompson, of New York; Henry S., subject of this sketch; James O., a lawyer, settled in Kingston, N. Y., and was judge of Ulster County from 1843 to 1855; Dolly; Emily, wife of Thomas J. Evans, of New York; and Sarah Jane. Henry Linderman's second wife was a widow of Col. Clark, of Sullivan County, N. Y.

Henry S. Linderman was born on the homestead where he has spent his life, May 28, 1807. He married, Dec. 25, 1839, Mary Ann, daughter of James Martin and Catharine Linderman, of Crawford, who was born in 1810. Their children are James, who carries on the home farm, and for the past seven years has been engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, and is also an auctioneer; Virginia, wife of Benjamin F. Van Fleet, of Wallkill; Emma, wife of C. Albert Knapp, of Goshen; Crotilda, wife of George E. Bull, of Bullville.

Henry S. Linderman received a good English education while young, and after reaching his eighteenth year was for four years thereafter a teacher, the last year being spent as principal of the Bloomingburgh school. He then settled on the homestead, and has there carried on agricultural pursuits since. For eight years he has served his town as assessor; was formerly a member of the Presbyterian Church at Bullville, and is now a member of the church at Circleville, of which he has been elder for the past five years.

Mr. Linderman is a man of positive convictions, good judgment, strict integrity, and correct habits, and seeks to fulfill the full duties of the citizen.



Horatio R. Wilcox

The Wilcox family are of English extraction. It is difficult to determine the period of their emigration to America, though a branch of the family early settled in Dutchess County, N. Y., where Nathaniel, the great-grandfather of Horatio R., was born, his death having occurred in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., at the residence of his son John. Among his children were Jehiel, Jesse, Nathaniel, Anron, John, and two daughters,—Polly and Lois. Of this number, Nathaniel was born in the town of Dover Plains, N. Y., where his early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna McGonigle, of Scotch parentage, and a native of Hllednle, Columbia Co. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox removed to Lexington, Greene Co., N. Y., where the following children were born: Henry, Oliver, Joseph, Jehiel, John, Thomas, Margaret, Anna, and Sarah. The year 1836 witnessed the death of both Mr. Wilcox and his wife, with an interval of but a few weeks between the events. Oliver, one of the sons above mentioned, was born in Lexington, May 8, 1795, where his youth, until the age of sixteen, was passed. Being desirous to render himself independent of any changes which an uncertain fortune might develop, he decided upon the acquirement of a reliable trade, and having removed to Austerlitz, Columbia Co., he learned that of a hatter. His marriage to Miss Cynthia Beebe, daughter of Roswell Beebe, occurred March 18, 1818. The Beebe family were originally from Connecticut, and at an early date became residents of Chatham, N. Y., where Roderick, the grandfather of Mrs. Wilcox, was born, and subsequently married to Miss Nancy Vaughn. Among their children were Roswell, Frederick, Henry, John, Roderick, Alexander, Pamela, Triphena, Chloe, and Sylvesta. Roswell was born in 1777, at Chatham, where he resided until his death, March 31, 1841. He was united in marriage to Miss Annie Gott, whose death occurred Sept. 4, 1830, in her fifty-ninth year. To them were born children,—Cynthia (Mrs. Wilcox), Philo, Anson, Welcome R., and Lucretia. The children of Oliver and Cynthia Wilcox were Horatio R. and Franklin A., the latter of whom was born June 30, 1837, in Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., and married Miss Anna, daughter of Enoch Armitage, of New York City, their present residence.

The birth of Horatio R. occurred at Chatham, N. Y., Sept.

25, 1819, though the early years of his life were spent at Pittsfield, Mass. The public and private schools near his home afforded him opportunities for education, and laid the foundation for more thorough acquirements at the Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. Having determined upon a career of business activity, he then removed to New York, and served a brief apprenticeship as clerk. A more extended field of labor opened at Ashland, Greene Co., soon after, where he engaged with his father in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Wilcox was married, Aug. 20, 1845, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Hon. Henry Kinsley, ex-member of the State Legislature from Ashland, N. Y. They have one son, Henry K., who is married to Frances, daughter of Hon. George D. Wheeler, of Deposit, N. Y., and who has served for twelve years as deputy collector of the Eleventh District, New York. Their daughter, Olivia, is the wife of John W. Slawson, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Middletown Daily Press*.

During the year 1853, Mr. Wilcox made Middletown his residence, where he at once established a factory for the manufacture of hats. After an interval of rest he became largely interested in the Middletown Gas-Light Company, of which he is president. He is also a director of the Middletown National Bank, and vice-president and one of the incorporators of the Middletown Savings-Bank. He was one of the originators of the Middletown board of water-works, of which he is now commissioner. He is also a director of the Middletown, Unionville and Water-Gap Railroad, and of the Middletown and Crawford Railroad.

Mr. Wilcox is a Republican in politics, but indifferent to the honors of official life, and has no political aspirations. He has, however, for several years held the position of president of Middletown village, and also been a member of the board of education. His religious views are in sympathy with the creed of the Presbyterian denomination. In the development of the public and business interests of the place of his residence he has been an important factor. Its mercantile enterprises have found in him an energetic and able representative, while all worthy schemes for the public good have been cordially advanced by him.



Geo Wallace

WILLIAM WALLACE, of Scotch-Irish extraction, came from the north of Ireland, with his wife, four sons, and two daughters, about the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Maryland, where his wife died. The children were John, who settled in Goshen, where he was a teacher for some time, afterwards a merchant, and for one term was county treasurer. He died there. William, born in 1777, went to Crawford, Orange Co., while a young man, where he married, about 1806, Kezia MacDowell, of Scotch extraction. About 1809 he purchased ninety acres of land near Scotchtown, in the town of Wallkill, where he spent his active business life. He resided for a few years in Middletown, and died in 1862 at the residence of his son George, subject of this sketch. William Wallace was a strictly honorable and upright citizen, quiet and unassuming, and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Scotchtown, of which his wife was also a member. She died in 1842, aged fifty-two. James, settled in Milford, Pa., where he was a large farmer, and there died. Robert, was a lumber merchant in Philadelphia, and there died. Jane, was the wife of Robert Loughheed, of Wallkill. Mary, was the wife of Robert A. Thompson, of Hopewell.

The children of William and Kezia Wallace were fifteen, viz.: John C., was a merchant at Goshen, was county clerk, 1843 to 1846, and from 1876 to 1879; William, was a carriage-maker by trade, was a merchant at Bullville for some time, and died in 1863, at Middletown; Mary W., is the widow of Theron Libolt, and resides at Scotchtown; Rebecca, is the widow of Walter B. Sears, of Montgomery; Robert, was engaged in mercantile business at Goshen from boyhood, and there died about 1840; Andrew T., a farmer in Crawford; Harvey, a merchant at Goshen; Martha Jane (deceased), was the wife of John E. Corwin, of Scotchtown; George; Alfred, died at the age of thirteen; Matilda; Theodora, died at the age of eighteen, in 1846; and Elizabeth, James (1st), and James (2d), died young.

Of these children, George Wallace, our subject, was born July 17, 1823, and spent his boyhood at home. At the age of fourteen he went to learn the wagon-making trade with his brother-in-law, Walter B. Sears, in Montgomery, where he remained most of three years. He then returned home, where he remained until his marriage.

He married, Nov. 11, 1846, Susan C., daughter of Oliver Bailey and Susan Millsbaugh, of Goshen, who were formerly residents near Scotchtown. Oliver Bailey died Dec. 20, 1867, aged seventy-eight. His wife died July 5, 1873, aged eighty. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church at Scotchtown. Oliver Bailey was a son of Capt. Daniel Bailey, born on Long Island, who was the progenitor of his family in Orange County, and settled near Phillipsburgh, in the town of Wallkill.

Susan C. Bailey was born July 29, 1825. Their children were Georgianna, died at the age of six years, March 21, 1855; Susan Alice, is the wife of John W. Clark, of Goshen; Theodore; and Carrie H.

In the spring of 1848, Mr. Wallace settled on his present farm of one hundred and forty acres, known as the Baldwin homestead, once owned by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, the first settled pastor of the Scotchtown Presbyterian Church. Here he has resided since, engaged in stock-raising and dealing in cattle and sheep. In 1873 he began the manufacture of brick in Middletown, and has furnished brick for many of the substantial buildings of the village, and in 1880 he furnished one and a half millions of brick for a portion of the asylum building in Middletown.

Mr. Wallace has been a stockholder in the banks at Middletown for some time, and owns considerable real estate in the village. Both himself and wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church at Scotchtown since 1855, and he has served the church as elder for several years.

was engaged until 1861 in manufacturing all kinds of wagons for ordinary use.

For seven years following, in connection with Thomas K. Beyea, he engaged quite largely in purchasing timbered lands, taking off its timber for wood, railroad ties, etc., and afterwards disposing of the land.

About 1868 he began to deal in cattle, and for ten years purchased stock in the midland counties of the State, and disposed of them mostly at a home market.

Mr. Bliven began life with little of this world's goods, but with willing hands, resolution, and honest

purposes he has gradually, by economy, secured a fair competency, adding to his first purchase a 25-acre lot across the road from his residence, and also some 75 acres of land near by. He has taken an active part in the Presbyterian Church at Scotchtown as a member, and many years ago he was influential and active in the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the locality.

Frank and unostentatious in his ways, Mr. Bliven has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and is ever ready to do, commensurate with his means, for every worthy local work.

MOUNT HOPE.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

MOUNT HOPE is one of the western towns of the county. It is bounded north by Sullivan County and the town of Wallkill, east by Wallkill, south by Wayanda and Greenville, west by Deerpark. The acreage of the town, as given in the last equalization table of the supervisors, is 16,204 acres. The assessed valuation of the town was \$673,470, and the tax paid upon that basis was \$5157.79.

The town lies wholly north of the old county line that originally divided Orange from Ulster. For the title to the soil we refer to the patents, fully explained elsewhere.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The most important points in the topography of Mount Hope are the Shawangunk Mountains and the Shawangunk River. The former occupy the western portion, extending from southeast to northwest, and the latter flows in the same direction along the base of the mountains, and nearly parallel to them. The highest summits are 1400 to 1800 feet above tide-water. The Little Shawangunk rises in this town in part, and flows for a short distance near and along the east boundary. There are several small branches of the Shawangunk, mostly from the northwest, draining the long beautiful slopes of the Shawangunk Mountains.

The geological features of the town are worthy of study. The deposit of minerals is rich, and has given rise to very many mining enterprises, some of the more important of which are mentioned below. The eastern slopes of the Shawangunk Mountains are susceptible of tillage almost to the very summit, and at the present time the scenery combines much of the beauties of nature with the varied and charming

features arising from cultivated farms adorned in many cases with handsome residences. In Eager's "History of Orange County" a somewhat doubtful opinion of the agricultural resources of Mount Hope appears in the close of the following passage. Thirty-five years of subsequent cultivation have doubtless modified the face of the country to a considerable degree:

"The Mount Hope portion of the old town is an exact diamond in shape, and among the least of her sisters. Its situation and physical character are ruled by the same laws which govern Deerpark, as it lies on the eastern slope of the mountain, shelving pretty suddenly down to the Shawangunk Creek. The location of the town and the bed of the creek are among the highest portions of the county. This fact is alluded to in the name borrowed, as we suppose, from the older village of Mount Hope, and expresses a high location and a mind buoyant and hopeful.

... "The Shawangunk Kill, here a small stream, runs through the whole length of the town from south to north, and is the only one worth mentioning. This town may be considered hard to till, and not very productive in grains under any state of husbandry. The spots which have the benefit of mountain wash may be excepted, still the culture of stock and its produce in various ways must in the nature of things in this climate be the most advantageous husbandry. A shepherd will thrive better than a horticulturist."

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As this town is a modern organization, its settlement is largely blended with that of the towns from which it was taken, Deerpark and Wallkill. In the early proceedings of Wallkill Precinct (1772 to 1780), in several military rolls given elsewhere, and in lists of names in the chapters upon Deerpark, will be found many of the early families who entered upon the present territory of Mount Hope and made for themselves homes within its limits. The several papers given, as above stated, undoubtedly contain the name of nearly every settler prior to the Revolution. At Finchville and in that neighborhood was made an

early settlement. The general accounts do not locate the pioneer Finch there until 1773. There were others earlier.

Jasper Writer was from Germany. On arriving in this country, then a minor, he landed at Philadelphia, and lived until he was of age in the family of a Mr. Depuy. Arriving at his majority, he came to this section, and settled on the farm where John H. Writer now lives. The wife of Jasper Writer was Eve Kortright. As to the time when he made a settlement here the family traditions are very clear but not decisive. It was understood that he was over one hundred years old at the time of his death, though how much over that was not known. He died Nov. 15, 1842. Supposing him to be one hundred, that would leave seventy-nine years of residence here, and carry the date of his settlement back to 1763; if over one hundred, it would make the settlement still earlier. His wife, Eve Kortright, was from Phillipsburgh; she died Dec. 31, 1830. The children of this pioneer were Aaron, who was born April 25, 1776, and settled on a part of his father's estate; Jasper, Jr., who remained on the old homestead; John, who moved to Pennsylvania and died near Honesdale; Margaret, who became Mrs. Rundle, and after his death Mrs. Wagoner; Nancy, who married Joel Rundle, of Greenville; Elizabeth, who married John Van Tuyl, of Greenville; Rebecca, who married Daniel Van Tuyl and settled at Pond Eddy; Eleanor, who married John McKeeby. Aaron Writer, above mentioned, had fourteen children, among them Aaron K., father of Dr. Theodore Writer, of Otisville.

Among other early settlers of this section of country was Ashbel Cadwell. His wife, Sylva Stevens, was one of those who escaped from Wyoming at the time of the massacre and went through the forest on foot to Connecticut. After Mr. Cadwell's death she became the wife of John Seybolt. A son of Ashbel Cadwell was Elisha Cadwell. Harvey R. Cadwell, a son of Elisha, resides at Otisville, and to him we are indebted for many items in this chapter.

Another early settler was Rufus Stanton. He first settled a mile from Finchville, near where Edward Force now lives. He afterwards moved to Finchville, and his homestead was the large brown house standing near Mr. Moore's. His children were Joseph (now living at Finchville, at the age of eighty-seven), Samuel, Nathaniel, Jonathan, and Mrs. Ezra Hoyt. It was probably before James Finch came to Mount Hope that Stanton settled there, though, as in many other cases, family tradition has not preserved the exact date.

Israel Green, mentioned in the chapter upon Wallkill, settled at an early day on the site of Middletown. His descendants state that he gave the land for the site of the Congregational church* and for their

burial-place, on the express condition that it should remain a burial-place forever,—a contract which they claim could not be impaired even by a legislative enactment. His children were Orange, who settled in Michigan; Nathaniel, who lived at Otisville, and afterwards in Sullivan County; and there was one daughter. Osmer B. Green, the proprietor of the hotel at Otisville, is a son of Nathaniel.

Daniel Green, a brother of the pioneer Israel, settled not far from Finchville.

William Shaw was a settler in Mount Hope, not far from Howell's, before the Revolution, probably for some years. His homestead is now owned by a descendant, Oscar Shaw. His children were John, William, Robert, Alexander, Henry, and Mrs. Benjamin Woodward.

Benjamin Woodward, Esq., was one of the early patrons of Mount Hope village, and did business there, and, with Benjamin Dodge, Esq., was instrumental in originating and carrying forward all those little acts and appliances, difficult to be told, though of yearly necessity, which give animation and growth to such a place. This gentleman was of an enterprising turn of mind, and took a deep interest in the improvements of the town, which brought him early into public notice, both at home and abroad. Having the confidence of the people, and being of the Democratic party, he was honored with the station of State senator, which he held for two terms.

Benjamin Dodge and Stephen St. John were also alike beneficial, enterprising men at this locality for many years, and well deserve the grateful remembrance of its citizens.

John Finch, the first immigrant, came from Horse-neck, Conn., and settled at Goshen, and the family tradition is that he was the first grown person buried in the graveyard of the Goshen Church, some children having been previously buried there.

His son, James Finch, Sr., was born there, and married to Miss Catharine Gale by Rev. Mr. Kerr. James removed and located on land now covered by the site of the village of Middletown, in the town of Wallkill. At this time there were but three log houses besides his within a mile of the place. Shortly before the Revolutionary war he removed to the vicinity of Finchville. When Pennpack was invaded and burnt by the Indians under Brant, many of the women and children fled from there to his house for protection. Among others was Mrs. Decker, the wife of Maj. Decker, who came leading her small children by the hand. She had fled from her bed, after retiring for the night, clad in garments which scarcely covered her person. The only article which she saved from the conflagration of her dwelling was the family Bible, which she carried under her arm.

Mr. Finch, though living in the vicinity, was not in the battle of Minisink. The reason was Cols. Phillips and Wisner, with their troops, while on their march to Minisink, halted at his house to refresh

* The documentary evidence shows that his executors were paid for the church site, however it might be as to the burial-place. (See Congregational Church, Wallkill.)

themselves and procure something to eat. At the time there were nothing but salted provisions in the house, and Finch killed a large fat hog and prepared it for the troops.* After they had eaten, the residue was placed in the knapsacks of the soldiers for further use. Col. Phillips directed that Finch should not go with them, but stay at home and make ready to feed his men when they should shortly return. But, alas! how many of his friends and neighbors, who that day partook of his hospitality, never returned from the field of battle to share his kindness or need his care.

Mr. Finch during the Revolution performed military duty three months, and also during the old French and Indian war in 1755 and 1756. When quite young he was at Fort Stanwix in the capacity of waiter to Gen. Abercrombie or some of his staff. He lived and died a patriot, and a member of the Baptist Church, having acted as a deacon for many years.

James Finch, Jr., his son, of a later generation, was born July 25, 1768. He was well known, both at home and abroad. He came into public life when young, and held the office of justice of the peace from about 1798 to 1830, excepting the time he acted as judge of the county. In 1831, Coe Finch, his son, was elected a justice of the peace in his place. He held the supervisorship of his town for twelve years in succession, and served as a member in the State Legislature thirteen sessions. Early in life he became a member of the Baptist Church, and died in the faith of his fathers on Dec. 7, 1843, aged seventy-five years. He married in 1794, and had ten children, nine of whom lived to be twenty-four years of age. We give a copy of the family record:

Names.	Birth.	Death.
James Finch, father.....	July 25, 1768.	Dec. 7, 1843.
Sarah, mother.....	Sept. 23, 1772.	Dec. 1, 1843.
Zophar.....	May 20, 1795.	
Catharine.....	May 1, 1797.	Dec. 30, 1843.
Margaret.....	Sept. 10, 1799.	Feb. 12, 1807.
P. G.....	Feb. 28, 1802.	
Coe.....	April 30, 1804.	Sept. 12, 1832.
Julia.....	Nov. 20, 1806.	
Jesse.....	Jan. 24, 1809.	Nov. 23, 1843.
James M.....	April 11, 1811.	Feb. 4, 1844.
John.....	June 28, 1813.	Dec. 9, 1843.
Sarah.....	Aug. 9, 1819.	Dec. 2, 1843.

Benjamin Woodward, mentioned above, was the son of Hezekiah Woodward, Jr. The latter, with his father, Hezekiah Woodward, Sr., moved to this town from Stonington, Conn., in the year 1773 or '74. This was not far from the same time as the settlement of James Finch. Benjamin Woodward was born Feb. 28, 1780. His talents brought him early into public notice. He was a member of the Legislature in 1814-15, 1820-21, and in 1826. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and also a State senator 1827-30. His son, Charles S. Woodward, was chosen supervisor in 1862, and a member of the Legislature of 1863-64.

Joshua Corwin was probably in Mount Hope before

the Revolution. He was from Southold, Long Island. He purchased a tract of considerable extent and settled his sons upon it. His children were Joseph, Abner, Joshua, David, John, Peter, Anna, Jemima, Benjamin, the last named by a second wife. The homestead of the son Joshua was the place now owned by Silas G. Corwin. He also had one son by the name of Joshua, who was the father of Selah R. Corwin, of Middletown. Joshua the pioneer was born March 25, 1733, or 1735, Joshua the second was born March 6, 1756, and Joshua the third, Oct. 19, 1785.

Jacob Wiggins settled at Mount Hope soon after the Revolution. The homestead was about two miles south of Otisville, now the Writer place in part, though a great-grandson owns a portion of his ancestor's farm. Jacob Wiggins had three sons, William, Jacob, Benjamin. William succeeded to the homestead, Benjamin went West, and Jacob became a merchant at what is now Otisville, where he traded about 1810, 1811, 1812. A son of Jacob, Abraham B. Wiggins, resides near Unionville, but over the line in New Jersey. John Wiggins, a descendant of William, resides at Otisville.

In the original family were three daughters, who respectively became Mrs. David Slauson, of Minisink; Mrs. Zachary Young, of Mount Hope; and Mrs. Wm. Young, of Mount Hope.

TOWN OFFICERS OF 1825.

The officers named at the first town-meeting are given under the head of "Organization." The following memorandum as to their locations will be interesting, though it was at a date only forty-five years ago. Joseph Conklin, at whose house the first town-meeting was held, kept the house now known as Green's Hotel, at Otisville. Joseph Chattle lived at Mount Hope village, now the place of Mrs. Beekman. Stephen Farnum's place was the present farm of M. M. Writer. John King lived on the road to New Vernon, where his son, John D. King, now resides. William Shaw lived near Howell's, on a farm now owned by his nephew, Oscar Shaw. Isaac Corwin's homestead was the present place of his son-in-law, John S. Wheat. Elisha S. Cadwell resided at Otisville, on the present Everitt place. John Penny, the only one of the town officers of 1825 now living, resides about a mile from Mount Hope village. Peleg Pelton's place was the present farm of John Newkirk, near Howell's. Erastus Mapes' homestead is now owned by his son, Benjamin Mapes, at what is known as Mapestown. Hezekiah Woodward's place was the present farm of Halsey W. Mapes, southeast of Mount Hope village. William Coleman (4) lived near, or in Mount Hope village. It is said that there were actually four William Colemans, not junior not senior, and therefore to be designated by numbers. Freegift T. Boyd lived in the southeast part of the town, on the present place of Mary Graham. Barney Horton's farm was the one now occupied by Mr.

* B. F. Bailey states that his grandfather at least had salt pork in his haversack taken from home.

Mapes, below Mount Hope. Nathan Hallock's place was beyond Mount Hope village, and is now owned by the heirs of A. D. Thorn. David Redfield was two miles or so from Otisville, on a place now owned by the Middletown Savings-Bank. Eleazer Brown's homestead was near New Vernon, now owned by his son-in-law, Theodore Graham. William S. Little resided near Mount Hope village, on the present place of Mr. Macardell, editor of the *Middletown Argus*. David Corwin's place was at Mount Hope, now the homestead of Chas. Woodward. Stephen Wiggins resided on the place now owned by his son, James B. Wiggins. Daniel Palmer's house was on the present Craig place, known as "Farmer" Craig, to distinguish him from the Rev. Mr. Craig. William Otis was a partner of the firm running the Otis woolen-factory. William Brown lived on a part of what is now the Craig farm. Harris G. King's place was the one now owned by Solomon Jerome, near New Vernon. Joseph Reed lived in the "dark hollow," so called, on the lower road to New Vernon. Samuel K. Seybolt lived half a mile from Otisville, on the road to Finchville. John Logue lived at the Otis factory place. Abijah Norris resided where A. V. Boak does at the present time. Josiah Pierson's homestead was the farm now owned by his grandsons, Henry S. and Charles Otis.

Aaron H. Writer lived on the mountain, at the place now owned by John F. Writer. Samuel Harding resided on a farm now owned by the Middletown Savings-Bank. Joshua Penny's farm was the present place of Josiah Coykendall, between Otisville and Mount Hope. Abraham Wheat lived on the farm now owned by Galen Otis, near Howell's. Ebenezer Mowry's farm was the one now owned by his son Henry, a mile or so from New Vernon. Daniel Greenleaf lived about half a mile southeast of Mount Hope. Thomas Wheat's place was the farm now owned by George B. Horton, about two miles from Otisville. Henry Coleman was a merchant at Mount Hope village. Andrew Crawford lived on the "Plains," half a mile from Otisville, and was a shoemaker. Cornelius Newkirk resided at New Vernon. James Finch's place was the one now owned by Oliver Green at Finchville. James H. Prime resided out towards Finchville, on the lower road, premises now owned by John G. Wilkiu, of Middletown. John Osborn's place was the one now owned by his daughter, near Otisville. William M. Conklin lived on what is now the place of Samuel C. Howell, near the village of Howell's. Jonathan Coleman lived below Mount Hope village, south part of the town. Peter Hoyt lived near Mount Hope village. Elijah Reeve, Jr., resided near Howell's, on the present Dolsen place. Philip Ketcham lived near Mount Hope, where his nephew, Emmet Ketcham, now lives. John Whiting was a school-teacher, and lived at Mount Hope. Asa Smith's place was at Otis' factory. He was a partner with Otis. Ambrose D. Baker afterwards went to Sullivan

County. William Baker lived at Otisville. Philip Davis resided near John Penny, on the premises now owned by Mr. Eglinger. Luther Harding lived near Otisville, on the place now owned by Hiram Willis. Nathaniel Stanton's place was the one now owned by Thoodore Moore at Finchville. Eleazer Harding's farm was the present Gillis place, about a mile from Otisville. This locates all of the town officers except Samuel Beyea, Jr., Samuel J. Corwin, Elijah Bannister, and Ebenezer Hoyt.

PHYSICIANS.

An early doctor in this section was Dr. Newkirk, of Mount Hope village. Dr. Lummis was at Otisville quite early. Both these men practiced during a long period,—from 1800 or 1805 to 1835 or 1836. Dr. Cook, yet in practice at Otisville, is a native of Belcher-town, Hampshire Co., Mass. When about twenty years of age he came to this county, arriving here April 27, 1827. He taught school for several years, and during that time studied medicine, mostly with Dr. Gabriel S. Corwin, of Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co. He opened an office at Otisville in 1834, and has spent nearly half a century in the practice of his profession.

At Mount Hope, Dr. Wm. C. Terry was the successor of Dr. Newkirk, and continued in practice until his death. He was succeeded by Dr. McBride, who also died after a few years.

Dr. Newton also practiced at Mount Hope, and died there. Dr. Whitaker settled at Mount Hope for a time and then removed to Unionville, in Minisink. Dr. Graham was contemporary with Dr. Terry at Mount Hope.

The present (1880) physicians of the town are Dr. Cook, Dr. Writer, and Mrs. E. S. Plumb, as shown by the registry. Dr. Putney, though practicing to some extent in the town, resides at Howell's, in the town of Wallkill.

LAWYERS.

Several gentlemen have done legal business in this town from time to time. Joseph Chattle, at Mount Hope, practiced law for thirty or forty years. Coe G. Bradner, who resided between Mount Hope and Otisville, was also a practicing attorney for quite a number of years. Samuel Vanton opened an office here, but after a few years went West. George Wiggins died after practicing law a short time. John L. Wiggins, a lawyer of Mount Hope, afterwards settled at Chillicothe, Ohio. The present legal business, including legal writing, is done by John Wiggins, Esq., and by Mr. Durland.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The act of the Legislature incorporating this town was passed in 1825. The territory comprised portions of Wallkill and Deerpark. The new town was first named Calhoun in honor of the distinguished senator, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

His views, policy, and patriotic course as secretary of war during the contest with Great Britain, in 1812, had rendered him very popular with the people of this section; but in the nullification discussions of 1831 and '32, a sudden revulsion of public opinion took place, and the people were as anxious to discard the name as they had been eager to adopt it seven years before. A public meeting was called and the name of Mount Hope adopted. A petition was sent to the Legislature, and the following law ratified the action of the citizens:

"CHAPTER 63.—An Act to alter the name of the town of Calhoun. Passed March 14, 1833.

"The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

"Sect. 1. From the passage of this act the town of Calhoun, in the County of Orange, shall be known and distinguished by the name of the town of Mount Hope."

Like several other towns in this county, the records of the town clerk's office are very meagre, as the books were destroyed by fire in 1848. Fortunately, the first town meeting was recorded in the books of Deerpark, and can, therefore, be given in full as follows:

"Proceedings of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Calhoun, in the county of Orange, at their first town-meeting at the house of Joseph Conklin in said town, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1826. Joseph Chattle and Richard Penny, Justices of the Peace, present.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be raised for the support of the poor for the ensuing year.

"*Resolved*, That thirty-five dollars be taxed on the town for supporting bridges for the ensuing year.

"*Resolved*, That there shall be four constables in said town for the year ensuing the date hereof.

"*Resolved*, That the collector's fee shall be three per cent.

"Officers elected by uplifted hands: Fire-Masters, Nathaniel Stanton, Eleazer Harding, Thomas Wheat, Stephen Farnum, Henry Coleman, Samuel Beyea, Jr.; Fence-Viewers, Isaac Corwin, Andrew Crawford, Cornelius Newkirk, Elisha Reeve, Jr.; Highway-Masters as follows:

No.	No.
1. James Finch.	21. Eleazer Harding.
2. Isaac Corwin.	22. Joshua Penny.
3. James H. Prime.	23. Thomas Wheat.
4. John Osborn.	24. Wm. Shaw.
5. David Corwin.	25. Abraham Wheat.
6. Stephen Wiggins.	26. Ebenezer Mowrey.
7. Daniel Palmer.	27. Daniel Greenleaf.
8. Wm. Otis.	28. Josiah Pierson.
9. Wm. Brown.	29. Peleg Pelton.
10. Harris G. King.	30. Erastus Mapes.
11. Joseph Reed.	31. Hezekiah Woodward.
12. Samuel K. Seybolt.	32. Wm. Coleman (4th).
13. John Logue.	33. Freegift T. Boyd.
14. Cornelius Newkirk.	34. Henry Coleman.
15. Abijah Norris.	35. Barney Horton.
16. David Redfield.	36. Nathan Hallock.
17. Samuel J. Corwin.	37. Elijah Bannister.
18. Eleazer Brown.	38. Peter Hoyt.
19. Aaron Writer.	39. Ebenezer Hoyt.
20. Sanniel Harding.	40. Wm. M. Conklin.
41. Jonathan Coleman.	

"*Resolved*, That the by-laws which were formerly of Deerpark be severally adopted.

"*Resolved*, That the next annual town-meeting be held at the house of Mr. Geo. F. Seybolt, in said town.

"Officers elected by ballot: Joseph Chattle, supervisor; Joseph Conklin, town clerk; Stephen Farnum, John King, William Shaw, assessors; Joshua Penny, Erastus Mapes, overseers of the poor; Isaac Corwin, collector; Elisha S. Cadwell, John Penny, Jasper Writer, Jr., commissioners of highways; Wm. S. Little, Elisha Reeve, Jr., Philip Ketcham,

commissioners of common schools; Joseph Chattle, John Whiting, Asa Smith, inspectors of schools; Ambrose D. Baker, William Baker, Philip Davis, Luther Harding, constables."

At the first town-meeting after the fire, in 1849, the proceedings were as follows:

Officers elected: Augustus P. Thompson, supervisor; John K. Seybolt, town clerk; Samuel C. Howell, assessor; Daniel Mapes, commissioner of highways; Richard Blizard, justice of the peace; Benjamin W. Corwin, justice of the peace (vacancy); George H. Seybolt, collector; Richard Penny, Amzi Mapes, overseers of the poor; Howard Shaw, Joshua Mulock, Jr., inspectors of election; Horace D. Parrott, Frederick S. Brown, Philip Davis, Jacob Tillman, constables; Gabriel Corwin, town sealer.

Levi L. Van Vleck was appointed an inspector of election by the board of town officers.

It was voted to raise one hundred dollars for the repairs of roads and bridges.

Wm. Shaw, Wm. S. Little, and Augustus P. Thompson were appointed to report by-laws at the next annual town-meeting.

It was voted that the next annual meeting be held at Otisville, at the house of T. K. and J. Rogers.

We give below a list of the principal town officers from 1848 to 1880:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1848.....Augustus P. Thompson.	Elisha B. Harding.
1849....." " "	John K. Seybolt.
1850.....John K. Seybolt.	Ferdinand Seybolt.
1851....." " "	Lebheus L. Harding.
1852.....Wm. W. Reeve.	" " "
1853.....Wm. S. Little.	Benjamin W. Dunning.
1854.....Horton Corwin.	" " "
1855....." " "	Lewis W. Coleman.
1856.....Algernon S. Dodge.	Adam Sinebaugh.
1857.....Harvey R. Cadwell.	Ferdinand Seybolt.
1858....." " "	Lewis A. Seybolt.
1859.....Charles S. Woodward.	George Smith.
1860.....John Mulock.	" " "
1861.....Israel Y. Green.	" " "
1862-63.....Charles S. Woodward.	" " "
1864-85....." " "	Reuben Frazer.
1866.....John Mulock.	James M. Clinton.
1867.....George Smith.	" " "
1868....." " "	Harrison Wilkin.
1869....." " "	Theodore Writer.
1870-78....." " "	Joel Northrup.
1879.....Theodore Writer.	" " "
1880.....George Smith.	" " "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830 to 1848, records burned; 1849, Richard Blizard, Benjamin W. Corwin; 1850, Horton Corwin; 1851, John Penny, Richard Penny; 1862, John W. Martin, John W. Martin (vacancy); 1863, Wm. Baker; 1864, Horton Corwin, Charles Conklin; 1865, Wm. S. Little, Wm. J. Clows; 1866, John Penny; 1867, Dimmick Wilkin; 1868, Horton Corwin; 1869, Wm. S. Little; 1870, John Penny; 1871, Dimmick Wilkin; 1872, Horton Corwin; 1873, Wm. S. Little; 1874, James N. Coleman; 1875, Dimmick Wilkin, Wm. L. Jackson; 1876, Horton Corwin; 1877, John Wiggins; 1878, Benjamin L. Swezey; 1879, Dimmick Wilkin; 1880, Horton Corwin; 1881, John Wiggins; 1882, Charles S. Woodward; 1883, Dimmick Wilkin, Hugh Quigley; 1884, Horton Corwin; 1885, Theodore Moore; 1886, Hugh Quigley, Jonathan Stanton; 1887, Dimmick Wilkin, Wm. H. Dodge; 1888, Theodore Graham; 1889, Jonathan Stanton, Martin Corwin; 1890, Wm. H. Dodge.

V.—VILLAGES.

MOUNT HOPE VILLAGE

is situated in the southeastern part of the town. It was so named many years before the town was organized.

* Mr. Corwin died Aug. 5, 1880, the same day that the record of his long service was being compiled by the writer in the office of the town clerk.

ized, and the latter derives its name from the village. It is on elevated ground, and from various points there are charming views of the surrounding country.

For many years this village did a brisk lumber business, and large quantities of shingles were bought of the individual makers in the forests round about the place and sold to dealers abroad. This industry declined in later years. The village was founded by Benjamin Woodward and Dr. Benjamin B. Newkirk on the 8th day of May, 1807. They raised the frames of their dwellings at that date. At the conclusion of this old-fashioned "raising," amid something of the hilarity of those times, James Finch, Sr., called the assembled company to order, and in an appropriate speech bestowed the name Mount Hope upon the village thus founded. Among early residents, Benjamin Dodge and Stephen St. John were prominent business men, and greatly promoted the prosperity of the village. In modern times there is but little business here. There is a hotel by A. J. Mills, a general country store by J. H. Jeffries, and blacksmithing by Mr. Hatch.

Of Mr. A. J. Mills we obtain the following: "His grandfather, Ebenezer Mills, of Mills' Pond, L. I., was born Aug. 3, 1759. He came to Orange County in 1786, and was fourteen days making the passage by a sloop from Long Island to Cornwall. He settled near Middletown and married Abigail Vail, twin sister of Isaiah Vail. He soon after moved to the Francis Hughes farm near by, but a little later bought the Monhagen Lake farm, where he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1829. His children were Isaac (father of A. J. Mills, the Mount Hope Hotel landlord); Henry P., who settled in Minisink, but afterwards removed to Onondaga County; Isaiah, who lived in Mount Hope; Samuel, who removed to Indiana; and Sally, who became Mrs. J. C. Coleman, of Goshen, and later removed to Allegany County; Phebe, who became Mrs. Wallace, of Onondaga County; and William, who settled in Wallkill."

The Mount Hope Hotel was built in 1807 by Benjamin Woodward. It was the first house in Orange County to burn coal. Mr. Woodward kept it for many years, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Woodward, for a few years; subsequent proprietors were Thomas King and Leman Stiles. A. J. Mills took possession of the property, Jan. 8, 1849, and has kept the house ever since. It is a rather unusual circumstance that Benjamin Woodward, one proprietor, served two years in the Legislature; Charles Woodward, two years; and A. J. Mills, two years; three landlords from the same house of equal service at Albany. Mr. Mills is very clear in his recollection of names and dates, and can give them with precision and accuracy. He gives a rare instance of testimony. Daniel Skinner, in a lawsuit held in the hotel of Mr. Green, at Otisville, gave evidence relating to events *ninety years before*. Mr. Skinner was

one hundred and three or one hundred and four years old at the time.

OTISVILLE

may be described as the principal village in the town, located near the western line, and a little north of the centre. It is a station upon the Erie Railway, and just west of this place that route makes its sharp southern *detour* to reach Port Jervis. The location is pleasant, and some of the lands in the immediate vicinity are of excellent quality for agricultural purposes. The name is from Isaac Otis,* who settled at this place, carried on an extensive mercantile business with other enterprises, and gave an impulse to the growth of the village. The present business may be briefly stated as follows: The Blizzard House, kept by L. N. Dix; the old hotel kept by O. B. Green; Joel Northrop, general merchandise; A. W. Dodge, groceries; Dr. A. Cook, practicing physician and druggist; Albert Ketcham, post-office and groceries; Dr. Theodore Writer, practicing physician and keeping a drug-store; Charles H. Wiggins, merchant tailor; Mrs. Plumb, a practicing physician, and keeping a drug-store; Reed & Smith, general merchandise, also dealers in grain, feed, coal, lumber; James S. Eaton, general merchandise, also dealing in grain, feed, lumber; William H. Smith, restaurant; J. Van Duzer, stoves and tin; Joel Northrup, meat-market; Ralph Elston, bakery and groceries; Mrs. Wilkin, millinery, boots and shoes; A. Kniffen, harness-shop; Asa J. Ogden and William H. Hall, blacksmiths; Anderson Holley, wagon-shop, making and repairing; and the freight and passenger buildings of the Erie Railroad.

A public school with two departments is maintained, Harvey Clark principal, and Mrs. Frank Hill assistant.

Dr. Cook states that when he began to practice there was one store and tavern kept by Galen Otis. Not long after, Thomas King opened a similar establishment, combining trade and entertainment. Corwin & Tryon were afterwards in trade for some years.

The post-office at Otisville was established in 1819, and Isaac Otis was the first postmaster. He held it for about five years, and was succeeded by Galen Otis for about the same time. Other incumbents since then have been Elisha Cadwell, about two years; Charles Conkling; Ferdinand Seybolt; Alsop

* Isaac Otis was of Puritan descent, and resided in early life in Massachusetts, where he married the daughter of Capt. Oliver Smith, of Walpole. He removed to Orange County in 1816, and established a country store, around which other buildings clustered, and to which a post-office was given under the title of Otisville. Mr. Otis removed to Philadelphia in 1831, where he served as a member of the Common Council from 1835 to 1849. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and held the office two years. In 1851 he removed to New York, where he became the head of the firm of Otis & Co., and also served as president of the Haover Bank. He retired from that position in 1853, and was instrumental in founding the Atlantic Bank, of which he became president. He died in Boston.

W. Dodge, for seven years, until 1871; Harrison Reed, until Feb. 17, 1879; and the present incumbent, A. J. Ketcham.

NEW VERNON

is situated upon the north line of the town, and is partly in Sullivan County.

FINCHVILLE

is a hamlet in the southwest part of the town. It is named in honor of John Finch, the first immigrant of that name to this section of country, and in honor of his descendants, many of whom have been prominent citizens in this vicinity. The hamlet is situated at the eastern base of the Shawangunk Mountains. In later years it can hardly be described as a village, as there are no stores there at the present time and no hotel. The neighborhood is somewhat noted as the place to which many persons fled from the Mamakating Valley during the Indian troubles. The names of Finch and Finchville are very common in the ancient annals.

GUYMARD

is situated on the western slope of the Shawangunk Mountains, and is a station on the Erie Railroad. It also has a post-office. There is much fine scenery in the vicinity, and the place is something of a resort for picnic parties and pleasure excursions, as well as for more permanent summer boarders. The name is the old French form of the family name Gumaer. The post-office was established July 1, 1866. Peter L. Gumaer was appointed postmaster, and has retained the office to the present time (1880). The village owes its existence principally to the discovery of lead on the lands of the Gumaer Brothers, situated on the west side of the Shawangunk Mountains, and near the line of Deerpark. The lead was first found while building a road from the old turnpike to Gumaer's, on the canal. The Erie mine, the most important in this section, being at the immediate site of Guymard, secured a rapid growth to the village, very soon including stores, hotels, shops, and private residences.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The town books having been destroyed by fire, it is not possible to give the names of the school commissioners and inspectors from 1823 to 1843, during which time the schools were under that method of supervision.* From the records we only have the town superintendents from 1850 to 1856, viz.: 1850, Wm. C. Terry; 1851, Avery Cook; 1853, Charles B. Halstead; 1855, Nelson Newton.

The office of this last incumbent was terminated by the new law authorizing district commissioners, which took effect in June, 1856.

Dr. Cook mentions as other teachers, cotemporary

with himself in that field, John Whiting, Corwin Swezey, Harvey Taylor, and Hiram Shons.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE OLD-SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH, NEW VERNON.

The following sketch of this society was furnished by the late Elder Gilbert Beebe, its pastor for about fifty-five years:

The Old-School Baptist Church at New Vernon, N. Y., was constituted under the ministry of Elder Ebenezer West in 1785. The constituent members, 16 in number, viz.: Elder Ebenezer West, Richard West, Wm. Smith, Jedediah Fuller, Solomon Wheat, Asa Worden, John Harding, David Smith, Wm. Patterson, Lydia King, Keziah Jillett, Abigail Smith, Elizabeth Godfrey, Dealia Rogers, Anna King, Rhoda Harding.

Elder Ebenezer West held the pastoral care of this church until his death, which occurred in October, 1793. Soon after the death of Elder West, Elder Benjamin Montanya succeeded him, and held the pastorate of the church thirty-three years, and until his death, which occurred Dec. 25, 1825. In May following, viz., 1826, Elder Gilbert Beebe was called to the pastoral care, and he held the position almost fifty-five years.

In about the year 1800 the first church-house was built, and called the Deerpark Baptist Church, located very near the line which divides Orange and Sullivan Counties, and what is now the towns of Mount Hope and Mamakating. This was a frame house, built in ancient style, with galleries on three sides, and a capacity to seat from 300 to 400 persons.

A new frame house was erected by the church, near the site of the old one, about twenty-five years ago, of about the same capacity. In the rear and east side of this house the church has a large cemetery, in which many of the first settlers of the vicinity are buried. The church now numbers 85 members,—Gilbert Beebe, pastor; John C. Harding, Samuel Jordan, Samuel B. Beyea, deacons.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT WALKKILL AND DEERPARK PATENT

effected a legal organization May 14, 1810. Erastus Mapes and David Corwin signed the proceedings as inspectors of the election. The meeting was held at the school-house in which said church usually met, and the trustees chosen were David Corwin, Selah Mapes, and Jonathan Coleman. This was the old church at the place known as Mapestown. There was a comfortable house of worship, and services were maintained for many years. At a later period it was deemed necessary to file a new certificate, probably because the names Walkkill and Deerpark were no longer applicable to this town. The new incorporation was under the name of "The Congregational Church of Mount Hope," July 6, 1847. The proceedings were signed by Erastus Mapes and Amzi

* In the records of Walkkill and Deerpark, given elsewhere, the names of school officers upon the territory of Mount Hope between 1813 and 1825 will be found.

Mapes. The trustees chosen were Daniel Mapes, James Bell, and Isaac Davis. Not long after this renewed organization it was deemed best to remove to Howell's, a station upon the Erie Railroad not far away. (See churches of Wallkill.)

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MOUNT HOPE*

had its origin in the last century. On March 25, 1770, Oliver Delancy, Esq., of the city of New York, executed a deed or perpetual lease, conveying to Messrs. W. Gillett, David Smith, and Simeon Marsh fifty acres of land lying in the town of Deerpark, to be held in trust for the use of a Protestant minister, "who must be elected and chosen by the tenants and freeholders for the time being residing in said town, to do divine service and preach the word of God among them." March 2, 1771, David Johnston, Esq., also of New York, executed a deed, conveying to the same persons in trust, for the same purpose and on the same terms, twenty-five acres of land lying next to the previous lot. This land lay near the locality long known as Otis' Factory. There was at that time no regular Presbyterian Church in the town of Deerpark. Two congregations, however, assembled regularly for religious worship. One was of the Baptist communion, and was served by Rev. Eleazer West. The other held services and had occasional preaching at the house of Elijah Reeve, a large stone house near Otis' Factory, recently removed. After the close of the war of the Revolution a law was passed by the Legislature of New York, April 20, 1784, enabling congregations to incorporate. In accordance with this, Feb. 9, 1785, the congregation worshipping at the house of Elijah Reeve met, and were regularly incorporated by the election of the following six trustees, viz.: David Smith, Sr., Joshua Corwin, Sr., Joseph Smith, John Ketcham, William Shaw, William Rose. They assumed the corporate name of "The Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church in Deerpark." Steps were at once taken to secure possession of the land conveyed by the deeds of Messrs. Delancy and Johnston. It was occupied by Mr. West. But as the Baptists had failed to secure an organization, after some arbitration and the payment to Mr. West of ten pounds as remuneration for improvements made by him, the land was yielded to the trustees of the organized body. A portion of it was used for a time as a place of burial, but no building was erected thereon. After this, upon application by Messrs. Thomas White and Wm. Shaw, Lewis A. Scott, Esq., of New York, gave the *promise* of a deed for five acres of land on "The Plains," near the present village of Otisville, for the erection of a house of worship and other church purposes. The deed for this land was given ten years afterwards, in March, 1795, by the executors of Mr. Scott, and conveyed a clear title to the trustees of the

church. A portion of the lot had in the mean time been fenced in and used as a place for burial, and the whole of it is now used for that purpose, and known as the "Mount Hope Cemetery."

It was not, however, till 1791 that a house of worship was erected on this land. It was built under a subscription-paper headed "For a Presbyterian Congregational Meeting-house." The house was not finished for several years. This building was a very plain structure, about fifty feet square, with lofty pulpit and high-backed seats, and without paint. It was used for purposes of worship more than forty years, until about 1835, when it was removed from the ground and put to other uses.

In the mean time there had been a large removal of Presbyterians to Mount Hope, mostly from Long Island. Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Goshen, preached occasionally for the congregation. The church as yet, so far as is known, had only a *civil* existence. Just when its first board of elders was elected is not known, as the first book of records of Session cannot be found. The question of the ecclesiastical connection of the church was settled Sept. 3, 1792, when by a large majority of votes the congregation resolved to join the Presbytery of New York. A considerable portion of the people had a strong preference for Morristown Presbytery or Platform, the latter body being an association chiefly of Congregationalists. It is probable that about this time the first elders were elected, William Shaw, William Rose. These matters disposed of, the congregation, April 1, 1793, made a "call" upon Rev. Jonathan Freeman, then of Hopewell, to become their pastor for one-third of his time. Mr. Freeman accepted, and was installed the first pastor of the church, Aug. 29, 1793, by a committee of the Presbytery of New York, consisting of Revs. Kerr, Close, and King, and Elder Reuben Hopkins. His pastorate was not successful. Contending elements existed in the church. The Congregationalists had become a well-defined party and claimed the property. Appeal was made to the courts, which confirmed the title in the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, after which the Congregational element drew off and formed the church now worshipping at Howell's.† The pastoral relation of Mr. Freeman was dissolved by Presbytery April 19, 1797.

In 1801 the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, for many years the pastor of the church at Scotchtown, served the Mount Hope Church a part of his time. June 10, 1803, Rev. Benjamin Prime became pastor of the church, preaching three-fourths of his time. After several years the relation was dissolved. Mr. Prime resided in the community until his death, June 25, 1823.

During this period the church languished, having only 17 members. Three persons were now elected to the eldership, who served the church long and faith-

* By Rev. Luther Littell.

† This conflicts somewhat with the account of the Howell's Church, which is drawn direct from their ancient book. We leave both that the facts may appear by comparison.

fully in that office. They were Alexander Bodle, Marshal Stigney, and John Boyd. But a brighter day was now to dawn upon the hitherto struggling church. Oct. 2, 1816, Rev. William Blain was installed its pastor. He preached also a part of his time at Ridgebury. Mr. Blain was the first student who entered the theological seminary at Princeton. Under his effective ministry the church enjoyed its first revival of religion, resulting in large additions to the membership. After six years of successful labor, in 1822, Mr. Blain accepted a call to the church at Middletown. When he left the Mount Hope Church it was united and strong, with a membership of 117. Four elders were added to the Session during his pastorate, viz.: Joshua Penny, William S. Little, David Swezey, and Abijah Norris. Mr. Blain was a man of high character as a preacher and pastor, and after leaving Middletown was for many years pastor of the ancient church of Goodwill. During the two years following Mr. Blain's removal, Rev. Thomas Grier, of Westtown, acted as stated supply for one-half his time.

In 1824, Rev. Edwin Downer, a young man from New Jersey, became pastor. He remained four years, in which time there were 17 additions to the church. Failing health compelled him to relinquish the charge Oct. 22, 1828. He continued to reside many years in the bounds of the congregation, but at length removed to Westfield, N. J., his native place. He died May 31, 1868, in the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church of that place, just as he was commencing service. Following him, for a short time, Rev. James Russel acted as stated supply, but declined to become the pastor.

In 1829, Rev. Sylvester Swezey became stated supply of the church. By his efforts the Congregational Church, which years since had gone out from the congregation, were induced to unite with them in the support of one pastor. The two congregations worshiped together, as Mr. Swezey preached alternately in the church on the "Plains" and the building of the Congregationalists, long known as the "Yellow Church," near the village of Mount Hope. The union seems to have been a happy one, and during this time the church enjoyed its second revival of religion, resulting in the addition of 57 persons to its communion. This union ceased when Mr. Swezey left, in the spring of 1833. He was soon succeeded by Rev. Andrew Thompson, who had been serving the churches of Nyack and Greenbush, in Rockland County. As early as 1811 the tract of 75 acres deeded to the church by Messrs. Delancy and Johnson was sold, under an order granted by the chancellor of the State, and the money placed at interest. With these funds a parsonage was purchased in the spring of 1833, consisting of a comfortable house and 25 acres of land, lying near the village of Mount Hope. This was first occupied by Mr. Thompson. With his coming the subject of the erection of a new house of worship was discussed. The village of Mount Hope had now grown to be a thriving place of considerable business importance,

and here the congregation decided, not without strong opposition, to erect its new building. It was a neat edifice, 70 by 45 feet, with spire, and sittings for over 400 people, built at a cost of \$4000. The building was the exact counterpart of the then new house of worship at Montgomery, in this county. It was finished and dedicated early in 1835, when the old church on the Plains was abandoned. After a successful pastorate of five years Mr. Thompson died, Feb. 27, 1838, and was buried upon the Plains. He was a man of thorough culture and high character as a preacher, and left his impress upon both the church and the community. He was the father of A. P. Thompson, now of Port Jervis.

He was succeeded by Rev. W. G. Johnston, a Scotchman, who was installed pastor in 1839. He remained about two years. For two years following there was no pastor, until May 3, 1842, when Rev. Edward B. Edgar, who had accepted a call, was installed. Under his labors the church assumed a higher position. Regular contributions to the great missionary enterprises were commenced; the interests of the Sabbath-school were advanced; the church grew stronger in piety and influence. Thirty-six persons were added to the membership during his pastorate of eight years. Amid the general regrets of the people, Mr. Edgar left early in 1850 to become pastor of the church in Westfield, N. J., where for twenty-two years he labored successfully. He is now living without charge at Plainfield, N. J.

His immediate successor was the present pastor, Rev. Luther Littell, who came to the congregation a young man, direct from the theological seminary at Princeton. He was ordained and installed pastor of the church by the Presbytery of Hudson, Sept. 25, 1850. During the thirty years of this pastorate there have been five seasons of special religious interest, resulting in additions to the church varying from 10 to 60 persons. The Sabbath-school grew to more than double its former number, and the yearly contributions to religious and benevolent objects were much increased. In these years, at various times, the congregation has expended over \$1500 in renovating their house of worship. On May 2, 1864, by act of the Legislature, the corporate name of the church was changed from the "First Presbyterian Church of Deerpark" to the "First Presbyterian Church of Mount Hope." Such change seemed desirable, as, by changes in the towns, the church had long been miles away from the boundaries of the town of Deerpark. Also, in the spring of 1867, by order of the court, the recent parsonage premises were sold, and a more convenient and spacious house, with four acres of land, lying near the church in the village, was purchased at an additional cost to the congregation of \$1000. During this period of thirty years there have been 229 additions to the church. But, as in all our rural churches during these years, there has been a heavy drain upon the membership of this church by death

and removal of families to railway villages, so that the membership of 160 a few years since has now declined to 120. During the last two pastorates the following persons were chosen to the eldership, viz.: John K. Davis, Barna Horton, Robert Thorn, Joshua Corwin, Daniel T. Boyd, A. W. Mapes, J. W. Canfield. Some of these persons are deceased, others have removed to other churches. At present the officers are as follows: Pastor, Rev. Luther Littell; Elders, John K. Davis, Daniel T. Boyd, Alsop W. Mapes; Trustees, Charles Mapes, John Borland, Danl. T. Boyd, Theodore Moore, Isaac E. Ketcham.*

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OTISVILLE

executed a certificate of incorporation Aug. 7, 1848. The proceedings were signed by Richard Van Horn and Ferdinand Seybolt. The trustees chosen were Ferdinand Seybolt, Russel R. Smith, John K. Seybolt, Algernon S. Dodge, and Samuel K. Wheat. The meeting was at the house of Ferdinand Seybolt, there being then no house of worship. The society subsequently erected a comfortable church edifice, and has maintained services steadily since that time.

The more active founders of the church were Joseph Ketcham, Mrs. Dr. Cook, Mrs. Sidney Dodge, Mrs. Smith Loomis, William A. Brown, Elisha Holsapple, and others. Early ministers, preaching here before the house was built, were Rev. Mr. Reed and Rev. Mr. Vandewater. Rev. Fletcher Loomis was here when the house was erected. The present organization (November, 1880) consists of Rev. R. B. Lockwood, pastor; W. F. Dewitt, local preacher and class-leader; O. B. Tyrrell, Wm. Wood, Harrison King, J. Vanduser, Samuel K. Wheat; Trustees, Charles T. Wheat, James Cranse, O. B. Tyrrell, John D. King, Wm. Wood. Mr. Dewitt has been in the ministry about forty years, and has resided here twenty-five years, doing a large amount of Christian work in connection with this church.

THE FINCHVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was duly incorporated July 3, 1850. The certificate was signed by Walter Chamberlain and Samuel S. Ketcham. The trustees named therein were Ferdinand Seybolt, Samuel S. Ketcham, Jasper N. Writer, Joseph Ketcham, Chauncey L. Ketcham. This church was located in the south part of the town, and maintained services for some years. After the congregation became too small to support a

society at that point it was dissolved, the property sold, and the members mostly attend at Otisville.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OTISVILLE

effected a legal organization June 27, 1855. The proceedings were signed by Daniel G. Beyea and Benjamin W. Dunning. The trustees named in the certificate were William A. Gerow, A. Sidney Dodge, Dr. Avery Cook, John Mulock, James McBride, Daniel G. Beyea, and John N. Dunning.

The church was organized March 24, 1855, by a committee of the Presbytery of Hudson, consisting of Messrs. Daniel T. Wood, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Middletown; O. M. Johnston, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Denton; and Augustus Seward, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Port Jervis, together with George M. Newman and Moses Sawyer, elders in the Denton Church. The following persons united with the church at its organization, namely: Mrs. Pamela Cook, wife of Dr. Cook; Mrs. Sarah Ann Dodge, wife of A. S. Dodge, Esq.; Mrs. Kezia Dunning, wife of B. W. Dunning, Esq.; Mrs. Sophia Gerow, wife of Wm. A. Gerow, Esq.; Mrs. Esther E. McBride, wife of James McBride, Esq.; Mrs. Frances Loomis, wife of Ephraim S. Loomis, Esq.; Mrs. Charlotte Beyea, wife of Daniel G. Beyea, Esq., who presented letters of their membership in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the place, together with Benjamin W. Dunning, who made profession of faith. These eight persons constituted the First Presbyterian Church in Otisville.

The first elder elected was Benjamin W. Dunning.

On April 18th following the church was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Hudson.

A suitable house of worship was erected at a cost of over \$5000, on a lot given for the purpose by Ephraim S. Loomis, Esq., on the west corner of Orchard and Main Streets. The building was completed, and Sept. 24, 1856, was dedicated to God for public worship.

The congregation had much to contend with during the first years of its history. A heavy debt rested upon it, the membership was small, it had no pastor to feed the flock, yet it increased steadily, and bravely met every discouragement until March, 1858, when Rev. Moses H. Wilder was invited to supply the pulpit for one year. During the next twelve months the Rev. Wm. W. Page supplied the pulpit also with ability. In December, 1862, the Rev. Wm. R. S. Betts accepted a call to become the pastor of the church; this office he discharged faithfully for three years, resigning April 18, 1865. Two years afterwards Rev. F. W. Farries was invited to preach as a supply for one year, at the end of which time he was called to be the pastor, which relationship continued until Feb. 1, 1871, when the pastoral relation was dissolved amid much regret of the congregation. Rev. R. H. Craig was then called to the pastorate of the church, May 1, 1871, which relationship is still maintained

* Upon the church history given above it should be remarked that the pastor appears to trace the same church organization that is given in part to the account of Howell's Congregational Church. (See Wallkill.) It seems that both claim the same origin, and that each is the legitimate successor of the one church of 1782. The old book, still preserved at Howell's, bears unmistakable evidence that the organization was Congregational at the outset, though it might have been somewhat Presbyterianized at a later period. There seems no better way than to let the two accounts stand as they are prepared. If they are in any respect conflicting, that very fact may lead both to the exact truth in the case.

by an affectionate people and a devoted pastor. A debt of \$1500 resting on the church building was liquidated Jan. 1, 1870, and in 1874 the laudable enterprise of erecting a parsonage was entered upon with much zeal by the congregation. It was completed at a cost of \$3000, and occupied in the following year, but with a debt of \$1200 remaining. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church this debt was all paid, the entire congregation subscribing liberally, even the children of the Sabbath-school being glad to take a part in the work.

Among the good friends of the church who have passed away stood the late Ephraim S. Loomis, Wm. A. Gerow, and S. A. Dodge.

The elders of the church at present are J. K. Austin, D. G. Beyea, A. L. Corwin, H. Willis, G. Beebe, and S. N. Gerow.

Two revivals of religion have taken place during the history of the church, one under the pastorate of Rev. F. W. Farries, in connection with the efforts of the evangelist, Mr. Parker, when about thirty persons united, chiefly on profession of faith; and the other in 1876, when the present pastor, Rev. R. H. Craig, received thirty-nine, nearly all on profession of faith.

A prosperous Sabbath-school is maintained in the church, taught by devoted teachers; the society is free of debt; the people are united; and altogether there is much to be hoped for in regard to the Presbyterian Church of Otisville.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF OTISVILLE,

a fine brick edifice, plain but substantial, was erected a few years since. It is not, however, an independent charge, but is connected to that of Middletown, and the priests from that congregation officiate at Otisville. The society, with wise forethought, secured a spacious lot just beyond the village, and have devoted a part of it to burial purposes. Quite a number of fine monuments have been erected. With their usual energy, the Catholic pastors will doubtless continue to improve these grounds and render them worthy of the sacred objects to which they are devoted. Father Brennan, of Port Jervis, began the work here, and the church was built about 1867. It will seat about 400. Fathers Riley, Gorman, and Clancy, of Middletown, have officiated here. A large Sunday-school has been steadily maintained. James Shields is an active layman, steadily looking after the interests of the church.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Half a mile or more from Otisville to Mount Hope village is the old burial-place of the town. In later years it has been enlarged by the purchase of several acres, and the whole is in a very good state of preservation. It is referred to, in the history of the Mount Hope Presbyterian Church, as being located on the "Plains." Jeremiah Mulock, who died Dec. 24, 1802, aged ninety-one years, was the oldest of the

pioneers buried here, and 1790 is the earliest date recorded on the ancient headstones.

The other principal burial-places are the following: A very old one in the woods, two miles or more from Otisville, on the road to New Vernon, and near the Whitlock place. This doubtless contains many graves of pioneers, all unmarked and nameless. There is another old burial-place above Finchville, on the side of the mountains. This is a tangled mass of bushes, but there are very early graves, and a careful search may discover valuable dates bearing on general or family history. There is also one in Mapestown, near where the old Congregational church stood.

The new cemetery at Howell's is over the line in Mount Hope.

At Otisville there is the Catholic burial-ground in connection with the church. There is also a beautiful private cemetery on the hill back of Otisville.

IX.—TOWN SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.

An early Masonic lodge existed at Mount Hope village. The lodge-room was in the upper part of the school-house. Nathaniel Green, Eleazer Harding, Stephen W. Palmer, Benjamin Woodward, Benjamin Dodge, the Colemans, and others were connected with it. It went down under the excitement following the Morgan troubles, and no attempt has been made to revive it. In an old newspaper we find the following:

"MOUNT HOPE, May 20, 1852.

"St. John's day will be celebrated at Brother Henry Coleman's, in the village of Mount Hope."

THE FARMERS' LIBRARY

was incorporated Oct. 13, 1807. The meeting for organization was held at the house of Benjamin Woodward, and the trustees named in the instrument were Benjamin B. Newkirk, Benjamin Woodward, William Mulock, James Finch, Jr., Peter E. Gumaer, Daniel Green, William Shaw, Jr., Stephen Farnum, Peleg Pelton. The last-named person certified this paper before Judge John Steward. A library was established in pursuance of this certificate. Mr. Harvey R. Cadwell states that he obtained books there; that a valuable collection of historical works was kept; that his first reading of history was stimulated by those volumes. It is doubtless true that many young men shared in the educational influences of this early library. The attempt to sustain such a library of such books in this day in the same quiet country town might not prove complimentary to the present age. The old library lasted twenty or thirty years, but the books were finally scattered and the enterprise was discontinued.

THE WASHINGTON LEAD COMPANY

was organized March 3, 1865. The capital stock was stated at \$500,000, divided into 100,000 shares. The trustees named were John Wiggins, Henry A. Chopin,

George Wiggins, and E. B. Brown. Their mines are located about a mile from Otisville, on the Erie Road. Two shafts were sunk about 60 feet deep, about 100 feet apart, and the drift about 180 feet. They found a good vein of lead, and a vein of zinc about five feet wide. The work was suspended because of the low price of lead and the general depression of mining interests, but no doubt exists that there is a valuable deposit of minerals at this point.

THE EMPIRE MINING COMPANY

was founded about 1864. The mines were located about one and a half miles from Otisville, along the Erie Road, on the property of John Wiggins,—trustees, John Wiggins, A. W. Dodge, George Wiggins, E. B. Brown, and others. They sunk one shaft 105 feet, two others about 20 feet each, another about 25 feet. The vein found was abundant, and of excellent quality, yielding lead and zinc. The work was suspended for the same reasons that caused the closing of the Washington.

THE WALLKILL LEAD COMPANY

executed a certificate of incorporation Oct. 9, 1863. The capital was stated at \$500,000, divided into 100,000 shares. The trustees named were Edward A. Quintard, Leverett E. Rice, George B. Satterlee, Livingston Satterlee. This was entirely by New York men. The mines were located about a mile north of Guymard. Considerable money was expended. Good lead ore was found, but the company ceased to work after a few years. Rumors of renewed operations arise occasionally, and it is understood the company is still in existence.

THE SAVOSS COPPER-MINE

is located about half a mile from Otisville, near the Erie Railroad, and just at the summit of the Shawangunk range. A shaft 80 feet deep was opened about 1864. A good vein of copper was found, but work was discontinued in a short time, and has never been resumed.

THE CHAMPION LEAD-MINING COMPANY

was incorporated Aug. 19, 1864. The capital stock was declared to be fixed at \$500,000, divided into 100,000 shares. The object was the mining and sale of lead and other minerals. The trustees named were Thomas T. Davis, Marvin Beeman, Ambrose W. Green, F. V. Booth, John T. Willis, Albert H. Hager, Thomas C. Robbins, John Eager, and James H. Gage.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL MINING AND MINERAL COMPANY.

This association executed a certificate of incorporation Oct. 27, 1863. The objects were stated as "the mining of lead ores and other minerals, and vending the same unmanufactured or manufactured." The trustees named were Alanson Gillespie, of Goshen; Ambrose W. Green, of Otisville; Oliver Green, of

Mount Hope; Roswell Plummer, Marvin Beeman, James P. Keeler, William A. Keeler, of Brooklyn; and Rufus H. Wood, of New York City. The capital stock was stated at 50,000 shares of \$10 each.

THE MOUNT HOPE MINERAL COMPANY

was incorporated by certificate executed Dec. 17, 1862. The place of business was declared to be "in the township of Mount Hope, and also in the city and county of New York." The objects were stated as "the mining of lead ores and other minerals, and vending the same manufactured and unmanufactured." The trustees named were Alfred McIntire and William Blauvelt, of New York City, and Josiah R. Sturgis, of Brooklyn. Their mines were on the top of the mountain, east of Guymard.

GUYMARD SILVER-LEAD COMPANY

executed a certificate of incorporation Jan. 3, 1877. The capital stock was stated at \$100,000, divided into 40,000 shares. The trustees named were Charles Place, John H. Small, Hon. George W. Green, William A. Keeler, John K. Ruckel, Samuel A. Banks, and George B. Curtiss.

THE ERIE MINING COMPANY.

This is the strongest organization formed for mining purposes in this section, and the one whose success doubtless led to all the other enterprises. The mines are located at Guymard. A large amount of ore has been taken out, though the work has always been an intermittent one, pushed effectively at times, and then stopped for some years. At the present time (November, 1880) it is in one of its suspended intervals. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the community that the deposit of ore is rich and abundant, and that the work need never stop on account of failure of materials.

THE EMPIRE MINERAL COMPANY

was formed July 18, 1863. The trustees named were John Wiggins, George Wiggins, and John Mulock. The object was declared to be the "mining of lead ores and other minerals, and vending the same unmanufactured and manufactured." The capital stock was fixed at \$300,000, divided into 60,000 shares.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

Perhaps there is little under this head to require special remark. The Shawangunk range is, however, full of rare attractions to students of geology, to all who desire to read the great lessons of creation traced by a divine hand upon the rocky strata. Cabinets of rare value may be easily made by gathering specimens for a few days along these hills and in the excavations of the mines. The "Pass of the Mountains," at Otisville, too, is worthy of some study. Though not grand and ruggedly sublime, like the wonderful passes of lofty mountain ranges, yet the depression is

decided enough to attract much attention. The engineers, in laying out the Erie Railway, traveled north along the range *for ten miles or more from Port Jervis*, to find a place to break through. Here they found it almost ready made for their purpose.

THE FINCH HOMESTEAD.

This was directly opposite the present McBride house, at Finchville. The old residence was burned a few years since. Here the militia of Goshen and vicinity halted on their way to the fatal field of Minisink. Here the captain directed Mr. Finch not to accompany them, but to be ready to feed them on their return. From their hurried meal they commenced their march over the mountain, doubtless winding their way along the slight depression where the present road is laid, past the burial-ground, in which the dead of earlier years had already begun to be buried. From the summit of the pass they took their last look of the eastern slopes they were leaving behind them. Alas, how few survived to recross the mountains or to receive the hospitality of the Finch homestead!

THE PEDDLER'S SPRING.

This is so called from the tradition that a peddler was murdered at some former time while drinking there. There seem to be no facts, however, known either of the supposed murderer or of his victim, and very likely it is only an idle story of the past. The spring is romantically situated on the summit west of Otisville, near the old "half-way tavern," on the stage-road from Goshen to Cocheton.

OLD COIN.

A quantity of coin was dug up a few years since in a field near Otisville, at the entrance of the mountain pass now traversed by the Erie Railroad. It proved to be counterfeit, but of rare and unusual design. Many conjectures were made about it, some supposing it to have been the work of counterfeiters, who at a very early date may have had a retreat in this vicinity; others, that it was used to cheat the Indians in the purchase of lands. Dr. Theodore Writer has specimens of the coin.

THE LOCATION OF THE MASTODON

exhumed some years since was upon the present Mitchell farm, a mile from Otisville. It was formerly known as the Alison farm. Here one may pause to reflect upon that ancient era when these gigantic animals roamed along the valleys and over the hills of the Shawangunk region. The imagination may revel at its "own sweet will," and weave its own fancies of that titanic age.

THE OLD ORCHARDS

in different parts of the town give some proof of the very early settlement. At Finchville, out in the field back from the old Finch homestead, is one of the oldest in the county. The time-scarred trunks,

the gnarled, rough limbs, the broken tops, tell of the winds and the storms that for a century have swept down the mountain-sides and roared along the valleys.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The town is largely agricultural. The eastern slopes of the Shawangunk Mountains, the alluvial lands of the Shawangunk River, and the plains lying between form a tract that seemed desirable to settlers at an early period, and the cultivation of which has proved reasonably remunerative from that time to the present. All the crops common to this section of country are raised here. As in all the other towns of the county, or nearly all, the facilities for freighting milk to New York are so convenient that dairying is one of the most important industries. Yet the direct shipment of milk has had the effect to cause the almost complete extinction of that once famous article, "Orange County butter." Orange County farmers in many instances now sell milk so close that they are obliged to buy butter for their own family use, and find it economical to do so.

Judging by the number of mining companies mentioned above, it might be supposed that mining would be an important industry of Mount Hope, but mining here resembles the modern institution of Masonry in one feature,—it is "speculative," not "operative." That valuable ores exist in the mountain range is undoubtedly true, but whether in paying quantities and convenient for digging sufficient to render labor remunerative is yet an unsettled question.

In the vicinity of Otisville and also at Guymard summer boarding has been of some importance for a few years past. At the latter place a very large and handsome hotel was erected a few years since to accommodate summer visitors. The tide of travel is, however, so variable and uncertain that it is scarcely safe to erect a costly building at any one point, because very likely the throng next year may pass on to some new and wilder locality.

Near Mount Hope village is the grist-mill known as Little's. It was established at an early date, and is now owned by J. E. Ketcham. The woolen-factory of Otis & Co. lasted for some years, but was afterwards burned down. At this same place is now an establishment for tanning skins used in the glove manufacture.

XII.—MILITARY.

In the various Revolutionary annals of Deerpark and Walkill many of the incidents refer to the present territory of Mount Hope, which was taken from those two towns. Especially was the east side of the mountains a place of safety to which families often fled to escape the dangers arising from Indian attacks in the Mamakating Valley.

As in other portions of the county, a few men were "out" in the war of 1812, and here and there a pen-

sioner yet remains. The Wallkill Regiment was ordered out in full. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, of Sullivan, was subjected to a draft. This included a part of what is now Mount Hope. Among those that went may be mentioned Joseph Stanton, Amzi Mapes, John Mulock, Zebulon Giffen, Frederick A. Seybolt, Richard Penny, Capt. William Mulock.

CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

No very large number of men volunteered from this town. In proportion to the population, however, the record is a creditable one. Liberal sums of money were voted to secure additional recruits and fill the quota, as shown by the following official action.

At a special town-meeting, held Aug. 9, 1864, to consider the question of paying bounties to volunteers, Wm. S. Little and Horton Corwin were present, and presided as justices of the peace, and R. Fraser was appointed clerk.

A committee was appointed to report resolutions, viz.: Wm. S. Little, John Mulock, George C. Strickland, Horton Corwin, and H. R. Cadwell. The resolutions reported were voted upon by the meeting, and carried,—157 to 29. By this action a tax of \$35,000 was authorized for the payment of bounties to the amount of \$500 to each volunteer for one year, \$600 for two years, and \$800 for three years. The town clerk and supervisor were authorized to issue the necessary bonds to raise the money.

The above meeting was informal, and to ratify the action another special meeting was held August 20th, Wm. S. Little, Horton Corwin, and John Penny present as justices of the peace, and R. Fraser, town clerk. The committee on resolutions were Charles Hoyt, John Wiggins, Amos Ketcham, W. W. Shaw, and John Mulock. The tax was limited to \$37,000, instead of \$35,000. The bounty was made uniform at \$800. It was offered also to any man furnishing a substitute in anticipation of a draft.

The resolutions of this meeting were ratified by a vote of 168 in favor, and 62 against. At a special town-meeting, held Feb. 2, 1865, to consider the subject of bounties, William S. Little acted as chairman, and R. Fraser clerk. A tax of \$10,000 was authorized for the payment of bounties, at the rate of \$250 for one year's enlistment, \$350 for two years, and \$500 for three years, with \$50 hand money in each case. The resolutions were adopted, 113 voting in favor, and 34 against them.

In pursuance of these resolutions recruits were obtained, and the several quotas required of the town were filled. We regret to add, however, that there is no record in the office of the town clerk of the operations of the town in filling its quotas, or of the men who went into the service. From a carefully-prepared statement by Charles S. Woodward, Esq., one of the most useful supervisors the town ever had, we gather, however, the following facts:

The quotas of the town were:

Calls of July and August, 1862.....	49
Drafts of 1863.....	29
Call of October, 1863, and February, 1864.....	36
" March 14, 1864.....	16
" July 18, 1864.....	47
" Dec. 19, 1864.....	6
Total.....	182
Men furnished prior to July 1, 1862.....	30
Under call of July and August, 1862.....	40
Under draft of July, 1863, by volunteers.....	1
by commutation.....	24
by substitutes.....	4
Under calls of October and February, 1864.....	20
" call of March, 1864.....	36
" " July ".....	16
" " " ".....	47
" " December, 1864.....	6
Excess on quota of July 18, 1864.....	3
Total.....	206

The claim of the town for reimbursement of bounties paid to fill quota under call of Dec. 19, 1864, and for excess of years of service on filling the quota under call of July 18, 1864, was:

For 42 years' excess of service, \$200 each.....	\$8,400
" 3 substitute volunteers, \$600 ".....	1,800
" 3 volunteers, \$400 each.....	1,200
	\$11,400

and the claim was allowed by the Paymaster-General.

To promote enlistments a subscription of \$413 was raised in 1862, and, in addition to this voluntary contribution, there was sent to the Sanitary Commission the sum of \$500 prior to December, 1863.

Bonds for the payment of bounties were issued in 1864 as follows: Call of July 18, 1864, \$20,450 for volunteers, \$15,025 for substitutes.

The quota of July 18, 1864, was filled by contract (except substitutes put in) at the rate of \$700 cash or \$800 in town bonds per man. \$10,000 was paid in cash and the balance in bonds. \$3975 was paid to volunteers and principals furnishing substitutes under call of Dec. 19, 1864.

The following is the roll of men prior to July, 1862:

Baker, Charles A., 56th, or 1st Mounted Rifles.
 Brown, James, 56th.
 Baxter, Lewis, 56th.
 Crozier, Abraham, 18th.
 Drake, F.
 Eaton, Henry C., 56th.
 Gardner, William.
 Green, Horace, 1st Mounted Rifles.
 Gillett, Charles, Jr., 18th.
 Gillett, George, 56th.
 Hill, George H., 56th.
 Hill, James M., 56th.
 Martin, Joseph, Sickles' brigade.
 McMabao, Michael, 58th; dead.
 Newkirk, Charles M.
 Nash, William, 56th.
 Penny, Theodore, 56th, or 1st Mounted Rifles; died in service.
 Smith, Charles, 56th.
 Schofield, David L., 56th.
 Shine, John, 56th.
 Shuart, Charles E., marine.
 Uptegrove, Theodore.
 Woodward, Thomas, marine.
 Armstrong, David, Co. C, 1st Mounted Rifles.
 Pine, Samuel, Co. C, 1st Mounted Rifles.
 Rhodes, C. W., Co. C, 56th.

Sergeant, James G., 87th.
Conkling, James.
Loveland, Martin.
Horton, Rev. Geo. W., chaplain.

Credits by Senatorial Committees, July and August, 1862.

Bannister, Gilbert W., 124th.
Banker, John B., 4th sergt., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Washington, Nov. 11, 1862.
Brown, Wm. S., 124th.
Clearwater, Thomas, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1863; absent, ill, from Oct. 17, 1862; must. out by Gen. Order 77.
Corey, John, 124th.
Conkling, Nathaniel W., 124th.
Comfort, J. M., capt., 84th Penn.
Conkling, Coe, 168th.
Dalsen, Theophilus, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; 1st sergt.; must. out with regiment.
Graham, Walter, 124th.
Gardner, Lewis P., Co. E, 124th; enl. at Otisville, Aug. 9, 1862; credited to Walkkill; must. out with regiment.
Goldsmith, Obediah S., Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
Howell, Henry M., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in leg May 12, 1864; in hospital, and must. out by Gen. Order 77.
Howell, Wm. H., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed in action May 12, 1864.
Hureh, John W., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with regiment.
Johnston, Wm., Co. E, 124th.
Kelly, Judson, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; severely wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Sept. 4, 1863.
Kerr, Solomon, 124th.
Kerr, Abraham, 124th.
Kemble, Lewis, 4th Art.
Lanning, James, 143d.
Miller, John F., Co. E, 124th; trans. to Inv. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.
Morgan, George, Co. E, 124th; must. out with regiment.
McVettie, Charles, 124th.
Parsons, James M., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died in Chestnut Hill Hospital, July 1, 1863, aged 20.
Price, Wm., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; severely wounded May 3, 1863; eergt.
Russell, Wm., 124th.
Reed, John E., sergt., Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 2, 1862.
Smith, Jacob C., 124th.
Staples, John C., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed in battle at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Sergeant, Isaac, Co. A, 168th; enl. Oct. 11, 1862.
Still, Uzal K., Co. A, 168th; enl. Sept. 25, 1862.
Stewart, Benjamin F., hospital service.
Talmadge, Isaac, 4th Art.
Terwilliger, Jesse, 124th.
Uptegrove, Wm. P., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. com-sergt., and trans. to non-commissioned staff.
Vance, Miles, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed in action at Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863.
Whitaker, J. L., M.D., medical department.
Wheat, Simeon, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in hand May 12, 1864; trans. to V. R. C.
Wood, Matthias W., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; taken prisoner July 3, 1863; paroled, and went home and did not return.

Enlistments, July, 1863, to July, 1864.

Beyea, Richard F., 4th Art.; returned home, sick, and died.
Brown, Samuel, 15th Cavalry; born in Orange County; aged forty-four.
Corwin, Alsop L., 4th Art.; wounded before Petersburg; died since the war; served in war with Mexico.
Clark, Moses J., 8th Art.
Coedy, John, 124th.
Davis, Charles, 4th Art.
Decker, George, 15th Cavalry.
Davis, William, 124th.
Goldsmith, Peter W., 4th Art.; died in service.
Kirkwood, Hugh, 4th Art.
Kipp, James, 4th Art.
Laughlin, David, 16th Cavalry.
Moore, Seth, 4th Art.; returned home, sick, and died.

Rodman, Wm. C., 98th.
Skinner, Samuel L., 15th Cavalry; born in Sullivan County.
Schufeld, David L., 56th; re-enlisted.
Tnithill, Henry C., 4th Art.
Speers, Wm. H., 4th Art.; credited to Walkkill.

Persons Furnishing Substitutes under Call of July, 1864.

Oscar Halstead.....	\$650	Lewis A. Ketcham.....	\$800
C. C. V. Ketchum.....	800	John Wiggine.....	800
Charles Roe.....	800	John Whitlock.....	775
Harriett King.....	800	Wm. W. Shaw.....	800
Jesse W. Canfield.....	800	Henry C. Otis.....	800
John Newkirk.....	800	Glen Otis, Jr.....	800
James Eastor.....	800	Chas. W. Otis.....	800
George W. Canfield.....	800	Samuel Vanton.....	800
Samuel Raymond.....	800	Joseph Ketcham.....	550
John Borland.....	800	James Ketcham.....	550
Charles H. Wiggine.....	800	Wm. E. Davis.....	550

The three last named were in excess, and were credited on call of December.

Volunteers and Substitutes, December, 1864.

John Dill, navy, March 1, 1865.....	\$725
Daniel McKinley, navy, March 8, 1865.....	725
Patrick Carrigan, navy, March 8, 1865.....	725
Wm. Stanton, furnished substitute.....	600
Harrison Reed, " ".....	600
John B. Reed, " ".....	600

Excess on July call, three.

The following additional names are the result of inquiry. The persons appear to have been credited elsewhere or are otherwise without local record:

Ackerman, Curtis, Co. E, 124th; enl. at Otisville, Aug. 8, 1862; credited to Deerpark; must. out by Gen. Order 77.
Blivens, Joseph A., Co. E, 124th; enl. at Otisville, Aug. 9, 1862; credited to Walkkill; must. out by Gen. Order 77.
Beyea, Ferdinand, 15th Art.
Brown, Samuel, 15th Cavalry.
Baulf, James, 15th Cavalry; was a prisoner of war at Salisbury.
Burns, John, wounded; died since the war.
Booth, John.
Clearwater, Nicholas, Co. E, 124th; enl. at Newburgh, Aug. 7, 1862, and credited to that town; absent, sick, from Oct. 10, 1863.
Daley, Wm. J., Co. E, 124th; enl. at Otisville, Aug. 11, 1862; credited to Walkkill; pro. corp.; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Downey, Sylvester, 15th Cavalry; formerly served in Co. H, 18th.
Fosdick, Charles J., Co. E, 124th; enl. at Otisville, Aug. 9, 1862; credited to Walkkill; trans. to V. R. C.
Force, Jonathan; died in service.
Hill, George H., 124th; probably credited to Greenville.
Hill, James M., 124th; probably credited to Greenville.
Hazen, Jerry, 1st Mounted Rifles.
Holley, S. J., Co. B, 54th; probably credited to Goehen.
Kniffen, Albert, Co. F, 27th; enl. May 31, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, in 4th H. Art., Co. G; wounded at South Mountain.
Kirkwood, Hugh, 4th H. Art.; wounded before Petersburg.
Ketcham, Hiram, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; residence, Otisville; credited to Walkkill; wounded May 3, 1863; disch. Feb. 9, 1864.
Newkirk, Charles M., Co. A, 168th; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
Norris, J. S., 1st Mounted Rifles.
Scott, Henry, taken prisoner, and died in Libby Prison.
Wheat, David B., Co. E, 124th; credited to Walkkill; disch. Jan. 11, 1863.
NOTE.—Harvey Corwin, Alsop Corwin, and S. J. Holly served in Mexican war. Alexander Langdon and Sylvester Corwin have served in the regular army since the war.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE SMITH.

The progenitors of the family to which George Smith, the subject of this biography, is allied, were of Dutch extraction, though tradition has not preserved the date of their first settlement in the New World. George, his grandfather, early resided in Goshen, but

subsequently removed to Wallkill township, where his death occurred. He was married to Mary Tyler,



Geo Smith

and became the father of a family of children, among whom was Ira, the father of George, who was born

September, 1800, in Wallkill township, and remained with his parents during the early years of his life. After growing to man's estate he made Mount Hope his residence, and became one of the enterprising agriculturists of the township. He was married to Miss Sallie, daughter of Robert Crawford, of Crawford township, and had children,—Robert C., Charles, William H., Gabriel S., Mary E., George, Oran, Ira, and Sarah F. After a life of unusual activity, the death of Mr. Smith occurred at Otisville, Feb. 28, 1879. His son George was born Feb. 8, 1835, in Otisville, where his early life was spent. After gaining by study at the neighboring public school such knowledge as enabled him to embark with success in the active duties of life, he began his career as a clerk in Otisville. A copartnership was formed in 1856 with Benjamin W. Dunning, and subsequently other business relations were established. He is now the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Reed & Smith, of Otisville, and extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Smith has for years identified himself with the public interests of the township of Mount Hope, and been chosen by his constituents for fourteen successive terms as supervisor, besides filling other minor positions of trust. He represents in politics the principles of the Democracy, of which he is an active exponent.

While his enterprise and capacity have rendered his life a successful one, his integrity and manliness have won for him the esteem and regard of his associates.

G O S H E N.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

GOSHEN is the central town of the county. It is bounded north by Wallkill and Hamptonburgh, east by Hamptonburgh, Blooming-Grove, and Chester, south by Chester and Warwick, and west by Wawayanda. The area of the town, as expressed in the equalization table of the board of supervisors, is 22,691 acres. The assessed valuation of the town was \$2,975,805. The total tax paid upon that basis (1879-80) was \$23,861.27. The town is wholly upon the territory of the Wawayanda Patent. The first settlement was made just within the limits of the present town of Hamptonburgh. Various subdivisions of the patent soon took place. The laying out of the "township" of Goshen is mentioned in another place.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town is rolling or moderately hilly. The hills are bordered by long and gradual

slopes, and may be cultivated to their summits. In the southwest corner, along the Wallkill, is a considerable tract of drowned lands. In later years much of this has been reclaimed by skillful drainage. The principal stream is the Wallkill, which forms the boundary on the west. Quaker Creek also constitutes the boundary line for some distance on the southeast, and unites with the Wallkill at the extreme southern part of the town. There are two branches of the Wallkill, one flowing directly south and then west from the vicinity of Mapes' Corners, the other from Goshen village, where it is formed of two rivulets, one from the north and the other from the south. There are also two small streams tributary to Quaker Creek. Across the northeast part of the town the Otterkill flows through a rich and productive valley, having one branch from the east and one from the south. Several swamps have local names, as Big Swamp, Cedar Swamp, and Pumpkin Swamp, which

are all part of the Drowned Lands tract. Mount Lookout is a rough and stony eminence about three miles south of Goshen village, on the road to Florida, and is of limestone formation. The lime burnt from it is not considered first-class, but the stone, as building material, is of considerable value, being of a handsome dove color. Like all limestone formations, this is open and cavernous. It has an importance in the discussion of land-titles, as the southernmost angle of the "township of Goshen" was on its summit.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The lands in the vicinity of Goshen village were settled soon after Christopher Denne had made an entry upon his farm, lying in what is now Hamptonburgh, and Daniel Cromeline upon his tract in Chester. There are deeds on record of village lots in Goshen bearing date as early as 1714. The deed of trust from John Everett, John Carpenter, and others to John Yelverton is dated July 10, 1721, and in that document it is recited that the owners of Wawayanda had lately made a conveyance to John Everett and Samuel Clowes of one-sixth part of all said lands, to the intent that a township should be taken up and laid out, and ten acres for highways, and for settling a minister, and that a township had been laid out, etc. Add to this the fact that the Goshen Church was organized in 1721, and Rev. John Bradner settled as minister in that year, and it is very clear that a settlement had been made at Goshen a few years before 1721. (See General History.)

These first settlers are said to have been John Everett, John Carpenter, John Gale, William Ludlum, James Jackson, Isaac Finch, Solomon Carpenter, Michael Dunning, William Jackson, Samuel Seeley, Samuel Webb, John Yelverton, Samuel Clowes, John Bradner, John Denton, many of whose names and family descendants are still very numerous in the town at large.

The following report of slaves for the year 1755 shows the names of a few of the families in one neighborhood at that time:

	Males.	Females.
Benjamin Tusten.....	1	1
William Bull.....	1	1
Joshua Brown.....	1	0
Solomon Tuthill.....	1	0
Thomas Sayres.....	0	1
James Tuthill.....	1	0
John Dain.....	0	1
Yost Duryea.....	0	1
	5	5

"The above is Exact List of the slaves both males and Females within the District of my Company that Come to my knowledge or information theyr being not more than two of them given in.

"pr BENJ: TUSTEN."

Benjamin Tusten lived where Mrs. G. W. Price does at the present time, having settled there in 1746. Solomon Tuthill lived in what is now Hamptonburgh, about a mile west of the present church. William Bull is the well-known pioneer who married Sarah Wells, and lived in the stone house now standing in

Hamptonburgh. Joshua Brown lived where Mr. Ryerson now lives, east of Mrs. Price's place. Thomas Sayre lived east of William Ryerson, where William Watkins now resides. James Tuthill lived further east, perhaps in what is now Blooming-Grove. Yost Duryea lived on the hill west of Farmingdale, and John Dain probably in the same neighborhood.

In the absence of town records there are but few public documents from which the names of early settlers can be obtained between 1755 and 1775. Those who may desire to trace their individual family history can determine locations and dates in many instances by means of recorded deeds in the office of the county clerk, and by the hints to be obtained from the documents and memoranda given below. It is evident that this section of the county was quite thickly settled prior to the Revolution; that valuable farms had been cleared; that schools and churches were in a prosperous condition; that the village of Goshen was the residence of many distinguished professional men, whose names were prominent in public affairs; that a military spirit pervaded the entire community; that a brave and patriotic people existed here, whose vigilance foiled many a plan of British or Tory intrigue, and who poured out their blood freely in resistance to the unjust demands of the English crown, and in support of the measures adopted by the Continental Congress.

At Goshen there was established the earliest newspaper in the county, the *Goshen Repository*, dating back to 1788, eight years earlier than that first issued at Newburgh.

ASSESSMENT-ROLL OF 1775.

In view of the loss of much valuable material upon the early history of Goshen, caused by the destructive fire which consumed the town clerk's office in 1842, it is fortunate that one valuable document has survived the wreck, viz., the assessment-roll of 1775. Goshen Precinct was then divided into ten districts.

District No. 1, Abel Gale assessor, comprised the "West Division" of Goshen, Golden Hill, Carpenter's Corners, and a tract along the present boundary of Hamptonburgh; also the "East Division," a section east of Purgatory Swamp, and that part of the present village of Goshen north of Church Street. This description is upon the authority of Mr. Nathaniel Vail, who has made the matter a special study. It is well sustained by a comparison of names in other documents and by further inquiry, nevertheless it must be understood that the general outlines only are given. The exact boundaries of the assessment district cannot be easily determined.

The entire assessment-roll is addressed to Messrs. Daniel Everett and Nathaniel Strong, supervisors for the precincts of Goshen and Cornwall. As these two did not constitute the board of supervisors for the old county of Orange, the question arises why an assessment-roll should be directed to those two rather than

to the one supervisor of Goshen or to the entire board for the county. The explanation is that the tax levied was for the repair or rebuilding of the courthouse at Goshen, and the two northern precincts of the county, as it then existed, were required to meet the expense. At the close of the roll there is the following summary:

	£	s.	d.
No. 1. Abel Gale, estimate.....	381	8	6
" 2. John Hathorn.....	544	7	9
" 3. Abraham Van Auker.....	203	13	1
" 4. Nathaniel Roe.....	394	5	0
" 5. John Wood.....	283	8	11
" 6. Joshua Davis.....	155	17	6
" 7. John Steward.....	535	12	6
" 8. Ebenezer Owen.....	201	18	3
" 9. John McCamly.....	304	19	0
" 10. James Little.....	186	17	6
	3192	0	10

The tax was levied on this sum at the rate of sixteen pence to the pound, or six and two-thirds per cent. A few names, not more than three or four, are lost from the worn edges of the roll, and in a few instances other names are uncertain from dim writing or unusual spelling. The figures attached indicate the property estimated by the assessors, *not the tax*. The latter is omitted from our copy as unnecessary to be given, but is found in the original. The small amount of property in some cases shows that single men and hired laborers, with a trifling amount of personal property, were not suffered to escape the assessor's vigilance. This fact accounts, too, for what seems to have been a very large population upon the territory covered by the ten districts of the roll. The number of families must have been considerably less than the number of names here given.

It is worthy of note, too, that the original list bears check marks, indicating that the taxes were not only assessed but paid, that the authority of the local officers was respected, though the ties that bound them to a national government were dissolving. This obedience to local home rule was characteristic of our ancestors. In throwing off British authority and establishing a new government they guarded against anarchy, and in the articles of association, signed so generally six months before this tax was levied, they had pledged themselves not only to resistance to England, but to the "preservation of peace and order" among themselves.

District No. 1.—ABEL GALE, Assessor.

Names.	Estimated Value of Property.	Names.	Estimated Value of Property.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Caleb Smith.....	10 10 10	Joseph Coldman, Jr.....	2 1 0
Israel Wells.....	8 6 5	Joseph Coldman.....	9 2 9
Thomas Gale.....	2 16 9	Jonathan Coldman.....	1 2 8
Solomon Carpenter.....	9 6 6	John Carpenter (saddler).....	0 10 0
Solomon Smith.....	7 0 3	Moses Cos.....	5 17 0
Samuel Dunning.....	3 10 7	Benjamin Tusten.....	4 6 6
David Horton, Jr.....	0 4 6	Abraham Dains.....	1 1 4
Jeremiah Smith.....	2 9 6	William Barker.....	0 17 0
Jeremiah Smith, Jr.....	3 3 2	Richard Gale.....	1 14 6
Stephens Smith.....	1 16 9	Anthony Carpenter.....	4 1 4
Elisha Guldsmith.....	8 4 8	Jane Morris (widow).....	0 2 0
Abraham Springsted.....	9 13 3	James Dunning.....	0 2 4
David Moore.....	0 14 0	Isaac Nichols.....	7 12 6
Isaiah Vail.....	1 13 0	Joseph Oldfield.....	0 7 6
Eliud Tryon.....	0 2 4	Thomas Oakley.....	0 2 0
Abijah Wells.....	8 0 8	John Barker.....	0 2 4
David Swayze.....	5 9 6	James Webster.....	0 19 7

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Samuel Haines (smith).....	1 0 8	Hezekiah Watkins.....	6 13 8
Enoch Gale (widow).....	4 8 9	John Myers.....	0 2 3
William Roe.....	0 3 0	Thomas Peck.....	0 0 3
Richard Jackson.....	0 13 6	Hannah Smith (widow).....	2 9 11
The Rev'd Nathan Carr (Kerr).....	9 18 0	Zibe Owen.....	0 4 0
Luther Stewart.....	1 18 0	Daniel Reave.....	3 18 4
Samuel Knight.....	6 7 10	James Manney.....	0 3 8
William Jackson.....	4 9 12	John Bull.....	6 7 10
Samuel Wickham.....	7 10 9	John Tuthill.....	0 9 0
John Payne.....	6 11 6	Phineas Case.....	4 8 0
Joseph Conkling.....	1 8 0	John Case.....	1 9 6
Benjamin Vail.....	5 13 4	David Goodfree (Godfrey).....	0 2 6
John Vail.....	3 3 3	Daniel Tooker.....	2 9 3
John Garay.....	0 0 3	Isaiah Smith.....	7 2 3
Capt. Silas Pearsen.....	6 11 0	John Moore.....	0 6 3
Peter Hubbard.....	2 4 8	David Youngs.....	0 6 0
Joshua Beave.....	1 3 3	Isaac Bull.....	6 0 8
John Ketcham.....	4 14 0	Moses Carpenter.....	6 7 8
John Ketcham, Jr.....	1 2 0	Seth Lee.....	0 3 8
Charles Tooker.....	4 0 0	William Forbes.....	0 2 6
Gideon Salmon.....	2 9 0	Richard Bull.....	2 1 6
Benjamin Harlow.....	2 0 3	Henry Moore.....	0 1 9
Phineas Salmon.....	0 6 0	Harrimanas Degrove.....	0 2 0
Mary Budd (widow).....	4 13 9	Jonathan Swayze.....	0 10 8
William Jackson.....	2 13 7	Sarah Sayre.....	2 7 6
Ephraim Dunning.....	0 2 0	Nathaniel Tuthill.....	6 7 0
William Mapas.....	5 9 3	Joshua Tuthill.....	6 0 2
Caspar Riker.....	0 9 0	Abigail Tuthill.....	0 8 0
Aaron Cortrach.....	1 2 6	William Warn.....	0 11 6
Jacob Dunning.....	8 8 5	Elijah Reeve.....	0 13 6
Benjamin Coldman.....	3 18 7	Hezekiah Warn.....	0 3 0
Samuel Vail.....	0 3 8	Silas Horton.....	6 17 11
Daniel Case.....	6 18 9	Samuel Moffat.....	0 6 0
Sarah Case (widow).....	1 9 6	Samuel Gale.....	15 6 0
Zaccheus Case.....	3 18 3	Henry Jackson.....	0 8 0
Uriah Terry.....	0 2 0	Carman Carpenter.....	0 8 0
Nathan Moore.....	4 7 7	David Smith.....	1 17 0
Benjamin Tusten.....	8 13 6	Benjamin Gale.....	11 12 8
Abigail Knapp (widow).....	1 13 6	Coe Gale.....	8 2 0
Joshua Brown.....	11 9 8	Richard Bailey.....	0 10 0

By taking district No. 7 of the old roll we obtain many additional names for the same year, 1775.

Mr. Nathaniel Vail's description of this district is the following: The village of Goshen, southwest of Church Street, and including a considerable portion of the present town to the south. It does not, however, include the extreme southern portion of the present town. That was in district No. 9, comprising the Florida neighborhood, and is given in the chapter upon the town of Warwick. John Steward, the assessor of District No. 7, resided southwest of Goshen, on the Florida road, and a portion of the property is still in possession of his descendants.

District No. 7.—JOHN STEWARD, Assessor.

Names.	Estimated Value of Property.	Names.	Estimated Value of Property.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Isaac Allison.....	6 16 0	Stephen Myer.....	6 18 4
Samuel Smith.....	8 17 9	Stephen Crane.....	3 12 9
Samuel Bayd.....	6 0 0	Samuel Webb.....	3 16 10
George Clark.....	6 4 8	Charles Webb.....	0 3 0
Colville Bradner.....	9 14 7	James Smith.....	6 4 8
John Smith.....	7 3 4	William Knapp.....	7 6 0
Jonathan Corey.....	2 2 0	Peter Arnot.....	4 2 10
Jonathan Smith.....	3 0 0	Peter Mann.....	0 2 3
John Drake.....	4 2 9	Jacob Arnot.....	6 19 9
Daniel Vail.....	4 16 3	Timothy Smith.....	0 11 9
James Sayre.....	0 12 6	James Sawyer.....	7 0 3
William Denton.....	0 2 6	Samuel Jones.....	0 5 6
Prosper Payne.....	6 0 0	John Conner.....	0 6 0
Elizabeth Fidd.....	0 2 3	William Kimball.....	0 4 3
John McClenn.....	0 8 6	William Allison.....	29 13 3
Moses Gale.....	11 4 2	John Owen.....	2 2 0
John Ludlum.....	8 13 9	Samuel Jones, Jr.....	8 3 0
William Oldfield.....	0 7 3	John Allison.....	10 16 7
Timothy Carpenter.....	2 13 3	Martha Allison (widow).....	0 12 6
Richard Carpenter.....	1 10 0	Increase Carpenter.....	7 3 2
John Smith (couper).....	4 0 0	Francis Morgan.....	4 17 6
Solomon Finch (miller).....	3 18 9	John Carway.....	7 16 3
James Ryan.....	0 8 11	James Thompson.....	6 13 6
Timothy Wood, Jr.....	4 10 0	Nathaniel Webb.....	6 14 2
Abraham Gale, Jr.....	4 4 4	John McMaster.....	0 7 3
James Allison.....	13 9	John Gale, Esq.....	6 11 6
Peter Gale.....	7 19 2	David Shepherd.....	10 16 0
Joshua Wells.....	7 8 9	Amos Smith.....	4 1 9
Garshom Owen.....	6 6 8	Josiah Sealey.....	1 8 3

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wm. T. Macknight..... 0 5 6	Benjamin Moore..... 5 9 3
John Chandler..... 0 5 6	Benjamin Moore, Jr..... 0 6 0
Daniel Carpenter..... 3 10 11	Roeleff Van Brant..... 0 10 6
Henry Wiener..... 13 13 0	William Treadwell..... 13 13 0
James Butler..... 6 8 10	Wm. Thompson (att'y)..... 24 8 8
Joseph Wood..... 3 18 0	John Everett..... 7 7 0
Moses T. Leadfield (?)..... 11 11 3	Benjamin Ludlum..... 7 0 7
Timothy Wood..... 4 15 3	Richard Wood..... 1 8 3
Roger Towneend..... 13 2 0	John Denton..... 12 5 7
Thomas Wickhem..... 3 9 9	John Thompson..... 12 13 9
John Wood (blacksmith)..... 5 16 8	Isaac Ludlum..... 13 16 3
Samuel Denton (hatter)..... 10 4 11	Daniel Everett..... 17 11 11
Ama Case..... 0 2 0	John Steward..... 8 2 7
George Thompson..... 6 17 6	William Thompson, } attorney, in behalf } 3 10 0
William Thompson, Jr..... 10 14 3	of Widow Elvendyne }
John Carpenter (stillier)..... 7 11 0	
Mathew Howell..... 10 9 4	

"The above is the list of all the men in my district, as witness my hand,
September, 1775. JOHN STEWARD."

SPECIAL NOTES ON FAMILIES.

Maj. John Wood was engaged in the battle of Minisink, and was the only prisoner whose life was spared by the enemy. At the time of his capture he was a farmer and blacksmith, and owned what is now known as the Wallace property, and lived in the house now or lately occupied by John Bradner. His blacksmith-shop was in front of his residence, west on the hill, at the junction of Church Street and Murray Avenue. He was a captain in Col. Allison's regiment of militia, and as such moved to the defense of the Minisink settlers with his company. After his return from captivity he was commissioned major in the militia. During his captivity his first wife married another, and after his return he married Hannah Carpenter, of Goshen, sister of James Carpenter, and also of Benjamin Carpenter, of Carpenter's Point. Solomon C. Wood, of Bangor, Wis., was the only son by the last wife, although he has descendants by his first wife. Maj. Wood died in 1812, and was buried with military honors at Slate Hill Cemetery.

Widow Christian Wood, who died in Goshen on July 5, 1825, aged fourscore and five years, was at Wyoming with her family when the battle took place there, and narrowly escaped with her life. She had a son and husband killed in the battle.

Samuel Moffatt lived a mile northwest of Goshen, where his son, John Moffatt, resided at a later period. He was a surveyor and a school-teacher, well known as "Master Moffatt."

Phineas Case lived where Michael Burke now resides. A daughter of Mr. Case, Mrs. John Brown, is still living in Newburgh about ninety years of age.

Thomas Gale probably lived above Phillipsburgh; Coe Gale, in the village of Goshen, just above the Episcopal church.

Carman Carpenter lived in the West Division.

Silas Horton's homestead was a short distance north of Goshen village.

William Thompson settled in the south part of the present town of Goshen, about two miles from Florida. He was a man of considerable means, and purchased 600 acres or more. One daughter became the wife of Dr. Nathaniel Elmer, and one son was the well-known Judge William Thompson. Sons of the latter were

Morris, William, and Thomas, all of whom lived for a time in this county. One daughter became the wife of Col. John Cowdrey.

Nathaniel Conkling emigrated from Long Island, and settled at what has since been known as Conklingtown, in Goshen. This was near the close of the Revolutionary war, 1780 to 1781. His sons were Nathaniel, Samuel, Enos, Joshua; one daughter, Elizabeth, died unmarried, and one became the wife of Joseph Conkling. Samuel Conkling removed to Middletown. Joshua succeeded to the old homestead, while Nathaniel and Enos lived on farms adjoining.

Elijah Reeve lived northeast of Goshen village.

Jonathan Swazey's homestead was north of Goshen. The name is now generally written Swezey, although there are those who still write it Swazy—a distinction which we may not correctly recognize in all cases. Indeed, one of the most difficult problems in local names is to secure uniformity in orthography.

Col. Tusten, Sr., some years before the Revolution, had left his son, Dr. Tusten, on the Denne homestead (Mrs. Price's), and removed to the head of Main Street, Goshen. After the death of the young physician the father moved back to the early homestead. This accounts for the two being assessed separately in 1775. Children of Dr. Tusten were James, Thomas, Catharine, Sarah, Abigail.

Capt. Michael Jones resided on the Drowned Lands, three miles from Goshen village. Andrew, Anthony, Michael, and Samuel Jones, of a later generation, were his grandsons.

Gabriel Wisner was the son of Hon. Henry Wisner, of Goshen.* The children of the latter were Gabriel, Henry, Jr., Mrs. John Denton, Mrs. Phineas Holmes, and Mrs. Moses Phillips. Henry Wisner was a member of the first Continental Congress, and is said to have remarked, when the decision to resist England's oppression was made, "The next thing we want is gunpowder;" and arrangements were soon after made to manufacture it at Phillipsburgh.

Capt. Bezaliel Tyler † was the first man killed in the battle of Minisink. He had four children,—John, Phebe, Elan, Oliver. It is sometimes said that he was really the only officer on that fatal day who had had any previous experience in fighting Indians. He was making a reconnoissance of the Indians' position when he was killed.

Capt. John Duncan resided in Goshen village. He was a tanner by trade, and lived in the old stone house which formerly occupied the site of William M. Sayer's residence.

Gamaliel Bailey was in the battle of Minisink, from Goshen, and was killed.

Capt. Benjamin Vail and Gilbert T. Vail were in the battle of Minisink. William Vail was taken sick on the way and returned. Capt. Benjamin had two brothers, William and John.

* Grandson of Johannes Wiener, whose deed is the oldest in Goshen.

† Not a resident of Goshen.

Roger Townsend's old homestead was opposite the present brickyard. As one of the incidents attending the destruction of old graveyards (incidents that ought forever to prevent such desecration) it may be added that in excavating in the church park the tombstone of a little five-year-old daughter of Mr. Townsend was dug up bearing the date of her death in 1765. Gen. Joseph W. Wilkin married a daughter of Roger Townsend.

Lieut. John Wood lived at Summerville, in the town of Goshen. It seems there were four of the name, who must be distinguished from each other, viz.: Capt. John Wood, Lieut. John Wood, Maj. John Wood, John Wood, Jr., the last named of whom was a son of the major.

Adj. Nathaniel Finch was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Goshen, and the early burials of the family were on Prospect Hill, in Goshen village.

Maj. Thomas Waters lived just beyond the milestone on the Florida road. He had four children, Thomas, Henry, Mrs. Thomas Thorn, and Mrs. Robert Seeley. He was one of the early sheriffs of the county.

Rev. Nathaniel Kerr was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Goshen for thirty years, including the Revolutionary period. He was a grandson of Walter Kerr, who was born in Scotland in 1653, and of whom it may be briefly said that he was a strict Presbyterian, and was arrested as a Non-conformist, stripped of his property, and sentenced to perpetual banishment; that he came to America and settled at Freehold, N. J., where he became one of the founders and a ruling elder of the famous Tennent Church, of which the brothers William and Gilbert Tennent were successive pastors. His grandson had many of the traits of his ancestor; was a strict Presbyterian, and hated the name of king. We have referred to him briefly elsewhere. (See General History—"Churches.") His children were Oliver L., Catharine (Mrs. Simon Hasock), Hannah (Mrs. Theodorus Van Wyck), Margaret C., Mary, and Elizabeth. At the time of his death he was one of the regents of the University of the State of New York. He died in 1804.

John Steward was a prominent citizen, a near neighbor of Hon. Henry Wisner. He was born in Goshen in 1747. He had five sons.

Richard Halstead was an early settler of Goshen. He lived on the Florida road, near the present Snyder place, over the "Rio Grande," and it is claimed by his descendants that he was the first merchant in Goshen. He afterwards bought 600 acres of land in what is now Wawayanda, adjoining the Fullerton farm. The tradition in this family is that his son Michael was born there. If so (as Michael died in 1820, at the age of seventy-two), it determines the settlement of Richard in Wawayanda to have been as early as 1747 or 1748, not more than ten or twelve

years later than the Dolsens. Michael Halstead left several children,—Michael, Jr., Jesse, Aaron, Mrs. William Hemingway, Mrs. Silas Hemingway, and Mrs. Alma Bailey. Michael, Jr., had one daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Jackson, from whom most of these particulars are obtained. It is understood that the pioneer Richard Halstead had a brother Joseph, who came to Orange County about the same time. He had no children, but an adopted son, bearing the family name, became the owner of the well-known Cash farm in Wawayanda.

There are four Jacksons mentioned in the assessment-roll of 1775,—William, twice (probably father and son), Henry, and Richard. The late Charles T. Jackson, postmaster of Goshen, a citizen, and warden of the Episcopal Church for more than thirty years, was a son of John C. Jackson. That there were two or more branches of this early family and but slightly related is evident from the fact that the wife of John C. Jackson was Fanny Jackson, a daughter of William Jackson; and through this line the family chain is linked to the names upon the assessment-roll. William Jackson, the father of Mrs. John C., was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and subsisted a company of soldiers for some time at his residence in the West Division, and at his own expense. He was from Ireland, educated in Dublin, and a certificate of his qualifications was extant among the family papers a few years since. Judging by the assessment-roll, his son William was a young man of age at the time of the Revolution. It is of this stalwart young patriot that an exploit is told among Revolutionary traditions. Goshen had some Loyalists, and the discussions between Whig and Tory were violent, and sometimes came to blows. Young Jackson caught a Tory one night trying to cut down a liberty-pole. Seizing him on the instant, he compelled the Tory prisoner to throw his arms around the pole and hug this patriotic symbol while he administered a good sound flogging, thus teaching the Tories that liberty-poles had rights on this continent which must be respected.

Returning to the names on the assessment-roll, Richard Jackson had one daughter, who became the wife of Thomas Wilkin. Mrs. Hoffman, of Goshen, is a daughter of the latter.

The pioneer members of the Vail family in Orange County were three,—Josiah, Samuel, and Benjamin. They all settled near each other, south of the present residence of Thomas Crist. There was the old Vail mansion, a shingle house, which stood down to about twenty-five years ago. The three then made a clearing in what is now Wallkill, beyond the Phillipsburgh bridge, half a mile or so down-stream. The clearing was made under perpetual danger of the Indians, one man to work and two to watch with old smooth-bore rifles,—sure death every time to an Indian in range. Josiah moved there and settled, having married a member of the Corwin family. Benjamin settled on what is now known as the John Tuthill place, in Go-

shen, east of the Otterkill. Samuel remained on the place first bought in Goshen. Josiah Vail married Patience Corwin. Their children were Isaiah, who occupied his father's homestead; Daniel, who settled in Western New York; John, who remained in Orange County; Phebe, who became the wife of her cousin, William Vail; and Irene, who died unmarried. Samuel Vail married Hannah Petty. Their children were Gilbert T., killed at the battle of Minisink; Michael, who settled in Vermont; Phebe, who married David Horton; Experience, who married Silas Horton; and Hannah, who married Wm. Carpenter. Benjamin Vail married Miss Alsop. Their children were William, of Chester; John, who settled on the homestead; Benjamin, killed at Minisink; Mary, who married John Payne; and Lydia, who died unmarried.

William Barker lived two miles from Goshen village, on the Lagrange road.

John Payne was probably father of the John Payne who died recently at the age of ninety.

Capt. Silas Pierson, Mr. Victor M. Drake states, lived near the old stone house in Hamptonburgh. His wife was a DeWitt, and a relative of Mrs. James Clinton. Capt. Pierson had two children,—Jubal, who removed to Ithaca, and Rhoda, who became the wife of Rufus J. Drake, and mother of Victor M. Drake, the well-known publisher of Goshen village, and for thirty years a resident of Newtown, N. J. The father of Rufus J. Drake was Francis Drake, of Blooming-Grove, an early citizen and a deacon in the Blooming-Grove Church.

Caleb Smith probably lived where Mrs. Phillips now resides in the village of Goshen. But there are so many Smiths named in the early papers that it is difficult to locate them.

Solomon Carpenter lived over the hills west of Goshen. Samuel Dunning resided at Goshen village. Elisha Goldsmith was two miles or so south of Goshen village, where his descendants now reside. Abraham Springsted lived in the same neighborhood. David Moore's homestead was immediately adjacent. Isaiah Vail lived near David Moore before the Revolution, but must have removed to Phillipsburgh soon after the war. Eliud Tryon must also have removed from Goshen to Wallkill at an early day. Daniel Reeve resided where Charles Reeve now lives, near the old Tusten place. Peter Clowes and wife are said to have been buried in the garden at this homestead. Hezekiah Watkins' homestead was the place now owned by William Watkins. Zaccheus Case lived in what was known as "Casetown." There were three early homesteads on that road,—Phineas Case, Zaccheus Case, and David Case.

Benjamin Coleman's homestead was a short distance beyond the Carpenter place, on the Montgomery road. The present recollections of old citizens locate Aaron Cortright in what is now Wallkill, but he may have moved over the line soon after the Revolution. William Mapes lived on the

Montgomery road, two and a half miles from the court-house. Phineas Salmon and his son, Gideon Salmon, lived in "Casetown."

Joseph Conkling was probably the early hatter. John Barker lived out on the Montgomery road, perhaps three miles.

A very early pioneer was Henry Smith, who probably came to Goshen about 1743. He had at least one son, Caleb, whose name appears in the old records. The children of Caleb were Henry C., Stephen, John, Caleb, and Mrs. James Tusten. Stephen, Jr., a son of the Stephen named above, is still living at the age of eighty-one. He states that Caleb Smith's homestead was near where S. L. Everett now lives.

Maj. Henry Brewster was a lieutenant in Col. Allison's regiment of militia, and was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery, Oct. 7, 1777; exchanged Dec. 17, 1780. He was wounded at the battle in which he was taken prisoner, and confined for a time in the old prison-ship at New York. Capt. James Brewster, a brother of Henry, was also in the army of the Revolution,—captain-lieutenant New York Artillery. Both left an honorable record. The latter was a member of The Society of the Cincinnati.

Colville Bradner lived about half-way from Goshen to Florida. He and Colville Ludlum married two sisters Denton.

William Denton lived where the railroad crosses South Street. Moses Gale lived above the Episcopal church. John Ludlum on the old road to Florida. Timothy Wood, Jr., or his father, lived on Greenwich Street, where William H. Snyder now lives. Wood owned a small farm. Joshua Wells lived near the railroad, where Alfred Wells now owns, west of the village. Stephen Crane lived towards the Drowned Lands, probably where the Cranes now reside. Samuel and Charles Webb lived near what is known as the Webb Cemetery.

William Knapp, brother of the two Knapps killed at Minisink, beyond the Webb Cemetery, the present Knapp neighborhood. James Sawyer also, still farther west. Samuel Jones near Sawyer's. Daniel Carpenter lived near the Orange County farm, where a descendant of Daniel resides. Dr. Thomas Wickham lived in Goshen village.

Nathaniel Tuthill, overseer, father of O. B. Tuthill, lived in the stone house now owned by O. B. Tuthill, now a tenant-house in Hamptonburgh. Moses Polly lived in what is now Hamptonburgh,—house gone,—on land recently sold to Thomas B. Jackson. William Mapes lived in Hamptonburgh, where James Lewis now owns. William Moore on the same Lewis farm. Samuel Horton was a son of Silas Horton. Joshua Tuthill lived where Horace Tuthill now lives, in Hamptonburgh. John Conner lived in a tenant-house on the Joshua Tuthill farm. Widow Springsted lived in the town of Goshen, in a shingle house now owned by O. B. Tuthill, which goes back of the Revolution. A store was kept there in the war by

Christopher Hunter. The husband of the Widow Springsted was Christopher H. Springsted.

Mary Arnold (widow), of the Dr. Arnell family,* lived in Hamptonburgh, where Thomas Crist now lives; the early Arnold house was removed only within a few years.

William Borland lived in Goshen. He was a son-in-law of Capt. David Swezey, and both lived near the Widow Arnell house, but in Goshen. Timothy Tryon lived a little nearer Goshen, where Mr. Howell now owns. Thomas Payne lived about ten rods nearer Goshen, where Ezra F. Tuthill recently lived. William Wells lived in Goshen, where David E. Case now owns,—occupied by a tenant. "Flanigan, the tailor," lived in a tenant-house belonging to Mr. Wells. Alexander Corey was a son-in-law of William Wells. Silas Horton lived where Samuel Rumsey now resides. Mathias Horton was a son of Silas. Barnabas Horton lived about a mile and a half from Silas Horton, west. Jonathan Swezey lived a little nearer Goshen village. David Steward where Widow Coholan now lives. Joseph Wood, commissioner of highways, lived a mile and a half west of Goshen village, where Mr. Everett now resides. Phineas Case where M. Burke now owns. There is also mentioned "Brown, the weaver."

Of William Allison, whose assessment was the largest on the list, very little is now known. That he was a man of standing and influence, however, is sufficiently attested by the fact that he was the commanding officer of the Goshen regiment of militia, and in that capacity was in action at the Highland fort in October, 1777, where he was taken prisoner by the enemy. He was a representative from the county in the Provincial Convention from 1775 to 1777; State senator from 1783 to 1786, and member of Assembly in 1795. Further information has been sought in vain. The prayer of Dickens, "Lord, keep my memory green," is very suggestive in connection with men of his class.

The early physicians of the town appear in the accounts of early settlement already given,—Dr. Tusten, Dr. Thomas Wickham, Dr. Swezey, and Dr. Arnell. Somewhat later Dr. Thomas Evans, Dr. Ostrom, Dr. Egbert Jansen, Dr. Wm. Horton, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Elliot, and there were doubtless others, for which see chapter on medical profession.

OLD TAVERNS OF GOSHEN.†

In the year 1729, March 31st, William Mapes, a descendant of Thomas Mapes, one of the first English settlers of the State of New York, came to Goshen. He bought of Madame Elizabeth Denne, the widow of Christopher Denne, for the "sum of six hundred and twenty-five pounds lawful money of the colony of New York, all the remaining part of a certain tract

of land on the west side of the Otterkill, computed to contain eleven hundred acres of land," upon which he erected, within a short distance of the "old county line," at what was subsequently called "Emtintown," a building which he kept as a tavern previous to the French and Indian war. His next-door neighbor was David Moore, "the weaver," whose large house, coming into the hands of William Mapes at the beginning of the Revolution, was soon occupied by Mapes, where he continued business for many years. This house in the days of the Revolution was the scene of many remarkable gatherings. In this immediate neighborhood were a few friendly Indians, who remained about Goshen for years. These, with the negro slaves, now about as numerous, and the newly-arriving white settlers, made this country tavern a great resort. William Mapes was an active, middle-sized man, with prominent features, well fitted for his business, which he followed nearly his entire life. He died in his eighty-fourth year. His wife was Eunice Loring, who survived him, and attained the age of nearly one hundred years. The old Moore house was demolished by James Lewis, Jr., in the year 1870, about one hundred and twenty-five years after its erection.

James Denton kept what is now known as the "old Josey Sayre house," situated at "Carpenter Mill," as a tavern as early as 1796. He was a stocky-built man of vigorous constitution. Here in the year 1801, March 4th, was celebrated the inauguration of the first Democratic President, Thomas Jefferson. The celebration had obtained a genuine success, when, late in the day, the crowd in the bar-room becoming large and active, the flooring gave way, precipitating the entire party into the cellar, producing an uncalled-for amount of confusion. One account, published a few years since, says this breakdown produced a free fight.

Following Main Street, the next place of note as a public-house was near the present residence of Henry Bacon, once the family mansion of the Burrills.‡ Here it is said the first tavern in Goshen village was kept by Birdseye Yarrington. It was not, however, as important as that of Anthony Dobbin, in the house now occupied by John J. Heard. Here, while courts were held under the old custom, the judges were wont to march from the court-room to their dinner and back wearing their official robes. In the stables of this hotel, which stood near the present residence of J. D. Staats, Esq., in the year 1801 was kept the celebrated horse "Imported Messenger," the progenitor of more trotting-horses than any other in the country.

Southeast of this, on the same side of the street,

* Family are said to have had the name changed to Arnell after the treason of Benedict Arnold.

† By Nathaniel Vail.

‡ Charles Burrill was a Federalist; was appointed postmaster of the city of Baltimore by the senior Adams; was continued in office, notwithstanding his political principles, by Thomas Jefferson eight years; then removed to Goshen and fitted up this residence, where he lived until his death, May 2, 1836.

where the present residence of Horton Smith now stands, was a tavern, erected soon after 1800 by the father of Colville Bradner, which was kept by him, by Daniel Gale, Peter Gale, George Moore, and others, with little or no success. It afterwards passed into the hands of Capt. Lebbeus L. Vail, who kept the house for ten years with great popularity, until he was elected to the office of county clerk. It had a splendid sign, painted by Phillips the artist, with an eagle on each side. It was known as "Vail's tavern," until a new proprietor, O. Ensign, looking at the swinging sign-board, exclaimed, "Why, this is the *Eagle* Hotel. Eagle it has been, Eagle let it be." It was destroyed by fire April 17, 1841, with the Mansion House, immediately adjacent.

The Mansion House was re-erected soon after 1800, and enlarged in 1830 by Hector Craig.*

The Mansion House, kept for many years by Evans, Lewis, Barker, Drake, Blain, Dolsen, Hathaway, and others, was the headquarters of the Whig and Anti-Regency parties in this county. The spacious *salons* were frequented for many years by Ludia Grant and Sanford Robinson, the celebrated teachers of dancing in Orange County. This was a first-class house in the modern sense.

The well-known Orange Hotel has been occupied for hotel purposes more than a hundred years.

On South Main Street was the Kitchel tavern, the present residence of Mrs. Weymer, adjacent to the race-course. It was kept by Josiah Kitchel and his family until his death, May 5, 1826. He was a Jerseyman from Monmouth Co., and a model landlord. A few rods further south was the well-known Washington Hotel, in which Professor Wilson now holds his institute. John Bailey was the proprietor from 1833 to 1842, when this hotel was the headquarters of the civil engineers then surveying the New York and Erie Railroad. John Daily succeeded John Bailey. He was a brother-in-law of Col. Theron Felton, of Newburgh. Daily erected the piazza and balconies, giving the building its present form.

Sidway's tavern, kept by William Sidway, a drummer of the Revolution, was the present building in part of Mrs. D. Denton Young. Here, for the war of 1812, the several drafts for this district were made. The landlord was an eccentric character, and many interesting anecdotes might be told of him. At the time of his death he was living in the old Minchin residence, opposite the present place of Charles J. Everitt.

The "Yellow Tavern" was a large frame building a few rods farther south, on the site of the present dwelling of Capt. Ellis Post. It was kept by Robert Seeley and others, and was very much of an "upper ten" affair. In 1825, at this hotel, was celebrated the in-

auguration of John Quincy Adams, headed by Gen. George D. Wickham, and many distinguished politicians from other places, including New York, were present. It closed with a grand ball. The hotel was subsequently kept by Robert L. Hathaway in 1841 and 1842, after which he kept Hathaway's Hotel, in Greenwich Street, New York, until the death of his wife, a woman of many estimable qualities.

Coming down to modern times, the Occidental Hotel, on West Main Street, was built by Gen. George D. Wickham in 1841, and was opened in September of that year, at the celebration of the opening of the Erie Railroad from New York to Goshen. It was first known as the Pavilion Hotel, taking that name from a sulphur well in the rear of the building. Capt. Barney first kept it, a well-known Hudson River man. Afterwards Gilbert Gale, whose large family of sons have for thirty years past kept with great success fashionable hotels at Lake George, Saratoga, Niagara, and Lebanon Springs, also in New York and in Philadelphia. John S. Edsall, the owner of the famous horse "Edsall's Hambletonian," afterwards known as "Alexander's Abdallah," also kept this hotel. It took the name Occidental when Col. Abbott took possession in 1872.

Soon after the completion of the Erie Railroad to Goshen, William Lovelace, an old river boatman, came to Goshen, and made the acquaintance of Andrew Tucker, a colored man, who had for some years lived on the present site of the Van Nort House. This was soon changed into a fish-market and green groceries, which they kept with success until 1844, when Joseph S. Van Nort came in possession of the property and continued the business. He finally procured license, and kept a restaurant and oyster saloon until 1869, when he erected the present brick building. It had been intended to extend it to the corner of John Street, but finally he finished it in its present form. In the failure of the experiment the project died.

It was afterwards kept by many different proprietors until Mr. George N. Remer, the present proprietor, took possession and made it a complete success.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The precinct formed by the name of Goshen was the first in Orange County north of what is now Rockland. It is a tradition, though of little authority, that the name was selected for its scriptural associations. As ancient Goshen included the best land in Egypt, so the modern Goshen was supposed to include the best land of the Wawayanda Patent. This explanation might be admitted were it not for the fact that the name was then applied to an immense territory stretching from the Hudson to the Delaware, and not to a small fertile tract.

The boundaries of the early Goshen Precinct, formed, it is supposed, about 1720, were evidently the following: On the north by the "old county line," extending from Plum Point, on the Hudson, to the Delaware

* James Craig and his son, Hector Craig, were Scotchmen. The son was elected to Congress about 1828, when he became intimate with Gen. Jackson, who appointed him collector of the port of New York. Hector Craig, a grandson, resides in Newburgh.

River in the vicinity of the present hamlet of Sparrowbush; on the east by the Hudson River; on the southwest by the boundary line between New York and New Jersey. As this line was in dispute for a period of fifty years or more, it might be inferred that the southwest line of Goshen was a movable and uncertain boundary. Perhaps this was so to some extent. Yet there is some evidence that the present boundary between the two States was from the first the New York view of the southwest line of the Goshen Precinct; for as early as 1738 New York had organized the "Precinct of Minisink," lying wholly below Carpenter's Point, in what is now the State of New Jersey. The name Minisink Precinct has no place in New York documents after the settlement of the State line. It is certain that the next year after the final settlement of the disputed line (that is, in 1775) Goshen extended up to Sparrowbush, taking in the triangular portion of the present town of Deerpark, south of the old county line. This is proved by the assessment-roll of that year.

In 1764 the precinct of Goshen was divided by a line which was nearly that of the present west line of Monroe. The west part retained the name of Goshen, and the east part was named New Cornwall. After that year the territory of Goshen was still an immense tract, covering the present towns of Warwick, Goshen, part of Chester, Wawayanda, Minisink, Greenville, and the south part of Deerpark. This continued until 1788, when Goshen was reduced largely by the formation of the towns of Warwick and Minisink.

The precinct records which would have furnished names abundantly for the period 1720 to 1775 are destroyed. Little or nothing can therefore be given of the civil history of Goshen from 1720 to 1798, more than three-quarters of a century. Even a list of supervisors can only be obtained back to the latter date by consulting the county records. Dismissing, then, these lost records, we give the following list of supervisors and town clerks from 1798 to 1880, and the justices of the peace chosen by the people:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1798-99.....John Vail.	David M. Westcott.
1800-1.....Peter Townsend.	" "
1802-7.....David M. Westcott.	Robert Wood.
1808.....Stephen Jackson.	" "
1809-10.....Joshua Brown.	David M. Westcott.
1811.....Benben Hopkins.	Asa Dunning.
1812-13....." "	Henry Seward.
1814-16.....David M. Westcott.	John Wilson.
1817....." "	Timothy B. Crowell.
1818....." "	Nathan Stark.
1819-21....." "	Albert S. Benton.
1822....." "	" "
1823.....Thomas Thorne.	Daniel H. Tuthill.
1824.....John B. Booth.	John Bailey.
1825....." "	George M. Grier.
1826-29.....David M. Westcott.	John J. Smith.
1830....." "	Lebbeus L. Vail.
1831.....Egbert Jansen.	" "
1832....." "	Daniel Warden.
1833....." "	Albert S. Benton.
1834.....Francis Tuthill.	Daniel Warden.
1835....." "	" "
1836.....Henry Merriam.	John Everett.
1837-38.....John Vandenzer.	Daniel Warden.
1839.....Charles B. Durland.	" "
1840.....Gabriel Seeley.	" "
1841....." "	" "
1842.....Daniel Warden.	Robert E. Potter.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1843.....James J. Hallock.	Robert E. Potter.
1844.....Robert L. Hathaway.	" "
1845-47.....Calvin Gardner.	W. W. Bodle.
1848.....Chas. D. Edsall.	V. S. Seward.
1849.....Richard M. Vail.	Jacob Y. Randall.
1850....." "	H. Vail.
1851-52....." "	James C. Johnson.
1853-59.....Calvin Gardner.	" "
1860-61....." "	Samuel B. Kitchell.
1862-64.....John C. Wallace.	H. V. D. Hoyt.
1865-68....." "	Samuel B. Kitchell.
1867....." "	H. V. D. Hoyt.
1868-69.....George W. Millsapugh.	" "
1870.....John C. Wallace.	" "
1871-72....." "	Asa S. Strong.
1873....." "	A. J. Moore.
1874-75.....Jesse S. Mepes.	" "
1876.....R. B. Hock.	" "
1877-80.....A. J. Moore.	Wm. T. Newkirk.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL TOWN-MEETINGS.

1830, Stephen Jackson; * 1831, Nathan Westcott; * 1832, Horace W. Elliott; 1833, Hannibal M. Hopkins; 1834, Wm. Smith; 1835, J. J. Hallock; 1836, Horace W. Elliott; 1837, Hannibal M. Hopkins; 1838, William Smith; 1839, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1840, Horace W. Elliott, Oliver B. Tuthill; 1841, Thomas G. Faegles; 1842, John Van Duzer; 1843, A. S. Benton; 1844, Horace W. Elliott; 1845, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1846, John Van Duzer; 1847, James H. Jansen, Hannibal M. Hopkins, Andrew J. Wilkin; 1848, Andrew J. Wilkin; 1849, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1850, John E. Howell; † 1851, James H. Jansen; 1852, Horace W. Elliott, Hannibal M. Hopkins; 1853, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1854, John E. Howell; 1855, John E. McConnell; 1856, Horace W. Elliott; 1857, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1858, John E. Howell; 1859, George W. Millsapugh; 1860, Horace W. Elliott; 1861, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1862, Bradford R. Champion; 1863, George W. Millsapugh; 1864, Roswell C. Coleman, Charles G. Elliott; 1865, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1866, Bradford R. Champion; 1867, George W. Millsapugh; 1868, Roswell C. Coleman; 1869, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1870, Bradford R. Champion; 1871, Charles G. Elliott; 1872, Charles W. Coleman; † 1873, Frederick A. Hoyt; 1874, Henry C. Duryea; 1875, Charles G. Elliott; 1876, Wm. H. Wyker; 1877, Charles W. Coleman (same to fill a vacancy); 1878, George W. Millsapugh; 1879, Chas. G. Elliott; 1880, Wm. H. Wyker.

V.—VILLAGES.

GOSHEN VILLAGE

is situated in the northern part of the town, and nearly central from east to west. Its history is very largely the history of the town, as well as of the ancient precinct of the same name, extending back one hundred and sixty-six years. Goshen was the place of public business; courts held their sessions here; military movements were arranged here; prominent men of early times resided here; the prisoners of ante-Revolutionary years were incarcerated here, and the condemned were executed here. It is not possible to study Orange County without finding material relating to Goshen in almost every direction, and extending through the records of more than a century and a half. Much of this material will be found in the General History of the county included in this volume. The General History of the county must be referred to also for a large amount of valuable and interesting material bearing upon the history of Goshen. It may be remarked that the proprietors laid out the village by running a broad street or avenue nearly north and south through the plat, some half a mile

* Town books burned, but the above appear in the county audits, and there must have been others.

† Elected before he was of age.

in length, and then by laying off four lots of 80 acres each on the east and west sides of it. The church and academy lots were at the south end of the street.

In addition to laying out the site of a village, the patentees, at or about the same time, laid out on the patent an oblong square, lying northwest and southeast, of several miles in extent, and known on the old maps as "Goshen Township." The village of Goshen is in the northwest part of this oblong square.

The "old township" was laid out in accordance with the early custom of conferring certain civil rights upon the inhabitants of a small, clearly-defined tract, and then attaching to that outlying settlements, as "precincts of" the township thus created. This original idea had but little application. Very soon the term precinct came to mean a civil division, in nearly the same sense as "town" is now used. In fact, precinct powers were gradually enlarged until, after the Revolution, it was only necessary to substitute the word town for precinct, and the modern system was legally established. The proprietors of the township laid out the ministerial lots they were required to in the northwest part of this oblong square, and naturally a village was established around in that section. The act incorporating the village was passed April 18, 1843. The bounds were described in the act as follows: "Beginning at the one-mile stone on the road leading from Goshen to Montgomery, and running thence in a southerly direction to the east corner of the dwelling-house formerly owned by Phineas Case; thence in a direct line southwesterly to the most southerly corner of the house-lot of William B. Tuthill; thence northerly to and including the dwelling-house of Dr. James S. Horton; thence northerly to and including the dwelling-house of Lebbeus S. Vail, and the whole of the house-lot of John B. Booth and Asa D. Jansen; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning."

The annual meeting was first held for the first Tuesday of May in each year. The first election was held May 13, 1843, called by F. A. Hoyt, one of the justices of the peace in the town, pursuant to the provisions of the act. The following officers were duly elected: James S. Horton, Charles W. Reeves,* Charles Monell, John C. Wallace, Asa D. Jansen, trustees; John J. Hurd, Charles T. Jackson, Victor M. Drake, assessors; John S. Crane, treasurer; Samuel B. Kitchell, collector.

This election was held and certified to by F. A. Hoyt, Esq., and by James C. Johnson and Lester L. Robinson, secretaries.

The first meeting of the board was held on Monday evening, May 15, 1843. Charles Monell was chosen president, James S. Horton, vice-president, and Jeromus Johnson, clerk. Stated meetings were ordered for the third Monday of each month, except

when some court of record for Orange County should meet upon that day, and in that case the meeting was to be held on the second Monday.

Messrs. Jansen and Reeves were appointed a committee to procure a seal for the corporation. It was voted to call a meeting of the inhabitants to vote on money to be raised, such meeting to be held on the 26th.

At a meeting of the board held on the 26th, the village was divided into three districts,—Northern, Western, and Southern.

The meeting of the inhabitants on the same day authorized the raising of a tax of \$350; \$300 to be applied to the construction of drains, sewers, and sidewalks, and \$50 to the purchase of hooks and ladders. At a subsequent meeting of the board, May 31st, Messrs. Horton, Jansen, and Monell were appointed a committee on by-laws; Messrs. Wallace and Reeves to provide hooks and ladders; Messrs. Monell and Wallace to see and consult with the commissioners of highways.

June 19th, the committee upon by-laws reported twenty-one sections, which were duly adopted, ordered to be printed in the village papers, and to go into operation on the first day of July, 1843.

June 29th, the trustees appointed Schuyler P. Owen pound-master, and made the yard attached to his barn the public pound. They also adopted as their temporary seal the impression of the eagle upon the American quarter of a dollar.

Aug. 29, 1843, seems to have occurred the first auditing of bills, and it included the following:

Henry Gale's, for timber and lumber, repairing bridges on Main Street, \$7.75; John C. Wallace, for making sidewalks and sewers, \$58.88; Patrick Dunn's bill for sewer and walk, \$9.25; Charles W. Reeves, for sewer and sidewalk, \$25.70.

Oct. 26, 1843, the board adopted a resolution providing names for the streets of the village.

The following were the principal officers from 1843 to 1880:

	Presidents.	Clerks.	Treasurers.
1843-44.	Charles Monell.	Jeromus Johnson.	John S. Crane.
1845.	Squire Lee.	Moses Swezey.	Charles Monell.
1846.	No record.		
1847.	Squire Lee.	Moses Swezey.	
1848.	Nathan Westcott.	" "	John S. Crane.
1849.	Benjamin F. Duryea.	James F. Hoffman.	" "
1850.	F. A. Hoyt.	" "	" "
1851.	C. W. Reeves.	Stephen H. Strong.	John C. Wallace.
1852.	Chas. H. Wiofield.	" "	" "
1853.	" "	James F. Hoffman.	Henry W. Merriam.
1854.	Moses Swezey.	John E. Howell.	" "
1855-58.	" "	John C. McConnell.	" "
1857.	John C. McConnell.	David R. Feagles.	" "
1858-61.	" "	James F. Hoffman.	" "
1862.	W. W. Warden.	" "	" "
1863.	" "	Brad. R. Champion.	John Wallace.
1864.	Benj. F. Edsall.	" "	" "
1865.	Wm. C. Little.	" "	Henry Merriam.
1866.	Ellie A. Post.	" "	" "
1867.	Horace Newkirk.	Henry V. D. Hoyt.	John Wallace.
1868-70.	Edw'd Dikeman.	" "	Wm. M. Murray.
1871.	" "	Asa S. Strong.	" "

* The orthography generally is Reeve, but there are those who write the name Reeves. As in similar cases, we may not be able to correctly recognize the distinction.

Presidents.	Clerks.	Treasurers.
1872. Geo. W. Millepaugh.	Asa S. Strong.	Wm. M. Murray.
1873. Jason W. Corwin.	Andrew J. Moore.	" "
1874. Edward Dikeman.	" "	" "
1875. Wm. P. Townsend.	" "	" "
1876. Wisner Murray.	" "	" "
1877. Chas. W. Coleman.	" "	" "
1878-80. H. W. Nanny.	" "	" "

WATER-WORKS.—The water-supply of Goshen was provided for in 1872. The water of Prospect Lake was used, an excellent body of water lying between two hills a mile and a half from the village. The expense was about \$60,000, and is being paid in installments of \$3000 each. The first commissioners were Benjamin F. Edsall, John Cooper, and N. C. Sanford. The present commissioners (December, 1880) are J. D. Day, Philip A. Power, James Scott, A. J. Moore, clerk; P. A. Power, treasurer.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—This was organized Jan. 1, 1876. The present police-justice is A. D. B. Staats. Three uniformed policemen are employed,—William H. Wood, Hiram Van Keuren, and George Smith.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Soon after the incorporation of the village steps were taken to organize fire companies and procure the necessary apparatus. Aug. 29, 1843, the following ten persons were accepted as members of Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1: Charles S. Tappan, Archibald Smilax, Ogden K. Dunning, Joseph W. Gott, Robert A. Smith, William M. Sayre, Alexander Ross, Benjamin F. Dunning, Samuel Moffatt, and William W. Morris.

A meeting of the taxable inhabitants was called for Thursday, September 14th, to vote on the question of raising money for the purchase of a fire-engine, and at that meeting the sum of \$450 was authorized to be raised for that purpose.

At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, A. D. Jansen and Charles W. Reeves were appointed a committee to procure the engine. At the same meeting (Dec. 4, 1843) the board adopted rules for the government of the Goshen Hook-and-Ladder Company.

Jan. 22, 1844, the board approved the organization of "Orange Fire Company, No. 1," consisting of the following members: Asa D. Jansen, Dennis McLaughlin, Joseph D. Pardee, Samuel Van Voorhees, John L. Riker, Oliver D. Corey, George Maze, William Bedford, Charles H. Smilax, William V. Ray, Robert Wilson, Andrew J. Jones, James McCaw, William Kinsey, Jacob Vreeland, Harvey Wallace, Gilbert Chandler, Edward J. Ayres, Patrick Moore, Henry B. Murray. By-laws for the government of this company were adopted at the same meeting.

The present Fire Department (December, 1880) comprises three companies, with C. G. Elliott, chief engineer; N. M. Jay, first assistant engineer; James Scott, second assistant engineer; John T. Larue, treasurer; William T. Newkirk, secretary. This general organization has been in force about ten years.

Cataract Engine and Hose Company, No. 1, is the

one early company formed soon after the village was formed. It has an engine for use beyond the limits of the water system of the village. Within those limits the hydraulic pressure is sufficient to enable the company to dispense with an engine and operate with hose only. At the present time the officers of Cataract Company are Barto Wright, foreman; D. F. Deming, first assistant foreman; Alonzo Reed, second assistant foreman; Wellington McBride, treasurer; Casper Reinart, secretary; J. E. Loud, assistant secretary; William Tierney, steward. The company consists of about 40 members.

Dickerson Hose Company, No. 3, was organized in 1872, and has about 20 members. Charles E. Wright, foreman; William McNish, assistant foreman; Thos. Farrell, Treasurer; William O'Neil, secretary; Miles Shafer, assistant secretary; Hugh Dougherty, steward.

Rescue Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized in 1870, and has about 30 members. A. J. Moore, foreman; William Ackley, assistant foreman; John L. Kniffin, treasurer; Frank Drake, secretary; F. C. Hayne, assistant secretary; E. M. Thurston, steward.

The Department is in an efficient condition, well supplied with apparatus, and managed by active and energetic men. Happily, the village has been fortunate in not requiring their services to any great extent, few fires having occurred for some years past in Goshen.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.—Goshen at the present time includes a large area, within which are many elegant private dwellings. Some of the more elevated streets in the outskirts of the village are especially fine, and few pleasanter drives can be found than through the principal streets and along the outer lines of the corporation. The village has had a large growth in recent years, despite the fact that the location of heavy manufacturing enterprises at Middletown many years ago gave to that place a decided advantage. It is said that a more liberal policy in the sale of lands should have secured a part of them at Goshen. Perhaps no one in the last twenty-five years has contributed so much to the actual extension of the village as ex-Sheriff Van Sickle. He has erected forty or more dwellings. They are not only convenient and spacious, but many of them show much attention to correct taste and proper architectural beauty in the exterior. They are an ornament to the place. One portion of the village has been so exclusively built by him that it is popularly known by his name.

THE POST-OFFICE.—This is doubtless one of the earliest post-offices in what now constitutes Orange County. It is a matter of regret that so little can be obtained concerning its history. The present postmaster, Charles T. Jackson, is a popular and efficient officer. He was appointed to succeed his father upon the death of the latter, in March, 1876, and holds a commission renewed for several years.

His father, Charles T. Jackson, Sr., held the office from July, 1853, until his death, a period of nearly twenty-three years. That he remained in office despite the great political changes of 1861 indicates his popularity with men of all parties, and the successful way he conducted the office to the satisfaction of the people.

Virgil Seward was postmaster during the Taylor-Fillmore administration, and prior to him was Horace Elliott for a long series of years. Between Mr. Seward's term and that of Mr. Elliott, Frederick A. Hoyt was postmaster for a time.

HOTELS.—The Occidental is conveniently situated, near to the depot, and reached quickly without crossing the railroad,—a point of considerable importance with the wide track of the Erie road and the numerous trains in the way. The present proprietor is Mr. A. Brownson, a gentleman of long and varied experience in the management of hotels. Guests are sure of courteous attention, an excellent table, good rooms, and ready assistance to and from trains over all the roads. It is the favorite stopping-place of commercial travelers, of the board of supervisors, and of attendants upon courts.

The Orange County Hotel is further up-town. It has been a public-house back to the "time when the memory of man runneth not," and has had a long succession of proprietors. It stands upon the site of the early court-house of 1738. It shares with the other hotels in the ordinary travel and the general business of the county-seat, and besides has quite a patronage from summer boarders, who like its distance from the railroads and its consequent quiet.

The Erie, the Van Nort, and the Union are the other principal hotels of the village.

MAPES' CORNERS

is a village in the south part of the town, near Mount Lookout. It is situated on the old public road leading south from Goshen, and which afterwards became the "Plank Road." At the opening of the Pine Island Branch Railroad, Mapes' Corners was made a station. It bears the name of a well-known citizen of that place, as well as that of one of the oldest families.

COUNTY FARM.

The latest established post-office in the county dates from Jan. 26, 1880, and the postmistress is Miss C. Augusta Goodale. At this place is located the Orange County farm and the County House, the present superintendent being Harvey H. Goodale. (See chapter on county buildings.)

EAST DIVISION AND WEST DIVISION

are two terms found in early writings and continually recurring in all descriptions of the village of Goshen. They need to be clearly defined. The explanation is this: The oblong square known as the "township of Goshen" was divided into four parts, North Division,

East Division, South Division, and West Division. The names East and West have ever since been in frequent use, but North and South have not. That the latter existed is, however, clearly proved. In a deed of land given to encourage the settlement of the first blacksmith, bearing date July 17, 1721, it is recited that certain lands lying in the South Division are granted to William Thompson for the purpose of encouraging him to locate there.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

A large amount of information upon the schools of the town and the names of the school officers, such as we have given for other towns, cannot be obtained for Goshen in consequence of the loss of records, already mentioned. From the records of the late years which are preserved we obtain the names of most of the town superintendents: 1846, Benjamin F. Duryea; 1847, Benjamin F. Dunning; 1848, Charles T. Jansen; 1850, Benjamin F. Dunning; 1852, Benjamin F. Dunning; 1854, John H. Thompson; 1856, John H. Thompson. At this latter date the schools passed to the control of the district commissioners.

FARMERS' HALL ACADEMY.—A select school of a classical character was maintained for some years before the incorporation of an academy. Noah Webster, the subsequent author of the dictionary, was the first teacher of note. To meet the expense of his education he had resorted to teaching.

In his itinerancy as a pedagogue he came to Goshen, and is said to have been at that time poor, and comparatively without friends. Indeed, it is a local tradition that he had but seventy-five cents left in his pocket after reaching there and securing a school. It is evident that he taught about one year. No list of the pupils is preserved who enjoyed the teaching of this afterwards illustrious lexicographer. He may have practiced upon them the lessons of his first spelling-book, for it was issued very soon after he left Goshen. On leaving he received from Hon. Henry Wisner the following note of introduction:

"GOSHEN, August 26, 1782.

"SIR,—The bearer, Mr. Noah Webster, has taught a grammar school for some time past in this place, much to the satisfaction of his employers. He is now doing some business in the literary way, which will, in the opinion of good judges, be of great service to posterity. He being a stranger in New Jersey, may stand in need of assistance of some gentlemen with whom you are acquainted. He is a young gentleman whose moral as well as political character is such as will render him worthy of your notice. Any favor which you may do him will be serving the public, and accepted as a favor done your friend and very humble servant,

"HENRY WISNER.

"His Excellency GOVERNOR LIVINOSTON."

The school building in which Mr. Webster taught had been erected in 1773, not long after the court-house of that period. The builder is said to have been James Webster, a Scotch Highlander, who fought at the siege of Quebec. The school established was known as Farmers' Hall Academy, and was incorporated by a charter bearing date April 1st, "in the fourteenth year of American independence." The

incorporators named in the instrument were William Thompson, Jesse Woodhull, Birdseye Young, John Carpenter, Phineas Case, Reuben Hopkins, Samuel Gale, Jonathan Swezey, Seth Marvin, John Hathorn, Henry Wisner, Elihu Marvin, Hezekiah Howell, Thomas Moffatt, Moses Phillips, Joseph Wood, James Carpenter, David Arnold, Coe Gale, James Denton, Anthony Carpenter, Timothy Dunning, Joseph Denton, Joshua Wells, Joshua Brown, Jr., Nathan Kerr, Henry Wisner, Jr., John Everett, Israel Wells.

The first principal of the academy was Benjamin C. Carpenter. He taught until Dec. 30, 1791. Mr. Minor appears to have been the next teacher, and he was followed by John K. Joline, whose service closed in 1808. The next principal was Abijah Carrington.

Horace Swezey became principal of Farmers' Hall. He remained until some time in 1828, when Mr. Rogers taught for one quarter first and then for a longer engagement to 1831. Victor M. Watkins then became principal for two years.

In April, 1833, John C. Slack was employed, but left unexpectedly, and Nathan Stark, a former teacher, was employed. Nathaniel Webb then became principal of both schools for about two years. About 1837, Rev. B. Y. Morse was appointed, and made a longer stay than some of his predecessors. Stephen D. Bross, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, taught one year, commencing April 15, 1843. His successor was Henry Fitch, to Sept. 19, 1846.

Then David L. Towle became principal, and con-



NATHANIEL WEBB.

He was succeeded by William Danielson, and on Oct. 15, 1815, Mr. Kenyon was appointed. He was followed by Joshua Boyd, for a few weeks only. About this time the Female Academy was established, and put under the care of the trustees of Farmers' Hall. William Ewen became the first principal.

John Decker, Jr., was appointed principal of Farmers' Hall, April 19, 1822. He remained only one term, and August 5th of that year Wm. C. Hasbrouck was placed in charge. He taught only a single term, and his successor, taking control in November, was Nathan Stark. He taught for some years, his labors closing Aug. 1, 1826.

Nathaniel Webb then taught for a few weeks, when he became a teacher in the female department, and

continued eleven years. In the fall of 1857, Wm. H. Foster took charge and taught one year. Mr. Phillips followed for a short time, and then, Oct. 19, 1859, C. W. Davenport became principal.

Goshen Female Seminary was established in 1851 by those who preferred an independent school for girls to the Female Academy in connection with Farmers' Hall. Elizabeth Phillips was the first principal. Her successor was Julia Seward, and then Mrs. M. P. Bradley took charge of the seminary.

NATHANIEL WEBB, whose connection with the schools of Goshen is above noted, was the son of Benjamin, and grandson of Benjamin Webb. He was born on the old homestead farm near Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1798. His preparatory education was

obtained in the academy of his native place, and he was graduated from Union College soon after reaching his majority. His early inclinations were for the profession of the ministry, but ill health compelled him to relinquish his cherished desires in that direction, and immediately after graduating he traveled in the South for his health, which he partially recovered. Returning, for some time he was a teacher in the public school at Goshen.

He married, May, 1827, Louisa, daughter of Xenophon and Abigail (Burr) Mead, of Wilton, Conn., and sister of Charles Mead, of Goshen. She was born June 20, 1802, and survives in 1881, well preserved in body and mind. After his marriage Mr. Webb opened a private school at Middletown, which he continued for only six months, and for the following two years was principal of the academy of that place. He was afterwards principal of the academy at Montgomery for one year, and in 1831 opened a private female boarding-school in Goshen, which was the origin of the Female Seminary of that place, that obtained such a wide repute for high scholarship and moral influences. For thirteen years Mr. Webb devoted his entire energies to the work of this school, and continued to teach and to take an interest in it until his death, which occurred April 20, 1855.

In 1843 he purchased the interest of J. W. Gott in the *Democrat and Whig*, and was afterwards, until his decease, associated with Charles Mead in editing and publishing that newspaper.

As a writer for his paper he possessed solid abilities, and a quiet, chastened humor, which lurked beneath a terse and pleasant style. As a teacher he had both experience and judgment, and acquired and preserved the confidence and patronage of the public. His gentle manners, and the familiar sympathy which he exhibited towards his pupils, endeared him to both old and young, and wherever the fame of the Goshen Female Seminary reached, his name, as the scholarly, gentlemanly, efficient, and beloved teacher, was inseparably connected with it.

He was emphatically a self-made man. Industry, honor, and sagacity were the implements with which he made himself useful to others and carved out an enviable reputation for himself.

As a man, he was foremost in every good work. As an instructor, his reputation is identified with the prosperity of some of our best schools. As the editor of a leading political journal, he acquired and judiciously wielded an extensive influence. As the superintendent or teacher of the Sunday-school, he became endeared to his pupils and fellow-teachers; and as a Christian from early manhood, and an elder for many years in the Presbyterian Church of Goshen, he left a name for purity and holiness of life which shall long,

"Like the memory of the just,
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

Daniel Wells' Classical School for boys, limited to

about twenty, was commenced in 1849, and continued for some years.

The Young Ladies' Institute was started in the old Washington Hotel by Prof. D. L. Towle, who had taught for some years in Farmers' Hall.*

Miss Jennie Bishop at the present time maintains a select school in the village.

The Goshen Institute, an academic boarding and day school, is held in the ample rooms of the old Washington Hotel. It has had many successive proprietors. Prof. Joel Wilson is the present principal. He came to this place in January, 1877, and has been successful in maintaining an excellent school and securing a large number of pupils.

The present public school is simply the long-standing organization of an ordinary school district. The building is of brick, arranged for three departments, and four teachers are employed,—Wellington McBride, principal; Mrs. Wellington McBride, Miss Sarah Houston, Miss Julia Kane, assistant teachers.

A school for colored scholars is maintained by the trustees of the district, Miss Elizabeth Drake teacher. The trustees at the present time are R. C. Coleman, N. J. Kelsey, and William E. Mapes, and the clerk is Charles G. Elliott.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GOSHEN

executed a certificate of incorporation May 19, 1784, in which the trustees named were William Bodle, John Steward, John Wood, Joshua Brown, Jr., Samuel Moffatt, Benjamin Conkling, David M. Westcott, James W. Wilkin, and Thomas Borland. The paper was signed by Saml. Carpenter and Reuben Hopkins.

There is ample evidence of a collateral nature to show that the church of Goshen was organized as early as 1721. The dates of legal papers conveying property to the church of Goshen, and the regular call and settlement of a pastor, establish this fact. There are, however, no church records in possession of the society showing either facts, dates, or names for the succeeding sixty years. The founders of the church were doubtless in the main the founders of Goshen, and their names may be inferred from the list of early settlers, already given, and from the information which families of the present time have in relation to their ancestors, and this is all that can be given as to the names of members prior to the Revolution.

For some reason not now apparent, the above certificate of May 19, 1784, was not considered sufficient, as another one appears in a few months, executed Dec. 7, 1784. The meeting effecting this organization was held at the meeting-house, and was called by Benjamin Gale and Samuel Carpenter, two of the elders of the church. The trustees chosen were Benjamin Gale, John Carpenter, John Steward, Reuben Hop-

* An expected article, showing the connection of these schools with those of the present time, has not reached us.

kings, Peter Gale, Henry Wisner, Jr., James Carpenter, Joseph Wood, and Daniel Hall. The paper was verified before Judge William Allison.

At the laying of the corner-stone of the present house of worship, May 11, 1869, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, read the following paper:

"The congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Goshen have come together to-day—the 11th of May, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M.—to lay the corner-stone of the third edifice erected by them for the worship of God. They have been in existence in an organized form since the year 1720: and are therefore in the one hundred and forty-ninth year of their age. During this long period they have had but eight pastors, in addition to the present incumbent,—a number unusually small when compared with the number of years of which this period consists. It makes the average length of time during which their pastors have lived and labored among them between sixteen and seventeen years.

"During the year 1720 there was preaching in the settlement occasionally by a clergyman whose name was Treat, and in 1721 a call was made upon the Rev. John Bradner, who accepted the invitation, and was installed during that year as the first pastor. He was ordained to the ministry in 1714, and was settled for some years before his removal to Goshen at Cape May, in the State of New Jersey. He died in 1732, and his remains are with us to this day.

"Mr. Bradner was succeeded by the Rev. Silas Leonard, whose pastorate extended to the year 1754, and was terminated by his decease. He was succeeded by the Rev. Abner Brush, who was installed in the fall of 1758, and whose term of office covered a period of between seven and eight years. His connection with the congregation was dissolved by the Presbytery in May, 1766. In the fall of the same year Rev. Nathan Kerr was installed as pastor, and continued in office until his death in 1804, a period of nearly thirty-eight years. Rev. Isaac Lewis was called near the close of 1805, and was installed Jan. 1, 1806. His pastoral relation was dissolved in June, 1812. The Rev. Ezra Fiek, D.D.,* was called in June, 1812, entered upon his labors in August of the same year, and was installed April 21, 1814. He was dismissed on the second Tuesday in September, 1833, and died Dec. 14, 1834. Before his dismissal the pulpit was supplied for some time by Rev. John N. Lewis. Dr. Fisk was succeeded in the pastoral office by Rev. James E. Johnson, who was installed April 30, 1835, and was dismissed Oct. 17, 1839. The Rev. Robert McCartee, D.D., was installed May 6, 1840, and resigned his charge July 31, 1849. The present pastorate commenced shortly afterwards, and if continued, by the favor of Providence, till the 7th of November next, will have reached the termination of its twentieth year.

"In 1724 a committee was appointed to superintend the erection of the first house of worship. There are no particulars on record as to the character, dimensions, or completion of this building, but it is well known to have been a wooden structure, and to have occupied the ground on which the court-house now stands. It seems to have been occupied for many years in a somewhat unfinished state, as measures

were taken, long after it was built, to have pews constructed in the gallery. With repairs and improvements from time to time, it continued to accommodate the congregation up to the year 1810. In January of that year a committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a new building. Their report, favorable to the measure, was made, considered, and adopted on February 5th. On April 16th a committee was appointed to draft a plan, and the edifice in which we now worship was the result. An effort was first made to raise the necessary funds by subscription, but this plan failing to produce a sufficient amount, was afterwards abandoned, and resort was had to a sale of pews in the contemplated building, which took place on the last Thursday in December, 1810.

"The structure took rank among the best and most expensive church buildings of its time. The plan in the main, and especially that of the pulpit, was taken from the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, worshipping at that time at the corner of Second and Arch Streets. Its cost was \$14,500. It was completed early in 1813, and was dedicated in August of that year. During the fifty-six years of its existence there have been but few Sabbaths on which it has not been opened for the worship of God and the news of salvation published within its walls. It is now waxing old, and is about to vanish away, but there cluster around it sacred memories that will not die as long as any of this generation shall live. It has been the scene of some of the most remarkable displays of awakening and renewing grace which the churches in this land have witnessed. In addition to other seasons of unusual interest, during one year between 80 and 90 stood up within its walls to profess their faith in Christ, and during another, 120; of this latter number 104 were received into the communion of the church at one time, 56 of whom received the ordinance of baptism together.

"It is not, therefore, because we are wanting in veneration for the old church, or ingratitude for the service it has rendered in its day, that we propose soon to give it into the hands of those who are to demolish it, and thereby make room for the new structure which is rising by its side. For several years it has been too small to accommodate all who have desired to have a Sabbath-home under its roof. At the same time the impression has become general that something more in accordance with the architectural improvements of the last half-century is demanded by a due regard to the past history and present character of the congregation, to the prominence, amplitude, and beauty of this plot of ground on which they have always been accustomed to meet for the worship of God, and to the favorable influence which an ample, commodious, and even beautiful house of worship in this locality may be expected to exert upon the interests of morality and religion in this community and in the country around. It was therefore declared by the congregation, in a resolution passed July 21, 1866, to be 'proper and expedient that a new church edifice be built.' Since that time the object aimed at in this resolution has been kept in view. Various consultations have been had as to what the new structure should be as to its character and cost. It was important, on the one hand, not to undertake what the congregation were unable conveniently to accomplish; and, on the other, to produce, if possible, a structure which would adorn and beautify the eligible ground on which it was to stand, and at the same time be best suited to the wants and conveniences of those who were to worship in it for years and perhaps for generations to come."

In pursuance of the plans submitted the new edifice was erected. The first contractor was W. A. Wilkinson. The first ground was broken Sept. 7, 1868, and the first stone laid the 28th. On July 7, 1869, Mr. Wilkinson abandoned the contract, and Peter H. Terhune, of Binghamton, was employed to complete the edifice.

From the time Mr. Terhune took hold of the building of the church till the last stone was laid, in September, 1871, there was no cessation of the work.

The building committee were Rev. Dr. Wm. D. Snodgrass, Rev. Dr. John A. Staats, Ellis A. Post, D. J. Steward, John E. Howell, R. M. Vall, and N. C. Sanford.

The trustees of the church were at that time Adam H. Sinsabaugh, chairman; George M. Grier, clerk; Stephen Smith, John C. Wallace, James S. Hopkine, Alfred Wells, George M. Sayer, John H. Crans, and John Wallace. The elders were Dr. John S. Crane, Hannibal M. Hopkine, Adam G. Crans, Adam H. Sinsabaugh, John Valentine, and James G. Thompson.

The new edifice was built of blue limestone, cut on the grounds, and quarried from the Orange County farm, about four miles from the village. The doorways, windows, and copings are of dressed Syracuse stone, very closely resembling the dressed native limestone of which the upper portions of both towers are built. The main tower was 188 feet high from the ground. The bell, weighing with its appurtenances about 4000

* The following inscription is on the stone over the vault belonging to the Presbyterian Church:

"Here repose the remains of
Rev. John Bradner,
a native of Scotland, the first Pastor of the
Presbyterian Church of Goshen.
settled A.D. 1721. Died 1732."

"also of
Rev. Nathan Ker,
His successor, who preached the Gospel
in this place for 38 years.
Died December 14, 1804,
aged 69 years."

"also of
Rev. Ezra Fiek, D.D.,
who was born Jan. 10, 1785,
at Sherburne, in Massachusetts.
Settled as Pastor of the Goshen Church
Aug. 13, 1813.
Died December 14, 1804,
Aged 49 years"

This vault was on the grounds of the church, a little southwest of the present edifice, and has been covered from sight in later years.



W. D. Hodgkins

pounds, wee about 120 feet from the ground. It was cast in Troy, N. Y., and bears the inscription, "Holiness unto the Lord." The clock was about 130 feet from the ground, and a very excellent time-piece. It was made by George M. Stevens & Co., Boston, and cost, put up, \$850. The body of the church is capable of seating 1000 persons very comfortably. There is a gallery around both sides and the organ end of the church.

The organ occupies the western end of the church, in the gallery. The architectural design of the case is in conformity with the church, made throughout of solid black walnut, with gilded front pipes. The pulpit is in the eastern end. It is approached by three steps at either side, from within the church, and by side doors from vestibules connecting with the two rear entrances. The communion table in front is of beautifully polished black walnut, and bears, in beautifully-carved letters of lighter colored wood, the inscription, "In remembrance of me."

The ceiling is of wood, in panels, profusely ornamented with a variety of brilliant colors. The pews, pulpit, doors, wainscoting, etc., of the inside of the church are of solid black walnut. The outer doors are of heavy oak. At the eastern end of the galleries are illuminated texts in golden letters bearing these words: "Give unto the Lord the glory due unto His name: bring an offering, and come into His courts."—Ps. xcvi. 8. "O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker."—Ps. xcv. 6.

The windows are Gothic, and are of beautiful stained glass, arranged in corresponding colors on opposite sides of the church. In addition to the many beautiful designs and arabesques in color, the windows have each some fitting symbol or ecclesiastical design at the top. Some of these are, we believe, for the first time now introduced into the architecture of a Presbyterian church. Certainly such designs in stained-glass windows would not have been adopted or dreamed of by Presbyterians fifty years ago, but a wiser and more enlightened policy takes the good and beautiful in allegory, art, church, and Bible history, and keeps them as living symbols of the faith from which they spring. Among these emblems are the cross and crown, the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove, the heart and hand, the trefoil and other emblems of the Trinity, and even an *Agnus Dei*. Behind the pulpit is a beautiful and large triplet window, in which the richest colors of all are found. On this window are nearly life-sized images of Christ, St. John (the beloved Apostle), St. Gabriel, and St. Michael. The colors also bear at the bottom of the window the following inscriptions: "Lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end." "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

The lecture-room is a wing built on to the campanile, and is designed for the use of the Sunday-school and prayer-meeting. It is a very handsome room, beautifully frescoed overhead, and having very tasty windows, and trefoil dormer-windows. This room will seat about 200 persons. The campanile is a tower about 70 feet high, standing between the main edifice and the wing, and serves admirably to harmonize and add to the effect of the front or side view of the whole structure.

At the rear of the main body of the church there are two turrets with louvre windows, and over the large triplet window is a circular window. With the foregoing description and the following table of measurements, a pretty fair idea of the size and style of the edifice may be formed: Extreme frontage, 114 feet; depth, 105 feet; width, 82 feet; height of main gable, 63 feet; area of campanile, 15 by 15; lecture-room, 46 by 30; height of lecture-room gable, 34 feet; windows, 21 by 6 feet; 149 pews on main floor; 48 pews in gallery; 48 pews in lecture-room; 4000 cubic yards of masonry; there were 16,070 days' work done here, besides considerable which was done abroad.

The architect was Daniel T. Atwood, of New York City.

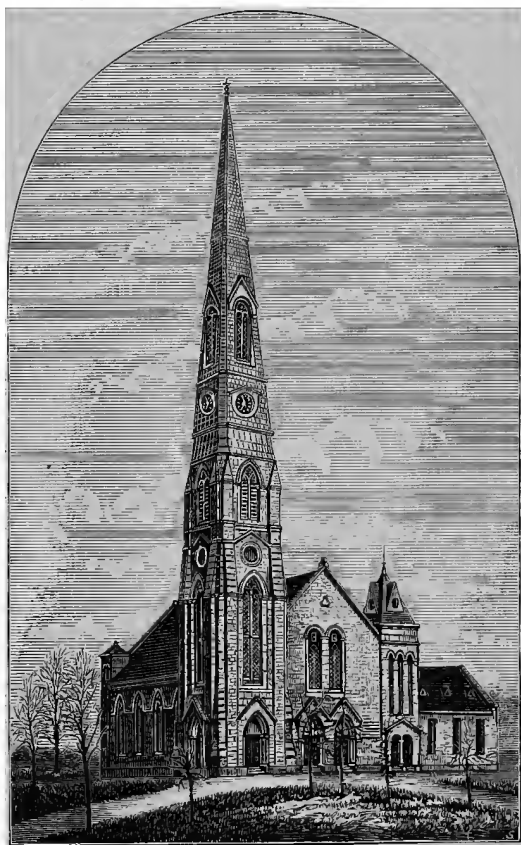
The dedicatory services were held Nov. 22, 1871. The sermon on the occasion, by Dr. Snodgrass, was from the text, "And I saw no temple therein."

This beautiful edifice, thus completed and dedicated, has had an unfortunate history in one respect. The handsome tower, which was of neat and graceful proportions, proved defective, and in a few years it was found necessary to take it down rather than incur the danger of its fall. This was done, and its ruins lie upon and disfigure the otherwise fine grounds.

A movement to rebuild the tower has been made the present year. The sum of \$9000 has been subscribed, materials are being drawn (December, 1880),

and the work will doubtless be completed early in the ensuing year.

The present organization (1880) consists of the following officers: Rev. Wm. D. Snodgrass, pastor; Rev. Arthur Newman, assistant pastor; A. H. Sinsabaugh, George Crans, Adam Crans, John Valentine, Dr. H. H. Robinson, Daniel Carpenter, James Gabby, Charles G. Elliott, elders; Stephen Smith, Nathaniel Tuthill, N. C. Sanford, Charles E. Millsbaugh, J. W. Corwin, N. J. Kelsey, B. R. Champion, R. C. Coleman, John Wallace, trustees.



GOSHEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It is said that the first Sabbath-school in Orange County was held in the old Female Seminary at Goshen. It was intended for the improvement of slave children, and besides reciting Bible and catechism lessons, reading and writing were taught. The school prospered, and finally white children attended it, and the school was removed to the Presbyterian church. This was in the early days of the Rev. Dr. Fisk's preaching.

REV. BENJAMIN SNODGRASS (father of Rev. W. D. Snodgrass) was born in Doylestown, Pa.; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and studied divinity under Rev. Dr. Sproat, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. He settled in West Hanover, Dauphin Co., Pa., in 1784,

church. It stood upon the site occupied by the handsome edifice in which the society now worship. The latter was erected in 1852-53, and Rev. Mr. Cushing, the pastor under whose leadership the work was completed, preached the dedicatory sermon. The contractor was Mr. Brown, of Florida, and it is understood that the expense was about \$15,000. A few years since a chapel was added to the church, conveniently arranged for Sunday-school and for miscellaneous purposes. The church also have a rectory, constituting a handsome and convenient residence for the pastor, which cost nearly \$7000.

The interior of the church is handsomely furnished. A new organ has recently been placed in it, and all the appointments are in keeping with the sacredness of the place and the ritual of the church. Upon the walls there is a very handsome tablet to the memory of Mr. George D. Wickham, for a long time warden of the church, and one to his wife, Bridget Wickham, erected by their nephew and heir, Charles B. Hoffman, son of Ogden Hoffman, Esq. There is also a tablet to the memory of Henry B. Wisner, who was for many years a warden of the church. The rich communion set of solid silver was presented by Martha, daughter of Henry B. Wisner, as a memorial of her sister, Alma Wisner.

The church has a vested fund of about \$4000, donated by the will of Mr. Wickham, the interest of which is used towards the support of the rector.

The present organization (December, 1880) consists of Rev. W. D. Grannis, pastor; George C. Miller, warden (the senior warden, Mr. John J. Smith, has recently died, and the vacancy has not been filled); J. F. Matthews, Wm. T. Russell, William M. Sayer, Henry C. Duryea, David F. Gedney, A. S. Murray, Herbert Gedney, vestrymen; J. W. Gott, Sunday-school superintendent.

The church has no debt, owning its valuable property free of all incumbrance.

Mr. Charles T. Jackson was very active in support of this church, a heavy and regular contributor, and a warden for over thirty years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GOSHEN.

In 1776 there was but one church in the town of Goshen, worshipping in a small, unfinished building, without steeple, standing near the location of the present court-house, and occupied, according to a former grant of lands for that purpose. The majority being Presbyterians, the service was conducted according to their forms and by the officers of their denomination. Their pastor at this date was the Rev. Nathan Kerr, who lived two miles northeast of the village, where he owned a house and seven acres of land, and had the use of the church lands, consisting of about 160 acres. A parsonage was commenced for him in this village about 1802, in which he died two years later, 1804. The Rev. Isaac Lewis was his successor. During his pastorate the officers of the church

gave some offense in administering discipline, or in general management, and the Episcopalians formed a parish of their own. About this time William Seymour (a slave) was converted under the preaching of Rev. John Robertson, of the New Windsor Circuit, and joined a class at Craigville, where he attended preaching, prayer- and class-meetings. He was a zealous worker, full of the Holy Spirit, and was afterwards licensed to preach. He died in Oxford, October, 1846, leaving a good record of a useful life. About 1810 James Cunningham bought a house in Goshen village, on what is now Greenwich Street, and here, in company with Mr. Seymour and a few others, kept up regular prayer- and class-meetings for a few years, when Mr. Cunningham sold out and left the place.

In 1811, William Goldsmith, from the old Bethel Methodist Church, built a house two miles north of Goshen village, and as soon as it was inclosed invited the ministers of New Windsor Circuit to make it a regular appointment, which they did for some years. In the absence of a minister, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. Seymour, Isaac Denton, of Ridgebury, Smith Benedict and James Manny, of Phillipsburgh, and some others, kept up interesting prayer- and class-meetings. In the mean time Rev. Isaac Lewis left the Goshen Church, and Rev. Ezra Fisk succeeded. There were converts from time to time, through the efforts of the Methodist ministers and other workers. These for some years united with the old church of Goshen.

In 1822, Mr. Goldsmith seeing no prospect of establishing a Methodist Church, applied for and received admission into the Goshen Church. He was accepted, not on a certificate nor on confession of faith, but as a Methodist. He there maintained an excellent standing for a half-century under the Presbyterian ministers Fisk, J. R. Johnson, Robert McCartee, and for a quarter of a century under the preaching of his esteemed friend, Rev. William D. Snodgrass. He died Feb. 14, 1877, aged ninety years. In 1823, Rev. John Kennedy, a Methodist minister, preached regularly in the school-house of the Goldsmith district. He, and others succeeding him, occasionally preached in the old stone court-house at the village during the next fifteen years, down to 1838, when Revs. Seymour Landon and Thomas Newman preached regularly Sunday evenings at the same place.

After the old court-house was taken down there was no convenient place for meetings. In 1844 some one hired the ball-room in the old Orange County Hotel, and preachers from Sugar Loaf Circuit—Rev. Messrs. Runnels, Van Duzen, and Blakesley—preached there. The room was uncomfortable, and meetings had to be discontinued at the approach of cold weather.

In 1845 application was made for the use of the old Farmers' Hall Academy, but it was not granted. Permission was, however, obtained to use an unoccupied building in the churchyard, known as the Goshen Female Academy. Here services were maintained

by Rev. Edward Oldren, C. H. Dibble, and John P. Hermance regularly each Sunday evening.

At the meeting of the New York Conference of 1847, Rev. Charles Isham was appointed to take charge of the work at Goshen. A church organization was completed July 26, 1847. The trustees chosen were Matthew Koons, Oliver B. Tuthill, William McCoy, Sr., Samuel Beyea, Charles W. Reeves. William McCoy, Sr., was made chairman, O. B. Tuthill treasurer, and C. H. Reeves clerk.

The site for a house of worship was purchased of the widow of George D. Wickham, Nov. 22, 1847, 90 by 100 feet, for \$100. The edifice cost \$2769.14. At the dedication a balance of \$254.57 which was unprovided for was promptly raised, and the society began its labors in the new house out of debt. The dedication was Aug. 30, 1848. The money for the erection of the church was quite largely raised in small sums, there being about two hundred subscriptions of one dollar or less. There were a few subscriptions of large amount,—O. B. Tuthill, \$135; Asa D. Jansen, \$35; M. Koons, \$51; A. S. Murray, \$25.

The early members of the church are shown by the class record of 1848,—Oliver B. Tuthill,* leader; Elmira Tuthill, William O'Neal, Asenath O'Neal,* John Conklin, Phebe M. Conklin, Hannah Case,* Samuel J. Purdy,* Simeon Goldsmith,* Matthew Koons, Jane Koons, James McCoy, Lydia J. Meafoy,* David E. Case,* Cynthia Caldwell,* Sarah Beyea, William L. Langrege,* Mary Langrege, Nicholas Messenger,* Martha Odell, Mary Fullerton, Catharine Little.

The successive ministers have been as follows, the appointments being for the spring of each year named:

1848, Rev. Charles Isham; 1849-50, Rev. Henry Lounsbury; 1851-52, Rev. O. V. Ammerman; 1853-54, Rev. Peter C. Oakley; 1855, Rev. George E. Kerr; 1856-57, Rev. Wm. Bleke; 1858-59, Rev. Thomas B. Smith; 1860-61, Rev. Wm. Ostrander; 1862, Rev. Matthew Van Duzen; 1863-64, Rev. Thomas W. Currey; 1865-66, Rev. Elise E. Osborn; 1867-68, Rev. J. W. B. Wood; 1869, Rev. J. Chester Hoyt; 1870-72, Rev. Z. N. Lewis; 1873-75, Rev. Ezra Tinker; 1876-77, Rev. D. H. Hannaburgh; 1878-80, Rev. J. W. Selleck.

The present officers (December, 1880) are: Pastor, Rev. J. W. Selleck; Leaders, Oliver B. Tuthill, Henry B. Montanye; Stewards, Wm. A. McCoy, C. E. Wright, Wm. H. Snyder, J. W. Dayton, Wm. V. Ray, S. F. Barnes, T. T. Hetfield, N. C. Coleman, M. G. Lewis; Trustees, F. H. Reeves, Wm. V. Ray, J. A. Holbert, George McEwen, O. B. Tuthill, T. T. Hetfield, T. L. Kyte; Sunday-school superintendent, John W. Dayton; Assistant, Coe L. Reeves.

A noted revival may be mentioned as occurring in 1850, meetings being held from January 19th to the latter part of March. The movement was very extensive, about 600 having been understood to obtain a hope, but many of them united with several surrounding churches. Another very noted revival may be

* Still living.

mentioned as occurring in 1873. There have been several other years when considerable religious interest was manifested, and several new members were added to the church.

THE SEPARATE METHODIST CHURCH OF GOSHEN.

This body executed a certificate of incorporation June 29, 1849. The meeting was held at the old brick academy, so called, then being used as a district school-house. The proceedings were signed by George W. Harding and John W. Green. The trustees chosen were George W. Harding, Robert Thorne, and Ebenezer Green.

The church was organized Dec. 20, 1847. At that time, or previous to that time, the colored people of Goshen had no church of their own, or no religious society of any kind. There were a few persons there at that time who were members of a white Methodist Church,—some three or four,—and there were about the same number belonging to the Presbyterian Church, but the remainder, numbering 150 or more, were not church-members or church-goers. Peter W. Brister, a member of the Colored Separate Methodist Congregational Church of Philadelphia, Pa., came to Goshen in the spring of 1847. He was a traveling missionary of the church mentioned above, and seeing the deplorable condition that the colored people were in, and being aware that they had no church organization of their own, concluded to consult the ministers of the different white churches on the subject of calling the colored people together and establishing a Separate Methodist Congregational Church. He was advised by them to do so, they promising to use their influence and to do what they could to forward the enterprise. The names of these men are here mentioned, so that it may be seen that the interest that they took in the welfare of the colored people in Goshen was not in vain, nor have their good deeds been forgotten. They were the Rev. Dr. McCartee, of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. J. T. Cushen, of the St. James' Episcopal Church; and the Rev. Chas. Isham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Being thus encouraged, Brother Brister began to preach in the old brick academy on Greenwich Street, a little above where the post-office now is, and in December of the same year he organized a society of eight or nine members.

In the spring of 1848 the Rev. David James, of Philadelphia, came to Goshen, having previously preached and established several societies in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. During his preaching in 1848 and 1849 nearly 40 persons were added to the society, and it was about this time he came to the conclusion that it was best to purchase a lot and build a church, and for this purpose the congregation was duly called together in the summer of 1849, a board of trustees chosen, and a lot purchased with a building on it, on what is now called High Street, for the sum of \$300. Subscriptions were made out, and col-

lectors appointed to raise the funds in the surrounding neighborhood to purchase the house and ground. Those clergymen of the white churches previously mentioned each signed their names to the subscription. Among those who were appointed to collect for that purpose were Rev. J. W. Green, G. W. Harden, Joshua Swartout, Sylvester Jervis, and others. By this means the house and lot were soon purchased, and dedicated to the service of Christ in the spring of 1850. Such was the beginning of the Separate Methodist Congregational Church in Goshen.

Rev. J. W. Green is the present pastor (December, 1880). Services have been steadily maintained from the date of organization to the present time.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH OF GOSHEN

was organized a few years subsequent to the Separate Methodist Church. They erected a house of worship on West Main Street, and maintain regular services. Rev. Mr. Prime is now the minister in charge.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF GOSHEN.

This church has been in existence in Goshen for many years, and is understood to be doing a vigorous work. It has a comfortable house of worship, in which a large congregation gather for the services of the Sabbath. The pastoral residence is a handsome and costly edifice, standing on one of the finest streets in Goshen, and from which most delightful views extend in every direction. The pastor is fortunate in the possession of this pleasant dwelling. Other charges have from time to time been connected with Goshen, and the village has been the centre from which much Catholic influence has extended to other parts of the county. The present pastor, Father Keoghan, is in the prime of active life, devoted to his calling, and administers the affairs of the parish with great ability and success. For some reason which we do not understand, there is an apparent reluctance to furnish information by pastors of this denomination, a fact which will sufficiently account for the absence of more extended histories in this as well as in other instances.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The earliest burial-place in Goshen was doubtless upon what are now the public grounds around the Presbyterian church, the clerk's office of the county, and the Minisink monument.

There may have been sufficient reasons for the obliteration of this old historic graveyard, but they hardly satisfy the descendants of those whose remains were buried there, and whose monuments, even if they were rude, bore undoubtedly some dates and names that were inevitably lost in the wholesale destruction. It is sometimes claimed that all the stones with names were removed to Slate Hill or otherwise saved, but this can hardly be possible, when three or four still

lie around the church, and none are at Slate Hill of such age as must have stood in this yard, laid out in 1721. The finding of a Townsend monument in recent years, the striking of human remains the present year in the excavations near the county clerk's office, and many other incidents, all tell a story of lost graves, lost names, and lost dates.

SLATE HILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated Oct. 8, 1861. The chairman of the meeting held to organize was Simon Bradley, and the secretary Samuel S. Wickham. The trustees named in the certificate were James F. Dolsen, Benjamin W. Bradley, Alva Bennett, Daniel Reeve, Theophilus Dolsen, William M. Dolsen. Owing to some alleged informality in the proceedings of 1861, or for other reasons, a new organization took place at a meeting held in the Presbyterian church, April 19, 1867. John S. Crane was appointed chairman and George M. Grier secretary. The trustees named were Thomas Edsall, G. M. Grier, Ellis A. Post, Henry Merriam, John J. Heard, S. L. H. Jackson. The proceedings were verified by the officers before Charles J. Everett, notary public, April 27th, and recorded the same day. This was simply organizing under the modern law for the control and management of the Slate Hill burial-ground, which had been in use from about the year 1795. The older portion is on the higher ground at the further end from the road. The newer portions, down the hill and next the street, are laid out with some view to landscape adornment, though but little attention is given to mowing and trimming the lots. It is evident that there are also very many unmarked graves. In some parts the rows of mounds lie thick, with neither name nor date.

THE WESTCOTT BURIAL-PLACE.

There are a few graves near the court-house, on the grounds of Mrs. Denton, sometimes mentioned by the above name.

CEMETERY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is in a beautiful section of the village, and is pleasantly situated. It seems to have been opened for use about 1810 or 1812. The old Wickham family vault was located there, and used earlier than the establishment of the general burial-place. The ground is in very good condition, though it needs much more care than it is receiving in the way of mowing, trimming, etc.

THE WEBB BURYING-GROUND

is situated about a mile southwest of Goshen village. This comprises an old part and a new, both in a fair condition.

THE VAN DUZER FAMILY LOT,

a mile and a half south of Goshen, dates back to early times, and is to some extent kept in repair.

THE HAIGHT FAMILY CEMETERY, GOSHEN, was incorporated by a certificate executed Feb. 4, 1873. D. Henry Haight was chairman of the meeting held for organization, and Henry G. Piffard secretary. The trustees named were David Henry Haight, Henry G. Piffard, and Charles H. Haight. There is a mausoleum erected at a great expense, and located at the junction of Main Street with the road leading to Newburgh. The cemetery proper is some distance from this structure, and is neatly walled. It incloses the early dead of the Jansen family, with others of the same neighborhood.

THE CASE FAMILY

burial-place is about a mile beyond the line of the corporation.

THE CATHOLIC BURIAL-PLACE

occupies a fine site of excellent sandy soil for burial purposes. It needs much additional care to render it the place of beauty it might be. Its very high mounds and deep-cut walks are inconvenient for the mowing and trimming which can alone keep a burial-place in that clean, neat condition which should indicate the love of the living for the memory of the dead.

THE WALLKILL VALLEY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION executed a certificate of association Nov. 14, 1859. Samuel W. Tryon was chairman of the meeting held to organize, and Oliver B. Tuthill secretary. The trustees named were Daniel C. Wisner, Benjamin Hulse, Oliver B. Tuthill, Noah Gregory, William P. Smith, James S. Hopkins, William Jackson, John P. White, and William A. Booth. This is on the east side of the Wallkill, not far from the Goshen line. It is in excellent preservation, is laid out in lots, has several fine monuments, and one family vault. It is within the town of Wallkill.

At the county house there is the burial-place of the poor who die while being supported at the public expense on the Orange County farm.

At Conklingtown there is an old burying-ground, dating back to early times, and fenced with some care in later years.

The Bradner family lot is in the south part of the corporation or near the line. This is in good preservation.

On Prospect Hill was an old burial-ground, probably not very large,—an almost forgotten place. Mr. O. B. Tuthill is of the opinion that bodies were removed from there to some extent. Remains were, however, found in excavating for gravel recently. This was the Townsend ground.

On the Craigville road is the Vail burying-ground, still in use, and receiving some care as to its preservation.

The Ramsey ground is further east, not far from the line of Chester.

The Thompson burial-place in the south part

the town is an old ground, where many of the pioneers were buried.

On the Bradner farm, so called, southwest of Goshen, there are a few graves carefully fenced.

IX.—TOWN SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, BANKS, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.

ORANGE COUNTY LODGE, No. 45, F. & A. M., was organized March 12, 1796. The officers of the present lodge are not in possession of any information concerning it, but it had a prosperous existence for some years. The present lodge is modern in its origin. It was preceded for some years by a lodge of Odd-Fellows, the leading members of which entered into the movement to found a Masonic lodge.

THE GOSHEN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was formed Aug. 9, 1831. The trustees named in the certificate were Ezra Scott, Nathan Kingsbury, Isaac R. Van Duzer, Samuel Wilkin, John J. Smith, Albert S. Benton, John S. Crane, John E. Phillips, William Horton, Jr. This library was established according to this certificate, and maintained for a time quite a collection of valuable works. They, however, disappeared after a few years and the institution died out.

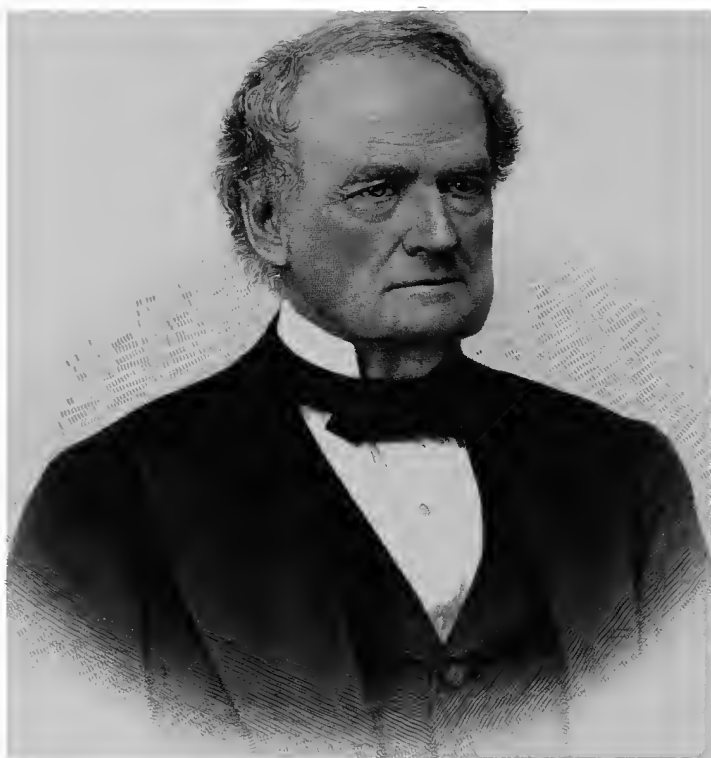
THE GOSHEN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

executed a certificate of incorporation Nov. 9, 1858. The trustees named were Ambrose S. Murray, Henry Merriam, George M. Grier, Benjamin F. Edsall, John C. McConnell, John C. Wallace, Benjamin F. Duryea, Stephen L. H. Jackson, and William Murray. John C. McConnell was chairman of the meeting. They organized "for the purpose of erecting a public library." This movement was not continued. It was designed to secure a public building for literary purposes, including a library, hall, and reading-rooms, but the encouragement was not sufficient to justify further effort.

THE GOSHEN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

effected a legal organization Sept. 13, 1867. The capital stock was fixed at \$30,000, divided into shares of thirty dollars each. The first directors named in the instrument were Robert H. Berdell, David H. Haight, A. S. Murray, Thomas Edsall, George M. Grier, Ellis A. Post, John E. Howell, John Wallace, Henry Merriam. It was organized "for the purpose of supplying gas for the streets and for public and private buildings in the village of Goshen," and its time of duration was stated at fifty years. For various reasons this organization did not enter into business nor construct buildings.

The Goshen Gas-light Company now supplying the village was chartered in July, 1879. The officers then chosen and still in office were J. W. Hodges, president, William Blakeman, secretary and treasurer. The franchise was obtained from the trustees by Mr. B. Van Steenberg, conferring the right to manufacture gas in the village, lay gas mains along the streets,



A. S. Harvey

supply private and public buildings, and light the streets. The buildings were erected in July, August, and September, 1879. In the manufacture of gas a new method was adopted known as "the Averell Water Gas Process." It has been a great success and has been adopted by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Elizabethport, N. J., in Norwood, Mass., and is now being introduced into Ellenville, Ulster Co. The gas-works were built by the firm of A. Vanderweiken & Co., of which Mr. Van Steenberg was a member. The latter, desiring to enter into the foundry enterprise mentioned elsewhere, retired from the management of the gas-works, and Mr. Vanderweiken is now the principal stockholder and the manager in charge. Four and a half miles of mains have been laid. The company supply at the present time seventy-two customers and sixty-nine street lamps.

ORANGE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, GOSHEN,

was reorganized April 16, 1875, by papers filed in the office of the county clerk.

The commissioners appointed by the State department to examine the affairs of the institution were Matthew H. Robertson, George C. Willis, of Albany, and George W. Green, of Goshen. The authorization by the department was granted by Orlen W. Chapman, superintendent of insurance, Aug. 16, 1875. This institution thus newly authorized by the State department has a history of considerable age, and is one of the only two county mutual insurance companies remaining in the State, the other being that of Dutchess County. The Orange County Mutual was organized under a charter which was granted March 15, 1837. The directors named in the act were Isaac R. Van Duser, Horace W. Elliot, John J. Smith, John E. Phillips, John S. Crane, John B. Booth, Charles Monell, John Bailey, John W. Smith, Miles Hughes, Henry S. Beakes, Robert Denniston, Stephen W. Fullerton. The officers were John S. Crane, president; Miles Hughes, vice-president; David M. Westcott, secretary; Charles Monell, attorney and counselor; John Bailey, general agent. The first policy was issued to Jonas King, of the town of Chester. John S. Crane continued president until his death. Jan. 13, 1876, Benjamin F. Edsall was chosen to that office; he resigned March 3, 1879, and was succeeded at that date by Henry Bacon, the present incumbent. David M. Westcott, the first secretary, continued in office until his death. May 14, 1841, Horace W. Elliott was appointed his successor; he also remained in the office until his death. Oct. 8, 1863, John C. Wallace was appointed as the successor of Mr. Elliott; he resigned March 3, 1879, and on the same date Dudley Murray, the present incumbent, was appointed. The present directors (December, 1880) are George W. Sanford, F. H. Reeves, B. C. Sears, W. D. Van Vliet, A. B. Post, R. C. Coleman, N. H. Sanford, John C. Wallace, A. S. Dodge (deceased, vacancy

not filled), H. A. Wadsworth, Ellis A. Post, Henry Bacon, John R. Halstead, Wm. M. Murray, J. W. Corwin. Wm. M. Murray is the present vice-president, and E. S. Turner is general superintendent.

NATIONAL BANK OF ORANGE COUNTY.

This institution was originally chartered in the winter of 1812 as "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Orange County." The organization was made June 7, 1813, and the first board of directors comprised the following names: Richard Trimble, George Monell, John Barber, Abraham Schultz, James W. Wilkin, George D. Wickham, John Duer, David W. Westcott, John G. Hurtin, Moses Phillips, Jr., John Bradner, Alanson Austin, and Reuben Hopkins. George D. Wickham was chosen president and continued in that office until November, 1845. He was succeeded by Ambrose S. Murray, who is the present incumbent, after a service of thirty-five years in that position. Henry A. Townsend was cashier from the organization until July 31, 1813, when James W. Wilkin succeeded temporarily. He was followed, Sept. 3, 1813, by Morris Robinson, who remained cashier until June 2, 1820. Jonathan Burrill was then appointed and served until April 19, 1824. Henry Seward was then chosen cashier, and he continued in that capacity until Aug. 1, 1834. Ambrose S. Murray then served until November, 1845. On his election to the presidency, as above noted, Thomas T. Reeve became cashier, who continued until April 3, 1857. William T. Russell then served until November 27th of that year. He was succeeded by Charles J. Everett, the present cashier. George W. Murray is the present vice-president, and George A. Denniston clerk.

At the reorganization of 1832, the board of directors comprised the following: George D. Wickham, John W. Smith, Moses Phillips, Isaac Jennings, Hudson McFarlan, D. H. Moffatt, Jr., I. R. Van Duser, Samuel Williams, Oliver Davis, James W. Wilkin, James Hulse, Isaac Van Duser, Richard Trimble.

The bank was reorganized Jan. 1, 1862, under the General State Banking Law. The directors at that date were Albert S. Murray, George M. Grier, Richard M. Vail, George F. Talman, Algernon S. Dodge, Wm. H. Houston, George T. Wisner, Wm. F. Sharpe, Charles B. Hoffman, John H. Morris, George Mapes, John Wallace.

The present directors (December, 1880) are A. S. Murray, A. S. Dodge, Charles J. Everett, George W. Murray, R. M. Vail.

The original capital paid in was \$105,600. At the new organization of 1862 the amount was increased to \$110,000. The institution became a national bank Jan. 1, 1865. The banking-house was originally "up town," at the place which is now the residence of Ambrose S. Murray.* There it remained for forty years.

* It was temporarily opened first in the parlor of the house now owned by Charles J. Everett.

In 1853 the present building was erected. It is not large and showy, according to the modern usage in the erection of banks, but is nevertheless a very convenient building. The stock of the bank is valuable, the price for any shares which may happen to be put upon the market reaching to \$180 and over; in one instance \$200 is said to have been paid.

It has been able to declare large dividends through all its history, and especially during the last fifteen years. It represents a long and honorable career. The management has been conservative. Unity of control has produced its usual valuable results. There have been but two presidents in a period of sixty-seven years; and Mr. Murray's term of service in this bank approaches very nearly to half a century.

AMBROSE S. MURRAY.—Among the influential and substantial business men of Goshen is Hon. Ambrose S. Murray, who was born in the town of Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1807, and for the past fifty years has been closely identified with the financial and business interests of the county, and the growth and prosperity of Goshen, where he has spent most of his active business life.

His paternal grandfather, George Murray, was born at Inverness, Scotland, and emigrated to America while a young man, as a soldier in the British army. He settled at Reading, Pa., where he married a Miss Snyder, and subsequently removed to Orange County, where he reared a large family of children, and where he spent the remainder of his life. His children were Alexander, John, George, William, James, Jacob, David, Charles, and one daughter, all of whom were married and reared families.

William, son of George Murray, born in Orange County, in 1773, married Mary Ann Beakes, of the same county, who died in 1847, aged seventy-two years. He died in 1849. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in the town of Wallkill, where for many years he was an active and influential citizen. He was among the zealous and devoted members of the Baptist Church of that town, and officially identified as deacon.

In matters of religion and education he was a man always interested in their propagation, and a liberal contributor in their permanent establishment and prosperity.

He was identified politically with the Democratic party, and although naturally of a retiring disposition he held various places of trust and responsibility in his town, and was chosen one of the Presidential electors in New York State, to cast his vote for James K. Polk for President of the United States.

His children are Archibald Y.; Sally, who became the wife of William A. Sayer; Cynthia, who became the wife of Jonas Hulse; Amelia, wife of Tustin Moore, of Orange County; William; Edmund B.; Ambrose S.; Mary Ann, wife of Gabriel Dunning, of Wantage, Sussex Co., N. J.; and Henry B.

Ambrose S., son of William Murray, and subject of

this sketch, spent his boyhood on the home farm, and in obtaining such an education as the common schools then afforded.

Coming as he did from a Scotch ancestry, he inherited that resolution and force of character that early in life gave him a place among business men, and made him esteemed for his integrity and early-developed business ability.

At the age of seventeen he became a clerk, at Middletown, N. Y., in the store of his uncle, Stacey Beakes, where he remained until the year 1831, when he came to Goshen as clerk in the Orange County Bank. Here was an opportunity for his business qualifications to develop, and such was the confidence reposed in him by its directors, that in 1834 he was elected its cashier, which place he creditably filled until the death of its president, George D. Wickham, in 1845, when he was chosen president of the bank, which position he has held since, a period of thirty-six years.

Before the reorganization of this bank under the national banking law, and while transacting business under its charter from the State, its bills were printed upon fine yellow tinted paper, which in consequence of their peculiar color, and the locality from which they originated, were known not only throughout the county, but the country, as "butter money."

Mr. Murray's yellow money, in consequence of his strict integrity and business capacity, was considered wherever and whenever presented equal to gold, and many of these notes may still be found in the possession of those who sacredly treasure them as mementoes of the past.

For a short time prior to the reorganization of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and continuously since that time, Mr. Murray has been one of its directors.

He was a director of the Erie Railway for fourteen years ending in 1867, and is one of the directors of the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company" of New York. He was formerly identified with the old Whig party, and upon the organization of the Republican party in 1856 he was active in the propagation of its principles, and has since unswervingly advocated its progressive measures. He was elected county treasurer, and served for three years beginning with 1851.

In the fall of 1855 he was elected in the Tenth Congressional District of New York to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and by re-election was a member also of the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States.

Mr. Murray married, in 1836, Frances, daughter of Henry G. Wisner, a prominent lawyer of Goshen, whose wife was Sarah Talman. The children born of this union are Ellen, widow of the late John V. Beam, Jr., for many years a merchant in New York City; George W., who carries on mercantile business in New York, and officiates as vice-president of the National Bank of Orange County, at Goshen, of which his father is president; Wisner Murray, who for several years was in the bank at Goshen with his



Eng^d by A.H. Ritchie

Wellman

father, died in 1876, aged thirty-two years; Ambrose S., Jr., a graduate of Trinity College, is a practicing lawyer in New York; Russell, was graduated at Trinity College, and is a merchant in New York; and Francis W., who, after graduating at Yale, was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and by appointment is a surgeon in the Chambers Street Hospital of that city. Both George and Wisner Murray served in the late Rebellion; enlisted and went out with the Seventh New York Regiment.

THE GOSHEN NATIONAL BANK.

The preliminary meeting for organization was held Sept. 6, 1851. It was called by the subscribers to the stock, and there were present Barret Ames, B. F. Edsall, John S. Crane, Charles Reeves, Henry Merriam, William M. Graham, Henry S. Beakes, and Alexander Wright. Barret Ames, chairman. A resolution was passed directing a certificate of organization to be filed in accordance with law; the name at that time being "The Goshen Bank."

A formal meeting of stockholders was held Sept. 13, 1851, to complete the organization. Jeremiah Knight, of Monroe, was appointed chairman, and William Montgomery secretary. All the steps necessary to open the bank for business were then taken, and the following board of directors chosen: Henry S. Beakes, Benjamin F. Edsall, John S. Crane, Gabriel Seely, Jeremiah Knight, Marcus Sears, Alexander Wright, Henry Merriam, Charles M. Reeves, Barret Ames, Peter Townsend.

At the first meeting of the directors, held on the same day, Barret Ames, chairman, Alexander Wright was duly elected president, and William L. Beakes appointed cashier. The bank was opened for business Nov. 12, 1851. Mr. Wright continued in office until his resignation, Nov. 17, 1857; and under the same date, William Murray was chosen his successor. He served until his death, Aug. 25, 1875. Aug. 31, 1875, William T. Russell was chosen president, and is the present incumbent (December, 1880). He had previously served as vice-president for several years.

Mr. Beakes, the first cashier, served until his resignation, Nov. 21, 1857. He was succeeded by William T. Russell, chosen the same day. He continued cashier until April 9, 1866, when he resigned, and was succeeded by William M. Murray, the present incumbent of that office. Charles S. Edsall served as teller from November, 1866, to November, 1879, when he was succeeded by John Ogden Smith, the present teller. The present board of directors (December, 1880) comprises the following names: William T. Russell, Benjamin F. Edsall, Henry Merriam, James Durland, Nathan C. Sanford, George Grier, William M. Murray.

The change to a national bank was made under the authorization of the comptroller of the currency, bearing date July 8, 1865. The bank commenced

doing business under this authority soon after. The business was first transacted in the building now owned by John Sturtz; not long after it was moved to the building now owned by L. and W. Poppino, on Main Street.

The present building was erected by the bank in 1869, and occupied in April, 1870. The expense of the lot, building, and fixtures was about \$15,000. The capital of the bank was originally established at \$110,000, in shares of \$100 each, and remains the same at the present time. Since Nov. 17, 1857, in addition to making large semi-annual dividends, the bank has accumulated a surplus of \$22,000, and of other undivided profits, \$26,000. The stock of this bank is exceedingly valuable, bringing at times when put upon the market \$160, and one sale was made a short time since at \$162.50. The bank building is a very fine edifice of modern construction, with high ceiling and a convenient arrangement of rooms. It has a burglar-proof vault with walls of great thickness, and closed with the latest improved chronometer lock.

HON. WILLIAM MURRAY.—His paternal grandfather, George Murray, was born at Inverness, Scotland, and while a young man came to America as a soldier in the British army. He resided at Reading, Pa., but for many years prior to his decease was a resident of Orange County, where he died. His wife was a Miss Snyder, who bore him eight sons and one daughter, of whom William was father of our subject, and was born in Orange County in 1773. William Murray was a farmer in the town of Wallkill, an active and influential citizen of the county, and one of the deacons in the Baptist Church where he resided.

Politically he was a Democrat, and by that party in the State was honored as one of the Presidential electors to cast his vote for James K. Polk. He died in 1849. His wife, Mary Ann, a sister of Stacey Beakes, died in 1847, aged seventy-two years. Of their family of five sons and four daughters, William, subject of this memoir, was second son, and was born in the town of Wallkill, near Middletown, Orange Co., Oct. 1, 1803. He obtained a good education in boyhood in the schools of his native place, and at about the age of sixteen began his business life as a clerk in the store of his uncle, Stacey Beakes, of Middletown, N. Y., where he laid the foundation for business capacity for which he afterwards became so distinguished. He subsequently became a clerk in a dry goods jobbing-house in New York city, and after a few years became a member of the partnership, under the firm-name of Ira Smith & Co., in which successful business relation he remained until 1841, when he removed to Goshen, where he continued to reside, with the exception of ten years spent at Phillipsburgh on his farm, until his death, which occurred Aug. 25, 1875.

For more than thirty years after his early retire-

ment from a prosperous mercantile career, Mr. Murray was a resident of Goshen and vicinity, and during the most of those years he occupied in the community positions of trust and responsibility. Public and private interests were largely committed to his care and watchfulness, and it is faint praise of him to say that he was true to every trust, and that if he had enemies, the most censorious of them could not point to one instance wherein infallible judgment and perfect integrity failed to govern his actions.

In 1850 he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, and served in the Thirty-third Congress. By re-election he was a member also of the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States, and none deserved a higher position than Mr. Murray for ability, sound logic, sagacity, and unspotted integrity.

During his second term he was called upon to cast his vote upon Mr. Douglas' Territorial bill, which involved the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Line of 1820. The position was not void of embarrassment. Mr. Murray had been elected, at the time of President Pierce's election, by the suffrages of the Democratic party. Mr. Pierce favored the bill, and his party showed a disposition to sustain him in such support. Mr. Murray's support was eagerly sought and strongly urged by the administration. The President and the cabinet held him in high estimation, and knew that his name would be a tower of strength if it could be procured to indorse the new policy. But to Mr. Murray the line of duty did not seem to lie in that direction, and no inducement availed to secure his co-operation in the disturbance of this long-sanctioned compromise. His opposition was steady, vigilant, and unyielding, and his vote was cast against the Douglas bill on its final passage, and for this he was read out of his party. He was instrumental in the organization of the Republican party, and generally afterwards acted with it.

On the expiration of his second term he returned to his farm on the banks of the Wallkill, and there remained until 1857, when he was called to take the presidency of the Goshen Bank. How useful and skillful he was in this new field of labor, the success of the bank demonstrated before his decease; and the flourishing financial condition of that institution over which he presided was in a great measure due to his foresight and good management.

His sterling patriotism deserves grateful mention. He was not only liberal in his monetary contributions towards the conduct of our late civil war, but he further contributed two of his sons to the defense of the nation's honor, thereby making his patriotism practical. He loved his fellow-men, and he was always, and to all, just, generous, and true. The close of his life was marked by a universal expression of personal bereavement.

Mr. Murray married, July 13, 1837, Ellen Maria, only daughter of Capt. White and Abby (Robertson) Matlack (formerly spelled Matlock), of New

York City. She was born May 22, 1809, and had an only brother, Robert R. Matlack, who was for several years a merchant in New York, and died in middle life in Virginia. Her father was a sea-faring man all his life, traded between Lisbon and Cadiz for several years, and for thirty years he traded between New York and Liverpool. This was in the early part of the century, and his business was done in sailing vessels. He was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1778, and died in New York about 1834. His wife survived him only about two years. Her paternal grandfather, White Matlack, born at Hatten Field, N. J., Nov. 7, 1745 (O. S.), married, June 21, 1768, Mary Hawkshurst, who was born on Long Island, at Hempstead Harbor, Nov. 22, 1747.

The progenitor of the Matlack family, a Quaker, emigrated from Derbyshire, England, and settled at Philadelphia about the time of the settlement of William Penn; and one of his descendants, Timothy, was father of the last named, White Matlack.

Mrs. Murray's mother, Abby Robertson, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., and her grandfather, Robert Robertson, was a native of Dalkeith, Scotland.

The children of William and Ellen Maria Murray are William M., who began a clerkship in the Goshen Bank in 1863, and was elected its cashier in January, 1866, which position he retains in 1881.

Maj. Henry Spencer Murray enlisted in the Seventh New York State Militia, which was employed to guard Washington in the beginning of the late civil war, and subsequently to guard Baltimore. In the fall of 1862 he raised a company for the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of Volunteers, and joined the Army of the Potomac; was in the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, where he was wounded and captured, but afterwards paroled. At the battle of Gettysburg, the major and colonel of his regiment being killed, he was promoted from captain to the rank of major, and assigned to duty at the camp of paroled prisoners at Annapolis; where he remained until regularly exchanged, about January, 1864. He again joined the regiment, and followed the events of the army until the battle of Boydton Road, Oct. 27, 1864, when he was again wounded, captured, and placed in Libby Prison, where he remained until about the close of the war, when he was regularly discharged. He never recovered from the effects of his first wound, and died at Goshen, March 6, 1874.

Robert R. Murray enlisted in 1862, in the company commanded by his brother, Capt. Henry S. Murray, and remained in constant service until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville in the hand, but recovered from its effects, except the loss of a finger. He was regularly discharged upon the closing of hostilities, returned to Goshen, and has been engaged in mercantile business there for the past six years. The youngest of this family of children is Miss Abby M. Murray.



Engraving by A. B. Ritchie

W. J. Russell

WILLIAM T. RUSSELL.—His paternal ancestors were early settlers in New England, and his great-grandfather once owned the land where New Bedford, Mass., is located. His father, John W., son of Humphrey and Berthia (Wady) Russell, settled in New York City while a young man, where he married Frances M., daughter of Samuel Talman.

He was an enterprising business man of New York for many years, where he was engaged in shipping interests, and he is said to have established the first line of sailing packets between that city and New Orleans. In 1829 he settled in the town of Goshen, Orange Co., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1842. His wife survived him, and died in 1858.

Their children are Edward C.; Phebe A., wife of John D. Monell, of New York; and William T. Russell, who was born in New York, Dec. 12, 1821, and was therefore eight years of age when the family settled in Orange County.

He received a sound, practical education during his minority, being for some time a pupil of the well-known scholar and teacher, Rev. Clarkson Dunn, of Newton, N. J., and was also a student at Hartford grammar school. Leaving school in 1840, for three years he remained at home on the farm. From 1843 to 1857 he was a partner with David Redfield in the dry-goods trade in Goshen.

In 1857 he was chosen cashier of the Orange County Bank, but after serving for a few months he accepted the position of cashier of the Goshen Bank, which place he satisfactorily filled until the spring of 1865 and resigned. He acted as vice-president of that bank from January, 1870, until August, 1875, when, upon the death of its president, Hon. William Murray, he was chosen president of the bank, which position he retains in 1881.

GOSHEN SAVINGS-BANK

was organized under a special act passed April 11, 1871. The meeting to organize under the act was held April 14th, and the bank was opened for business May 1, 1871. The first depositor was Charles H. Westervelt.

The first trustees were E. A. Post, Henry Morrison, A. B. Post, Benjamin F. Edsall, Lewis Cuddeback, George D. Wilson, Charles W. Thompson. E. A. Post was chosen president, B. T. Edsall first vice-president, Henry Merriam second vice-president. These officers continue to the present time (December, 1880). Other members of the board now are Dudley Murray, Henry Bacon, Charles J. Elliot, Charles M. Thompson, A. B. Post, Lewis Cuddeback.

The first secretary and treasurer was Lewis Cuddeback. He was succeeded by Dudley Murray, the present incumbent of that office.

The amount of deposits Dec. 1, 1880, was \$192,380.35.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

These are mostly the old homesteads, around which family traditions cluster. There are neither battle-grounds nor encampments of armies to be traced in Goshen. The central part of the village is a place fruitful in suggestions of the past. Courts of justice were held here a hundred and fifty years ago. Here is where the earnest discussions that preceded the Revolution occurred. Here the symbol of royal supremacy was broken by the hammer of a sturdy patriot, whose hatred of kingly authority did not wait for the breaking out of the war. Tradition points to the spot also where Claudius Smith was executed, not far from the present band-stand at the lower corner of the park. The Orange County Hotel occupies the site of the court-house of 1738, and a portion of the wall belonging to the early building constitutes a part of the present south wall of the hotel. There are doubtless some other ancient structures in the village, but nearly all have given way to buildings of modern times.

THE OLD WESTCOTT WELL.

This was found forty years ago or more on the land of David M. Westcott, in Goshen village. It was several feet beneath the surface, and covered carefully with a large flat stone. Beneath that it was regularly stoned up. It has been suggested that it was dug by French explorers traveling from north to south soon after the discovery of this country; but there is no proof of this, nothing but conjecture.

It has been supposed that it was dug, stoned up, and covered by early surveyors, about the time of Christopher Denne's settlement, perhaps earlier, perhaps later; that it was near one of their temporary cabins, in which they lived while surveying. They needed such a well; made its covering somewhat down in the ground, which in after-years became easily covered and lost during the early cultivation of the field.

There has also been another supposition: that during the colonial period, either in the war of 1756 or earlier, a rude block-house fort or building of some kind for protection was erected by the people of Goshen at this point, and that this well was sunk within the fort as an absolutely secure source of water in case of an attack, or especially a prolonged siege.*

If buildings and places of historical significance are few, it is evident, from the collection of relics at a Martha Washington tea-party in 1876, that certain families of Goshen are in possession of many curiosities of the past. Among these may be named the original assessment-roll of 1775, copied for this county history, O. B. Tuthill; a wooden trunk of 1620, Victor M. Drake; deed from Cadwallader Colden to Wm. Bull, 1723; black-flint Indian pestle, Miss Fanny Denton; salt-cellar from the "Mayflower," Mrs.

* This wonderful discovery was probably only the uncovering of an old well dug for the first minister's residence, and needs no historic explanation.

Moody; copy of the Declaration of Independence, printed in Boston on cotton, 1776, Miss Ethalinda Drake; snuff-box one hundred years old, Silas Horton; a silver token, which the newspaper that we quote from gravely affirms was given by Queen Anne to the Reformed Church at Neelytown, 1710,* Mrs. James P. Hoffman; deed from John Tuthill and David Horton to Barnabas Horton for a farm in Goshen, 1730. There were many others, "too numerous to mention." Mr. Montanye, of the *Goshen Independent*, has a small collection of old newspapers, very valuable,—*Goshen Repository*, vol. ii. No. 570, Dec. 31, 1799, in mourning for Washington; *The Orange Patriot*, vol. ii., Aug. 4 and Aug. 11, 1801; *Goshen Repository*, Sept. 26, 1797.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Goshen is very similar in its agricultural capabilities to the other towns in the central part of the county. The surface is rolling or moderately hilly. The soil is good, and many valuable farms abound. The labor of the industrious farmer is rewarded in every part of the town by abundant crops. All the grains usual to this section of the country are successfully produced. The trade in milk is extensive, and the conveniences for daily shipment to New York are excellent, by means of the Erie Railroad, the Wallkill Valley and the Pine Island branch of the Erie. Much attention is given to the raising of fine cattle, and many choice specimens may be seen upon various farms in all parts of the town. Superior horses are bred in Goshen. A driving-track at the village affords a convenient place for testing their speed, and during quite a portion of the year horses may daily be seen in training, whose value would often excite the astonishment of a stranger unacquainted with Orange County stock.

It ought to be added that recently the Drowned Lands, in Goshen, are now being devoted to onion culture; that the product, both in size, quantity, and quality, rivals the best Chester onion-fields, and it is confidently expected that a much greater culture of this fragrant esculent may be expected in this town.

ORANGE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

This is an old-established foundry, William V. Ray proprietor. The line of works consists of agricultural implements and a general foundry business. Mr. Ray also manufactures small steam-engines of four or five horse-power. He has made for some years a specialty of iron fence, and sends out from his establishment very fine specimens of work.

GOSHEN BRICKYARD AND TILE-WORKS.

This business was begun about 1868 by Jacob W. Hayne and John Wallace. Mr. Peter Hayne became associated in the business in 1870, and five years later

became sole proprietor. The line of work consists of brick, both common and pressed, drain tile and glazed tile of large size. The clay deposit is abundant, lying convenient to the works, and of excellent quality.

THE RIDER ENGINE COMPANY OF GOSHEN was organized by a certificate filed Nov. 12, 1879. The object of said association was stated to be "the manufacture and sale of engines, and the carrying on of a general foundry and machine business." The capital stock is \$90,000, divided into ninety shares.

The trustees named in the instrument were William M. Sayre, Henry Merriam, Jason W. Corwin, and Frank A. Merriam. The manufactory is located at Walden, in the town of Montgomery. The company from which they purchased was Rider, Wooster & Co. The business had been under their management for six or seven years.

PLANING-MILLS.

There have been two in operation at times in Goshen village, but neither of them are now in operation, though the buildings are standing.

GOSHEN FOUNDRY AND GAS MACHINERY COMPANY.

This is a new enterprise, and is an important addition to the business interests of Goshen. The company was organized in May, 1880. The officers are B. Van Steenberg, president; H. H. Paulsen, treasurer; George E. Dougherty, secretary. The capital stock is \$40,000. The buildings were commenced about the middle of April, and completed in September. The company secured a convenient lot of nearly three acres, lying near the Erie Railroad. A branch track is laid through their property, supplying facilities for shipment at the foundry. The buildings are constructed in the best manner, and furnished with the latest improved machinery. The material used in erecting them is brick. The machine building is 40 by 70 feet, and in part two stories high; the foundry is 40 by 80; the carpenter- and pattern-shop, 20 by 90. There is also a handsome office elegantly fitted up; it is 16 by 22, and two stories in height. Business was commenced about the 1st of October, 1880. Twenty-five hands are employed, and the works are in active operation. They are built of such capacity as to allow the proprietors to increase the business to any extent which the demands of the future may require. The line of work is that of a general foundry, but the manufacture of gas machinery is given special attention.

The managers are men of energy, and the enterprise is already attracting an excellent line of custom. Orders for work to the amount of \$16,000 were recently received in a single day. The company have erected a handsome block of dwellings for their employes, comprising eleven separate tenements. They have also built two dwellings of wood. In the erec-

* Queen Anne died in 1714, and the Neelytown Church was formed in 1765.

tion of all the buildings upon the property regard has been had to beauty of exterior as well as to solidity of construction and convenience.

CREAMERIES.

These will, perhaps, be too common in Orange County soon for any special notice. There are four in this town,—one by Carpenter Howells, at Goshen; one by Bailey & Co., near the Orange County farm; one by John A. Ryerson, near the village; and one at Conklingtown, by Youngs, Wells, and others.

XII.—MILITARY.

Considerable military interest seems to have existed in Goshen from the earliest settlement. Solomon Carpenter was lieutenant-colonel in the regiment of 1788, under command of Col. Vincent Matthews. James Thompson was quartermaster, and Michael Jackson adjutant. In all military matters Goshen was a rallying-point. Doubtless soon after the settlement every able-bodied man was enrolled in the militia, and trainings and military drills took place at Goshen. It was not, however, until some years after the first settlement that any troubles arose which called the militia of Goshen into actual service.

OLD FRENCH WAR.

Goshen became very early the most important, populous, and publicly-known place in the county, and its people were called upon to take an active part in all matters of a public character or which concerned their interests. These events were largely of a warlike character, commencing with the aggressions of East New Jersey as early perhaps as 1730, then continued through the old French and Indian war, and so down to the Revolution and the battle of Minisink, in each and all of which the inhabitants of this region turned out with alacrity, and discharged their duty with good will and patriotic honesty. In relation to these services in the French and Indian war, it may be said that they were principally on the frontiers of Orange and Ulster, and in the northern part of the State. (See General History.)

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

During this struggle Goshen was an important point of military preparation, as it had been in the colonial period. For the names of those who became soldiers in that war we refer to the old militia-rolls or other papers of the General History. The one engagement in which Goshen had so large a share and suffered so severely was the battle of Minisink. For convenience, we treat of that in connection with the obsequies to the memory of the fallen in the battle of Minisink in 1822.

Public interest in gathering up the remains of the slaughtered heroes of that fearful struggle seems to have received the first public expression in November, 1821. A communication appeared in the *Independent Republican*, signed "Vindex Mortuorum." At a pub-

lic meeting held at the house of Jesse Edsall, in Goshen, Nov. 14, 1821, Hon. James Finch was called to the chair, and Jesse Wood, Jr., appointed secretary. A committee to gather up the bones was named, consisting of John Hathorn, Thomas Waters, Nathan Arnout, Jacobus Swartwout, James Reeves, Daniel Myers, Henry G. Wisner, Maj. James Tusten, Michael A. Jones, Alsop Vail, John Barker, Col. Benjamin Webb, Dr. David R. Arnell, James W. Carpenter, Jesse Wood, Jr., Thomas Jackson, James Burt, Col. Benjamin Dunning, Col. Jonathan Bailey, James Finch, Jr., Peter E. Gumaer, and James Van Vleet, Jr.

Committees were appointed in each town to solicit donations to meet the expenses of obtaining the bones, interring them, and erecting a monument over the graves. These committees were as follows: Goshen, G. D. Wickham, James W. Carpenter, Amzi L. Ball, Townsend Seeley, Daniel H. Denton; Warwick, Samuel S. Seward, Robert Farrier, James Wheeler, Jesse Wood, Jr., Stephen A. Burt; Minisink, George Phillips, Peter Holbert, Joshua Sayre, John T. Jansen, Jr., Increase B. Stoddard; Walkkill, Erastus Mapes, Jacob Dunning, William Phillips, Joshua Hornbeck, Adam Millspaugh; Deerpark, James Finch, Jr., Isaac Otis, Martin L. Corwin, Abraham Cuddeback, Benjamin Van Inwegen; Monroe, Robert Fowler, George Wilkes, Benjamin Cunningham, Joseph R. Andrews, Israel Green; Cornwall, William A. Clark, Nathan Westcott, Isaac Van Duzer, Oliver Gridley, Elihu Hedges; New Windsor, Robert B. Burnet, Joseph Morrell, Samuel Brewster, William Sly, Charles Ludlow; Newburgh, Isaac Belknap, William Wear, Jr., Cornelius Wood, Alexander Ross, Daniel Tooker; Montgomery, John Blake, Samuel Hunter, David Strahan, Moses Crawford, Andrew Bedford; Blooming-Grove, Selah Strong, Hector Craig, Moses Ely, William Horton, Henry Seeley.

The following is taken from the *Independent Republican* of April 29, 1822:

"All the bones that could be found of the brave men who fell in the battle of Minisink were collected from the battle-ground on Wednesday last, and brought to the village on the day following. They are now in the possession of the committee, with whom they will remain until the anniversary of the day upon which the battle was fought.

"In securing the bones neither pains nor expense were spared. The party traveled about forty miles the first day, and half of that distance was a complete wilderness. They put up for the night at Mrs. Watkins', who lived about six miles from the battle-ground, to which they proceeded the next morning. Some left their horses behind, it being very difficult to get along with a horse. The country around was a complete wilderness, scarcely exhibiting a trace of human footsteps. The battle was commenced on the banks of the Delaware, opposite the mouth of the Lackawack, and terminated about three-quarters of a mile from the river. It was a matter of astonishment to many of the party when they were shown the course taken by our troops. Some of the descents are really frightful. Most of the bones were found on the ground where the battle was fought; but some were found some distance away, which undoubtedly belonged to the wounded who had died with hunger and fatigue."

PROGRAMME OF THE EXERCISES AND THE ORDER OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION, JULY 22, 1822.

At the separation of forty-three years the bones of forty-four of our fellow-citizens who were slain at the battle of Minisink by the Indians

have been collected, and will be deposited in the old burying-ground in the village of Goshen.

The special committee have agreed upon the following arrangements for rendering funeral honors to the remains of those who fell in that battle:

1. Maj. Worth is appointed marshal of the day, and all orders proceeding from him will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

2. Col. Faulkner and Capt. Ball are appointed aides to the marshal of the day.

3. It is requested that stores, offices, and other places of business be closed, and that no carriages or persons on horseback appear on the street through which the procession is to pass from the commencement thereof to the end.

4. It is recommended to the citizens, as well as those in the procession, to be silent during the solemnities of the day.

5. The general order of the procession will be four deep.

6. The line of the procession will form on the street between James W. Carpenter's store and the house of Jeremiah Drake, and will proceed through the Main Street to the junction of the roads near the house of Alfred Ely; thence to the Orange Hotel; and thence to the Presbyterian church, through which they will pass to the place of interment.

7. On the arrival of the front of the procession at the gate opposite the church the whole will halt upon a signal for that purpose, and open to the right and left to admit the hiers and procession, according to the order of the marshal of the day.

8. During the movements of the procession minute-guns will be fired and the village bell tolled.

9. Signal-guns will be fired in the following order:

1. Three guns will be fired in quick succession at sunrise to announce the solemnities of the day.

2. One gun will be fired at eleven o'clock as the signal of parade, when the different societies, companies, etc., will form at their respective places of rendezvous.

3. One gun at twelve o'clock for forming the line.

4. Two guns in quick succession for the procession to move.

5. One gun for the procession to halt and open to the right and left, as will be directed by the marshal of the day.

6. Two guns in rapid succession for the minute-guns and bells to cease.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. Detachment of dragoons; 2. Marshal of the day; 3. Military, in reversed order; 4. Committee of arrangements; 5. Escort, battalion of cadets; 6. Pall-bearers and two hearsees; each hearse drawn by two white horses; 7. Chaplain, orator, and person laying the corner-stone; 8. Mourners; 9. Clergy; 10. Survivors of the battle; 11. Officers and soldiers of the Revolution; 12. Officers not on duty, in uniform; 13. Civil and judicial officers; 14. Gentlemen of the bar; 15. Medical society; 16. Masonic lodges, with their badges; 17. Principals, teachers, and students of academies; 18. Citizens; 19. Detachment of dragoons.

ORDER OF SOLEMNITIES AT THE INTERMENT.

1. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Flisk; 2. Funeral eulogium by the Rev. Mr. Wilson; 3. Interment; 4. Laying the corner-stone; 5. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cotter; conclusion by military firing.

MINOR ARRANGEMENTS.

1. The general and special committees of arrangements will appear on that day with crape on the left arm; 2. The surviving relatives are requested to appear clothed with the usual badges of mourning; 3. Committee of arrangements meet at J. W. Carpenter's; 4. Survivors and relatives of the slain at J. Wood's; 5. Clergy at the court-house; 6. Surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution at Mr. Kitchell's; 7. Military officers not on duty at J. Edsall's; 8. Gentlemen of the bar and civil and judicial officers will meet at Dr. Seward's; 9. Medical society will meet at Dr. T. G. Evans'; 10. The different Masonic lodges will meet at George Moore's hotel; 11. Principals, teachers, and students of academies at Oliver Crane's; 12. Military at such places as their commanding officers may direct; 13. The Presbyterian church will be opened from 11 to 12 o'clock, for the admission of females only.

THOMAS WATERS,
GABRIEL N. PHILLIPS,
DAVID R. ARNELL,
HENRY G. WISNER,
JAMES W. CARPENTER, *Committee.*

The proceedings were conducted in accordance with the above arrangement. It was estimated that 15,000

people were present. The procession was very large, and was conducted with becoming solemnity.

The corner-stone was laid by Gen. Hathorn, who commanded the forces of the Spartan band at the battle. The veteran, about eighty years of age, was deeply touched as the scenes of the slaughter forty-three years before swept through his mind and kindled the fearful memories of the past.

At no previous time in the history of Goshen were so many people collected together. The military of the county, and especially the corps of cadets from West Point, under their gallant commander, Maj. Worth, who had kindly consented to be present and direct the movements of the military, looked remarkably well; they performed their evolutions with the accuracy of trained soldiers. The procession formed on the occasion moved with the solemn dignity inspired by the patriot event they came to celebrate. The address of the Rev. James R. Wilson was touching, forcible, and eloquent, and his manner, as he spoke of the dried bones of our ancestors slain in Indian battle, was admirably calculated to light up anew the fires of the Revolution in the breast of the aged and time-worn patriot, and animate the youth of the land to imitate their deeds of valor in the just defense of their country.

Dr. Wilson's address consisted largely of a detailed description of the battle. In this respect it can no longer be considered as authority upon that subject. The more careful study given to the Minisink affair in recent years and the clearer light thus thrown upon it dispel very many traditions concerning it. He closed as follows:

"You will permit me to address the noble sentiments of your souls, and invite you to emulate the example of these heroes in deeds of noble daring should your country ever call. The young and those now around me under arms may see our country involved in dangers that will require even the sacrifice of life for her safety."

The monument of 1822 was not the present fine shaft which adorns the public grounds at Goshen; that was erected at a subsequent date, as shown below. The monument of 1822 was a much plainer affair. It had one central shaft, however, on which were inscribed the names of the dead. On the erection of the new monument the former block became the private property of John Edward Howell, of Goshen, and was donated by him to the committee of the Sullivan County celebration in 1879, to be erected upon the battle-ground in that county.

Among those who were in the battle but escaped with their lives were Col. John Hathorn, of Warwick; Adj. Robert Armstrong, of Florida; Maj. John Poppino, of Summerville; Maj. John Wood, of Goshen; Sergt. Caleb Goldsmith, of Goshen; Maj. Meeker and Evi DeWitt, of New Jersey; Capt. Abraham Cuddeback, of Deerpark; Daniel Myers, of Minisink, who is said to have killed more Indians than any other man during the engagement; and Jonathan Bailey, of Wawayanda. It is probably not pos-

sible to prepare a complete list of those who went to repulse Brant. Traditions differ greatly upon that point, ranging from 80 to 130. With 45 killed, the former estimate leaves 35 to account for.

It has been something of a question whether the company who were engaged with the Indians at the battle of Minisink was an organized force and called out by formal orders, or whether it was entirely a volunteer force without regular organization, except as they yielded obedience to recognized officers in the regular militia. It would appear that in part, at least, it was called out by a regular order. Mr. Victor M. Drake, a few years since, unearthed the following order:

"To CALERB GOLDSMITH, Sergt.:

"You are hereby requested to warn your class and march to Minisink, hereof fail not, as you will answer the county.

"Given under my hand this 17th* day of July, 1779.

"SAMUEL JONES, Captain."

The names of this class were indorsed as follows: Stephen Smith, Benjamin Dunning, Charles Weeks.

THE CELEBRATION OF JULY 22, 1862.

This occurred at the unveiling of the new monument erected in honor of the heroes of Minisink by the generous donation of Dr. Merritt H. Cash, of Wawayanda. Dr. Cash had always taken a patriotic interest in the Revolutionary events occurring in this section of country, and particularly in those of Minisink and Wyoming. He had a direct family connection with the latter, his grandfather having been in the fight at Wilkesbarre, and the man who broke through the Indian lines and went for help. Daniel Cash afterwards settled in Orange County, as did the Fullertons and others from the Wyoming Valley. Dr. Cash had studied the story of Minisink well, and desiring that a fitting monument should be erected in memory of that battle, he left by his will \$4000 for that purpose. He died at the age of fifty-eight, April 26, 1861. The money thus donated was all expended upon the monument, the erection of the iron fence and other expenses being born by the citizens.

Committee of Reception, David F. Gedney, Wm. Murray, James W. Carpenter, George W. Green, Charles H. Winfield, Adrian Holbert, John Wood.

Grand Marshal, Wm. C. Little.

Assistant Marshals, Gen. Alfred D. Hurtin, Gen. Calvin G. Sawyer, Gen. John McBride, Col. Charles C. Wheeler, Col. John C. Wisner, Col. John Cummings, Col. Morgan L. Sproat, Col. Wm. B. King, Col. John Jenkins, Maj. Wm. L. Nanney, Maj. John S. Edsall, Capt. Archibald R. Taylor, Capt. McCormall, Capt. Daniel Fullerton, Capt. George W. Mills-paugh.

Committee of Invitation and Correspondence, Joseph W. Gott (chairman), Bradford R. Champion, Henry Merriam, Samuel R. Owen, Benjamin F.

Duryea, Isaac V. Montanye, Richard Sears, John E. Howell, David A. Scott.

Committee on Music, Wm. P. Townsend, J. W. Corwin, Eugene McGarrath, Wm. Marvin, Thomas G. Canham, Roswell Carpenter, Wm. H. Murray.

The officers of the preliminary meeting were Wm. C. Little, chairman; J. H. Thompson, secretary.

The order of the procession was as follows:

1. The marshal of the day.
2. Goshen Cornet Band.
3. Masonic lodges,—three,—one from Goshen, one from Newburgh, and one from Port Jervis.
4. Lodges of Odd-Fellows,—one from Middletown, and one from Port Jervis.
5. Wagon with thirty-four young misses from Port Jervis.
6. Sons of Orange and Sullivan residing in New York.
7. Orange County Medical Society.
8. Cataract Engine Company of Goshen.
9. Walden Brass Band.
10. Firemen from Walden and Montgomery.
11. Middletown Cornet Band.
12. Firemen from Middletown.
13. Susquehanna Band.
14. Firemen from Port Jervis.
15. Hook-and-Ladder Company from Middletown.
16. Speakers.
17. Horsemen.
18. Citizens in wagons.

PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATION, JULY 22, 1862.

1. Prayer by Rev. George Potts, D.D., of New York.
2. Music by the bands.
3. Reception of the Society of the Sons of Orange and Sullivan, with an address from David F. Gedney, responded to by a member of the society.
4. Music.
5. Oration by John C. Dimmick, Esq.
6. Music.
7. Address by a member of the Society of the Sons of Orange and Sullivan.
8. Music.

This programme was carried out in full. All the proceedings were in excellent keeping with the occasion. It was impossible to restrain the speakers or the audience to the scenes of Minisink a hundred years before.

The then critical condition of the country, and the high demands of the hour, evoked a rising tide of emotion that commingled with and ennobled every thought of the past. The Rev. Dr. Potts prayed "the Divine Ruler to protect those brave men who are defending the cause of the Union upon the battlefield, and to strike from the temple of liberty the sacrilegious hand of the traitor."

Mr. David F. Gedney said, "No human being could lift the veil which now enveloped our native land. He trusted she would emerge from her darkness radiant with starry brightness."

Mr. A. S. VanDuzer said, "We have come here to meet the loved of other days, to rekindle within our hearts the fires of patriotism, and to offer prayer for the brave departed. Alas! what a chalice of woe and desolation has been presented to the lips of the American people. I seem to hear the voices of those whose bones lie under that icy marble, calling to us to march forward with cold steel and belching cannon

* This may be an error for 19th, but there is great confusion in the dates, at best, concerning the battle.

until this accursed rebellion is subdued. My thoughts inevitably run forward into coming years. It is now our blessed privilege to teach rebellion a never-ending lesson. Future generations will erect monuments to the memory of the noble army of martyrs who have fallen in its path."

Mr. John C. Dimmick, the orator of the day, also closed his eloquent address with an impassioned appeal to the young men of the assemblage to rush to the conflict.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, JULY 22, 1879.

The Minisink battle can never be forgotten by the citizens of Goshen. It has formed the theme of fire-side stories for a hundred years. It is embalmed in the traditions of families whose ancestors died upon those rocky heights, or shared in the struggle, only escaping with their lives.

Had it been attended with but little loss of life, the battle of Minisink would probably have never taken an important place in either State or local annals. It was the bloody nature of the tragedy which drew such forcible attention to it in the earlier years. The fact that so many lost their lives in the fight, that at its close there were *thirty-three widows* in the single church of Goshen, made an impression that can never die out from this community.

The simple horror of the massacre, too, obscured other considerations, and prevented, perhaps, a full understanding of the relative importance of the battle in the national contest.

The names of Saratoga, of Trenton, of Yorktown, justly have greater prominence in the records of Revolutionary valor, but on none of those fields was there more heroic and desperate fighting than on the rocky plateau where the men of Goshen met the shock of battle, and died that their homes might be saved from invasion. Brant had carried that bloody height, but it was at a fearful sacrifice of his own men, and he dared not make a further movement eastward. The militia of Goshen had died, but their valor had not been in vain. The national cause passed safely through a dangerous crisis; a few months later the large and well-appointed army under Gen. Sullivan carried death and destruction to the Indian regions of central and western New York. The tide of battle changed. The dark days of 1779 passed forever away. No Indian force ever again sought to invade the homes of a people whose heroic fighting had reddened the rocky heights with their own and their enemy's blood.

As the centennial anniversary of the battle approached in 1879 it attracted much attention, and two celebrations of the event took place, one at Goshen, from whose vicinity most of the troops had gone to the battle a hundred years before, the other on the battle-ground itself in Sullivan County. There was an appropriateness in both these celebrations, so that in no especial manner were they rivals of each other.

At Goshen the committee of arrangements consisted of A. J. Moore, B. F. Bailey, L. Cuddeback, Alfred Neafie, C. G. Elliot, J. H. Goodale, C. E. Mellsaugh, J. M. Allerton, Joel Wilson, H. A. Wadsworth, Victor M. Drake, J. W. Corwin, George W. Greene, George W. Seward, Chauncey Thomas.

The programme was as follows:

1. Prayer by Rev. W. D. Sandgrass, D.D.
2. Address of welcome on behalf of the citizens and trustees by Harrison W. Hanny, president of the village of Goshen, and introducing the orator of the day.
3. Address by Hon. James W. Taylor, of Newburgh, president of the day.
4. Music by the Goshen Cornet Band.
5. Oration by Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, of Newburgh.
6. Music.
7. Address by Hon. C. H. Winfield, of New York City.
8. Address by Gen. James A. Briggs, of Brooklyn.
9. Music.
10. Benediction.

The celebration was in every respect a success. There was a large gathering of citizens. The procession, the addresses, the music, were in every respect worthy of the occasion.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

We add the following papers, which show something of the valuable material that once existed in the office of the town clerk of Goshen:

"At an annual town-meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the precinct of Goshen, in the county aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 4th of April, 1776, the following question, whether any deputies should be sent from this precinct to meet deputies from the other counties of New York the 20th instant, to join with them in choosing proper persons as delegates on the part of this province, to meet in general Congress at Philadelphia on the 10th of May next, was put, and carried unanimously in the affirmative.

"A motion was then made by several persons that Henry Wlaner and Peter Clowes, Esquires, be appointed deputies for the above purpose, and the question being accordingly put, it was carried in the affirmative without one dissenting voice.

"And at an annual town-meeting held the day aforesaid at Cornwall precinct, in the county aforesaid, a motion was made that Mr. Israel Seeley, of said precinct, be appointed one of the deputies for the aforesaid county, to meet deputies from the other counties at New York on the 20th instant, to join in choosing some proper persons to be sent as delegates to represent this province in general Congress at Philadelphia the 10th of next month, and the question being accordingly put, it was carried by a great majority in the affirmative."

"At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the precinct of Goshen, in the county of Orange, and colony of New York, assembled at the house of Mr. Isaac Nicoll, inn-holder, in the town of Goshen, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1777, Peter Clowes chairman.

"Resolved, unanimously, That as the present critical situation of affairs makes it necessary for a Provincial Congress to be held, that Michael Jackson, Peter Clowes, Benjamin Tusten, and William Allison, or any two of them, do attend therein at the city of New York on the 22d day of this instant, May, as delegates for this precinct.

"By order of the meeting,

"BALTH. DE HEAST, Clerk."

MEXICAN WAR.

A company was enlisted in Goshen and vicinity during the winter of 1846-47 for service in the Mexican war. It became Company K, Tenth United States Infantry. Capt. Alexander Wilkin, son of Samuel J. Wilkin, was the leading man in the enterprise, and it was largely due to his energy that the

company was raised. He was assisted by Francis M. Cummins, who was appointed first lieutenant.

The company was attached to the army of the Rio Grande under Gen. Taylor. Lieut. Cummins was promoted, April 17, 1848, to the captaincy, in place of Mr. Wilkin, who had resigned. His commission bears the signatures of James K. Polk, President of the United States, and William L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

We give the roll of the company as it is now preserved by Mr. Cummins, though it probably lacks one or more names. They are as follows:

Alexander Wilkin, captain; Francis M. Cummins, first lieutenant; Peter H. Brewer (New Jersey), second lieutenant; N. Millatt (New York City), first sergeant; Wm. Fisher (Goshen), second sergeant; S. Holly (Goshen), third sergeant; Riley Lane (Shandaken, Ulster Co.), fourth sergeant; Aaron Clearwater (Goshen), first corporal; Orrie Judd, second corporal; Wm. Dickerson, third corporal; Wm. Blake, Wm. Bein, Felix Burne (Goshen), James Carrigan, Henry Crampton, Wm. Davis, Jesse Euhout, Jacob Jackson, Patrick Harney, John A. Kennedy, Herman Lane, Wm. Martin, Andrew Martin, E. S. McCarter (Hamptonburgh), Wm. Muliner, John O'Brien, Jesse Middagh, Edward Nickerson, Sylvester Parrot, Wm. E. Quinn, Morris Radney, Samuel P. Smith, Patrick Stevens, Sylvanus Swartwout, Cornelius Schoonmaker (let), Henry Terwilliger, Joseph Weed, Wm. Winn, Erastus Wright, John Winters, Washington Eastly, John Barrett, Charles Case (drummer-boy, of Unionville), Wm. Corwin, Wm. Cromley, Calvin Davis, David Hays, Edward E. Jackson (Goshen), Samuel Kelly, Lawrence Killbride, Samuel Langdon, Patrick Martin, O. P. McCarter (Hamptonburgh), Francis McKernua, James Muliner, John F. Howard, Robert McLaughlin, James O'Malley, Jonathan Pound, Samuel Reed, Uzal Roe, Wm. S. Smith, Samuel Smith, John Sumpft, H. T. Schoonmaker, Cornelius Schoonmaker (2d), Wm. Van Tassel, Isaac White, Garrett T. Wood (Chester), Robert Wilson, Wm. B. Craft, John Doty, privates.

At the close of the Mexican war, Capt. Cummins was mustered out. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was residing at Muscatine, Iowa. Fort Sumter surrendered April 14th. The proclamation for 75,000 men was dated the 15th. Capt. Cummins raised a company the 16th, rode thirty miles that night, and at three o'clock on the morning of the 17th tendered its services to the Governor of the State. A comparison of dates since shows that it was the first company (without any nucleus) that was raised west of the Alleghanies. Mr. Cummins became captain of the company, and it was ranked Co. A of the First Iowa. His command served in the Missouri campaign under Gen. Lyon. He was transferred to the Sixth Iowa, and promoted lieutenant-colonel. At the expiration of the term of service he was mustered out, came back to Orange County, and assisted in raising the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. July 2, 1863, Col. Ellis was killed at Gettysburg, and Lieut.-Col. Cummins was promoted colonel, his rank dating from that day. He was wounded at Gettysburg, but was with his command at the battle of the Wilderness, where he was totally disabled, May 6, 1864. He was discharged from the officers' hospital at Annapolis, Sept. 20, 1864.

Alexander Wilkin, who raised Co. K of the Tenth United States Infantry for the Mexican war, was

also settled in Iowa, and in the war of the Rebellion became colonel of the Second Iowa. He was killed in Georgia.

REGULAR ARMY.

A. J. Moore, the present supervisor, enlisted, Nov. 1, 1858, in the Second United States Dragoons, and served five years, being discharged Nov. 1, 1863. He was wounded in several engagements, and once taken prisoner. June 24, 1867, he again enlisted in the Third Cavalry, and served another term of five years, receiving his discharge June 24, 1872.

WAR OF 1861-65.

This struggle called out many volunteers from this town, as well as from the other towns of the county. It may be that the history of the war of 1861-65 must wait for a future chronicler to write its story in the steady, passionless prose of a Macaulay; but it is not too soon to say that in future years men will scan muster rolls and explore old archives to read the names of the heroes of 1861-65. As eagerly as the men of to-day strive to rescue from oblivion the name of every Revolutionary soldier, so will the men of another century study the rolls of the great civil war to learn the names of those who participated in the conflict. The humblest resident of Goshen who obeyed the summons to arms and died in the service is worthy to be remembered with the heroes of other days, and to have a monument erected to his memory.

OFFICIAL ACTION, 1861-65.—At a special town-meeting held Aug. 20, 1864, resolutions were passed authorizing the raising of \$50,000 for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers under the call of the President for 500,000 men. The town officers were instructed to issue bonds for the purpose of raising the said sum, and a committee was appointed, viz.: J. E. Vail, Thomas Edsall, and George W. Green, who should have the management and disposal of the bonds.

At another town-meeting, held Feb. 5, 1865, the sum of \$30,000 was voted for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers under the then recent call.

Ellis A. Post, John D. Bradner, and David Redfield were appointed a committee to fix and regulate the amount of bounty to be paid, and were vested with exclusive and ample authority to manage the whole matter according to their judgment and discretion.

By a report of the supervisor, Mr. John C. Wallace, made at the close of the war to the bureau of military statistics, it appears that the number of men furnished by the town of Goshen was as follows:

Volunteers at the outbreak of the war.....	30
Under the call of July and August, 1862.....	113
Under the call of March 14, 1864.....	117
“ “ July 18, 1864.....	54
“ “ December, 1864.....	24
Total.....	338

This was eight in excess of the quotas required. The town paid as follows:

For bounties.....	\$40,350.00
Recruiting fees, hand-money, and other expenses.....	2,546.00
For support of soldiers' families.....	4,000.00
Interest on bonds issued.....	111.12
Miscellaneous.....	7,000.00
Total.....	\$54,007.12

In its final settlement the town was allowed:

For an excess of 79 years, or 26 $\frac{1}{3}$ men.....	\$15,800
" 3 two-years' men.....	1,200
" 19 three-years' men.....	11,400
" 1 " ".....	600
" 1 " ".....	650
" 1 drew his own.....	800
Total paid town by quartermaster-general.....	\$30,050

The following list has been prepared from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, and from the files of the Goshen newspapers, and has been revised by several citizens acquainted with the men who went.

J. N. Arnold, capt., enl. April, 1861.

George Allen.

Henry G. Barker, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861.

James H. Birdsall, sergt., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded.

Thomas Burgess, Co. B, 124th; enl. July 24, 1862.

John F. Brown, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.

Felix Burns, Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 8, 1862; had served in the Mexican war.

Isaac Beckett, 2d lieut., Co. D, 56th.

John Brewster, 20th U. S. C. T.; enl. 1862.

Joseph Brown, 20th U. S. C. T.; enl. 1862.

Sylvester Byard, 14th Rhode Island; enl. 1861.

Caleb Baldwin, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.

Wm. Becker, Edgar A. Bowen, Charles Byron, Wm. H. Babcock, Peter C. Bergen.

Thomas Brannan, 13th U. S. Regulars; enl. 1861.

John Brooks, 1st Engineers.

Samuel Brown, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.

Herman Crace, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.

Gabriel Crane, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 5, 1861.

Ira Conklin, Co. E, 44th; enl. September, 1861; killed in action.

Francis M. Cummins, maj., 1st Iowa; lieut.-col. of 124th; pro. to colonel on the death of Col. Ellis; wounded at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness.

John Callahan, 13th U. S. Regulars; enl. 1861.

George P. Crans, 1st N. Y. Engineers.

Alvah A. Cortright, Samuel B. Cooley, Wm. Casey, 56th; Delancet W. Cox, Lawson Cole, Charles C. Cox, A. J. Cronk, Joseph Cain.

Daniel Carpenter, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.

James C. Coleman, 168th; enl. 1865; asst. surgeon in charge; now (1880) examining surgeon U. S. P. service.

Wm. E. Collins, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 2, 1864.

Levi Low, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 3, 1864.

Andrew T. Coddington, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 9, 1864.

John H. Carl, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 20, 1864.

John Carl, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 9, 1864.

Virgil Y. Cranz, Co. E, 25th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.

Benselaer Curry, Co. E, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.

Henry C. Duryea, corp., Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 20, 1862; also served in 7th Art.

James Deane, 20th N. Y.

Wm. Duncan, Joseph Davis, John Doyle, Clark Decker, Peter DeKay.

John Defrees, 26th U. S. C. T.; enl. 1862.

Webster E. Duryea, 44th; enl. September, 1861; killed at Gettysburg.

Zeno Dusenberry, 124th; he was past age; had served in Mexican war.

Felix Dohn, Co. M, 25th Cavalry; enl. Oct. 13, 1864.

John M. Eckert, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; lost an eye.

George H. Evans, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 8, 1864.

Benjamin Edwards, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 20, 1864.

Davis Francisco, 1st Engineers.

Stephen W. Fullerton, Jr., 124th.

John O. Fullerton, Francis Fleming, Wm. H. Finch.

James Finley, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

John Finley, Co. D, 176th; enl. Aug. 2, 1864; his name is also in 168th.

Ira Fairchild, 2d Cavalry.

John S. Gale, sergt., Co. H, 168th; enl. Sept. 20, 1862.

Robert Galley, sergt., Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 8, 1862.

Samuel Garrison, color-sergt., Co. B, 124th; enl. 1862.

Dewitt J. Gibson, David S. Giles.

Thomas Griffin, naval service.

Harry Gordon, 22d; re-enl. in 176th.

Samuel Grigan, Samuel Gregory.

John Glanz, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

James Gavin, Co. B, 124th; enl. 1862.

Benjamin W. Halstead.

James Hamilton, Co. B, 124th; enl. 1862.

Benjamin M. Hunt, Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 9, 1862.

J. W. Hayne, 7th N. Y.; enl. April, 1861.

David Huff, 14th U. S. C. T.; enl. 1862.

Francis Hecker.

Wm. Holden, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864.

Joseph Hillinger, Richard D. Hawkins.

W. Hamilton (musician), Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 1, 1862.

Matthias T. Holbert, Co. B, 124th; wounded at Chancellorsville.

Robert Holland, Jr., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.

Charles Harrington, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.

Ebenezer Holbert, corp., Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded.

Andrew J. Isbell, Co. B, 124th; enl. July 31, 1862.

Thomas Jones.

Francis Johnson, Co. M, 25th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 22, 1864.

George Johnson, Charles Johnson.

James S. Jones, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; re-enl. Co. D, 15th Art., Jan. 18, 1864; had been in the Mexican war.

John H. Judson, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Alexander Jones, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.

George Jackson, 26th; enl. 1862.

Edward Jarvis, 19th; enl. 1861.

Charles Knapp, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded.

Joseph Kain, 56th; enl. 1861.

George Ketchum, 1st N. Y. Engineers.

Julius Krancye, Wm. Kelper.

Benjamin M. Little, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862.

John Lowe (20th), Wm. J. Lancey, Wm. Leonard, James Lynn.

Henry Y. Lewis, Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 6, 1862.

Wm. F. Lewis, drum-major, 40th.

Michael Landy, Co. A, 4th Mass.

John T. Laroe, Co. L, 124th; wounded.

Patrick Leach, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded.

Benjamin W. Little, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded.

Charles Manning, 1st Engineers.

Dennis McCormick, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.

Michael Mooney, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Edward T. Mapes, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded.

Stephen Millsbaugh, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

James M. Merritt, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. ord. sergt.

Wm. H. Merritt, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.

Henry S. Murray, capt., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; severely wounded at Chancellorsville; taken prisoner; pro. major.

Robert R. Murray, corp., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. sergt.; wounded at Chancellorsville.

James Merriam.

George W. Murray, 7th Militia; enl. April, 1861.

Michael McGowan, James McNamee.

A. J. Moore, regular army.

H. Miller, 7th; Thomas H. Moore; Wm. L. Miller, 7th; Philetus L. Murphy, August G. Moersch, Albert Mortimer, John Maree, Peter McDonald.

James Morgan, Co. E, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.

George H. Miller, Co. E, 25th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.

John Meade, 56th; enl. 1862.

James McCoun, Co. M, 25th Cavalry; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

Wisner Murray, 7th N. Y.; enl. April, 1861.

Martin Meafay, 10th Legion; enl. November, 1861; died in service; brought home for burial.

Thomas S. Marvel, capt., 10th Legion; enl. November, 1861.

Lewis McCoy, Wallkill Guards.

Charles Mortimer.

DeWitt W. Millsbaugh, Co. B, 124th; enl. 1862; died of disease just after return.

James Marvin.



A. L. Wright

Peter Miller, 14th U. S. C. T.
 Henry Morrison.
 Isaac Miller, 26th U. S. C. T.
 James Mulligan.
 James Mapes, 26th U. S. C. T.
 Elias Miller, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Ele Mann.
 Charles McCann, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 5, 1864.
 John Mann, 56th.
 James M. Hunt, 168th; wounded.
 Alexander B. Olds.
 Ira E. Payne, Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Henry E. Pomeroy, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 16, 1864.
 J. W. Puff.
 John Pintler, 1st N. Y.; killed in action.
 John Price, 168th; M. Pintler, capt.; John Pembroke, Nathan Porter, Alma Perry, Nathan Parke, Richard Peterson.
 Ellie Post, Co. A, 124th; gr.-mr.-sergt.; pro. gr.-mr.
 Henry C. Payne, musician, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Hugh Quinn, Co. M, 25th Cavalry; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Peter Quinn, Co. M, 25th Cavalry; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Wm. W. Rowe, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
 James Riley, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 William Riley, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Wm. Reed, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded.
 Coe L. Reeva, corps, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. sergt.; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Reuben Rynders, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 James Scott, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. corp.; wounded six times at Gettysburg.
 Jesse Sullivan, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Henry O. Smith, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; never heard from.
 Stephen B. Smith; Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va.
 John A. Space, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Samuel Shultz, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died in the service.
 Edward Stafford, 124th.
 Samuel Sherman, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania.
 Ira Stafford, 124th.
 Abram Shipman, naval service.
 Tuthill Smith, 1st Eng.
 Theodore Shaw, 2d; William Scott, Peter Smith, Alexander Swazey, Andrew Schafer, Theodore Shaw, Joseph Stafford, Edward Stafford.
 Theodore A. Shaw, Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. K.
 William Scott, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Peter C. Smith, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
 Sampson Smith, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Edward Schwighoffer, Co. E, 25th Cavalry; enl. March 5, 1864.
 Robert W. Stevenson, Co. M, 25th Cavalry; enl. Oct. 13, 1864.
 George K. Sayer, 10th Legion; enl. November, 1861; hospital steward.
 John Tremper, 56th.
 Hector Thompson, 5th.
 Thomas H. Thomas, John O. Tuthill, William Tennant.
 Ezra F. Tuthill, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 William Utter.
 David R. P. Van Gorden, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 William Valentine, corp., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, and died from the wound.
 Hiram Vandewater, 26th U. S. C. T.
 Walter Van Tiser, 28th U. S. C. T.
 Rynn Van Sickle.
 David O. Wetmore, wounded.
 Richard J. Wilson, wounded.
 Charles White, 2d N. Y.; killed in action in 1863.
 Moses A. Wells, 22d.
 Jonathan Wilcox, 56th.
 Lieut. D. C. Wilkin.
 John Wright.
 Charles A. White.
 Johnson Wilcox.
 John White, Co. B, 124th; enl. 1862.
 William B. Wood, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Charles A. Wheeler, sergt., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania.
 William White, corp., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 John Williams, corp., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Thomas M. Wood, Co. C, 25th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 30, 1864.
 William Wilkerson, Co. E, 25th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 5, 1864.
 Alexander Wilkin, capt., Mexican war; col., 2d Minn.; enl. 1861, at St. Paul; killed in Georgia.
 William H. Wood, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; wounded.
 William Wallace, 1st.
 Charles E. Wright, sergt., 124th; enl. 1862.
 Ansonia Wheeler, wounded.
 Henry Williams.
 Jacob Young.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT.

His father, Robert Wright, born in Ireland, came to America about the close of the Revolutionary war, with his father, and settled in Pennsylvania, where, soon after, the father died. Robert returned to his native country, where, in 1793, he married a lady of wealth, and in 1795 returned to this country, and settled at Newburgh, N. Y. Here he resided for several years, and then purchased a farm of 125 acres in the town of Newburgh, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1835, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife survived him, and died in 1851.

Robert Wright and wife were attendants and supporters of the Associate Reformed Church, and contributors to all worthy and local objects.

Their eldest son, William, born in 1797, was a successful business man of Newburgh, and died in 1865, aged sixty-eight years; Jane resides in Newburgh; Margaret became the wife of Robert W. Boyd, and resided at Hamptonburgh, where both died; John was a leather manufacturer in Sullivan Co., N. Y.; Francis and Robert (deceased) resided on the home farm; James removed to Indiana, where he successfully carried on business for many years, and died at Cairo; Alexander, subject of this sketch, and Susan reside at Newburgh.

Alexander Wright was born June 6, 1813, and during his boyhood obtained a practical business education at the common school and in the private school of the well-known scholar and teacher, James R. Wilson, of Coldenham, Orange Co., N. Y. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the general store of Judge Robert Denniston, at Salisbury Mills, in the town of Blooming-Grove, where he remained for three years. Here he earned a reputation for integrity, and upon the recommendation of Judge Denniston he obtained a situation as clerk in the Highland Bank, at Newburgh, upon its organization in 1834, where he remained until 1839, when he went to Middletown, and organized the Middletown Bank, now the National Bank of Middletown, of which he was chosen cashier, and filled the position until 1844.

In 1846 he organized the Chester Bank at Chester, and officiated as cashier until 1850, and in 1851 he organized the Goshen Bank, now Goshen National Bank, of which he was elected president, with William L. Beakes as cashier, and continued his connec-

tion with this bank until 1857, when he disposed of his interest in bank stock and retired from the more active duties of life.

During his residence in Middletown he was one of the prime movers in founding the Wallkill Academy of that place, got up the subscription for the erection of the brick building, now standing, and collected and disbursed the money.

Upon taking up his residence in Goshen, Mr. Wright was chosen one of the board of trustees of the Farmers' Hall Academy, and officially and otherwise labored earnestly for the continuation of that institution of learning, that its benefits might accrue to the rising generation of Goshen and Orange County. He has ever been a promoter of church interests, and all objects tending to the prosperity of the place where he has resided, and the general good of society.

During his active business life Mr. Wright was known as a discreet and successful financier, and his business ability was commensurate with the most progressive demands of the times.

He married, Jan. 10, 1844, Mary, daughter of Henry S. and Laura (Genung) Beakes, and granddaughter of Stacey Beakes, one of the early merchants of Middletown, N. Y. Her only brother was William L. Beakes, and her sisters, Jane, wife of the late Dr. Winfield, and Cynthia, wife of the late Charles C. McQuoid, a lawyer, all of Middletown. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wright are Mary; Robert, died, at the age of nine years, in 1856; Frank Alexander, and Janie Laura.

ADAM H. SINSABAUGH.

In 1730 four families,—Sinsabaugh, Millsbaugh, Bookstaver, and Youngblood,—on account of religious persecution in their native country, left Germany and settled in the town of Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y. Their first winter was spent in a dug-out, or temporary place to live. In the following spring they built a log church, and there continued worship for many years. These families purchased 1000 acres of land in the town, and part of the same property is in possession of their descendants at the present time.

The names of the heads of these families are found at Albany, where they were naturalized and swore allegiance to George III., in 1735. Of the first-named family, Jacob was great-grandfather of our subject. Frederick, son of Jacob, was born in the town of Montgomery, and reared the following children, who were married and reared families, settling in the vicinity of their birthplace, viz.: Adam, Mary, Elizabeth, Betsy, Henry, Frederick, Mrs. DeHart, and Abram. Of these children, Henry, born in 1758, married Margaret, daughter of John A. Brown, of Easton, Pa., who was the youngest in a family of fourteen children. She died in 1842, aged seventy-four.

Henry Sinsabaugh spent his life as a merchant at Nazareth, Pa., and as a farmer in Sullivan County, and in the town of Montgomery, Orange Co., where

he died in 1826. He was a volunteer soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Fort Montgomery. His son David was a soldier in the war of 1812. His children are Susan, wife of Philip Gross; Catharine, wife of Daniel Plumley, of Montgomery; David, and Adam H.

Adam H. Sinsabaugh was born in the town of Montgomery, May 11, 1802. His minority was mostly spent at home, where he received only limited opportunities for any education from books. He married, Dec. 23, 1824, Jemima, daughter of Isaac Crissey, of Montgomery, who was born Oct. 22, 1799, and died Feb. 19, 1832, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Sinsabaugh, of Iowa. His second wife was Jane Sinsabaugh, who was born Nov. 1, 1809, and died Sept. 22, 1844. The children born of this union were Kate, wife of Goldsmith Gregory, of Iowa; William; and James B., who served four years in the United States navy during the late civil war; subsequently enlisted in Hancock's veteran corps, and was stationed at Indianapolis, where he was accidentally drowned in the White River.

His third marriage, in 1845, was to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Scofield, of Goshen, who was born Aug. 26, 1820, and died Jan. 11, 1861, and who bore him two sons,—George (deceased) and Henry, of Goshen.

Mr. Sinsabaugh married, Oct. 1, 1861, Maria Jane, daughter of Elting and Catharine (DuBois) France, of Ulster Co., N. Y., who was born Aug. 3, 1833. Their children are Nellie J. and Cora DuBois. Catharine DuBois was a daughter of Henry, and granddaughter of Methusalem DuBois, who was a lineal descendant of Louis DuBois, the progenitor of the DuBois family in Esopus, who was born in the province of Artois, France, Oct. 27, 1626, married Catharine Blausen, daughter of a burgher of the city of Mannheim, Germany, and in 1660, with his wife and two sons, Abraham and Isaac, settled in Hurley, Ulster Co., and was the first Protestant of the name in this country. He was the first elder of the French Reformed Church, established at New Paltz in 1683. Elting France's mother was only daughter of Peter Elting, of New Paltz.

After his first marriage Mr. Sinsabaugh settled in the town of Crawford, Orange Co., where, in 1833, he first came to notice in politics as constable of that town. In 1834 he served as constable and collector, and was continued in those offices by re-election, without opposition, until 1840. In June, 1840, he was appointed census-taker of one-half of Orange County by Anthony J. Bleecker, marshal of the southern district of New York, and in the fall of the same year he was appointed under-sheriff of the county, removed to Goshen, and served in that capacity for three years. In 1843 he was elected sheriff of Orange County, and discharged the duties of the office creditably for one term.

Mr. Sinsabaugh headed the first temperance move-



Engraved by Samuel Sartain.

Henry Morrison



A. H. Sinsabaugh

ments in Orange County, and became permanently identified with various organizations in town, county, and State, where his influence for the good of the cause was often acknowledged, and he was honored with the vice-presidency of the New York State Temperance Society under its president, Gen. Joseph S. Smith, of Kingston, N. Y., who was one of its founders in 1865.

Mr. Sinsabaugh was formerly identified with the Democratic party, but was always opposed to the extension of slavery. In 1848 he joined the "Barn-Burner" party, and in 1856 became a Republican. He was appointed deputy provost-marshal, and held that position through the entire late civil war. He has been a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen for thirty years, and has officiated as elder nearly the whole time of his residence here. He is also a life-member, and has been first vice-president of the Orange County Bible Society. Mr. Sinsabaugh is widely known throughout Orange County, and by all esteemed for his correct habits, his high moral influence, and for his integrity in all the relations of life.

HENRY MERRIAM.

His father, Thomas, son of Thomas Merriam, was born at Meriden, Conn., about the year 1765, where he spent his minority.

He married Hannah, eldest daughter of Noah Guernsey, of Litchfield, Conn., and for some time afterwards was a merchant at that place. Subsequently he removed to Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and resumed his business as a merchant. Closing this business, he purchased a farm in Saratoga County, which he carried on for ten years, and removed to the town of Harpersfield, Delaware Co., where he again engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1815. His wife was subsequently married to a Mr. Disbro, and removed with a part of the family to Cicero, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where she lived to the advanced age of ninety years. Both Thomas Merriam and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and esteemed members of society. Their children were Philomelia (wife of Bartholomew Andrews, of Cicero); Allen was a farmer, and died at Geneva, Wis., leaving a large property there; Harvey was a farmer, and died at Cicero; Samuel resides at New Haven, where he has been a successful merchant for many years; Henry, subject of this sketch; Noah was a farmer, and died at Cicero; Mary (wife of Henry Jones, of Monroe, Orange Co.); and Clara (unmarried) resides at Syracuse, N. Y.

Henry Merriam was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1802. At the age of thirteen, upon the death of his father, he went to Litchfield,

and for six years resided with his grandfather Guernsey. During his boyhood he received a practical business education, and learned those inestimable lessons, economy and self-reliance. In 1822, Mr. Merriam left Litchfield, and started out in life for himself. For some three years he was engaged in the sale of Yankee notions, with his headquarters at Elizabethtown, N. J. In this he was successful, and in 1825 settled at Goshen, N. Y., and, in partnership with the late John J. Smith (Merriam & Smith), established himself in the manufacture of tinware. This firm was for many years located in business on the opposite side of the street, near the Orange Hotel, in Goshen, but on the completion of the Erie Railway, in 1841, they built a store near the Goshen Bank, at a place which has become the centre of business since that road was finished. For fifteen years they carried on the tin and hardware business, and for most of the time had upwards of a dozen peddlers on the road selling their manufactured tin goods and notions.

In 1849 the firm opened a general hardware house, and continued a successful and large business until 1869, when Mr. Merriam retired from the active duties of life. During nearly half a century Mr. Merriam was in trade in Goshen, and for many years after his first establishment here his was the only stove-store between Newton, N. J., and Kingston, N. Y., consequently his trade reached to all parts of Orange County, and into adjoining counties.

While his active business life was successful, he has never for any time forgotten the full duty of a citizen, and has been a liberal contributor to all worthy local objects, and a promoter of the best interests of society in morality and religion. For some twenty years he was identified with the educational interests of Goshen as one of the board of trustees of the Farmers' Hall Academy, and since the organization of the Goshen Bank in 1851 he has been one of its directors.

Mr. Merriam was formerly a Whig, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party. He has never been solicitous of official position, and never held office, except to serve as supervisor of Goshen for one term.

His wife is Anna Eliza, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Tusten) Reeve, of Goshen, whom he married Jan. 1, 1833. She was born May 3, 1810, and with her husband have been for many years members of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen. Her grandfather, Col. Benjamin Tusten, was in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and was killed at the battle of Minisink, in 1779. Their children are Helen; Henry G. (a graduate of Brown University) and his brother, Charles E., are the firm of Merriam Brothers, hardware merchants, at Waverly, N. Y.; Frank A. is the successor of his father in the business at Goshen; Alexander R. Merriam was graduated at Yale College in 1872, at Andover

Theological Seminary in 1877, and is the settled pastor of the Payson Congregational Church, at East Hampton, Mass.; and Alma E.

JOHN J. SMITH.

His grandfather, Job Smith, was born Sept. 26, 1745, and died Aug. 6, 1776. He was a soldier in the patriot army, was captured by the British, and confined in the old Sugar-House Prison in New York, from which he was released by the influence of friends, only to return home and die of disease contracted during his imprisonment. His wife was Sarah Ogden, born March 29, 1752, and died May 11, 1827, and who bore him three children, viz.: Mary Mitchell; Sarah, who became the wife of Elias Darby; and John Job, father of our subject.

John Job Smith was born at Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 27, 1772, and married, Jan. 22, 1797, Phebe, daughter of John Jewell, who was born July 11, 1774, and died Nov. 23, 1835. He carried on blacksmithing at Elizabethtown, and had connected with his business a "hay-scales," not the neat platforms upon which the farmers of 1881 leisurely drive on, but a huge frame-work, from the top of which hung a big steelyard, from which depended four chains with rings at the ends to slip over the hubs of the wheels, and thus lift the wagon bodily from the ground. He died July 9, 1814.

Their children were Job, born Aug. 20, 1798, died Jan. 10, 1800; John Jewell, subject of this sketch; and Ogden Smith, born Aug. 27, 1803, resided at Elizabeth, and died Feb. 8, 1851.

John Jewell Smith was born at Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 19, 1800. He only received a common-school education, but early in life learned that industry and economy are the foundation of business success. He served an apprenticeship in Elizabeth at the tinner's trade with Gould Phinney, and for three years after reaching his majority worked at his trade as a journeyman.

In 1824 he settled in Goshen, N. Y., and set up business for himself, his first place of business being a part of the building now comprising the Orange Hotel. Here he remained only about a year, and having formed a copartnership with Henry Merriam, the firm of Merriam & Smith started the manufacture of tinware on the opposite side of the street from his first place of business in Goshen. They continued their business there until the completion of the Erie Railway, adding to it the sale of stoves and peddlers' supplies, and had for many years some fifteen men on the road selling their manufactured wares and notions. Theirs was the first stove-store established between Newton, N. J., and Kingston, N. Y., and for several years the only one, hence this firm controlled largely the sale of tinware and stoves in a large section of country.

In 1841 they built a store near the Goshen Bank,



On Steel by John Sarban Phila.

John J. Smith

CHARLES W. REEVS.

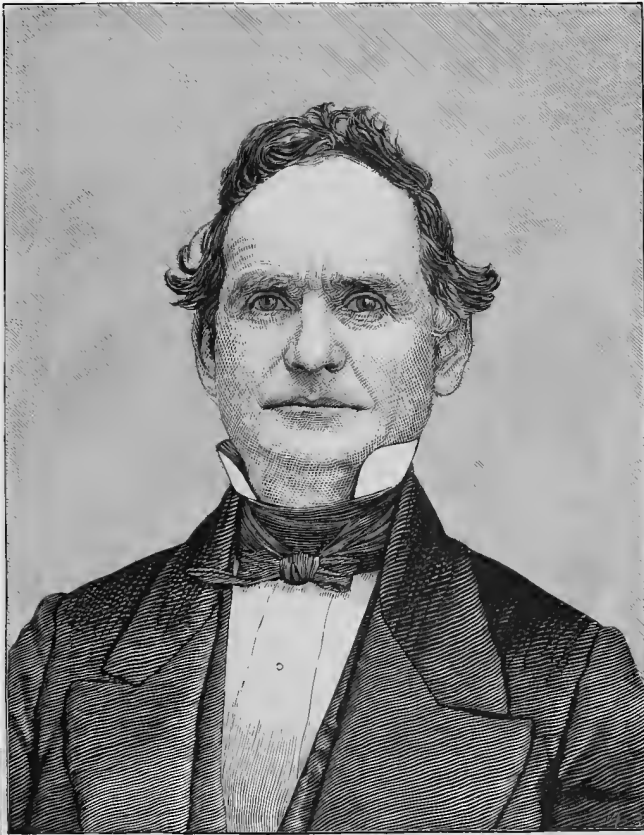
His paternal ancestor first settled on Long Island, from whence Joshua Reeves, grandfather of our subject, removed and became the progenitor of the family in Orange County.

Charles W. was one in a family of eleven children of Howell Reeves (who subsequently removed to the town of Minisink), and was born in the town of Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1805. His early life was spent on the farm at home. In 1825 he established himself in mercantile business at Westtown, in the town of Minisink, where he continued a successful trade until 1842, when, upon the opening of the Erie Railway, he removed to Goshen, where he was enabled to enlarge his business.

By his removal he drew with him almost the entire trade of Minisink. Here he engaged in a general mer-

cantile trade and freighting business, which reached for thirty to forty miles around, Goshen being the nearest supply point to New York for the shipment of produce. Until nearly the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 2, 1865, he ranked among the most substantial and enterprising business men of Goshen, a man of integrity, whose plighted word never failed. He was a director in both the Goshen and Orange County Banks for many years.

Mr. Reeves was a man of independent thought and action, possessed a naturally inquiring mind, and always attempted to complete whatever he undertook when he had once conceived in his mind the object worthy of his support. Although somewhat skeptical and in doubt of the truth of Christianity in early manhood, his convictions finally became firm in support of it, and ever after-

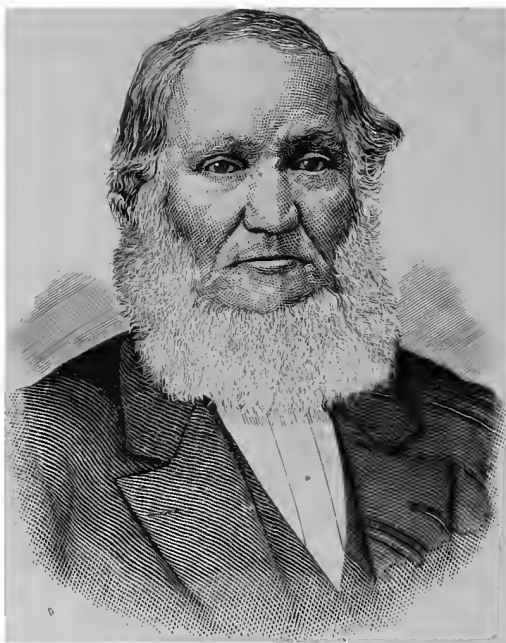


C. W. Reeves

wards he was one of the most devoted supporters of the Christian religion. He became one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Goshen in 1847, and from that time until his decease he was an earnest, Christian member, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and a liberal supporter of that church. He had an active mind, stored with knowledge acquired by extensive reading. His manners were affable, unobtrusive, gentle, and forbearing, and his heart was full of benevolence, kindness, and charity. The most humble felt at ease in his presence and were always assured of his sympathy. Formerly a Whig, he became a member of the Republican party upon its organization, and by his means and influence sustained the Union cause during the late civil war.

In 1825 he married Azubah, daughter of Squire Lee,

of Goshen. Of this union were born seven children, three of whom died in childhood. The remaining four now living are Louisa, wife of J. Seeley Hetzel; Floyd H., married, Feb. 18, 1863, Christine, daughter of John and Hannah (De Kay) Cowdrey, by whom he has two surviving children, Hattie and Clara, and is the successor of his father in business at Goshen; Coe L., enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers in 1862, and was one of the few who remained of the original number when they were mustered out in July, 1865; and Ella, wife of Dr. J. B. Arnold, of Nebraska. The mother of these children died January, 1853, aged forty-three years. For his second wife Mr. Reeves married, in 1858, Mrs. Catharine J. Millspaugh, of Warwick, by whom he had one daughter, Fannie.



WILLIAM KNAPP.

His great-grandfather, William Knapp, was the progenitor of the family in Orange County, settling here from Horseneck, Conn., when the Indians still claimed a right to their hunting-grounds, and the wolf and bear were frequent visitors to the cabins of the settlers. His land was a part of the Van Horn tract, and contained two hundred and ten acres, most of which remains in the possession of the family in 1881, and a part of which, one hundred and fifteen acres, is the property of the subject of this sketch.

Upon this wilderness tract of land William Knapp, Sr., resided the remainder of his life, and was among the first in the town of Goshen in the early establishment of the many interests that are enjoyed and carried on by the present generation. His wife was of Irish birth, and bore him the following children: James, Samuel, and William, the first two of whom took part in the struggle of the colonies for independence, and were killed at the battle of Minisink in 1779.

James, grandfather of William Knapp, our subject, was born in 1735, and being the eldest succeeded to the homestead, the other sons receiving other real estate which their father possessed.

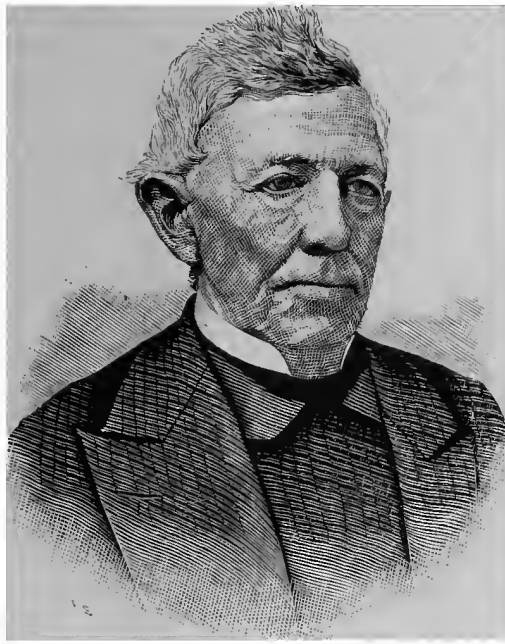
James married Eather Drake, born in 1741, who died at the age of ninety years. Their children were John, Daniel, Nathaniel, James, Stephen, Polly (wife of Stephen Crane), and Sally (wife of William Lucas). Several of these children took possession of the soldiers' right of land, and settled in Cortland County, N. Y. Only John remained, and succeeded to the homestead property.

He was born Aug. 24, 1765, and died Aug. 1, 1854. His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Sawyer, bore him one child, Betsey, who became the wife of Stephen Valentine.

His second wife, Eunice, daughter of Jonathan Smith, of Goshen, born Oct. 6, 1775, died May 2, 1853, and bore him the following children: Abigail, born in 1795, wife of Daniel Wood, resides near Rochester, N. Y.; Polly, born in 1797, and Fanny, next older, each died at the age of sixteen; John, born Sept. 1, 1801, died March, 1860; Gabriel, born in 1804, died in 1867; Dolly, is the wife of Calvin B. Gale, of Goshen; William, subject of this sketch, born April 13, 1812; Thomas, born July 17, 1813, resides in Schuyler County, N. Y.; Fanny Maria, is the wife of N. C. Coleman, of Goshen; and Virgil, the youngest, owns and resides upon a part of the homestead.

William Knapp, son of John, has resided on the homestead farm of four generations during his life. Like his forefathers, he has never sought public place or the emoluments of office, but has industriously followed agricultural pursuits, and been known as a man of correct habits, sterling integrity in all the relations of life, and a promoter of all worthy local objects.

He married, in November, 1857, Hannah Maria, daughter of Robert Rutan, Esq., of Vernon township, Sussex Co., N. J., and who was for many years a justice of the peace in Passaic County, N. J. She was born February, 1827. Their children are Isaac Thomas, Adelia R., William, and John.



Oliver B Tutthill

OLIVER B. TUTHILL (Nathaniel,⁶ Nathaniel,⁵ Freegift,⁴ John,³ John,² Henry¹), of Goshen, N. Y., is seventh in descent from Henry Tuthill, born in England, July 16, 1635, married Deliverance King, and settled at New Haven, Conn., in 1638, and afterwards, in 1640, at Southhold, L. I., where he reared a family, and where he died Oct. 12, 1717.

Freegift, above mentioned, was great-grandfather of our subject, born Aug. 8, 1698, at Southhold, L. I., where he learned the tailor's trade. For a time after his marriage to Abigail Goldsmith he resided at Brookhaven, L. I., but in 1730 purchased a wilderness tract of some four hundred acres of land in the town of Goshen, upon which he settled, and where afterwards he built a stone house. He died in June, 1727, leaving four children, viz.: Abigail, Nathaniel, Joshua, and Freegift, Jr. The three sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and the latter died in the service.

Nathaniel, eldest son, born at Brookhaven, L. I., Jan. 17, 1730, was at Fort Montgomery when taken by the British, but escaped. He married Margaret, daughter of John Herod, of Long Island, and resided on a part of the homestead in Goshen during his life, where he erected a stone house, now standing, and in which his grandson, subject of this sketch, has resided most of his life. His wife was born Aug. 3, 1739, and bore him the following children, viz.: Benjamin, Mary (wife of Daniel Bailey), and Nathaniel. He died Sept. 16, 1803.

Nathaniel Tuthill, born on the homestead Feb. 2, 1768, married, Feb. 27, 1792, Martha, daughter of Joseph Wickham, of Hashamock, L. I. She was born in 1768, and died in 1808, leaving children as follows: Joseph W., was engaged in Greenwood furnace making cannon balls during the war of 1812, and afterwards spent most of his life as a farmer; John H., was in the war of 1812, and was a farmer; Hector C., was a large farmer in Sempronius, N. Y., where he settled in 1827, and was a member of the State Legislature from that place in 1848 and in 1849; Daniel H., was graduated at Union College, read law, practiced his profession in Warwick, Orange Co., and for some time prior to his death was the law partner of Henry G. Wisner, at Goshen, and was also surrogate of Orange County, 1827-31, appointed by Governor Throop; Nathaniel, Jr.; and Oliver Bailey.

For his second wife Nathaniel Tuthill married Mary Bodle,

of Wallkill, who bore him one son, William B. Tuthill, who resides upon a part of the old homestead. All of the children of the first family are deceased in 1881, except Oliver B., subject of this notice, who was born on the homestead Aug. 27, 1805. He resided with his brother, Hector C., from the age of fourteen to twenty, and then purchased one hundred and twenty-seven acres of the homestead farm, where he resided and carried on agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he settled in the village of Goshen. Upon the erection of the town of Hamptonburgh a part of his farm, including the buildings, fell inside the line of the new town. While a resident of Hamptonburgh he filled the various offices of school inspector, assessor, and justice of the peace. In 1845 he built a house on another part of his farm in the town of Goshen, where he resided until his removal to Goshen. He united with the Presbyterian Church at Goshen in 1842, although a Methodist in belief, and in 1847 he was one of the founders and a liberal contributor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Goshen, and since that time has been officially connected with it and influential in its councils. Mr. Tuthill is plain, unostentatious, frank, and honest, and he has ever been esteemed for his integrity in all his business relations.

Mr. Tuthill was among the foremost in the temperance movement in Orange County in 1850, and liberally gave his time and means in support of that cause, and with Charles W. Rees and others did much to lessen the sale and effects of intoxicating liquors. He became a member of a temperance organization in the county, which was advised by the Orange County Medical Society in 1828, and has been a supporter of its principles since.

In the fall of 1852 his name was placed in nomination for member of Assembly in the First District of Orange County by the friends of the temperance cause, and a respectful vote polled for his return, one town, Blooming-Grove, giving a majority for him.

He married Elmira, daughter of George Thompson, of Blooming-Grove, June 30, 1830, by whom he had four children, viz.: Ezra Fisk, George N., Martha Elizabeth, and Oliver. His wife, born May 20, 1805, died in May, 1869.

For his second wife he married Mrs. Melinda, widow of the late John Burr, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who by her first marriage had one daughter, Caroline Stacey, who became the wife of Charles Winson, both of whom are deceased, leaving an only daughter, Carrie Grace.



De Witt & Durland.

The progenitor of the Durland family in Orange County was Charles Durland, who came from Long Island in 1756, and was engaged on the frontier in the French-and-Indian war. After the close of the war he married Jane Swartwout and settled on a tract of land adjoining the village of Chester, Orange Co., upon which, in 1783, he built a house, which is standing in 1881, and has been occupied as the Durland homestead until the present time. He was exempted from service in the struggle of the colonies for independence, and died about 1800, aged sixty-seven. His children were Mary, Garret, Joseph, John, Charles, Elizabeth, Rosanna, and Samuel, all of whom were married and reared families in Orange County.

Joseph, son of Charles, and grandfather of De Witt C. Durland, born March 31, 1762, was a scout during the close of the Revolutionary war, married Martha Board, of Ringwood, N. J., who bore him children,—Charles; Elizabeth, wife of Jonas King; and James and John, who were both drowned while young in a pond near the homestead.

By a second wife, Sally, daughter of Samuel Satterly, he had children,—Martha, widow of John M. Bull, of Blooming-Grove; Jonas; Samuel; Kezia, died young; Susan, wife of George Mapee, of Goshen; James; Thomas; and Seeley.

Joseph Durland inherited a part of the homestead at Chester, upon which he resided during his life. He was known as a man of strong force of character and a supporter of all worthy local objects. He assisted in building the first Presbyterian church edifice at that place, of which church his wife was a member. His second wife died May, 1838, aged sixty years. He died Aug. 28, 1828. His children who survive him are Martha, Thomas, and James, who reside upon the homestead.

Jonas, son of Joseph Durland, born on the homestead in February, 1803, married Abigail Little, who was born in 1805 and died in October, 1876. He died in 1865. Their children are Martha, wife of Edward A. Millspsaugh, a farmer in Goshen; Orpha J., wife of C. B. Wood, a farmer of Chester; Cornelia, died at the age of twenty-one; Oscar, a farmer in Chester;

James Seeley, died at the age of nineteen; Nelson, died in 1871, aged thirty-eight, leaving a widow and three children; De Witt C.; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of John C. Walling, of Goshen; Louisa, died at the age of ten years.

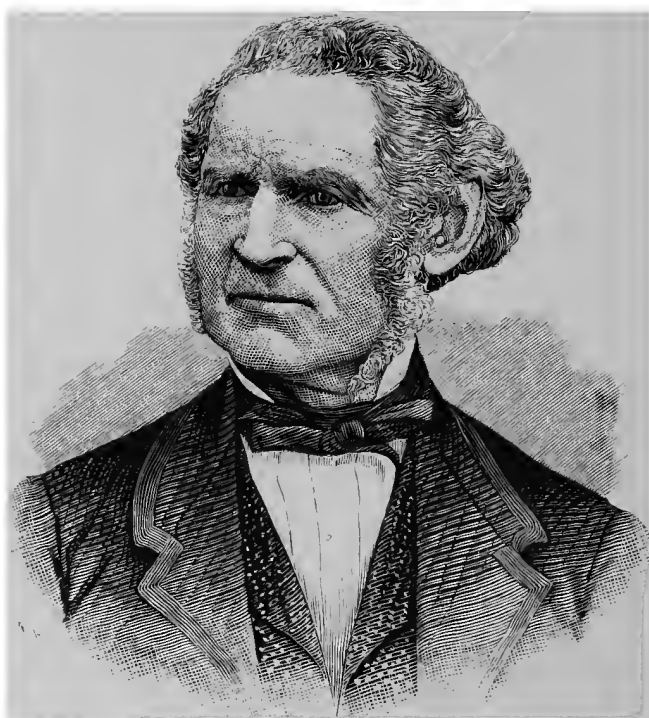
After his marriage Jonas Durland settled on a farm in Minisink, where he remained until 1830, when he purchased one hundred and ninety acres of land in the town of Goshen, where the subject of this sketch now resides. He built the present residence on the place in 1847, and made this his home until his death. He was a thorough-going and well-to-do farmer, and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men. Both himself and wife were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Florida.

De Witt C., son of Jonas Durland, was born May 1, 1835, and married, Dec. 30 1858, Marietts, daughter of George S. Conkling and Mary Seeley, of Chester, who died Dec. 9, 1872, aged thirty-five years, leaving four children,—J. Howard, Murray, Bradford C., and Clara M.

His present wife, whom he married June 10, 1875, is Thereea, eldest in a family of three sons and five daughters of Samuel McCain and Anca Ward, of Hoboken, N. J., and granddaughter of William McCain, who resided at Amity, Orange Co., and whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Warwick. William McCain's wife was Sarah Jennings.

By his second marriage Mr. Durland has one child, Ella McCain Durland. He succeeded to the homestead farm in Goshen, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, upon the death of his father, to which he has added one hundred and six acres, having sold a part of the original purchase in small parcels to men engaged in onion-raising, the first sold in the town of Goshen for that purpose.

Mr. Durland has erected commodious barns on his premises, and all the appointments about his place show the handiwork of a thrifty and enterprising farmer. He was one of the original stockholders in the Goshen and Pine Island Railroad, and is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Florida.



Alfred Wells

now occupied by Merriam & Corwin, where they continued their business until 1849, when they opened a general hardware house, and did a large mercantile business until the retirement of both members of the firm from the active duties of life in 1869.

Mr. Smith's career, both in business and private life, was one of distinguished integrity and above reproach. He was of a retiring disposition, unostentatious in his ways, and always sought the happiness of others, while he enjoyed the common benefits of life accruing to himself. He was never solicitous of any official position, and preferred the quiet routine of a business life to the bickerings of political strife or the emoluments of office.

Mr. Smith was the senior warden of St. James' Church at Goshen, and filled that position and the office of vestryman for many years. Born with the beginning of the century, he attained the ripe age of eighty years, his death occurring June 4, 1880, and his long life was devoted to kindness to his fellow-men and devotion to his Maker. He left behind him the useful lesson of a good example.

His wife was Ellen, daughter of Moses and Eleanor (Holly) Sawyer, and granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Bradner) Sawyer, of Goshen, born Feb. 23, 1817, whom he married Dec. 5, 1838. She died March 23, 1864, leaving three children, viz.: Mary Ellen, born Sept. 20, 1839, died Nov. 1, 1858; Julia, born Sept. 11, 1843, became the wife of William D. Van Vliet, a merchant at Goshen, and died July 28, 1880, leaving two children,—John Jewell and Julia Marion; and John Ogden Smith, for several years a clerk in his father's store, and for the past few years a clerk in the Goshen National Bank.

ALFRED WELLS.

For about one hundred and fifty years the Wells family has been identified with the history of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., and the homestead upon which John Wells settled in Goshen about 1735, then a wilderness tract of land, containing 240 acres, has been successively owned by the members of four generations, and upon it the subject of this sketch has spent his life.

The progenitor of the Wells family from which Alfred Wells is descended, was Hon. William Wells, who was born at or near Norwich, Norfolk-shire, England, in 1608, and emigrated to America about the year 1635. He was stated to have been a passenger on the ship "Free-Love," of London, Robert Dennis master, June 10, 1635, and was twenty-seven years of age at that time. He was an educated lawyer in England, and high sheriff of New Yorkshire, on Long Island.

His son, Justice Joshua Wells, was born at Southold, L. I., in 1664, and died there in 1744. John, son of Justice Joshua, born at the same place, Jan. 81, 1689, also died there. John, son of John, born at

the same place about 1715, died in Orange County, July 4, 1776, is supposed to be the first settler of the family in Goshen, and the one mentioned at the beginning of this sketch. His son Joshua, born at Goshen in 1744, succeeded to the homestead, upon which he resided during his life, and died in 1819. He was a soldier in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war.

His wife, Rhoda Booth, was a granddaughter of William Bull and Sarah Wells, who bore him the following children: Mary (wife of George Phillips), John, George, Joshua, Jr., Christina (wife of John Decker), Dolly (wife of Edward Ely), Sarah (wife of James Tuthill). He was one of the early members of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen.

Of these children, Joshua Wells, Jr., was father of our subject, and was born on the homestead, Sept. 6, 1779, and died there in 1867. He carried on the homestead farm during his active business life, was a man of good judgment, correct habits, and strong force of character. He sought to fulfill the full duties of the good citizen, and was known by his fellow-men as a man of sterling integrity, not solicitous of public place, frank and manly in his ways, and a Christian man.

His wife was Jemima, daughter of Jonathan Sayer, of the town of Goshen, born in 1779, and who died in 1811, leaving the following children: Adeline (wife of James C. Reeve), Alfred, Mary Jane (died unmarried), Jerome was a physician of Goshen, and died here, and Frances (wife of Adrian Holbert, of Goshen).

His second wife was Katy Ford, who bore him children, viz.: Julia (wife of John M. Ford) and Elizabeth (unmarried). His second wife died in October, 1834.

Alfred, son of Joshua Wells, Jr., was born on the homestead, Nov. 17, 1805. His early education was received in the common school, and at Farmers' Hall Academy at Goshen. For one term he was a teacher, but succeeded to the homestead property, upon which he has spent most of his business life. The present residence on the farm was built by his father during his lifetime, and during the last three years Mr. Wells has caused to be erected one of the finest and most substantial barns in Orange County. Mr. Wells succeeded to the old homestead by inheritance, to which he has made an addition of a small parcel of land, and is the possessor of other valuable property besides.

He is a man of determined effort, judicious in the management of his affairs, and, although far past the active duties of life, finds pleasure in the care and superintendence of the place of his birth, where he and his wife spent so many happy years together.

Mr. Wells always gave encouragement to all objects of a local nature tending in any way to the prosperity of the people and the development of interests in his own town, and although, like his forefathers,

he never sought political place or its emoluments, he has always been a careful observer of the progress of the times, and interested in the establishment of law and order in the country.

He married in June, 1832, Lydia, daughter of John Nyce, of Wheat Plains, Pike Co., Pa., who was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, a devoted wife and mother, and died October, 1871, aged sixty-two years.

Their children are Jerome, prepared for college, but died at Flushing, L. I., in October, 1855; James E., a farmer in the town of Goshen; John N., of San Francisco, Cal.; George W., was graduated at Princeton College in the class of '65, subsequently at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and is connected with the medical department of the New York Mutual Insurance Company; Moses A., a soldier in the late civil war, is a dry-goods merchant in Chicago; Eugene F., a druggist at Waverly, N. Y.; Lewis A., died October, 1870; Charles S., a farmer in the town of Goshen; Mary F. (wife of Lewis E. Coleman, of Goshen); Catharine R. (wife of Samuel M. Slaughter, of Wallkill); Charlotte (wife of Samuel W. Slaughter, of Waverly, N. Y.).

THOMAS THORNE.

His father, Richard Thorne, of Great Neck, Hempstead, L. I., was a wealthy and influential citizen. He served in the Revolutionary war in defense of the colonies, and was taken prisoner by the Hessians. His family consisted of eleven children, of whom the following, Phebe, Betsey, Richard, Henry, Latitia, Sarah, Daniel, William, Thomas, and John, reached manhood and womanhood, and all reared families except Phebe and Betsey.

Thomas Thorne, son of Richard, was prominently identified with the business interests of Goshen nearly his whole life. His frankness, sociability, genuine good sense, readiness to assist young men starting out in life, generosity in all matters of a local nature tending to the welfare of the community, and his fine business capacity have made him remembered in Goshen as a man the history of whose life was inseparably connected with many of the leading interests of Goshen for many years.

He was born at Hempstead, on Long Island, March 11, 1774, and at the age of sixteen came to Goshen to reside with his uncles Daniel and William, who then owned the place which afterwards became his homestead, consisting of about 100 acres, which was a part of the large tract of land formerly owned by Maj. Wood. He was a student at the Farmers' Hall Academy in Goshen when under the supervision of Noah Webster, the lexicographer, but in early manhood turned his attention to business pursuits. He purchased the farm of his uncles, which he carried on during the remainder of his life, and made it one of the most desirable locations, contiguous as it is to Goshen

village, anywhere to be found in Orange County. On the opposite side of the road from his residence he built a tannery, where, although not a practical tanner himself, he successfully carried on business for many years. He dealt largely in cattle for market, supplying Goshen and the surrounding country almost wholly with beef, besides shipping to other markets. Mr. Thorne successfully undertook the improvement of the Rio Grande running through Goshen, by which nearly 1000 acres of boggy and marshy land adjoining the village, inundated for most part of the year, became tillable and rich, productive farming land.

Mr. Thorne was influential in local matters, was supervisor of Goshen in 1823, and he was one of the loan commissioners for Orange County when great responsibility and care in the management of the public funds were required. During his business career, in middle life, Mr. Thorne signed a sheriff's bond, by which he lost his entire property. Nothing daunted, and with a most remarkable recuperative energy and resolution, he began at the bottom of business, and soon regained a stronger financial position than he had before occupied, and, although late in life, he acquired a large competency.

Mr. Thorne was a promoter of secular interests and good society, and at the time of his decease, April 2, 1860, he was the senior warden of St. James' Church, Goshen, and had been for many years one of the living pillars of that body. His first wife, Mary Hetfield, died in 1825, leaving no children.

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Thomas Waters, who owned some 300 acres of land, a part of the Stewart estate, in Goshen, where he kept slaves to carry it on. He was with the Goshen volunteers, and had charge of the horses used to convey them from Goshen to the place where the battle of Minisink was fought, and after many of their riders had been slain in that memorable engagement, Mr. Waters, then a young lad of about sixteen years, safely returned with the horses to Goshen, and first reported the news of the terrible slaughter by Brant and his soldiers.

Col. Waters was sheriff of Orange County, and an influential citizen. His wife was Betsey Matthews, who owned a large estate at Washingtonville, known as the "Matthewsfield."

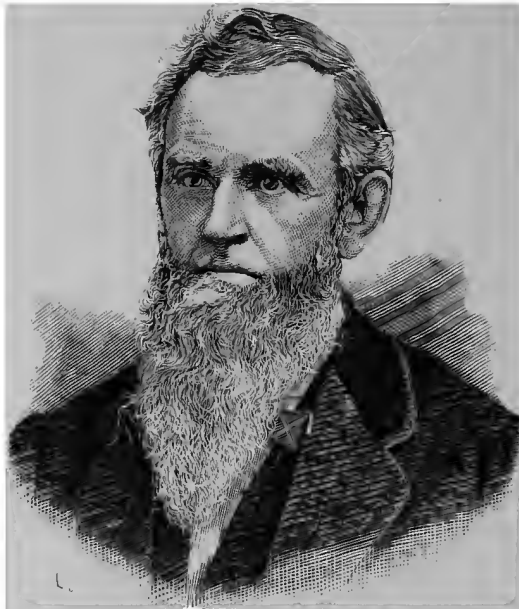
Elizabeth Waters was born Aug. 23, 1790, married to Mr. Thorne April 9, 1826, and died Nov. 6, 1865. Their children are John W., born Jan. 18, 1829; Mary Elizabeth, died Oct. 11, 1835, at the age of four years; and Sarah Thurman Thorne, born Jan. 16, 1831, resides on the homestead at Goshen, and is the wife of J. Francis Matthews, a manufacturer in Middletown for many years.

JOHN J. HEARD.

His paternal great-grandfather, John, emigrated from England during the reign of Queen Anne, and settled at Woodbridge, N. J., where he reared the fol-



Thomas Thorne



John C. Walling

His great-grandfather, John T. Walling, was born in Ireland, came to America while a young man, and settled in Vernon township, Sussex Co., N. J.

He is supposed to have been a man of considerable means, for he took up a large amount of land in that place; and although he died at middle age, he was the possessor of some three thousand acres of land, owning tracts about Hamburg, and nearly all the land from Tompkins Corners to Hamburg. He died on the Charles De Kay tract, which he owned, in Vernon.

His wife was a Miss Baird, who bore him three children,—Sarah (died at the age of six years), Francis, and Joseph.

Francis, grandfather of our subject, was born about 1786, and died in 1861. He learned the tanning and currier business of Maj. James Wheeler, of Warwick, during his minority; afterwards, with his brother Joseph, went to Cincinnati, where they were engaged in business for a time, and were very successful. Returning, he married Margaret Perry, who bore him the following children: Joseph, Catharine (wife of Nathan Campbell), Sally (wife of Robert T. Martin), Vincen P., Hester, John T., Hannah (wife of Frederic Gulick), Abiah F., Brice P., and William.

By his second wife, Mrs. Van Court, a sister of Governor John Wilcox, who owns Meritt's Island, he had children,—Julia, Harriet, Mary (wife of Alfred Carling), Almada (wife of Chauncey Millepaugh), and Henry C.

After returning from Cincinnati, Francis Walling engaged in the tanning and currying business at Amity, Orange Co., N. Y., and during the latter part of his life became a large farmer.

Although his father acquired considerable property, through complications in business matters little was received by his children, and consequently they started out in life with little pecuniary assistance.

Francis Walling was a thorough-going business man, belonged to the Old-Line Whig party, but was no seeker after political place. He furnished a substitute for the war of 1812, was patriotic, and a strong supporter of the government.

Of his children, Joseph, born at Amity, in 1809, is father of John C. Walling; in early life learned the trade of a tanner of his father, which he worked at for a short time after his marriage, at Hamburg, N. J. He then purchased a farm of ninety-two acres in Vernon township, Sussex Co., N. J., upon which he resided until 1852, when he purchased two hundred and sixteen acres of land in the town of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., upon which he has resided since.

His wife was Margaret, daughter of John Campbell and Hannah Tompkins, of Vernon, and granddaughter of William Campbell, of Monmouth County, N. J., who was of Scotch descent. She was born in 1810, and died in October, 1880, leaving an only child.

John C. Walling, subject of this sketch, who was born at Hamburg, N. J., April 10, 1830, remained at home, and removed with his father to Orange County, where he resides, having purchased one hundred acres of the property settled on by his father in 1852, to which he has added some forty-five acres more. He built his present brick residence in 1859, which, with his commodious barns and the well-ordered appointments of his farm, make his place one of the most desirable in the town of Goshen. Mr. Walling is one of the intelligent farmers and thorough-going business men of the county. The products of his dairy are marketed direct to New York in the form of milk and cream, although for a few years he was engaged in butter-making.

He married, Oct. 22, 1851, Sarah, daughter of William and Catherine (Lyons) Thompson, of Vernon township, N. J. She was born Nov. 10, 1829, and died in January, 1858, leaving the following children: George T. and Albert T.

His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Jonas and Abby Durland, of Goshen, whom he married Dec. 21, 1859, who was born April 6, 1837, and died March 28, 1866, leaving no children.

His present wife, whom he married Jan. 1, 1867, is Anna, daughter of Samuel T. and Phebe P. (Pearsall) Seaman, of Cornwall, N. Y., who was born April 22, 1837. The children born of this union are Joseph, Maggie C., Carrie T., and John.



Walter H. Sayer

Thomas, Joseph, and James Sayer, brothers, were natives of Wales, and emigrated to America. Thomas resided at Elizabethtown, N. J., as a deed, dated 1704, was given by Benjamin Parkhurst to him, conveying six acres of land there, which is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch.

Joseph, great-grandfather of Walter H. Sayer, was the first settler of the family in Orange County, and had children,—James, John, Daniel, and Jonathan. James, grandfather of Walter H. Sayer, was born in 1731, and died in 1821. He settled on four hundred acres of land in the southern part of the town of Goshen, on the main road leading from Chester to Florida, then a wilderness tract, upon which he resided the remainder of his life, and there died. He built the central part of the house now standing, and at his death the property was divided among his children. By his first wife (Mary Mapes) he had one daughter, Mary, who married Daniel Poppino. By his second wife, Mary Goldsmith, of Long Island, he had three children,—James, William, and Ruth, who became the wife of Egbert Jessup, of Goshen. James was never married, and died at the age of sixty. He was a captain in the war of 1812.

William, born Nov. 28, 1789, married, in 1811, Martha, daughter of Richard Jackson, of Goshen, who was born Nov. 12, 1789, and died in January, 1869. His children are Augusta L., Walter H., George M., Jane S., Mary G., Harriet T. (wife of John Jessup, a farmer), Sarah E. (wife of William L. Vail, a merchant of Warwick), Helen A. (widow of James S. Seely, of Warwick), and William H.

William Sayer resided on a part of the homestead—ninety acres—during his life, and carried on farming. He also was largely engaged as a dealer in cattle, which he marketed at Newburgh and New York. He was widely and favorably known in Orange County as a strictly honest man and a good citizen. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian Church at Florida, of which his wife was a devoted member, and a liberal supporter of all that makes up morality and order in society. He died suddenly, of sunstroke, in June, 1840.

Walter H. Sayer, born Sept. 15, 1814, is unmarried, has resided on the homestead during his life, is a plain, unassuming man, and seeks to fulfill the full duties of the good citizen.



John J. Heard

lowing children: William; Nathaniel; Phebe, wife of John Taylor, of Amboy; Sarah, wife of James Smith, of Woodbridge; and Mary, wife of Cyrenius Van Mater, of Middletown Point. Of these children, William was grandfather of our subject, and reared a family of five sons—John, James, Samuel, Capt. Phineas, William—and one daughter,—Delia,—and resided at Woodbridge. Capt. Phineas Heard commanded a company of light-horse cavalry in the Revolutionary war. Nathaniel, son of the emigrant John Heard, was a general in the Revolutionary war, and had two sons also in the war, viz.: Gen. John Heard and James.

Phineas Heard, fourth son of William, removed to Orange County, and owned some 200 acres of land in the town of Blooming-Grove, where he carried on farming, and where he died about 1812, leaving by his second marriage one child, John J. Heard, the subject of this sketch. By his first marriage he had several sons and daughters, of whom Charles was a large cattle-dealer, and well known in this and other States among stock-men. He was the keeper of the famous "Heard Cattle Stand," in the town of Hamptonburgh. His second wife was Hester, daughter of James Board, eldest of three brothers (others, David and Joseph), who came from England and settled in Ringwood, N. J., and whose wife was Ann Schuyler. His house was the welcome and hospitable stopping-place for officers and soldiers in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Heard removed to Goshen, and took up her residence with Anthony Dobbin, who married her sister, Ann Board. The Board children were four sons and three daughters.

Mr. Dobbin's house was made in those days the popular stopping-place of the Governor of the State on occasions of a review of the State troops, and also of judges and other men of note. Mrs. Heard resided here until her death, on May 17, 1857, being ninety-two years of age. Her sister, Mrs. Dobbin, died March 4th the same year, aged ninety years.

Young Heard was five years old when his mother came to Goshen, having been born July 5, 1807, on the homestead in Blooming-Grove. During his boyhood he received a good education in the public schools of Goshen, but early decided to lead a business life. His uncle died, leaving no children, before John reached his majority, and thus he was looked upon by his aunt as the only male representative to take charge of the farm after the death of her husband. A portion of this farm is in the corporate limits of Goshen, and now forms a part of the village, upon which substantial residences have been built since its ownership by Mr. Heard. Mr. Heard has spent his entire life upon this farm since his first settlement there in 1812, the property coming to him from his aunt and mother. In 1877 he remodeled the old residence, adding a brick structure, and now

has one of the most substantial and pleasant residences in Goshen.

Although his life has been spent as a farmer, he has been interested and taken an active part in most local worthy enterprises tending to the prosperity of Goshen and the welfare of its citizens. He was an influential member for many years of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, until the building of the present church edifice, when he resigned, and has been a member of that church for thirty years. For several years he was a trustee of the Farmers' Hall Academy at Goshen, and he has always been a promoter of educational and religious interests in the community. For upwards of twenty years Mr. Heard has been one of the State Loan Commissioners for Orange County, and his judicious investment of funds has reflected much credit upon himself for his integrity and safe counsel in these business relations. In 1855 he was appointed by the court, with Hon. James G. Graham and Beverly Johnston, Esq., of Newburgh, as commissioners to assess the damages to land-owners by the laying out of the Short-Cut Railway in Orange County. Also, in 1869, with Hon. Homer A. Nelson, then Secretary of State, and Hon. Charles Wheaton, both of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to assess like damages on the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad. Also, in 1870-71, with Hon. S. W. Fullerton and David A. Scott, Esq., both of Newburgh, to assess like damages on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad in Dutchess County. Also, in 1869, with D. A. Scott, Esq., of Orange, and Hon. Saxton Smith, of Putnam County, to equalize the taxes of Dutchess County; and also, in 1869-70, he was appointed, with D. A. Scott, Esq., and others, to assess damages by laying out and other street matters in Newburgh. He was assistant United States revenue assessor, 1866-69, president of the Orange County Agricultural Society one term, and one of its managing members for many years; has been appointed by the court as commissioner and referee in every town in the county in highway matters; has acted as executor and administrator for several estates, and in all these places of trust and responsibility his integrity has remained unquestioned.

He married, Aug. 20, 1833, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Keturah (Reeve) Van Duzer, of Cornwall, sister of the late Isaac R. Van Duzer, a well-known and prominent attorney of Goshen. She was born Aug. 12, 1812.

Their children are Isaac, an ex-State senator of Minnesota, and prominent lawyer of St. Paul, in that State; Eliza A. F.; James B., a merchant of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jennie, wife of N. K. Delevan, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Emma; Julia W.; Catharine, wife of A. DuBois Staats, a lawyer of Goshen; and Fanny Benton Heard.

GARRET THEW.

The progenitor of the Thew family in Rockland County was of Welsh origin, was a sea-captain, and settled in New York. One of his descendants, Daniel Thew, was a lawyer, practicing his profession here in 1791. The grandfather of Garret Thew was John, who resided in Rockland County, and by his first marriage with Alche Cooper, who was born in 1720, had the following children: Gilbert, born in 1756; Garret, born in 1758; John, born in 1760, died in 1822; and Tunis, born in 1763. For his second wife he married a Miss Blauvelt, who bore him one son, James, who was the father of our subject.

James Thew married Sarah Snedeker, who bore him three sons, viz.: Garret; John, died in 1822, aged twenty-two; James, died before reaching his majority. She died in 1836. James Thew resided at Rockland Lake, in Rockland Co., N. Y., for a while after his marriage, but removed to Hohokus, N. J., where he carried on a card and cloth-dressing mill, and was a clothier. He died at the age of thirty-two, in 1804.

Garret, only surviving son of James and Sarah Thew, was born at Rockland Lake, Oct. 27, 1798. Upon the death of his father, when Garret was only six years old, the family was left almost to depend upon their own resources for existence. From eleven to fourteen years of age he worked on a farm. At the latter age he went to New York and apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade. After completing this, he worked at the trade for eleven years as journeyman. In 1826 he married Abigail, daughter of John and Hannah (Gurnee) Thew, of Hamptonburgh, Orange Co. John Thew was son of John and Alche Thew, before spoken of in this sketch. After his marriage Mr. Thew settled on the old homestead of his father-in-law, in Hamptonburgh, where he resided for ten years. He then purchased a farm in Warwick, near Florida, of 170 acres, upon which he resided until 1849, when he purchased the Gen. Sawyer place in the town of Goshen, containing 220 acres.

By economy and judicious management he had accumulated sufficient means, so that he soon paid for this property, upon which he resided until 1866. His wife died in 1864, aged sixty-nine years and eleven months, leaving an only child, Elizabeth T., who became the wife of Dr. William P. Townsend, for many years a prominent physician in Goshen, and who died leaving five children, viz.: Garret Thew, Mattie Wilder, Alice, Charles Emerson, and Edith.

Upon retiring from the active duties of life, in 1866, Mr. Thew took up his residence with his daughter, Mrs. Townsend, in Goshen, where, in 1881, he resides, and retains in a remarkable degree the vigor of body and mind common to men much younger in years. He was a member of the Florida Presbyterian Church while a resident in Warwick, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church in Goshen since his residence here, and for a part of

the time he has acted as one of the trustees of the church. Mr. Thew was known as a representative agriculturist, a man of sound judgment, a judicious financier, and an honest man.

Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and he was in the service for a short time in the war of 1812.

WILLIAM B. TUTHILL.

William B. Tuthill is a half-brother of Oliver B. Tuthill, whose sketch gives an outline history of the ancestors of the Tuthill family, and will be found on another page of this work. For his second wife Wil-



Wm B Tuthill

liam B. Tuthill's father married Mary, eldest of twelve children of Judge William Bodle, of Hamptonburgh, Orange Co. Judge Bodle was in the battle of Fort Montgomery, was judge of the county, justice of the peace, first elder in the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, was a farmer by occupation, and died in Tompkins Co., N. Y., at the age of ninety-two. Mrs. Tuthill was born Aug. 6, 1771, was married March 24, 1810, and died May 12, 1861. He was born in February, 1768, and died March 28, 1846.

William B., son of Nathaniel and Mary Tuthill, was born on the homestead, April 21, 1811, married, Jan. 31, 1833, Mary, daughter of Abimael and Mary (Harlow) Young, of Blooming-Grove, who was born Sept. 9, 1810. Their children are as follows: Charles Bodle; William Young; Mary Vashti, died young; James; Sarah Frances, wife of Jewett M. Ashman, of Goshen; Nathaniel B. and Harvey Wickham, died young.



G. Thew



James W. Hoyt

The Hoyt family is mentioned among the first settlers of New England, and Simon Hoyt (Hoyte) is mentioned with other names in the earliest records in the settlement of Charlestown, Mass., in 1628, and is supposed to be the progenitor of the family in New England. Joseph, grandfather of James W. Hoyt, resided on Norodon Hill, near Stamford, Conn., where he reared two sons, Joseph and Hezekiah, and two daughters, Sarah and Hannah.

Hezekiah, son of Joseph, born on Norodon Hill, April 1, 1776, married Esther Sellick, of Stamford, Conn., who was born Nov. 10, 1780. He settled with his family in the town of Wallkill, Orange Co., about the year 1808, where he carried on farming until the death of his wife, Dec. 24, 1824, when he took up his residence with his daughter, Mrs. Miller, of Middletown, and there remained until his death, Feb. 17, 1835. He served in the war of 1812. His wife was a devoted woman to her family, and a member of the Congregational Church.

Their children were Isaac; Hezekiah; William; Caroline, wife of John Arnold, who died in Luzerne County, Pa.; Harriet, widow of the late Lyman B. Miller, of Middletown; Maria, wife of Edward Seward, of Arlington, N. J.; James W., subject of this sketch; Henry W., died in 1824; and Gilbert F., who died the same year.

James W. Hoyt was born April 5, 1816, and at the age of ten years became a clerk in the store of his brother William, at Bloomingburgh. In 1836 he started a store at Amity, Orange Co., with his brother Hezekiah, where he remained in business only two years, and was then in mercantile business with Albert Millspsough for two years at Bloomingburgh, and sold out the business, unfortunately losing all in the sale.

He then settled in Burlingham, Sullivan Co., where his name first came before the public as constable and collector, which offices he filled for two years. For two years following he was a merchant at Middletown, and for one year thereafter took charge of a store for his brother Isaac, at Newport, on the Wallkill. He was proprietor of the Franklin House, at Middletown, in 1855, and in 1859 he purchased the Union House at that place, which he conducted until the close of the war. During the civil war he espoused the Union cause, and was zealous and liberal, more than commensurate with his means, in giving his time and money and making his house the welcome and free home of the needy soldier and the homeless patriot. His house was the headquarters for recruiting and filling the ranks with new men. Not only did he do this, but he gave two of his sons to serve in their country's cause.

In 1867 he settled on a farm in the town of Goshen. In 1871 he was

appointed under sheriff by Sheriff Weygant, and, after serving three years, he was elected, in the fall of 1874, sheriff of Orange County, which office he creditably filled for one term. Upon the expiration of his term as sheriff he purchased and settled on the farm where he now resides, commanding a view of the village of Goshen. In the fall of 1877 he was elected from the Second Assembly District of Orange County, and served one term in the State Legislature. Although Mr. Hoyt had limited opportunities while young for education from books, his native energy and active business capacity, with a good knowledge of men and things, have given him a place among the widely-known men of Orange County.

He married, Sept. 20, 1838, Loretta A., daughter of Mahur W. and Rachel (Norris) Horton, of Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Her father, born May 15, 1787, died Aug. 5, 1866; her mother, born April 5, 1796, died Feb. 26, 1859. The children of Mahur W. Horton were Harman N.; Loretta A., born July 20, 1817; Harriet, wife of Thomas K. Beyea, of Fair Oaks, Orange Co.; and Napoleon. Mahur W. Horton was an influential man in Sullivan County, and served as sheriff of the county for three terms, and for several terms as under sheriff. Mahur W. Horton was son of Elihu, grandson of Silas, and great-grandson of Barnabas Horton, a native of Long Island, who became one of the early settlers of Goshen in 1732.

The children of James W. Hoyt are Mahur Henry; Isaac, enlisted in the beginning of the late civil war in the Eighteenth Regiment, was in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, West Point, Va., Gaines' Mills, Seven Days' Fight at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, and Antietam. Upon the expiration of his term of service—two years—he became dispatcher under Gen. McCollum during Sherman's march to Atlanta, and remained in service until the close of the war; Hezekiah W., enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment, and served for three months, guarding Baltimore. He then re-enlisted for nine months, and at the end of that time was transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, and was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, and was with the memorable bloody Sixth Corps, under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley at the battle of Winchester. He was honorably discharged about one month before the close of the war by President Lincoln; James W., born Nov. 25, 1848, died June 1, 1883; Mary Louisa, wife of Charles W. Coleman; James W. (2), born Nov. 12, 1855, died Dec. 20, 1886; Hattie A., born April 14, 1858, died Sept. 22, 1888; and Winfield S. Hoyt.



Stephen Smith

His great-grandfather, Henry Smith, was born in England, and settled in Goshen, Orange Co., about 1743, where he purchased one hundred and seven acres of land, for which he paid forty pounds. He subsequently bought another parcel of land in the same town, upon which he resided until his death. His wife's name was Joanna.

His children were Henry, Stephen, Caleb, Abigail, Phebe, Joanna, Elizabeth, and Hannah, of whom Caleb was grandfather of our subject, and resided on the homestead or first purchase by his father, to which he added other land during his life. He died in 1784, leaving the following children: Henry C., Stephen, Caleb, John, Joshua, and Abby, wife of Major Tusten.

Stephen, born on the homestead in 1765, married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Conkling, whose ancestors settled on Long Island during the early history of this country. Benjamin Conkling first removed to Connecticut, and subsequently settled in Goshen.

Stephen Smith resided on the homestead of his father, then comprising about one hundred and fifty acres, to which he succeeded partly by purchase, from 1800 until his death, which occurred May 31, 1824, and was known as a man of sound judgment, a good farmer, and an upright man.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen when the church edifice was located where the court-house now stands, and was a liberal contributor to early church and school interests. He belonged to the school of Jeffersonian Democrats, but took no very active part in political matters outside of his own town.

His wife was born in 1765, and died April 27, 1818. Their children were Elizabeth, wife of James Van Duzer; Abigail, wife of Henry Smith; Benjamin C., who was in the war of 1812; Sarah, wife of Joshua Smith; Stephen, subject of this sketch; Joseph R.; and John A.; all of whom are deceased in 1881 except Stephen, who was born on the homestead, June 16, 1799.

His early education from books was limited to a short attendance at the district school, but he became familiar during his minority with what makes a practical business education, as his successful business career has in after life developed.

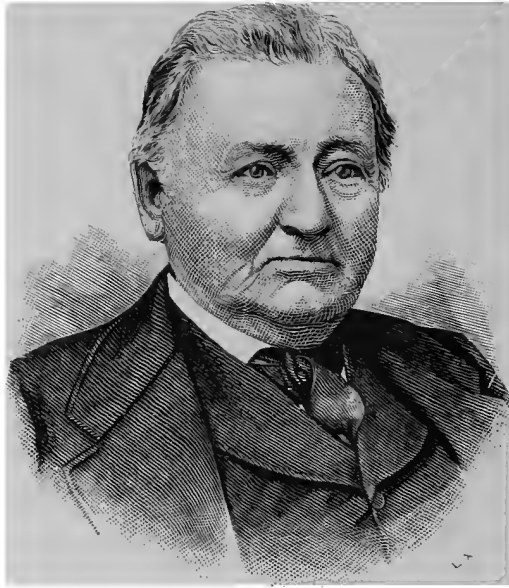
He married, Dec. 19, 1822, Matilda, daughter of Timothy Wood and Dolly Carpenter. Her grandmother Wood was one of the six daughters of Henry Smith, before alluded to. She was born Dec. 15, 1804, was devoted to her family, her friends, of whom she had many, and to the church of which she was a member nearly her whole life, and died Jan. 23, 1881. The children born of this union are Sarah E., widow of O. B. Nail, of Middletown, and Stephen Augustus, whose wife is Harriet A., daughter of John B. and Hetta A. (Horton) Hulse, of Wallkill.

After the death of his father, Mr. Smith rented the homestead for a few years, but in 1830 came into possession of it partly by purchase and partly by inheritance. He built his present residence in 1837. Mr. Smith has spent his life on this place, the homestead of his forefathers, and has well kept up the reputation of the family for thrift, industry, and good management in agricultural pursuits. Even at the age of eighty-two years his activity of body, his apparent healthy and vigorous constitution, and his retentive memory are wonderful, and not often found common to men of even threescore years.

He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1815, and a part of the time deacon.

For fifty-nine years Mr. and Mrs. Smith were spared to live together, and their home was always the welcome resting-place for the weary traveler, and their hospitality was ever extended to their many friends.

Mr. Smith has been a trustee of the Presbyterian Church for forty-five years; was assessor of his town for nine years, and has often been selected to act as guardian, executor, and administrator of estates, in all of which official trusts he has had the full confidence of all interested.



John T. Ryerson

The progenitor of the Ryerson family on Long Island was Martin Ryerson, who came from Amsterdam, and settled first at Flatbush, and afterwards at the Wallabout, Long Island. Of his five sons, Joris, with two of his brothers, Ryer and Francis, settled in New York, and subsequently removed, about 1701, to Bergen County, N. J., and were the first settlers of Pacquanaac. Joris married Sarah Schouten, who died in 1743, by whom he had four sons and four daughters,—John, Martin, George, Lucas, Mary, Blandina, Elizabeth, and Ann. Martin, son of Joris, married Catherine Cox, and settled in Hunterdon County, N. J., near Flemington, on the south branch of the Raritan. He was a surveyor and one of the king's judges, also a colonel of the militia. He had five sons and four daughters. Of these children, Martin, John, and William A., with their widowed mother, removed to Sussex County, N. J., in the year 1770, where each reared families.

Martin married Rhoda, daughter of Benjamin Hull, who bore him the following children who grew to maturity: Jesse, David, Anna, Emma, Thomas C., and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Robert A. Linn.

Thomas C. died in 1838, then a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and one of his sons, Martin, was subsequently a judge of the same court; a second, Thomas, is a practicing physician in Newton, N. J.; a third, Henry Ogden, was an officer in the late Rebellion; and a daughter became the wife of Thomas F. Anderson, of Newton, N. J. One of the sons who came from Bergen County with their widowed mother was grandfather of our subject, and settled in Vernon township, Sussex Co., N. J., where he died, leaving by his first marriage the following children: John, resided in Ohio and died in Indiana; Hassel, resided in Vernon, was thrown off his horse and killed, his family afterwards removing to Ohio; Peter, was a farmer in Vernon; and Nicholas. By his second marriage he had the following children: Jane, wife of Henry Post, of Orange County; Dolly, wife first of Abram Ryerson, and second of John Snyder, of Bergen County, N. J.; and Catherine, married George Manderville, and died in Bergen County.

Of these children, Nicholas was father of our subject, and was a boy when his parents settled in Vernon. He was born April 8, 1781, early in life learned the blacksmith's trade, subsequently became a large farmer in Vernon, and followed droving. He was a man of great activity, temperate in his habits, and never used tobacco or liquor; lived to an advanced age, and died Jan. 2, 1868. His wife, Anna Farver, born Nov.

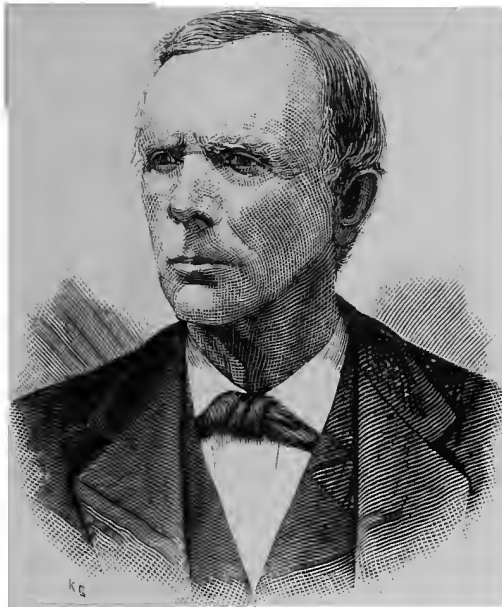
26, 1787, died March 15, 1873, and both were buried at Amity, Orange Co. Their children are Elizabeth, wife of Amos Munson, of Wantage, N. J.; John N., subject of this sketch; Anna, wife of George W. Houston, of Middletown, N. Y.; Peter N., of Vernon; Delia, wife of Peter J. Brown, of Vernon; Nicholas N., of Wantage; Abigail, wife of John T. Walling, of Amity, N. Y.; Catherine, wife of Evi Martin, of Amity; and Jane, wife of Abiah F. Walling, of Wawayanda.

John N. Ryerson was born in the town of Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., March 12, 1809. He received a fair education during his boyhood, but at the age of fifteen began his business career by establishing himself in the grocery trade at Paterson, N. J., where he continued for six years.

After reaching his majority, until 1854, he carried on farming in Vernon, Bergen County, Wantage, and a second time in Vernon, N. J., when he purchased five hundred acres of land in the town of Goshen, a part of which he subsequently sold. In 1856 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and fifty acres, located within the corporate limits of the village of Goshen. This land Mr. Ryerson has brought into a high state of cultivation, and the products of his dairy he sends daily by railroad to New York City in the form of cream and milk. Mr. Ryerson may be safely classed among the substantial farmers and enterprising agriculturists of Orange County, and has devoted his whole life to business pursuits. With Peter J. Brown, of Vernon, he spent the year 1850 in California in the grocery business. He was formerly a Whig, then a Republican, and a firm supporter of the Union cause during the late civil war.

He married first, in August, 1828, Hannah, daughter of Abram Van Houton, of Paterson, N. J., who was born in 1810, and died in 1832. The children of this union were Annie, who was the wife of Adam Terhune, of Paterson, and died in 1851; Amos, is a farmer of Wawayanda; Abram, is a farmer in Hamptonburgh; and Catherine, wife of Joshua Holbert, of Chemung County, N. Y.

For his second wife he married, Dec. 3, 1839, Hannah, daughter of Daniel Bailey, of Glenwood, N. J., who was born June 20, 1820. The children are Hannah, wife of William Holbert, of Chemung County; Elizabeth, wife of Jesse A. Holbert, of Goshen; Mary, wife of Daniel Carpenter, of Goshen; Annie, wife of J. B. Slawson, of Jersey City; John B.; and Daniel B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson are attendants of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen.



Robert Young

His father, Stewart Young, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1785, and during his early life was a linen-weaver and farmer in his native country. With his wife, Margaret, daughter of Joseph Watson, and daughter Margaret, he came to America in 1817, stopping for a few months at St. John, N. B. From thence he proceeded to Boston, and about the year 1820 removed with his family to Craigville, Orange Co., where he resided until his death, at the age of fifty-two. His wife, born in 1795, survived him, and died at the age of sixty-five. Both were buried in the Greycourt Cemetery.

Their children were Margaret; Robert, subject of this sketch; James, of Chemung County; Joseph W., a farmer in Steuben County; Frances J., deceased, who was the wife of Horace Mapes, of Monroe; John, deceased; Stewart, who carries on a creamery in Warwick; Eliza R., widow of William Sutton, of Warwick; Matthew, a farmer in Monroe; Alexander, of Carson City.

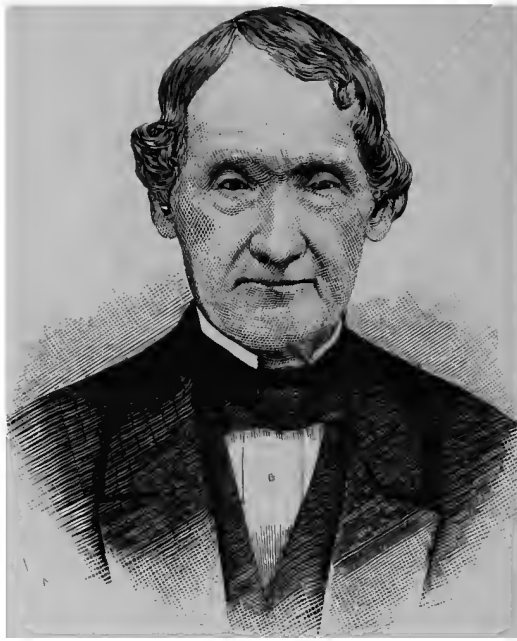
Robert Young was born in the city of Boston, Dec. 25, 1818, and was only able to obtain the advantages of a common-school education in boyhood; but he early learned those inestimable lessons that industry, prudence, and economy are the foundations of a successful business career. By his own savings he, in 1845, felt able to buy a farm in Sullivan Co., N. Y., upon which, however, he never settled, but sold it in 1848. In November of that year he married Margaret, daughter of Abram B. and Hannah (Harlow) Watkins, of Hamptonburgh, Orange Co., who was born May 27, 1814. Her father died in 1859, at the age of eighty-four years, leaving six sons and seven daughters, of whom only two

sons and two daughters survive in 1881. She is a granddaughter of Benjamin Harlow, of Hamptonburgh.

For some time prior to his marriage, and for three years altogether, Mr. Young was engaged in the milk business in New York City. In 1851 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, containing one hundred and ten acres, which, by addition and sales, only contains seventy-two acres. To this property he has added other real estate in the town of Goshen and in Sullivan County, and is one of the thrifty, enterprising, well-to-do, and judicious farmers of Orange County. The products of his dairy are daily sent by him direct to the New York market in the form of milk.

Mr. Young's business career is only another illustration of the many in this country where industry and self-reliance result in the accumulation of a fair competency, and where honest labor is rewarded with satisfactory compensation. He has been very little connected with town matters, except to serve as census enumerator for the Second Election District of Goshen in 1880, appointed by Marshal Frederick Bodine, and to hold some minor offices. He has been a director of the Goshen and Pine Island Railroad since its organization.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Young are attendants of the First Presbyterian Church of Florida, Orange Co., of which she is a member and he has been a trustee for many years. Their children are Margaret, wife of William T. Jayne, a farmer in the town of Goshen, and Robert G. Young, who resides upon the homestead, and married Nettie, daughter of Alanson Slaughter and Mary Ann Bailey, of Wallkill, Orange Co.



John S. Crane

JOHN SEARS CRANE, M.D., the only son of John and Abigail Crane, was born in the town of Goshen, Aug. 3, 1795.

He entered Princeton College in 1815, and graduated in 1818. In June, 1868, he was one of the seven survivors of his class who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation from the college.

He studied medicine under Dr. Hosack, in New York City, and was admitted to membership in the State Medical Society, March 16, 1822, and in the Medical Society of Orange County, July 22, 1822, Drs. David R. Arnell and E. Jansen being the president and secretary of both societies.

April 18, 1822, he was married to Miss Sarah Smith, of Goshen, and of the six children by this union three still survive. He began the practice of medicine in Milford, Pa., extending his tours as far as Lackawaxen, much of which was accomplished on horseback through the woods and by an uncertain foot-path. His health being unequal to the labor, he engaged in the general store business in Goshen with Benjamin Strong, his brother-in-law.

"He was appointed surgeon's mate of a separate battalion of infantry attached to the Nineteenth Brigade of Infantry of New York State, with rank from Oct. 12, 1825, under De Witt Clinton, Governor, General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the State. N. F. Beck, Adjutant-General.

"On the 29th of September, 1826, he took the oath of office before Asa Dunning, clerk of the county of Orange."

In 1837 he and John C. Wallace, Esq., entered into the store partnership, from which he retired in 1855. At the organization and incorporation of the Orange County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in 1837, he was elected and continued to be its first president till his death. In 1851 he was elected a director of the newly organized Goshen Bank, and continued such during his life. His name for many years appears among the officers of Farmers' Hall Academy. He united with the Goshen Presbyterian Church, under Rev. Ezra Fisk, D.D., April 28, 1831, and was elected a ruling elder therein Dec. 21, 1858. He was an untiring librarian and occasional superintendent of the Sabbath-school almost from its beginning up to three weeks before his death. For nineteen years he was the treasurer of the Orange County Bible Society. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig till the Rebellion, when he became a Republican. Eminently conservative, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand intelligently to every good and useful work.

A fall in July, 1874, disabled him from his usual active exercise, and thus rendered more easy the final conquest by laryngitis and general debility, on Jan. 1, 1875, when "he entered into his rest, having fallen asleep in Christ."



Chas F. Johnson

The Johnson family is of English descent, and the progenitor of this branch emigrated to America in 1664, and settled at Newark, N. J.

His grandfather, Jotham, resided at the south end of Newark, and married Hannah Beach, who bore to him the following children: Josiah, Nathaniel, Thomas, James, Ebenezer, Elmira (wife of Henry Parkhurst), and Phebe (wife of Caleb Carter); all of whom who grew up settled near the place of their birth. Ebenezer, father of our subject, was born Jan. 23, 1793, and married Mary, daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth Osborne, of Salem, Union Co., N. J., who was born in 1795, and died in November, 1870.

Their children were William, who was a farmer in Essex County, and there died, leaving children; Henry, died unmarried; Charles F.; and Mary C.

Ebenezer Johnson while a young man learned the trade of a mason, which he followed until 1826, when he purchased a small farm in the township of Clinton, Essex Co., N. J., upon which he resided, and also for many years worked at his trade, until 1870, when he removed to Elizabeth, N. J., where he now resides. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth.

Charles F. Johnson was born at Newark, March 16, 1824. He remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, when he left the parental roof to carve out a fortune for himself. For three years he was a farm laborer. On Jan. 20, 1847, he married

Joanna, daughter of Gen. Charles Board and Joanna Seeley, and granddaughter of Joseph Board, who with his two brothers, James and David, came from Wales and settled at Ringwood, N. J., where they had charge of the iron-works. They owned the land in the Pompton valley, consisting of some fifteen hundred acres, and many of their descendants became settlers in Orange Co., N. Y. Joanna Board was born in June, 1817.

For twelve years following his marriage Mr. Johnson rented a farm at Ringwood, N. J., consisting of five hundred and thirty acres, which in 1859, upon the death of his father-in-law, he purchased. This property he sold in 1872, and purchased one hundred and sixty-three acres in the town of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.,—one of the most desirable and productive farms in the town,—upon which he has resided since. The products of his dairy are marketed in the form of milk in New York. Upon this property he has built a fine and substantial barn, and all the appointments of his place show thrift and enterprise.

Mr. Johnson has taken a somewhat active part in political matters, and prior to his settlement in Orange County was one of the freeholders of Pompton for two years, assessor of the township from 1865 to 1870, and represented the Third District of Passaic County in the State Legislature in 1863 and 1864. His children are Henry P., Charles E., Asher, and William.



Edwin Colburn

Mr. Tuthill had only the advantages of a common-school education, but has always kept well read in the current topics of the times, and has a retentive memory and a natural taste for the acquisition of historical data.

He has always taken a somewhat independent stand in political matters; and although a member of the Republican party, has cast his vote for the men who represent the principles he conceives to be right.

He was assessor in the town in 1842-43, inspector of common schools of the town of Goshen for one year, and census enumerator of the First Assembly District of Goshen in 1865. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen.

Mr. Tuthill's life has been spent on a part of the homestead where he was born, and mostly given to the quiet care of his farm. For four years he was a resident of Goshen village, and was engaged in building. He built his present brick residence in 1860. For twenty years he has been afflicted severely with a spinal disease, and confined to the house, where he spends the slowly-passing days and years in reading and meditation, waiting for the summons to "come up higher." Mr. Tuthill is known as a man of untarnished character, sociable, hospitable, and generous beyond his means, and a Christian man.

GEORGE MAPES.

Among the oldest native residents of Orange County is the subject of this sketch, who was born on the homestead near Sugar-Loaf, Feb. 15, 1798, and has spent his life in the vicinity of his birth. His grandfather, David Mapes, spent his life as a farmer near Sugar-Loaf, in the town of Goshen. His children by his first marriage were James, John, Catharine, wife of Garret Rysdyke; and Hannah, wife of Isaac Bull. The children by his second marriage were Edward and William.

John, son of David Mapes, born about 1770, near Sugar-Loaf, resided on a farm in Sugar-Loaf Valley most of his active business life, and died at the age of sixty-two years. He was a quiet, unostentatious man, and sought to fulfill the full duties of the citizen. His wife was Elizabeth Halleck, of Sugar-Loaf Valley, who died at the age of eighty-four, and who bore him the following children: James, George (subject of this sketch), Mittie, wife of William Roe; John, Hannah, and Susan, wife of Peter Board.

George Mapes remained at home until the age of twenty-four. He married, in 1828, Susan, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Satterly) Durland, of Chester, who was born March 3, 1809, and died March 19, 1870, leaving two children,—Sarah Jane and John Mapes.

After his marriage Mr. Mapes purchased a farm in Wallkill, on the river, where he resided for six years. He then purchased, in 1834, some 62 acres in the town of Goshen, and for six years kept a public-house at

the corners which bear his name,—“Mapes' Corners,”—and also carried on his farm in connection with it. In 1840 he built his present residence on another part of his farm, in which he has resided since.



George Mapes

Mr. Mapes is well known as a man of strict integrity in all the business relations of life, kind-hearted, and sociable. His plain, unassuming ways, and his genial bearing have won him many friends as he has passed through life.

His great-grandfather Mapes was supposed to have been of English birth and the progenitor of the family in Orange County. His uncle, Edward Mapes, was in the war of 1812, and was killed.

EDSON COLEMAN.

William Coleman came from England, and was one of the first English settlers on Long Island, and is supposed to be the common ancestor of the Coleman family in New York State. His great-grandson, Thomas, had his residence on the bank of the Hudson, in the town of Cornwall, Orange Co., where he died Feb. 22, 1822, having been born April 27, 1767. Joel Coleman, grandfather of our subject,—supposed to be a descendant of William, the progenitor,—was born in Goshen, resided most of his life in Hamptonburgh, and was a farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of White Plains. He died at Scotchtown, in Wallkill, at the age of eighty-four, Oct. 24, 1840.

By his first wife he had children,—Rumsey and Joel, resided on the homestead their lives and there died; Philena, was the wife of Nathaniel Carpenter; Keziah, wife of James Manning; Hull, father of our subject; Oliver; and Rachel, wife of John Brown. By his second wife (Mrs. Mary Owen, a daughter of Hiram Dunning) he had one child, Alfred Coleman, who has spent most of his life as a farmer in Wallkill, and now, at the age of seventy-six, is a resident of Middletown, N. Y. His second wife died in 1845, aged eighty-four.

Hull Coleman, born Sept. 12, 1790, on the homestead, married, in 1810, Lois, daughter of Mrs. Mary Owen, before mentioned, by her first husband. She died July 3, 1857. He died Aug. 28, 1865. Their children are Eliza, born Dec. 24, 1811, died Jan. 14, 1866, was the wife of Thomas S. Nanny, of Amity, town of Warwick; Edson, subject of this sketch, born March 3, 1815; Almeda, born May 23, 1817, wife of William H. Waterbury, of Warwick; Frances M., born March 14, 1819, was the wife first of John M. Ferrier, and after his death became the wife of Louis M. Jayne, of Warwick.

Hull Coleman spent most of his active business life as a farmer in the town of Warwick; but about five years prior to his decease settled in Florida village, in the same town, still continuing the oversight of a few acres of land. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, first at Amity, and subsequently at Florida, where they removed. He never sought public place, but preferred the quiet life of an agriculturist. He was a man of sterling integrity in all his business relations, of correct habits, and had the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Edson, son of Hull Coleman, born on the homestead in Warwick, during his minority received only a common-school education; but he became acquainted with all that pertains to a well-conducted farm. Aug. 26, 1838, he married Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. John W. Wisner, of Elmira, N. Y., who was a prominent lawyer of that city and for many years magistrate, and who served as judge of Chemung County. He was a candidate for member of Congress at two different times, and was only defeated by some thirty votes in a poll of thirteen thousand, although his party was largely in the minority. He was also supervisor for several terms, and took a decided and influential stand against the principles of slavery in the Southern States.

Mrs. Coleman's mother was Eliza, daughter of Richard Ryerson, whose ancestors were from Amsterdam, and came to America, first settling on Long Island, afterwards in Bergen Co., N. J., in 1701, and subsequently in Sussex Co., N. J. Her paternal grandfather was Jeffrey Wisner, cousin of Henry G. Wisner, a prominent lawyer of Goshen, who died in 1842, and grandson of Henry Wisner, an early resident of Goshen, and one of the founders of the republic. Mrs. Coleman was born March 2, 1818.

In 1839, Mr. Coleman purchased 100 acres of land, where he now resides, in the town of Goshen, to which he has since added some 40 acres. In 1860 he erected a fine and substantial farm residence, and later commodious barns, and has brought his land into a high state of cultivation. His surroundings show to the passer-by thrift, enterprise, and the cultivated taste of an intelligent farmer. Both he and his wife are attendants of the Presbyterian Church at Amity, of which his wife is a member, and a lady of rare womanly qualities.

Like his ancestors before him, Mr. Coleman is progressive in his ideas, and a supporter of all measures tending to the welfare of the community in which he resides, although never taking any active part in political matters, except to cast his vote, which he does as a member of the Republican party.

JOHN T. ACKLEY.

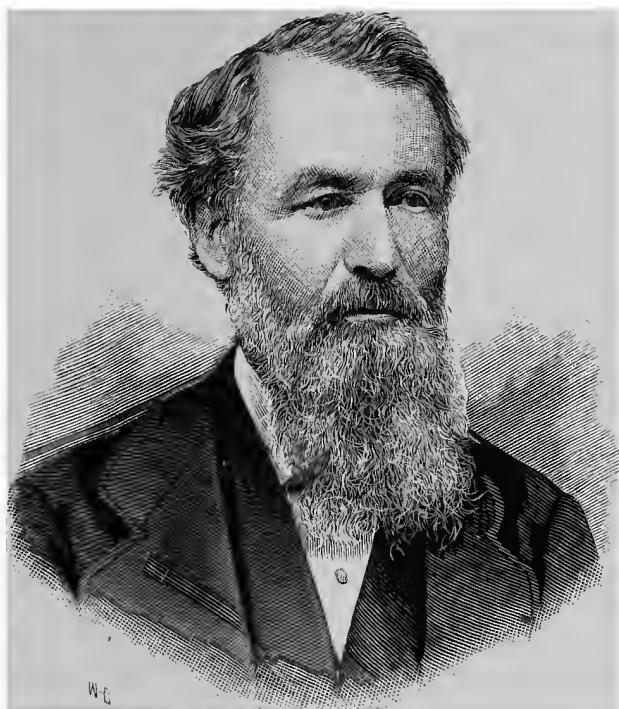
His paternal grandfather, Daniel Ackley, married a Miss Grovesnor, who belonged to a wealthy and influential English family, who bore him the following children: Augustus A.; Hiram, of Illinois; George; Catharine, wife of Robert Collins; Jane; and Hannah, who became the wife of Thomas Bellamy.

Of these children, Augustus A. Ackley was father of John T., was born in Vermont in 1799, and came to Orange County while a young man. He married, about 1821, Maria, daughter of Edward Mapes, whose family were among the early settlers of Goshen. Their children are William P., of Goshen; James H., deceased; John T., subject of this sketch; Joanna, wife of Hayden Wheeler, of Middletown, N. Y.; Daniel E.; Wyckliffe W.; Hannah, wife of J. W. Riker; Augustus, Henry, Thomas, and Mary.

Upon coming to Orange County, Augustus A. Ackley learned the tailor's trade of Joseph Munnell, of Hamptonburgh, and is said to have become a first-class workman at his trade, which he carried on for several years at Sugar-Loaf. He afterwards engaged in farming in Warwick, was a merchant at Sugar-Loaf from 1836 to 1841, and subsequently at Chester. He was an active, industrious, and thrifty business man, of good habits, and had the confidence of his fellow-men. He died at Sugar-Loaf, April 12, 1866. His wife was born in 1801, and died about 1863.

John T. Ackley was born at Sugar-Loaf, Orange Co., April 3, 1825. Having received the ordinary opportunities of a district school education, at the age of sixteen he went into the busy world to carve out a fortune for himself. For one year he was clerk in the store of William N. White, of Newburgh, and for two years following he was a clerk in his father's store at Chester. He then spent one year as a student at the Farmers' Hall Academy at Goshen, and in 1845 went to New York, where he remained for four years as book-keeper for the firm of Furman & Davis.

In 1849 he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he



J. V. Ackley



Adrian Holbert

His grandfather, John Holbert, resided in the town of Chester, Orange Co., sold his farm there, and took his pay in Continental money, and consequently, upon his return from the war, in which he served as captain, to free the American colonies from British tyranny, he was without property. He continued to reside in Chester until his death, which occurred in 1821, at the age of ninety-three. His wife, Mary, was born in Holland, and died some time prior to the death of her husband, leaving children,—Peter, Ebenezer, Samuel, John, Mary, and Susan, wife of Rynard House, of Chester. All of these children, except Mary, were married, reared families, and settled in Orange County.

Peter, father of Adrian, born Aug. 24, 1768, in Chester, married Rosauna, daughter of Garret Durland, of Minisink, who was born April 10, 1770, and died May 15, 1839. He died Oct. 19, 1836. Their children were Mary, wife of David Robertson, died of spotted fever in 1808; William, deceased; Martha, wife of Abijah Wells; Susan, wife of Abram Tyler; Miriam, wife of William Wells; John; Sarah, wife of Silas C. Brown; Harriet, wife of Jacob Dunning; Elizabeth, married first Joseph Sayer, and after his death became the wife of Lynden Mulford; Adrian; and Peter; ten of whom married and reared families, and all of whom reside in the town of Minisink, except Adrian. Peter Holbert, father of these children, after his marriage purchased land in Minisink, which he cleared of its original forest, and he and his wife met the obstacles incident to pioneer life, with which they battled successfully, and during their lives contributed much to the growth and development of the town in which they took up their residence.

Mr. Holbert was influential in the affairs of his town and county, and a staunch member of the old Whig party. He served as supervisor several terms; was justice of the peace for twenty-seven years, doing most of the conveyancing in the town, for he was a very fine penman; and he served in the State Legislature, from Orange County, in 1812. He was a successful business man, and owned considerable real estate at his death.

Adrian, son of Peter Holbert, born Aug. 11, 1809, in Mini-

sink, is a man of good business ability, and has led a life of great activity, and mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits. For some two years after reaching the age of twenty-three he carried on a general store, in connection with Silas C. Brown, his brother-in-law, at Centreville, and also at Millsburg, then settled on a farm in Monroe; but after about four years, in 1836, he purchased the Valentine farm, in the town of Goshen,—said to be one of the most productive farms in Orange County,—which he carried on until 1861, and sold to his son, Jesse A. Holbert, and removed to Goshen village.

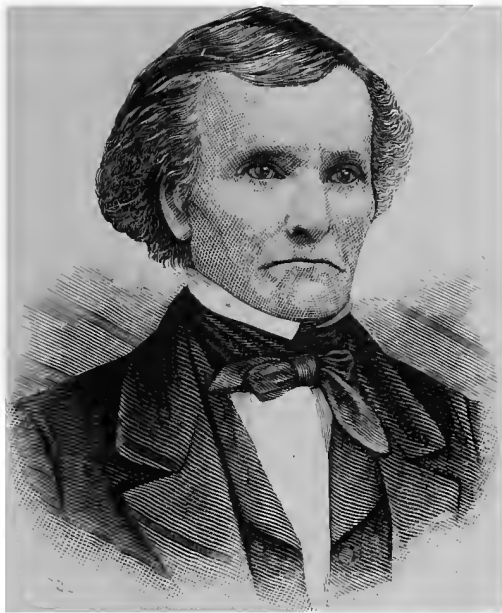
In 1868 he went to New York City, and for two years was engaged in the milk business, and then returned to Goshen. He had built one house in Goshen prior to going to the city, and he now built another after his return.

Like many other men who pass their middle life in active duties of farm work and become restless under inactivity, so with Mr. Holbert, and in 1879 he left the village and settled on a few acres of land near his old homestead, where he has erected a beautiful and substantial residence that would do honor to village real estate, where he expects to spend the remainder of his days. Mr. Holbert has been in every sense of the term a representative farmer of Orange County, and all the appointments of his well-regulated premises show enterprise, thrift, and care.

In 1832 he married Hannah, daughter of Joshua Sayer, of Minisink, who was born Sept. 15, 1809, and died Nov. 20, 1843. The children born of this marriage are Charles, of Kansas; Hannah, wife of George Graham, of Greenville; Mariette, wife of Albert W. Slater, of Centralia, Kan.; Sarah, wife of Richard Wilson, died in Wallkill; and Jesse A.

His second wife was Harriet, daughter of John Wisner, of Minisink, whom he married in 1845, and who died Jan. 14, 1868, leaving one child, Anna.

His present wife is Frances, daughter of Joshua and Jemima (Sayer) Wells, and granddaughter of Joshua Wells, a representative of an old family in the town of Goshen, and who are of English descent. She was born Dec. 19, 1811, and married to Mr. Holbert, Dec. 22, 1870.



Noah Gregory

His ancestors were of Scotch and French extraction, and his paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Orange County.

His father, Samuel Gregory, born in Chester, Orange Co., in 1763, married Mary Hunter, who died Feb. 17, 1821, aged forty-six years and eight months. He died Nov. 18, 1827, and both were buried in the old graveyard near Monroe.

He resided in the town of Chester during the earlier part of his life; subsequently became a large farmer in the town of Monroe, where he owned some five hundred acres of land.

His children were Katy (wife of Joseph Stevens), Benjamin, William, Hiram, Noah, Sylvester, James, Hannah (wife of Benjamin Van Duzer), Elmer, George, and John,—only four of whom survive in 1881.

Noah Gregory, fifth son of Samuel, was born on the homestead, in the town of Monroe, Oct. 7, 1803. His minority was spent at home, where he learned farming, and obtained limited book knowledge in the district school. He married, March 23, 1826, Sally Maria, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Goldsmith) Smith, one of a family of seven children. Her father was born Feb. 27, 1752, and died July 25, 1803. Her mother was born May 8, 1757, and died Dec. 23, 1826. Mrs. Gregory was born May 23, 1799, and

died Dec. 7, 1879. She was devoted to her family, and did her part well as a helpmeet of her husband.

Some two years after his marriage, Mr. Gregory purchased one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land in the town of Goshen, then an uncultivated tract and wild, upon which he settled. This land he brought into a high state of cultivation in due course of time, and to this purchase he added one hundred and fifty-seven acres more. With the exception of some parcels sold, this has been his homestead since. He erected a house about 1831, which forms a part of his present residence, together with commodious barns.

During his active business life all the appointments of his farm showed the work of a thrifty and enterprising farmer, and he may safely be classed among the substantial agriculturists of the town of Goshen. He has never taken an active part in political matters, but has always taken an interest in all enterprises tending to the prosperity of the town. His children were Mary Jane (widow of the late Joseph D. Stage, of Wallkill), Stephen S., Noah, Goldsmith, Harvey, Mrs. Sarah A. Goldsmith, John H., born Aug. 11, 1837, was a soldier in the late civil war, and died in 1863; William H., died in infancy; Catherine E., born Nov. 9, 1842, died Jan. 1, 1880, was the wife of Hiram T. Stage; and George Elmer.



Richard L. Wood

His great-grandfather Timothy, born in England, was among the earliest settlers of Goshen, Orange Co., his farm being located where Mr. Snyder now resides, just outside the limits of the village of Goshen, on the Florida road. On this homestead also his grandfather, Richard Wood, resided, and by his marriage with Miss Smith had the following children: Richard, Oliver, Timothy, and Joanna (wife of Jonathan Owen), all of whom were residents of, and died in Orange County. Of these children, Timothy was father of our subject, and was born on the homestead Dec. 29, 1776. He married Dolly, daughter of Michael Carpenter, of Goshen, who was born Feb. 22, 1781, and died in 1864. He died in 1846.

Their children were Matilda, born Dec. 15, 1804, was the wife of Stephen Smith, of Goshen, and died Jan. 28, 1881; Richard L., born Sept. 3, 1806; William C., born April 26, 1810, was a farmer on the Florida road, in Goshen, and died in 1840, leaving an only son, James J. Wood, a silversmith, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sarah Jane, born March 11, 1814 (never married), and died Feb. 19, 1879; and Gabriel S., born Nov. 27, 1818, was a farmer, and died in the town of Mount Hope, Orange Co., June, 1876, leaving two daughters and one son.

Timothy Wood resided on the homestead after his marriage, about 1803, until 1831, when he purchased

a farm on the Florida road from Goshen, upon which his son William C. afterwards resided. In 1833 he purchased two hundred and twelve acres about one mile northwest of Goshen village, upon which he resided the remainder of his life, and which was inherited at his death by Richard L. and Gabriel S., his sons. The latter disposed of his part of this farm, which is now owned by Mr. Everett.

Both Timothy Wood and his wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, as also his father, Richard Wood, had been.

Richard L., son of Timothy Wood, is the only surviving child, and resides upon a part of the homestead where his father died. He was born on the old homestead where three generations before him lived, and where his great-grandfather, the progenitor of the family in Orange County, first settled.

In 1851 he built his present residence, and later, commodious barns, all of which with the order of his whole farm of one hundred and thirteen acres, show the care of a thorough-going and thrifty farmer.

Mr. Wood has been industrious, prudent, and upright, and as such is known by all his fellow-men. Like his ancestors before him, he has led a quiet, unostentatious life, and strictly followed agricultural pursuits. He was never married.



W. C. Coleman

WILLIAM COLEMAN came from England, and was one of the first English settlers on Long Island, and the common ancestor of this branch of the Coleman family in America.

Of his three sons, William, John, and George, the eldest is in line of descent, and had seven sons, one of whom was Thomas, who had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Curtis, Thomas, and Deborah, who married Jacob Brown.

Thomas, born July 2, 1732, married Elizabeth Roe, who was born in 1730, and who bore him four sons and two daughters, of whom Thomas, grandfather of our subject, born April 27, 1767, married, for his first wife, Mary Galloway, born April 28, 1767, who bore him the following children: Elizabeth (wife of Obadiah Smith), Ann (wife of Morris B. Pilgrim), Charlotte (wife of Morris Stephens), all of Monroe, Orange Co.; and William, Roe, and Thomas. The mother of these children died Dec. 9, 1804. By a second wife Thomas Coleman had three sons,—Samuel, Emery, and Henry.

His farm was on the banks of the Hudson, in the town of Cornwall, and he is supposed to be the first of the family who settled in Orange County. He died Feb. 21, 1822.

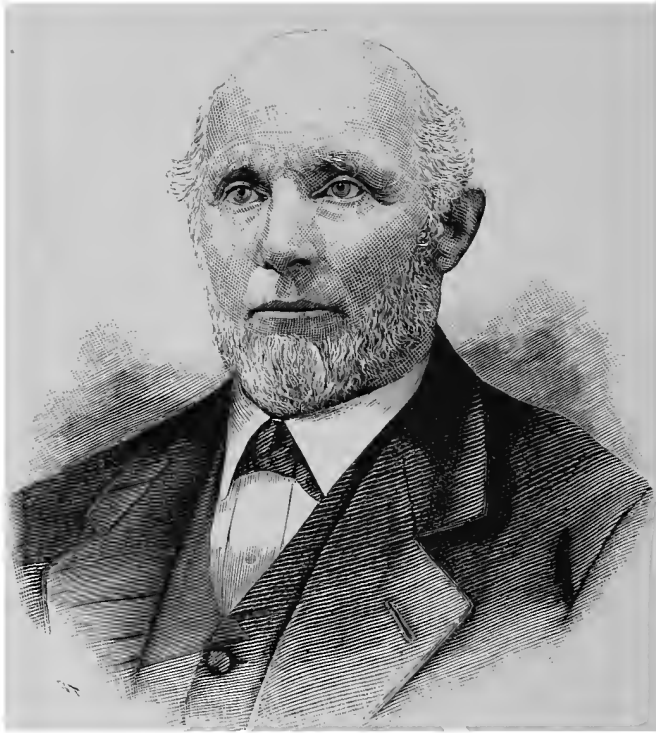
Of his children, William, father of our subject, was born March 19, 1792, and early in life learned the painter's trade. He married Ann, daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (Bradner) Conkling, of Goshen, who was born Oct. 19, 1793. For two years after his marriage he resided at Hackettstown, N. J., and then purchased a carding-mill in the town of Warwick, near Florida, which he carried on for some thirty years, until small mills were superseded by larger machinery on a larger scale, when he built a grist-mill on the site of his carding-mill, and carried it on the remainder of his life, in connection with a small farm bought subsequent to his first purchase of the mill property.

He was a promoter of the best interests of society, and a contributor to the support of the Presbyterian Church at Florida, of which his wife was a member. He died April 18, 1850; his wife died April 29, 1876. Their children were Nathaniel C., born Dec. 9, 1815; Thomas J., born Aug. 28, 1817, was a merchant in New York, and died May 8, 1878; John C., born

July 28, 1819, is a farmer in Milwaukee, Wis.; Mary E., born Feb. 24, 1822, was the wife of P. P. Demarest, of Goshen, and died April 20, 1876; Cornelia A., born Nov. 23, 1823, wife of A. L. Beyea, of Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.; Harriet Eveline, born July 18, 1825, present wife of P. P. Demarest; George C., born Aug. 21, 1828, of Colorado; Caroline, born June 6, 1831, was the wife of Henry D. Welty, of Auburn, N. Y., and died Jan. 8, 1877; and Margaret A., born Jan. 26, 1834, died unmarried, July 9, 1868. The eldest of these children, whose portrait appears above, spent his early life until the age of twenty-six at home, working in the mill and on the farm of his father. He married, Nov. 17, 1840, Fanny Maria, daughter of John and Eunice (Smith) Knapp, and great-granddaughter of William Knapp, who was the progenitor of the Knapp family in Orange County, and settled where William Knapp now resides in the town of Goshen, from Horseneck, Conn., among the earliest white people who found a home in the wilderness country about Goshen. She was born June 21, 1817, on the Knapp homestead, and belonged to a large family of children.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are Mary E., born June 5, 1841, died Aug. 31, 1863; Harriet Eliza, died in infancy; Anna A., wife of Robert Osborn, of Goshen; Fannie E., wife of Giles E. Goodrich, of Goshen; Nathaniel C., died at the age of five, Aug. 5, 1858; and Addie W.

About one year after his marriage Mr. Coleman purchased eighty-eight acres of land on the Conklingtown road, near Goshen village, upon which he settled, and which he retains, except some seven acres known as "Prospect Lake," which he sold, and which furnishes the supply of water for the village of Goshen. He built his present residence in 1851, and all the barns on his farm before and after that time. He has led a quiet life as a farmer, and he and his wife, by their industry and judicious management, have secured a fair competency. The products of his dairy, in the form of butter, on account of its superior quality, finds ready market at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are members of the Methodist Church at Goshen, and promoters of all worthy objects.



Jas. M. Bull

carried on, on his own account, successfully the hardware and tin business for six years. Returning to New York, he remained there in business until 1865, when he came to Goshen, purchased a farm of 241 acres of land, upon which he has resided since.

Mr. Ackley's life has been, thus far, one of activity, industry, and self-reliance, for which he has been rewarded with a fair competence.

He married, June 23, 1858, Sarah J., daughter of Cornelius Westervelt, of New York City, whose ancestors were early settlers in New York.

His children are Minnie A., Edward H., Jennie M., Edith, and John.

JAMES M. BULL.

His grandfather, Daniel Bull, was son of John, and grandson of William Bull, who was born in England in 1689, and sailed from Dublin, Ireland, and died in Orange County in 1755. The ancestry of the Bull family is given in the sketch of Jesse Bull, of Blooming-Grove.

Daniel Bull was born on the homestead, in the old stone house in Hamptonburgh. He settled in what is now the town of Chester, where he became a large land-owner.

He was an active and enterprising business man. A part of his homestead is now owned by the heirs of David Bull, his nephew. He was an influential Quaker, and one of the founders of the Quaker Society and builders of their meeting-house, which was on a part of his property on Quaker Hill. He died at the age of eighty-four. His wife, Sarah Harlow, of Hamptonburgh, died at about the age of forty-five. Their children were Stephen, lived and died on the homestead in Chester; Ebenezer, lived and died upon the original Bull homestead in Hamptonburgh, purchased for him by his father to keep it in the family; Phebe, was the wife of Joseph Boeth, of Hamptonburgh; and the youngest son, John Milton, was the father of our subject. He was born March 25, 1798, and died Nov. 29, 1879. His wife was Martha, daughter of Joseph, and granddaughter of Charles Durland, who came from Long Island in 1756, and after the close of the French

and Indian war, in which he served, settled in Chester, on the place now owned by his grandson, James Durland. Martha Durland was born in May, 1800, and is the oldest living member of the Chester Presbyterian Church in 1881. Their children are Sarah, died young; Ebenezer, of Westchester Co., N. Y.; Mary Ann, died at the age of forty-two; James M.; Samuel, succeeded to the homestead of his father in Monroe; Elizabeth, was the wife of Joseph W. Young, and died at Oxford in November, 1858; and Emily, became the second wife of Joseph W. Young.

John Milton Bull settled on a farm of 300 acres on the bank of Little Long Pond, in Monroe, where he spent his active business life, and was known as a progressive and an intelligent farmer. He possessed remarkable good judgment, was a man of practical ideas and sterling honesty, and was also a man of great determination and resolution of purpose. He continued litigation, begun by his father, for the control of the outlet of Little Long Pond until sixty years had elapsed from the beginning of the suit, when the matter was settled by arbitration; their opponents were Mr. Craig and his successor, Mr. Ames, of Craigville.

James M. Bull was born on the homestead in Monroe, April 3, 1830, and married, Jan. 25, 1859, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of George S. Conkling and Mary Seeley, and granddaughter of Joshua Conkling, who came from Long Island and was one of the early settlers of Goshen. Her mother was a daughter of Thaddeus Seeley, and granddaughter of Thaddeus Seeley, old residents of Chester. She was born June 8, 1835. Their children are George Seeley, was drowned young; Albert C.; Cornelia; John Milton, died young; and Whitfield H.

In 1856, Mr. Bull purchased the "Sheriff Jackson" place of about 100 acres in the town of Goshen, upon which he has resided since. He markets the products of his dairy in New York, and his father was the first man who sent canned milk to a New York market from Oxford in the fall of 1842.

Mr. Bull is a throughgoing, industrious, and well-to-do farmer; like his forefathers, he is no seeker after place, but has devoted his life strictly to agricultural pursuits.

WARWICK.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

WARWICK occupies a large portion of the southern part of the county. It is bounded north by Minisink, Wawayanda, Goshen, and Chester; east by Chester and Monroe; south and southwest by the State of New Jersey; west by New Jersey and the town of Minisink.

The only statement of area that can be given is comprised in the annual equalization table of the board of supervisors, showing 61,380 acres. The assessed valuation of the town for 1879 was \$3,035,646, and the taxes levied upon that basis were \$23,621.71. The title to the soil of the town is derived from the Wawayanda Patent.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The topography of this large tract is sufficiently interesting to justify a lengthy article, instead of the brief paragraph appropriated to this chapter. For additional material reference is made to the General History. Quaker Creek forms the western boundary, and has its source principally in Glenmere Lake (Thompson's Pond). Tributaries of this, flowing generally northwest, are the following: Pochuck Creek, formed of several branches, rising in the southwest part of the town; a second of little importance empties into Quaker Creek, a short distance north of the Pochuck; Wheeler's Creek, formed of several branches, is next north; and a fourth unites with Quaker Creek, near Florida. East of the higher lands, in which these streams rise, is the valley of the Warwick Creek. This stream has its sources in the north and the centre of the town, and among them is Wickham's Pond. It flows nearly south into the State of New Jersey; has many tributary rivulets from each direction, and drains an extensive tract. It is sometimes called the Wawayanda, but owing to its distance from the town of the same name it is liable to confuse, and should give way to the better name, Warwick. Long House Creek is a tributary of the Warwick, and flows from the southwest line of the town near Greenwood Lake nearly to Wickham's Pond. When uniting with the Warwick its waters flow again to the southwest through the Warwick Valley. There are various rivulets that drain a section of country north of Greenwood Lake, and flow into that body of water. The outlet of Stirling Pond flows southward into the town of Monroe, and becomes a tributary of the Ramapo.

The ponds form a distinct feature of the topogra-

phy of the town. Long Pond is partly in Orange County and partly in New Jersey. It is about nine miles long and one mile wide. It is used as a feeder to the Morris Canal, and was formerly celebrated as a delightful fishing ground, especially for pickerel, which were exceedingly abundant. Thompson's Pond is mentioned in the chapter upon Chester. This name is from Judge William Thompson, formerly of Goshen, who owned the pond and had a flour-mill on its outlet. Wickham's Pond is situated in the Sugar-Loaf Valley, in the northeast part of the town. Its outlet is one of the principal branches of the Warwick Creek. It had its name from William Wickham, Esq., once first judge of the county, to whose estate the pond belonged. Stirling Pond is situated in the southeast part of the town, and is of considerable note in connection with the mines and the early manufacture of iron in that vicinity. The name was in honor of Lord Stirling, of New Jersey, prominent in Revolutionary times. Upon the outlet of the pond are the Stirling Iron Works.

In the Drowned Lands tract the so-called islands form a peculiar feature. They are known as Little, Gardner's, Black Walnut, Pine, Merritt's, and Owens'. They are simply small portions of upland in the midst of what was once low and swampy ground.

In the early settlement of the county some of these islands could only be approached by a boat, but under the drainage and cultivation of modern times this would never be suspected, as the Drowned Lands themselves are now traversed by good roads and divided into valuable farms.

The elevations in the town have special names. A range in the southeast is known as Warwick Mountains. East of these is Rough Mountain, a barren and rugged tract. Still further east is Stirling Mountain. Round Hill, near the New Jersey line, is so named from its circular outline. A short distance from this is Taylor Mountain. In the northeast are the Bellvale Mountains. Near Bellvale Corners is Decker Hill. Rock Hills are situated east of Florida. South of Big Island Station are Mounts Adam and Eve. These insulated mountain-masses are united in location, and we will not separate them in description. They are on the edge of the Drowned Lands, in the west part of the town. Adam is the highest, Eve the longest and largest. The latter lies east and north of the former. These elevations spring up from the bottom-lands on the

west and the beautiful glades around Edenville on the east without any apparent physical reason, and stand, solitary and alone, like twin islands on the broad expanse of the ocean.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the division of the Wawayanda Patent the portion which fell to Benjamin Aske received his personal attention in its settlement, as did that of Denne and Cromeline. By deed dated, Feb. 28, 1719, he sold to Lawrence Decker, yeoman, for fifty pounds, 100 acres, in the deed described as "being part of the 2200 acres of land called Warwick," showing that previous to that time he had bestowed the name of Warwick upon his tract. This deed was signed by Mr. Aske, "of the County of Orange." By deed, May 20, 1721, he sold 100 acres "of his farm called Warwick" to "Thomas Blain, now residing upon the same." The third recorded deed from Mr. Aske was to Thomas DeKay, Dec. 8, 1724.

Lawrence Decker having received a deed, as stated, made a settlement soon after. It was the opinion of the late Mr. Henry Pelton, who had investigated these early matters, that his location was the Thomas Welling farm of modern times. It is supposed that one or two other Decker families came at the same time, and either then or subsequently a family by the name of Stagg, a name written "Stage" in subsequent years. Thomas Blain's deed mentioned shows that he was already located in the year 1721, and his farm was the Henry Pelton place of later years, though Blain subsequently changed to the Samuel Dolsen place. Thomas DeKay located no doubt soon after his purchase on the farm owned in later years by Joel Wood. His son, Thomas DeKay, Jr., succeeded him on the old homestead.

John Vane must have settled in Warwick soon after. His homestead was on lands adjoining the present Belden Burt farm, on the south, and reaching across the Warwick Creek to the north road. His dwelling was near the creek by the spring, a few rods northeast of the John Pelton barn of the present time.

The story of early settlement is interrupted for a time following the above locations of 1719 to 1725. There are few traditions of other families until the removal to this place of Daniel Burt in 1746 (mentioned below). He only remained four years at that time, and his permanent settlement dates from 1760. Meanwhile, there is some documentary evidence as to other families. The following fragments, among the reports of slaves made pursuant to an act of the Legislature, are found in the "Documentary History of the State." Their titles indicate that the location of a part at least of those mentioned was in Warwick:

"The number of all the Negro's belonging under Capt. John Wisner of 'Florida,' 1755.

"Nathaniel Roe, two, a male and a female.

"William Thompson, two, a male and a female.

"James Thompson, one, a male.

"David Shepherd, one, a male.

"Jonathan Elmer, one, a male.

"Henry Wiener, one, a male.

"Joseph Alson, two, a male and a female.

"Richard Alson, one, a male.

"Israel Parshall, one, a male.

"George Carr, one, a male.

"Adam Wisner, one, a female.

"Matthew Howell, one, a female.

(Signed)

"JOHN WISNER."

"May it please His Excellency

"According to the act of your Assembly this is a true account of all the slaves belonging to my District—1755.

"To Cornelius De Kay, one negro slave.

"To George De Kay, one negro slave.

"To Richard Edsall, one negro male and three female slaves.

"To Benjamin Burt, one negro slave.

"To Thomas Welling, one negro slave.

"To Richard Edsall, Jun., one negro slave.

"To John Allison, one negro slave.

"To Peter Clous,* one negro slave.

(Signed)

"JACOBUS DE KAT."

The name of James Thompson, probably the same as that in the above list, occurs as quartermaster in Col. Vincent Matthews' regiment of 1738. Several of the others appear in the papers of twenty years later given below. James Burt, Esq., makes the following memorandum on the above list of 1755:

Nathaniel Roe lived in what is now the town of Chester. He had a son, Nathaniel Roe, Jr.

William Thompson lived about two miles from Florida, in the present town of Goshen. James Thompson, his brother, was settled in the same neighborhood.

David Shepherd was probably living at Amity, ancestor of many of the same family name residing in that vicinity in later years.

Jonathan Elmer was the pastor of the church at Florida, and a brother of Dr. Nathaniel Elmer, mentioned in the assessment-roll of twenty years later. The name Alson is the Allison of later times, several families of whom were in the west part of Warwick.

Capt. John Wisner, the enrolling officer, lived at Mount Eve. Henry Wisner was about three miles from Warwick village, towards Sugar Loaf. Adam Wisner was doubtless a relative.

George Carr was a settler at Amity. Matthew Howell was in the southern part of what is now Goshen.

Peter Clous (Clowes) was a delegate to the first Provincial Convention, April 20, 1775. Just why his name appears in this list for the south part of Warwick is not clear, as he is supposed to have lived north of Goshen village.

To further show the settlement of Warwick we have the aid of the assessment-roll of Goshen for 1775 (mentioned in several other towns), the last one made out under the authority of the crown. There were then ten assessment districts. Among these, District No. 2 included a section of the present town of Warwick, extending north and south from below Florida

* Peter Clowes was one of the proprietors of the town of Goshen.

at some point to Amity, taking in also the Bellvale neighborhood and the settlements in the vicinity of what is now New Milford and the village of Warwick. This statement does not define the exact boundaries. The loss of the early precinct records of Goshen prevents giving any official outline of the district; but the description locates it with considerable degree of accuracy. Mr. Nathaniel Vail, of Goshen, has given this list special study, and the location of District No. 2, as well as that of the others, is upon his authority; but it is also sustained by a comparison of names in old papers and in many other ways. The assessor was John Hathorn. In all this region the names of signers to the Revolutionary Articles of Association are also preserved, as shown elsewhere, but the assessment-roll is much more complete. Every family, without exception, must be mentioned, and from the small amount of property, in many cases single men with only personal property of little value must have also been enrolled. This last suggestion may account for the fact that the list shows a greater population in 1775 than might at first thought appear possible.*

ASSESSMENT-ROLL, SEPTEMBER, 1775.

District No. 2.—John Hathorn, Assessor.

Names.	Estimate of Property. £ s. d.	Names.	Estimate of Property. £ s. d.
William Landon.....	3 10 10	John Benedict.....	3 14 8
Archibald Armstrong.....	3 10 9	Isaac Abbey.....	0 0 10
Peter Cooley.....	8 13 9	Benjamin Cooley.....	3 0 1
Joseph Wilson.....	5 6 0	Martin King.....	0 9 0
Wm. McKane (Irish).....	0 7 9	Joseph Bailey.....	5 11 9
Thomas Johnson.....	3 15 3	Elijah Finton.....	0 3 1
Darius Hannau.....	1 10 3	John Hazen.....	4 18 3
Albert Wisner.....	0 12 3	Anthony Clerk.....	4 0 0
Richard Edsall, Esq.....	13 6 9	Abraham Alyea.....	8 2 9
Jacob Smith.....	0 6 0	Peter Alyea.....	0 14 0
John Wandell.....	5 11 9	Thomas Sayer.....	10 2 0
Daniel Hultz.....	6 8 6	Gland Bowman.....	0 2 8
Cornelius Jones.....	4 7 5	Thomas Sayer, Jr.....	21 12 8
Isaac Jones.....	0 2 8	Thomas Bennett.....	0 5 6
Isaac Johnson.....	9 16 3	Matthew Bennett.....	1 12 8
Daniel Benedict.....	0 19 6	John Wheeler.....	0 6 0
Nathan Grey.....	5 12 8	Nathan Sayer.....	0 8 3
James Benedict, Sr.....	0 8 0	Thomas De Kay.....	7 1 0
Anthony Finn.....	6 17 9	Thomas Sayer (ehoenkr).....	0 10 6
Daniel Burt, Jr.....	0 3 0	James Mitchell.....	0 18 4
Timothy Wood.....	6 13 9	Abraham Bennett.....	3 13 3
Benjamin Burt.....	0 11 6	Abraham Bennett, Jr.....	1 12 0
Thomas Burt.....	0 6 0	Joshua Morehouse.....	2 11 9
Jacob Waneor.....	4 18 2	John Seeley.....	2 13 8
Peter Clows.....	10 9 3	Ephraim Bennett, Jr.....	3 10 5
Richard Johnson.....	5 12 3	John Beckie.....	0 0 9
Richard Kerr.....	0 5 9	Benjamin Brundage.....	3 6 6
Nathaniel Finch.....	4 12 3	Jonathan Silsbee.....	0 10 9
David Kerr.....	5 17 9	James Brown.....	0 9 3
John Duccan.....	5 18 0	Thomas Barr.....	0 3 9
Robert Finn.....	8 15 7	Enoe Silsbee.....	3 12 6
Iracl Sammons.....	0 8 6	John Bickey.....	2 00 0
Lewis Sayre.....	0 10 3	Jonathan Rockwell.....	2 7 3
Peter Edsall.....	6 9 6	David Sanford.....	2 6 9
James Benedict, Jr.....	7 11 6	John Sanford.....	4 11 6
William Clark.....	1 3 9	Peter Smith.....	0 2 8
Israel Wood.....	7 5 9	Paulus Hopper.....	2 8 0
Isaac Alyea.....	7 8 8	Ezra Sanford.....	3 13 3
Colvin Bradner.....	4 12 3	Joseph Patterson.....	0 2 3
Nathaniel Minthore.....	3 12 6	Cornelius Voorhies.....	5 10 6
John Hobert.....	0 12 0	Anthony Brayman.....	0 5 9
Ezekiel Smith.....	0 2 3	Ezekiah Schofield, Jr.....	1 11 6
Garniel Truendale.....	0 12 3	Jacob Voorhis.....	0 6 0
Richard Masters.....	0 14 6	Daniel Benjamin.....	0 14 9
John Minthorn.....	4 9 9	Abraham Vanduzer.....	0 18 0
John Robinson.....	5 1 6	John Courter.....	0 11 9
Nathaniel Ketcham.....	11 2 1	Peter Courter, Jr.....	0 2 3
Oliver Heady.....	0 4 6	Ezekiah Schofield.....	6 4 6
Daniel Whitney.....	9 4 6	Samuel Lobdel.....	9 13 5
Samuel Vance.....	6 15 1	Arianeta Vandervoort.....	4 10 0

* It is evident, too, that there are names here of those who lived beyond the present limits of Warwick.

Names.	Estimate of Property. £ s. d.	Names.	Estimate of Property. £ s. d.
Jonathan Knapp (Warwick).....	4 00 0	Thomas Wisner.....	5 8 1
Jesse Finch.....	1 3 2	Samuel Chitcock.....	0 2 6
Daniel Burt, Sr.....	9 11 9	Abel Gale.....	1 17 6
Francis Baird.....	21 0 6	Anthony Yelverton.....	0 13 6
William Wisner.....	3 12 6	Jacob Bontar.....	0 12 6
Samuel Edsall.....	7 18 6	Cornelius Bontar.....	0 18 8
John Edsall.....	2 17 5	Daniel Sayre.....	7 10 9
David McCamly.....	8 8 0	John Vance.....	3 10 4
Margaret Case.....	0 9 6	Thomas Wiggins.....	0 8 0
Elizabeth Owens.....	0 7 3	James Armstrong.....	1 19 0
Barnabas Monroe.....	1 8 7	Lawrence Decker.....	0 2 3
Cato Dean.....	3 3 3	Garret Decker.....	0 0 6
George Dean.....	2 11 1	William Patterson.....	0 13 0
Hugh Lord.....	0 0 1	Frederick Shultz.....	0 2 0
George Vance.....	0 8 0	Brice Bickey.....	0 14 0
John Blaine.....	5 12 0	John Hathorn.....	10 2 0
Jacob Wandell.....	0 4 1	James Ellis.....	1 11 0
Bourde Jacobs.....	0 9 3	Thomas Welling.....	24 8 0
John Simpson.....	3 3 4	Ephraim Bennet, Sr.....	0 4 8
Samuel Simpson.....	1 10 0	Charles Beardsley.....	14 12 1
John Sutton.....	4 19 11	Joseph Tompkins.....	0 2 6
Henry Winfield.....	3 10 10	Augustine Rogers.....	5 19 8
Bill De Kay.....	1 6 0	John Bogart.....	9 14 4
John Decker.....	0 2 6	Charles Wiggin.....	0 6 4
William Blaine.....	12 6 3	John Price.....	0 6 0

The paper is indorsed :

"Within is a list of my assessment of all the inhabitants within my district.

"Given under my hand in the month of September in the year 1775.

"JOHN HATHORN."

The town of Warwick appears to include another of the assessment districts of Goshen Precinct, viz.: District No. 5, John Wood, assessor. It is described by Mr. Nathaniel Vail, of Goshen, sustained by other authority, as comprising the territory in the vicinity of Wickham's Pond, including Bellvale Valley. The boundaries between this and the other Warwick district are not very clear from this testimony, as Bellvale is thus mentioned in each; but the Bellvale neighborhood was of considerable extent, and may have been divided by the line of the assessment districts. As already mentioned, there is a larger list of names for 1775 than might be thought correct for that early date, more than a century ago. But the population of Orange County was of considerable numbers previous to the Revolution, and this assessment-roll is of unquestioned authority:

District No. 5.—JOHN WOOD, Assessor.

Names.	Estimate of Property. £ s. d.	Names.	Estimate of Property. £ s. d.
George Howell.....	1 3 0	James Jackson.....	0 1 6
David Howell.....	2 9 9	Joseph Chilson.....	2 2 2
Oliver Bailey.....	0 5 0	Thomas Goldsmith.....	4 15 0
Nomiah Bailey.....	2 10 0	Hugh Fulton.....	1 9 3
John Bailey.....	0 3 0	Roe Chilson.....	0 2 6
Phineas Parshall.....	0 8 0	Joseph Todd.....	4 6 0
John Howell.....	2 5 9	Peter Bogart.....	2 17 0
James Parshall.....	1 4 0	Eliphalet Wood.....	2 17 0
Henry Dobbins.....	2 10 0	Cornelius Decker.....	2 14 6
James Robinson.....	0 6 0	Gilbert Howell.....	2 9 0
Samuel Harmon.....	1 19 0	James McKeen.....	0 4 6
Michael Brooks.....	2 1 0	John Bigger.....	3 16 0
Wm. Lewis.....	0 14 3	Robert McLane.....	0 8 0
Sarah Horton, widow.....	1 17 0	Benjamin Demarest.....	1 14 6
Peter Barlow.....	0 2 3	Peter Demarest.....	0 2 1
David Howell, Jr.....	2 15 0	Henry Clark.....	2 8 1
Barnabas Horton, Sugar		Abraham Oandler.....	4 18 6
Loaf.....	3 4 0	Joseph Jewell.....	1 9 6
Zavan Horton.....	0 19 6	Wm. Bordolf.....	5 9 0

† John Hathorn was, at this time, captain of the Warwick company of militia. He subsequently became colonel of the Warwick regiment, and in this capacity commanded in the battle of Minisink. Further notice will be found in civil list, General History.

Names.	Estimate of Property.	Names.	Estimate of Property.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Henry Burdolf.....	1 12 9	Abner Wood.....	4 6 0
Jacobus Larue.....	1 14 0	Jacobus Demarest.....	5 2 0
Jacobus Burdolf.....	10 4 0	Jacobus Demarest (2).....	8 1 3
Eleanor Vandusen.....	0 2 0	Wm. Currey.....	1 7 0
Capt. Henry Wisner.....	8 11 3	Joseph Currey.....	1 1 8
Wm. Wisner.....	1 4 0	Benjamin Currey.....	1 16 9
Potter Fous.....	0 1 8	John Armstrong.....	3 1 6
John Feagles, Sr.....	2 7 8	Joel Cross.....	1 16 0
Juliana Smith, widow.....	0 2 8	Matthew McConnell.....	2 4 0
Jacob Feagles.....	3 18 3	Reuben Hall.....	3 9 1
John Newberry.....	3 0 0	Andrew Miller.....	6 12 0
Edwin Newberry.....	2 17 0	Samuel Rayner.....	4 17 4
David Jones.....	1 8 0	James Miller.....	4 7 6
Andrew Plantin.....	1 14 8	Mary Allison.....	0 2 0
John Babcock.....	0 12 6	Jabez Finch.....	0 2 0
Thomas Eagles.....	6 17 1	Wm. Wickham.....	18 12 1
Couraud Gunter.....	2 14 0	Jacobus Larue.....	3 16 8
Wm. Carby.....	0 2 6	Henry Burdolf.....	2 0 8
Richard Haycock.....	0 2 0	Joehna Hallock.....	6 10 7
Isaac Walker.....	1 8 0	Jesse Owens.....	2 17 3
Stephen Lewis.....	8 15 8	Hugh Dobbin.....	2 8 9
Obadiah Sayre.....	1 10 0	Phoebe Jennings.....	0 2 9
John Miller.....	0 4 8	John Wood.....	6 3 9
Abel Scott.....	0 4 8	James Howell.....	3 7 0
John Gardiner.....	3 7 1	Samuel Wells.....	0 8 7
Eliza Donan.....	4 9 1	Nicholas Deane.....	6 5 1
James Forest.....	2 0 0	Anthony Swartwood.....	7 19 2
John Hawes.....	0 14 8	Nathaniel Sutton.....	0 8 7
Daniel Van Horn.....	2 18 6	Solomon Smith.....	2 19 7
Andrew Micks (?).....	1 12 0	Capt. Daniel Deaton and Wm. Wickham, for Capt. Horton's estate. }	1 1 0
John Hopper.....	4 4 0		
Peter Burdolf.....	8 16 0		
Peter Burns.....	5 10 0		

"The above is a true list of the District taken by me September, 1775.

"JOHN WOOD."

Assessment District No. 8, of this same roll of 1775 (Ebenezer Owen, assessor), was evidently the southwestern, or more correctly, perhaps, the western portion of the present town of Warwick, the neighborhood of Mount Eve, Amity to Pine Island, and to the New Jersey line, consisting in all of quite a portion of the fertile 17,000-acre tract.

District No. 8.—EBENEZER OWEN, Assessor.

Names.	Estimate of Property.	Names.	Estimate of Property.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Samuel Knapp.....	7 14 7	Elias Taylor.....	2 11 7
David Devore.....	1 8 8	John Konkling.....	0 14 6
Aaron Dockworth.....	1 10 7	Richard Bailey.....	2 0 0
Increase Holley.....	6 11 7	Richard Ketchum.....	2 3 9
Charles Knapp.....	5 8 1	John Smith.....	1 14 8
Joshua Knapp.....	3 17 6	David Rogers.....	2 16 8
John Coldman.....	2 19 0	James Williams.....	6 16 11
Zebulon Jayne.....	0 5 6	Joseph Nanney.....	2 8 6
Noah Holley.....	0 14 7	Jacob Vanderroof.....	3 14 1
Moses Monroe.....	0 8 3	John Luckey.....	1 18 9
Christian Snedaker.....	0 5 8	John McLaughlin.....	0 10 6
Thomas Knapp.....	2 6 0	Robert Longwell.....	3 2 8
Samuel Cornell.....	2 8 7	James Wright.....	3 5 9
William Holly.....	12 8 3	Herman Rowley.....	0 16 8
Matthias Snook.....	3 19 8	Oak Blum.....	2 4 3
Daniel Burr.....	0 2 8	Constat Leonard.....	0 2 0
Abigail Burr.....	1 4 7	George Bankins.....	2 14 8
Samuel Burnett.....	0 5 1	George Luckey.....	3 13 6
Henry Decker.....	2 17 0	Wessel Smith.....	2 16 8
William Tutbill.....	0 2 0	Robert Boyd.....	4 1 1
William Breen.....	1 19 8	Isaac Dolson.....	4 1 1
George Buchanan.....	0 18 8	Benjamin Davis.....	7 10 8
Noah Carpenter.....	1 8 8	Henry Eliot.....	0 8 8
Samuel Brunson.....	18 10 8	Daniel Caro.....	2 4 3
William Ferguson.....	0 9 8	John Martin.....	2 4 3
Thomas Morgan.....	2 2 5	Jonathan Tompkins.....	0 3 7
Peter Post.....	1 0 2	Anthony Carr.....	0 2 9
Eugh McWhorter.....	2 16 9	Daniel Bailey.....	1 1 6
Israel Smith.....	0 10 0	William McChier.....	0 10 8
Jabez Lewis.....	0 16 0	Caleb Smith, Mount Eve.....	3 3 2
John McWhorter.....	1 7 9	John Stratton.....	2 13 3
Jacob Goble.....	2 5 3	Daniel Stratton.....	1 12 1
Samuel Lewis.....	1 4 8	Elias Smith.....	4 3 10
William Ramsey.....	1 6 8	Joseph Smith.....	1 1 0
John Bloom.....	3 7 6	Simon Bay.....	6 7 1
William Lettams.....	1 3 6	Margaret Armstrong.....	3 9 8
Philip McConnelly.....	2 0 6	David Utter.....	0 0 8
Amos Bennett.....	2 4 2	Ebenezer Owen.....	6 13 8
Abraham Cortright.....	1 17 10	Henrich Johnston.....	1 16 7
Thomas Farrier.....	2 13 2	Andrew Johnston.....	0 2 5
John Grey.....	3 8 11		

"The above is a true list of the assessment of my District, taken this month of September, 1775.

EBENEZER OWEN."

District No. 9 comprised evidently the southern portion of the present town of Goshen, the Florida neighborhood of Warwick, and southward to the vicinity of Mount Eve, where, as already shown, another district commenced. This district included an extensive portion of the valuable Drowned Lands, rich, fertile, and attractive to the early settlers. According to this list seventy or more families were then living in this section. John McCamly was the assessor.

District No. 9.—JOHN MCCAMLY, Assessor, September, 1775.

Names.	Estimate of Property.	Names.	Estimate of Property.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Joseph Totten.....	3 8 3	James Benjamin, Jr.....	5 2 7
John Poppino, Sr.....	4 4 8	James Firm.....	3 18 1
Wm. Carr, Jr.....	0 9 6	Capt. John Wisner.....	8 13 9
John Poppino (3d).....	3 8 4	John Wiener, Jr.....	8 6 1
Wm. Carr, Sr.....	6 5 6	John Ellison.....	4 16 0
David Armstrong.....	6 15 9	Wm. Clark.....	2 10 10
Wm. Armstrong, Sr.....	8 10 8	John Simington.....	2 1 0
Wm. Armstrong, Jr.....	6 14 0	James Benjamin, Sr.....	5 11 1
Samuel Burdolf.....	3 4 0	Benjamin Thompson.....	3 7 10
Burdolf.....	0 8 0	Samuel Jayne.....	6 16 8
John Sweagles.....	4 8 9	Rev. Amzi Lewis.....	4 11 3
Gerard Decker.....	3 14 7	Richard Baylies.....	8 13 6
Joshua Wicks.....	2 11 3	Daniel Baylies.....	0 9 8
Abraham Dolkin.....	6 14 8	Timothy Clark.....	4 2 6
Isaac Dolson.....	0 16 1	George Carr.....	7 2 3
Peter Demarest.....	6 7 1	Phineas Tompkins.....	1 0 3
James Arsbill.....	0 6 0	John Brown.....	0 2 1
Wm. Allison Crissey (?).....	1 0 0	Richard Clark.....	0 16 6
James Mosier.....	2 8 3	George Thompson, Sr.....	0 6 0
Timothy Halestead.....	0 8 9	Dr. Nathaniel Elmer.....	8 2 6
John Bican.....	0 9 1	John Borland.....	0 2 6
John Munger.....	8 0 0	Noah Holley, Jr.....	2 18 0
Michael Daly.....	2 16 0	Josiah Holley, Sr.....	7 16 9
Henry Randall.....	2 15 0	George Wood.....	4 12 1
Timothy Beers.....	1 6 6	Isaac Wyains.....	6 16 0
Jonas Wood.....	3 13 1	Henry Lyon.....	0 4 6
John Poppino, Jr.....	6 10 3	Thomas Osburn.....	0 9 10
George Decker.....	0 2 3	Isaac Jennings.....	5 3 8
Nathaniel Roe, Jr.....	4 3 7	James McKans, Jr.....	2 8 6
Cornelius Demarest.....	4 8 9	Isaac Brooks.....	0 10 0
Wm. McKane.....	0 14 9	John Sayre.....	10 1 3
Thomas Jackson.....	10 9 10	Jonas Roe, Sr.....	13 14 2
Andrew Wood.....	3 4 10	Capt. Nathaniel Roe.....	6 13 0
Dr. Daniel Wood.....	3 15 0	Jonas Roe, Jr.....	2 0 9
Mary Wood.....	0 8 0	Adam Wiener.....	0 4 1
Annanias Whiteman.....	4 4 8	Seely Smith.....	6 7 8
Daniel Holley.....	0 2 1	Jeremiah Curtis.....	8 1 9
Lewis Eastwood.....	0 5 3	John Kennedy.....	9 8 3
Samuel Seeley.....	0 11 6	John McCamly.....	4 13 2

"The above is a true list of the assessment of my district taken in the month of September, 1775.

JOHN MCCAMLY."

We add a few notes upon several of the names mentioned in these rolls, but the subject grows so voluminous that we are obliged to abbreviate it for this volume. By giving the lists in full we furnish to all the descendants a clue by which they can trace their ancestors' families and their location to any extent desired.

In 1746, Daniel Burt, the father of Hon. James Burt, came from Connecticut and located upon the farm owned in later years by Thomas and Edward L. Welling. There he remained in the depths of the forest for four years, when his relatives came from Connecticut, and after a long and tedious search found him buried in the wild woods. They assured him he could never get along in such a new country, and persuaded him to return with them, which he did. He sold out to Thomas Welling, the grandfather of Thomas and Edward L. Welling, and moved back to Connecticut. There he was not satisfied to remain, returned in 1760, and made an effort to re-purchase his old farm of Mr. Welling; but in

consequence of a disagreement about the price of a horse, which was to be a part of the consideration, the bargain fell through, and Burt purchased at Bellvale, on Long-House Creek. This was a valuable property, as it contained a fine water-power, upon which he erected a flour- and saw-mill. The mill was overshot, there being 30 feet fall in 30 rods. Extensive milling and other mechanical works have continued to be conducted there. This location Daniel Burt exchanged for a farm near the village of Warwick, the one now owned by his grandson, James Burt.

On the Welling farm there was an Indian settlement called Miscootucky. They had an orchard of apple-trees, some of which were standing in a meadow down to a comparatively modern period.

Hon. James Burt was born at Bellvale, Oct. 25, 1760, the youngest of ten children. The various and important offices held by him from time to time, through the course of a long life, are evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his intelligent fellow-citizens. He was a member of the Assembly several years, a member of the State Senate for twelve, and three times an elector of President and Vice-President.*

During the Revolutionary war Mr. Burt, though young at its commencement, was a very active Whig, and vigilant in defending his neighborhood against the secret and open attacks of the Tories. We relate one instance among many others. A man by the name of Johnston, who had been an English sea-captain, lived in a stone house in the village of Warwick. The house then belonged to Mr. William Wisner. Johnston was a silversmith and followed that business at the time. Supposing him in possession of money and other valuable property, his house was attacked one rainy night by eleven Tories, some of whom belonged in that vicinity. Two sisters and two negro boys were living with him at the time. The robbers broke into the house, and Johnston, while defending himself most manfully, received a cut in the shoulder from a sword, which wholly disabled him. One of the negro boys and a Mr. Coe had been out eeling that night, and just at this time were returning home. As they approached the house, the Tories saw them, and thinking the settlers were coming upon them, decamped, taking with them all the valuables of the house, and among them a very valuable sword. At this time young Burt was a lieutenant in a military company commanded by Capt. Minthorn, and his brother, Daniel Burt, Jr., came over from the village to inform him of the affair, and to direct him to warn out his company forthwith to go in pursuit of the robbers. It was dark, and rained in torrents. He started to go as far as Bellvale, and while going through the woods on the side of the hill in front of his house he heard three distinct snapping of guns.

He drew up his musket to fire, though he saw no one but instantly thinking if he did he might be seen by the flash of his own gun and be shot down by the robbers, refrained and passed on. Having warned his neighbors Joshua Carpenter, Nathaniel Ketchum, Daniel Jayne, Philip, Samuel, and Azariah Ketchum, Benjamin Whitney, and a few others, they started in pursuit. In the morning they found some Continental troops down in the mountains, who went with them. The company took down one side of the mountain and the soldiers the other, who came suddenly upon the robbers while together eating in the wood fired upon them and killed five of the eleven. Here they found many of the stolen articles and Johnston's sword. The six fled, but one of them was shot through the leg, taken, and put in jail. The five continued to flee down towards New Jersey, hotly pursued by all, who turned out to help capture the Tories. Three of the five were killed during the chase, and two only of the eleven thus far escaped. The two found their way to Hackensack, and then they stole a pair of horses, were pursued again, and one was shot and killed, the other wounded.

While young Burt was in pursuit of the robbers he told his company that on the night he started to war them out he heard three distinct snaps of guns in the woods near his house, but they laughed at him and said that he was afraid and imagined that the robbers were about to shoot him, and made themselves quite merry at his expense. When they returned, it was thought advisable to search the woods in question when, to the great satisfaction of Sergt. Burt, they found at the place described by him that the robber had been there sitting on a log, and left there many small articles which they had stolen from Johnston and with which they did not wish to be encumbered. The guns of the robbers did not go off in consequence of the priming having been dampened by the rain, as was supposed.

During the war Burt served under Col. Hathorn who commanded at the battle of Minisink, and was stationed at Fishkill when the war closed. On returning home the troops had to cross the river in an old Continental scow. It was crowded with horses, troopers, and soldiers. Before they got half over, she leaked so fast that they had to bail her out with their hats to keep her from sinking. They had but one oar, and the water being quite rough, they made out to get her ashore at New Windsor.

Extract from family record of Daniel Burt, giving his children: Phebe, born July 15, 1738, married Daniel Lobdell; Daniel, born Oct. 20, 1740, married Martha Bradner; Martha, born April 3, 1743, married Daniel Whitney; Hannah, born May 24, 1745, married James Benjamin; Ruth, born July 3, 1747, married Edy Newbury; Lydia, born May 1, 1750, married Daniel Sayer; Sarah, born Dec. 15, 1752, married Joshua Carpenter; Esther, born May 17, 1755, married Benjamin Coleman; Ann, born Jan

* He voted for Jefferson, Madison, and Harrison.

27, 1758, married Gideon Scott; James, born Oct. 25, 1760, married Abigail Coe.

Mrs. Daniel Burt died Jan. 10, 1810, aged ninety-four years. At her death she had several hundred descendants.

The farm owned by Daniel Finch, and afterwards by Capt. John Jayne, situate on Long Ridge, on the road from Florida to Warwick, on the western part of the Van Horne tract, was located before 1762, and that road was then a public highway. Francis Armstrong and Joseph Bailey resided in that vicinity.

When Daniel Burt returned to the county in 1760, Daniel Whitney came with him, married his sister and located.* An individual by the name of David Benjamin was located upon the side of the mountain on the land afterwards owned by James Burt.

Benjamin Burt, a brother of Daniel, came into the town about that time, and settled on the farm afterwards owned by Belden Burt.

John Vance was early in the town, and lived near Judge Wheeler, on the farm subsequently owned by John Pelton.

Mr. David McCamley, the ancestor of those of that name, settled about 1760, and built the mill James Wheeler owned in later years.

Philip Ketcham located about half-way between Warwick and Bellvale.

Jonathan Knapp settled on the farm owned in modern times by the McGee family.

John and William Blain purchased the lands possessed in later years by Samuel Blain, Robert and Henry Pelton.

Thomas DeKay was an early settler, and Maj. J. Wheeler and Joel Wood afterwards occupied the same property, as already noted.

Charles Beardsley lived in the village of Warwick, and owned the lands now covered by the village.

The first settlers in the present village of Warwick were Daniel Burt, Jr., in 1765, Francis Baird, and William Wisner, who lived where the Messrs. Wellington afterwards kept a public inn.

The family of Jeffrey Wisner, Esq., were early settlers in this and in the town of Wallkill. They were connected by marriage with the old family of Phillips, and contributed their part in various ways to clear up the country and sustain her during the war of the Revolution. The members of this family were strong-minded, sensible, and enterprising, and well calculated to settle a new country and infuse strength and energy into its early institutions.

The Jeffrey Wisner place is very elevated on the east side and almost upon the crown of a long ridge which runs north and south, and overlooks all the eastern part of the town. The village of Warwick, with its rolling glades clad in deepest verdure, and the Wawayanda gracefully sweeping her course to the south, lie directly at its feet. In the distance

are seen the Warwick Mountains, encircling the southeastern portion of the town, and, as it were, barring out all approach to New Jersey; and to diversify the beautiful prospect, Sugar-Loaf Mountain at the north lifts up her forest-crowned head and almost shakes her verdant locks. The spot looks as if it had been tenanted for ages, and has the calm and stately appearance of dignity and wealth.

William Armstrong was an early settler. The family is Scotch, though it came here, like many of the early settlers, from Ireland, he being one of the company of Clinton immigrants in 1729, though then a minor. He had several children, among whom were Robert, William, John, Archibald, Elizabeth Borland, and Polly Jackson. He settled very early in this town, so that his children were principally grown up before the Revolution. The family tradition is that his wife was a descendant of Bishop Lattimer.

Robert Armstrong, his son, was born 1754, and married Rachel Smith, born 1768. Their children were Julia, born Aug. 1, 1788, and married John Roe; Jasper, born April 20, 1790, and married Sarah Coe; Robert G., born July 18, 1793, and married Sarah A. L. Lewis; George W., born March 7, 1796, and married Fanny Wheeler; Maria, born Sept. 18, 1798, not married; Harriet, born July 12, 1801, and married John Smith and Calvin Sawyer; John C., born April 15, 1803, never married; Rachel, born July 15, 1805, and married Poladore Seward; and Sally S., who married Ira Brown. His biography is contained in the following notice of his death published at the time. It will be seen that he was one of the first members of Assembly from old Orange County after the Revolution, and we have been told that he did not know that he was running for office or was even a candidate till he went to the polls. People are not so ignorant of their worth and pretensions at this day. At the battle of Minisink he acted as aid to Gen. Hathorn, who commanded.

"At his residence, Florida, Orange County, State of New York, on Friday, May 30, 1834, Robert Armstrong, Esq., in the eighty-first year of his age. He was a man honored and respected as extensively as he was known; and extensively known as a public man from the age of about twenty-nine years. He was intimately connected with the Revolutionary struggle as a member of the Committee of Vigilance for the district in which he lived, and as taking an active part in some of its most difficult and trying scenes. In the days of George Clinton he held a seat as the youngest member in the Legislature of the State, and from that day until age rendered him desirous of retiring from public business he was incessantly called upon to sustain public trusts in different offices, both of election and appointment: as justice of the peace, county clerk and treasurer, member of the Assembly, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and many others; in all he secured the confidence of all; and was one of those rare men who are never even suspected of selfish or corrupt designs. For fifty-seven years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Florida, and for fifty-three years a ruling elder in the same church. Within this period of more than half a century many times of trial came upon that church; in all of which, from first to last, he stood the firm and unbending defender of the truth, and was the acknowledged and happy instrument often of saving that portion of Zion from distraction and apparent ruin."

Of the Wood family the following facts are given

* A daughter also married a Whitney, as shown above.

from an obituary notice of Mr. Jesse C. Wood, who died at Parkville, L. I., aged eighty-nine years :

"Israel Wood, only son of Israel Wood, Earl of Warwick, in England, came to New York in company with the Duke of York. He was at that time a single man, and purchased a tract of land six miles square of a man who had previously received a grant from the King of Holland, in the township of Bookhaven, on Long Island. He divided it into farms and put tenants upon them, and married and settled upon it himself. He had three sons, the first named Israel, the second Cornelius, and the other is not known. Israel Wood, his eldest son, married a lady by the name of Oldfield, in Kings County, who received as a dowry from her father a large tract of land in Flatbush. He built a house upon this land, which was the first house built upon Brooklyn Heights. He also built a tide-mill for grinding grain on what is now called Red Hook, taking its name from the mill. He had four sons,—Abner, Eliphalet, George, and Daniel,—and one daughter, named Mary. He then purchased the tract of country now known as the Drowned Lands in Orange County, and another large tract containing what is now known as the Wickham Pond. He also purchased a third tract, on which he settled with his four sons, and built a mill but a few rods above Stone Bridge, supposed to be the first mill built in this vicinity. Abner settled on the farm now owned by Charles A. Van Duzer; Eliphalet, where James Ackerman resides; George, on the place occupied by Col. Wm. W. Houston; Daniel, the farm now occupied by his grandson, George W. Wood; and the daughter Mary, on the farm now occupied by Sarah and Francis Benedict. Daniel Wood, father of the deceased, had eight sons and one daughter. They were Israel, Daniel, John, David, Joel, William, James, Jesse C., and Betsey. The daughter died young. All but two of the sons passed eighty years; Joel eighty-eight and Jesse eighty-nine, at the time of their death. Jesse C. Wood, the deceased, the last one of the family, at first resided on the Martin Brooks place, near Stone Bridge, then in New York, then in Montgomery County. He returned to New York, visited England and Ireland, held several places of trust with honor. At the time of his death he was living at Parkville, L. I. He left but one child, a daughter, Mary E. Wood, the others having died young."

James Benedict, Sr., was the early Baptist minister. He had three sons,—James, William, Joseph. The sons of James, Jr., were James, William, and Israel. A son of William, William L. Benedict, resides now upon the old Mabie homestead, near Warwick village. William of the first family had one son, Henry, who died early, and Joseph had one son, James; one or more sons of the latter now reside in town.

Cornelius Demerest came to Warwick in 1774, and settled on the ridge near the present residence of James C. Sly. Buildings gone. His sons were David C., Samuel, Frederick, and Cornelius C. A son of the latter is Cornelius H., president of the National Bank. There was one daughter in the original family, who became Mrs. Greenwood, of Cincinnati.

Rev. Charles Cummins was born in Strasburg, Pa., July 15, 1776; he graduated at Dickinson College in 1800; he studied theology, and was licensed in 1803. His first pastorate was at Chestnut Level, Pa. In 1806 he was settled at Florida; there he preached forty-three years, his labors terminating there in 1849. In 1852 he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he died January, 1863. His children were Thomas A. Cummins and James S. L. Cummins, of New York City; Mrs. James S. Horton, of Iowa; Rev. John L. Cummins, of Keokuk, Iowa; Col. F. M. Cummins, of Goshen; and Mrs. Jacob Butler, of Iowa. These were the children of his second marriage. By a previous marriage he had one son, John P., who died when twelve years old in consequence of a fall from a tree.

Dr. Elmer's homestead was the property now occu-

pied by Nathaniel E. Conkling, of Florida. John Kennedy kept tavern about 1790 at Florida, in a house still standing: a long low building, now the Aspell property. Anthony Finn's homestead was where James Foley now lives, below Warwick village. Richard Johnson lived on the ridge. Mr. Cornelius mentions having seen among the papers of Mr. Johnson a memorandum of an army officer of money paid Mr. Johnson for pasturing horses during the Revolutionary war. John Wheeler's homestead was the present place of Ezra Sanford. The Pattersons lived near New Milford. George Vance's place was the one now owned by James Wisner. John Sutton lived near the present place of Richard Wisner. Thomas Welling lived where his descendant, Thomas Welling, now lives. The property has been owned steadily by a Thomas Welling.

The Newberry homestead was south of Bellvale and east of Wickham Pond.

For many of these items we are indebted to Cornelius H. Demerest, president of the National Bank, and to James Burt, Esq. The latter is the son of Hon. James Burt of Revolutionary memory and long public service, mentioned above, and who died in 1852. The present James Burt was born March 9, 1798, upon the old homestead, and has spent his life there. He has been honored with many important trusts by his fellow-citizens, and has been president of the Bank of Chester for twenty-six years. During that long period he has been present at every monthly meeting of the directors, and at the bank every Saturday with only one or two exceptions. The bank was organized in 1845. Its first president, Edward L. Welling, and its second, James Wheeler, were Warwick men, as well as the third, Mr. Burt.

The other children of Hon. James Burt were Mrs. Nathaniel Jones, Mrs. Elias B. Coe, Benjamin Burt, of Bellvale, ancestor of Grinnell Burt, Stephen A. Burt, also of Bellvale, and Thomas M. Burt, of Kinderhook. None of these are now living.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

While the town of New Windsor boasts the birth-place of George and DeWitt Clinton, and Wallkill that of Commodore Silas Horton Stringham, Warwick holds in its embrace the cradling-bed of one whose life-record has not been less marked on the pages of his country's history,—the late Hon. William Henry Seward. Without attempting a full genealogical record of Governor Seward's family, we may remark that he was the great-grandson of Obadiah Seward, an immigrant from Wales, who settled on Larrington River, in Somerset Co., N. J., in the early part of the last century. John, son of Obadiah, was born here May 22, 1730; married Mary Swezy, March 22, 1751, and settled in Hardyston prior to 1767, at which time his name first appears as a member of the board of freeholders of that township, and where he subsequently attained the rank of colonel of

the Second Sussex Regiment of Militia, which was frequently on duty on the frontiers during the Revolution. He died in 1799, leaving ten children, of whom

SAMUEL SWEZY SEWARD—locally known as Dr. Seward—was born in Hardyston, Sussex Co., Dec. 5, 1768. He married Mary Jennings, of Goshen, Orange Co., in 1795, and after living for a time in Vernon removed thence to Florida, where he combined a large mercantile business with an extensive range of professional practice for about twenty years. He also served as a member of the Assembly in 1804; in 1815 as one of the judges of the county court, and subsequently as first judge of that court, a position which he held for seventeen years. He was noted for his wealth and for his liberality; retired from medical practice and from mercantile life; loaned money to his neighbors and others, and maintained an unsullied reputation. In 1846 he established the Samuel S. Seward Institute at Florida, to which he donated the grounds, erected the buildings, and added an endowment of \$20,000. He died in 1849, leaving an estate of about \$350,000, of which his son, William H. Seward, and friend, George W. Grier, of Goshen, were the executors. His wife, Mary Jennings, was of Irish parentage. She was a woman of clear and vigorous understanding, and a model of hospitality, charity, and self-forgetfulness. She died in 1843. His children were: 1. Benjamin J.; 2. Edwin P.; 3. William H.; 4. George W.; and (5) a daughter, who married Dr. Canfield, of Florida. The children of (1) Benjamin J. were Rev. Augustus Seward, Clarence A. Seward, and one who died in early life. The children of Edwin P. (better known by his middle name (Poladore) were Mrs. Dr. Jayne, Mrs. C. H. Schaiff, William E., Theodore W., Jasper A., and Frederick W.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the third son of Dr. Samuel Seward, was born in Florida, May 16, 1801. The house in which his parents then resided is still standing. After attending the district school in his neighborhood he was sent, at the age of nine years, to Farmers' Hall Academy, at Goshen. While here he was a member of the "Classical Society" of Goshen, and of the "Goshen Club," in both of which declamations, debates, and compositions formed the leading features. At fifteen years of age he entered Union College at Schenectady, from which he withdrew when three years older, and passed six months as a teacher at the South. From this diversion he returned to Union College in 1820, and, after taking his degree, entered the office of John Anthon, Esq., of New York, as a student at law. Completing his legal preparation with John Duer and Ogden Hoffman, in Goshen, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Utica in 1822, and in January, 1823, took up his residence in Auburn, and formed a connection in business with the Hon. Elijah Miller, a distinguished member of the legal profession, and

at that time first judge of Cayuga County. In 1824 he married Frances Adeline, Judge Miller's youngest daughter, and settled down to the duties of life in the office, and practically as the successor of his father-



WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD.

in-law. His tastes and habits of thought, however, soon led him into politics, and we find him, in 1828, presiding at a convention having for its purpose the election of John Quincy Adams as President for a second term; and the year 1830 brought him forward as a prominent leader in the anti-Masonic movement. From that time until his death Mr. Seward's history was so intimately blended with the politics of the State and nation that one can scarcely be separated from the other, nor to either can justice be done in the limits of a sketch of this character. The reader is therefore referred to his "Life and Works." It may be remarked, however, that the leading points in his career were, first, his election by the people as Governor of New York; second, his election by the Legislature to a seat in the United States Senate; and, third, his appointment by President Lincoln to the post of Secretary of State. His services in these posts absorbed twenty-five years of his life, during which he exercised a direct influence over the movement of great events. In regard to his qualities as a statesman there are of course divergent opinions, but that he was a central figure in politics, and a man whose integrity was unquestioned, will be universally conceded. He died at Auburn, Oct. 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his age. His children were Frederick A., who served as Assistant Secretary of State under his father; Maj. Augustus, of the United States Army (now deceased); William H., of Auburn; and one daughter, who died unmarried.

EARLY RESIDENTS OF WARWICK VILLAGE.

An excellent description of Warwick village and the surrounding country, as they were occupied in 1805, is taken from the article already mentioned, written by Henry Pelton about the year 1872.

We begin with the village of Warwick, which consisted of only a few houses on the Main Street, and these were not only few but far between. The Cassidy family lived in a stone house near the bridge, where the brick store now stands. Then there was no other building until we come to where the Methodist church now stands; there stood a curry-shop owned by Samuel Smith, and about opposite was his dwelling, an old house then, where Pitts has a meat-market at the present time. Next was a new house built by Benjamin Barney, where the Benedict ladies now live. Next was Nathan Reed, who came in 1804 from Darien, Conn. This was the stone house built by Francis Baird. Next was a store kept by Edmund Raymond. Next was a small house standing where John Cowdrey now lives. On the opposite side, where Mrs. Pierson lives, was Lewis Randolph, who kept a tavern. Next was the house where June's now stands, then occupied by Thomas Geraghty as a store and tavern. Next was Nathaniel Ketchum, a carpenter. Next was John Mabee, a blacksmith. Next was the Rev. Lebeus Lathrop, in the old stone house lately demolished by Mr. Bradner. Next was William Benedict, the father of William L. Benedict. Next was James Benedict, Esq. Next was Capt. James Benedict, son of the preceding, where John Blain now lives. Next were the two Ketchum brothers, Samuel and Philip. They had a little mill and a pond from the spring on the west side of the road. The next house was owned by Daniel Wood. The next was Crines Bertholf. Next was Joseph Barrows, in the stone house, and on the south, where Durland lives, was the residence of Gen. Wisner. Further on towards Sugar-Loaf were the Feagles families. Josiah lived back from the road, west. John lived at the present place of Ezra Holbert, and down at the head of the pond was James D. Clark.

We will now come back and take the road from June's Hotel towards Bellvale. The first place was that of Capt. Garret Post. The next was Richard Welling, Sr., near where Jacob Gaul now lives.

James Burt, Esq., was about forty rods east.

Now we go back and take the road around Chuck's Hill. John Wood lived nearly opposite the place where he afterwards died. West of him lived Richard Welling, Jr., son of John Welling. Next around the corner John Welling lived, who carried on a still. Not far from there, on the south or east side of the street, lived Aunt Milly Everett, as she was called. There were no more houses until we come to that of John Magie. Further on, around the hill, was Kinner's house. John Palmer came the following spring. Next, on the opposite side, was Blauvelt, a son-in-law of House, the dwelling now being demolished. Next

was John Vandervoort. Next, on the corner of the Bellvale road, lived Mr. Shaler, a weaver.

Then, going towards Bellvale, was Daniel Sayer, where his son Benjamin now lives. On the opposite side were the two brothers Forshee, where John L. Sayer and James Benedict now live. Crines Bertholf came the next spring, and one of the brothers Forshee left. Next was Joel Wheeler, and further on came some tenant-houses belonging to the latter. Then over the hill, on the corner, where James C. Houston lives, was John Robinson, who carried on a blacksmith-shop for many years. Then, as we turned north, there lived Capt. William Minthorn, son of Capt. John Minthorn of Revolutionary memory.

Further north was Nathaniel Minthorn. Then there were the heirs of Calvin Bradner, deceased, and also the heirs of William Wisner. Next was Andrew Houston, father of Col. Wisner Houston. Now we come to the main road leading from Warwick to Sugar-Loaf, etc., where stood the old stone school-house near Mr. Belcher's.

Returning now to the village, we will begin at the lower end, and the first permanent resident was Abraham Gregory, a cooper from Connecticut. Next, going west on the north side of the road, where George Hyatt now lives, were Zachariah Hoyt and his son, a bachelor, who carried on the pottery business. Then there was a man by the name of Lafarge, where Andrew Geraghty now lives. Beyond was Cornelius Demerest, grandfather of David D. and Cornelius H. Demerest, where Samuel Pelton now lives. Next was Capt. George Vance and his son-in-law, Thomas Sproull. Further on, a few rods from where the road intersects that which leads from Florida by way of the Armstrong neighborhood, there stood a stone school-house, opposite where the present school-house stands, and Gilbert Wheeler lived on the present William Green place; he traded the same season with his brother John for the farm that James B. Wheeler now owns.

Now we come to the bridge where Isaac Halstead, the miller, lived, in front of where William Sanford has since built. Beyond was John Wheeler, Esq., with several buildings around him, including grist-mill, saw-mill, and fulling-mill; also he carried on the business of tanning and currying. Farther down the stream lived William C. Baird, who also owned a mill.

Next below was Samuel Denton, Sr. Then, down the hill, at the bridge there were a grist-mill, saw-mill, and a fulling-mill, owned by Mr. Shoemaker. Then there was no other building until you come to where the north-and-south roads leading from Warwick to New Milford intersect each other, and at that point was the residence of David C. Demerest. In what is New Milford there were at that time two or three dwellings, among which was that of Cornelius Lazear, Sr., an estimable man, and one of the founders of the Methodist Church in that village.

And now, to return, we will take the south road leading towards the village of Warwick, and the first residence we find was that of Levi Ellis. Going east, the next was William Johnson, who sold out the same season to David Fancher, of Darien, Conn. Further east, where the old saw-mill of Edward Davis now stands, was the forge for making iron owned by Gen. Hathorn. There was a log house standing near by for the workmen to live in, and in front of this, by the road, lived an aged couple by the name of Wiggins.

On the hill south from where Darius Fancher now lives was Thomas Hathorn. Next was William Holland, a weaver. Further on east we come to a cross-road leading to Wheelers' mill, on which lived Capt. Thomas DeKay. To follow along the main road, we find Nathaniel Blain living where Henry Pelton now resides. Further along was Robert Pelton, who came from Darien the same year. Here is that famous spring which has been known by tradition since the first settlement of this part of Warwick as Curtis Fountain, by usage shortened into "Curtafontine," which gives name to the brook issuing from it. To go on further east there was John Blain, commonly known as "Uncle Johnny." Beyond were the heirs of William Blain, deceased; further on there was Belden Burt, Sr., and the next was Gen. John Hathorn. North of him, on the hill, was David Wiley, where James Alcock now resides, and still further north, across the fields (for there was no road at that time to the house that stood not far from the creek), lived John Pelton, who had come from Darien, Conn., that spring.

Again we start from Hathorn's east, finding Jeremiah Morehouse, and next to him Thomas Welling, the second of the name. There was no other building from there to the bridge except the old school-house that stood on the site of the one lately demolished. The first dwelling was where James R. Christie and his mother now live, then owned and occupied by Dr. Elisha DuBois. Nearly opposite the present Baptist parsonage was the residence of Dr. Benjamin S. Hoyt, a son of Zachariah Hoyt mentioned above; they were from Danbury, Conn. Next were John M. Foght and his son-in-law, Daniel Burt, who carried on a distillery. Next was Ananias Rogers, where the Bradner brothers own. He sold out the same year to Sylvanus Fancher, from Connecticut. On the road leading west from Rogers there lived Andrew Ackerman and Joseph Benedict. To start again from Rogers', we find Capt. Garret Ackerman where George W. Sanford now lives. Next was Conrad Sly, living on the present place of his grandson, Ross Sly. Then if we take the eastward road that leads to Florida we find Daniel Brown living where Charles Van Duzer now lives, and on the cross-road now leading over to where the late Col. Houston lived. There was a man by the name of Buskirk where James Ackerman lately lived.

Now if we go back and take the west road to Florida, the first house belonged to the heirs of Abraham

Dolsen, deceased. And now we will turn west towards the Armstrong settlement, and in the first house we find Wm. Johnson, a little way from the road. Next was the place of Isaac Dolsen, who sold out the same year to Jacob Howe, from Darien, Conn. Then there was Richard Johnson, and further on Samuel Johnson, where John Vandevort now lives. Then over the hill, farther west, was Wm. Armstrong, where the late Rensselaer J. Armstrong died.

Now we turn south, and the first was John Sutton, Sr., then Jeffrey Wisner, and next to him Micah Mills, where the late Gabriel Wisner lived. The road from Florida to Edenville was not laid out at that time, and consequently these inhabitants were put to a great inconvenience in getting to the village. Going on, we find a man by the name of George Bramer living as a tenant where James B. Wheeler now owns. This brings us to the main road leading from Warwick north of the creek to New Milford, which we have already traced.

The school districts, as arranged July 3, 1813, throw considerable light on the localities as described nearly seventy years ago, and the families then residing in the town.

No. 1, Pochuck District. All that part of the town the west side of Pochuck Creek, including Pine Island and Merritt's Island.

No. 2, Amity District. Beginning at the house of David Post; thence to Isaac Pound's, including Solomon Carpenter; thence to and including Robert Farrier, Esq.; thence including Joseph Willcox, George Jones, Samuel and Andrew Layton, to Pochuck Bridge; thence including William Taylor and Andrew Thompson, to the place of beginning.

No. 3, Mount Eve District. Beginning at the house occupied by Joseph Davis; then on to Daniel Crawl, including all that part of the town on the west side of Mount Eve; thence to and including Moses Dolen; thence, and including John Shultz, to the place of beginning.

No. 4, Union School-House. Beginning at and including Abram Gurnee; thence, including William Decker, Nathaniel Wheeler, to and including Samuel Parkhurst; thence, including Thomas Brown and John Miller, to the nine-mile stone between Timothy Roe and John Finch; thence, including all north of Isaac Ellison's, to the place of beginning.

No. 5, Brookland District. Beginning at the nine-mile stone between the house of John Finch and Timothy Roe; thence to and including the house of Samuel Jessup, now in possession of Mr. Gathright; thence to and including the house of Samuel Johnson; thence to the cross-road north of the Widow Mills'; thence to the line of the lands of Jacobus Post, deceased, including all on that road; thence to the ten-mile stone near Jacob House's; thence, including Jacob House and Timothy Roe, to the place of beginning.

No. 6, Purling Brook. Beginning at and including

the distillery of Robert Ferrin; thence including John Post; thence to the house of Cornelius Jones, including Andrew Shorter, the widow of James Sly, Abraham I. Lines; thence to and including the house of Daniel C. Dusenbury; thence to and including the house of Isaac Allison; thence to and including John Sayre, including all on that road except Moses Dolan; from thence to the place of beginning.

No. 7, Long Swamp. Beginning at and including Samuel Luckey; thence including William Winfield; thence along the Jersey line to and including the house of Thomas DeKay (2d), near John McWhorter's; thence including the farm formerly of Peter Edsall; thence including Jacobus Onderdonk and Jesse Jennings; thence including George H. Jackson; thence to the place of beginning.

No. 8, the school near David Demerest. Beginning at Samuel McCamley's, to and including Ebenezer McCamley, Pierson's, Cornelius Jones, Jr.; to and including William Baird; thence to and including Thomas and Samuel DeKay; thence to and including William Holland and Thomas Hathorn; thence to and including Stephen Horton; thence along the Jersey line, including David McCamley, to the place of beginning.

No. 9, school near Hiram Rebelee's. Beginning at and including Justus Onderdonk, Robert Peterson, and William H. Campbell; thence to the Jersey line, including Thomas and Joseph Sandford; thence along said Jersey line, including Peter Ackerson; thence including the house on Belden Burt's mountain farm; thence to the place of beginning.

No. 10, school near Isaac Clark's. Beginning at Round Mountain, including Joseph Gannon and the Decker families, adjoining to the Jersey line; thence including Benedict's and Smith; thence including Samuel Drew, Robert Lockwood and son, Solomon Smith, John Hall, James Howell, Richard and Abram Quackenbush, Jr.; thence, including Isaac Clark, Abram Quackenbush, and Ezra Sandford, to the place of beginning.

No. 11, Mount Pleasant. Beginning at and including Nathaniel Blain and Robert Pelton; thence to and including John Russton, to and including James Ackerson, Abram Cole, John Myer, John Palmer, Samuel Ketcham, John Vandevoort; thence to and including Cornelius Forshe; thence to Warwick Creek, near Benjamin Barney's; thence, including John Pelton, to the place of beginning.

No. 12, Warwick Village School. Beginning and including Joseph Benedict and Sylvanus Fancher; thence to and including Richard Welling; thence, including on the north side of Warwick Creek, to and including John and James Wheeler; thence to and including the Widow Mills; thence to the place of beginning.

No. 13, Long Ridge School near James Dolsen. Beginning at Richard Johnson's, including Jacob How and William Johnson, to James Dolsen's;

thence to and including Cornelius Eckerson; thence including John Ackerman; thence including Joseph Minthorn; thence to and including George Ramson, to the place of beginning.

No. 14, Rock Hill School, near Francis Armstrong's. Beginning at and including John Sayres; thence, including Widow Jackson, to and including David Lawrence; thence to and including Daniel Tompkins; thence to and including Jacob Mabee, Phineas Clark, Eli Clark, Peter Dolsen; thence to and including David Hartsen, to the place of beginning.

No. 15, Washington Academy School. Beginning at and including Nathaniel Wheeler; thence to and including John M. Ridsell; thence to and including Enoch Jackson; thence to and including James Wood; thence to the line of Goshen at Judge Thompson's mill; then along said town-line to the Hemp meadows, west of Phineas Tompkins; thence to the place of beginning.

No. 16, the school-house near Nicholas Demerest's. Beginning at and including John Knap; thence and including Jonah Feagles, John Feagles, Crinas Lareau, James Helmes, William Raynor, Winson Wood, Benjamin Sayre, Isaac Road, William Drake, Benjamin Vail, William Knap, David Miller; from thence to the place of beginning.

No. 17, the stone school-house near Crinas Bertholf's. Beginning at and including Colvin Bradner's; thence up Warwick Creek, including Jedediah Sayer and Abraham Peck; thence to the Pond, including James D. Clark and Harmon D. Clark; thence to and including Joseph Burroughs; thence including David Bigger, Reuben Dunn, Henry Wisner, Gilbert Howell; thence including Springstead, Andrew Houston, and James Benedict, Jr.; thence to the place of beginning.

No. 18. Beginning at and including Joel Wheeler; from thence to and including Nathaniel Minthorn; thence to and including Joseph Dowers; thence to Peter Complin's, including Peter Depew; thence to and including John Ward and Abijah Peck; thence to the place of beginning.

No. 19, Centre School-House. Beginning at and including Robert Littel's; thence to and including David Trickey; thence to and including David Stevens; thence to the place of beginning.

No. 20, Long Pond School. Beginning at the Chester road, including John and James Fitzgerald; thence along the road to Stephen Bertholf's; thence including the house on the rise of Stirling Mountain; thence to and including Radner Jennings and — Teachman; thence along the Jersey line to Warwick Mountain; thence [along] said mountain, including the valley, to the place of beginning.

No. 21, Stirling Anchory. Containing all the inhabitants of the town of Warwick southerly of Long Pond District.

No. 22, the neighborhood in Sugar-Loaf village, adjoining Goshen town. Containing the following

families, viz.: Thomas Weeden, Isaac Wood, Jesse Wood, Jr., David Howell, to the Widow Tidd.

No. 23, the neighborhood in Sugar-Loaf Valley near to Bull's Mills, including the following families: Stephen H. Bull, Richard Bull, Runyan Compton, Francis Compton, John King, and the widow of Peter King.

No. 24. Beginning at the Jersey line where the Pochuck Creek crosses the same; thence down the said creek to Pochuck Bridge, including the widow of Charles Knapp, deceased; thence to the Widow Randolph's; thence to the Jersey line, including on the easterly side of Pochuck Mountain.

A trial for murder took place in Warwick in 1818, which attracted so much public attention that it can hardly be omitted in a notice of the town. Richard Jennings, of the town of Goshen, was missing from his house on the 21st of February, 1818, and on the 28th was found on his farm dead. He appeared to have been shot, and then dreadfully beaten with the musket. It seemed that he had some litigation with his neighbor, David Conkling, who formed a conspiracy, and employed a negro, Jack Hodges, for a reward of \$500, to take the life of Jennings. After Jack perpetrated the act he absconded, but was taken, and, with Conkling, Teed, and Dunning, committed to prison. They were tried, condemned, and executed, the latter event occurring at Goshen on the 16th April, 1819.

The following were early taverns, as shown by the record of excise moneys: In 1790 two pounds each were received as excise money from Cornelius Lazear; this was undoubtedly at what is now New Milford; Wm. Holley, probably in Sugar-Loaf neighborhood; Isaac Thompson; John Kennedy, his tavern was at Florida; John Smith (three pounds), he kept a hotel at Warwick village, the present Pierson place; Israel Horton; Thomas Goldsmith; Ezra Sanford lived on the mountain, he was the father of the present Ezra Sanford; Nathan Wheeler; John Hathorn, his tavern was on the well-known Hathorn place, east of the Belden Burt farm. It will not be inferred, however, that Gen. Hathorn, the owner, pursued hotel-keeping for a livelihood.

Other names appear in 1791: Peter Van Houten, probably at Edenville; Stephen Bertholf, kept tavern in the Greenwood Lake valley; Morris Thompson.

In 1792 new names appear, as those of Stephen Rogers, he kept in the old Kennedy tavern at Florida; Thomas McWhorter, this was undoubtedly near Sugar-Loaf; Daniel Burt, this was the old house now standing opposite the place of John L. Servin, the present Wawayanda House; Jacobus Post, this was at Edenville, formerly known as Postville; Gilbert Wheeler, this was probably near the present homestead of Ezra Sanford; William Helms, the Helms family have been in the vicinity of Sugar-Loaf for many years. This was probably on the borders of Monroe.

In 1793, John Baird, this was the stone house now

occupied by W. E. Sayer; Joseph Houston, this was between Amity and Edenville; Abram Lazear, he was probably the successor of Cornelius Lazear at New Milford; Timothy Dunning; John Cassidy, this was on the ground of the present Van Duzer building.

In 1794, Abram Dolsen. He lived on the ridge where Capt. J. D. Miller now lives.

An early settler of Bellvale was Jonathan Wilkison, Sr., from Rahway, N. J. His children were Sally, who died young; Edward, who died young; Samuel, who died at sea of yellow fever; Mrs. Robert Osborn, of Wallkill; Mrs. John Winfield, Wisconsin; Mrs. Peter Redner, Peekskill; Richard; Jonathan, who died Feb. 9, 1872, aged eighty-nine (see Wallkill); and Mrs. John Douglass, afterwards Mrs. Buck, of Western New York. Jonathan, Jr., settled in Wallkill. His homestead was the present James Purdy farm, near Mount Johnson. A son of Jonathan, Jr., Hiram S. Wilkison, resides at Circleville.

Early physicians were as follows: Doctor Elmer is mentioned in one of the assessment-rolls given, and his residence has been given above. He was in practice during the Revolutionary war. (See General History.) At Warwick village Dr. DuBois was a physician of prominence for twenty or thirty years in the early part of this century. He lived where the Widow Christie now lives. Contemporary with Dr. DuBois, but dying earlier than he, was Dr. Hoyt, who lived where the present parsonage of the Old-School Baptist Church stands. During a portion of the same period Dr. James Heron was in practice for several years at Warwick village. He was quite distinguished in his profession, and as a member of the County Medical Society. He was a writer of medical papers, and some of his treatises are said to be of valuable authority at the present time. Dr. Seward, of Florida, was in practice for some years.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

In its first civil organization the town was a part of the old precinct of Goshen. What now constitutes Warwick remained as a part of Goshen Precinct down to the Revolution, and subsequently until the passage of the general act of March 7, 1788. The old precinct of Goshen had been divided into Cornwall and Goshen in 1764, but Warwick was still included in Goshen. Under the act of 1788 it became a town, and the first town-meeting was held on the first Tuesday of April, 1789, of which the following record was made:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Warwick, held in the town of Warwick this first Tuesday in April, 1789, the following persons were elected and chosen for the ensuing year:

"John Smith, town clerk; John Wheeler, Esq., supervisor; Capt. James Post, Western District, Maj. Peter Bartholf, Middle District, Capt. Henry Bartholf, Eastern District, assessors; Maj. Jacobus Post, Western District, Nathaniel Minthorn, Middle District, John Wood, Eastern District, commissioners of roads; Zebulon Wheeler, James Benedict, overseers of the poor; David McCamy, Western District, James Benedict, Middle District, David Miller, Eastern District, collectors; John Blain, Jr., David Miller, Elias Taylor, David Fulton, constables.

"Road-Masters; John Kanaday, Timothy Clark, John Benedict, Capt. George Vance, Wm. Armstrong, Esq., Anthony Finn, Capt. Jackson, Maj. Jacobus Post, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Blain, Abraham Lazair, John Smith, Garret Post, Philip Burroughs, Calvin Bradner, Capt. Bertholf, James Haunah, John Armstrong, James Miller, David Miller, Timothy Bears, Jacob Gable, Henry Townseod, Abel Noble, Philip Katchem, Moses Carpenter, David Lobdell, Caleb Smith, Caleb Taylor, Robert Ludlow, Jacobus Chase, David Nanny, Ezra Sanford, Israel Owane, Abraham Doleen, Richard Johnson, John Sutton, Nathaniel Bailey.

"Arch. Armstrong and Esq. Shepherd, West District, Maj. P. Bartholf and James Benedict, Middle District, James Miller and Philip Burroughs, East District, fence-viewers.

"Each road-master to be pound-master; the pound to be put up at the expense of the district.

"Resolved, That there is £100 to be raised for the benefit of the poor, and £20 for contingent expenses."

GENERAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

At the second town-meeting, the first Tuesday of April, 1790, Colvil Shepard, John Kennedy, Richard Welling, and Israel Holton were appointed pound-masters, and it was voted to erect pounds "as near to the houses of said pound-masters as possible for the convenience of water."

The report of the overseers of the poor for the year 1789 shows money paid to the following persons for the care of the poor: Anthony Fisher, Wm. McClure, Elizabeth Wright, George Luckey, Elias Taylor, John Shultz, "for the funeral expenses of Josiah Wiggins;" Cornelius Jones, John Sanford, Wm. Gannon.

Overseer Wheeler's services five and one-half days, one pound thirteen shillings.

As an item of the times when slavery existed in the State of New York we find the following certificate:

"This certifies that we, James Benedict and Daniel Jessup, overseers of the poor of the town of Warwick, in the county of Orange, and State of New York, by the consent of Nathaniel Roe and John Wheeler, two of the justices of the peace of the said county and State aforesaid, on application to us made by Margaret Vance, of the said town of Warwick, respecting her intention of manumitting a certain female slave, named Hap, twenty-nine years of age last July, which female slave the said Margaret Vance purchased of John Wheeler and James Benedict, executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Vance, late of the town of Warwick, deceased; pursuant to the powers and authority to us given by the law of this State in that case made and provided; and having examined the said slave Hap, she appears to be under fifty years of age and of sufficient ability to provide for herself. Given under our hands this tenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

"JAMES BENEDICT,

"DAVID JESSUP, Overseers.

"Allowed by us, NATHANIEL ROE, JOHN WHEELER, Justices. Registered 16th October, 1794."

The "Three Districts" were of considerable and distinct importance in early times. The assessors, commissioners, and collectors were chosen with reference to those local divisions. In 1797 they were arranged as follows:

Assessors: Eastern District, David Miller; Middle District, James Burt; Western District, Wm. Carr.

Commissioners: Eastern District, Garret Post; Middle District, Daniel Jessup; Western District, John Blain.

Collectors: Eastern District, Gilbert McWhorter; Middle District, Ananias Rogers; Western District, John Sutton.

The supervisors' apportionment of school moneys for 1797 is recorded in the Warwick book:

Cornwall.....	£140	13s.
Goshen.....	82	10
Warwick.....	101	9
Minisink.....	76	14

At the town-meeting of 1802, Joel Wheeler, Samuel S. Seward, and Wm. Townson were appointed delegates to meet with delegates from the different towns (in Goshen), in order to nominate suitable persons to represent this county in the Congress of the United States.

At the town-meeting of 1808 it was—

"Voted, For the erection of a pair of stocks and a good pound \$30; that John M. Foght have a piece of land from Isaac Doleen to build the pound upon, and superintend the erection of the same as soon as possible; that Isaac Doleen be pound-master; that the stocks be set in the most public place in the town, under the direction of the above-named John M. Foght."

The beauties of old-fashioned State currency are shown by the following memorandum of the highway commissioners in 1809:

"N.B.—One ten-dollar bill has been returned to the town clerk which he received from the collector, and paid out on our order to Daniel Burt, for building the bridge near Hathorn's mills, for which some recompense ought to be made by the town."

By the subsequent action of the town the amount was refunded to the town clerk.

March 28, 1815, the highway commissioners in their report say they "have engaged to pay \$150 to build a bridge across the Warwick Creek, near Francis Price, which we expect will be completed this season; and there is a bridge in Florida that will take rising of one hundred dollars, and it is our opinion that two hundred dollars ought to be raised for the support of other bridges, as many of them are very shackling."

The following have been the principal town officers from 1789 to 1880:

Suparvisors.	Town Clerks.
1789-91.....John Wheeler.	John South.
1792-93....."	Francis Baird.
1794-96.....Jacobus Post, Jr.	"
1797.....Robert Armstrong.	"
1798-1800.....Jacobus Post.	"
1801-3.....James Burt.	John Morris Foght.*
1804.....John Hathorn.	"
1805-6.....John Wheeler.	"
1807-9.....Jacobus Post.	"
1810.....William Finn.	"
1811.....James Burt.	"
1812-13.....Jeffray Wisner.	"
1814-15.....Jesse Wood, Jr.	Benjamin Barney.
1816.....James Wheeler.	"
1817-18.....Jesse Wood, Jr.	"
1819-20.....Jeffray Wisner.	"
1821-22....."	Nathaniel Jones.
1823....."	Foght Burt.
1824-26.....Jesse Wood, Jr.	Nathaniel Jones.
1827....."	James Heron.
1828.....James B. Post.	"
1829-30.....Edward L. Welling.	"
1831.....John W. Smith.	"
1832....."	John Cranse.
1833....."	Joseph Roe.
1834-37....."	James Heron.
1838....."	William L. Benedict.
1839.....David Irwin.	"
1840-41.....James B. Wheeler.	"
1842....."	"
1843.....Edward L. Welling.	John Cowdrey.
1844.....James B. Wheeler.	"
1845.....James Burt, Jr.	"
1846.....James B. Wheeler.	"

* In later years Voght.

Supervisors.

1847.....	John Cowdrey.
1848.....	William V. N. Armstrong.
1849.....	" "
1850.....	John Cowdrey.
1851-52.....	Wm. H. Houston.
1853.....	Henry O. Seeley.
1854-56.....	John L. Welling.
1857-62.....	Daniel Sayer.
1863.....	William Sly.
1864-65.....	William H. Houston.
1866-68.....	Albert D. Hyuard.
1869.....	John Burt.
1870.....	" "
1871.....	Theodore H. Cooper.
1872.....	" "
1873-74.....	" "
1875.....	James E. Waterbury.
1876-80.....	George W. Pitts.

Town Clerks.

Wm. H. Demarest.
" "
Henry B. Stephens.
Wm. H. Demarest.
Charles G. Winfield.
Reuben F. Randolph.
John E. Conklin.
" "
James H. Van Duzer.
John E. Conklin.
" "
Wm. O. Maybee.
Thomas Blood.
James E. Dill.
John Sayer.
George W. Pitts.
John E. Conklin.
" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830, James Wood; 1831, Edward L. Welling; 1832, Jesse Wood, Jr.; 1833, Henry W. Houston; 1834, John Curtis; 1835, Edward L. Welling; 1836, Joseph Curry; 1837, Henry W. Houston; 1838, Joseph Roe, James M. Smith; 1839, John Sly; 1840, Joseph B. Howell; 1841, Thomas S. Nanny; 1842, Alsop V. Aspell; 1843, Joseph Roe; 1844, Joseph B. Howell; 1845, Samuel Wilson; 1846, Alsop V. Aspell; 1847 (no choice); 1848, John R. Wilson, James Burt, Jr.; 1849, Milton Barnes; 1850, Zubulon W. Smith; 1851, William H. Hoyt; 1852, Daniel Sayer; 1853, Milton Barnes; 1854, William V. Dushbury; 1855, William H. Hoyt, Wm. L. Vail; 1856, Daniel Sayer; 1857, James E. Waterbury; 1858, Wm. L. Vail; 1859, William H. Hoyt; 1860, Augustus J. Burt; 1861, James E. Waterbury; 1862, Wm. D. Irwin; 1863, Oscar Rosecrane; 1864, Townsend Wright; 1865, James E. Waterbury, James Burt; 1866, Wm. D. Irwin; 1867, Oscar Rosecrane; 1868, James Hall; 1869, James E. Waterbury; 1870, Samuel J. Stewart; 1871, Oscar Rosecrane; 1872, James Hall; 1873, James E. Waterbury; 1874, Joshua C. Wilson; 1875, Oscar Rosecrane; 1876, James Hall; 1877, John S. Linee; 1878, John V. D. Beedict; 1879, Oscar Rosecrane; 1880, James Hall.

V.—VILLAGES, NEIGHBORHOODS.

WARWICK

is the largest village in the town, and the locality was known by that name in 1719, as already shown. The Warwick Creek flows along its eastern suburbs, crossing the road just south of the village. The place is the centre of a rich agricultural region, and is about eleven miles from Goshen, the county-seat. There are many elegant residences in the village, and many farm-dwellings near by of ample dimensions. The Warwick Valley Railroad connects the place with Graycourt on the Erie main line. Connection has also been made with New Jersey railroads by extending the Warwick line southward, the extension being opened for business in December, 1879.

The land on which the greater portion of Warwick village is situated was bought of Benjamin Aske, about 1746, by Col. Beardsley, who evidently laid out the village. He built a grist-mill near where the main pipe of the modern water-works crosses the stream, the site of the old mill-dam being plainly visible. The village was not settled until about 1764. Two dwellings erected at that time are still standing. One erected by Daniel Burt, known as the "shingle house," and the other, called during the Revolution "the stone tavern," was erected by Francis Baird, and now occupied by W. E. Sayer. During the Revolution, while New York was in the possession of the British, communication between the Hudson and Delaware was kept up through this town.

INCORPORATION.

The village was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1867. The notice for the first meeting was issued under date of April 16, signed by William D. Irwin, John Cowdrey, Grinnell Burt, William C. Eager, Seward Cox, Charles Demerest. The meeting was held at the National Hall May 7th, and the inspectors who presided were Samuel J. Van Saun, John E. Conklin, Thomas Y. Travis. For the office of president there was a tie vote. Trustees chosen for two years were William D. Irwin and Samuel C. Welling; for one year, Samuel J. Van Saun, Robert Dill; Assessors, William O. Terry, S. Ogden, E. B. Taylor; Treasurer, G. S. Holbert; Collector, William H. June; Clerk, John E. Conklin.

At the first meeting of the board Samuel J. Van Saun was chosen president *pro tem*, and a new election to fill the office ordered for Tuesday, June 4, 1867. John E. Conklin resigned the office of clerk, and A. D. Hynard was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the special election John L. Welling was chosen president.

Aug. 5, 1867, a resolution was passed prescribing the names of the streets in the village.

The board of trustees from 1867 to 1880 has been as follows:

- 1867.—John L. Welling, president; William D. Irwin, Samuel C. Welling, Samuel J. Van Saun, Robert Dill. A. D. Hynard, clerk; G. S. Holbert, treasurer.
- 1868.—Thomas S. Vandevoort, president; Samuel S. Van Saun, Robert Dill, Wm. D. Irwin, Samuel C. Welling. A. D. Hynard, clerk; G. S. Holbert, treasurer.
- 1869.—John Cowdrey, president; Wm. H. Chardevoyne, Isaac Taylor, Samuel J. Van Saun, Robert Dill. John L. Servin, clerk; Mahlon Cooper, treasurer.
- 1870.—Wm. L. Ogden, president; Edward Howe, Cornelius T. Lazear, Wm. H. Chardevoyne, Isaac Taylor. John V. D. Benedict, clerk; Mahlon Cooper, treasurer.
- 1871.—John G. Knapp, president; Nathaniel B. Bradner, Robert Dill, Edward Howe, Cornelius T. Lazear. John V. D. Benedict, clerk; Mahlon Cooper, treasurer.
- 1872.—John Cowdrey, president; Edward Howe, John Ackerman, Nathaniel B. Bradner, Robert Dill. J. V. D. Benedict, clerk; Mahlon Cooper, treasurer.
- 1873.—John Cowdrey, president; John L. Servin, Cornelius T. Lazear, Edward Howe, John Ackerman. J. V. D. Benedict, clerk; Mahlon Cooper, treasurer.
- 1874.—Wm. L. Ogden, president; Wm. F. Quackenbush, John Seyer, John L. Servin, Cornelius T. Lazear. J. V. D. Benedict, clerk; G. W. Pitts, treasurer.
- 1875.—John Cowdrey, president; John L. Servin, Peter S. Post, Wm. F. Quackenbush, John Sayer. John J. Beattie, clerk; George W. Pitts, treasurer.
- 1878.—Charles R. Cline, president; James N. Peck, Wm. F. Quackenbush, John L. Servin, Peter S. Post. John V. D. Benedict, clerk; James H. Van Duzer, treasurer.
- 1877.—Charles R. Cline, president; E. M. Bradner, Jacob Quackenbush, Cornelius T. Lazear, James N. Peck. Samuel S. Van Saun, clerk; James H. Van Duzer, treasurer.
- 1878.—Charles R. Cline, president; Peter S. Post, John A. Dator, E. M. Bradner, Jacob Quackenbush. Samuel S. Van Saun, clerk; James H. Van Duzer, treasurer.
- 1879.—John Cowdrey, president; E. M. Bradner, John Carson, Peter S. Post, John A. Dator. Samuel S. Van Saun, clerk; Edward Griffin, treasurer.
- 1880.—John Cowdrey, president; Peter S. Post, John A. Dator, E. M. Bradner, John Carson. Samuel S. Van Saun, clerk; Mahlon Cooper, treasurer.

The other officers for 1880-81, chosen and appointed, are as follows: John E. Conklin, collector; Benjamin F. Vail, water commissioner; Nathaniel R. Bradner, assessor; Peter Hoffman, police constable; Norman L. Dill, street commissioner.

A police justice was first elected at the charter election of 1872, and N. Roe Bradner was chosen to that office. Mr. Bradner was re-elected in 1874. In 1876, John Mabee was chosen police justice, but did not qualify, and John J. Beattie was appointed in his place, Sept. 4, 1876. At the election of 1877, John L. Servin was chosen, and served one term. At the election of 1879 the present officer, Joshua C. Wilson, was elected.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Excelsior Fire Engine Company, No. 1, was organized in September, 1869, with about 60 members. For various reasons it was deemed best to change the organization somewhat, as well as the name, and in 1871, November 7th, the company dissolved and immediately reorganized as the Warwick Hose Company. The list of officers from the first organization to the present time comprises the following:

- 1869.—John G. Knapp, foreman; W. H. Knapp, first assistant; Lewis Fritz, second assistant; J. H. McElroy, secretary; J. H. Van Duzer, treasurer.
- 1870.—John G. Knapp, foreman; C. B. Vandevort, first assistant; J. H. Holly, second assistant; E. A. Ryan, secretary; J. H. Van Duzer, treasurer.
- 1871.—John G. Knapp, foreman; J. H. Holly, first assistant; R. J. Rutan, second assistant; C. E. Tolhurst, secretary; J. H. Van Duzer, treasurer.
- 1872.—Peter S. Post, foreman; A. McEwen, first assistant; C. Kirk, second assistant; S. S. Van Saun, secretary; J. H. Van Duzer, treasurer.
- 1873.—J. M. Morehouse, foreman; John McWilliams, first assistant; S. Case, second assistant; S. S. Van Saun, secretary; J. H. Van Duzer, treasurer.
- 1874.—J. M. Morehouse, foreman; J. Quackenbush, first assistant; S. Case, second assistant; Ira S. Smith, secretary; B. F. Vail, treasurer.
- 1875.—J. M. Morehouse, foreman; J. Quackenbush, first assistant; H. McElroy, second assistant; Ira S. Smith, secretary; B. F. Vail, treasurer.
- 1876.—S. S. Van Saun, foreman; H. McElroy, first assistant; N. L. Dill, second assistant; Ira S. Smith, secretary; John McWilliams, treasurer.
- 1877.—S. S. Van Saun, foreman; N. L. Dill, first assistant; Ira S. Smith, second assistant; B. F. Vail, secretary; W. C. Lazear, treasurer.
- 1878.—S. S. Van Saun, chief engineer; Norman L. Dill, foreman; Ira S. Smith, first assistant; L. L. Hyatt, Jr., second assistant; J. D. Mabee, secretary; John Carson, treasurer.

Present officers, 1879-80: S. S. Van Saun, chief engineer; Norman L. Dill, foreman; J. D. Mabee, first assistant; Henry Nagle, second assistant; Seymour H. Wells, secretary; Ira S. Smith, treasurer.

The company numbers now 38 active members. It is in excellent condition, and in respect to equipment, perfection of drill, uniform, and general efficiency, has few or no superiors in villages of this size, while it compares favorably with the companies of larger places. Appropriations are made by the village trustees for the support of this company, but it has, through its own exertions, a large amount of furniture and fixtures, and a pleasant and convenient suite of rooms.

WATER-WORKS.

The village has an excellent system of water-works. The supply is from an artificial pond of sufficient elevation to be carried into the highest building in the village, and the pressure is sufficient to enable the Fire Department to operate by simply attaching the hose to the hydrants. The water-works are known by the name of the old Indian settlement, Mistucky,* as the water-supply is obtained from the head-waters of a small stream called by that name and emptying into the Warwick Creek at the village. The expense was \$25,000, and it was arranged to be paid by installments of \$1000 a year, making the burden light.

POST-OFFICE.

This is a very early office, dating back undoubtedly to the early mail arrangements following the Revolution and the establishment of the national government. Early in this century Dr. Hoyt was postmaster for many years. He is understood to have been succeeded by Nathaniel Jones, for a considerable time prior to 1835 or 1836, when Milton McEwen was appointed, who held the office almost consecutively to 1861. The exception was that during the Taylor-Fillmore administration. Mr. Joseph Roe was appointed, and continued in office for two or three years, when Mr. McEwen was reappointed. In August, 1861, Thomas C. McEwen received the appointment, and retained the office until July 1, 1874, when the present incumbent, W. H. Pelton, was appointed.

FLORIDA

is a pleasant village of considerable antiquity, and withal distinguished for the public men of national prominence who have originated at that place and its immediate vicinity. A former writer gives the following solution of the name: "The name is from the Latin *Floridus*, covered or red with flowers; Florida *Ætas*, the flower of age. This is a pretty name, and a spot covered with flowers is a beautiful object to look upon." It is further related on the same authority that the place was duly named before the Revolution, and at a formal meeting held for that purpose, accompanied by a public dinner or festival. Judge William Thompson, of Goshen, was a young man at the time and present, and lived down the years to furnish an account to the writer referred to. Provisions in ample quantity are said to have been brought from Newburgh, and with proper hilarity these grave ante-Revolutionary fathers christened the young village Florida, and drank to the name in flowing bumpers. We may add that the district was called Brookland at an early day. (See history of Congregational Church.)

The post-office at this place was established some years prior to 1830. Samuel S. Seward was the first postmaster, and served to 1835. The succeeding officers

* The true orthography is Miskotucky, a compound word, signifying red hills or plains.

have been Nathaniel Jennings, 1835 to 1842; James Wood, 1842 to 1845; Wm. V. N. Armstrong, 1845 to 1850; Wm. L. Vail, 1850 to 1854; Thomas J. Cur-
 tice, 1854 to 1856; Richard Jennings, 1856 to 1861; A. V. Aspell, 1861 to 1862; W. H. Birchard, 1862 to 1875; J. A. Seward, 1875 to 1880. At first a mail was only received once a week.

AMITY

is a village dating back to the early settlement. It is six miles from Warwick, near the New Jersey line, in the south part of the town. Whether the name was a harmonious ending to a dispute as to what the name should be, or to some other difference, does not seem to be decided by any evidence, though it has been inferred that such was the case. It is also said that, somewhat in disgust at the harshness of the old Indian name Pochuck, which attached to that locality, they chose one softly gentle in its utterance and in its significance, and that this occurred at the time the Presbyterian Church was organized. Mr. L. C. Layton, the present postmaster, with his wife, was in the South when the war broke out. The story of his escape, his arrest, and his discharge by a favorable judge forms one of the romances of the late civil war.

PINE ISLAND

is the terminus of the Warwick Valley Branch of the Erie Railway, connecting with the main line at Goshen. The passenger-trains commenced running to this point in November, 1869. The station business is of considerable importance to the surrounding country in the way of milk shipments, general freight and passenger business. The other business may be summed up as follows: A hotel by Gabriel Carlin, pleasantly situated and having a good reputation; lumber and coal trade by S. E. Gale, who is also postmaster; a general country store, by Charles H. Woolsey, and the business of the railroad.

A post-office was established here April 18, 1870. Mr. S. E. Gale was appointed postmaster, and has been the only incumbent of the office, retaining it at the present time (October, 1880). Mr. Gale commenced in trade as a merchant here in 1838, and also kept a lumber-yard until 1847. Then he was out for a few years, opening again in 1856, and continuing until 1870. Since that he has confined his operations to lumber and coal. In his first period of trade he had a partner, George McDaniels; in the second, W. Cuddeback. Judge Bradner, in company with Sandy Baron, opened the first store here about 1820.

BLOOM'S CORNERS

derives its name from the Bloom family residing there, and is in the southwestern part of the town, near the boundary line of the State.

NEW MILFORD

is in the valley of the Warwick Creek, and situated in the south part of the town. It was formerly called

Jockey Hollow, and it is inferred with great caution by previous writers that an "ethereal and elevated standard of morals" did not always prevail in the business of exchanging horses,—that somebody was sometimes cheated, and hence this unpoetical name. Whether all this changed when the new name was introduced is not clearly settled. Perhaps now if a man had accidentally made five dollars in a horse trade he would ride hard after the victim and restore him the sum—perhaps not.

The post-office was established in 1815, and the successive incumbents have been Merritt Coleman, W. C. Sutton, John Gale, D. D. Demerest, and the present officer, Frank M. DeKay.

At New Milford there is a grist-mill, run by James Lawrence. He also has a store,—general merchandise. Absalom T. Vail and Thomas DeKay are also merchants. There is a hotel by Milton DeKay, a blacksmith-shop by James Sloan, a wagon-shop by J. Corey, and a cider-mill by John F. Ryerson.

EDENVILLE

is an old name that was given to a collection of dwellings just east of Mounts Adam and Eve, now the Edenville post-office neighborhood. It was formerly called Postville, in honor of Col. Jacobus Post, whose father first settled the locality and owned the lands upon which the village is situated. Dr. Youngs is said to have been instrumental in making the change. The place is one of such beauty and fertility that it may well be presumed had Adam and Eve ever been in Orange County, they would have settled there.

LIBERTY CORNERS

is a hamlet at the west foot of Pochuck Mountain, and nearly upon the New Jersey State line. Between Pine Island and Liberty there is located the Pleasant Valley Creamery, William W. Walling the proprietor. At the Corners is a hotel by Jesse Morton. There was formerly a post-office, but it was discontinued a few years ago.

A large property of 600 acres has recently been purchased by Mr. Huntington, the well-known railroad man, and he has this year erected a fine country residence.

NEWPORT

is the name given to the Pochuck Bridge neighborhood, a short distance southwest of Amity.

SANFORDVILLE

is a hamlet in the valley of Warwick Creek, about midway between Warwick village and New Milford, and is so named from the Sanford family.

STONE BRIDGE

is a station on the Warwick Valley Railroad, a short distance south of Wickham's Pond.

BIG ISLAND

is another station upon the Pine Island Railroad, and so named from Big Island of the Drowned Lands, else-

where mentioned. This is west of the station, a portion of the Drowned Lands lying between.

LAWTON

is a station on the Warwick Valley Railroad north of Wickham's Pond, and on the Chester line.

DUTCH HOLLOW

is the name given to a neighborhood southeast of the Bellvale Mountains.

BELLVALE

is three miles east of Warwick village, and is a point of early settlement. Daniel Burt located there about 1760. There is a valuable water privilege at this place, the Long House Creek falling about thirty feet in thirty rods. The name is said to express a retired, lonely, and beautiful location, a charming vale, and very appropriately applied to this place.

At this place is the saw-mill of Houston & Forshee, dealers in boards, plank, fence-posts, railway-pickets, laths, etc.

Up to about the year 1846 the community centering here (and which at that time covered a large section of the southern part of Orange County, mostly thinly settled) was supplied from the Warwick post-office, the mail most commonly being brought over by the Hon. James Burt, the father of the late Stephen A. Burt, of Bellvale, and distributed from the latter's place of business. About the year 1846 the late Fairfield Burt, a brother of the present postmaster, A. J. Burt, and the late Col. W. F. Wheeler succeeded in establishing a post-office in Bellvale, with the present incumbent as postmaster.

The late William Welling, of Warwick, then mail-carrier by stage from Chester to Warwick daily, agreed to carry the mail through Bellvale on his way to and from Chester and Warwick for \$100 per year. This arrangement would have placed Bellvale on the general mail-routes of the United States, and been just the thing for Bellvale, but the citizens of Warwick remonstrated so strongly against this innovation that Welling succeeded in abandoning it before the proper papers were executed, leaving Bellvale with a post-office but no mail-carrier. Unfortunately for this community, the only alternative was to either abandon the project or have a special mail-carrier employed to exchange mails at the Warwick post-office. The latter course was taken, and for all these intervening years up to the present time this post-office has struggled on with all the objections to a special mail supply.

There have been two or three times during these years when the name of A. J. Burt has been stricken from the roll of that great army of feeders at the public crib, but the sustenance has been so small for those who succeeded him that they soon languished, and had to be turned into other and fresher pastures, and the original Jacobs placed back to dispense the honors.

Mr. Burt at last induced Robert Mackerel to take

the office, and Mr. Mackerel administered it for eighteen months, when he made a complaint that if a successor was not appointed before the Saturday night following Bellvale would be without a post-office. The present postmaster again came to the rescue, and had it transferred to the present locality. The mail that supplies this office is a special mail-route, and the pay of the carrier is from the receipts of the office. Hence it has been a difficult matter to have a sufficient fund to induce daily mail facilities.

From an article already quoted we take the following interesting statement:

"About the time Warwick was first settled an act of Parliament was passed, in the twenty-third year of the reign of George II., to prevent the erection in the colonies of any mill or other engine for slitting or rolling iron. In 1750 the colonial Governor, George Clinton, made a report to Parliament, in which he certifies that there was erected in Orange County, at a place called Wawayanda, twenty-six miles from the Hudson, a plating forge with a tilt-hammer, belonging to one Lawrence Scrawley, blacksmith, and that it had been operated for four or five years, and no other rolling-mill, tilting-hammer, or forge can be found in the province." The race-way and part of the dam of the old mill are yet to be seen in the village of Bellvale.*

VI.—SCHOOLS.

At the town-meeting of 1796 five school commissioners were chosen, viz.: Henry Wisner, Daniel Jessup, Joseph Houston, Thomas Montanye, John Wheeler. Under the law then existing there were others also chosen to that office during the four years following, viz.: Francis Armstrong and Nathaniel Roe. Nothing further of official action occurred until the passage of the act of 1812, by which was organized the general school system of the State. At the town-meeting of 1813 the provisions of the statute were complied with, the necessary officers chosen, and the town was soon after divided into districts by the commissioners.

The names of the school commissioners, serving one or more years each during the period commencing with 1813 and ending with 1843, were as follows: Jones Seely, Robert Armstrong, Alanson Austin, Wm. W. Brooks, Jesse Wood, Jr., James Wheeler, Samuel S. Seward, Wm. F. Wheeler, Thomas Fairer, Xenophon Mead, Benjamin S. Hoyt, Hiram K. Chapman, Job Noble, Stephen A. Burt, James F. Post, William Shepherd, James C. Fitch, Joseph F.

* "His said Excellency doth hereby certify that there is erected within the said Province, in the County of Orange, at a place called Wawayanda, about twenty-six miles from Hudson River, one Plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, which belongs to Lawrence Scrawley of the said county, Blacksmith; has been built about four or five years and is not at present made use of. And further, that there are not erected in his said Excellency's Government any other or more plating Forges to work with a Tilt Hammer.

"Geo. CLINTON, Gov.

"Dec. 14, 1750."

Howell, Joseph Curry, James P. Young, James B. Wheeler, John W. Smith, David Forshee, Morris Hoyt, William Smith, James Herron, John J. Wheeler, Samuel D. Holly, Alanson A. Lines, Charles G. Winfield, James B. Wood, Jr., Alsop V. Aspell, James B. Stevens, Melton McEwen, Dewitt C. Jayne, Henry C. Seely.

The inspectors of schools, who served one or more years during the same period, were the following: James Wheeler, Xenophon Mead, Alanson Austin, Samuel S. Seward, Job Noble, Jesse Wood, Charles Cummins, Daniel C. Hopkins, Lebbeus Lathrop, John I. Christy, Nathaniel Jones, Benjamin S. Hoyt, Joel Wheeler, Jr., Samuel G. Hopkins, Thomas Swezy, Stephen Burt, Thomas Farrier, Jesse Sheperd, John Curtis, Wm. W. Brooks, Jedediah Stephens, Hiram K. Chapman, Joseph Miller, James Heron, Roger Crany, John W. Smith, James C. Fitch, William Timlow, Henry W. Bertholf, James P. Young, Thomas M. Burt, Daniel Wood, Henry W. Houston, Jesse Wood, Jr., Foght Burt, William Shepherd, Hiram K. Chapman, Aaron B. Mead, William Smith, Harrison F. Horton, Alanson A. Lines, John I. Wheeler, Matthew B. Mead, Stephen A. Burt, Samuel D. Holly, Joel B. Armstrong, Charles G. Winfield, Leander W. Lynn, Lester W. Morse, Orlando A. Smith, John B. Randolph, John M. Howell, Alsop V. Aspell, Ira Brewer, Festus H. Vail, Ira Olmsted, Henry C. Seely, James B. Wood, Jr., John L. Sayer, Edgar L. Knapp.

Under the system of supervision by town superintendents the following were the incumbents of that office in Warwick:

By annual election: 1844, Ira Brewer; 1845, Alexander T. Johnson; 1846, Edgar L. Knapp; 1847, Nathaniel R. Bradner; 1848, Joel B. Armstrong; 1849, Nathaniel R. Bradner (for two years); 1851, Charles T. M. Cane; 1853, William S. Benedict; 1855, Maurice Hoyt.

WARWICK INSTITUTE

was organized as an academy by a stock company in the fall of 1852, the first trustees being chosen December 2d of that year, as follows: James B. Wheeler, president; William L. Benedict, secretary; Abram Forshee, treasurer; Milton McEwen, Gabriel Wisner, James Burt, Henry Pelton, Grinnell Burt, Jonathan D. Bevier, Nathaniel R. Bradner, Samuel Blain, Cornelius H. Demerest, Jesse W. Vandevort.

The buildings were erected during the summer of 1853, the same still bearing the old name in the village of Warwick.

The ground cost \$300, and the buildings \$4719. The school was opened in December, 1853.

The teachers of the first year were D. F. Drew,* William H. Carter, principals; Miss Clara H. Waite and Miss Maria Lamont, assistants.

It continued as an academy with varying success

until Oct. 1, 1868, when the entire property was transferred to the Board of Education of "Union Free School District, No. 12," which had then been recently formed by a consolidation of two former districts. The Board of Education agreed, in consideration of the transfer, to forever maintain an academic department, and the opportunities of classical instruction were thereby secured to the pupils of this community. During the existence of the academy the presidents of the board of trustees were as follows: James B. Wheeler, from the organization to Feb. 20, 1865; Gabriel Wisner, from that date until Feb. 19, 1866; Samuel Pelton, who served from the resignation of Mr. Wisner until the transfer to the district.

In the Board of Education then taking charge, Mr. Cornelius H. Demerest was chosen president, a position he continues to occupy after twelve years of service.

Mr. Demerest, and also Mr. Grinnell Burt, were members of the original academic board of 1852, and have served continuously until the present time in that board and its successor.

The first Board of Education in full were Grinnell Burt, Thomas S. Vandevort, James R. Christie, C. H. Demerest, William L. Ogden, C. J. Lazear, Thomas Welling, William D. Irwin, William W. Pelton. The last named was clerk, and William L. Ogden treasurer. The present board (Oct. 1, 1880) consists of C. H. Demerest, W. H. Hynard, J. H. Holly, C. J. Lazear, S. S. Van Saun, Thomas Burt, Grinnell Burt, Thomas Welling, P. E. Sanford. Clerk, John Sayer; Treasurer, James H. Van Duzer.

The present corps of teachers (October, 1880) consists of Prof. A. G. McAllister, principal; Miss Bessie B. Dewitt, Miss Julia Reed, Miss S. R. Reed, Miss Rowena Herrick, Miss Maggie Mabee, Miss Amelia M. Nichols.

AMITY HOME SCHOOL

was established in 1873. The course of study embraces all that is implied in a sound and thorough English and classical education. Scholars are prepared for college or for business. The principal is W. H. Seeley, a son of Dr. Seeley, and the school is at the old homestead.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA.

As mentioned elsewhere, this was founded by Judge Samuel S. Seward. He opened the institution first about 1848 as a classical school. For this he repaired and remodeled the old Randolph Hotel, which he had purchased. By his will he gave \$20,000 to be invested for the benefit of the school, and as he died a year later the proceeds became available at an early date. With the sums accruing from the interest the trustees, about 1852, purchased of the estate the mansion of Judge Seward, nearly opposite, on the west side of the street, and devoted that to the female department. This gave the school very liberal accommodations,

* Resigned at the end of the spring term, 1854.

and at times there was a large number of boarding students and many day scholars from the village and vicinity. The first principal was Mrs. Parsons, who conducted the school in the Randolph building. After the separation into male and female departments, the first principal of the former was John W. Round, and he continued for several years, until his death in 1862. He was succeeded by Thomas G. Schriver, who was principal from 1862 until 1876, when, soon after the beginning of the fall term, he was compelled to leave by sudden illness.

The first principal of the separate female department was Miss Seward. She was succeeded by Miss Mary E. Hotchkiss, and the latter by Mrs. George W. Seward. In 1877 both departments were placed in charge of Rev. H. A. Harlow, and he remained as principal until the summer of 1880, when he resigned. The trustees in charge of the school are Frederick A. Seward, of Washington, and George Grier, of Goshen. Rev. Augustus Seward is president of the institute.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN WARWICK

effected a legal organization at the meeting-house, Nov. 23, 1791. The certificate was signed by Jonathan Silsbe and James Burt. The trustees named therein were John Morris Foght, John Sutton, and James Burt. This was a compliance with the new law of 1784, for the incorporation of churches, but the church itself had existed for many years previous. In Eager's "History of Orange County" it is stated that the Baptist Church of Warwick was organized in 1766, and that James Benedict was the first pastor.

The late Mr. Henry Pelton, in an article published a few years since, gave the following items relating to the founding of the Baptist Church of Warwick: From the first settlement in Warwick Valley down to 1764 the people had lived, it appears, wholly destitute of religious privileges. Many of them had enjoyed the preaching of the gospel where they had emigrated from, and no doubt longed for the same privileges in their new home; but they differed widely in their sentiments, some being of Baptist faith, others of Presbyterian. Many of the settlers from Connecticut were Baptists, and being men of energy and influence, they determined to make an effort to procure a preacher of their persuasion.

Accordingly they sent to Connecticut for a man by the name of James Benedict, who was then a licentiate of that denomination, and whom many of them were well acquainted with. He came and preached in different neighborhoods very acceptably to the people, and in the following year he was ordained and settled. The church was also organized about that time. There was no other organized denomination at that time, and most of the people attended worship with the Baptists, who met at private houses, as no meeting-house was then erected. In the year

1774 a meeting-house was erected near where the late John Wood lived, on the corner at the junction of the road leading from the village of Warwick and the road leading from the Welling school-house to Bell vale. The remains of this house still identify the site. The house was built on a piece of ground given by Mr. Benedict, who was their pastor till he became enfeebled by age and infirmity, when he resigned. He died in 1792, and he and his wife lie buried by the side of the road near where the old church stood without a stone or tablet of any kind to show who is buried there. He left a number of children, from whom have descended most of that name in this vicinity. It would seem only natural to expect that they who cherish the memory of this pioneer Baptist minister should erect at least some small monument to mark his final resting-place.

After the resignation of Mr. Hardenburgh, of the Reformed Church, in the year 1807, and during the partial suspension of services in that church for the two or three years following, the Baptist congregation increased so much as to render proper the building of a new house of worship and the location of it in the village of Warwick. The site was purchased of Richard Welling (the same now occupied by their church). The new building was erected in the year 1810, and finished in the spring of 1811.

We also have the pleasure of adding the following paper with reference to this venerable society, written by William L. Benedict, a descendant of the first minister:

"Be it recorded that in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, the Lord of His infinite mercy and grace having begun, and carrying on, a glorious work of grace in this place, and a number of souls being awakened and converted to Jesus Christ as we trust, and being destitute of those ministerial helps and ordinances that our souls now thirsted after, and being personally acquainted many of us with James Benedict, who was a member of the Baptist Church of Christ at Stratfield, Conn., under the pastoral care of Mr. John Sherwood, and said Benedict being licensed by that church to the work of preaching the gospel, a number of us, jointly agreeing together, drew up a letter and sent to said Benedict to come over and help us, which accordingly he did, about the middle of November, 1764, and preached about two weeks, to our joy and satisfaction, and then returned home. Mr. Benedict, upon invitation, came again in March, 1765, and brought a church covenant with him, which was accepted, and those who had been baptized were constituted into a regular Baptist Church, and signed the covenant. The following are the names of the members thus constituted as the Warwick Baptist Church: Elder James Benedict, Ebenezer Green, Timothy Wood, Gload Bootman, David Lobdell, Nathaniel Roe, Daniel Whitney, Philip Ketchum, Jonathan Weeks, Abigail Weeks, Hannah Ketchum, Hannah

Bent, Elizabeth Gano, Phebe Lobdell, Mary Benedict, Elizabeth Knapp, Elizabeth Knapp, Jr., Thankful Whitney. Thirteen were added to the church in 1766; 20, in 1767; 10, in 1769; 5, in 1770; 11, in 1771; 20, in 1773; 45, in 1774. Elder Benedict continued with the church as its pastor until June, 1777, when, upon his request, he was dismissed, after resigning the charge of the church. He removed to Westmoreland, Pa. Elder Thomas B. Montanye was called to the pastoral care of the church Nov. 20, 1788, and continued as pastor until April 27, 1801, the church being greatly prospered, and his resignation accepted, as the record says, "not cheerfully, but with sorrow of heart and many tears."

Elder Thomas Stevens was called, and accepted the pastoral care of the church July 10, 1802. He resigned his charge Aug. 30, 1803. Elder Lebbeus Lathrop was called to the pastoral care of the church Oct. 25, 1801, and continued in charge of the church until May, 1819, when, on his own request and resignation, he was dismissed. Elder Philander D. Gillett, called as pastor Dec. 29, 1821; resigned March 25, 1826. Elder Aaron Perkins was called to the charge of the church Oct. 1, 1827; resigned April 19, 1829. Elder John C. Murphy, called Dec. 26, 1829; resigned March 30, 1833. Elder Richard Pickard, called as pastor April 26, 1834; resigned April, 1844. Elder Philander Hartwell, called March, 1845; resigned April 1, 1852. Elder John F. Johnson, called Oct. 26, 1856; resigned July 31, 1868. Elder Wilson Honsel, called Jan. 1, 1859; resigned March 30, 1863. Elder Joseph N. Badger, called April 1, 1868; resigned April 1, 1876. Elder William Pollard, the present pastor (1880), called April 1, 1879.

Ordinations: Elder James Benedict, at Warwick, Nov. 7, 1765; Elder Thomas B. Montanye, at Warwick, Nov. 20, 1788; Elder William L. Benedict, at Warwick, Nov. 19, 1865; Elder Joseph N. Badger, Aug. 26, 1868.

Deacons: James Burt, Jonathan Silsbee, John Morris Foght, Azariah Ketchum, Jeremiah Morehouse, Jeffrey Wisner, John Sutton, James Brook, William L. Benedict, Minard Sutton, John Parkinson,* Eleazer M. Bradner,* Joseph B. Van Duzer,* Samuel Brook.*

Clerks: John Morris Foght, David Forshee, James Burt, John L. Sayer, William L. Benedict, William Welling, John E. Conklin.†

The meeting-house was built 1809-10, is 60 by 40 feet, cost \$7000, stands in the centre of the village of Warwick, on a lot containing an acre of land; is a wooden structure with a spire or steeple; is a firm, substantial building, and in good repair; can seat about 500 people. The parsonage contains seven acres of excellent land, with a commodious house, built in 1852, at a cost of about \$1500. The church and congregation own a lot of half an acre of land,

donated by Deacon James Burt, leased to the Warwick Institute, a graded school. This lot is bounded on the south by the Wawayanda Creek, and is the place where the ordinance of baptism is administered.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF FLORIDA was incorporated by a certificate executed March 24, 1787. The paper is signed by two of the deacons, John Bradner and Abel Jackson, and the trustees chosen were William Thompson, John Bradner, Robert Armstrong, Enoch Jackson, Roeleff Van Bruns, Moses Carpenter. The following extract from the records shows the early efforts to establish a church in Florida, though it fails to show at what date a church was actually organized. The building of a house and the settlement of ministers, as described below, is good evidence that the church organization really dates back to 1742:

"In the year of the Christian era 1738 the people of Florida and Goshen were considered as one congregation, and attended public worship at Goshen under the ministry of the Rev. Silas Leonard. On the 7th day of August, 1741, the people of Florida purchased a piece of land of Richard Baylis, containing one acre and one rod of land.

"This purchase was made under the name of the Men of Brookland (as Florida was then called), and as will appear by a deed of conveyance executed by the said Richard Baylis, bearing date the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, now on the files of the clerk of the board of trustees. The people proceeded without delay to prepare to build a meeting-house, which was raised and inclosed the next year, viz., 1742. Soon after this time the Rev. Mr. Judd, from New England, spent some time in Florida as a supply, but he not inclining to settle in this part of the country, left the place. From this time until the year 1750 there was but little preaching in Florida. About this time the people of Warwick made a proposal to join with Florida and settle a minister between the two congregations. Agreeably to the proposal of Warwick, the two congregations united and prepared a call for the Rev. Jonathan Elmer, who accepted of the same and preached alternately between the two congregations for about four years. Some difficulty arising between Mr. Elmer and the people of Warwick about this time, Mr. Elmer left Warwick and continued the duties of his ministerial office at Florida for about three years, when Mr. Elmer was dismissed, by the consent of the congregation, for want of ability to give him a sufficient support.

"On the 13th of June, 1762, the Rev. Samuel Parkhurst was ordained to the pastoral charge of the congregations of Florida and Warwick. On the 8th day of March, 1768, the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst departed this life, leaving the united congregations of Florida and Warwick vacant. On the 8th day of December, 1771, the Rev. Amzi Lewis came to preach at Florida

* Deacons at the present time.

† Clerk at present time.

and Warwick as a stated supply, with a view to his settlement, and on the 9th day of April, 1772, Mr. Lewis was ordained to the pastoral charge of the united congregations of Florida and Warwick. Within a few years after Mr. Lewis' ordination the people of Warwick became dissatisfied with Mr. Lewis, and a committee of the Presbytery of New York having been appointed to meet at Warwick to inquire into the causes of the difficulties existing, the result was that Mr. Lewis was dismissed from Warwick. The congregation of Florida continued Mr. Lewis as their minister until the month of November, 1787, when Mr. Lewis left Florida with the consent of the congregation. On the 27th of March of that year the congregation was incorporated as shown above.

"The board of trustees was classified as follows: first class, John Bradner, Enoch Jackson, seats vacant March 27, 1788; second class, William Thompson, Moses Carpenter, seats vacant March 27, 1789; third class, Robert Armstrong, Ruliff Van Brunt, seats vacant March 27, 1790.

"On the 4th day of March, 1793, the board of trustees purchased of Renulche Parkhurst, Nathaniel Parkhurst, and Mary his wife, a lot and messuage of land situate near the meeting-house, for the purpose of a parsonage, for the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds lawful money of the State of New York, which said sum had been previously raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the persons whose names are hereafter set down:

"William Armstrong, William Thompson, James Sayre, Benjamin Sayre, John Kennedy, Robert Armstrong, Francis Armstrong, John Sayre, Lewis Howell, Ruliff Van Brunt, Reinard Bayler, Isaac Johnson, John Holbert, John Sprigested, Phineas Tompkins, James Jackson, William Armstrong, Jr., Nathaniel Roe, David Lawrence, Joseph Totten, James Miller, William Mullock, James Foster, Timothy Roe, Daniel Poppino, Samuel Jessup, Zebulon Wheeler, James Aspell, Benjamin Roe, Joseph Roe, George Wood (deacon), John Poppino, Isaac Jennings, George Rankin, Samuel Jayas, Anthony Flus, William Carr, Enoch Jackson, Charles Durland, Richard Poppino, Matthew Adame, Benjamin Jennings, Thomas Beach, David Miller, Daniel Jessup, William Randall, Richard Jennings, Samuel Gileon, Moses Armstrong, Joseph Drake, Barnabas Horton, Samuel Bailey, John Finch, Solomon Carpenter, David Wilson, Robert Armstrong, Jr., John Randall, John Carr, Jonas Roe, David Duoning, Wm. Bradner, Benoni Bradoar, Israel Wood, Gideon Jennings, Isaac Smith, Jr., James Hannah, John Hathorn, Francis Baird, John Smith, John Roy, Alexander Brown, David Howell, David Robertson, Joseph Houston, John Wood, Jr., Thomas Goldsmith, Joseph Todd, Thomas King, Samuel Bradner, Caleb Smith, David Nanny, George Vance, Moses Wiener, Joseph Curry, Stephen Balya, Jesse Shapard, Wm. McKaio, Nathaniel Roe, Jr., Christian Minthorn, Daniel Wood, William Carr, Jr."

In May, 1795, Rev. John Joline was installed pastor. June 2d the presiding board of church officers was elected, as follows: Elders, William Armstrong, Robert Armstrong, Nathaniel Roe, William Bradner, Samuel Jessup; Deacons, John Holbert, Daniel Jessup. These officers were ordained by Mr. Joline June 9, 1795. At that time 47 persons were received and enrolled as members of the church.

Rev. Mr. Joline died in October, 1802. He was

buried in the grounds adjoining the church. After the death of Mr. Joline the church remained without a minister for six years. In 1803 the congregation resolved to build a new house of worship. Accordingly the old house was taken down, and a new one erected on the same site, 40 by 50 feet, with a "gallery and a steeple."

The Rev. Charles Cummins commenced his labors as pastor July 15, 1808, and was installed the following September. At that time the congregation embraced families residing within the present boundaries of the congregations of Sugar-Loaf, Chester, and Amity. In 1812, Asa Bailey gratuitously deeded one half acre of land to the trustees adjoining the parsonage farm on the same hill, to which was added a portion of the farm for a burying-ground. In 181 and in 1824 the trustees purchased of Samuel Seward pieces of land on the north and east side of the burying-ground for enlarging it. They had previously sold the parsonage farm, excepting what was reserved for the above purpose.

In 1820 the trustees appropriated a lot in the northeast corner of the burying-ground for the use of the colored people. In 1820 the first bell was procured. Saturday, March 18, 1837, about mid-day, the church was discovered to be on fire, and in one hour was burned to the ground. The next day being the Sabbath, the congregation assembled in the "long room" of the academy. A sermon was preached by the pastor from Daniel ix. 17. The next day the congregation assembled in the same place, and resolved to build another church on the same site as soon as possible. The present building was completed and dedicated in June, 1838, at a cost of \$4650. The congregation, upon invitation of the Methodist Church, worshiped in their church while the building was being erected.

In the division of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, when the church was rent asunder by the exciting acts of the General Assembly in 1837, a majority of this church decided to remain with the constitutional church, as the "New School" portion of the Assembly claimed to be. Rev. Mr. Cummins resigned his pastoral charge, and the relation was dissolved in May, 1839. He with 30 members withdrew and organized a church under the other branch or the Old School judicatories. A suit was soon afterwards brought by those who withdrew against the church for all the property, which they claimed. The case was decided in favor of the church, and they retained the property which they had heretofore held.

Rev. George Pierson was called to the pastorate and installed Aug. 13, 1839. In 1867 the church building was enlarged and greatly improved. Rev. Mr. Pierson continued pastor till May 15, 1878, a period of nearly thirty-nine years, when the relation was terminated at his own request. He died at his residence in Florida, Feb. 2, 1880. At the time of his dismissal, in May, 1878, the two Presbyterian

churches in Florida were united in one church by the action of the Presbytery and the civil courts, and retained the house of worship belonging to the first organizations for their future use. Rev. A. L. Clark, the present pastor, began his ministry April 1, 1879, and was installed by the Presbytery of Hudson on the 29th of the same month.

The following have served as trustees since 1813: Samuel S. Seward, elected 1813, and continued in office till 1837; James Wood, Richard Poppino, Daniel Poppino, Nathaniel Wheeler, Samuel Jessup, William Smith, Francis Armstrong, Wm. W. Armstrong, Amzi A. Jessup, Daniel Finn, Wm. M. Taylor, James Vail, John Curtice, Philo Gregory, Christopher Aspell, Jr., John M. Vanderoef, Peter S. Post, Daniel Jessup, Jr., Alsop V. Aspell, Nathan R. Wheeler, Thomas Armstrong, Charles C. Wheeler, Joseph Hetzel, Lewis M. Jayne, Geo. M. Seward, Lewis Howell, Cornelius Vandevoort, Abram L. Nanny.

The present board of trustees are James H. Houston, Stewart Young, Robert Young, Lewis Howell, Jasper A. Seward, Wilmot A. Durland.

The elders have been: John Roy, Wm. Smith, 1801; Selah Smith, Enoch Jackson, John Holbert, Daniel Poppino, James Wood, 1808; Daniel Mills-paugh, Daniel Finn, Jasper S. Armstrong, 1822; Charles Jackson, Nathan R. Wheeler, Geo. M. Seward, 1839; Geo. N. Chase, Thos. Armstrong, 1845; William Finn, Zebulon W. Vanderoef, Asa Howell, 1852; Saml. F. Gardner, Geo. M. Pierson, 1870; Henry L. Sherwood, 1871.

The present elders are Zebulon W. Vanderoef, Asa Howell, Samuel F. Gardner, Stephen D. Pierson.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WARWICK

effected a legal organization at the meeting-house, Oct. 22, 1791. Archibald Armstrong and Joseph Wilson were the inspectors of election, pursuant to statute, and the trustees named were John Wheeler, Francis Baird, and John Simaon. This movement took definite legal shape at the above date, but there was a previous history of twenty years or more, which is given in the following extract, condensed from Mr. Pelton's article already quoted. There were many settlers of Presbyterian or Congregational ancestry who were not satisfied with Baptist usages or doctrines, and they began to take the necessary steps towards forming themselves into an organized society.

In 1770, Mr. John Morin Scott, who owned a piece of land in the village of Warwick, sold the same to William Wisner, one acre, where the church now stands, to constitute a site for a meeting-house, and the remainder to be used as a burying-ground. About the same time William Wickham, the well-known land-holder of early times, donated one acre for the same purpose adjoining the land bought of Mr. Scott. It appears, however, from stones standing in that yard, that it had been used for burial purposes earlier

than the date given above. Soon after this acquisition of a site preparations were made to build a meeting-house. A frame was erected in 1773 or 1774, covered and inclosed, but nothing more done to it. Troublesome times then came on, and the building stood during the war of the Revolution without any protection, open to the public, without doors or windows, and a shelter for anything and everything that might happen to enter. After the war things became more settled. Many people desirous of religious privileges attended meeting at Florida, though the distance was great and the roads rough. From the churches of Florida and Chester ministers occasionally came to Warwick to preach. Many Dutch families had now settled in Warwick, coming from what is now Rockland County, and from Bergen County, New Jersey, among them the families of Demerest, Bertholf, Ackerman, Ackerson, Post, Magee, and others. There were Dutch settlements in Minisink along the Delaware River, and as the road from Rockland and Bergen Counties to Minisink was through Warwick, travelers made this a stopping-place, and ministers coming through here were often invited to preach. John Lazear used to say that he well remembered that when he was a child his father, Cornelius Lazear, was once invited to attend a meeting in Warwick and lead the singing in Dutch.

In 1792 a movement was made to repair and finish the meeting-house. Preparatory to this, or for the purpose of securing a perfect title, the incorporation mentioned at the commencement of this article was obtained. A subscription was raised, and the house completed in 1793, and from that date forward it is supposed that services were regularly held, sometimes by ministers of neighboring churches. The old meeting-house was an ill-shaped, uncouth-looking building, which in these modern times would hardly be thought fit to be used as a place of worship. It was nearly square, with a gambrel roof, and the entrance in the end fronting the road. The seats were very clumsy affairs, though strong. An aisle led from the entrance to the pulpit, with one tier of seats on each side, and around the outside there were box-pews, four-square, according to the old style. The gallery was not finished, only a floor laid, and a breastwork put up in front, with loose boards placed on blocks for seats. Such was the church in which the hardy pioneers worshiped and prized the gospel privileges, though there was no fire even in the coldest weather, and in the long services their bodies and limbs were almost frozen stiff with the cold.

There is no record of what transpired from 1793 to 1802. At this last date a Presbyterian minister was engaged to preach once in two weeks for a year, and his salary was to be \$150, the agreement being signed by George Vance, Abraham Genung, and Ananias Rogers, as trustees. The receipt for the payment of this sum is dated Feb. 23, 1804, signed by the minister, Benjamin Prime. This agreement and this re-

ceipt were found among the papers of the late Richard Johnson, for many years a trustee of the church.

There were some difficulties in the way of forming a church. The church building and ground were given for a Presbyterian Church, but the Dutch and English families were neither able to found a church alone, and a compromise was exceedingly desirable. Those in favor of organizing under the Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church finally prevailed, and a harmonious result was reached that has remained undisturbed for seventy-five years. The name and style of the society was "The Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Church of Warwick." The trustees were to manage the church property, and the Consistory the spiritual interests of the church. This happy result was due in part to the services of several young Dutch ministers, who had preached here with great acceptance to the whole people. Under this arrangement a church was organized by a deputation of the Classis of Paramus, Jan. 7, 1804.

The first elders were Andrew Ackerman and Cornelius Demerest; the first deacons, Aaron Taylor and John G. Ackerson. Soon after this organization was made a call was extended to the Rev. Charles Hardenbergh, which was accepted. About this time the Pelton families and Jacob Howe, Sylvanus Fancher, and others came to this place from Connecticut, and this added considerable strength to the congregation. Early in 1808 the elders chosen were Edward P. Ackerson and John Pelton; the deacons, Andrew Onderdonk and David C. Demerest. John Pelton outlived all of his associates, and held his station until disqualified by age and infirmity.

Rev. Mr. Hardenbergh left about this time, and the growing church had no pastor for some years. The congregation scattered, and it was necessary to make a strong effort to rally. In the year 1810, \$3000 was pledged for a new house of worship. William Culver, a leading mechanic, had the contract. A large amount of timber was given by Thomas DeKay, and the erection of the building took place in 1811. It was finished and dedicated in the spring of 1812. During the building of this house services were held in the "long room" of the old Dolsen tavern, afterwards the house of J. & S. Welling.

Among the supplies was Rev. Mr. Westervelt, to whom the church extended a call, which was, however, declined. In the year 1812, Rev. John J. Christie was settled. He remained the pastor until the fall of 1835, a considerable portion of the time in failing health, on which account he had not been able to do the needed work of the church. The Rev. Benjamin Van Keuren was next settled, but only remained for a year and a half, or to the fall of 1837. It seemed to be a necessity at this time to secure a parsonage. The Consistory acted with promptness and discretion. A farm belonging to Mr. Henry Johnson was purchased, the homestead and buildings reserved for the minister's residence, and the other

portions sold, so as to leave but a small sum to be raised by the congregation. This was immediately provided for, and as a result of this early and wise action the society have ever since enjoyed the possession of a pleasant and commodious parsonage. About this time it was deemed desirable to file a certificate of incorporation, which had, perhaps, been previously neglected. The proceedings were signed by William H. Bishop, chairman. The trustees chosen were Peter Schoonmaker, Robert Ettinge, Ishmael Acl Caesar Sahler, and John Whiting.

The next pastor, Rev. James W. Stewart, was installed May 15, 1838. He was evidently a man of talent, devoted to the doctrines of the church, and preached them forcibly. In the strong disputatious characteristic of that era throughout the country, he deemed it his duty to oppose boldly the Methodists then entering upon this field, and to some extent he came unpopular with the people, and even with a portion of his own society. He resigned in 1842. Rev. Mr. Christie, the former pastor, was then employed temporarily as a supply, so far as his feeble health would permit. Rev. F. H. Vanderveer, the next pastor, commenced his labors on the 1st of December, 1842, and remained in that capacity until the fall of 1876, a pastorate of unusual length, extending for two-thirds of a century. The pulpit was vacant for only a short time, the present pastor, Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, being installed about Jan. 1, 1877.

Soon after the settlement of Rev. Mr. Vanderveer it was determined to rebuild the house of worship. The builder was Walter Brooks. Subsequently it was necessary to put an addition on the end, thus securing additional pews. The parsonage was next rebuilt. A debt of \$1000 accumulated as the result of the improvements, which was met by disposing of three acres of land from the north end of the ample parsonage lot. The church has a vested fund of \$230 arising from donations as follows: William Culver, \$400; John Magee, \$500; James Magee, his son, \$500; Mrs. James R. Christie, \$500; Miss Sarah Demerest, \$300; Rev. Mr. Christie, \$100. This fund was left in charge of the Consistory for the support of the minister. After the opening of the railroad and the advance in the value of real estate it was deemed best to sell more of the parsonage lot, which was accordingly done for the sum of \$4500. This carries the vested fund up to \$6800, the revenue from which renders the annual support of the minister a comparatively easy affair.

The present officers of the church (October, 1881) are Thomas Welling, Mahlon Cooper, C. H. Demerest and Samuel Pelton, elders; Alexander H. Galloway, N. R. Bradner, Henry C. Dusenbury, C. M. Demerest, deacons; C. H. Demerest, clerk; C. M. Demerest, treasurer; John L. Servin, Sunday-school superintendent. The membership of the church is about 100. It is a matter of regret that the early records of the church are lost, as it would be interesting

have given in full the first roll of members. Among early members of the Consistory, though not perhaps the first, were Cornelius Demerest, John Ackerson, and Aaron Taylor.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AMITY

effected a legal organization at the house of Jesse Shepard, where public worship was commonly held, April 21, 1797. The certificate was signed by Lewis Sayre and Colville Shepard, inspectors of the election, and the trustees chosen were Robert Farrier, Philip McConnel, and David Carr. Of this church, organized somewhat earlier than the above date indicated, we have the following sketch written by the pastor:

The Presbyterian Church at Amity had its origin in an association incorporated Dec. 10, 1796, under the name of "The Presbyterian Society of Amity." The society, soon after their incorporation, put themselves under the care of the Presbytery of Hudson, although a church was not organized until several years after.

In the spring of 1797 they began to build a house for public worship. This house, though not finished, was so far completed that it was opened and dedicated to the worship of God on the first day of August following. The Rev. Mr. Kerr, then of Goshen, preached a sermon on the occasion from Isa. lvi. 7. The size of this first church building was 36 feet by 44 feet, and cost \$1100. At its origin, and for several years after, the congregation was small and weak, many of its members being in indigent circumstances. The country was new and thinly settled, and many of the inhabitants were but tenants of the farms which they cultivated. The community was in a comparatively rude and disorganized state. There were very few professors of religion, and these were of different religious denominations. Hence the labor and expense of sustaining religious worship devolved upon a few, who felt more deeply the importance of gospel institutions and privileges to the welfare of the community. During the year 1800 they succeeded in securing the means needful to the completion of their house of worship, which for three years had remained unfinished.

For several years after this the congregation had no settled minister, but were dependent for their preaching on occasional supplies furnished by the Presbytery of Hudson, and on missionaries from the Presbytery of New York and other traveling preachers.

In 1807 the Rev. Benjamin Prime was engaged as a supply for half the time for one year. After the expiration of Mr. Prime's term of service the congregation were dependent on occasional supplies until the spring of 1809, when the Rev. Daniel C. Hopkins, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, came among them. The congregation soon gave Mr. Hopkins a call to become their pastor, which he in

due time accepted, and his ordination and installation were fixed for Oct. 4, 1809.

Measures were now immediately taken for the organization of a church. A meeting of the congregation was held Aug. 22, 1809, at which a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the Presbytery of Hudson, expressing their desire to have a church organized. This petition was signed by the following persons, professors of religion, living within the bounds of the congregation, viz.: Daniel C. Hopkins, Jesse Shepard, James Onderdonk, Robert Ferrier, Israel Owen, Nathaniel Roe, William Adams, Susanna Burr, Abby Smith, Lydia Rowley, Sally Longwell, Abigail Knapp, Phebe Carpenter, Hannah Smith, Eunice Onderdonk, Aletta Edsall, and Anna Nanny. In compliance with this petition, a meeting of the congregation was called for Sept. 15, 1809, when a church was duly organized by a committee of Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Isaac Lewis, of Goshen, and Rev. Charles Cummins, of Florida.

The new church was composed of the following members: Jesse Shepard, James Onderdonk, Israel Owen, Robert Ferrier, Eunice Onderdonk, Eunice Brown, Susanna Burr, Lydia Rowley, Aletta Edsall, Anna Nanny, Sally Longwell, Nathaniel Roe, Abigail Knapp, Phebe Carpenter, Hannah Smith, Phebe A. Coleman. The election of elders was deferred to a future meeting, which was held September 25th, when Jesse Shepard, James Onderdonk, and Israel Owen were chosen to the office of ruling elder. They were duly installed into office on Oct. 4, 1809. At the same time Mr. Hopkins was ordained by the Presbytery of Hudson, and installed pastor of the church and congregation. (See Records of Presbytery.) Mr. Hopkins remained pastor of the church until Jan. 27, 1818, when he was released from his charge. His active ministerial life after leaving Amity was principally spent in Northern and Central New York. He died at Montclair, N. J., June 7, 1871, aged ninety-one years.

After Mr. Hopkins' departure from Amity the church remained vacant until June 19, 1819, when Rev. William Timlow, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Hudson, was ordained and installed pastor. This relation continued for the long term of thirty-nine years, when, on account of the failure of his health, Mr. Timlow felt constrained to seek a release from his pastoral labors. In compliance with his request the Presbytery dismissed him from his charge April 21, 1858. After a few months his health was in a measure restored, and he continued for twelve years longer to preach the gospel as he had opportunity, —supplying vacant churches,—and most cheerfully rendering assistance to his ministerial brethren when they sought his aid. After his retirement from the pastorate he continued to reside at Amity, among the people whom he had so long served in the gospel. His last public service was but three weeks before his death, when he officiated at the funeral of an aged

friend, whom he had baptized and received into the church at the first communion season after his installation as pastor, some fifty years before.

During his pastorate, viz., in the summer of 1828, the second house of worship was built. The size of this building was 40 feet by 60 feet, and cost about \$2000. It was dedicated to the worship of God Dec. 4, 1828, on which occasion a sermon was preached by the pastor from Psalm lxxxiv. 1. Mr. Timlow died at Amity, Dec. 30, 1870, after a week's illness, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Soon after the resignation of Rev. Mr. Timlow the church gave a call to Rev. Edsall Ferrier to become their pastor. Mr. Ferrier was born within the bounds of the congregation. His parents were members of the church, and his grandfather had been an elder. He accepted the call, and in a few weeks began his labors among the people. He was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Hudson Sept. 28, 1858, Rev. Daniel Higbee, then of Washingtonville, preaching the sermon. This relation continued until April 18, 1860, when it was dissolved by the Presbytery in order that Mr. Ferrier might accept a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Florida, N. Y. Mr. Ferrier is now, and has been for several years, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

After Mr. Ferrier's departure the pulpit was filled by temporary supplies until the following October, when Rev. Henry J. Acker, who had been for some time in charge of the Congregational Church at Greenport, L. I., was engaged as stated supply. After a few months the church gave him a call to become their pastor. His installation took place April 3, 1861, Rev. Augustus Seward, of Middletown, preaching the sermon. In November, 1863, Mr. Acker having been drafted, and declining the offer of friends to furnish him a substitute, entered the army as a chaplain. His church, hoping that the war would soon close, declined to accept his resignation and gave him leave of absence for a year. At the expiration of the year he again tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he was released from his charge by the Presbytery Jan. 31, 1865. After a few months he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Valley, N. Y. He remained there until the autumn of 1872, when he removed to Brainard, N. Y., where he died Jan. 1, 1874, aged forty years.

Rev. Daniel O. Timlow, a son of Rev. William Timlow, succeeded Mr. Acker as pastor at Amity. He was installed by the Presbytery of Hudson June 6, 1865. The relation then constituted still continues.

During the summer and autumn of 1868 the present church edifice was erected. The size of this building is 40 by 70 feet, and its cost, together with the furnishing, was about \$12,000. Mr. Thomas E. Ferrier, of Catskill, N. Y., formerly an elder, and a brother of a former pastor, presented the congregation with a sweet-toned bell, weighing over one thousand pounds.

The dedication took place Jan. 28, 1869. The following is a brief extract from an account published the time in the *New York Evangelist*: "At the service of dedication a crowded audience filled the house. Three of the pastors of the church were present, with many of the neighboring clergymen. The sermon was preached by Rev. Henry J. Acker, from Psalm lxxxv. 5: 'Of Zion it shall be said, This and that man was born in her, and the Highest himself shall establish her.'"

A form of dedication was read by the pastor, and the prayer made by his aged father, not, however, till the people, by bringing in their offerings, could give the house to God entirely free of debt.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH IN WARWICK (EPISCOPAL) was incorporated by a certificate executed April 6, 1804. Timothy DeKay and Richard Welling were chosen wardens; Eliha DuBois, Thomas Welling, Belden Burt, John Welling, William Holland, William Johnson, Charles Thompson, and Joseph Mille vestrymen. The above legal paper shows an attempt to establish an Episcopal Church in Warwick early in this century, and it doubtless embodies most of the names of those favorable to the enterprise. It is understood that the effort was not continued to any extent, nor is there any memorandum among the records of the present church concerning this early movement. At a much later period another attempt is shown by the following certificate incorporating

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WARWICK

Sept. 30, 1853. The proceedings were signed by W. H. Carter, Abraham L. Reynolds, and James D. Roe. The wardens chosen were Dr. A. L. Reynolds and William H. Hoyt; the vestrymen, Milton McEwen, Ezra Sanford, John Wheeler, Amherst Wisner, James Roe, John S. Pelser, Charles Morehouse, and William H. Demerest. The meeting was held at the Methodist church, in which the Episcopalians were then worshipping. Before this date, and for a time subsequently, Episcopal services were regularly held in the Methodist church. A lot was purchased and trenches dug for the foundation of a church edifice. By the removal to other places of the principal men favoring the formation of a parish the movement was abandoned, and nothing more was done until about the time mentioned in the following certificate.

CHRIST CHURCH OF WARWICK (EPISCOPAL)

executed a certificate of incorporation Dec. 1, 1862. The paper was signed by Rev. George T. Gray, rector, Horace Porter, and Isaac Reeve. The wardens chosen were Horace Porter and J. M. McJimsey; the vestrymen were John Bradner, Grinnell Burt, John Cowdrey, J. H. Houston, William H. Hoyt, Isaac Reeve, J. D. Roe, and Samuel C. Welling. At a subsequent meeting, December 6th, James D. Roe was chosen secretary and Horace Porter treasurer. The next entry in

the book shows that a committee was appointed Sept. 19, 1863, to select a suitable site on which to build a house of worship. The committee were Joseph M. McJimsey, Grinnell Burt, and Samuel C. Welling. The rectorship of Rev. Mr. Gray continued for about a year and a half. His successor, Rev. N. T. Ludlum, was chosen rector July 23, 1864. During his pastorate further steps were taken towards the erection of a church, and either because of some supposed defect in the previous proceedings, or to make the title to the property about to be secured more certain and definite, another certificate of incorporation was filed under date of Sept. 23, 1865. The paper was signed by Rev. Nicholas F. Ludlum, rector, and by J. M. McJimsey and Isaac Reeve. The last two were named as wardens and the following vestrymen were chosen: John M. Bradner, Grinnell Burt, John Cowdrey, Henry C. Weir, John D. Miller, William H. Chardevoyne, Samuel H. Arnout, and William D. Irwin. The meeting was held at the Methodist church, the use of which was liberally granted by that society.

The Episcopal house of worship was erected in 1865 and 1866, as the records show a meeting of April 3, 1866, in the Methodist church, and one of Sept. 22, 1866, in the "church building." Its cost was about \$7000, and it occupies a handsome site on the corner of South and Second Streets; a very fine and commanding elevation. The pews were first rented from Jan. 1, 1867, the lessees being 36 in number.

Rev. Mr. Ludlum resigned the pastorate July 1, 1868. A call was tendered to Rev. Charles E. McIlvaine, Nov. 6, 1868, which was declined. May 1, 1869, Rev. Peter A. Jay was called to the rectorship, and commenced his labors soon after. His pastorate continued until March 20, 1872, when he resigned. A call was immediately tendered to Rev. William S. Early, which he accepted, and commenced his labors in Warwick soon after. He remained about a year. Under date of May 9, 1873, a call was sent to Rev. Alfred Goldsborough, which was duly accepted. He removed to this place and began his parochial labors immediately. He resigned in 1880, his closing services being held on Easter Sabbath. His ministerial brethren of other denominations speak in warm commendation of his piety and his faithful presentation of the truth during his seven years' residence here.

The officers of the parish chosen in 1879, and whose successors have not been named, are H. C. Weir, S. B. Dolsen, wardens; Grinnell Burt, J. D. Miller, J. N. Houston, John Cowdrey, J. Carson, W. H. Chardevoyne, vestrymen; John Cowdrey, treasurer; W. H. Chardevoyne, secretary.

The pulpit is now vacant, and services are suspended (October, 1880).

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FLORIDA.

* In the year 1831, at the solicitation of Justus Dill and others, the preachers of the New York Annual

Conference commenced preaching in the village of Florida, occupying the wagon-making shop of Justus Dill as a place of worship, April 15, 1832. P. Rice, preacher in charge of the circuit, authorized H. Wing, his colleague, to form a class, which was composed of ten members,—Abram Odell and wife, M. G. Lewis and wife, James H. Wood, Justus and Eliza Dill, Walter Wood and wife Sarah, Oscar F. Whitney. Walter Wood acted as leader. The Presbyterians, who had been the sole occupants of the ground, opposed the work to some extent; but at the close of the year the class had increased to a membership of twenty.

Cyrus Silliman and Noble W. Thomas then appeared on the circuit, and held service every fortnight. The prayer-meetings were well attended, and finally compelled them to seek a permanent place. Accordingly the academy was secured, and for some time occupied as a place for preaching and prayer services.

In 1835, James Cover, Jr., Nathan Rice, and Thomas Edwards were the preachers on the circuit, followed the ensuing year by Thomas Newman, William Miller, and S. S. Strong. This was a year of great prosperity to the church. At the first Quarterly Meeting held at Edenville, in August, seven from Florida were converted.

A protracted meeting at the academy followed, and twenty more were received. Isaac Millsbaugh and his brother, John H. Millsbaugh, Sarah Goble, Hannah Vanbrunt, Abram P. Miller, E. P. Seward, and Susan and Elizabeth Woodruff were among the number.

Rev. T. Newman, encouraged by the continued growth of the membership, proposed the building of an edifice. This met with hearty concurrence from the people, and on Jan. 16, 1837, legal notice having been given, the congregation elected as trustees for a Methodist Episcopal Church in Florida the following: Justus Dill, Jonathan Davy, Walter Wood, Edwin P. Seward, and Marenius G. Lewis. In spite of opposition and the dullness of the times, pledges were received to the amount of nearly \$2000. A lot 100 feet front by 105 feet back, owned by John Curtis, was purchased by the trustees, and contracts were made with Justus Dill to build a church 40 by 50, with basement.

While the work was in progress the Sugar-Loaf Circuit was newly organized, and contained the following appointments: Washingtonville, Monroe, Highland Mills, Sugar-Loaf, Florida, Edenville, Bellvale, Oxford, Little Pond, Mount Eve, Greenville, Long Pond, and Monroe Works. William Miller and Seymour Landon were assigned to this work. William Miller resided in the place. The edifice was completed, and August 31st, was dedicated.

Rev. John Kennedy, of Newburgh, preached the dedicatory sermon. A series of extra meetings was held, and many added to the church.

The following preachers have filled the appoint-

ment up to 1869, at which time the church was thoroughly repaired at an outlay of over \$600. At the reunion W. P. Abbott preached,—Eli Denniston, William M. Furguson, George C. Bancroft, John Reynolds, Matthew Vandusen, Isaac J. Divine, Edwin Oldren, Charles H. Dibble, J. P. Hermance, Henry Wright, Ira Ferris, William N. Nelson, M. Carrier; Humphrey Humphreys, C. S. Brown, J. Millard, A. C. Fields, Benjamin Genung, A. W. Blakely, William H. Bloomer, George Dykeman, C. F. Pelton, James H. Hawxhurst, Richard S. Amerman, Joel Croft, J. W. Jones, N. H. Bangs, Joseph Elliott, Uriah Messiter, R. S. Shurter, M. M. Curtis, P. C. Oakley, and Joseph H. Wood.

In 1870 pulpit supplied by Alexander Burriss; 1871–72, F. D. Abrams was appointed, and the church greatly prospered,—fifty-two uniting with the church; 1873, F. Mason North followed with marked success, the debt being canceled this year; 1874, David H. Hanaburgh; 1875, J. T. Hargraves; 1876, William H. Peters; 1877, Edward H. Royce; 1878–79, P. P. Harrower; 1880, Frank T. Rogers.

Present Organization.—Rev. Frank T. Rogers, pastor; Trustees, Isaac Millsbaugh, L. D. Adams, Harvey Green, Samuel Green, Oscar Rosencranse, William Fletcher, Charles Smith; Stewards, Isaac Millsbaugh, Mrs. Mary M. Adams, Mrs. J. W. Bertholf; Chorister, Mr. M. Mapes; Organist, Carrie E. Rosencrans; Sexton, James Cronk. The pastor is the class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent.

Church membership, 54; Sunday-school, 1; membership, 60; average attendance, 50; 12 officers and teachers; church valued at \$2000.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF FLORIDA executed a certificate of incorporation Feb. 6, 1844. The proceedings were signed by William Smith and William W. Taylor, elders. The trustees chosen were John J. Poppino, William Houston, Anzi A. Jessup, Daniel P. Onderdonk, Jonas Seely, Zebulon W. Smith. This was what, for convenience, became known as the Second Presbyterian Church, of which the following account is given:

The formation of a second Presbyterian Church in Florida was due in the first place to the general disruption of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, resulting from the sharp theological discussions of the period 1830 to 1837. When two General Assemblies were formed out of the one previous organization, the "excluded synods" fell naturally and without much trouble into the New-School organization. In some quarters there arose, however, strong debate as to which body the allegiance of individual churches should be given. A majority of the then existing church at Florida decided to adhere to the New-School Assembly. This compelled those who deemed it their duty to sustain the Old-School Assembly to form a new organization. This no doubt cost a struggle of feeling in the minds of those on both sides of

this discussion. The church thus rent in twain in Florida was the united church of their fathers; the church whose services once celebrated in the rudely-built meeting-house of primitive times had come down to them sacred with the precious memories of three generations. It was the church under whose teachings they had each formed their own strong opinions,—opinions of which Presbyterians have ever been stout defenders.

The second church was organized in 1839. Its first sessional records are dated in September of that year. William Smith was appointed a delegate to Presbytery. Under date of September 23d, at a meeting of Session, there were present Rev. Charles Cummins, moderator, and Elders Daniel Poppino, William Smith. Four additional elders were chosen about that time, namely, John Fox, William Taylor, Renald House, Amzi A. Jessup.

The records do not show what members then constituted the second church. Rev. Mr. Cummins, with Elders Poppino and Smith, joined the second organization, and as they claimed to some extent to be the regular succession of the original church, they undoubtedly claimed nominally that the roll of church-members as it existed prior to the division all belonged to them, acknowledging only as an existing fact that certain members were actually adhering to the first church. However this may be, the book of records does not give the names of the members who formed the second church in 1839.

The pastors of this church were as follows: Rev. Charles Cummins, who was the pastor from the organization until 1849; Rev. W. A. Westcott, who ministered to the church from 1849 to February, 1860; Rev. Edsall Ferrier, whose services began May, 1860, and continued until the fall of 1865; Rev. H. A. Harlow, who began his labors in the fall of 1866, and continued until the spring of 1872; Rev. Elijah Burnett, who preached from February, 1873, to the winter or spring of 1875; Rev. David McLeod, whose labors commenced in July, 1875.

Under his pastorate a movement to unite the two churches took place. The distinction between Old School and New having been done away in the general church, and the two Assemblies in the United States become one some years before, it was perhaps natural that an effort should be made to unite individual churches in places where two existed and the population did not seem to require two organizations of the same faith and order. The result proved that the movement was premature in Florida, but nevertheless it was made. The formal union was consummated May 15, 1878, the petition to Presbytery having been presented April 16th. The effort proved unsatisfactory, and it was soon discovered that the two societies should each have gone on with their work as individual churches. To retrace these later steps was a work of difficulty. It was, however, done; the second church was again formed Sept. 29, 1879. Of this or

ganization Rev. S. D. Noyes became the acting pastor at the time of the reorganization, and remains in that position at the present time (October, 1880). The elders are Walter Sayer, William L. Vail, George Fox, William T. Goble, Charles Jessup, and John Houston. The trustees are twelve in number; William L. Vail is president of the board, Thomas J. Taylor clerk, and Samuel H. Thompson treasurer. Charles Jessup, superintendent of the Sunday-school. There is a library of 200 volumes. The society have a large and convenient house of worship, erected soon after the division of 1839. They also have a manse situated on Main Street near Conkling Avenue. In its present organization the society is but a little more than a year old, yet it has evidently entered upon its work with vigor and efficiency.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WARWICK VILLAGE

executed a certificate of incorporation June 4, 1849. The paper was signed by Jonathan S. Wood and James Green. The trustees chosen were Jonathan S. Wood, James Green, and Samuel Wilson.

This was the legal organization of a society that had existed for some years before that date. From 1830 to 1840 the Methodist preachers held occasional services in Warwick village. These early meetings were in private houses. In 1840 they held a series of revival meetings in a tent pitched near the ground where the Catholic church now stands. Many conversions took place, and a strong impulse was given to Methodist work at that time. They were able immediately to erect a house of worship, which they thereafter occupied until 1867, when it was sold to the Catholics, and the new Methodist church was erected in another part of the village.

For a correct history of the early introduction of Methodism in Warwick, reference must be made to the General History (p. 134) in this volume, from which it appears that the first service was at the house of Col. David McCamley, in 1786. A class was organized at Sugar-Loaf, at the house of Samuel Ketcham, in 1789. Henry Wisner was its leader in 1809, at which time there was also a class in Warwick, Cornelius Jones, leader, and one in Amity, James Benjamin, leader.* It was not until 1839, however, that a society was formally established. The pioneer of this later organization is said to have been Mr. John Ketchum, who came here about 1837. He lived in the house, still standing, opposite the site of the old Methodist church. About that time Rev. Seymour Landon opened new appointments in town. In Warwick village meetings were held in the tavern of Mr. Thomas Ward, in the old store-house that stood on or near the present site of J. H. Van Duzer's store.

* Mr. Cornelius Lazear is traditionally mentioned as the first class-leader in the county, but the tradition is not justified by written records. His house at New Milford was perhaps a place for holding meetings, but the date of his services as a leader is evidently some years later than that of the persons named above.

The Ward tavern was on the site of the present Wayanda House. The tent-meetings, already mentioned, commenced on the 6th of September, 1840, and were conducted by Daniel Ostrander, presiding elder, and Eli Denniston, the preacher in charge, with his colleague, Sylvester S. Strong. They were continued until October 8th. A class was formed, of which Mr. Oscar B. Welling was appointed leader. There were only three in full membership,—Mr. Welling and his wife, and Mary Case; with them were eighteen on probation. July 13, 1841, a meeting was held to take steps for building. Trustees were chosen and a resolution to procure incorporation adopted. It does not seem to have been recorded until 1849, as given at the beginning of this notice. The contract to build the house of worship was signed Jan. 29, 1842, the contractor being Warren S. Rumsey; the price for the completed house being \$1675. The building was known as the Wesleyan Chapel of Warwick, and was dedicated Dec. 1, 1842, Rev. E. E. Griswold preaching the sermon. Thus the Methodist Church of Warwick was fairly established, and it has continued steadily on its appropriate work to the present time.

In 1864 the Sugar-Loaf Circuit was divided, and Warwick with Edenville constituted one charge, the Rev. D. D. Gillespie being the first preacher under the new arrangement. His successor was Rev. D. W. C. Vau Gaasbeck, who came to Warwick in the spring of 1866. Under his pastorate the new church edifice on Main Street was built, at a cost of \$18,000. It was dedicated March 5, 1869, sermons being preached by Rev. R. L. Dashiell and Rev. C. D. Foss. About this time also the Edenville Church erected a new edifice at an expense of \$5000, and it was dedicated March 10, 1870, Rev. J. B. Wakely and Rev. H. H. Birkins preaching on the occasion. At Warwick, the present parsonage on South Street was purchased a few years since for \$4000, an earlier house having been sold for \$1900. Camp-meetings in this vicinity have been held near "Aunt Fanny Lewis' spring," so called, on the Henry Benedict farm, and also near the "Houston Spring." A debt remaining from all the various enterprises of about \$5000 was raised in 1878, by a single day's work, a series of meetings being held at different houses. Well might a local writer say "this was a red-letter day in the history of this church." The present organization (October, 1880) comprises the following officers:

Pastor, Rev. Wm. Colden; Stewards, Charles R. Cline, Elihu B. Taylor, Peter S. Post, S. T. Lazear, Edward C. Armstrong, J. M. Burt, J. H. Vreeland, J. Hunter; Trustees, J. H. Vreeland, James B. Demerest, Jacob Quackenbush, John B. Knapp, Elihu B. Taylor, J. M. Burt, P. S. Post, Thomas Pitts; Sunday-school Superintendent, Edwin S. Caldwell; volumes in the library, 300; communicants, 138.

We add a list of preachers from 1837 to the present time. The appointments included in Sugar-Loaf

Circuit in 1837 were Sugar-Loaf, Florida, Edenville, Warwick, Bellvale, Oxford, Goshen, Washingtonville, Monroe Church, Greenville, Little Pond, Long Pond, Monroe Works, and Mount Eve:

1837, Seymour Landon, William Miller; 1838, Seymour Landon, Thomas Newman; 1839, Thomas Newman, Eli Denniston; 1840, Eli Denniston, S. S. Strung; 1841, Thomas Newman, William M. Ferguson, G. C. Bancroft; 1842, John Reynolds, Matthew Van Dusen, Isaac Divlne; 1843, John Reynolds, Matthew Van Dusen, E. Westlake; 1844, E. Oshorn, J. G. Smith, C. M. Dibble, J. P. Hermance; 1845, E. Oldren, J. G. Smith, C. M. Dibble, J. P. Hermance; 1846, Thomas Newman, J. P. Hermance, J. W. Lefevre, Henry Wright. At this time the Southfield division was established, while Monroe and Goshen were made separate charges. 1847, Thomas Newman, David Buck, T. F. R. Mercien (Monroe Circuit), J. P. Hermance (Southfield); 1848, E. J. Jackson, D. Buck (Sugar-Loaf), D. Buck, N. H. Bangs (Monroe), O. C. Ieham (Goshen), John P. Hermance (Southfield). In the place of the appointee, E. J. Jackson, came William H. Nelson. 1849, J. Ferrie, M. Carrier (Sugar-Loaf), H. Lounsherry (Goshen); 1850, H. Humphries, C. S. Brown; 1851, A. C. Fields, C. S. Brown; 1852, A. C. Fields, J. Hillard; 1853, William Bloomer, J. Hillard; 1854, William Bloomer, G. W. Dikeman (Sugar-Loaf), and B. H. Genning (Chester); 1855, C. F. Pelton and M. Lockwood (Sugar-Loaf), and B. H. Genning (Chester); 1856, C. F. Pelton, James P. Hawxhurst; 1857, James P. Hawxhurst, R. S. Amerman; 1858, J. Croft, R. S. Amerman; 1859, J. Croft, J. H. Jones; 1860-61, N. H. Bangs, Joseph Elliot; 1862-63, U. Messiter, R. L. Shorter; 1864-65, D. D. Gillespie (Warwick alone); 1866-68, D. W. C. Van Gaasbeck; 1869-71, D. Buck; 1872, E. L. Prentice; * 1873-74, Z. N. Lewis; 1875, W. N. Traver; 1876, V. N. Traver; 1877-79, William E. Ketchum; 1880, Rev. William Colden.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW MILFORD.

Services by ministers of the Methodist Church were held in this neighborhood very early.† This pioneer work soon induced the organization of a class, but the class-papers seem to have been lost, and the names of the founders of this church are not preserved. The house of worship was erected in 1838. The charge belonged to the New Jersey Conference until 1873, when it was transferred to the New York Conference. Prior to that date the records are with the Vernon Church, of New Jersey. The Edenville Church had been included in the Warwick charge. In 1873 Edenville and New Milford were united under the name of Edenville charge, and so remain at the present time. The pastors have been as follows: 1873-75, Rev. C. C. Miller; 1876-78, Rev. M. S. Tuthill; 1879, Rev. J. B. Heroy; 1880, Rev. C. F. Winan. The present stewards and trustees are S. Y. Layton, Thomas Corey, and A. Vail. A Sunday-school is in active operation with a good attendance. These brief facts give the outline of a steady work of fifty years, the details of which are not preserved for the pen of the historian; but the influence for good wielded by this church, and the results achieved, remain a permanent blessing to this community.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EDEN.

This society effected a legal organization Sept. 11, 1822. The proceedings were signed by Eleazer McCamley and Andrew Shorter. The trustees chosen were John Bloom, Eleazer McCamley, Cornelius

Jones, George Jones, Samuel Gardner, Peter Van Cort, J. C. Ketchum, Elias Fancher, Andrew Shorter. Edenville appointment was connected with Warwick charge down to 1873; since that date it has been united with New Milford, and its pastors are given in the notice of that church. The present stewards are R. Wisner, S. Green, S. B. Houston, and A. Houston. The trustees are H. B. Edwards, W. Dunsinberre, A. Houston, and R. Wisner.

The pastor of this church and of New Milford reports ninety-six members, two Sunday-schools, with twenty teachers and eighty members.

BELLVALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first record of the Bellvale class in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Orange County was made in 1809,—Henry Stead, presiding elder; John Roberson, James Coleman, circuit preachers; Andrew Cunningham and Benjamin Westlake, local preachers. It was reported at a quarterly meeting as a part of the New Windsor Circuit. The quarterage paid was \$2.76; the class-leader, James Cunningham. He also received license to exhort, but afterwards withdrew from the church. The places for preaching were at Mr. William Wisner's and Mr. Ananias Wilson's. The preachers were those of the New Windsor Circuit prior to 1837. (See New Windsor.)

In 1817, William Seymour, a colored man, was licensed to exhort; afterwards he was given a local preacher's license, and for many years preached in the vicinity of Bellvale. As one of the first laborers under God, his name is remembered by some still living in this place. His home, while here, was at the house of William Wisner. His portrait, gift of Mr. Samuel Wilson, is in the Bellvale parsonage. William Seymour died at the house of Isaac Still, in the town of Monroe. He retired for the night, after a very happy meeting during the evening in the place, and when called for breakfast he was found dead in the bed. The Master came, his work ended, and he entered into rest.

Heman Bangs, one of the circuit preachers of 1820, lived in part of William Wisner's house, near where William H. Wisner's house now stands. Preaching was held at Ananias Wilson's, Squire Horton class-leader. His wife, son, Milton, daughter, Julia, and son-in-law, Peter Bennett, Mr. William Wisner, his wife, and a Mrs. Jones, also two slaves in the family of William Wisner (named Joe and Lottie), were members of the class.

1824. This year the class at Bellvale was broken up by what was then known as the "Horse Trial." Mr. William Wisner withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Peter Bennett, a class-leader, was expelled, and Messrs. Wilson, Bradner, Wisner, and others removed their names to Sugar-Loaf class. The regular appointment for preaching at Bellvale was abandoned until 1833, when Samuel Wilson,

* He died in the parsonage at Warwick, Feb. 28, 1873.

† See account of Warwick Church.

having experienced religion, invited the preachers on the circuit again to preach at his house.

In 1832, Revs. Silliman and Thomas held an extra meeting at the house of Samuel Wilson, in Bellvale, during which, in the month of November, Mr. Samuel A. Monell, Jonathan S. Wood, Henry B. Wisner, and many others experienced religion. The persons named have been for years the true and warm-hearted friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when the church was divided and its interest suffered at the hands of others they remained steadfast. Following the protracted meeting, a class was organized, and Milton Horton appointed leader. Services were held also at the Red School-house, near Mr. James H. Hallock's farm, and at an old house opposite the Bellvale church, owned at this date, 1880, by Mr. Jonas Quackenbush.

1837. This year the New Windsor Circuit was divided, and the Sugar-Loaf Circuit formed, embracing the following appointments, viz.: Florida, Edenville, Bellvale, Chester, Monroe village, Oxford, Satterly Town, Washingtonville, Blagg's Clove, Highland Mills, Little Long Pond, and Dutch Hollow (now Greenwood Lake), beside preaching in almost every school district on this circuit. Rev. Phineas Rice, presiding elder; Seymour Landon and Wm. Miller, preachers on Sugar-Loaf Circuit.

1838. Seymour Landon and Thomas Newman, preachers.

1839. William Jewett, elder; Eli Denniston and Thomas Newman, preachers.

1840. D. Ostrander, elder; Eli Denniston and Sylvanus S. Strong, preachers.

1841. Wm. M. Fergerson and George Bancroft, preachers.

1842. John Reynolds, Matthew VanDeusen, and Wm. Blaksly, circuit preachers.

1843. John Reynolds, Matthew VanDeusen, and Isaac I. Divine.

1844. Marvin Richardson, presiding elder; Edward Olden and Chas. H. Dibble, preachers.

1845. Edward Olden and John P. Hermance, preachers.

1846. Thomas Newman and J. P. Hermance, preachers, on Sugar-Loaf Circuit.

1846. I. G. Smith and Chas. H. Dibble, preachers, on Monroe Circuit. This year the Sugar-Loaf was divided, and the Monroe Circuit formed. Sugar-Loaf embraced only Sugar-Loaf, Chester, Goshen, Florida, Edenville, Warwick, Bellvale, Demerest School-house, and Greenwood Lake. In 1841 the upper part of the school-house at Bellvale was furnished and seated for holding meeting. The committee who circulated the subscription was W. H. Wisner and Edward Burt. The room was to be occupied by Baptist, Reformed Dutch, and Methodist jointly, and the building was called the Tabernacle.

1847. Thomas Newman and Henry Wright, preachers.

1848. Ira Ferris and Marcus Cumer, preachers; Wm. Jewett, presiding elder.

1848. Goshen was taken from Sugar-Loaf Circuit, and Rev. C. Isham stationed there.

1849. Ira Ferris, Wm. N. Nelson, preachers. This year a protracted meeting was held in the Tabernacle, and the same winter a gracious revival attended the labors of Henry D. Wright, a local preacher at the present Greenwood Lake charge, following which a subscription was raised, lot purchased, and church built at Greenwood Lake. At that time the Greenwood Lake class was connected with the Southfield charge.

1850. S. Martindale, presiding elder; Humphry Humphries and C. S. Brown, preachers.

1851. A. C. Fields and C. S. Brown, preachers.

1852. A. M. Osbon, presiding elder; A. C. Fields and J. Millard, preachers. During this year a subscription was circulated to build a church at Bellvale. On Feb. 8, 1853, a meeting was called of the society, and the following persons elected as a board of trustees, viz.: Mr. Calvin Bradner, Townsend Wright, Samuel Wilson, Benjamin H. Bennett, Thomas Brooks, Wm. H. Wisner, John R. Wilson. Samuel Wilson, chairman; John R. Wilson, secretary; Wm. H. Wisner, treasurer.

On the 11th of February, 1853, at a meeting of the board of trustees, it was resolved to build a church 50 feet by 32 feet, with 22 posts, and belfry, also a gallery across the end of the church, and a basement 30 feet by 18 feet, with 7 feet ceiling. Resolved to accept a lot given by Mr. Samuel Wilson. Immediately following this work was commenced on the lot for a foundation. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. J. B. Wakely, then pastor of the Forsyth Street Church, New York City. The corner-stone was given by Mr. David Stevens. The mason-work was under the supervision of Mr. Edward Mills, the carpenter-work being under the supervision of Mr. Adolphus Bradner. The timber for the entire building was cut on the farm of Wm. H. Wisner, and sawed in the old saw-mill just above where the church now stands.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Daniel Wilson, one of the first stewards of the old New Windsor Circuit, and mother of John R. Wilson, one of the trustees, gave the bell for the church.

1853. W. H. Bloomer and J. Millard, preachers.

1854. William H. Bloomer and George Dikeman, preachers.

This year (1854) the church was dedicated. Rev. Hiram Matterson preached the dedicatory sermon from Matt. xxvi. 8: "To what purpose is this waste?" Rev. A. M. Osbon, presiding elder, dedicated the church. A choir under the direction of Mr. Milton Younges, with an instrument of Mr. Townsend Wright, occupied the gallery and conducted the singing. Entertainment was furnished at the houses of Mr. Samuel Wilson, John R. Wilson, and William H. Wisner's for the many persons attend-

ing the dedication from distant parts of the circuit. About this time a church trial at Sugar-Loaf grew out of the renting of the pews at Sugar-Loaf Church, resulting in the expulsion of one member at Sugar-Loaf Church. This difficulty in the church was made the occasion for a division of the society at Bellvale. One of the preachers then in charge withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and with him a large number of those recently brought into the church. They worshiped at the Tabernacle, organized a Sunday-school, named the society after their minister, and united with the Protestant Methodist; they continued until the year 1867, when they dissolved.

1855. L. M. Vincent, presiding elder; C. F. Pelton and Rev. — Lockwood, preachers.

1856. C. F. Pelton and J. H. Hawxhurst, preachers.

1857. J. H. Hawxhurst and Richard Ammerman, preachers.

1858. Joel Croft and R. Ammerman, preachers.

1859. Joel Croft and I. W. Jones, preachers.

1864. This year Bellvale and Greenwood Lake were separated from the circuit and became a charge by themselves, having one preacher between them. R. M. Roberts, preacher-in-charge.

1865. Horace Wood, preacher-in-charge.

1868. Mark E. Rude, preacher-in-charge.

1869. J. H. Lane, preacher-in-charge.

During this year a subscription was circulated to build a parsonage at Bellvale. About \$800 were pledged. The cost of the building to be erected was estimated at about \$1500. Work was commenced in the spring of 1870; the house was finished that year, costing \$2200. After this the pastors, by subscription, reduced the debt of \$1400 down to \$1000, which amount still remains.

1871. C. C. Miller, preacher-in-charge.

1873. J. W. Felvus, preacher-in-charge.

1874. C. Rheor, preacher-in-charge.

1875. A. N. Mulnix, preacher-in-charge.

1878. N. Brusie, preacher-in-charge.

1880. F. F. Angevine, preacher-in-charge.

This year, 1881, the church has 60 members and 5 probationers. Service is held at Bellvale morning and evening, and at Greenwood Lake in the afternoon.

THE UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF STERLING,

town of Warwick, executed a certificate of incorporation April 7, 1856. The proceedings were signed by David B. Banker and Zenas Covell. The trustees chosen were John May, Samuel Green, Charles T. Ford, Samuel Duvall, and Peter Barnes. The meeting was held "at the school-house where the congregation usually worshiped."

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FLORIDA

executed a certificate of incorporation Dec. 2, 1862. It was signed by Henry Johnson, and the trustees

named therein were William Jacklin, William Matizer, and Henry Harris.

This undertaking was not successful, though a lot was purchased and some preparations made to build a house of worship.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WARWICK VILLAGE (CATHOLIC).

This society was organized as a mission-work in connection with the Catholic Church of Goshen. In 1865, the Methodists desiring to build a new church, sold their old property to the Catholics for \$1600. It was immediately refitted, and consecrated in August of that year as St. Stephen's, and services have been maintained since that date. Much energy has been displayed in raising money for church purposes. The house of worship is a convenient chapel, not showy nor costly; but with wise prudence the church has declined to enter upon the building of a larger structure, involving the risk of debt and embarrassment. There were not more than five or six families interested in Catholic services at the time the enterprise commenced in Warwick. The property bought cost this small band \$3000. It was assuming a serious responsibility, but by steady, prudent, and systematic work it has all been paid except about \$900, and the pastor confidently expects to extinguish that in a few months. The priests from Goshen ministering at St. Stephen's were Father O'Callahan, succeeded by Father O'Hare, and lastly, Father Keoghan. In July, 1880, the appointment was taken from Goshen. Warwick became a separate pastorate, to which Monroe is attached. Rev. Edward J. Byrnes was assigned to the pastoral work here in July, and immediately entered upon his duties. The members number about 200. The Sunday-school, with two ladies as teachers, and about 50 scholars, is superintended personally by the pastor, Rev. Edward J. Byrnes.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

This is located at Warwick village, and is a young and vigorous organization. The church was formed on the 4th of January, 1866, and with only six members, viz.: Ezra Sanford, Mary E. Van Duzer, Anna E. Peck, Adaline Harrison, Martha Fancher, and Rev. George F. Love. The movement was undertaken in connection with the preaching of Rev. George F. Love, who became the first pastor, and remained until March 28, 1868. The pulpit was not allowed to remain vacant, but, in anticipation of the close of Mr. Love's services, the church had already engaged (March 11th) Rev. Mr. Dwight Spencer as stated supply, who continued to labor in this capacity for nearly nine months. The Rev. Charles A. Cordo was then settled as pastor, commencing his labors in Warwick June 5, 1869. He remained nearly six years, his services terminating May 2, 1875. The pulpit was supplied by various ministers during the summer. In September Rev. Daniel C. Litchfield

accepted a call to this church, and commenced his labors in October. He has remained to the present time, and is just entering upon the sixth year of his pastorate.

The society for a time worshiped in the public hall of the Van Duzer building, but active measures were taken very soon to erect a house of worship. An eligible lot was secured on West Street and the present handsome church erected. The edifice was dedicated Aug. 26, 1868.

The parsonage stands adjacent to the church, on the same lot. The grounds of both are laid out with taste, displaying the effect of careful adornment and cultivation. Together they constitute a handsome church property. The whole expenditure was about \$20,000; and, notwithstanding the reduction in the value of real estate within the last few years, the property is yet valued at \$15,000.

As the result of all these movements by a society so small in numbers, a debt of about \$3500 remained unpaid for a few years. The present pastor two years since determined that this ought to be paid and could be paid. By the quiet circulation of a subscription, with no public demonstration, the whole amount was raised in about one week. It was followed by a jubilee-meeting, March 1, 1878.

An active and vigorous Sunday-school has been maintained from the date of the organization to the present time. The contributions of the church have been unusually large. The congregation raises annually about \$1300 for the ordinary current expenses. Including the erection of the church and parsonage, this may be stated at an average of \$2500 a year for the whole fourteen years; and bringing the statement to an individual basis; it amounts to *forty-two dollars per member* each year since 1866.

The present officers are Rev. D. C. Litchfield, pastor; Isaac N. Baldwin, Charles L. Morehouse, deacons; Ezra Sandford, now in his eighty-sixth year, has also been a deacon in the church from its organization and occasionally officiates at the present time. J. N. Baldwin is the present clerk, and C. A. Crissey treasurer. The number of communicants at the present time is 76. The Sunday-school has 150 volumes in the library, 103 pupils, 18 of whom are members of the church, 8 teachers, and an average attendance of 68.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF MOUNT BETHEL executed a certificate of incorporation Aug. 3, 1870. It was signed by Darius P. Merritt and George M. Ackerson, and the trustees therein named were Darius P. Merritt, Stephen Morse, Melvin R. Green, Wallace P. M. Horton, and Henry Hyatt.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

On the Belden Burt farm is a very ancient burial-ground. There are no monuments with inscriptions to give any clue to the names of those buried there.

It is, however, a local tradition that this was the early Decker burying-ground. As Lawrence Decker is supposed to have been the earliest settler in this part of Warwick (the deed from Benjamin Aske to him being dated 1719), the fact of burials here by his family is at least probable. The graves are said to be of unusual length, indicating very tall people, and this is further stated to have been characteristic of the early Deckers.

The burying-ground in connection with the Reformed Church was in use, it is said, before it was deeded to the church in 1770. Mr. Pelton, before quoted, states that this is shown by stones in the yard. But the earliest dates found by the writer are the following: "Hannah, wife of Ebenezer Gregory, died Dec. 21, 1789, aged twenty-two;" "Anna, wife of William Feagles, died July 8, 1771, aged seventy-four;" "Alida Johnson, died July 29, 1777, aged forty-nine;" "Cornelius Paulding, Jr., died May 17, 1778, aged six years." It is possible that on the sunken field-stones which mark most of the early graves dates might be discovered prior to 1770. It is evident that the early settlers are buried here in large numbers.

The Florida cemetery is now being laid out with considerable care, drive-ways made and walks established. The grounds include in part an old burial-place, though not dating back to the time of early settlement. There are monuments by the families of Jennings, Houston, Jackson, Lawrence, Shultz, Vanderloef, and Wheeler. In this ground is the Seward vault. Upon a marble tablet in the front, over the iron door, is the simple inscription, "The family vault of Samuel S. Seward, 1839."

The cemetery around the Florida First Presbyterian church was doubtless a historical landmark before it was torn to pieces, and its oldest stones removed and lost or miscellaneously piled up. Stones are said to have been taken away that were one hundred and thirteen years old. The destruction of old graveyards is a serious historical loss, as well as a violation of esthetic taste and precious family traditions. There is land enough for trade and business and churches without building upon the graves of the fathers. There is one stone in the part left erected to the memory of "Maj. John Poppino, who died March 7, 1828, aged one hundred and one years and ten months;" another to "William Armstrong, who died March 11, 1805, aged eighty-two."

At Amity is a cemetery securely walled and showing considerable care. Without any attempt at elaborate ornamentation, it is yet cleared of rubbish and well mowed, giving a chance for a clean grass-sod to form, one of the best methods (where expensive plans cannot be carried out) to place an old burial-place in good condition. Thorough clearing out of brush and careful, frequent mowing will give any burial-place a creditable appearance. A portion of this ground contains the early graves, marked only by field-stones, with neither names nor dates. There

are several monuments of good proportions, and one brick vault covered with a tablet, "Sacred to the memory of Martha, wife of Alexander Denniston."

THE WARWICK CEMETERY.

This was founded by an association organized at a meeting held in the Wawayanda Hotel, Nov. 27, 1866. Gabriel Wisner was appointed chairman, and William D. Irwin secretary. The trustees named were Thomas S. Vandervort, Gabriel Wisner, William D. Irwin, Thomas Welling, Cornelius J. Lazear, Grinnell Burt, Richard Wisner, George W. Sanford, and Israel Willesdorf. The proceedings were verified by the officers before Mahlon Cooper, notary public, November 28th, and recorded November 29th.

The association purchased and laid out a tract of rolling upland in the centre of the valley, not far from the village of Warwick. The selection was made with excellent judgment and discriminating taste. There are two distinct elevations, each sloping gently from the higher ground to the lower, and separated by a smooth valley. The rugged features retained in some rural cemeteries of rock and gorge and wild ravine are not found here, and the effect of their absence is on the whole pleasing. Here are none but soft and gentle lines, easy grades, and a smiling landscape, that suggest life and love and beauty and immortality, rather than the harshness, the pallor, and the ruin of death. The contour of the ground was favorable to the artificial arrangements desirable, and those in charge have availed themselves of this feature with excellent success.

It has many monuments of varied beauty, strength, and symmetry. Among the principal of these may be mentioned those belonging to the families of Houston, Fitzgerald, Wright, Burt, Denton, Vandervort, Mapes, Hawxhurst, Jennings, Bradner, Christie, Quick, Wheeler, Wood, Husted, Baird, Lawrence, Youmans, Thompson, Conklin, Brooks, Rumsey, Servin, Forshee, Magie, Sayer, Bennet, Wisner, Sly, Sanford, Jones, Carpenter, Arnout, Lain, Pelton, Post, Irwin, Lazear, Nanny, Randolph, Ogden, Randall, and Clark. The smaller memorial stones are in good order, and of excellent proportions.

The president of the association is George Sanford, and the superintendent John Jenkins. Two workmen are constantly employed.

IX.—SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, BANKS, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.

WARWICK MASONIC LODGE.*

This was established in December, 1863, its complete organization dating from the 1st of January following. The first officers were Elisha M. Smith, W. M.; Benjamin Corwin, S. W.; Charles W. Douglass, J. W.; Edward T. Gould, S. D.; Nicholas K.

Crotty, J. D.; James D. Roe, Sec.; Maurice Hoyt, Treas.; Daniel Dikeman, Tyler.

The succession of Masters has been Elisha M. Smith, 1864-65; John Cowdrey, 1866-68; John D. Miller, 1869-70; John Cowdrey, 1871-72; Samuel J. Stewart, 1873-75; John McWilliams, 1876-77; Theodore H. Cooper, 1878; John Sutton, 1879.

The officers for 1880 are Theodore H. Cooper, W. M.; Alex. G. McAllister, S. W.; Samuel S. Van Saun, J. W.; John Sayer, Treas.; J. E. V. Miller, Sec.; John W. Clason, S. D.; John Carson, J. D.; George W. Sayer, S. M. C.; E. S. Colwell, J. M. C.; John Mabee, Chaplain; John W. Houston, Marshal; Norman L. Dill, Tyler. The lodge have a room conveniently arranged, with good furniture, and are in excellent financial condition, having vested funds to the amount of \$5000.

WAWAYANDA LODGE, No. 34, I. O. O. F.

This was organized at Warwick village in 1867. It was a renewal of the old Goshen charter of very early date, which had been surrendered. Several of the members residing in Warwick, or removing there, desired to organize, and obtained the renewal. The books of the lodge were burned in January, 1879. It is understood, however, that the opening at Warwick was by five members,—Jesse Wood, William Smith, F. J. Haskins, Henry June, and John Mabee; that William R. Wood and John McVey were initiated at the first meeting, and that among the first officers were Jesse Wood, N. G.; William Smith, V. G.; and William R. Wood, Sec. The lodge has continued in regular work since its formation. It has a vested fund of nearly \$2000. The present officers (October, 1880) are A. P. Shaw, N. G.; L. H. Peiltz, V. G.; F. Kohberger, R. S.; Dr. T. V. Roe, P. S.; Sylvester Case, Treas.; S. T. Lazear, Chaplain.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This order has four granges in the town of Warwick; they have formed a convenient arrangement for purchasing at wholesale, for consultation over the best method of farming, for mutual help in disposing of the crops raised, and for social enjoyment. The first Master of Warwick Grange, No. 273, was James B. Wood, Jr. His son, Enos S. Wood, was secretary. At the present time John Sutton is the Master, and his daughter, Mrs. William D. Ackerman, is secretary. The other granges are located at Florida, Amity, and Lake Station. The one at Amity established and carries on a creamery.

WARWICK CORNET BAND.

This favorite organization with the citizens of Warwick was formed Dec. 1, 1878, with fifteen members. It has the same number now, and mostly the same individuals. They have a very handsome uniform. Their instruments are of superior make and owned by the members, and their uniform is in good taste, not excelled in beauty or quality by any in the county.

* Prior to this was old St. John's Lodge of Warwick, organized March 26, 1790. (See General History.)

The instructor of the band is Prof. Isaac Collins, of Newburgh. The leader is James Thorp, and the secretary and treasurer J. H. Wood.

THE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE OF WARWICK.

This association was organized about three years since. Its objects are to develop public sentiment in favor of temperance, secure the election of commissioners of excise opposed to license, and by judicious action enforce the law as far as possible. It proposes to make an annual canvass of the town for the furtherance of these plans. That it has met with a reasonable degree of success is evident from the increased vote in favor of no license. In March, 1879, 750 votes were cast on the excise question, of which 613 were in favor of license, and 137 against. In March, 1880, 982 votes were cast on the same question, 597 of which were for license, and 384 against. A majority of 576 reduced to 213, and on a largely increased vote, is sufficient encouragement to the society to go forward with its work. Its membership comprises the clergymen of the place and many of the leading business men. Its present officers (October, 1880), are Rev. D. C. Litchfield, president; Rev. William E. Ketchum, vice-president; * C. A. Crissey, secretary; Grier Pier-son, treasurer.

Connected with this society is a glee club, led by E. B. Taylor, adding with its stirring songs and excellent music a feature of great interest to the meetings.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF WARWICK VILLAGE.

This is a recent enterprise of a few Christian workers belonging to the various churches. It was organized in December, 1879. Miller's public hall was rented permanently by the association, and a general prayer-meeting established at three o'clock Sunday afternoons. This has been regularly maintained to the present time, having a large attendance during the winter months, and well sustained through the summer season. No other definite work has yet been undertaken, but steps are being taken to open a public reading-room, and establish a library in connection with the same. It is also in contemplation to hold meetings to some extent in neighborhoods not supplied with religious services within a few miles of Warwick village. The present officers (October, 1880) are E. S. Colwell, president; Henry P. Demerest, vice-president; George A. Sanford, secretary; Rensselaer J. Wisner, treasurer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS AT WARWICK.

This was organized Jan. 1, 1880, and holds regular meetings on the first Tuesday evening of each month. All honorably discharged Union soldiers or sailors are entitled to membership. Its objects are mutual aid, social enjoyment, the bringing together of comrades

in the late struggle, and the rendering of appropriate honors to the dead. Under the auspices of this association decoration services were held the present year. The present officers (October, 1880) are James W. Benedict, Commander; John W. Houston, Senior Vice-Commander; Norman L. Dill, Junior Vice-Commander; William B. Van Houten, Adjutant; James W. Mallery, Quartermaster; Dr. T. H. Cooper, Surgeon; Rev. D. C. Litchfield, Chaplain; William J. Miles, Sentinel.

THE WARWICK LIBRARY

was founded by an association formed Dec. 12, 1814, at the house of Isaac Dolsen. The trustees named in the certificate were William W. Brooks, Job Noble, Rev. John J. Christie, Benjamin S. Hoyt, John W. Smith, Nathaniel Jones, and Robert Crary. A small library was bought, and the books put in circulation. It shows considerable literary taste at that early period that such an attempt was made. It lasted but a few years. The books were scattered, and the "Warwick Library" passed into history.

THE FRANKLIN LIBRARY

was legally organized March 10, 1814, with John M. Satterly as chairman of the meeting. The trustees named in the certificate were Charles Cummins, James Wood, John M. Satterly, Thomas Allison, Thomas Jackson, Benjamin I. Seward, and John J. Wheeler. The paper was verified by the chairman before Judge John Steward, March 19, 1814. This shows something of the literary enterprise at Florida in an early day.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WARWICK.

This institution was organized in the winter of 1864. The articles of association were approved by the comptroller of the currency March 14, 1864, and the bank was opened for business April 2d of the same year. The first board of directors consisted of John L. Welling, Samuel C. Welling, F. M. Woodhull, Grinnell Burt, John Cowdrey, Richard Wisner, C. H. Demerest, George W. Sanford, and James A. Thompson. John L. Welling was the first president of the bank. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, C. H. Demerest, Jan. 29, 1878. John Cowdrey was chosen vice-president at the organization, and still holds that office. Mahlon Cooper was the first cashier. He was succeeded by Gabriel S. Holbert, Oct. 22, 1864. The present cashier, C. A. Crisses, followed Mr. Holbert, commencing his services Jan. 1, 1869. The capital of the bank was named at \$75,000, but there was so much anxiety to secure the stock (five per cent. premium being offered before going into business) that it was immediately increased to \$100,000. Business was done at first in rooms of the Van Duzer Building. The present handsome and convenient edifice was erected by the bank in 1868, and occupied in March, 1869. The present board of directors (October, 1880) comprises the following

* Removed from town.

names: C. H. Demarest, John L. Welling, Thomas Welling, James C. Sly, P. E. Sanford, G. W. Sanford, Grinnell Burt, John Cowdrey, Richard Wisner.

WARWICK SAVINGS-BANK.

This institution was organized pursuant to the general act passed May, 1875. The bank opened for business Jan. 1, 1876, with the following officers and trustees: Thomas Burt, president and treasurer; Thomas G. Pierson, first vice-president; William C. Eager, second vice-president; William J. Sly, William L. Ogden, DeWitt C. Jayne, Samuel Pelton, I. V. Wheeler, Cornelius J. Lazear, C. H. Wilson, James H. Holly, J. E. Waterbury, James Wisner, A. James Burt, John Ackerman, William M. Sanford, Thomas Welling. Thomas Burt was the first president, and was succeeded by James H. Holly, now in office. Thomas Burt has been treasurer from the first, and the general business is transacted by him. The sum on deposit now (October, 1880) is \$182,000. This was the first bank organized under the new law of 1875.

THE WARWICK VALLEY FARMERS' MILK ASSOCIATION

executed a certificate of incorporation April 1, 1872. The objects were stated to be the following, viz.: "To work up and dispose of a surplus of milk whenever there shall be a flush of milk, or whenever in the opinion of the trustees it shall be for the interest of the association to do so." The corporate stock was fixed at \$12,000. The first trustees named were Jesse Holbert, Nicholas N. Ryerson, Isaac V. Wheeler, George W. Sayer, Richard Wisner, Wm. L. Benedict, James Wisner, Alexander H. Galloway. The shares were to be 240, at \$50 each.

Of this board, Mr. Isaac V. Wheeler is deceased, and Mr. Ryerson retired; John Vandevort and James Ball were chosen members, and the rest of the board remain the same as at the time of the organization. Thomas Welling has been president of the association from the first, and C. H. Demerest also secretary and treasurer. The company have a large and convenient building 70 by 40, and thoroughly supplied with the best of modern fixtures and machinery. They ship milk and cream to New York direct, manufacture some butter, but do their largest business in cheese. Their cheese-room, when nearly filled, presents a fine sight. This property was purchased of Thomas Smith, who had been doing business in the same line for a time.

THOMAS SMITH'S CREAMERY.

This is also located at Warwick village, and is an unincorporated private enterprise. It was established soon after the sale of the other property to the above milk association. The shipment of milk and cream and the manufacture of butter and cheese (mostly the latter) constitute Mr. Smith's business here. The shipments are all to his own New York sales-house, where he is himself located.

THE PRODUCERS' MILK COMPANY, WARWICK, was formed April 18, 1870. The objects were stated in the certificate as follows: "To purchase, make, manufacture, produce, or vend milk or cream." The capital stock was stated at \$25,000, divided into 250 shares. The trustees named were Pierson E. Sanford, of Warwick; David P. Brockway, of New York City; Charles T. Pegg, of New York City; and L. H. Sanford, of the town of Warwick. This was mostly a New York business for the sale of dairy productions; the supplies, however, coming from the vicinity of Warwick, and for various reasons incorporated in Orange County.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

There are neither battle-grounds nor encampments of armies to be described in connection with the fair valleys of Warwick. Doubtless the Indians loved these haunts, and had their favorite places; of these little is known save the traditions connected with the Welling farm. There is said to have been an Indian settlement known to the early white men as Mistucky.* There is little romance in the name, but the imagination may invest those now cultivated fields with all the usual tales of aboriginal scenes; love and war, and council fires, and Indian eloquence may all have combined to render the place classic ground in Indian story.

CHOUCKHASS HILL.

In near connection with this we have the following from the article of Grinnell Burt before quoted:

"My great-grandfather, Daniel Burt, purchased some six hundred acres, extending from the Beardeley purchase up to and including Mistucky, then an Indian village. Chouckhass, the ruling chief, was one of the twelve grantors who signed the deed for the Wawayanda Patent, there lived and died and was buried. Years after, when no trace was left of the Indian village, the bones of the old chief were plowed up, and that old patriot, Gen. Hathorn, gave to them a decent sepulture."

That the Tories in the time of the Revolution had hiding-places in this town and routes of travel through it is also probable, yet little or nothing is known concerning them.

When the excavations for the water-works was being made, a skeleton was dug up beside which there were some relics, as knee-buckles and other articles of dress.

BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The old residence of Judge Samuel Seward, in which William H. Seward was born, stands upon the east side of Main Street but a few doors north of the old village church. It is a low, one-story, gambrel-roofed house, and is a dwelling of considerable age, though in good preservation, having been kept neatly painted. It was sold some years ago. It is now owned by Wil-

* Miskotucky.

liam E. Mapes, of Goshen, and occupied by tenants. It may easily be identified by strangers visiting Florida, as there is standing near it an American sycamore-tree, a tall, handsome specimen, with variegated trunk and well-balanced symmetrical top.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The people of Warwick are mostly engaged in agriculture. Some of the finest farms in the county are to be found in this town. The valley of the Warwick Creek and the lower slopes of the adjacent hills are fertile, yielding abundant rewards in return for diligent cultivation. The farmers are evidently enterprising, taking a just pride in their occupation; there is a neatness of cultivation, a general air of thrift and energy displayed in good fences, convenient and spacious farm buildings, and improved stock, all of which is exceedingly commendable, and rarely surpassed in the county or even in the State. In the western portion of the town are the celebrated Drowned Lands, of rich, deep soil, and so productive that it is no wonder immigrants were attracted there long before the Revolutionary war. Great attention has been given to the county fairs by the farmers of Warwick; the recent one of 1880, held at Warwick village, equaling any of its long list of predecessors in the interest shown and in the variety and abundance of the exhibits.

The manufacture of butter, once so celebrated as to have given "Orange County butter" a national reputation, has given way as in other parts of the county to direct shipments of milk. The amounts leaving their various depots every afternoon and evening are simply enormous.

XII.—MILITARY.

The town of Warwick was not organized until after the close of the Revolutionary war. There was, however, quite a thorough settlement of this territory as a part of Goshen Precinct for many years previous. The accounts given and the papers embodied under the head of Early Settlement show a population of such numbers as to have furnished many participants in that great struggle for independence. Their names are found in the military rolls elsewhere given, and in the general chapters upon Revolutionary times. It may be repeated here, however, that Col. Hathorn's regiment, members of which, as well as himself, were conspicuous in the battle of Minisink, had its headquarters in Warwick village. For local movements in the war of 1812 reference is also made to the General History.

WAR OF 1861-65.—OFFICIAL ACTION.

At a special town-meeting held at the house of Thomas S. DeKay, Aug. 8, 1864, resolutions were adopted providing for a tax sufficient to pay \$500 bounty to each volunteer for three years, \$450 for two years, and \$400 for one year. The same sum was

voted to any citizen who should furnish a substitute towards filling the quota of the town.

A committee of three was appointed to issue bonds in the name of the town for the purpose of raising the money; to sell said bonds at any price they may be able to negotiate them, not below par, and to pay out the money so obtained to volunteers. The committee were William H. Houston, Grinnell Burt, and William D. Irwin. Further powers were granted to the committee to employ, if necessary, a town agent, and to pay \$25 hand-money for each recruit obtained to fill the quota.

Sept. 1, 1864, another special town-meeting was held at the house of E. M. Smith. An appropriation of \$100,000 was voted for the purpose of paying bounties. The proceedings of the first meeting were to a certain extent repealed, but the same committee was continued and the same bounties authorized.

Another special town-meeting was held Dec. 22, 1864, at which an appropriation of \$100,000 was again voted for the payment of bounties. The committee appointed were William H. Houston, John M. Bradner, William D. Irwin, and they were fully authorized to take all necessary steps to raise the money, pay the bounties, and fill the quota.

The list annexed has been prepared from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, and from the record in the office of the town clerk, supplemented by inquiries of those who were in the service:

Lewis Ashley, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 12, 1862; died of fever May 11, 1863, at Tigerville, near New Orleans.
Cornelius Allison, Co. D, 124th; enl. August, 1862; died Dec. 10, 1862, of typhoid fever, at Baltimore.
John Henry Ackerman, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 2, 1865; died since the war.
Charles H. Acker, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability.
Edmund F. Allen, corp., Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Martin S. Ackerman, Co. E, H. Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; captured at Deep Bottom, and died in Andersonville prison.
Joseph Ashley, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 26, 1865.
Lewis D. Adams, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. August, 1865.
George Ackerson, 57th; enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
John Allen, naval service.
James H. Bertholf, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 8, 1862, and buried there.
James M. Bontain, ord. eergt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; disch. for disability May 1, 1864; re-enl. in New Jersey Cavalry.
John H. Butler, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864.
Charles Brown, enl. Jan. 9, 1863; disch. July, 1865; wounded at the battle of North Anna.
Joseph S. Brooks, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at the battle of Chancellorsville.
Edward J. Blake, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; sick in hospital part of the time; disch. June, 1865.
Charles H. Bull, corp., Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; disch. June, 1865; wounded.
Harrison Bull, corp., Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. June, 1865.
Milton Bucannon, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; served in New York harbor; disch. June, 1865.
David Barrett, Jr., Co. D, 124th.
James Bucannon, 15th Cavalry; enl. 1863; disch. July 21, 1865.
Charles R. Beird, 7th; enl. April, 1861; disch. August, 1861.
David D. Barrett, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 26, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania.
George R. Brown, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861.
Sidney D. Bertholf, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; died of typhoid fever Jan. 31, 1862, on board of boat going to Baltimore.

- George Babcock, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 David Babcock, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Daniel Babcock, Co. B, 124th; enl. 1862.
 David P. Ballard, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Theodore Babcock, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 22, 1862.
 Jerome Babcock, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 30, 1862; taken prisoner and died in rebel hands.
 James W. Benedict, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; capt.; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness.
 Francis A. Benedict, corp., Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville and buried on the battle-field.
 Gillian Bertholf, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 William L. Bcraft, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Charles C. Benedict, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Warwick, of typhoid fever, Nov. 2, 1862.
 E. Morrie Behrman, corp., Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, '62; disch. June, '65.
 Anthony Bush, enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
 Isaac J. Babcock, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Edward Burne, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Thomas Bonter, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
 James Brown, naval service; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Judeon Beach, naval service.
 William Brown, naval service.
 John Burne, naval service.
 Horace Bertholf, naval service; enl. Oct. 7, 1863.
 Charles Bertholf, naval service; enl. Oct. 7, 1863.
 Samuel Borhers, 56th; enl. Aug. 13, 1861.
 Edward Bronson, Co. D, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Edward Bernes, 64th; enl. Oct. 8, 1864.
 Morris Benedict, enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Joseph Benjamin, 20th U. S. C. T.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Eliehe B. Benjamin, Co. B, 124th; killed in action.
 Matthew Babcock, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 12, 1864.
 Charles Babcock, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
 Volney Benjamin, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Joel H. Brown, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died in the service.
 John Bueh, enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
 Otto Bittmann, Co. I, 54th; enl. Feb. 2, 1865.
 George T. Burne, 176th; enl. March 6, 1865.
 Jonathan Bickhart, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Paul Bours, enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
 Samuel Bollet, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
 Charles Bush, enl. Jan. 30, 1865.
 James Benson, naval service.
 George Bolton, 5th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Abram T. Brown, 5th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; taken prisoner before Richmond, and died in rebel hands.
 Alfred Brown, 166th; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
 David Bowen, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Francis Brock, 124th; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
 James Brady, naval service.
 George M. Barker, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 7, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. Aug. 7, 1865.
 Joseph Benjamin, Co. D, 56th; enl. 1861.
 Welle Benjamin, Co. D, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Peter Byrnes, Co. D, 124th.
 Charles Bartleson, Co. D, 124th.
 Albert Bigler, Co. D, 124th; wounded April 8, 1865.
 Peter Byrne, Co. D, 124th.
 David Conklin, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
 James J. Cox, eergt., Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; pro. lieut.
 David Carr, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 12, 1862.
 Martin C. Conklin, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Moses S. Clark, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 James H. Clark, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. June 15, 1865.
 John K. Clark, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Peter Conklin, corp., Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Oct. 20, 1864, for disability.
 Henry P. Corey, Co. G, 56th; enl. April, 1861; disch. disabled, February, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 18, 1863, Co. B, 124th; disch. May 4, 1865.
 James A. Carr, Co. G, 56th; enl. May 1, 1861.
 George Culver, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Jacob Cronk, 7th Art.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863.
 William Cronk, 7th Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 William Conklin, 15th Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Martin V. Campbell, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 David Conklin, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Thomas Collie, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 James Cannon, 48th; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Patrick Connelly, 48th; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; trans. to 124th.
 Thomas Collins, Co. D, 124th.
 Albert P. Cronk, 106th; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 Thomas Cullin, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Wm. Conlet, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 John S. Conklin, enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 John Crossley, 106th; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
 Henry O. Covert, 56th; enl. March 8, 1865.
 John H. Cronk, enl. March 8, 1865.
 James Cropley, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
 Thomas Cane, enl. Feb. 5, 1865.
 John Chaplan, enl. Aug. 20, 1864.
 Harrison Cooper, naval service.
 Richard Callehnan, enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 John Cowdrey, Jr., 1st sergt., Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; typhoid fever at Falmouth, Va., June 9, 1863.
 Joel Cole, 166th; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died in Louisiana, Jan. 20, 1863.
 Ahran Conklin, enl. October, 1864.
 David Curry, Co. D, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Nathaniel Conklin, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1864.
 John Carey, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1864.
 Dr. Theodore H. Copper, asst. surg.; enl. 1863; appointed to the 93d, but was trans. to Light Artillery and served with various brigades; disch. April, 1864.
 Robert Connelly, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 Wm. H. Callister, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded at Beverly Ford.
 Joseph Durland, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Wm. Doland, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Erastus Dill, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. for disability in 1862; re-enl. Sept. 21, 1864, Co. D, 124th; disch. June 15, 1865; died since.
 Henry Dolsen, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Joseph Davey, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Norman I. Decker, Jr., musician, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 27, 1862; disch. in 1863.
 Wm. Dolsen, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability; re-enl. in 7th Artillery.
 John Degraw (3d), Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. May 22, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Peter DeKay, 5th Art.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.
 Norman L. Dill, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 3, 1863; pro. to ord. sergt.; disch. July 20, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 George Davie, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 18, 1865.
 Wm. H. Dill, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to sergt., 2d lieut., 1st lieut., capt., and major U. S. C. T.; wounded in the Wilderness.
 Theodore Dill, Co. A, 81st; enl. Aug. 9, 1864; died in Stanton Hospital, Feb. 24, 1865.
 Oscar Dolsen, 7th Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 1, 1865; killed since the war by an accident in a well.
 Wm. Douglass, 106th; enl. Feb. 10, 1865.
 Martin Dowling, 106th; enl. Feb. 11, 1865.
 Christopher Dederick, enl. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Alfred Decker, enl. Oct. 17, 1863.
 George Dixon, enl. Aug. 21, 1864.
 John Davis, enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
 Thomas Daniels, naval service.
 Henry Doland, 5th Cavalry; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Daniel Devow, 1st Eng.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
 William Duval, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861.
 John W. Duval, 6th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 John W. Devow, enl. Jan. 4, 1863.
 Isaac Devow, 1st Cavalry; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
 Jesseniahs Dolsen, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness; died May 18, 1864, from the effects of the wound.
 George W. Decker, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; paroled May 5, 1863; exchanged; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. June 25, 1865.
 John C. Degraw, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, and also May 12, 1864; disch. in 1865.
 Daniel P. Dugan, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness twice; disch. July 18, 1865.

- Garret Decker, Jr., Co. D, 124th; enl. December, 1864; twice wounded in the Wilderness; disch. June, 1865.
- Charles W. Davis, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. June 2, 1865.
- James J. Decker, 15th New Jersey; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; wounded on picket duty.
- John W. Decker, Co. E, 10th; enl. Sept. 4, 1863; wounded near Petersburg; disch. June, 1865.
- Alfred Decker, Co. B, 38th; enl. June 1, 1861; disch. for disability July 18, 1863; re-enl. in 48th; disch. Sept. 1, 1865.
- Robert Decker, Co. I, 56th; enl. May, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch.; re-enl. Oct. 8, 1863; wounded again; disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
- John M. Decker, 20th; enl. September, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. August, 1865.
- James H. Dubois, enl. Dec. 15, 1863.
- James Duon, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
- Jeremiah Dailey, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- Patrick Donahue, enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
- David Dowling, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. July 4, 1865.
- Wm. Devow, 1st Cavalry; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; disch. July 4, 1865.
- Thomas Deface, 26th; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
- Charles Dowlog, naval service.
- John Downse, enl. Aug. 10, 1864.
- Amos Delong, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1864; wounded April 6, 1865.
- John Degraw, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
- Norman L. Dill, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- William Dolsen, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
- William Edsall, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 14, 1865.
- Daniel M. Ellis, 15th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- Frederick W. Ellen, 7th Artillery; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- Edward Earl, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
- William Elliott, 25th Cavalry; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
- John Edwards, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, and died in hospital at Washington, D. C.
- James Edwards, Jr., 5th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 1, 1863.
- George W. Edwards, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
- George R. Ford, Jr., Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861.
- Thomas Farrall, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
- Thomas French, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861.
- Wm. R. Flagler, 56th; enl. September, 1861; pro. to corp. and 1st lieut.
- Abram C. Forshee, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; pro. to corp.; disch. June 25, 1865; died since the war.
- Edward Fitzgerald, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
- Geo. W. Fitzgerald, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
- Wm. Fern, enl. May 2, 1861; disch. for disability in 1863.
- Charles H. Fowler, Co. B, 19th; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. October, 1861; re-enl. in 1st Bat.; died at home March 30, 1863.
- Levi D. Fowler, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. June 29, 1865.
- Chas. A. Foster, Co. L, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 28, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
- John Freeman, 20th U. S. C. T.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
- Charles C. Fullerton, enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
- Wm. E. Force, 143d; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Julius A. Freeman, 108th; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Samuel F. Frederick, 124th; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
- John F. Falvey, 106th; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
- Sapia Frazier, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Wm. Frazier, enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
- James Ferner, 6th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Charles Ferner, 6th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- James Green, Jr., Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. October, 1862.
- Simeon Garrison, Co. B, 124th; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania.
- Thomas J. Garrahty, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 12, 1862; disch. Feb. 15, 1864.
- David Garrison, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 22, 1862; disch. February, 1864.
- John M. Garrison, Co. B, 124th; enl. Sept. 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Thos. Garrison, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 14, 1862; disch. September, 1864.
- Alfred Gray, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1863; died in Warwick, Jan. 29, 1865.
- John S. Gray, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died near Washington, June 18, 1864.
- Benjamin Gray, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. in 1866.
- Thomas H. Griffith, Co. L, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1863; supposed to have died in Andersonville prison.
- John Gaanon, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died since the war.
- Solomon Gannon, Jr., 7th Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
- James N. Gaul, 26th Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 3, 1863; disch. Sept. 10, 1865; died three days after returning home.
- Thomas Gaul, 20th U. S. C. T.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died of fever at Port Hudson.
- Benjamin F. Gowee, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Edward A. Grace, Co. B, 124th; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
- Peter Gaanon, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Charles F. Gifford, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
- Frank Gardner, 106th; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
- Wm. H. Green, 1st Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
- James Gray, enl. Oct. 23, 1865.
- Charles Green, enl. Oct. 18, 1863.
- Charles Gauden, enl. Jan. 25, 1865.
- Cæsar Grumbler, enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
- David Green, enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Israel Gellard, enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
- Henry Gavitt, enl. in naval service.
- John Gumthell, naval service; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
- Stephen W. Garrison, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
- Isaac Garrison, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died in the service.
- Samuel Greeo, Co. B, 124th; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; disch. July 4, 1865.
- Alvin Green, 124th; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Robert W. Gardner, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; died near Washington.
- Samuel W. Garrison, Co. D, 124th; enl. September, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness.
- Charles Gordon, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1864.
- Wm. H. Gordon, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1864; wounded May 12, 1864.
- Charles Hollenbeck, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 4, 1861.
- Charles B. Hazen, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Wm. H. Hazen, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to sergt. for bravery at Chancellorsville.
- Jesse Hunter, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. June 2, 1865.
- Wm. H. Holbert, Co. C, 178th; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
- Benjamin Halestead, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 31, 1862.
- Carl G. Hoffman, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; disch. May 8, 1865.
- Hiram G. Herrick, sergt., Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. May 23, 1863.
- Ebenezer Hazen, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corp., sergt., and 1st lieut.; wounded at Brynthon Roads; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Thomas M. Hyatt, corp., Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 6, 1865.
- Ezra Hyatt, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. July 14, 1865.
- Peter D. Howell, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John Hall, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 14, 1863.
- Samuel Hall, Co. E, 56th; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
- Henry H. Hyatt, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. May, 1865; wounded at Beverly Ford.
- Wm. E. Hyatt, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. corp.; killed in the battle of the Wilderness and buried on the field.
- John L. Horton, Co. C, 178th; enl. Dec. 11, 1862; wounded at Froush Crossing, La.; disch. Feb. 18, 1865.
- Joseph Herman, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 12, 1864; disch. June 2, 1865.
- Wm. Nelson Hyatt, Co. M, 15th Cavalry; enl. Aug. 28, 1863; died of disease May 30, 1866.
- Nathan Hunt, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Charles D. House, Co. D, 56th; enl. Dec. 27, 1863.
- George W. Harrison, 20th U. S. C. T.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- George L. Howard, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- James Halsey, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- John Hidelburgh, 7th; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
- Henry Houston, 124th; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
- Edward Hughee, enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
- James Holland, 1st Cavalry; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
- Wm. Hunter, 108th; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
- James Horton, 56th; enl. 1861.
- John Henry, enl. Oct. 28, 1863.
- Otto Hitchell, enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Richard Hooley, enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
- James W. Halsey, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
- Thomas G. Holmes, Co. D, 124th.
- Deenie Hortou, enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
- George Haywood, enl. Aug. 20, 1864.

- John Hurley, enl. July 30, 1864.
 Thomas Haines, naval service.
 Isaac C. Hicks, naval service, ship "Penobscot;" enl. Oct. 7, 1863; disch. Feb. 2, 1865.
 John W. Houston, capt., Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded twice; disch. Aug. 14, 1864.
 Orlando A. Humphrey, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; disch. for wounds.
 Cornelius Holbert, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Gilbert S. Howard, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 Henry Hubbard, 176th.
 Thomas Horton, 66th; enl. 1861.
 Thomas G. Holmes, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1864.
 Emmet M. Irwin, corp., Co. C, 2d; enl. April 22, 1861; disch. May 1, 1864; died since the war from wounds.
 James G. Irwin, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. ord.-sergt.; disch. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Joseph D. Jackson, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 27, 1861; disch. May, 1863; re-enl. Co. K, 124th, Sept. 8, 1864; disch. June 2, 1865.
 James E. Jenkins, Co. G, 56th; enl. March 1, 1864.
 Thomas Jackson, 20th U. S. C. T.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
 John Johnson, Co. D, 124th.
 James Johnson, 20th U. S. C. T.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
 John Joyce, 25th Cavalry; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Benjamin Jay Cox, enl. Oct. 30, 1863.
 Martin Johnson, enl. July 5, 1864.
 Scipio Jenkins, enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Charles Jones, Engineers; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Oliver Y. Jackson, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; taken prisoner, paroled; disch. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Wakeman Johnson, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died in the service or soon after discharge.
 Robert Henry Kelly, 74th; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. August, 1864.
 Andrew Kniffin, 66th; enl. Sept. 14, 1862; taken prisoner; supposed to have died soon after being paroled.
 Robert Higgins Kelly, Co. A, 174th; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; wounded at Port Hudson; disch. July 17, 1865.
 Andrew J. Kniffin, 176th; enl. 1862; taken prisoner; paroled; died soon after at New Orleans.
 John Kelly, 56th; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 Samuel Kniffin, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 James Kelly, 124th; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
 George T. Kemble, 16th Art.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 Wm. Keller, enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Ferdinand Koehler, enl. Nov. 10, 1863.
 Henry King, drummer, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Charles Koch, enl. Jan. 20, 1865.
 Andrew Kelly, enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
 Michael Kenny, enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
 Michael Kennedy, naval service.
 Michael Keogh, naval service.
 John E. Kerble, naval service.
 Lawrence Kierner, naval service.
 Frank Kelly, enl. Aug. 10, 1864.
 Patrick Kelly, enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Charles A. King, naval service; enl. Oct. 7, 1863; disch. Feb. 2, 1865.
 George B. Kinney, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Wm. H. Luckey, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Sept. 8, 1863.
 James E. Luckey, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; pro. sergt.; died Aug. 26, 1864, at New Orleans; had served in the 56th previously.
 Robert C. Leeper, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Isaac S. Luckey, 56th; enl. 1861.
 Samuel Lozier, 16th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
 James Lewis, Co. E, 124th; enl. Jan. 16, 1864.
 Edward Lawrence, 106th; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
 William Lee, enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
 John Leppin, enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
 Sylvester Lacey, enl. Feb. 10, 1865.
 George Lloyd, enl. July 15, 1864.
 Richard Lastres, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Thomas Lockwood, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Thomas Laybrook, enl. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Lewis Lee, enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
 Peter Leonard, naval service.
 John Lander, naval service; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Renee-leer Lamoreux, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Jan. 1865.
 Oliver C. Lewie, 5th Cavalry; enl. Aug. 28, 1864; disch. in 1863; died 1864.
 Edward H. Lewis, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 John W. Leeper, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 James Marsden, Co. D, 58th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Patrick Mulligan, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 2, 1861.
 W. DeWitt Millepaugh, Jr., corp., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Peter B. Monell, 48th; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; re-enl.
 William McGerrah, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Feb. 12, 1864; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 William M. Mann, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 2, 1865.
 James H. McElroy, musician, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Jan. 23, 1863.
 Thomas G. Mabey, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to sergt. and lieut.; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. June 2, 1865.
 William J. Miles, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Joel McCann, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. June, 1865.
 Robert B. McGuffie, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 10, 1861; pro. corp.; killed at the battle of Fair Oaks.
 William McGuffie, Co. K, 35th; enl. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. May, 1865.
 Coleman Morris, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 24, 1862; pro. corp.; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. June 1, 1865.
 William E. Mapes, 2d lieut.; pro. capt. Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1864; lost right leg; disch. Dec. 19, 1864.
 Abram S. Miller, Co. D, 56th; enl. May, 1864.
 Isaac Mason, Co. C, 14th Rhode Island; enl. September, 1863; died May 10, 1864, in Texas.
 Archibald Minnie, Co. C, 176th; enl. August, 1862; wounded; disch. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Owen McCabe, enl. December, 1863; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
 Wm. H. Morgan, 124th; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania.
 Wm. E. Merritt, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Michael McNorrie, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Wm. Monroe, Co. D, 124th.
 John Morgan, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 12, 1864.
 Johnson Monroe, Co. D, 124th.
 Hezekiah Montross, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 12, 1864.
 Charles Morgan, Co. D, 124th.
 Hugh McGurdy, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 12, 1864.
 James Morrison, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Wm. Margison, 15th; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Thomas Morgan, 124th; enl. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Isaac Millspeugh, 56th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Martin McKinney, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 George W. Mulligan, 20th; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 James McCabe, 25th Cavalry; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Thomas McGuire, 48th; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 George Milo, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Samuel McWilliams, 106th; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 James S. Martin, 106th; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
 Ross Milligan, 106th; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
 Joseph Martin, 16th Art.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 Wm. Miller, enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
 Patrick Mongey, enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
 Frederick Myer, enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
 Simon Madigan, enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
 Wm. Milligan, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Jacob W. May, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Quahney Middleton, enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Frank Middleton, enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
 John N. Meagher, naval service.
 Anthony Meagher, naval service.
 James McLaren, naval service.
 Wm. McCarthy, naval service.
 Patrick Mullin, enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Hiram Mann, 56th; enl. September, 1861.
 Michael McDonald, enl. June 13, 1863; disch. September, 1865.
 Martin Mulvehill, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 M. McMorrie, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded in the Wilderness; died in the service.
 Hugh McShane, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 A. J. Messenger, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 J. J. Messenger, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862.

- John Newkirk, Co. F, 124th; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Jacob Newall, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Philip Norris, enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 William Nevin, Co. B, 124th; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
 George Newell, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Peter Nelson, naval service.
 Andrew Nester, enl. Aug. 15, 1864; naval service.
 George Osborn, enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 John C. Orme, enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
 Wm. Oliver, enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
 George Odell, Co. D, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Oliver Odell, 5th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 John Odell, 50th; enl. July 29, 1861.
 James Odell, 56th; enl. August, 1861.
 Miles Odell, 56th; enl. Aug. 10, 1861.
 Thomas P. Powell, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died at City Point, Va., Nov. 29, 1864, of smallpox.
 James L. Pambleton, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at battle of Gettysburg.
 Joseph B. Prince, Co. D, 26th; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. Sept. 18, 1865.
 Henry J. Powell, 15th Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 James H. Paddock, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 14, 1864.
 Robert Patterson, enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Edward A. Patterson, enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Henry C. Packard, enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 James Patterson, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 James Plant, 124th; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
 Thomas Phillips, enl. Oct. 23, 1863.
 James Pilcher, enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
 James Fairlo, enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
 James H. Polly, naval service.
 Samuel Pifer, enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Gideon H. Felton, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. corp.; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Jan. 30, 1865; died since the war.
 Philip P. Pitta, enl. November, 1863.
 Henry P. Peck.
 Dautel P. Payne, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded in the Wilderness.
 Sylvester Quackenbush, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Jones F. Quackenbush, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Sept. 6, 1863.
 Henry S. Quackenbush, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. June 2, 1865; died since the war.
 Joseph Quackenbush, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Richard Quackenbush, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863; died since the war.
 William F. Quackenbush, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1861; pro. corp.; sergt.; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Patrick Rooney, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
 Charles M. Riker, Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; re-enl. March, 1864, same regiment.
 Charles E. Royce, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Robert R. Ryerson, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 13, 1862; died in New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1863.
 Edward Royce, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded; disch. June, 1865.
 John Raymond, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Beverly Ford; disch. June 22, 1865.
 John Ryerson, 124th; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; captured before Richmond; supposed to have died in rebel hands.
 John N. Rose, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. April, 1863, for disability.
 Joseph B. Roy, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1863; died July 14, 1864, at Philadelphia.
 James Ryerson, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 14, 1863; died in the service.
 Edward F. Ryerson, 7th Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Wm. Ronke, Co. D, 124th.
 Josephus Rose, 124th; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 Robert Rowland, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Charles Rogers, 16th Art.; enl. March 5, 1865.
 James Robbins, enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 Peter Rooney, enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Jacob Riley, enl. Dec. 23, 1864.
 John Riley, enl. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Julius Robbins, enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 John Robinson, enl. Aug. 3, 1864.
 Wm. Riley, enl. Aug. 10, 1864.
 Henry Riley, enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
 Richard Romine, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Charles Royce, 56th; enl. 1861.
 George T. Biley, enl. Aug. 1, 1861; wounded at Williamsburg; died May 11, 1862.
 David F. Raymond, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; died since the war.
 Wesley Storms, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Benjamin Sprague, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 22, 1862.
 Thomas S. Storms, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, and discharged.
 Nathaniel Smith, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 20, 1862.
 John L. Springer, 168th; enl. Sept. 26, 1863; discharged in 1864.
 David T. Sayer, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 1, 1863; discharged July, 1865.
 Daniel Sayer, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. capt.; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. June 16, 1865; died since the war.
 Wm. S. Sayer, Co. D, 66th; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; pro. corp., sergt., 2d Lieut., and 1st Lieut.
 Wm. Staller, Co. C, 15th; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Norman A. Sly, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. 2d and 1st Lieut.; disch. July 2, 1865; wounded in the Wilderness.
 George Shawcross, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed in the battle of Chancellorsville.
 Nathaniel Smith, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. Dec. 9, 1864.
 Francis Sears, corp., Co. D, 168th; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Peter F. Staller, Co. E, 124th; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. February, 1863; re-enl. Co. H, 41st, October, 1863; disch. April 15, 1864.
 Dubois Swazey, Co. D, 66th; enl. Aug. 15, 1861; disch., and re-enl. Feb. 20, 1864, in the same regiment.
 Josiah Smith, Co. B, 124th; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Isaac C. Shiner, Co. D, 56th; enl. September, 1861; re-enl. March, 1864, in the same regiment.
 Lewis Stroug, Co. F, 14th Rhode Island; enl. October, 1862.
 George E. Storms, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
 John Scofield, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 John G. Sprague, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Lawrence O. Sullivan, 25th Cavalry; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 George Springsted, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Samuel Springer, enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 James Swan, 16th Art.; enl. March 6, 1866.
 Andrew L. Smith, enl. Nov. 10, 1863.
 Charles E. Scott, enl. July 6, 1864.
 James Simpson, 56th; enl. July 15, 1864.
 Melchior Schudell, enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
 Wm. Smith, enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
 James Shannon, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
 John Shields, enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
 Josiah Shannon, enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Benjamin Simms, enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Edward Smith, enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 William Selden, enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
 Daniel Smith, enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
 Isaac Singleton, enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Augustus Stewart, enl. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Almond P. Sherman, Co. D, 124th.
 James Sullivan, naval service.
 David D. Sayer, Co. D, 124th.
 Charles Sever, naval service; enl. Aug. 8, 1864.
 John C. Storms, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 James H. Storms, enl. Dec. 26, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, June 4, 1864.
 Benjamin Sprague, Co. C, 166th; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. March 28, 1864.
 Nelson Speer, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
 David Staller, 5th; enl. Aug. 22, 1861.
 Daniel Stevens, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 Harrison Storms, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Charles Storms, Co. E, 17th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Charles F. Santer, 56th; enl. March 8, 1865.
 A. P. Sherman, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 Timothy Shea, 15th Art.; enl. Feb. 4, 1864.
 John W. Smith, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Thurlow Weed Seward, Co. K, 44th; enl. September, 1861.
 James Taylor, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
 John Thompson, corp., Co. D, 56th; enl. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Charles W. Thompson, acting surg., 56th; enl. February, 1861.
 Wm. A. Trainer, Co. D, 124th.
 Wm. Thorp, Co. D, 124th; enl. Jan. 12, 1864.

Wm. H. Tomer, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. July, 1865.
 Henry O. Tilderback, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864.
 John Taylor, 124th; enl. 1882.
 Louis Tawning, enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 John A. Travis, Co. D, 124th; died in the service.
 Henry S. Utter, Co. B, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Wm. B. Van Houten, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to sergt., 1st lieut., and adjt.; disch. Jan. 24, 1865.
 James L. Van Bramer, 7th Art.; enl. Aug. 26, 1863; a prisoner at Andersonville for some months; paroled; disch. May 20, 1865.
 James H. Vail, Co. G, 166th; enl. August, 1862.
 Stephen E. Valentine, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
 John Van Houten, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
 James Virgil, enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Samuel Voorhie.
 John L. Westlake, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.
 Nicholas E. Williams, Co. F, 7th; enl. Jan. 8, 1884; disch. June 17, 1885.
 John B. Weymer, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; a prisoner some months; disch. June 6, 1866.
 Oscar S. Weymer, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. May 27, 1865.
 Thomas Wilson, Co. I, 26th; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. Sept. 6, 1865.
 Zopher Wilson, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Samuel M. Whedon, musician, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 18, 1885.
 James Withersnooks, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
 William Wright, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 Benj. C. Wilkinson, 2d Mounted Rifles; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Wm. Wright (2d), Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 Israel Wood, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Joseph Wood, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1862.
 George Williams, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Wm. West, enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
 John H. Williams, 104th; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
 John Winter, 106th; enl. Feb. 9, 1865.
 Michael Welch, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1864.
 Owen Welch, enl. Oct. 31, 1863.
 Martin Williams, enl. Oct. 29, 1863.
 James Welch, enl. Jan. 6, 1865.
 George Williams, enl. Feb. 25, 1866.
 Henry W. Wade, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
 George W. Wadleigh, enl. in naval service.
 John Wilson, enl. in naval service.
 Joseph White, enl. in naval service.
 Samuel L. Williams, enl. Aug. 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 5, 1865.
 Francis M. Werner, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
 Wm. B. Wood, Co. C, 176th; enl. Dec. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 16, 1864.
 Joseph J. Yeomans, Co. D, 124th; enl. 1864.
 Kiddy York, enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Alfred Yeomans, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; died in the service.
 Frank Zandenbergh, enl. Aug. 19, 1864.

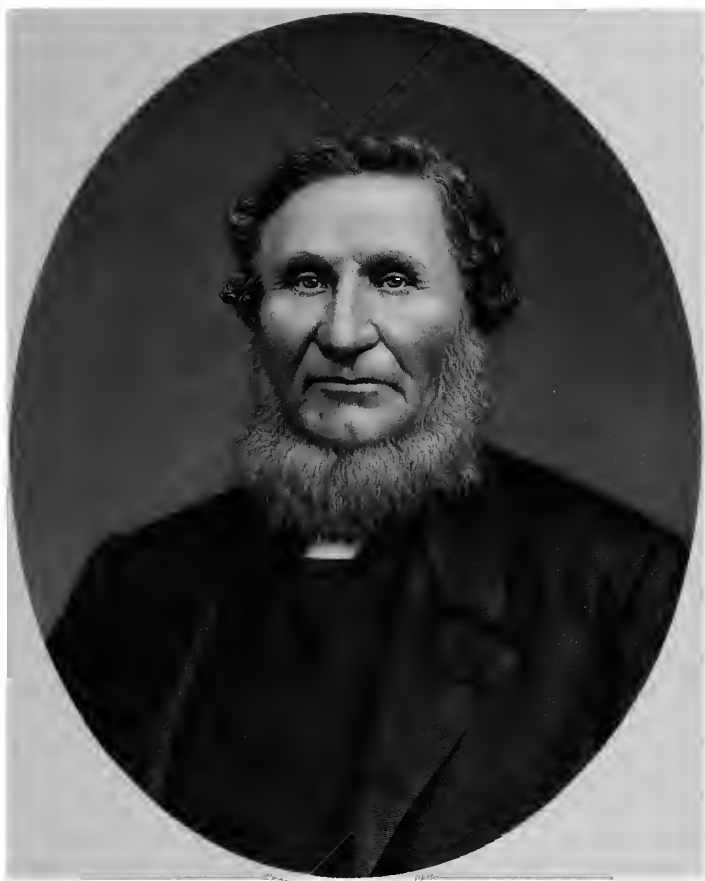
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EZRA SANFORD.

The progenitor of the Sanford family living in Warwick is believed to have been Thomas de Sandford, one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror in 1066. He obtained, for meritorious conduct, a grant of the lands in Salop County, England. The family are at present represented on English soil by Thomas Heigh Sandford, who inherited the original manor of Sandford, in Shropshire, England. The name is spelled by various branches of the family Sanford, Samford, and Sandford, though the Warwick descendants have retained the former orthography. The escutcheon of the family is a shield divided per

chevron, sable and ermine fields, with three boars' heads coupé close supra; crest, a boar's head; motto, *Nec temere, nec tiunde*. From the year 1066 to 1550 the chain of descent is broken. During the latter year was born Thomas Sanford, of Shropshire, England, who died leaving a son Thomas, born in 1631, who emigrated from England to Dorchester, Mass., and had six children, among whom was a son, Samuel, who removed from Dorchester to Milford, Mass. To him was born a son, Samuel, who made Newtown, Conn., his home, and was the parent of twelve children. Among his sons were Ebenezer and David, the latter of whom was born in 1711, and died in 1767. He was the earliest representative of the family in Warwick, whence he removed from Newtown. David Sanford had sons,—David, John, Ephraim, and Ezra, the latter of whom was born in Warwick in 1747, and died in 1822. He was united in marriage to Ann Hopper, and had children,—Patience, Matthew, Olive, Olive (2d), Ann, Esther, Hannah, Mary, Ezra, and Dorcas. Of this number, Ezra, who is the subject of this biography, was born Nov. 11, 1793, in Warwick, where his life has been spent. His educational advantages were limited to instruction at the public school of the neighborhood, after which his early life was devoted to labor upon the farm of his father, having during this period served in the war of 1812, for which he now draws a pension. He was married, Oct. 29, 1814, to Miss Adeline Terry, who died Aug. 13, 1875, after a married life embracing sixty-one years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford were Uriah T., Hester Ann, George W., George W. (2d), Mary E., William M., Julia, Pierson E., Abigail, and Emily, nine of whom grew to mature years.

Mr. Sanford has been during his life a man of remarkable energy and activity. To these qualities may be added that of self-reliance and a keen intuition, which has enabled him to improve the opportunities offered during his busy life and acquire a competence for his advancing years. He has been chiefly engaged in agricultural and milling pursuits, and rarely participated in the excitements incident to public life. In a quiet manner, and with promptness and fidelity, he has availed himself of his franchise,—the badge of American citizenship,—and has failed but once to cast his ballot since he attained his majority. Mr. Sanford has been one of the directors of the Chester National Bank since its organization. He assisted in the construction of the Warwick Valley Railroad, and is also a director of that corporation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sanford were members of the Warwick Baptist Church, the former having contributed largely towards its construction. Mr. Sanford in his declining years is cheered by the presence of both children and grandchildren, who vie with each other in evidences of filial devotion. It is but one among the many manifestations of the harmony which characterizes this happy family circle.



EZRA SANFORD.



Benjamin Sayer

BENJAMIN SAYER.

The ancestors of Benjamin Sayer, three brothers, came from England to this country during its early settlement. Two of them located in the Eastern States and the other on Long Island. The Sears of Boston, as also the late Robert Sears, the historian, of New York, belonged to the former branch, while those in Orange County were descendants of the Long Island portion of the family. The latter variously spelled their names Sayer, Sayre, and Sayrs.

Daniel Sayer, the father of Benjamin, on removing to Warwick, located on a farm midway between that village and Bellvale. He first occupied a log house near the mountain-brook at that place, but about the time of the Revolution erected the present stone house known as the Sayer homestead. During the struggle for independence his warmest sympathies were with his country's cause, and his services were called for to help rid the neighborhood of Tories and robbers. In April, 1777, he was one of a company of scouts, commanded by Maj. Henry Wisner, who captured a party of thirteen Tories in the passes of the Monroe mountains, while on their way to New York to join the British. On another occasion he went with a company of home-guards, under Lieut. James Burt, and, assisted by a company of Continental troops, they came upon a band of Tory robbers in the Warwick Mountains, shooting six of them. He was also one of those brave volunteers who guarded Ramapo Pass from the incursions of the enemy during the Revolution.

There were three log houses built near by the Sayer homestead, one stronger than the others; where the women of the vicinity assembled for greater safety during the absence of the men, as in those days Indians and marauders were often troublesome. Farther up the mountain-brook were three other families, by name Hump, Bump, and Ketcham. Three lots on one of the Sayer farms still retain these names.

Daniel Sayer married Lydia Burt, daughter of Daniel, and sister of Hon. James Burt. The descendants of Mrs. Daniel Burt at the time of her death, in 1810, at the age of ninety-four years, numbered no less than five hundred and twenty-four persons.

Benjamin Sayer was the youngest of nine children, four girls and five boys, composing the family of his parents, and was born April 29, 1791, in the old stone house in Warwick, where he was reared and where he died. He largely inherited his mother's temperament and character. She was said to have been a remarkable woman, of noble presence, full of energy, and unflinching in her devotion to her family and in the performance of her varied duties. She died when Benjamin was only five years old, and he seldom mentioned his mother without tears filling his eyes, for he felt that had she lived his youth would have been beset with fewer difficulties.

Benjamin only attended school in his early days long enough to get a knowledge of the common rudiments of an education, yet throughout his life he never failed to familiarize himself with the current events of the day, to the study of which he ever brought

a practical common sense. He always took a great interest in public affairs, both local and general, and, owing to an unusually correct judgment, seldom failed to espouse the right side on almost every question.

In the war of 1812, when volunteers were called for, he obeyed the first tap of the drum, and was the foremost man to respond to his country's call. A few others followed his lead, but failing to secure enough to meet the required quota, were disbanded and a draft ordered. He was not among those drafted. During the late Rebellion he frequently said, if it were not for his partial lameness, he felt like shouldering his musket and marching to fight for the support of the Union, despite his years.

He was married Dec. 6, 1817, at the age of twenty-six years, to Rebecca Forshee, whose parents lived on an adjoining farm, and together they reared a family of eight children, whose names, in the order of their birth, are as follows: John L., William E., Mary E. (who married Benjamin C. Burt), Hannah (married Thomas Burt), Lydia (married John W. Hasbrouck), Ann Eliza, Daniel F., and Sarah C. (married Darius Fancher). All but Mary and Daniel are still living. Ann Eliza lived with her father at the homestead until his death, and contributes to his memory this likeness and sketch. Rebecca Forshee was a woman of rare personal beauty, virtue, and piety. She died in 1858, after a married life of over forty years.

Benjamin Sayer was remarkably successful in life, and by industry and economy, added to excellent judgment and foresight, succeeded in acquiring a handsome competency, yet he was charitable and hospitable in an eminent degree. His house was a great resort, where all were alike welcome; and until "tramps" became dangerous and aggressive, no one was ever turned from his door who asked for food or lodging. A bed was always set aside for the poorest, as well as accommodations for the more favored of God's children. He inherited his farm from his father, but had to pay legacies to nearly its full value to his brothers and sisters. For many years he struggled hard to succeed, and said he sometimes came near giving up and hiring out at day's work; but pride, energy, and determination conquered, and at the time of his death he owned not only that but several other farms, together with a liberal property beside.

He never cared for or sought office, though he filled most acceptably several minor positions and trusts in his native town. Benjamin Sayer, indeed, was a man among men,—six feet tall, erect, and finely proportioned. Independent in thought, full of activity and energy, honest and upright in all his dealings, he won, as well as retained, the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

In a note written by him and found after his death he thus describes how he earned the first money he ever possessed, and which, in fact, was the foundation of his after-fortune:

"When a boy ten or twelve years of age, my brother Joseph and I took a spear and went to my meadowbrook to catch a mess of suckers. It was then a noted stream for these fish. We had two dogs, and soon they left for Mr. Burt's swamp, where we heard them barking, and started to see what caused it. We found they had treed some large animal, and brother sent me up the tree to punch it out with the spear. As I approached it, it looked so savage I told brother I was afraid to go nearer, but he ordered me to keep my spear ahead and go on, which I did, and it jumped out of the tree and the dogs run it up another tree, and brother made me climb and punch it out again. As I climbed towards it its eyes looked like fire-balls. It again jumped out of the tree, and the dogs and brother killed it. We skinned it, and we sold the skin in Warwick for five shillings. They said it was a large wildcat, but the fur was getting poor, it was so late in the season. I got for my share two shillings and sixpence in silver. I have never been so rich since as I felt then. I must look at my money every day to be sure that it was there and all mine. If the chance had offered again at that time, I would have climbed almost any tree in our forest for a like prize."

The first work he ever did for wages was to hew timber for the Old-School Baptist church in Warwick, working from daylight until dark, being allowed fifty cents per day to pay his father's subscription towards the erection of the church. Before he died he said he was the last man living who had labored on the erection of the church. Mr. Sayer died Oct. 6, 1874, aged eighty-three years.

EDWARD L. WELLING.

The Welling family, as already mentioned, are of Welsh lineage, and on their arrival in America repaired to Long Island. Among its early members was Thomas, who during the year 1770, as indicated by old deeds now in possession of the family, became a resident of Orange County, where he was the owner of an extensive and valuable tract of land. His children were Thomas, Richard, and John, and three daughters, who became respectively Mrs. Gen. John Hathorn, Mrs. John Wheeler, and Mrs. Bronson. Of these children, Thomas was born Feb. 9, 1759, and was married Feb. 28, 1782, to Miss Sibble Beardsley, to whom the following children were born: Anna, Charles, Thomas, Edward L., John, Hannah, Lois, Elizabeth, and Lois (2d).

This sketch affords a brief review of the life of Edward L., whose birth occurred April 23, 1788, at the family mansion in Warwick, where his early life was passed. After a period spent at the public school of the neighborhood and a few years devoted to the labors of the farm, he became associated with Dr. Young in commercial pursuits at Edenville. Having soon after, in connection with his brother Thomas, inherited the paternal estate, he became

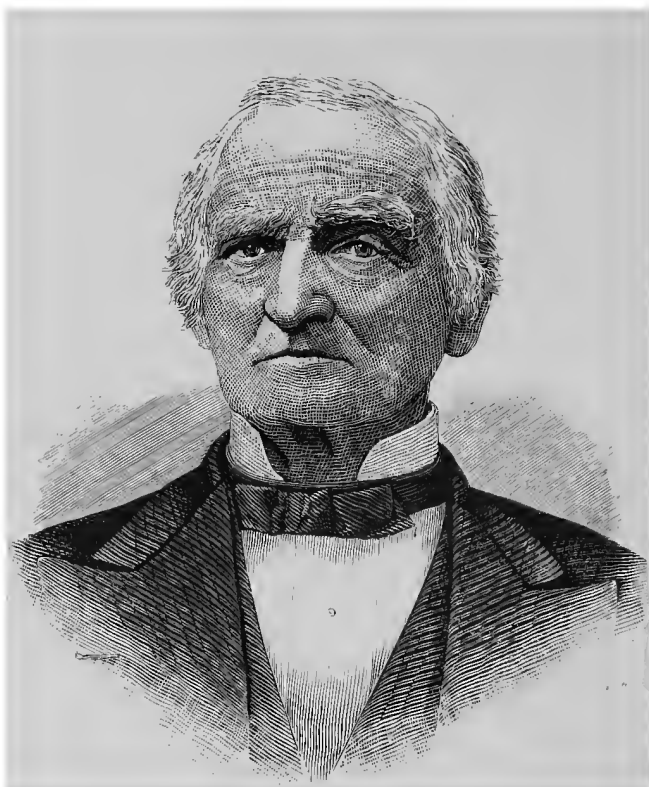


Engr^d by A. H. Ritchie

Edward L. Welling



Jeffrey Wisner



James Burt

from that date one of the enterprising farmers of Warwick. Though eminently successful in his vocation, the public spirit and ambition of Mr. Welling led him to embark upon the less tranquil waters of official life. He was for successive years chosen as supervisor of the township, was for twenty-six years justice of the peace, and was in 1837 elected sheriff of Orange County, which office he filled at a subsequent date a second term.

Mr. Welling was at the time of his death president of the Chester Bank, and also a director of the Orange County Bank of Goshen. His acknowledged probity of character and excellent judgment rendered his services as arbiter in the adjustment of estates in great demand, and led to his appointment by the Governor as commissioner for the settlement of public claims. He was also active in the military operations of the State, having held a lieutenant's commission in the war of 1812, and at the close of the conflict retained his rank in the standing army then maintained by the State. Though not a member, Mr. Welling was a faithful supporter of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, and a liberal contributor towards the erection of the church edifice and parsonage. The death of Edward L. Welling occurred Jan. 2, 1855, in his sixty-seventh year. His public spirit and liberality caused him to be highly esteemed as a citizen, while his genial qualities of mind and heart rendered the loss a personal one to each member of his family circle.

JEFFREY WISNER.

A comprehensive sketch of the Wisner family and its earlier representatives having been given elsewhere in this work, renders its repetition here unnecessary. Jeffrey Wisner traces his descent from Johannes, the progenitor of the family in America, who was the father of Hendrick, whose son John was the parent of Henry, born in 1742, and married to Susanna, daughter of Richard Goldsmith. He became the father of ten children, among whom was Jeffrey, the subject of this biography. The latter was born April 20, 1779, and after limited advantages at the public school of the neighborhood engaged in farming occupations. He was united in marriage, Oct. 18, 1792, to Miss Hannah Wheeler, who was the mother of the following children: Henry, born Feb. 28, 1799; John W., born Sept. 10, 1801; Harriet (Mrs. Philander Gillett), born April 27, 1804; William H., whose birth occurred Oct. 6, 1806; and Sarah A. (Mrs. Hammond Sly), born Sept. 23, 1814. Mrs. Wisner died in 1814, and Mr. Wisner was a second time married, in 1816, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, whose children were Jeffrey A., born March 23, 1817; Gabriel, born Oct. 16, 1818; Rensselaer J., born March 2, 1820; James, born March 17, 1822; Richard, born Feb. 4, 1824; J. Amherst, whose birth occurred Oct. 18, 1827; Mary E. (Mrs. Wm. T. Van Deever), born June 3,

1830; and Vanness, born Aug. 15, 1832. Of these children, J. Amherst resides in Brooklyn, and is engaged in mercantile interests in New York City. Rensselaer J. is a resident of Pittston, Pa., and James and Richard are among the representative citizens of Warwick, their native township. Jeffrey Wisner's death occurred April 11, 1855, while his wife Elizabeth survived until Dec. 23, 1868.

Mr. Wisner was a man of marked influence in the community. Endowed with an excellent understanding, great force of character, and remarkable energy, he exerted a salutary influence both in the home circle and in the larger sphere of public life. He represented the township as supervisor during the years 1812-13, 1819-23, and for successive years served as justice of the peace. Both of these responsible offices were filled by him with signal ability and fidelity. In his religious convictions Mr. Wisner espoused the creed of the Baptist Church, and was for many years, and at the time of his death, a member and deacon of the church, at Warwick. He lived his religion in daily life, following both the letter and spirit of the injunction, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

JAMES BURT.

The Burts are of English lineage, though the exact period of their emigration to the colonies cannot be determined. Daniel Burt, with his wife Hannah, became permanent residents of Warwick township during the year 1760. Their children were ten in number, among whom was James, who, by his marriage to Abigail Coe, in 1783, became the father of four sons and two daughters. He resided upon the Burt homestead, now in possession of his son James, whose birth occurred March 9, 1798, at the ancestral home, the scene of the employments of his lifetime. His early years were spent in labor upon the farm, after having acquired such advantages of education as were afforded by the district schools of the day. He resided at his father's home, assisted in tilling the soil, and eventually came into possession of the property. Mr. Burt was married, Dec. 25, 1828, to Mrs. Mary Harding, daughter of Charles Gillett. To them five children were born,—Peter, Sarah, Abigail, Thomas, and Lydia, of whom the daughters survive. The death of Mrs. Burt occurred July 16, 1865. Her exemplary life as wife and mother causes her memory to be held in profound veneration by the family. Mr. Burt, though a resident of the country and absorbed in farming pursuits, has found time to devote to public interests. He has cast his ballot with unflinching regularity since his twenty-first birthday, with the exception of the present year. He has filled the offices of supervisor and justice of the peace, having been always a firm Whig or an active Republican. He has been honored for twenty-six years with the presidency of the Chester National Bank,

and has been present at all the meetings of the board of directors during that period. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church, of which he is a regular supporter. Though debarred by the infirmities of advancing years from active participation in the duties of life, Mr. Burt displays the same lively interest in the busy world which was peculiar to his more vigorous days, still manifesting that untiring energy which is a marked feature of his character.

GABRIEL WISNER.

About the year 1713, Johannes Wisner, with his wife and one son, emigrated from Switzerland, the land of their nativity, to the then undeveloped forests of America, and settled upon Long Island. Their children were five in number,—Hendrick, Adam, Catherine, Ann, and Mary. Hendrick, who survived until the year 1790, was united in marriage to a Miss Shaw, of New England, and became the father of three children,—Henry, John, and a daughter. Henry participated actively in the public affairs of the day, and was honored as one of the representatives in the Continental Congress. John was a commissioned officer during the French war, and also during the war of the Revolution. He was the proprietor of a tract of land embracing 2000 acres, conferred by royal patent, a portion of which is embraced in the present estate of Thomas E. Durland, formerly the Wisner homestead. John Wisner, whose death occurred in 1778, left seven children,—John, Henry, William, Asa, Anna, Charity, and Hannah. Henry, the second son, who was the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was a member of the State Legislature, representing Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster Counties from 1776 to 1782. His birth occurred in 1742, and by his marriage to Miss Susanna, daughter of Richard Goldsmith, he became the parent of the following children: Richard, Susanna, Jeffrey, John, Nancy, Henry, Abigail, Mary, William and Gabriel. Of this number, Jeffrey was born April 20, 1779, and married Hannah Wheeler, Oct. 18, 1792, to whom were born five children,—Henry, John, Harriet, William, and Sarah A. He contracted a second marriage, Jan. 27, 1816, with Elizabeth Armstrong, who was the mother of eight children,—Jeffrey, Gabriel, Rensselaer J., James, Richard, J. Amherst, Vanness, and Mary. The birth of Gabriel, the second son, occurred Oct. 16, 1818, at the homestead in Warwick township. His childhood was spent in attendance upon the public schools of the neighborhood, and a later period was passed at a school in Newton, N. J., which enabled him to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the English rudiments. He early decided to follow the vocation of his father, and in 1843 removed to a farm adjoining his home, his residence until his death, Jan. 13, 1872. On Feb. 2, 1843, Mr. Wisner was married to Miss Susan, daughter of Solomon Carpenter, of Amity, Orange

Co., N. Y. Their children are Henry C., Rensselaer J., Albert, Mary E., Susan E., Carrie, Ida, and James H. Mr. Wisner was a firm exponent of the principles of the Whig party, which had been espoused through successive generations of the family, and which later led to his affiliation with the Republican party. Though a man of much public spirit and active in many enterprises which redounded to the welfare of the community, he was not ambitious for public honors, and found little pleasure in the excitement incident to official life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wisner were members of the Calvary Baptist Church of Warwick, and zealous in the promotion of its interests. In all the relations of life Gabriel Wisner may justly be regarded as an honorable and representative citizen of his native township.

MAJ. JAMES WHEELER.

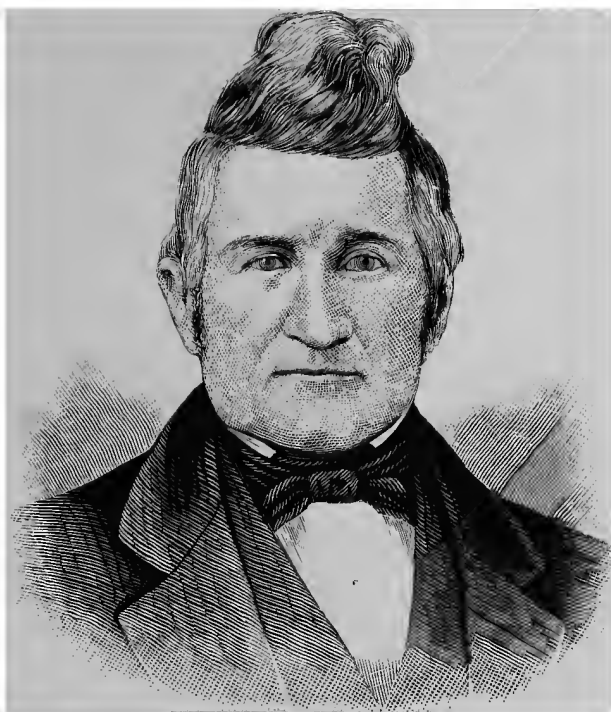
The branch of the Wheeler family represented by the subject of this biographical sketch came originally from Rhode Island to Orange County, and included three brothers,—John, Joel, and Gilbert. Of this number, John was married, and became the father of two daughters and one son, James, whose birth occurred in 1783, in Warwick township. The early years of his life were uneventful, having been devoted to acquiring such education as the time and occasion afforded, and later to preparation for the more active duties of life. He was, in 1810, united in marriage to Miss Anna, daughter of Martin Ryerson, of New Jersey, to whom were born three children,—Sophronia (Mrs. Bevier, of Grand Rapids, Mich.), Anne, and Sarah Catharine, the latter two being deceased. On Dec. 1, 1829, he was a second time married, to Miss Cornelia V. E. Hunn, daughter of John S. Hunn, late president of the Bank of Newburgh, and became the parent of five children,—Mary Elizabeth, deceased; John J., lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers during the war of the Rebellion; DeWitt Clinton, for five years police commissioner of New York City; Franklin, residing in Michigan; and Edward, collector of internal revenue for the State of Arkansas, residing at Little Rock, in that State, and served as captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers during the late war. In both marriages Mr. Wheeler was exceedingly happy, his companions being ladies of intelligence and many amiable qualities. In all his family associations Maj. Wheeler was conspicuous as displaying the most tender consideration and regard for those around him. In his relations both as husband and parent he inspired the strongest affection, and in no less a degree was this sentiment manifested beyond the sanctity of the home circle. Broad in his views, generous in his instincts, with sympathy for the suffering, and the mantle of charity for the erring and oppressed, Maj. Wheeler, in the sixty-nine years of life that were appointed to



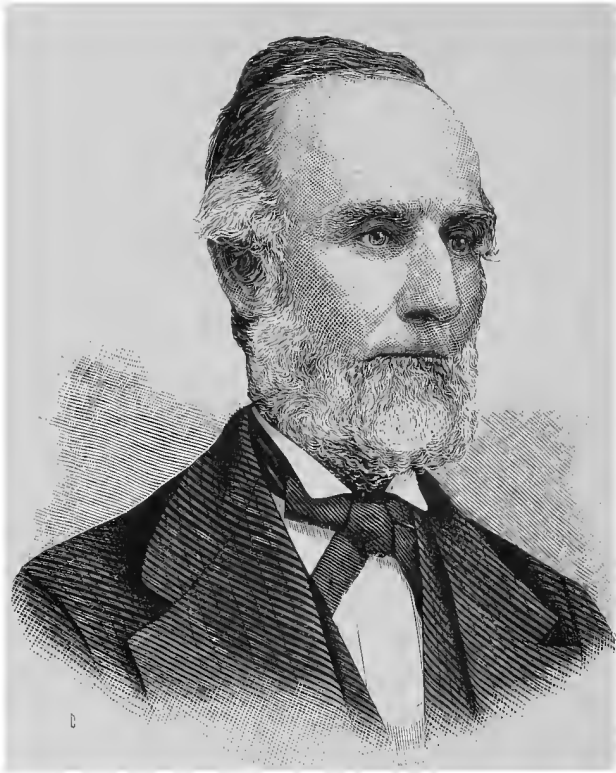
James Wheeler



Gabriel Monner



Gabriel Houston



Isaac V. Wheeler

him, made the world brighter and better for his presence in it. In business relations he displayed the utmost integrity and honor, and commanded the confidence of all who knew or were associated with him. During the administration of President Jackson, in 1837, he shared in the universal embarrassment it had brought upon the country, and while freely expressing his opinion of the false basis on which the government credit was founded, declared his intention to accept every personal responsibility. In politics Maj. Wheeler was an Old-Line Whig of the most decided stamp. He was a close friend of Governor DeWitt Clinton, a strong supporter of Henry Clay, and held confidential relations with Hon. William H. Seward. He participated actively in the politics of the day, and devoted both influence and means to the interests of his State and country. He was also prominent in the business interests of the township of Warwick and the county, having been active in the organization of the Chester Bank, and its earliest president, which office he held for many years, continuing in it until his death, which occurred Sept. 11, 1852, at the homestead in Warwick, and was the occasion of profound sorrow alike in the home circle and the larger community of friends and life-long associates.

GABRIEL HOUSTON.

His father, Thomas Houston, settled in Middletown, N. Y., in early life, and was an active and zealous member of the Presbyterian Church of that place, in which he officiated as elder. His wife was Sarah Faulkender, who bore him the following children, viz.: Ann, wife of Henry Denton, of Denton, N. Y.; Harriet, wife of Judge John Booth; Catharine, wife of David Corwin; Gabriel; Adeline, wife of Rev. Gabriel Corwin, now of Cape May; Philinda; Jane, wife of Henry O. Bronson, of Jackson, Mich.; James F.; Franklin; and Nelson.

Gabriel Houston was born May 25, 1798, near Middletown. He remained at home until his marriage to Susan Ann Owen, when he settled at Glenwood, N. J., on the homestead of his father-in-law, Isaac Owen, which was formerly the property of Isaac Owen's father, Ebenezer Owen, containing 180 acres of land. On this property he lived the remainder of his life, and died Jan. 22, 1864. He accumulated other property, was a representative farmer, and a good business man. He was a stockholder in the Chester Bank, at Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., and owned the old homestead of his father, originally consisting of some 300 acres, which property is still in the family, and has always been known as an excellent stock-farm. He was well informed on the current topics of his times, and a man whose counsel was often sought by his fellow-citizens.

Although not a member of any church, he was interested in the propagation of morality and religious teachings, and gave the ground upon which the Meth-

odist church was erected. He was friendly and generous with all denominations that applied to him for assistance.

In politics he was a Democrat, but never sought political place. In early life he obtained a practical education, was plain and unassuming in his ways, and was always willing to sacrifice his own for the comfort and happiness of others.

His children are Sally Ann, married Festus Vail, of Warwick, N. Y.; Abigail Jane; Isaac Owen; Thomas Erminda, died young; Gabriel Wisner; Henry Owen; Elizabeth W., died young; James Nelson, Elizabeth and Susan, died young; Susan, wife of Thomas Pickens, of Ulster Co., N. Y.; Philip; and Mary O.

ISAAC V. WHEELER.

The Wheeler family, which originally embraced nine brothers and three sisters, were early residents of Long Island, all of whom at a later period removed to Orange County and made purchases of land. One of these brothers, Joel by name, is the progenitor of the branch of the family from which Isaac V. is descended. He was twice married, and the father of five children, of whom Col. William F. Wheeler, one of the sons, was born in Warwick, Sept. 2, 1791, and, having followed the pursuits of an agriculturist, remained upon the homestead during his lifetime, with the exception of a brief period of service in the war of 1812. He was united in marriage to Miss Juliet, daughter of Isaac Van Duzer, to whom the following children were born: Dinah E., Robert, Ann E., Isaac V., Joel, William W., and Milton V.

Isaac V., whose life is briefly sketched, is a native of Warwick, and was born March 4, 1823, and spent his early life upon the homestead. His education was acquired at the neighboring public school, and later at an academy of some celebrity at Deckertown, N. J. His tastes led him to pursue the calling of his father,—that of a farmer,—to which his time and energies were entirely devoted. Industry combined with sagacity, and a thorough knowledge of his vocation, speedily won for him a marked success in life. Mr. Wheeler advanced with the age. All the modern scientific appliances which are instrumental in subduing the soil, and otherwise aiding the agriculturist, were utilized by him. On the death of his father he became the possessor of the ancestral estate, which is still retained by the family. Mr. Wheeler was married, June 21, 1853, to Miss Phebe, daughter of Jesse Bull, whose portrait appears in another portion of this work. Their children are Juliet V., Carrie B., William F., Jessie C., Anna M., and Alice.

In politics Mr. Wheeler was a Republican, having been descended from Whig ancestry. He was a quiet, unostentatious gentleman, averse to public life, and consequently having no political aspirations. He was one of the original incorporators of the Warwick Valley Farmer's Milk Association, and of the

Warwick Savings-Bank, having been a trustee of the latter institution. His religious affiliations were with the Reformed (Dutch) Church, of which he was a cordial supporter. Mr. Wheeler's death occurred April 9, 1876, in his fifty-third year. He was the last survivor of his generation of the family, and justly regarded as among its most worthy representatives.

A. J. BURT.

The Burt family are of English extraction, and early settled in Connecticut, whence Daniel Burt, in 1746, emigrated to the Empire State, and chose a tract of wild land in Warwick, Orange Co. His first efforts in the direction of agriculture were not especially successful, and influences were speedily brought to bear which caused his return to his native State. The year 1760 found him again a dweller in the forests of Warwick, where he purchased the land now covered by the hamlet of Bellvale, and erected a flouring and saw-mill. Mr. Burt and his wife Hannah were the parents of ten children, among whom was James, born Oct. 25, 1760, who attained some distinction in public life. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1797 to 1826, with the exception of a short interval; was also a member of the council of appointment; was an elector for Presidents Jefferson and Harrison; was supervisor for many years of the township of Warwick, and a deacon of the Baptist Church of Warwick for a period of sixty-three years. He was married, Aug. 15, 1783, to Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Coe, and had six children,—Mary, Benjamin, Stephen A., Phebe, James, and Thomas M. Of this number, Stephen A. was born Nov. 28, 1791, and married, May 27, 1818, Paulina, daughter of Jeremiah Fairfield. Their children were Caroline, Edward Fairfield, Augustus J., Abigail Jane, Abigail Jane (2d), Anna Scott, and John. Of this number, Augustus James, now the last adult male member of the family resident at Bellvale, where they were numerous, and contributed largely to the development of the locality, was born Oct. 27, 1826, at the latter spot, and has spent his lifetime at the place of his nativity. He early availed himself of the advantages of the public school of the locality, and later engaged in business pursuits with his father, who established mercantile interests at Bellvale in 1815. Mr. Burt during this time developed methodical business habits which contributed later to a successful career. He also engaged extensively in enterprises independent of his mercantile trade and which still occupy much of his attention. A post-office was established at Bellvale through his influence in 1845, of which, with the exception of a brief interval, he has since been the custodian. Mr. Burt has served two terms as justice of the peace, and, not being ambitious for official preferment, has declined similar honors offered at a subsequent date. He was one of the incorporators of the Warwick Savings-Bank, and is still one of its trusted officers. His

known integrity and business capacity have caused him to fill the rôles of administrator and executor on frequent occasions, and these duties have constituted a large proportion of the labor of his later years. His efforts have ever been directed in the interests of the public weal, and have, as a consequence, resulted in benefit to the community in which he has lived. Mr. Burt is descended from a family of Old-Line Whigs, and has never departed from the traditions of the race. He is now an active Republican. Mr. Burt was united in marriage, Oct. 19, 1853, to Miss Ann E. Wilson, of Bellvale. They have had nine children, of whom James W., Augustus, Mary, Gertrude E., and Maud survive.

JOHN WILLCOX.

The Willcox family, of Warwick, are of New England stock, a portion of whom settled at an early date on Long Island. Amos, the grandfather of John, removed from the latter locality to Orange County, and became the owner of property at Gray Court. He was the parent of three daughters and an equal number of sons, among whom was Joseph, who survived until his eighty-eighth year. He married Miss Margaret, daughter of S. Scinonson, of Vernon, the family having come at an early date from Staten Island, and had children,—John, William, Mary, Susan, Sallie, and Harriet. By a second marriage, to Miss Nancy Stagg, he had children,—Charles, David, and Phebe. His son John, whose name prefixes this sketch, was born at Amity, July 28th, in the year 1800, and at an early age devoted himself to labor upon the land of his father. He was married in 1823 to Miss Hannah, daughter of Roger Howell, resident near Amity, and became the father of the following children: Lewis, Joseph, William H., J. Wickham, Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Harriet, Prudence, and Eunice Amelia, eight of whom survive and are married. In 1836, Mr. Willcox purchased of George D. Wickham the property in Warwick township known as Merritt's Island, embracing 225 acres. To the improvement of this land he has devoted the labor of his life. Mr. Willcox has in his daily pursuits exhibited untiring industry, which, united with excellent judgment, have contributed to his success. He has established a reputation for integrity in his business relations which has placed his name among the representative men of his township. Mr. Willcox has never sought the preferments of office, and will, therefore, not be found among the list of county officials. His political sentiments are in harmony with the platform of the Republican party. He is an active supporter of the Presbyterian Church at Amity, of which Mrs. Willcox is a valued member. Mr. Willcox was appointed commissioner of the Drowned Lands of the Wallkill, and has been instrumental in reclaiming much of this marshy territory.



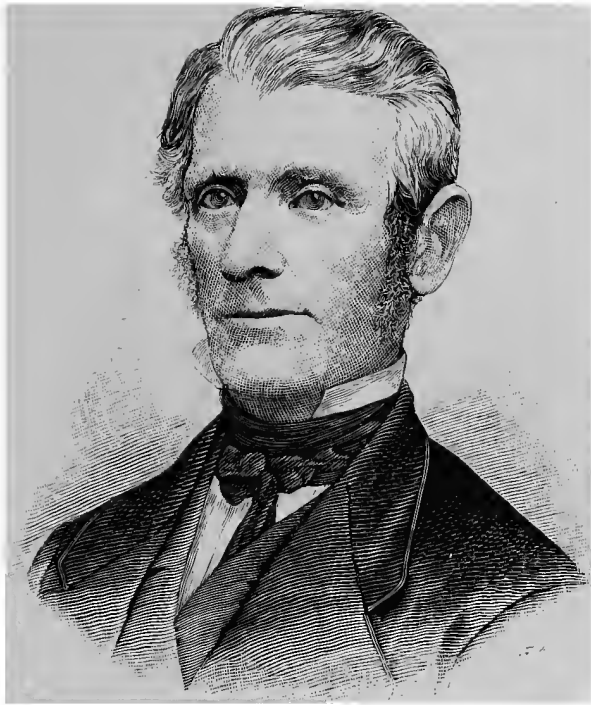
A. H. Durb



JOHN WILLCOX.



Thos Willing



Amos H. Croston

THOMAS WELLING.

The Welling family are of Welsh descent, and were among the original settlers on Long Island, where Thomas, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, purchased land in 1704. He at a later period removed to Orange County, and acquired a large tract of land, embracing a portion of the village of Warwick, and also the homestead of the Welling family. His children numbered three sons—Thomas, Richard, and John—and three daughters. Of these sons, Thomas, who retained the family residence, was united in marriage to Miss Sibble Beardsley, of Sussex Co., N. J., and had children,—Thomas, Edward L., John, Hannah, Charles, Anna, Elizabeth, and Lois. John became a resident of Brooklyn, where his death occurred; Charles died in Sussex Co., N. J., and the remaining sons chose homes in Orange County. Thomas, born July 8, 1786, was united in marriage to Miss Anna Coleman, to whom the following children were born and grew to mature years: John L., Samuel C., William R., Thomas, Elizabeth (Mrs. F. B. Brooks), Harriet (Mrs. J. C. Houston), Hannah D. (Mrs. James Wisner), and Euphelia (Mrs. Richard Wisner); Sibble C. and Charles B. having died at an early age. Of these children, Thomas, who represents the fourth generation bearing the name, was born April 27, 1830, in the township of Warwick. His early life was not varied by incidents worthy of special mention. The public schools afforded opportunities for acquiring the rudiments of an education, and subsequent labor upon the farm had so moulded his tastes as to induce him to follow the vocation of an agriculturist. The condition of his estate bears ample evidence that his energies in this direction have not been misapplied. Mr. Welling may in an eminent sense be regarded as a successful farmer. To the energy and practical wisdom which have been brought to bear in his labor have been added those invaluable helps which modern science has contributed to lighten the toil of the husbandman and add to the bounty of his harvests. Mr. Welling was married in December, 1855, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Aaron Van Duzer, Esq., of Goshen. Their family circle numbers eight children,—William R., Thomas, Edward L., Martha, Mary, Elizabeth, Carrie H., and Sarah McC.

Mr. Welling having been descended from a family of strong Whig proclivities, naturally espoused the principles of the party. On the organization of the Republican phalanx he at once joined their ranks, and has never missed an election since he became a voter. Though evincing a reasonable degree of interest in public affairs, he is in no sense a politician, and official life has no attractions for him. He is a director in both the Warwick National and the Warwick Savings-Banks, and generally active in matters pertaining to the interests of the township. The Reformed Dutch Church, of which both Mr. and Mrs.

Welling are members, has offered a congenial field for his activities. He is an elder in the Reformed Dutch Church of Warwick, and a director of the Board of Domestic Missions. In his daily life Mr. Welling may, with propriety, be mentioned as the perfect type of the Christian gentleman.

HON. WILLIAM H. HOUSTON.

It has fallen to the lot of few of the residents of the township of Warwick to fill a career of more distinguished usefulness than did the subject of this biography, William H. Houston. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Joseph Houston, was a resident of Edenville, Warwick township, and was united in marriage to Miss Nancy, daughter of Gen. Henry Wisner, who became the mother of ten children,—Henry W., John H., Richard, George W., Joseph A., Andrew, Samuel, Harriet, Susan, and Jane. Of this number, but two—George W. and Harriet—now survive. John H., the father of William H., was united in marriage, June 19, 1816, to Miss Julia Ann Wheeler, their children being William H., Nathaniel D., James K., and John H., who died in childhood. The birth of their son William H. occurred March 27, 1817, in Eatonville, Warwick township, where his early life was spent. The loss of his father, when the lad was but fourteen years of age, became not only the occasion of profound sorrow, but placed upon him a heavy burden of responsibility as the eldest of the family of children. The same characteristics which in later years commanded influence, and won success, were developed at this early stage of his career. He continued upon the homestead, aiding by his industry and wise counsel in the advancement of the family interests, until Jan. 5, 1842, when he was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Wheeler, daughter of William F. Wheeler, of Bellvale, Orange Co., and granddaughter of Isaac R. Van Duzer, of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. This event was celebrated by their removal to his future home, now the residence of his sons Joel W. and James E. Houston. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Houston embraced six children,—William W., Julia E., John H., Joel W., Frank, and James E. These sons are all residents of Orange County. John H. occupies the farm of his grandfather; Joel W. and James E. are upon the homestead; Frank has a residence adjoining; and William W. resides in Florida. The daughter is now Mrs. Manson R. Brown, of Washingtonville, N. Y.

The peculiar abilities of Mr. Houston eminently fitted him for public life, and these qualifications were at once recognized by his constituents. He represented Warwick in the board of supervisors during the years 1851–52, 1864–65, was elected sheriff of Orange County for the years 1856–58, and was honored as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1867. Mr. Houston was a staunch supporter of the government during the late war, and was

especially active in the recruiting service. His marked integrity of character won for him the confidence of the community, and on frequent occasions entailed heavy responsibilities as trustee or guardian in the settlement of large estates. He was also at his death president of the Goshen and Deckertown Railroad, of which enterprise he was one of the projectors. In his political preferences Mr. Houston was, at an early day, an Old-Line Whig, and at once joined the Republican ranks on the organization of that party. He was a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Florida, and one of its most devout worshippers. In the fullness of years and in the height and brilliancy of a useful career the life of Mr. Houston was terminated. His death occurred on Aug. 30, 1875, Mrs. Houston having survived him but four years.

HON. JAMES E. WATERBURY.

Stamford, Conn., was the abiding-place of the representatives of the Waterbury family, who first left the shores of Great Britain for the inviting fields of industry offered in the New World. The grandfather of James E. was James, who served with credit as a soldier of the Revolution. Col. Henry Weeks, also of Revolutionary fame, was his maternal grandparent. The former was born Nov. 28, 1754, and married Miss Elizabeth Mead, by whom he had eight children,—Betsey, Charles, Catherine, Henry, William, Warren, Rufus, and Ann, the only survivor. Of this number, William was born June 29, 1789, and united in marriage with Miss Nancy Weeks, of Stamford, Conn., Oct. 24, 1811. Their children were three in number,—William H., James E., and Eliphalet Price. James E., whose life is here briefly reviewed, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1824, and spent his early years in Orange County, the family having made it their residence in 1828. The boyhood of James E. was passed at school, first at Amity, his present residence, and later at the Chester Academy. These educational advantages, though in no sense superior, with the acquirements and experience of later years, enabled him to fill with intelligence and credit the demands of a more public career. He embarked in agricultural pursuits on arriving at mature years, and located upon the farm which has since been, and is now, his residence. Mr. Waterbury was married, Nov. 29, 1848, to Sarah, daughter of John Wilcox, Esq., of Merritt's Island, Warwick. Their house was brightened by the presence of four children,—Ida, H. Lillie, Nancy, and Edgar,—all of whom are living. Mr. Waterbury early acquired a taste for official life, and was honored by his constituency with important offices, which he filled with ability and marked integrity. He has for a period of twenty years served as justice of the peace of his township, was twice elected justice of sessions, and was chosen supervisor in 1875, but declined a subsequent nomination. He was called in 1879 to fill the responsi-

ble position of representative of the Second District of Orange County in the State Legislature, and served upon the committees on State Claims, on Villages, and on State Charitable Institutions. He was one of the incorporators of the Warwick Savings-Bank, and still holds the office of trustee of that institution. Mr. Waterbury associated in early years with the old Whig party, and on the organization of the Republican party found its platform in harmony with his political convictions. He has since been one of its most staunch and able representatives in the county. Squire Waterbury has ever manifested a lively interest in the cause of education, and has been for nearly a quarter of a century trustee of the public schools of the township. His religious sympathies are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he and Mrs. Waterbury are members and his family regular worshippers.

NATHANIEL R. FEAGLES.

The Feagles family are of German extraction, the great-grandfather of Nathan R. having been Jacob who was born in the fatherland. His son Jacob early emigrated to America, and followed the blacksmith's craft. At a later period he located in Chester, Orange Co., the scene of his future labors. The children of Mr. Feagles were Jacob, William, Nathaniel, and Caroline (Mrs. Robert Stoutenburgh). Of this number, Jacob, whose birth occurred in January, 1792 remained under the paternal roof until his fifteenth year, when, inspired by a spirit of independence and ambition, he began the battle of life. About the year 1815, as nearly as can be determined, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Roe, of Orange County, and chose a residence at Amity, in the township of Warwick. Their children were David, Charles, Nathaniel R., Henry B., William, Mary, Susan, Robert, and Clarissa. The birth of Nathaniel R., the subject of this biographical sketch, occurred Sept. 25, 1821, in Amity, where his early life was spent in attendance at the school of the district, varied by labor upon the farm. During the year 1850 he moved to the metropolis of the State, where he engaged in business as a butcher. After a residence of five years in the city of New York he returned to his native county, and in connection with his brother, purchased the home- stead. In 1863, Mr. Feagles removed to his present large and highly-cultivated farm. Since that period he has continued to follow agricultural pursuit and enjoyed a marked degree of success—the reward of industry and sound judgment in his vocation. He has won a deserved reputation as a propagator of blooded stock, horses of the Hambletonian breed having been made a specialty with him. Mr. Feagles is an outspoken Republican in politics, and though an ardent supporter of the party, has never sought office at its hands. He is a Presbyterian in his religious predilections, and a trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Amity. Mr. Feagles was married



S. E. Watbury



NATHANIEL R. FEAGLES.



Gardner H. Nanny

The father of Gardner K. was Joseph Nanny, who was born Nov. 7, 1785, and was married in 1807 to Miss Sallie Johnson, whose birth occurred April 13, 1789. Their children were Maria, born in 1808; Johnson, born in 1810; and the subject of this biography, whose birth occurred Jan. 12, 1821. The latter was in early years a member of his father's family circle, where his growing years were devoted to attendance at the district school, and subsequently to the employments of the farm.

On the death of his father he inherited the estate. Mr. Nanny was united in marriage, April 16, 1862, to Miss Adeline, daughter of John Arnout, Esq., of Edenville, who was the parent of five children,—William H., Samuel H., John W., Mary A., and Mrs. Nanny.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nanny were born two daughters,—Frances M. and Sadie O. Mr. Nanny, not having a taste for farming pursuits, soon after his marriage removed to Edenville, having acquired the residence now occupied by the family.

The excitement and honors consequent upon official life were not congenial to his taste. He therefore never sought official position, and was content simply to cast his ballot in obedience to the requirement of every American citizen.

In politics he was a Republican, and in his religious profession a Methodist, both he and his wife being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Edenville. Mr. Nanny's death occurred at Edenville, June 7, 1874, in his fifty-third year.



HEZEKIAH HOYT.

in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter N. Kyerson, of Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J. They have had nine children, of whom the following survive,—Mary, Susan, Jacob, Anna, Charles, Nathaniel R., Elizabeth, and Henry.

HEZEKIAH HOYT.

The Hoyt family are of English lineage, the great-grandfather of Mr. Hoyt having resided in Stamford, Conn., and served with credit during the war of the Revolution. His children were two sons—Hezekiah and Joseph—and two daughters,—Hannah and Sarah. The former, a soldier in the war of 1812, was united in marriage to Miss Esther Selleck, of Stamford, Conn., to whom the following children were born: Isaac, Hezekiah, William, Caroline, Harriet, Maria, James W., Henry W., and Gilbert F., of whom six survive. Hezekiah, the second son, whose life is here briefly sketched, is a native of Stamford, having been born Feb. 20, 1805. When four years of age his parents made Middletown, Orange Co., their residence, and were accompanied by their son. He spent his

early years at school and in labor upon the estate of his father, and having, at a later date, decided upon the importance of a trade, acquired that of a mason. Mercantile pursuits having offered a larger field, he repaired to Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and embarked in business, remaining from 1834 to 1836. During the latter year he came to Warwick township, and continued his mercantile ventures at Amity. In 1842 he purchased the farm which is his present residence, and which has been his home since that date. Mr. Hoyt was united in marriage, Oct. 12, 1837, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Joel Wheeler, whose wife, Catharine Finn, was the mother of three children,—John A., Catharine L., and Mrs. Hoyt. His second wife was Miss Dinah Fiun, by whom he had children,—William F. and Robert F.

Mr. Hoyt is an uncompromising Republican in his political views, and has ever manifested a lively interest in public affairs, though not an office-holder. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Milford, and liberal in the advancement of its aims.

C H E S T E R.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

CHESTER is an interior town of the county, lying southeast of the centre. It is bounded north by Goshen and Blooming-Grove, east by Blooming-Grove and Monroe, south by Warwick, and west by Warwick and Goshen. The area, as determined in the equalization table of the last board of supervisors, is 16,047½ acres. As often explained, the true area must exceed this somewhat in consequence of highways, village lots, and other parcels being excepted by the assessors in making up the average. The general title is derived from the Wawayanda Patent.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The town contains several rocky elevations unfit for cultivation, as Goose Pond Mountain, Lazy Hill, and Sugar-Loaf Mountain. The highest summits are from five to six hundred feet above the neighboring valleys. Thompson's Pond, on the line between Chester and Warwick, covers an area of about one hundred acres. It is a tributary of Quaker Creek. The pond is now named upon the maps of the county Glenmere Lake. The largest portion of it is in Warwick. Black Meadow Brook, formed of several tributaries from different directions, drains a large portion of the western part of the town, and empties into the Otterkill near West Chester. Trout Brook, in the

south, is an inlet of Bull Pond, and flowing northward from this is Seeley Creek, the outlet. This unites with the Cromeline, eastward in Blooming-Grove. In this town are the Gray Court Meadows, which include about seven hundred acres, now nearly all under cultivation, and are exceedingly fertile.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The general story of early settlement upon the territory constituting the town will be found to a great extent in the chapters devoted to those towns from which Chester was formed. The fertile country around Chester village attracted the attention of immigrants at an early day, and this was the point of earliest location, though the Sugar-Loaf district is spoken of in very early documents.

The village was settled as early as 1751 by John Yelverton, but at what time it received the name is uncertain.

John Beers owned about 120 acres, and in 1751 sold to James Ensign, who sold to Yelverton.* This land

* There is no doubt that upon the land purchased by Yelverton and associates there was laid out a plat under the name of the township of Chester. The precise date of the laying out of this plat we have not been able to ascertain, but it is entirely clear that such a plat was made. Yelverton was an active man in this mode of opening up the country to settlement, having been associated in the founding of Goshen, Newburgh, and New Windsor, as well as Chester.

descended to his grandson, Abijah Yelverton, the father of Anthony Yelverton, who died a few years since. The present village is on this 120 acres.

The family was originally from Wales. When John Yelverton came he was accompanied by a brother and a sister, and his children were John, Anthony, Thomas, James, and several daughters. One married Mr. Carpenter, of Goshen; one Mr. Howell, of Goshen; one Mr. Marvin, of Oxford; one Mr. Carman.

John (2d) had but one child, Abijah. Abijah's children were John, Anthony, and Abijah. Thomas' children were James, William, and Elizabeth.

The family came from England to Long Island, from there to Orange County, residing at different times at Goshen, Newburgh, Chester, and New Windsor.

John Yelverton, the first settler, was a carpenter. He died in the village of New Windsor, and his grave and monument may now be seen in the Presbyterian cemetery there.

Wm. Yelverton, a son of Abijah, is still living at an advanced age at Gray Court Station.

Capt. Nathaniel Roe located a mile and a half south, on a farm subsequently owned by his grandson, Jesse Roe. Nathaniel had two sons,—Nathaniel and William; and Jesse was the son of Nathaniel (2d).

Peter Townsend also settled here. His sons were William, Peter, and Isaac. His daughter Ann married Solomon Townsend, and Sarah, Dr. Anthony Davis.

John Jackson located north of Yelverton, and Fletcher Woodhull married his only daughter.

Joseph Drake was among the earliest in this vicinity; he owned the farm of 200 acres where Joseph G. afterwards lived.

Colvill Carpenter settled on the lands subsequently owned by his son Jesse. He had two sons,—Daniel and Jesse.

Hector St. John must not be forgotten. He came from France, and lived where Ezekiah Moffat, Esq., lived and died. During the war of the Revolution he returned to France, took one son with him, and after the war returned to this country, and was appointed consul for New York. The other son and daughter were left in the country, sent to the East, and educated. Frances, the daughter, married a Frenchman by the name of Otto and went to France. There he was created Count Otto, and sent as minister to the court of Vienna. During the French Revolution they were reduced to poverty, and Frances suffered every possible privation.

To further show the names of those residing in this section of country at the opening of the Revolution we give the assessment-roll of 1775 for district No. 4 in the old precinct of Goshen. It includes other territory than the town of Chester. The district may be described somewhat in general terms as comprising East Chester, extending to Satterly Town, and including the Gray Court neighborhood; also West Chester, the families along the Somerville road, including

the Conklingtown neighborhood in Goshen, and tending to Fort Hill.

The assessor for this district was Capt. Nathaniel Roe. He resided a mile and a half south of Chester village, on the farm owned in later years by his grandson, Jesse Roe. This assessment-roll is the authority now extant to determine the families of hundred years ago.

District No. 4, September, 1775—NATHANIEL ROE, Assessor.

Names.	Estimate of Property.	Names.	Estimate of Property.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Morgan.....	0 2 0	Robert Anderson.....	0 1
John King.....	0 4 0	Nathaniel Knapp.....	3 8
Abraham Stagg, Jr.....	0 2 0	Nathaniel Knapp, Jr.....	3 8
Henry McElroy.....	0 2 0	James Hancock.....	1 6
Andrew Babcock.....	0 17 8	Francis Duffin.....	0 14
Charles McElroy.....	0 13 8	Hope Rhoades.....	0 7
Solomon Finch.....	0 4 0	Joseph Holley.....	0 10
Jacob Bleshar.....	0 2 0	Isaac Rhoades.....	0 8
Isaac Odell.....	0 6 0	Wm. Veal (Vail).....	4 2
Justus Odell.....	0 2 0	Richard Jennings.....	0 13
David Williams.....	0 4 0	Thomas Denton.....	7 0
Samuel Conklin.....	0 2 0	Bowman Halsted.....	2 8
James Babcock.....	0 2 0	Daniel Hall.....	0 0
Joseph Patterson.....	0 4 0	Joseph Beckis.....	9 11
John Armon.....	0 6 0	James Denton.....	8 9
Thomas Fitzgerald.....	0 2 0	James Hamilton.....	0 8
Gideon Mace.....	2 8 2	John Roe.....	8 6
George Crossen.....	1 2 5	Wm. Hillington.....	2 1
Peter Braes.....	2 9 2	Rnth Carpenter.....	1 1
John Miller.....	0 18 8	David Bailey.....	4 6
Andrew Dehow.....	7 11 4	Benjamin Jennings.....	8 10
John Clark.....	2 12 8	Benjamin Drake.....	0 13
Zephaniah Kalloy.....	0 15 8	Jeremiah Mullock.....	4 3
Jacob Swathund.....	2 4 3	Alexander Jackson.....	4 16
Christopher Trickey.....	0 0 0	Benjamin Meeker, Jr.....	4 8
George Davis.....	0 19 0	Matthias Jayne.....	0 2
Jonathan Archer.....	4 14 3	John Springsted.....	4 14
Nathan Bailey.....	2 14 8	Chas. Durling (Durland).....	5 18
Nathan Bailey, Jr.....	0 17 0	Joshua Whitman.....	1 19
William Helm.....	2 5 1	Capt. John Jackson.....	4 7
David Mapes.....	5 15 1	Calvin Carpenter.....	5 19
Matthew Dilling.....	5 15 1	Besalial Seeley.....	7 35
Joseph Mapes.....	0 2 6	Thomas Beech.....	7 10
John Kinner, Jr.....	3 1 3	Uriah Tuller (Fuller).....	0 2
John Kinner.....	5 8 3	James Smith (tailor).....	1 10
James Kinner.....	0 11 3	Wm. Knapp.....	0 9
Joshua Howell.....	3 7 11	Michael Jackson (judge).....	13 9
Samuel Bailey.....	5 12 4	Henry Jayne (bl'ksmith).....	0 2
Ebenezer Holley.....	0 14 9	John Gardner.....	0 5
Samuel Satterly.....	2 9 8	Jasper Hart.....	1 1
Joseph Drake.....	8 11 7	John Feagles.....	3 18
Oliver Smith.....	2 18 10	Wm. Kinner.....	0 2
Abijah Yelverton.....	2 17 5	Francis Glose.....	0 16
Peter Townsend.....	30 14 8	John Bredner, Esq.....	5 13
Abel Noble.....	19 7 9	John Bradner, Jr.....	0 12
William Drake.....	1 8 3	Gerard Rayner.....	0 9
John McDowell.....	0 14 9	Solomon Tidd.....	0 15
Isaac Conley.....	0 3 7	Andrew Cristey.....	3 6
Benjamin Jackson.....	3 1 0	Benjamin Seyre.....	5 4
Joseph Carpenter, Jr.....	2 9 5	Richard Clark.....	4 6
Barnabas Horton, Jr.....	5 6 0	Nathaniel Allison.....	2 17
Barnabas Horton.....	9 3 0	Abraham Chandler, Jr.....	1 16
Birdseye Young.....	11 19 8	Jacobus Tidd.....	2 6
George Thompson.....	5 17 2	James Mosler.....	3 8
Silas Horton.....	4 2 3	Nomiah Carpenter.....	0 6
Jonathan Horton.....	2 9 6	Capt. Nathaniel Roe.....	10 15
Phineas Rumsey.....	8 13 5	George Thompson, Jr.....	3 0
John Chandler.....	8 0 1	Isaac Smith.....	0 10
Joseph Carpenter.....	5 17 0	James Simpson.....	0 16
Phineas Dunn.....	4 13 7		

"The within is a list of the assessment of all the inhabitants with my district, taken September, 1775. By me, NATHANIEL ROE."

Through the aid of Mr. George Board, Mr. James Burt, president of the Chester Bank, and others, the following memorandum, with reference to a portion of these names, is given.

John King settled near Bull's Mills, in what is now the town of Chester, some time previous to the Revolutionary war. His homestead was the place now owned by his grandson, John King. He had two sons,—James and Ezra. John King the pioneer has three brothers who also came into Orange County,—

Peter, Joseph, and Charles. The latter went West at an early day. Peter and Joseph settled on farms adjoining that of John King. Joseph afterwards removed to Monroe, near Little Round Pond. His sons were George, John, Gabriel. The sons of Peter were James G. and Abel. A son of James G., Mr. William B. King, resides in Chester village.

In the early settlement of the county there were three brothers by the name of Board,—James, Joseph, and Cornelius. Either they or their ancestors earlier are understood to have come over as book-keepers for the iron-works at Ringwood, N. J. Cornelius came to Sugar-Loaf Valley soon after the Revolution. He had one son, John Board, and several daughters,—Mrs. Gabriel Wisner, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Jesse Bull, Mrs. Milla Davis. Mr. Gabriel Wisner's first wife dying, he married another daughter of Cornelius Board.

Of George Board, a son of John, we have obtained several of these notes upon early families. Charles Durland settled where his descendant, James Durland, now lives about the year 1756. His wife was Jane Swartwout. His children were Garret, Joseph, John, Charles, Samuel, Mary, who married John Wood; Elizabeth, who married Vincent Wood; Rosanna, who married Peter Holbert.

Daniel Cromeline settled on the well-known Gray Court farm in 1716, and built the old stone house which stood until 1832. It is not known that he was more than a temporary resident. (See notice of Wm. Bull, Hamptonburgh.)

Phineas Rumsey settled in the East Division of Goshen, where the Widow Murray now lives. The place was owned by several Phineas Rumseys in succession. The original immigrants to this country were four brothers, one of whom settled on Long Island, two in the town of Monroe, and the one mentioned in Goshen. The children of Nathan D. Rumsey, of Monroe, were four sons—Earl, Royal S., Charles, and Nathan D.—and two daughters, one who became Mrs. Lamareux, and after his death Mrs. Hallowell, and one who died unmarried. Royal S. Rumsey had fourteen children, who all grew up to mature years except one daughter, who died at the age of seventeen.

Henry McElroy probably lived on Rye Hill, town of Monroe. Thomas Fitzgerald settled near the boundary line of Warwick. John Clark's homestead was in the vicinity of Wickham Pond. George Davis was located in Sugar-Loaf Valley. David Mapes was in the same neighborhood as Nathaniel Roe. John Kinner was probably living on the farm now owned by Wisner Wood. The Howells were at Sugar-Loaf. Edmund Satterly lived near Chester village, on what is now the farm of Thaddeus Durland. An orchard there is still known as Satterly's orchard. There was one daughter, who became the wife of John Board. Joseph Drake lived where the late Joseph G. Drake resided. Oliver Smith's homestead was where Henry

W. Wood now lives. The frame of the present house, or a part of it, is very old. Abijah Yelverton kept a tavern for a long series of years at Chester village. Peter Townsend's homestead was at Chester village, where William Wood now owns, near the Yelverton place. Abel Noble lived between Sugar-Loaf and Warwick, in the Bellvale neighborhood. Isaac Cooley's place was on the back road, so called, between Gray Court and Sugar-Loaf. An old Jackson homestead was where James Bull now lives. An early Carpenter homestead was the present Green farm, on the road from Chester to Craigville, formerly the Moffatt place.

An early Horton place was on the road from Goshen to Craigville, now owned by the descendants, two great-grandchildren of the pioneer. Birdseye Young lived on a cross-road, the place still being in the hands of his descendants by the name of Thompson. George Thompson's homestead was probably the present Samuel Houston place. John Chandler, mentioned in the roll, was probably the Dr. Chandler of Blooming-Grove whose grandson, Benjamin C. Sears, now occupies the place. Nathaniel Knapp lived at Sugar-Loaf, on the place now owned by a descendant, John Knapp. The Holley homestead was where John W. Roe now lives. Richard Jennings' place was the present farm of Mr. Wells, formerly a part of the estate of Judge Samuel Seward. The Denton homestead was between Chester and Goshen, where William Lawrence now lives. Daniel Hall probably lived near the Dentons, on the road to Goshen. Matthias Jayne was over towards Florida. John Springsted lived near Conklingtown, in Goshen. He was one of the securities on Peter Townsend's contract with Congress to cast cannon. The Whitman homestead was near Conklingtown, in Goshen.

Thomas Beach lived on the road to Warwick, his homestead being where the brick house of David R. Seeley now stands. John Feagles lived over the line in what is now Warwick probably. An old Tidd homestead lies between Sugar-Loaf and Florida.

Not far from Gray Court Station the two pioneer brothers, Josiah Seeley and Bezaliel Seeley, settled at an early day. They were descendants of Samuel Seeley, who came to this country about 1600. They built their first dwelling, a log house, northeast of Gray Court, on the flats near the present Newburgh Branch of the Erie Railroad. The wife of Josiah Seeley was Abigail Smith. Their children were Joanna, who married Thaddeus Seeley; Josiah, Jr.; Ebenezer; Jonas (father of Jonas Seeley, formerly of Chester, but now residing with his daughter, Mrs. F. M. Cummins, at Goshen, aged eighty-three); Henry; Susan, who married Robert Townsend; Mercy, who married Joshua Brown, and after his death Abel B. Watkins; Martha, who married James Strong; and Abigail, who married Timothy Little.

Ebenezer, mentioned above, was a very active man in promoting the settlement of the county, and in

opening up for settlement the township or village of New Windsor, and the township or village of Chester. (See New Windsor.)

The William Vail homestead was near the academy at Chester. He had four sons,—Asa, William, Absalom, and Benjamin. The latter was the father of John H. Vail, now of Chester.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Chester is a specimen of "patchwork," in respect to its "make-up," a piece being taken from each of several towns and united to constitute a new town. Once brought together, however, they made a symmetrical town very conveniently arranged for the transaction of public business. The name was, of course, derived from that of its principal village, which had been given to it at its first settlement. In consequence of the destruction of the town books by fire, we are unable to give the minutes of the first town-meeting, the names of the early officers, and many other matters of public interest usually found in such records.

Supervisors.—1841, James Gray; 1846-47, Jesse Wood; 1848, Jesse Holbert; 1849-51, Hezekiah H. Moffat; 1852, S. M. Kniffin; 1853-56, Charles B. Howell; 1857, Daniel D. Hallock; 1858-59, Charles B. Howell; 1860, F. W. Dunning; 1861-66, James B. Stevens; 1867-68, Joseph Durland; 1869-74, John H. Vail; 1875, Samuel H. Hadden; 1876, D. Howell Roe; 1877, Nathaniel Roe; 1878-80, Joseph Board.

Town Clerks from 1875.—1875-77, John G. Kerner; 1878-79, A. J. Martin; 1880, W. H. Wood.

The justices of the peace since 1872 are the following: 1872, Abraham Wright; 1873, Andrew J. King; 1874, Benjamin R. Conklin; 1875, Thomas Bailey; 1876, Abraham Wright; 1877, Charles H. Westervelt; 1878, Andrew J. King; 1879, James Stevens; 1880, Abraham Wright.

V.—VILLAGES, NEIGHBORHOODS.

The group of villages near each other under the general name of Chester require a brief explanation as to location and name.

CHESTER PROPER.

Chester of the old times is the village that grew up on the Yelverton estate, at the corners where is now situated the store of Joseph Durland, about a mile from the Erie depot. The present business of the place includes the following: Charles Dix, hotel; C. H. Westervelt, justice of the peace, branch post-office, insurance agency, etc.; Frederick Miles & Son, bakery; W. H. Wood, undertaker; E. F. Kallinir, boots and shoes; Allison's store, a place of trade for many years, now closed; J. H. Cornelius, stoves and hardware; R. H. Walker, confectionery; George Riley, restaurant; Dr. Carpenter, office; Miss Betsy Edwards, groceries; meat-market, John A. Wells; drug-store, E. T. Jackson; dry-goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Joseph Durland, formerly the old Yelverton place of trade; Fred. Volmer, harness-shop; Mrs. Osman, dress-making; Miss Amelia Bailey, millinery; Jacob Schultz, carpenter; Wm. A. Vail, carpenter.

At this village are located the Presbyterian church,

the school building of the Union school district (formerly the academy), and quite a number of dwellings.

CHESTER,

as known by railway men, and by the citizens as "the village at the depot," is a place of considerable business, and has grown up since the building of the Erie Railroad and the establishment of a station at that point. The present business of this place includes the station building and other structures of the railroad; N. S. Thompson, drug-store; Hiram Tuthill, dry-goods, groceries, etc.; M. E. Clark, groceries; J. T. Thompson, hardware; King & Board, feed, lumber, etc.; J. P. Bull, confectionery and tobacco, also postmaster; S. Haddan, carriage manufactory; Masterson Brothers, dry-goods, groceries, etc.; T. H. Bryan, sash, blinds, and coal; the Howland House, built by Daniel Conklin about 1844, and now kept by J. C. Howland; D. H. Rose, groceries, coal, feed; S. Suffern, meat-market; J. G. Kerner, boots and shoes; Masten Brothers, restaurant; Samuels' clothing-store; Misses Snowden, millinery; Mrs. Wilkin, millinery and dress-making; barber-rooms by Fisher, also by Hildebrandt; Charles M. Crissey, chair-factory and dealing in furniture; W. H. Conklin, tailor; Dr. Barcoe, dentist; blacksmith-shops by Samuel Wilkin, Joseph Gavin, and Charles Crist; Payne's jewelry-store; William C. Bodle, Timothy McGrath, Kinner & Wilkin, onion dealers.

The Methodist church, the national bank, the school-house of the primary department of the Union School, Roe's Hall, and the new opera-house constitute the public buildings of the place. These, together with quite a number of fine private residences, form a pleasant as well as a stirring business place.

WEST CHESTER

is situated about a mile from Chester. It is a small hamlet, distinct from the other villages sufficient to have a separate name. There are located at this place the creamery and cheese-factory of W. A. Lawrence, and a tailor-shop, combined with something of a grocery-store, by Charles House. At this place Frank J. Murray resides, who does a large wholesale business in buying veal calves and slaughtering for the New York market. Near by, on the Otterkill, is the Seeley grist-mill. This was formerly known as the Daniel Denton mill. There is also a saw-mill in connection.

EAST CHESTER

is the name given to the station of the Warwick Valley Railway, a half-mile or more from Old Chester. A small station-building, a blacksmith-shop by B. DuBois, and a wagon-shop by Charles Olmstead are about all that can be mentioned at that place.

GRAY COURT STATION.

This is an important railway junction. The Newburgh Branch of the Erie Railway unites with the

main line at this point, and the Warwick Valley Railroad also. The railroad business is naturally of considerable extent. A few residences have been erected near. There is a hotel and restaurant by John Proctor, and a store by Thomas Stevenson.

THE SALEM NEIGHBORHOOD

is a pleasant district on the east or southeast part of the town. The Protestant Methodist Church of Chester is located there, and a school-house, but there is no trade or other business there except farming.

SUGAR-LOAF VILLAGE

takes its name from the mountain and the valley, both known by that name in the early settlement. At this place is the Crans' Hotel, and there are stores by J. Vanduzer and W. W. Elmer, and one or two shops or other business places. The Methodist church, a school-house, and a few residences complete the village. The post-office was established about 1825. The first postmaster was Josiah Howell. He was succeeded, 1830 or 1831, by Edgar Wells. His successors have been A. A. Ackley, William Hallock, N. W. Conklin, 1864 to 1873; W. W. Elmer, for about three months; N. W. Conklin, reappointed, and retaining the office at the present time.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There is little or no information to be obtained in any authentic form about the early schools. Soon after the organization of the town the control of the schools was taken from the towns and given to the district commissioners, so there are no town school officers to be named.

CHESTER ACADEMY.

This was founded in 1845. The old book of records was probably destroyed in one of the fires which have occurred in Chester, and we cannot give the names of the founders nor of the first board of trustees. A building was erected immediately, being the one now occupied by the academic department of the Union School. The school had quite a flourishing existence for some years, being under the care of the regents of the university, and sharing in the distribution of the Literature Fund. William Bross and Stephen Bross were the first teachers, the former of whom afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. Rev. Phineas Robinson was principal from 1849 to 1857. He was succeeded for one year by H. Osburn. Edward Orton taught here from 1859 to 1865, now a professor in the Ohio State University at Columbus. A. Phinney was in charge from 1865 to 1868, and J. H. Cunningham taught for a time just before the change to a union school.

CHESTER UNION FREE SCHOOL, No. 1,

the successor of the academy, was organized in the fall of 1869. It was a consolidation of three former districts, including a portion of the town of Goshen.

The first meeting was held, pursuant to legal notice, Nov. 6, 1869. Of this meeting Robert W. Colfax was chairman, and Lewis Masterson secretary. At the next meeting, November 12th, the enterprise was accomplished and the first Board of Education chosen, viz.: David R. Feagles, John B. Tuthill, Joseph Durland, Cornelius B. Wood, Charles P. Smith. The first president of the board was David R. Feagles; Joseph Durland was clerk, and William B. King treasurer. The latter had already served several years as treasurer of the academy, and he has been retained to the present time, making some twenty years' service as the custodian of the school moneys. The present board (October, 1880) consists of C. P. Smith, Alfred B. Roe, D. Howell Roe, Hiram Tuthill, and J. Hudson Board. The president is C. P. Smith, and the clerk Hiram Tuthill. The succession of principals has been H. P. Robinson, F. R. Ferris, N. H. Hart, William Simpson, for many years, and J. S. Eaton, the latter closing with the spring term of 1880.

The academic department is in the old academy at Chester village. The present teachers at that place are B. C. Nevins, Miss R. M. Everts, Miss A. M. Gaunt, and Miss M. B. Seeley. A primary department is maintained in the old school-house at the depot village. This is now taught by Miss C. S. Thompson. This union district includes the entire group of villages,—Chester, West Chester, East Chester, Chester at the Erie depot, and Gray Court Station.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHESTER

made a legal organization Dec. 26, 1826. The certificate was signed by Joseph Sherwood and James Holbert as inspectors of the election, and the trustees chosen were David Roe, Henry Seeley, James Holbert, Elnathan Satterly, Joseph Sherwood, and Townsend Seeley. This church has a much older history than the above date shows, which is fully developed in the following paper, furnished by the pastor:

"Previous to the Revolutionary war the families living in the village of Chester and vicinity were in the habit of holding public religious services in the school-room and in private houses. It was in the year previous to the declaration of independence that the first steps were taken towards erecting a meeting-house. Subscriptions were made of money, material, and labor; timber was felled and partly drawn, when the enterprise was suspended by the call to arms.

"Immediately at the close of the war the labor of erecting a house of worship was resumed. A building was raised and inclosed, and, though not completed and rudely furnished, was in use for several years. Its location was on the east side of the main street in the 'old' village of Chester, on or near the ground now occupied by the hotel. The cost of this unfinished building was \$1390.

"It was not until 1799 that a settled minister was obtained for the congregation, the services meanwhile of preachers from abroad being secured as often as possible. In that year Rev. Simeon R. Jones was engaged to occupy the pulpit steadily at an annual salary of about \$75, but this to be supplemented by a small stipend for services as teacher of the village school. Mr. Jones' ministry was a successful one. The congregation rapidly grew, his salary was soon increased, he was relieved from teaching, and the church building was completed and furnished. The

log seats were removed and replaced by square pews. A round box-pulpit was introduced, galleries were erected on three sides of the room, and a steeple was raised. The cost of these additions and improvements was \$1892, and therefore of the building entire \$3082. By the sale of pews which followed the sum of \$3404 was obtained. The edifice was dedicated on Sabbath, Sept. 19, 1802.

"Up to this period there was no church organization. The stated minister was a licentiate under the care of the Morris and Westchester Associate Presbytery, a seceding body from the Presbytery of New York, and it was probably by his influence that the Christian people of Chester were organized into a church by and under the care of this Associate Presbytery, which met at Chester for this purpose on Aug. 30, 1803. The persons constituting the organization were 21 in number, and the church being partly Congregational in order, Gen. Seth Marion and Jonathan Hallock were chosen deacons.

"During the first year that the church was organized 62 persons were added to the membership. Mr. Jones' ministry ended in 1805, and he was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Daniel Crane, who served the church but three years at this time, for he was a few years afterwards recalled. About this period the Associate Presbytery of Morris and Westchester dissolving, and the church at Chester being accordingly left without ecclesiastical connection, it was in the year 1810 taken under the care of the Presbytery of Hudson.

"On July 2, 1811, the Presbytery of Hudson met at Chester, and ordained and installed as pastor of the church Mr. Noah Coe. Mr. Coe was succeeded by Rev. James H. Thomas, who was installed Oct. 12, 1814. Mr. Thomas' pastorate continued for nearly thirteen years, and was richly blessed in the growth and prosperity of the church. During the years of 1820-21, 140 were added to the membership, making a total of over 200.

"Mr. Thomas was followed by Rev. Daniel Crane, a former pastor. During his second term of ministry a new church building was erected. Another site was chosen, and was where at present is situated the church cemetery. This second church building was dedicated Dec. 25, 1829. Mr. Crane's health failing, he was compelled to resign his ministry in Chester, and was dismissed by Presbytery in the year 1830. Rev. John B. Fieh succeeded him, who remained with the church but three years, and was followed in turn by Rev. Isaac C. Beach, whose pastorate continued for ten years. Mr. Beach's ministry was signally crowned by God, to the edification of the church and the large increase of its membership.

"The Rev. James W. Wood (brother of the late Rev. Daniel Wood, of Middletown) began his ministry in 1845, though he was not installed until Jan. 27, 1846. Mr. Wood was born at Florida, this county, Oct. 25, 1813, graduated from Lafayette College in 1837, and three years later from the Union Theological Seminary at New York, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hudson in September, 1839. His first settlement was at Deckertown, N. J., and from that place he was called to the church of Chester. During his ministry, and mainly by his exertions, the congregation was moved to erect a third church edifice, the building at present in use. Again a new site was chosen, and ground was broken April 9, 1853. The new building was dedicated January 4th of the following year. Dr. Wood's pastorate continued for more than seventeen years. From this place he was called to the Presbyterian Church at Allentown, Pa., where he still labors.

"Rev. Thomas Nichol was ordained and installed in April, 1862. He served the church with ability for about eight years, and was followed by the present pastor, Rev. Theodore A. Leggett. Mr. Leggett is the son of Rev. John H. Leggett, formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Middletown, and previously to this, for twenty-two years, of the Hopewell Church, town of Crawford. He was born in Crawford, Dec. 20, 1845, graduated at Princeton College in 1865, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1868. He was called from a settlement in New York to this church in 1871. During his ministry, which still continues, the church of Chester has reached its greatest strength in membership and its highest general prosperity."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SALEM

executed a certificate of incorporation Sept. 17, 1868. It was signed by E. Stevens and Walter H. Benjamin. The trustees named therein were Elisha Stevens, Walter H. Benjamin, Abram Stewart, George Stevens, and David Stevens. This organization was not continued. By its date it appears to have been made the same day that the Protestant Methodist Church

was incorporated, given below. There was doubtless some discussion as to which form of church order had better be adopted, and two organizations were temporarily made.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF SALEM executed a certificate of incorporation Sept. 7, 1868. It was signed by E. Miller and Charles Fitzgerald, and the trustees named therein were Edward Mills, Charles Fitzgerald, Chauncey S. Horton, A. E. Conklin, and John H. Green. This church exists at the present time, though services are not held, except occasionally. They have a pleasant rural chapel, which is a matter of considerable convenience to the neighborhood, and a very flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained under the superintendence of Charles B. Roe.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SUGAR-LOAF, WARWICK,

executed a certificate of incorporation Aug. 6, 1809, at the house of Thomas Weadons. The paper was signed by Thomas Woolsey and Jesse Wood, Jr., as inspectors of election, and the trustees chosen were Henry Wisner, Jr., Joseph Beach, Andrew Cunningham, Benjamin Wells, Richard Wisner, Horace Ketchum, Elijah Stevens, John D. Conkling, Benjamin Horton. This is an old point of Methodist work, as shown by the early date above given. No statistics have been sent by the pastor in reply to our invitation. (See general chapter on religious societies.)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CHESTER.

The pastor of this church furnishes the following paper with reference to this society:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chester was organized in 1837, and the first service held in the house of Job Hall by the preacher in charge of the Sugar-Loaf Circuit. Among the first members were William L. Foster, Anna Masterson, her daughter Mary, and son William, who remained an active and influential member to the day of his death. The society worshipped for some time in private houses, but finally secured the use of the academy, in which preaching services were held every two weeks. In 1850, under the plea that the renting of the academy for other than educational purposes was contrary to the charter, the small struggling society were refused its further use for religious worship. They then secured the hall-room of the old Yelverton house, in which they worshipped several months. In the mean time the trustees of the academy had revoked their former decision, and the society again occupied it for worship. In 1851 they determined to build a church. The land was purchased, and on Jan. 28, 1852, at a meeting duly called and organized, seven trustees were elected, viz.: C. B. Wood, William L. Foster, Daniel Conkling, S. R. Banker, J. T. Johnson, William Masterson, and B. G. McCabe. The following summer the present church was built, with a seating capacity of 400, and in October dedicated by Bishop E. S. Jones, the building and property costing \$4500.

"In 1867 the church was enlarged by the addition of a lecture-room, class-rooms, etc., at an expense of \$4000, and in 1872 the main audience-room was remodeled and beautified, costing \$3000 more. At the Conference of 1854, Chester, which up to this time had been connected with the Sugar Loaf Circuit, was made a station, and Rev. B. M. Gennung appointed pastor. In 1855 a parsonage was bought for \$900, in which the preachers lived until 1878, when the present parsonage, the late residence of Dr. Smith, was bought, and the old one sold.

"The following pastors have served the church: 1854-55, B. M. Gennung; 1856, R. A. Chalker; 1857-58, C. D. Foss; 1859, J. P. Hermance; 1860-61, E. L. Prentice; 1862-63, William Ostrander; 1864-65, H. G. Browning; 1866-67, P. R. Hawxhurst; 1868-70, William E. Clarke;

1871-73, C. W. Millard; 1874-75, J. P. Hermance; 1875-78, Geo. Clarke; 1879, G. N. Pratt. Mr. Pratt was taken sick soon after Conference, and, after a brief and broken pastorate of seven months, died. The pulpit was supplied during the winter by P. P. Harrower. 1880, J. Rowe.

"The present membership is 161, and the valuation of property, including church and parsonage, \$13,500.

"The officers of the church are: Trustees, C. B. Wood, J. T. Johnson, Wm. C. Bodle, D. H. Roe, Lewis Mesterson, H. W. Wood, John King, J. E. Pitts, Francis Murray; Stewards, Abram Wright, Wm. A. Lawrence, J. T. Thompson, Henry Masterson, C. Foss Wood, Charles Kerner, Elias Masten, Mortimer Crist, Roswell Chamberlain; Sunday-school Superintendent, J. T. Thompson. C. B. Wood, J. T. Johnson, and H. W. Wood have each served as trustees, through successive re-elections, every year since their first election, the first two in 1852, and the last in 1853, besides filling other important offices.

"The Sunday-school, which was organized when the church was built, is in a prosperous condition, numbering at present 116 scholars and 18 officers and teachers. The church has steadily progressed in numbers and influence since its organization, and hopes for greater prosperity in the future."

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The remains of an old burial-place may be seen in the village of Chester. The newer grounds in the villages are in very good preservation.

THE GRAY COURT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated Nov. 19, 1856. The meeting was held at the house of William Roe, and William Roe was appointed chairman, Dewitt C. Thompson, secretary. The trustees appointed were William Roe, Cortland S. Marvin, Henry C. Griggs, Dewitt C. Thompson, Wicks Seeley, Seeley C. Roe. This cemetery is not far from the site of the Gray Court house of early times, north or northwest of the "meadows," and is rather handsomely laid out and well cared for.

IX.—SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, BANKS, Etc.

STANDARD LODGE, No. 711, F. AND A. M.,

was instituted July 27, 1871. Its first officers were John F. Mackie, W. Master; N. Demerest, S. Warden; T. H. Bryan, Junior Warden. Its charter members were John F. Mackie, of Warwick Lodge; N. Demerest, of Goshen; T. H. Bryan, of Hoffman; G. W. Clark, of Hoffman; Samuel Marvin, of Goshen; George Parsons, of Goshen; C. O. Van Vliet, of Goshen; Nathan Bryan, of Goshen; E. T. Jackson, of Goshen; N. K. Crotty, of Goshen; Joseph S. Young, of Goshen; Dr. H. P. Ferris, of Warwick. The lodge is located in East Chester, one mile from Erie Railroad depot.

THE CHESTER LIBRARY

was incorporated Nov. 17, 1797. The trustees named in the certificate were David Webb, James Bradner, Abijah Yelverton, Peter Townsend, Colville Carpenter, Joseph Wickham, and Nathan Jones. The certificate was verified before Judge Wickham, and recorded Nov. 18, 1797.

This was located at Chester village, and Mr. George Board states that Abijah Yelverton was the librarian. He has heard his mother speak of obtaining books there. The library was probably never very large.

It was discontinued after a few years and the books scattered.

CHESTER NATIONAL BANK.

This institution, originally founded as a State bank, was established by the following gentlemen, who signed articles of association Aug. 23, 1845. The subscription to the stock had been made during a few weeks preceding, beginning with June 30th: Alex. Wright, Wm. H. Houston, Francis Tuthill, Gabriel Seeley, Jesse Bull, Benjamin Sayer, Jr., Peter Townsend, Jr., James Wheeler, James Bradner, Henry W. Owen, Jesse Oldfield, William W. Brook, Alsop V. Aspell, Josiah Seeley, Wm. Bross, Daniel Wood, James B. Wheeler, Hulb. Coleman, Gabriel Coleman, John Wood, Bradner Coleman, Jesse Wood, Chas. H. Thompson, Joel Coleman, John M. Bull, Charles C. Wheeler, James B. Wood, Jr., Gabriel Houston, Louis D. Parkhurst, Jacob H. Feegles, James Seeley, Charles Cumens, by J. Seeley, John H. Yelverton, Seeley C. Roe, James Burt, Jr., Samuel Wilson, James Burt, William Waterbury, John R. Wilson, Townsend & Brothers, Edmond Seeley, Benjamin Bradner, Henry Brewster, Nathan S. Vail, Cornelius C. Demerest, Frederick Demerest, Sarah Demerest, by F. Demerest, Ezra Sanford, H. Weeden, Andrew J. Durland, John Sly, Fanny Benedict, R. M. Murray & Co., Joseph M. Brown, Isaac A. Storm, G. L. Dolsen, Johnes, Otis & Co., Abraham Forshee, Henry Wisner, Isaac T. Storm, Warren S. Rumsey, Wm. Coleman, D. Irwin, D. M. Wilson & Co., O. S. Jennings, John Romer, Oliver Clark, Marcus Sears, E. H. Pray, Fred. H. Brewster, Phineas R. Coleman.

The first directors were Alexander Wright, Francis Tuthill, Gabriel Seeley, Jesse Bull, Peter Townsend, Jr., James Wheeler, Henry W. Owen, Alsop V. Aspell, James B. Wheeler, Gabriel Coleman, Jesse Wood, Jonas Seeley, James Burt, Jr., John R. Wilson, David Hynard.

The association immediately contracted for the erection of the present building, and it was built during that fall and the ensuing winter. James Hazard was the builder. The bank was opened for business about the 21st of May, 1846. The first president of the bank was James Wheeler, who served until June, 1851. His successor was Edward L. Welling, who continued in the office until his death in the winter of 1855. In June of that year James Burt was chosen, and is still the president after a service of over twenty-five years. These three presidents were all from the town of Warwick. The first cashier was Alexander Wright, who served until June, 1851. He was succeeded by Mr. John T. Johnson, who is still cashier, now in his thirtieth year of service. The capital stock was \$100,400 at the organization. It was increased to \$125,500 at a subsequent date. The institution became a national bank in 1865.

The present board of directors (October, 1880) consists of James Burt (who has been a director from 1845), James B. Wheeler, Ezra Sanford, Bradner

Coleman, Charles H. Thompson, Dewitt C. Jayne, Henry W. Owen, Nathan R. Feagles, Cornelius B. Wood, Nathaniel R. Bradner, John T. Johnson, Nathaniel Roe, Ira Bull.

JOHN T. JOHNSON.—His grandfather, James Johnson, was of Welsh descent, and married, in New York City, a Miss Vantilburg, who was born in Holland, who bore him an only child, John, father of our subject. John Johnson was born in Newark, N. J., in 1763, married for his first wife a Miss Townsend, who bore him an only child, Sarah, who became the wife of Edward James, a lawyer in Goshen, where he died.

For his second wife John Johnson married Orpha, widow of Timothy Little, and daughter of Col. John Tuthill, of Blooming-Grove, Orange Co. She was born Nov. 11, 1781, and died June 15, 1855, leaving an only child, the subject of this sketch.

While a young man John Johnson came to Goshen, where he established himself in the saddle and harness business, which he carried on until his death, which occurred June 25, 1821. He was a member of the Episcopal Church at that place, and his second wife a member of the Presbyterian Church.

John T. Johnson was born in Goshen, Feb. 18, 1815, and was therefore only six years of age when his father died. He resided with his maternal grandfather, Col. Tuthill, who was one of the first settlers of Erin, Chemung Co., N. Y., until he was fifteen years old, when he came to Chester, and was a clerk in the store of his uncle, Francis Tuthill, of that place, for the following seven years. For one year following he was a clerk in the store of Townsend & Kinney, at Peru, Ill., and then took up 300 acres of land on Fox River, in that State, where, however, he remained only a short time. For three years following he was the clerk of Harden Bigelow, contractor of the Illinois Central Railroad. He then engaged as clerk for Isaac Abram, of Peru, and in 1843 again entered the service of Mr. Bigelow, and had charge of shipping the railroad iron for him.

The same year he returned to Chester, and was a clerk until 1847 in the store of Tuthill & Seeley, when he became a partner in the business, under the firm-name of Tuthill, Seeley & Johnson, his uncle withdrawing and John B. Tuthill becoming a member of the concern. In this relation he continued until 1851, when he was elected cashier of the Chester Bank, with Edward L. Welling as president. Mr. Welling served as president until 1855, and was superseded by James Burt, who held the office until Jan. 11, 1881, when Mr. Johnson, who had remained cashier from his first election, was chosen president, which position he holds at the present time, thus being for a period of thirty years identified with the history of that bank. Since his connection with the bank his financial ability has been recognized as safe, judicious, and honest. Prior to this he took some interest in local political matters, and for one term served as supervisor of Chester. His life has been

devoted to business, and he is known as a man of strict integrity in all the relations of life, well informed upon the current topics of the times, sociable, frank in his manner, and a substantial citizen.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

GRAY COURT

is the old historic name bestowed by the first settler, Daniel Cromeline, upon his estate, in imitation of English custom, and it was applied to his dwelling,—which subsequently became a famous hostelry of ante-Revolutionary times,—to the hamlet that grew up around him, and to the meadows in this vicinity.

The old Gray Court or Cromeline house stood on the north or northeast side of the meadows, somewhat opposite to the present railroad station of the same name. It was taken down within the memory of many persons now living. Its site was very nearly the same as that of the dwelling now occupied by Widow Wisner. The present house was erected by Francis Woodhull, who owned the place for some years. The site must be considered a place of historic interest.

In 1776, Chester was made a point of rendezvous for the militia of Ulster and Orange, under command of Gen. George Clinton. They were there for some little time, giving rise to the tradition that a portion of the Continental army encamped there, which is not correct. The militia encamped upon the Townsend place, and the officers boarded at the house of Wm. Vail. Some detachments doubtless occupied other points. Mrs. Hoffman, of Goshen, has relics picked up from the camping-ground upon her ancestor's farm, a mile or so distant from the above place.

SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN

rises majestically, in a conical form, several hundred feet above the level of the surrounding lands. The apex of the cone is covered with a woody top-knot or crest, which gives it a pleasant and gay appearance. "Eager's History" gives the following:

"On a farm in this vicinity, owned by Mr. Jonathan Archer,* there was an Indian burying-ground at the early settlement of the country. Our informant, upwards of eighty-six years old, said she saw it frequently before the Revolution, and once afterwards. She thought there were about thirty graves. Around each grave there were pieces of split wood, set in the ground so close as almost to touch each other, and higher than her head. There was no regularity in the position of the graves. These, doubtless, were the honored receptacles of chiefs and warriors; for, from all we have learned upon inquiry through the county, it appears that such were not interred in a common yard with other Indians. While each tribe or settlement had a common receptacle for depositing the dead, several settlements, though many miles apart, buried their chiefs in ground appropriated for the purpose; so that while the latter were few in number, the former were numerous. When a chief was buried the Indians attended from a great distance around."

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture is the principal business of the people of Chester. There are many good farms in the town.

* Probably the present Richard Bull farm was the one mentioned by Mr. Eager, as that agrees with the local tradition of the present time.



Eng^d by A.H. Ritchie

John T. Johnson

The culture of onions has received special attention upon the Gray Court meadows, and is a leading article of export. These lands are very productive, though farmers use fertilizers, notwithstanding the rich black soil is of great depth. The Gray Court meadows are worth from \$400 to \$700 per acre. They are owned in small parcels, containing from one or two acres to fifteen. This division is favorable to close cultivation, and enables a large number to avail themselves of these famous lands. A thousand dollars' worth of onions is sometimes taken yearly from a single acre. The business is so extensive that there are no less than three parties engaged in buying and shipping onions at the market season of the year. These lands also yield abundant crops of corn, and vegetables in considerable quantities are raised. There is but little manufacturing in town.

XII.—REBELLION RECORD.

Although the town suffered the loss of its records by fire, fortunately, through the efforts of Mr. James B. Stevens, supervisor in 1864, assisted by Mr. J. G. Clark, a very complete statement of the part taken by the town in the war of the Rebellion was filed in the Bureau of Military Records. From this statement and from other reliable sources the following list has been compiled. Officers of towns who failed to perform a similar duty will perhaps see in Mr. Stevens' work the importance of attention to such matters. The absence of similar records in other towns is a neglect which has no reasonable excuse.

The town of Chester furnished at the outbreak of the war and prior to July, 1862, 34 men, viz.:

Militia.....	2	Ninetieth Regiment.....	3
Eighteenth Regiment.....	7	Cavalry.....	3
Fifty-sixth Regiment.....	7	First Regiment.....	1
Forty-fourth Regiment.....	3	Engineers.....	1
Forty-eighth Regiment.....	7		
Seventieth Regiment.....	1	Total.....	34

The quota assigned to the town under the calls of July and August, 1862, was 57, and the town was credited by the senatorial committee with 65, a surplus of 8. The enlistments were:

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment.....	36	Corcoran's Brigade.....	2
One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment.....	27	Total.....	85

The quota under the draft of July, 1863, was 34, which number, with fifty per cent. additional, was drawn. One (Edward L. Welling) sent substitute; one (John Amhurst, colored) entered service, 23 commuted, and 26 were discharged. Total credits 25.

The calls for October, 1863, and February and March, 1864, were merged calls, and also included the July draft. The number of men required was:

To supply deficiencies under draft of July.....	34
Under all other calls.....	17
	51

The town received credit for 25 under the July draft, 29 enlistments in 1863, and 11 enlistments in February, 1864; total, 65. Under these calls 44 men were furnished.

Under the call of July, 1864, 26 men were furnished. The quota under the December call was 4, and was filled by 4 substitutes. On settlement with the Paymaster-General the town was allowed an excess of seventy-four years, \$14,800, and for substitutes and volunteers, \$2400; total, \$17,200.

By subscription in 1862, paid for bounties.....	\$1,600
By bonds in 1864.....	15,350
By county bounties, 1863.....	12,000
By town bonds, 1864-65.....	5,233
	<u>\$34,383</u>
The Presbyterian Church of Chester contributed to Sanitary Commission and for support of six families.....	925
	<u>\$35,308</u>
Less repaid by State (above).....	17,200
	<u>\$28,108</u>

VOLUNTEERS PRIOR TO JULY, 1862.

Diffely, Thomas, 18th; hon. discharged.
 Murphy, James, 18th; killed at Gaines' Mill.
 Green, Samuel, 18th; died of typhoid fever.
 Bryan, Nathan, 18th; disch. at end of service.
 Lawrence, Thomas, 18th; disch. at end of service.
 Bramer, James, 18th; disch. at end of service.
 McCoy, Wm. B., 18th; disch. at end of service.
 Fowler, Charles H., 18th; died of fever, 1863.
 Culver, Jesse, 44th.
 Culver, Edward A., 44th.
 Culver, Theodore, 44th; hon. disch. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Ronk, John, 48th.
 Robinson, Joseph, 48th.
 Emmons, Dallas, 48th.
 Giddie, Charles J., 48th.
 Howell, Caleb H., 48th.
 French, Thomas, 56th; died in service.
 Ford, George, 56th.
 Zindle, Rensselaer, 56th; wounded.
 Sweezy, Richard, 56th.
 Coleman, Wm. H., 56th; disch. for disability.
 Maxwell, James, 56th; disch. for disability.
 Cox, Thomas, 56th; died in service.
 Rumsey, Dubois B., 48th; wounded at Fort Wagner.
 Garrigan, James, 70th; died of fever Nov. 6, 1861.
 Banker, Josiah H., 90th; wounded at Fort Hudson.
 Conkling, Alanson, 90th; killed at Fort Hudson, 1863.
 Nichole, John, 90th.
 Livingston, Jacob, cavalry.
 Higgins, Benjamin F., cavalry.
 Wood, Charles B., 71st M.; disch. at end of service.
 Murston, Isaac, 19th M.; disch. at end of service.
 Cole, Charles M., 48th; sergt., Co. G.
 Stalter, Peter, 1st Eng.
 Cooper, Thomas, 56th.
 Eaton, Henry E., 56th.

VOLUNTEERS, JULY AND AUGUST, 1862.

Acularius, Henry, Co. A, 124th; wounded at Chancellorsville; missing in action May 12, 1864.
 Armstrong, Uriah, Co. D, 166th or 176th.
 Armstrong, Daniel, Co. D, 166th.
 Brady, John T., Co. C, 124th; not mustered.
 Biscoeff, Christian, Co. D, 166th.
 Brownson, Edward, Co. D, 166th.
 Bodle, Charles W., Co. A, 124th; wounded severely June 18, 1864; must. out by Gen. Order 77.
 Benjamin, Elisha B., Co. D, 124th.
 Benjamin, Wells, Co. D, 124th; must. out with regiment.
 Babcock, George, Co. B, 124th; disch. by court-martial Oct. 1, 1863.
 Cromwell, William, Co. D, 166th.
 Curtis, John, Co. D, 166th.
 Conklin, John H., Co. A, 124th; must. out with regt.
 Conklio, Isaac L., Co. A, 124th; wounded at Gettysburg; died at Sugar-Loaf, Oct. 12, 1864.
 Collier, William, Co. D, 124th; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to V. R. C.

Corwin, William R., Co. D, 166th; died at New Orleans, Aug. 28, 1863.
 Culbert, George, Co. D, 166th.
 Coleman, George W., Co. D, 166th; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Culver, George, Co. D, 166th.
 Cummins, Francis M., 124th; lieut.-col., col.
 Cooper, John W., Co. D, 166th.
 Curry, David, Co. D, 124th; must. out with regt.
 Decker, John, Co. D, 166th; died in New York, March 5, 1864.
 Earl, Wm. S., Co. D, 166th.
 Garrison, John M., Co. D, 124th; wounded May 3, 1863, and May 12, 1864; must. out with regt.
 Gray, Benjamin W., Co. D, 124th; wounded in neck May 6, 1864; must. out with regt.
 Hyatt, Ezra, Co. D, 124th; wounded July 3, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; sergt.; trans. to V. R. C.
 Heweter, Samuel, Co. D, 166th.
 Hall, Wm. H., Co. D, 166th; died of wounds received at Brashear City, 1863.
 Johnson, Joseph L., Co. A, 124th; must. out June 3, 1865.
 Kehr, Peter, capt., Co. D, 166th.
 Kane, Richard, Co. D, 166th.
 Lindale, Edward, Corc. Brig.
 Miller, John, Co. D, 166th.
 Mulvehall, Martin, 124th; not on roll.
 Messenge, John S., 124th.
 McCoy, John, Co. D, 166th.
 McQuoid, William, Co. A, 124th; disch. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Maxwell, James, Co. D, 166th.
 Morrison, James, 166th.
 Odell, Napoleon B., Co. G, 124th; disch. Feb. 3, 1863.
 Odell, George W., Co. G, 124th; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Pilgrim, John, Co. D, 166th; died in New Orleans of consumption.
 Quackenbush, Richard, Co. D, 124th; disch. Oct. 2, 1863.
 Redner, James E., 166th; wounded at Brashear City.
 Ross, Moses P., Co. A, 124th; trans. to non-com. staff as bugler.
 Rikar, Ralph R., Co. G, 124th; sent to hosp. Nov. 6, 1862; must. out by Gen. Order 77.
 Smith, Nelson A., 166th; wounded at Brashear city.
 Shepherd, John, Co. A, 124th.
 Smith, John W., Co. D, 124th; disch. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Simpson, James A., 124th.
 Stephens, Ephraim, 124th.
 Shultz, John M., 124th.
 Thurston, Isaac, Corc. Brig.
 Taylor, John W., Co. A, 124th; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Van Strander, Perry, Co. D, 166th.
 Valentine, Charles H., Co. A, 124th; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Van Houten, Wm. B., Co. D, 124th; trans. to non-com. staff as sergt.-maj.; subsequently 1st lieut.
 Vail, James H., 166th.
 Van Rampff, Julius, Co. D, 166th.
 White, Gilbert, Co. D, 166th; died in 1862, before taking the field.
 Wood, Charles B., 1st Lieut., Co. A, 124th; capt., July, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Wood, Peter L., Co. A, 124th; died March 18, 1863, of fever; buried at Chester.
 Wood, Wm. B., Co. A, 124th.
 Wood, John C., 1st sergt., Co. A, 124th; 1st lieut., Nov. 13, 1864; capt. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out June 3, 1866.
 Wood, Fred. F., Co. G, 124th; died at Falmouth, June 3, 1863, of wound received at Chancellorsville; buried at Chester.

DRAFT OF JULY, 1863.

Corbalius, John H., commuted.	Wiener, James T., commuted.
Showers, James H., "	Murray, Hugh E., "
Westervelt, Chas. H., "	Burnes, Thomas, "
Rumsey, Thomas J., "	Durland, Joseph, "
King, Andrew, "	Board, Joseph, "
Clerk, John Q., "	Vail, Absalom V., "
King, Edmond, "	Benjamin, Walter H., "
Colwell, Wm. K., "	Roe, Miles H., "
Lawrence, John, "	Kelly, Barnard, "
Knapp, Nathaniel, "	John Amburst, Colored, entered service.
Fitzgerald, John, "	Edward L. Welling, sent substitute.
Vandoren, Ogden K., "	
Roe, David, "	
Potter, Simeon L., "	

VOLUNTEERS FROM JULY, 1862, TO JULY, 1864.

Allen, Albert M., Colored, 20th Colored.
 Amherst, Maurice, Colored, 20th Colored.
 Anderson, Alexander, Colored, 20th Colored.
 Bryan, Matthew, 15th Cavalry.
 Benjamin, Duun V., 15th Cavalry.
 Barto, George W., Colored, 20th Colored.
 Brown, Jacob, 15th Cavalry.
 Cable, William, Colored, 20th Colored.
 Cronk, Geo. H., 7th Art.
 Clark, John.
 DeGroot, George W., Colored, 20th Colored.
 DeGroot, Henry, Colored, 20th Colored.
 DeGroot, John H., Colored, 20th Colored.
 DeGroot, George, Colored, 20th Colored.
 DeGroot, Gilbert, Colored, 15th Art.
 Edwards, William, 15th Cavalry.
 French, Thomas, 66th.
 Ford, George, Jr., 56th.
 Foly, John.
 Goreham, James B., Colored, 20th Colored.
 Hyatt, William H., 15th Cavalry.
 Halsey, Absalom, Colored, 20th Colored.
 Hays, John, 98th.
 Kelly, Edward.
 Keneday, Matthew.
 McGuinness, David, Colored, 20th Colored.
 McGuinness, John, Colored, 20th Colored.
 McGuinness, Elijah, Colored, 20th Colored.
 Mepees, James, Colored, 20th Colored.
 Mann, Wm. H., Colored, 20th Colored.
 Marshall, John, 15th Art.
 Pallot, David, 15th Cavalry.
 Powell, Theron K., Colored, 20th Colored.
 Peterson, William, Colored, 20th Colored.
 Randolph, Wm. J., Colored, 20th Colored.
 Smith, John W., 15th Cavalry.
 Sweezy, Wm., 56th.
 Sweezy, Richard, 56th.
 Sweezy, George, 56th; vet.
 Sweezy, Morris B.
 Statler, Richard, 15th Cavalry.
 Statler, Wm. G., 15th Cavalry.
 Soper, Henry.
 Williams, Isaac.
 Wood, David.

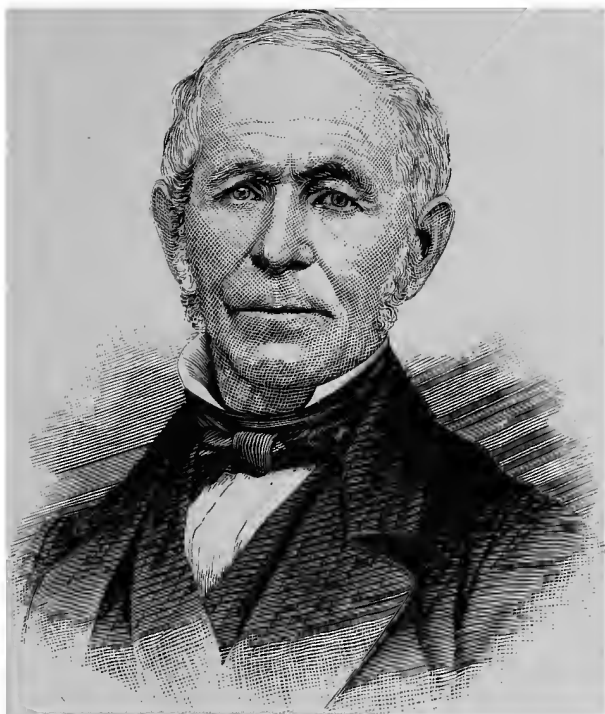
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES, JULY, 1864, TO JANUARY, 1865.

Roe, John W., fur. sub.	Roe, Alfred A., fur. sub.
Wood, Cornelius B., fur. sub.	Holbert, S. S., "
Hoyt, Joseph C., "	Roe, Charles B., "
Lane, John, "	Banker, Thaddene W., fur. sub.
Hadden, Samuel, "	Ackerly, Daniel E., "
Conkling, Walter J., "	Tnhill, John B., "
Beatty, Wm., "	Van Kleeck, "
Durland, Oscar, "	Browning, Rev. W. O., "
Carpenter, S. G., "	Garvin, Joseph, "
Helms, Nathan E., "	Houston, Samuel B., "
Mills, Edward, "	Burk, Patrick, "
Bodie, Wm. C., "	Stevens, Mills D., "
Finney, James, 1st Eng.	Davis, John S., 1st Eng.
Little, David, "	Merritt, James M., 1st Eng.
Vanderburgh, Ethingam, 1st Eng.	Hurd, William, "
Thorn, Edward, "	Dusenberry, Henry D., 1st Eng.
Smith, Isaac, "	Giles, James H., "
Fosdyke, David M., "	

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JESSE ROE.

Jonas Roe came from Scotland with two of his brothers, and settled at Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., about the year 1730. A deed of the property owned



Jesse Roe



James D. Durbin

by him is dated 1737 and written on parchment. He reared a family of seven sons and several daughters, of whom Nathaniel resided in Unionville, and has several descendants there; William and Jonas have descendants also in Orange County. Benjamin and George married and reared families in Sussex Co., N. J., where they settled in 1798.

Capt. Nathaniel Roe, grandfather of our subject, and a descendant of one of the original settlers, owned and settled the property in the town of Chester now in possession of the heirs of Jesse Roe, upon which he settled in 1751. In 1762 he built a house on this farm, consisting of 500 acres, which remained the homestead domicile until 1845, when it was torn down and the present residence erected by Jesse Roe. Nathaniel Roe died in 1813, aged eighty-one, and his wife, Susannah, died within forty-eight hours of the time of his death, aged eighty-three years.

Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Roe, born Aug. 11, 1761, resided upon this homestead his whole life, owning some 300 acres, which comprises its present size. He died May 23, 1833. Both he and his wife, Mary Satterly, whom he married April 4, 1782, were attendants of the Presbyterian Church at Chester, of which she was a member and one of its founders. She was born March 29, 1763, and died Oct. 8, 1840. Their children were Betsy, born April 24, 1787, the wife of Thaddeus Seeley, of Chester; Abigail, born May 12, 1789, the wife of Garret Curry, and died in Chester; Lewis H., born Dec. 2, 1790; Juliana, born Jan. 26, 1793, the wife of John Green, of Chester; Thomas W., born Feb. 18, 1795; Nathaniel S., born Feb. 13, 1799; William, born March 12, 1801; Genest M., born Aug. 16, 1804; and Jesse, born July 2, 1806. All were married and reared families except Nathaniel, who died young.

Jesse Roe succeeded to the homestead, and married, Feb. 15, 1832, Dolly Caroline, daughter of Jesse and Dolly (Watkins) Booth, of Hamptonburgh, who was born June 18, 1812, and survives in 1881. Mr. Roe, like his forefathers, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He was a thoroughgoing farmer, and a man of strict integrity and correct habits.

At the age of sixteen he became a member of the Presbyterian Church at Chester, of which his wife was also a member, and which he officially served as elder and trustee for many years. He was a director in the Chester Bank during the latter years of his life, and died Sept. 21, 1876, leaving his property, which he obtained partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, to his children.

The children of Jesse Roe are George, born Nov. 12, 1832, died June 27, 1850; Thomas H., a farmer of Blooming-Grove; Harriet, wife of Chas. R. Bull, of the same town; Alfred B., residing on the old homestead; Virgil, born Nov. 19, 1843, died July 9, 1863; Mary, wife of J. Erskine Mills, a druggist of Middletown, N. Y.; and Matilda, born Oct. 27, 1849, died May 1, 1867.

JAMES DURLAND.

His grandfather, Charles Durland, came from Long Island in 1756, and was engaged on the frontier in the French and Indian war. After its close he married Jane Swartwout and settled on a farm, a part of which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. In 1783 he built the residence now on the place, and which has been the homestead domicile since. He was exempted from service in the struggle of the colonies for independence, and died about 1800, aged sixty-seven. His children were Mary (wife of Mr. Wood, of Minisink), Garret, Joseph, John, Charles, Elizabeth (wife of Vincent Wood, of Goshen), Rosannah (wife of Peter Holbert, of Minisink), and Samuel. All of these children married and reared families in Orange County.

Joseph, son of Charles, born March 31, 1762, was a scout during the close of the Revolutionary struggle. He married Martha Board, of Ringwood, N. J., who bore him children,—Charles, Elizabeth (wife of Jonas King), James, and Thomas, who were both drowned in a pond near the homestead while young. His second wife, Sally, daughter of Samuel Satterly, bore him the following children: Martha (widow of John M. Bull, of Blooming-Grove), Jonas, Samuel, Keziah (died young), Susan (wife of George Mapes, of Goshen), James, Thomas, and Seeley. Joseph Durland, with his brother Samuel, inherited the homestead, the former making for his homestead the place now owned by James Durland, of about 100 acres. Joseph Durland was an honorable and upright citizen, a man of correct habits, a supporter of church interests, and assisted in building the first Presbyterian church edifice erected at Chester, of which his wife was a member. His second wife died in May, 1838, aged sixty years. He died Aug. 28, 1828. Their children who survive in 1881 are Martha, Thomas, and James, subject of this notice.

James Durland was born on the homestead, Sept. 14, 1811. He succeeded to the homestead property by purchase in 1865, upon which he has resided his whole life. In 1833 he engaged in the mercantile business at Chester with his brother Samuel, who died the same year, and continued the business with a younger brother, Thomas, until 1837, when the business was sold to M. C. Denton. In 1843, in company with William Masterson, he bought the store stock again, which the firm carried on until 1847, when Mr. Durland disposed of his interest in the concern. This business he carried on in connection with farming, and since the latter date he has given his attention mostly to dairying. It is a fact worthy of note in connection with the great dairy interests of Orange County that in 1843 Mr. Durland shipped the first milk from Chester for sale in New York, it being sent in a common barrel-churn on the Erie Railway.

Mr. Durland has been identified with nearly all of the varied enterprises in his town during his active

business life, and in the many cases in which he has been selected as executor and administrator of estates, running through a term of nearly fifty years, his official relations have never been questioned, nor has his integrity been in any way impaired. In 1842 he was one of the building committee of the Chester Academy, and he was a member of the building committee of the Presbyterian Church at Chester in 1853. He has served as one of the trustees of the church for many years, and has been a member of the same since 1856. In 1835 he married Amelia, daughter of John Vernon, of Long Island. She was born Sept. 23, 1806, was a devoted Christian woman, a member of the church at Chester, and died Dec. 19, 1876. Their children who grew to manhood and womanhood are Jane (wife of John B. Tuthill, of Chester), died in 1867, aged thirty; Samuel S., residing on the homestead with his father; Martha (wife of Alfred B. Roe, a farmer in Chester); and John J., a farmer and merchant of Rushford, Minn.

JAMES J. BOARD.

His grandfather, James Board, with his brothers David and Joseph, came from Wales, and settled in Ringwood, N. J., prior to the Revolutionary war, and were managers of the iron-works at that place. James' house was the welcome and hospitable stopping-place for officers and soldiers of the Continental army during the war. James, son of James Board, and father of our subject, died on the homestead at Ringwood in October, 1801, leaving a wife, Nancy, daughter of Capt. Phineas Heard, of Blooming-Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., and had six children, viz. Polly, Ann, Hetty, John H., Eliza J., and James J. After her husband's death Mrs. Board married Isaac Kingsland, and resided at Boonton, N. J., where she died, leaving six children by her second marriage.

Prior to his marriage James Board, with his brother Cornelius, came to Chester (then Goshen), Orange Co., N. Y., and purchased some 300 acres of land in Sugar-Loaf Valley, upon which Cornelius resided the remainder of his life and reared a family, whose descendants are scattered, but some of whom are settled now in Orange County. James found his wife here, returned to the homestead at Ringwood, where he died when James J. was yet unborn.

Another brother of James was Philip, who settled in Kentucky.

James J. Board, youngest son of James Board, was born at Ringwood, March 30, 1802, and was reared by his uncle Cornelius, in the town of Chester. At the age of sixteen he went to learn the tanning and currying business at Washingtonville, Orange Co., with Moses Ely, where he remained until he reached his majority, when he purchased 140 acres of land near his uncle's, upon which he resided until 1850. He was a thoroughgoing farmer, and dealt considerably in cattle, and for fifteen years supplied West Point

with meat. In 1849 he was selected to take charge of the Yelverton estate at Chester, and in 1850 removed to that village and engaged in mercantile business and freighting produce to New York, in which he continued until about 1874, when he retired from the more active duties of life. Mr. Board was one of the building committee of the Chester Academy in 1842, and was one of the board of trustees as long as the building was used as an academy. He sold the ground for the Presbyterian church at Chester, it being a part of the Yelverton estate. He has been several times selected as administrator and executor of estates, and his integrity remains unimpaired in all his business transactions. Upon the erection of the town of Chester he took an active part, and during its early history was officially connected with it. Mr. Board is a plain, unassuming man, who has preferred the quiet life of a business man and farmer to place in politics.

His wife, Huldah, daughter of Capt. William Hudson and Susan Tuthill, of Blooming-Grove, whom he married in December, 1822, was born July 25, 1801, and died March 30, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Board were members of the Presbyterian Church at Chester. Their children are Mary, wife of John W. Roe, a farmer in Chester; Jonathan H., a farmer in Chester; Susan, wife of Samuel Gillette, of Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y.; Emily, wife of Jesse Owen, of Chemung, N. Y.; and Nancy K., wife of Joseph Durland, a merchant at Chester, who occupies the store where formerly Mr. Board did business.

MINARD SUTTON.

The early representatives of the Sutton family in America were of Scotch extraction. John Sutton, the grandfather of Minard, was an early resident of Orange County, and the father of the following sons: Benjamin, Joseph, John, Abram, and William. Of this number, John, during his early life, was a resident of the paternal home, and married Miss Bitterage Cranse, of Orange County, to whom were born children,—Minard, William, John, Lewis J., Harriet, who became Mrs. S. S. Loud; Sarah Jane, who married Thomas B. Sly; and Elizabeth, who was united to T. J. Hasbrook. The death of John Sutton occurred Dec. 10, 1856, upon the homestead where his life was spent. His son Minard, a brief sketch of whose life is here given, was born in Warwick township, Oct. 17, 1804, and at an early age left his father's home to engage in employments that were self-supporting. He acquired the trade of a saddle- and harness-maker, which vocation he followed for a brief period, after which he purchased a farm and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Sugar-Loaf became his residence in 1846, and continued so to be during the remainder of his lifetime, the property he acquired being familiarly known as the Knapp homestead. To Mr. Sutton's enterprise the vicinity is indebted for its ex-



LaS., L. Bowd



Minard Sullivan



Sathaniel Rose



John Bull

tensive creamery interests. He established one at Sugar-Loaf in 1855, and another at Warwick in 1863, these being the first in their respective localities. Mr. Sutton may justly be regarded as one of Chester's most enterprising citizens, and the leading spirit of the hamlet of Sugar-Loaf. He encouraged labor, gave employment to the industrious, and assisted with both means and counsel the needy and deserving. He aided largely in the construction of the Warwick Valley Railroad, and was a promoter of other public enterprises. Mr. Sutton was a Democrat in politics, and was for many years justice of the peace of his township. In religion he was a Baptist, and a consistent member of the Old-School Baptist Church at Warwick, of which he was deacon. He was married in 1831 to Sarah A., daughter of Nathaniel Knapp, of Sugar-Loaf, and had four sons,—Nathaniel K., John W., Cyrus J., and one who died in infancy. His two daughters are Ann M. (Mrs. William B. Knapp) and Sarah E. (Mrs. John M. Knapp). The grandchildren of the family are Nathaniel S., Mary E. (Mrs. Fred. B. La Rue), and Libbie Knapp.

The death of Minard Sutton occurred June 20, 1868, his widow and two daughters having survived him. His life was full of activity and usefulness, and his death was, in a corresponding degree, a loss to the community.

NATHANIEL ROE.*

His grandfather, William Roe, inherited a part of the original purchase of his father, Capt. Nathaniel Roe, where the latter settled in 1751, in the town of Chester, and on which Capt. Roe built a house in 1792, which has been the home of William Roe and his descendants since, and is now the property of John W. Roe.

William Roe married Mary Winans, who bore him children as follows: David, succeeded to the homestead, was born May 14, 1784, and died in 1856; Nathaniel, died a young man; William, father of our subject; Hannah, became the wife of Henry Barney, and died in Warwick; Susan, was the wife of Jacob Feagles, at Amity, where she died; Mary, wife of Gabriel Seeley, resided in Chester, and there died; Elizabeth, died unmarried. William Roe was a captain in the old State militia, and died in 1801.

William, son of William Roe, and father of our subject, was born in 1788, and died in 1841. His wife was Mittie, daughter of John Mapes, of Chester, who died in 1823, leaving the following children: Nathaniel; John, died in 1881, aged sixty-three; David, died in 1878, aged fifty-five, leaving a wife and one son, George M.; and Hannah, died at the age of seventeen. William Roe was a farmer by occupation, and a part of his life resided at the Black Meadows, in Chester.

Nathaniel, his eldest son, was born Nov. 11, 1815,

and at the age of eight years went to live with his maternal grandfather, Thaddeus Seeley, and after his death lived with his son, Gabriel Seeley, in Chester, where he remained until his marriage. On April 4, 1843, he married Sarah, daughter of Gen. Charles Board and Joanna Seeley, of Ringwood, N. J., and granddaughter of Joseph Board, who, with his two brothers, James and David, emigrated from Wales and settled at that place, where they had charge of the iron-works and owned some 1500 acres of land in the Pompton Valley. His wife was born Jan. 7, 1815. Their children are Charles B., a farmer in Chester; Gabriel S., a farmer in Kendall Co., Ill.; Thomas Beach, a farmer in Chester; Nathaniel, a farmer in Blooming-Grove; Henry M.; and Hannah E. After his marriage Mr. Roe rented a farm for ten years, and then purchased a farm, upon which he remained a few years. In 1855 he bought his present farm, consisting of 200 acres, upon which he built his present substantial farm residence in 1867. This property has been his homestead since, which shows to the passer-by the handiwork of a careful, thrifty, and intelligent farmer. He started out in life without pecuniary assistance, and by self-reliance, industry, and judicious management may safely be classed among the leading agriculturists of his town. The products of his dairy, in the form of milk, are marketed in New York.

Mr. Roe served as assessor for three years, beginning in 1856, and represented it in the board of supervisors in 1877. He has been a director in the Chester Bank for the past three years. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Chester, of which he has been an elder for many years.

IRA BULL.

Ira Bull was one of the great-grandsons of William Bull, the progenitor of the Bull family. A notice of his ancestry in Orange County is given in the sketch of his brother, Jesse Bull, of Blooming-Grove. Richard Bull, therein mentioned, the father of Ira, was born Oct. 25, 1762, on the homestead in Hamptonburgh, in the old stone house. He married Lena, daughter of Benjamin Harlow, of Phillipsburgh, April 12, 1800, and soon after settled on a partly cleared tract of land in Sugar-Loaf Valley, in the town of Chester, which he bought of Mr. Van Houten, now containing 320 acres, it being a part of the Wawanda Patent, where he made his homestead. Upon this property he erected a frame house, which has been superseded by the present substantial farm residence, erected by his son, and during his life made many improvements on the property. He built a grist-mill and saw-mill on the place, which he carried on during his life, and which have since been operated by his son. He died Jan. 5, 1846. His wife was born June 19, 1772, and died March 2, 1854. She was one of the early members of the Presbyterian Church at

* For the ancestry of the Roe family in Orange County reference is made to the sketch of Jesse Roe, in the town history of Chester.

Chester. Their children are Hannah, wife of Joseph Roy, of Warwick, born February, 1801; Jesse, whose history is given on another page; James H., born Jan. 15, 1805, of Monroe; Daniel H., whose sketch is given in the history of Hamptonburgh; Ira, born Dec. 27, 1809; and Charles W., who died Oct. 11, 1865, aged fifty-three.

Ira Bull spent his minority on the farm and in assisting his father in the mills, where he in early life became inured to labor and learned the necessity of industry and economy to a successful business life. He married, Dec. 10, 1845, Phebe, daughter of Ira Hawkins, and granddaughter of Moses Hawkins, who came from Long Island and settled in the East Division of the town of Goshen.

Ira Hawkins' family consisted of three sons and three daughters. Her mother was Hannah, daughter of Gen. Abram Vail, also of the East Division. Mrs. Bull was born Nov. 28, 1825, and has the following children: Hannah Lena, wife of Erastus W. Hawkins, of Brooklyn; Mary Adaline; Jesse James, born Aug. 21, 1850, died in infancy; Phebe Ann; Sarah Wells, wife of Thomas W. Houston, of Goshen; Iretta Hawkins, born Dec. 2, 1857, died Oct. 16, 1871; Charles Ira; and Frank M., born Oct. 24, 1864, died Oct. 16, 1871.

Mr. Bull succeeded to the homestead property, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, upon which he has resided during his life. All the appointments of his well-cultivated farm show the care and management of a thrifty farmer. He has been a director in the Chester Bank for the past three years, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Chester, of which he has served as trustee for many years.

JOHN KING.

The paternal great-grandfather of John King served for six years in the French and Indian war in Canada, and after its close, in 1761, came to Orange County, and resided on the Gray Court meadows. His children were John, Joseph, Peter, and Susan, wife of Samuel Green, of Monroe. John, born Nov. 4, 1757, was four years old when his parents left Canada. He married, Jan. 5, 1784, Margaret Gray, who was born May 10, 1760, and died Jan. 19, 1834. He died Feb. 13, 1844. Soon after his marriage he settled on 200 acres of land, a part of the Wawayanda Patent, in Sugar-Loaf Valley, in the town of Chester (then Goshen). The deed is dated Sept. 12, 1790. The land, then a wilderness tract, he began clearing of its original forest and preparing its virgin soil for crops from year to year, and during his life he added another parcel of 100 acres. This property has been the homestead since, and is now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch, his grandson.

John King, the original settler of this land, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war in defense of the colonies. He was one of the early members of the

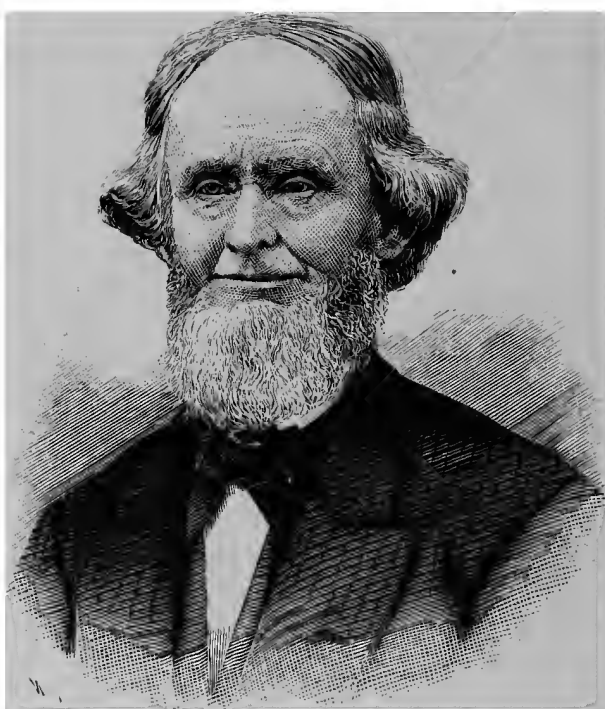
Presbyterian Church at Chester. His children were James; Abel; Elizabeth, wife of John Woodruff, died at Bethlehem, Orange Co.; Sarah, wife of Lewis H. Roe; Jonas, father of our subject; Ezra; and Juliana, wife of Anselm H. Denniston,—all married and settled in Orange County except James, Abel, and Ezra.

Jonas King was born Sept. 13, 1793, and succeeded, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, to the homestead property, upon which he resided all his life, except some two years spent in the town of Monroe after his marriage. He was a man of correct habits, and gave his active business life to agricultural pursuits. He served as town clerk for one year. He died Aug. 26, 1873. His wife, whom he married April 6, 1815, was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Durland and Martha Board, and granddaughter of Charles Durland, who came from Long Island in 1756 and settled at Chester, on the farm now owned by James Durland. She was born in 1796, was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Chester, and died October, 1843. Their children are Martha; John; Lewis and Charles, of Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of William Masterson; Sarah, wife of James W. Mapes, of Cayuga County; Edmund; Mary; Phoebe; Louisa, wife of Curtis Z. Winters; and Susan,—all living.

John King, son of Jonas, was born while his parents lived in Monroe, Aug. 9, 1817, and succeeded to the homestead property, where he has spent his life in the occupation of his farm. He has made some additions to the house which his grandfather John built, which has been the homestead domicile for nearly one hundred years. Like his forefathers, Mr. King has not sought political place, and has never held office, except to act as assessor of his town for two terms and commissioner of highways for three years, and, like them, he is a plain, unassuming, and judicious farmer. His wife, whom he married Sept. 25, 1861, is Hannah M., daughter of Nicholas H. Caywood and Susan Mapes, of Weedsport, Cayuga Co., and granddaughter of John Caywood, who owned a tannery and made shoes for the army of the Revolution, in which war he served for a time as a soldier, and after its close settled at Ovid, Seneca Co., where he died. Her father died at her residence, Feb. 18, 1881, aged seventy-six, and her mother died July 11, 1872, aged fifty-eight. Mrs. King was born Sept. 17, 1832, and, with her husband, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chester, of which Mr. King officiates as steward and has served as trustee. Mrs. King has one brother, Chauncey C. Her sister, Elizabeth, died in 1860, at the age of twenty-three.

ROBERT W. COLFAX.

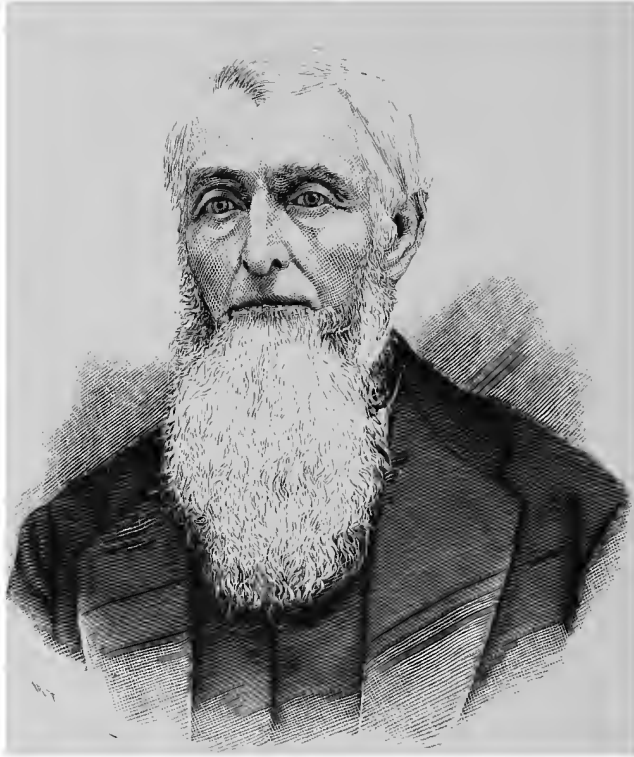
His grandfather, Robert Colfax, resided at Pompton, Passaic Co., N. J., and, with his brother, Gen. William Colfax, who was one of Gen. Washington's body-guard, was engaged in the manufacture of iron



John King



R. M. Coffey



C. B. Seely

there and in farming. He was judge of the county, and a prominent and influential citizen. He died at Pompton, leaving a large family of children, of whom William R. was the father of Robert W. Colfax, a sister of whom, Harriet, married Jacob M. Ryerson, son of Judge Martin Ryerson, of New Jersey. A grandson of William Colfax, ex-Vice-President Colfax, is a cousin of the subject of this sketch. William R. Colfax, born in 1791, at Pompton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hogan. She died at about the age of sixty-six, some five years prior to the death of her husband, which occurred in 1873. William R. Colfax resided at West Milford, N. J., where he was engaged in milling and farming. His children are Mary Jane, deceased; Sarah, became the wife of Isaac Scofield, of Parsippany, N. J.; Harriet R., wife of Edmund S. Miller, of West Milford; Deborah H., wife of Albert Baldwin, of Newark; Eliza, wife of A. H. Lawrence, a farmer in the town of Blooming-Grove; Robert W.; Ellen F., wife of George W. Colwell, of New York; Saphronia, wife of G. Van Emburgh, of Newark; Joseph H., a merchant of Keokuk, Iowa; Hannah, wife of Henry Hanfield, a commission merchant in New York; Richard and William (twins), both merchants, the latter at Bloomfield, N. J., and the former at Ridgewood, N. J.; and Maria L., who was the wife of James N. Cooley, of West Milford.

Robert W. Colfax was born at West Milford, Dec. 25, 1825. He started out in life with no pecuniary assistance, save what he earned himself, and with only a limited education from books. At the age of seventeen he came to Chester, and was apprenticed to J. H. & G. W. Colwell, cabinet-makers, where he remained four years and became fully conversant with the business. Here he saved a little money, and at the end of his apprenticeship took a tour through some of the Western States, with a view to settlement in business. Returning in a few months, he became a partner with the Colwells, under the firm-name of Colwells & Colfax, and after five years bought out the business, which he successfully carried on until 1855. In 1856 he established a stove and tinware store at Chester, and continued this business until 1874, when he retired from the more active duties of life.

In business and as a private citizen, Mr. Colfax has always been esteemed for his integrity and honesty of purpose. As executor, administrator, and committee, positions which he has frequently filled, his qualifications have never been questioned. He served for many years as one of the trustees of the Chester Academy, and he has been a contributor to church and kindred interests in the vicinity where he resides, and a promoter of morality and religion in the community. Both himself and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Chester, of which he has been elder for some twenty-five years. He married, Jan. 3, 1849, Almira, daughter of Maj. James and

Susan (Drake) Holbert, of Chester. Mrs. Colfax was born March 6, 1819. They have only one child, Emily H., wife of James S. Roe, a farmer in Chester.

CHARLES B. SEELY.

Thaddeus Seely, grandfather of Charles B. Seely, was one of the early settlers of the present town of Chester, and had his homestead about one mile south of the village, the farm being occupied in 1881 by Thaddeus Durland. By his first wife, who was a Miss Seely, he had three children,—Joanna, wife of Charles Board, of Ringwood, N. J.; Thaddens; and Peter, who died young. His second wife bore him one son, Gabriel, who resided on the homestead and there died. By his third marriage he had no issue. Mr. Seely was a large farmer for his time, and among the early members of the Presbyterian Church of Chester. His son Thaddens, father of Charles B. Seely, was born on the homestead, Aug. 15, 1782, and died Nov. 12, 1841. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Roe, the first settler of the Roe family in the town of Chester in 1751, whom he married Dec. 15, 1805. She was born April 24, 1787, and died Sept. 20, 1874. Their children are Joanna, died young; Edward, of Illinois; Mary, wife of George S. Conkling, of Goshen; George, died at the age of ten years; Charles B., Gabriel, and Thaddens, farmers, occupying the homestead of their father; Elizabeth, died young. After his marriage Thaddeus Seely purchased 100 acres of land where his son Thaddeus now resides, and afterwards added to it some 300 acres. He was a thoroughgoing business man and a progressive farmer. He never sought the public places in his town, but led a quiet and unostentatious life.

Charles B. Seely, son of Thaddeus, was born June 19, 1817, and married, Oct. 19, 1842, Hannah Jane, daughter of Benjamin C. Coleman and Eleanor Vail, of Goshen. She was born Nov. 1, 1817. Her mother was a daughter of Gen. Abram Vail, of Goshen, and her paternal grandfather was Benjamin Coleman. The children of Mr. Seely are Ella; Fred B., who carries on the Chester flouring-mill; Hannah C., died, at the age of fourteen, June 2, 1863; Mary Frank, died at the age of twenty, April 25, 1872; and Charles A. In 1845, Mr. Seely purchased a farm of 125 acres near the Otterkill depot, to which he added other land, making 216 acres. This he carried on until 1864, when he sold it, and purchased a small place on the road from Goshen to Chester, where he remained for ten years. In 1874 he purchased a farm in the town of Chester, containing then 160 acres, including a part of the valuable Black Meadows, a part of which he has sold, retaining 127 acres, his present homestead.

Mr. Seely, like his forefathers, has led an uneventful life, unbroken by the bickerings of office-seeking or public place. He may well be ranked with the

representative agriculturists of his town; is a promoter of all worthy local objects, and a man of practical ideas. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN B. TUTHILL.

The ancestry of the Tuthill family will be found in connection with a sketch of Oliver B. Tuthill, of Goshen, in this work. John Tuthill, therein mentioned, son of Nathaniel, was the grandfather of our subject. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a farmer in the town of Blooming-Grove. His wife was a Miss Seeley, who bore him the following children: Orpha, wife of Timothy Little, and after his death the wife of Mr. Johnson; E. Brewster, died in Chemung County; John lived and died in Chemung County; Milecent, wife of Dr. Townsend Seeley, of Kendall, Ill.; Green M., lived in Chemung County, and died in Ottawa, Ill.,—was county clerk of Chemung for three terms; Elizabeth, wife of John L. Smith, of Elmira; Hiram; Francis, a merchant of Chester for many years, and one of the founders of the village, and who died in Chemung County in 1850.

In 1819, John Tuthill removed from Blooming-Grove and settled in the town of Erin, Chemung Co., where he purchased 900 acres of land, then a wilderness tract, and where he spent the remainder of his life. He died about 1845, aged eighty-four years. Of his children, Hiram, the father of our subject, was born on the homestead in Orange County, Nov. 30, 1799, and married Azubah Seeley, who was born in May, 1804, and is now living where the family settled in Erin. Their children are Charles S., of Green Point, N. Y., a merchant; John B.; Francis G., a farmer of Elmira; William M., died at the age of twenty-eight in 1862; Hiram, a merchant at Chester; Sarah Milecent, died young; and Stella Azubah, died at the age of seventeen in 1862,—all of whom were born in Chemung County.

Hiram Tuthill removed with his parents to Erin, inherited 100 acres of the homestead there, and added 200 acres more to it, upon which he resided the remainder of his life. He died Sept. 18, 1876. He was a well-preserved representative of the true men, dis-

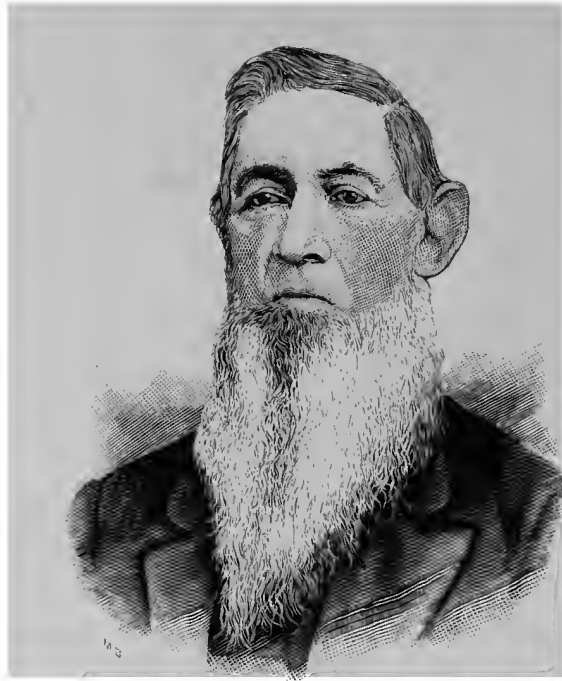
tinguished for the old-fashioned honesty and stern integrity of the past generation, and bore in his looks and tall, erect figure the impress of an honorable life,—one of integrity and true nobility.

John B., son of Hiram Tuthill, was born Nov. 4, 1828, and remained at home until he reached his majority, when he came to Chester, and for two and one-half years was a clerk in the store of Tuthill, Seeley & Johnson. In 1852 he bought Mr. Johnson's interest, and Mr. Seeley sold his interest to William C. Eager, and the new firm of Tuthills & Eager carried on a successful mercantile and forwarding business until 1864, when Mr. Eager sold out and settled in Warwick. The Tuthills continued the business until 1867, when John B. sold his interest in the concern to E. T. Jackson. He then purchased the Gregory farm, near Chester, and after two years sold it, and purchased his present farm of 133 acres, which, by additions, is now (1881) 145 acres, and one of the most desirable locations anywhere to be found in the town, and the land highly productive. In 1874 he built his present brick residence, commanding a view of the valley and the Erie Railway. All the appointments of his well-arranged premises bespeak the work of a thrifty and intelligent farmer. The products of his dairy are marketed daily in New York in the form of milk.

Mr. Tuthill has been interested in all that pertains to the locality where he resides, and is known as a thoroughgoing business man. For six years he was a member of the Board of Education at Chester, and is a promoter of church and kindred interests. His first wife, whom he married Dec. 10, 1856, was Martha S., daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Seeley) Tuthill. She was born Oct. 30, 1835, and died Sept. 25, 1857. For his second wife he married, Jan. 26, 1859, Jane, daughter of James Durland, of Chester, who was born May 6, 1837, and died Sept. 23, 1867, leaving no children. His present wife, whom he married Feb. 4, 1869, was Susan, the daughter of John and Mary Ann (Pilgrim) Fowler, of Monroe, and granddaughter of John Fowler, who settled in Monroe from Scotland. She was born Nov. 10, 1835. The children born of this union are Stella A. and Hiram B. Tuthill.



J. B. Tuthill



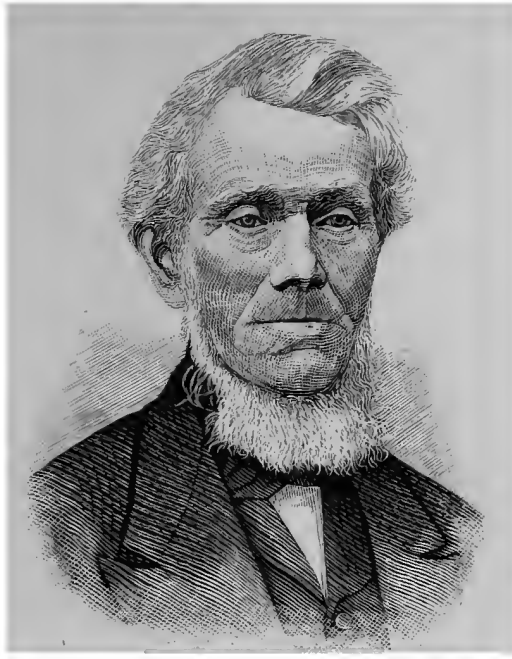
Wm. M. Rysdyk

In early life he was thrown upon his own resources, and by necessity learned self-reliance, economy, and prudence. During his boyhood and early manhood he was esteemed for his correct habits, sociable and frank manners, and a kind and generous heart. His first wife was Mahala Hall, a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, who died in 1840, aged thirty-six years, leaving the following children: William T., was a farmer in Goshen, and died in January, 1879, aged forty-five years; Elizabeth, became the wife of David H. Roe, who was born in Warwick, was a merchant in Chester for many years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place, and died Nov. 29, 1880, aged fifty-two years. For his second wife, Mr. Rysdyk married Elvira, daughter of Col. Sproull, of Warwick, who bore him several children, all of whom are dead.

For many years after his marriage Mr. Rys-

dyk was a farmer in the town of Warwick, near Florida. He subsequently settled in the town of Chester, where he purchased a farm and erected fine buildings thereon, which he made his pleasant home the remainder of his life. The property is now owned by Dr. C. T. Smith.

Few men were better known in Orange County and throughout the State than he, on account of his fondness for horses and his ownership of the celebrated horse "Hamble," which horse became the origin of all the stock by that name at present in this country. He gave little attention to horses outside of their common use until 1851, when he successfully had an interest in "Long Island Black Hawk," and afterwards in the "New York Black Hawk," and finally became the sole owner of the original "Orange County Hambletonian," which he raised from a colt. Mr. Rysdyk died April 26, 1870, aged sixty-one years.



Abram Demerest

The Demerests are of Huguenot extraction, and James, grandfather of Abram, settled in the town of Warwick, from New Jersey, where he purchased some five hundred acres of land on the road from Sugar Loaf to Warwick. This property he made his homestead the remainder of his life, and reared twelve children, of whom Nicholas, father of our subject, was born Feb. 26, 1762. He married Mary Bontan, who was born Jan. 3, 1770, and died Aug. 15, 1836. He died June 10, 1845, leaving the following children: Catharine, born Sept. 16, 1788, died May 13, 1811; Elizabeth, born Feb. 4, 1790, was the wife of Jesse Maybee, of Goshen; James S., born March 1, 1792; Samuel, born Feb. 11, 1794; Nicholas, born Nov. 17, 1796; Margaret, born Sept. 27, 1798; Abram, born Sept. 14, 1800; Mary, born Dec. 29, 1802, became the wife of John Lawrence, of Warwick; Hannah, born Sept. 17, 1804; Jane, born April 8, 1807, wife of Ezra Holbert, of Warwick; Caroline, born Feb. 3, 1809, wife of E. M. Bradner, of Warwick; Catharine, born July 13, 1811, became the wife of William S. Benedict, of Warwick.

Nicholas Demerest settled on a part of the homestead property, where he resided during his life, and reared this very large family of children, his farm consisting of some two hundred acres, besides owning other real estate. He was a well-to-do farmer of his day, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits.

Abram, son of Nicholas Demerest, spent his boyhood at home. He married, Oct. 27, 1842, Eliza Jane,

daughter of Isaac and Mehetabel (Wells) Smith, of Chester, who was born April 17, 1808. Her father came from Long Island in the year 1767, when twelve years of age, with his parents, and settled in the town of Chester, where he resided until his death; was born at Jamaica, L. I., March 8, 1755, and died Oct. 14, 1836. Her mother was a daughter of Joshua Wells, a descendant of Hon. William Wells, who was born near Norwich, England, in 1608, came to America in 1635 on the ship "Free Love," was an educated lawyer in England, and became high sheriff of New Yorkshire, on Long Island.

After his marriage Abram Demerest resided on a part of the homestead in Warwick, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres, for some seven years. In 1850 he removed to West Chester, where he only remained one year, and for some three years he resided on the "Black Meadows." In 1854 he purchased two hundred and sixteen acres adjoining the village of Chester, which has been his homestead since.

Born with the century, he still enjoys to a remarkable degree the active faculties of both body and mind. His life has been devoted to farming, and he has always been esteemed for his honesty of purpose and his integrity in all the relations of life.

His children were Nicholas, married Isabella B., daughter of Daniel McNeal, of Montgomery, and carries on the home farm; William, born Oct. 17, 1846, died May 18, 1856.

BLOOMING-GROVE.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

BLOOMING-GROVE is one of the interior towns of the county, lying east of the centre. It is bounded north by Hamptonburgh and New Windsor, east by Cornwall and Monroe, south by Monroe and Chester, and west by Chester and Goshen. The area of this town may be stated, in the same way as that of other towns, from the supervisors' equalization table of 1879. The acreage is there stated at 21,826½ acres, but the real area is greater than this in consequence of the exceptions made by the assessors of the several towns. The total valuation, as shown by the same table, was \$1,481,740, and the tax levied upon that basis was \$11,715.86.

The following memorandum of the various patents conveying title to the territory now in the town of Blooming-Grove will be found of much value. It shows not only the basis from which every man's deed rests at the present time, but also furnishes many hints as to the names of those who made the first settlement and the dates when it took place. In the northeast corner of the town may first be named the patent to Richard Van Dam, dated June 30, 1720, and comprising 1000 acres. The northeast corner of this patent is the northeast corner of the town, and that point is also located on the old county line, making a permanent place of beginning for all modern surveys in that vicinity. This patent is not bounded by the north line of the town, but lies somewhat diagonal to that line, and a portion of the tract is in New Windsor. Immediately on the south of this patent lies what is generally known as the Rip Van Dam Patent. The proprietors, in all, were Rip Van Dam, Adolph Phillips, David Provost, Jr., Lancaster Symes, Thomas Jones, each to have one-fifth of a tract of 3000 acres. This patent is described as beginning at a station bearing west twenty-four degrees north and eighty-five chains from the wigwam of the Indian Maringamus. Salisbury Mills village is on the east end of this patent, so far as the village lies in Blooming-Grove, the eastern boundary of the patent being described in the original statute organizing the town as the eastern boundary of the town. This patent included 3000 acres, and was dated March 23, 1709. Southwest of the Rip Van Dam Patent, and adjoining it, and westward of the Schunemunk Mountains, is the patent to Edward Blagg and Johannes Hey for 2000 acres, granted March 28, 1726. This tract lies

between Woodcock Hill and the Schunemunk range, and the valley has been known as Blagg's Clove from the earliest settlement to the present time. West of the Blagg Patent there was granted a tract of 2440 acres, Jan. 11, 1727, to Nathaniel Hazard, a very irregular tract lying in the interior of the town south and southwest of Washingtonville. West of the Hazard Patent there was granted, July 7, 1736, a tract of 2000 acres to Joseph Sackett, Sr., and Joseph Sackett, Jr. Adjoining this last-named patent on the south is one of 222 acres to the same grantees, Sackett and Son, and of the same date. This adjoins the territory upon which Oxford village is located.

Further west was a patent to Joseph Sackett of 149 acres, granted Sept. 1, 1737. A little further to the southwest is a patent to Edward Blagg and Johannes Hey of 2000 acres, being a second grant, bearing the same date as the first, March 28, 1726. This was a very irregular tract. Adjoining this patent on the southeast, and lying between it and the 2000 acres granted to the two Sacketts, was a patent of 2000 acres granted to Ann Hoagland, May 24, 1723. In her petition she claimed it as having been cut off from the Wawayanda Patent. West of the second patent to Edward Blagg and Johannes Hey is a tract of 2600 acres, granted Aug. 10, 1723, to Richard Gerard and Wm. Bull. In the extreme northwest angle of the town (now in Hamptonburgh) is a patent granted Dec. 18, 1734, to Elizabeth Denne, of 1140 acres. In her petition she had also claimed the grant as having been cut off from the Wawayanda Patent. Returning along the north boundary (the old county line), we have in the centre the patent to Roger Mompesson, and this is described as beginning at a certain station on the southwest side of Murderer's Creek, bearing west twenty degrees north, and distant from the wigwam of Maringamus seventy-five chains, "being near eight miles from Hudson's River." The Mompesson Patent was granted March 4, 1709, and confirmed May 31, 1712. It embraced 1000 acres.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town is mountainous in the south and east, rolling and moderately hilly in the north and west. The Schunemunk Mountains, upon the line of Monroe, are a broken, rugged range, rising to the height of 1500 feet above tide-water.

There are a number of elevations in town having

special names, as Woodcock Hill, Pound Hill, Musket Hill, Rainer Hill, Bull Mountain, Limestone Hills, Lazy Hill, Tom's Rocks, Peddler's Hill, Round Hill, Mosquito Hill, etc. Like many other sections of Orange County, a large portion of the slopes are capable of tillage, thus constituting a fine farming section. The Otterkill is the most important stream. This flows from Hamptonburgh through the northwest part of Blooming-Grove into the town of Cornwall. A large portion of the west part of the town is drained by the Cromeline Creek, which unites with the Otterkill near the line of Hamptonburgh. From that point the Otterkill becomes known as Murderer's Creek through the rest of its course to the Hudson.

Schunemunk Creek rises in the mountains of that name, drains a large portion of the centre of the town, receives some tributary rivulets, and joins the Otterkill near Washingtonville. Another tributary farther east, also rising in the Schunemunk Mountains, joins the main stream below Washingtonville. This is sometimes called Satterly's Creek.

The town has much fine scenery. The mountains upon the southeast are rugged. In the interior are pleasant valleys, and the uplands are diversified with hills and dales. In the vicinity of Craigville the Cromeline winds its way through a valley of considerable depth.

At Salisbury, on the eastern border, there is a waterfall, attracting attention at an early day as a mill-privilege of considerable value, and one which has been improved from the first settlement to the present time. The alluvial lands along the streams are fertile. An especially fine section lies around Washingtonville, along the bend of the Otterkill.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Vincent Matthews purchased the Rip Van Dam Patent, Aug. 22, 1721. He made an immediate settlement, it is supposed, and erected a grist-mill at the place now known as Salisbury. He was probably the first settler of Blooming-Grove. The names of his immediate associates are not given. He gave to his estate the name of Matthewsfield.

The patent to Edward Blagg and Johannes Hey, south of Matthewsfield, soon became entirely the property of Edward Blagg, and he settled upon it. Blagg's Clove has been in use as a name for that neighborhood ever since.

The Mompesson Patent was bought in 1731 by Thomas Goldsmith. He located there, building his house on the west bank of the Otterkill. The village of Washingtonville is partly upon this patent and partly upon the Van Dam Patent.

The Richard Van Dam Patent in the northeast corner was bought by Jesse Woodhull, who settled in Blagg's Clove in 1753. It is not known that he occupied the Richard Van Dam Patent. The Moffatts were early settlers upon this tract.

Vincent Matthews was active in promoting settlement. His name appears upon the roll of attorneys as early as 1741. He sold of his tract 1500 acres to Lewis DuBois, of New Paltz. On this property DuBois erected a tavern, and it was kept by Zacharias DuBois before the Revolution and during that struggle. The mill which Matthews built he subsequently sold to John J. Carpenter. In 1776, Mr. Carpenter, associated with Hon. Henry Wisner, made powder there under a contract with the State. Henry Wisner, Jr., with the Phillipses, had another powder-mill at Phillipsburgh, Wallkill.

As Blooming-Grove was a part of Cornwall from 1764 to 1799, we obtain the names of settlers prior to the Revolution mostly from the records of Cornwall, and from the list of signers to the Revolutionary Articles of Association. Prior to 1764 the territory of Blooming-Grove was a part of Goshen Precinct, the records of which are lost. It is believed the following memorandum includes the name of nearly every permanent settler before the Revolution. Others may, however, be found in the general list given in the chapter upon Cornwall, to which we refer.

John Brewster, Sr., was the first town clerk in Cornwall, chosen in 1765. His son succeeded him four years later. It was at his house and that of his son (same place, we suppose) that Cornwall town-meetings were held for more than thirty years. The names of Edward, Jesse, Francis, Isaac, and Nathan Brewster also appear in the early records. John Brewster, Jr., was chosen town clerk of Cornwall in 1769, and the records were kept by him until 1794, when he was succeeded by Daniel Brewster.

George Duryea. One of this name was chosen path-master at the first town-meeting, of 1799, in Blooming-Grove. Probably the same man, as the difference of time, twenty-four years, is not too much.

Richard Goldsmith, Sr. and Jr. One of them was chosen overseer of the highways in 1765, "from John Brewster's to Gilbert's"; and path-master of District 8, in 1775. Richard Goldsmith, probably the younger, was security for a constable at the first town-meeting of Blooming-Grove, 1799.

Benjamin Gregory was chosen overseer of the highways in 1765 from his house to Oxford. He had a son, Benjamin Gregory, Jr. Probably their neighborhood was near the line of Monroe.

John Hudson was chosen collector for Cornwall in 1765. He lived at Blooming-Grove, and was also a constable. Henry Hudson, probably a son, was the first collector of Blooming-Grove, 1799. William Hudson is also mentioned in these early records.

Archibald Little, Sr. and Jr. One of them was chosen in 1765 a fence-viewer for Oxford, showing his residence to have been in that neighborhood. He was soon after appointed justice of the peace, and was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775. There are also mentioned in the early records Timothy James and Solomon Little.

James Mapes lived near Peddler's Hill, in Blooming-Grove. His sons were Wines, Jesse, Robert, James, Barney, David, William; daughters, Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Turner. Thomas Mapes is also mentioned in the old records. He lived near Peddler's Hill.

Elihu Marvin, Sr. and Jr. One of them was chosen an overseer of the poor in Cornwall in 1765, and also a fence-viewer for Oxford. Elihu Marvin was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775; one of the judges of the county in 1778; Seth Marvin, assessor, 1775; Nathan Marvin, path-master of District 16, 1775; James Marvin, justice of the peace, 1777. John and Jesse Marvin are also named in the early records.

Samuel Moffatt, Sr. and Jr. The father was chosen an overseer of the poor in Cornwall, 1765, and the son a path-master in Blooming-Grove, 1799.

Col. Vincent Matthews was a well-known military officer of the Revolution, and a leading citizen of the county. He was county clerk from 1726 to 1763. James Matthews, highway commissioner in 1775, and Fletcher Matthews are mentioned also prior to 1775.

Thomas Moffatt was an early magistrate, a member of the Committee of Safety, and county clerk from 1778 to 1794.

Joseph Mapes lived on what has been known in later years as the Nathaniel Clark place. A daughter married Thomas Galloway, and there were sons,—John, Nathan, David.

Josiah Reeder was chosen overseer of the highway in 1765, for a district from the "Otterkill to Col. Matthews'." There are also mentioned in the early records Samuel, Jacob, Stephen, and Peter Reeder.

Israel Seeley was a delegate to the first Provincial Convention, May 20, 1775. There are also found in the old records the names of Thaddeus Seeley, John Seeley, Samuel and Jesse Seeley.

Josiah Seeley was path-master in Cornwall for District 15 in 1775. Josiah, Jr., was chosen an overseer of the poor, Blooming-Grove, 1799. (See Chester.)

Bezaliel Seeley, Sr. and Jr. One of them was "chosen for Oxford," in 1765, overseer of the road "from Israel Seeley's to Gregory's." In the Chester account of the Seeley family it is stated that Bezaliel Seeley, the pioneer, was a bachelor. These were doubtless of a later generation, or a different branch. Senior and junior are, however, occasionally used to distinguish two of the same name, whether they are father and son or of no relation.

Selah Strong was a justice of the peace in 1765. Thirty-four years later Selah Strong was the first supervisor of Blooming-Grove. There are also mentioned Samuel Strong, justice of the peace in 1777, and Nathan Strong, overseer of District 21, in 1775.

Nathaniel Satterly was path-master for District No. 42 in 1775, and justice of the peace in 1778. Satterly's mill was a very early affair, being mentioned in 1765. Satterly was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775. There are also named in the early records John Satterly and Selah Satterly.

James Sayre, Sr. and Jr. James Sayre was an attorney in 1770. James Sayre, probably the younger, was mentioned at the first town-meeting, 1799, in Blooming-Grove. Nathaniel Sayre, Sr. and Jr., are also named before the Revolution, and John Sayre.

Nathaniel Strong was supervisor of Cornwall in 1775; a justice of the peace soon after; a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775; and was shot dead by Tories at the door of his own house Oct. 6, 1778.

Capt. Jesse Woodhull settled at Blagg's Clove, about 1753, upon a tract of 500 acres. He was a delegate to the first Provincial Convention, April 20, 1775, and a member of the State Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution June 17, 1788. Ebenezer Woodhull is mentioned as a town officer in 1775.

George Whitaker. The name of Benjamin Whitaker appears as path-master of District 17 in Blooming-Grove, 1799.

Silas Young, Sr. and Jr.; one was chosen in 1765 overseer of the highways from the end of Oxford Road to R. Youngs'. Reuben Young was assessor for District No. 6, of Cornwall, in 1775. Birdseye Young was at Oxford, first lieutenant Oxford Company, 1775.

Stephen Gilbert was chosen in 1765 overseer of the highways for a district extending "from the precinct line to the Otterkill." He was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775. Matthias Gilbert's name also appears.

Zachariah DuBois was chosen commissioner of highways for Cornwall, 1765; in 1775 was one of the Committee of Safety. John DuBois died at Fishkill Landing in 1869, aged ninety-nine years. Zachariah, above named, kept the tavern at Salisbury. He was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery in 1777.

Hezekiah Howell, Sr. and Jr. The father was the first supervisor of Cornwall, 1765; and one was overseer of highways the same year "for Blagg's Clove." Hezekiah Howell was one of the Committee of Safety in 1775. Isaiah, Stephen, Isaac, Paul, Zephaniah, Charles, Aaron, Silas, and Jeremiah are also named prior to 1775.

Daniel Mapes may have been the same man who was path-master of District 19, Blooming-Grove, in 1799.

Benjamin Goldsmith and Thomas Goldsmith are both mentioned before the Revolution.

David Coleman was chosen a fence-viewer for Blooming-Grove in 1765. Others before the Revolution were Caleb, Joab, Asahel, Micah, Silas, Richard. Jeremiah Coleman was an assessor in 1765. Daniel Coleman was a justice of the peace in 1777. Thomas Coleman and John Coleman are also mentioned in the old records. Thomas Coleman, Jr., was path-master of No. 43 in 1775.

Francis Drake was named as an overseer of highways in Cornwall, 1765, for a district extending from "Henry Mapes' to Thomas Mapes'." This description may identify his location. Richard Drake is also named.

Nathaniel Curtis settled in Blooming-Grove in 1760. He had a mill as early as 1765. Coleman Curtis and Daniel Curtis are also mentioned before the Revolution.

Henry Davenport. He was an early blacksmith, and is said to have had a son in the battle of Bunker Hill. He probably lived in what is now Chester. Oliver Davenport is also mentioned in the early records.

John Carpenter was doubtless the man to whom Col. Vincent Matthews sold the early mill at Salisbury. Benjamin, Timothy, Elijah, Noah, John, Jr., and William are also mentioned before the Revolution.

Wm. Moffatt was an assessor in 1775. John Moffatt and Isaac Moffatt are also mentioned.

Timothy Owens and Wm. Owens are also mentioned before the Revolution.

Capt. Silas Pierson was chosen assessor for District No. 3, of Old Cornwall, in 1775. Silas Pierson, Jr., is also mentioned.

Nathaniel Satterly. He was path-master of District No. 42 in 1775, and justice of the peace in 1778. One of the name had a mill as early as 1765. Nathaniel Satterly was a member of the Cornwall Committee of Safety in 1775.

Benjamin Strong was chosen in 1765 an overseer of the highway "from the meeting-house to Adam Collins' and to the new school-house." As the Blooming-Grove meeting-house was built in 1759, Benjamin Strong lived in that vicinity.

Joel Tuthill was chosen in 1765 overseer of the highway "from Curtis Coleman's to Nathaniel Curtis' mill, and so along to the Round Hill." Jonathan Tuthill was path-master of District 20, of Cornwall, in 1775. He, or one of the same name, was also named as path-master in Blooming-Grove in 1799. John W. Tuthill and Samuel Tuthill are also mentioned, and Francis Daniel Benjamin; also Capt. James Tuthill.

John Woolley. He was chosen path-master in 1765 for the road from "the new meeting-house to Martin Remelies." The Blooming-Grove meeting-house was built in 1759, and might properly be termed new.

William Gregg, Hugh Gregg, and Robert Gregg are mentioned in the records prior to the Revolution.

For additional names of families preceding the Revolution we refer to a list in the chapter upon Cornwall. Additional light is also thrown upon this subject by the very complete military rolls and other memoranda given in the general chapter upon military matters. The names of the different companies there given indicate to quite an extent the residence of the men enrolled. We add from a former writer the following notes upon several families of this town:

"William S. Woodhull was a descendant of Richard Woodhull, who appears to have first settled at Jamaica, on Long Island, about the year 1648, and removed to Setauket, then called Cromwell Bay, in 1656. The name was originally written Wodhull, and pronounced *Odel* or *Odhull*,

and even to the present time (1847) several branches of the family are so called, which was owing, it is believed, to giving the W a Welsh pronunciation, which is equivalent to OO. It is said that the family from which he descended is very ancient, and may be traced to an individual who came to England from Normandy with William the Conqueror, in 1066.

"He was born at Thenford, Northamptonshire, England, on Sept. 13, 1620. His zeal in the cause of English liberty during the Protectorate is supposed to have been the cause of his emigrating, as his situation in England would have been an unhappy one on the restoration of the monarchy.

"The name of his wife was Deborah. He died in October, 1690, leaving issue,—Richard, Nathaniel, and Deborah. Nathaniel died without issue, and Deborah married John Lawrence, of Newtown.

"Richard, the eldest son of the emigrant, was born Oct. 9, 1649, and married Temperance, daughter of Rev. Jonah Fordham, of Southampton. He died Oct. 18, 1699, leaving issue,—Richard, Nathaniel, John, Josiah, Dorothy, and Temperance. Richard, the eldest, inherited the paternal estate at Setauket, and Nathaniel, from whom the family in this county descended, settled upon lands devised to him at Mastic. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Smith (2), of Smithtown, by whom he had issue,—Hannah, Temperance, Nathaniel, Dorothy, Sarah, Richard, Ruth, Jesse, Juliana, Deborah, and Ebenezer. He died March 9, 1760. Hannah married Mr. Strong, of Blooming-Grove, and her descendants are numerous. Nathaniel, born Dec. 30, 1722, inherited the paternal estate at Mastic. He was known as Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, took an active part in the early efforts to resist British oppression, but was violently assaulted by a British officer near Jamaica, L. I., and died on Sept. 20, 1776. Richard received a liberal education, settled, and died at New Haven, Conn. His family has become extinct. Ruth married Judge William Smith, of Mastic. Jesse, well known in Orange County as Col. Jesse Woodhull, was born at Mastic, Suffolk Co., L. I., on Feb. 10, 1735. He settled at Blagg's Cove, Orange Co., about 1753, being about eighteen years of age. He had about 500 acres, a part of which was subsequently owned by Wm. Woodhull, the residue by Wm. S. Woodhull. He married Hester, daughter of Capt. Lewis Dubois, of Orange County, by whom he had issue,—Nathaniel, Richard, Sarah, Renelille, Hannah, Jesse, and Ebenezer. He died Feb. 4, 1795, aged about sixty years. His widow died Nov. 29, 1808, aged seventy-four years and twenty-nine days. Col. Woodhull's son Nathaniel was born Nov. 1, 1758. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Nicoll, of New Windsor, and died, leaving no issue, April 12, 1799.

"Richard, second son of Col. Woodhull, married Hannah, daughter of Judge William Smith and Ruth Woodhull, before mentioned, of Mastic, by whom he had issue,—Jesse, William Smith, Nathaniel Dubois, and Ruth Hester. His widow, born Oct. 4, 1764, died Jan. 6, 1809, aged forty-four years, three months, and twelve days.

"Jesse, eldest son of Richard and Hannah Woodhull, died Oct. 12, 1800, aged five years, six months, and twelve days. William Smith, the subject of remark, was born Aug. 9, 1796, and now resides on a part of Col. Woodhull's estate in Blagg's Cove. He married Fanny H., eldest daughter of Abraham Schultz, Esq., of New Windsor, Nov. 10, 1825, by whom he had issue,—Abraham Schultz, born Nov. 21, 1828; William Henry, Nov. 4, 1828; Sarah Jane, May 9, 1831; and Jesse, July 17, 1833. Sarah Jane died June 28, 1843.

"Nathaniel DuBois was born Nov. 30, 1797, married Frances Mandevill; left issue,—Richard William, Francis M., and Jacob. Ruth Hester was born Nov. 30, 1800, and died unmarried Oct. 8, 1839.

"Sarah, eldest daughter of Col. Woodhull, married Col. John Floyd, of Smithtown, Suffolk Co. Renelille married Nathaniel Smith, of Smithtown, and Hannah, Oliver Smith, of Moriches. Jesse received an education, read medicine, made several voyages to the East Indies, and died at Pine Grove, Amite Co., Miss.

"Ebenezer settled near Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., and married there.

"Juliana, daughter of Nathaniel Woodhull, of Mastic, married Ezekiah Howell, of Blooming-Grove; was the mother of the present Ezekiah Howell, of Blooming-Grove, and Judge Nathaniel W. Howell, of Canandaigua. Her descendants are numerous. Deborah married Isaac Nicoll, of Hackensack, N. J. Ebenezer settled in Blooming-Grove, married Abigail Howell, and was father to Fletcher Woodhull and several other sons and daughters."

On the maternal side they are descendants of Col. William Smith, whose descendants on Long Island are denominated the Tangier Smiths in contradistinction to Richard Smith's family, called Bull Smiths. He was born in England at Higham-Ferrers, Northampton-

shire, Feb. 2, 1655. In 1675 he was appointed governor of Tangier by Charles II., which place, with Bombay, was given to him as a marriage portion by the king of Portugal. But the project of erecting an establishment upon that coast did not succeed. Col. Smith therefore returned to England in 1683. He married Martha, daughter of Henry Tunstall, Esq., of Putney, in the county of Surrey, Nov. 26, 1675. He arrived at New York on the 6th of August, 1686, purchased a large tract of land in Brookhaven, which was erected into a manor called St. George's Manor. He was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Slaughter in 1691, and chief justice by Col. Fletcher in 1692. He took an active part in the transpiring events of the colony, and died Feb. 18, 1705. His surviving children were Henry, William Henry, Patty, Gloriana, and Charles Jeffrey. Henry was born at Tangier, Jan. 19, 1679, and died 1767, aged eighty-eight years.

William Henry Smith, second son of Chief Justice Smith, was born March 13, 1690. He settled upon a part of his father's purchase at Mastic on the south side of the island. His first wife was a Miss Merritt, of Boston, by whom he had a son, Merritt. His second wife was Hannah Cooper, by whom he had issue,—William, Caleb, Elizabeth, Sarah, Martha, Jane, and Hannah.

William Smith, eldest son of William Henry, was born in 1720. He was absent from his family and estate during the whole of the Revolutionary war, and spent his time with his friends in Orange County. He was a judge of the county court and a member of the Provincial Congress. In 1777 he was elected a senator under the State constitution, which office he held till 1783. He died March 17, 1799. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Daniel Smith, of Smithtown, by whom he had John (afterwards Senator John Smith, of Suffolk County) and Mary.

His second wife was Ruth, sister of Gen. Woodhull, of Suffolk, and Col. Woodhull, of Orange County, by whom he had issue,—William, Caleb, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Sarah. Hannah married Richard Woodhull, of Blooming-Grove, son of Col. Woodhull, and had issue,—Jesse, William Smith, Nathaniel DuBois, and Ruth Hester, as before noticed in the genealogy of the Woodhull family.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Blooming-Grove was organized as a town March 23, 1799, and its territory was taken from that of Cornwall. April 5, 1830, a part of Blooming-Grove was taken off in the formation of Hamptonburgh, being so much of Hamptonburgh as now lies south of the old county line, and east of the former line between Goshen and Cornwall, of which the present east line of Goshen is believed to be a part. Fifteen years later, March 22, 1845, a portion of Blooming-Grove was set off towards the formation of the town of Chester. This was that small part of Chester

which lies southeast of the division line of the old precincts of Cornwall and Goshen, and northwest of the southeast line of Blooming-Grove, extended until it intersects the said precinct line. The name of Blooming-Grove had long been in use for a part of Cornwall, and appropriately became the name of the new civil division. The name, Blooming-Grove, was that of the old village, and was adopted to distinguish it from Hunting-Grove, a well-known locality then in New Windsor.

The first town-meeting of Blooming-Grove was held as shown in the following record:

"A journal of the proceedings of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Blooming-Grove at their first annual town-meeting, held at the house of John Chandler, in said town, on the first Tuesday in April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, agreeable to an act to divide the town of Cornwall into three towns, passed the twenty-third of March, 1799.

"Present, Anselm Helm, John McDowell, Justices of the Peace.

"It was voted that the act to divide the town of Cornwall into three towns should be read.

"It was voted: Daniel Brewster, town clerk; Selah Strong, supervisor; John McDowell, Samuel Strong, Richard Goldsmith, commissioners of highway; Job Sayre, John Tuthill, Samuel Moffatt, assessors; William Hudson, collector (Richard Goldsmith and Anselm his security); Josiah Seeley, Jr., Zephaniah Halsey, overseers of the poor.

"It was voted that the constable chosen should give security: Henry Daner, constable, James Thompson (James Sayre, his security).

Overseers of Highways.—No. 1, Josiah Seeley, Jr.; No. 2, Job Sayre; No. 3, Isaac Bull; No. 4, David Rumsey; No. 5, Abimeael Young; No. 6, Benjamin Gregory; No. 7, Zopher Ketchum; No. 8, Samuel Strong; No. 9, Jonathan Tuthill; No. 10, Asahel Coleman; No. 11, John Kidd; No. 12, John Chandler; No. 13, Joshua Curtis; No. 14, Samuel Tuthill; No. 15, John Reader; No. 16, Benjamin Whitaker; No. 17, Nathan H. White; No. 18, Samuel Moffatt; No. 19, Daniel Mapes; No. 20, Nathan Moffatt; No. 21, Zephaniah Halsey; No. 22, David Hawkin; No. 23, Phineas Heard; No. 24, Hector Craig; No. 25, Jotham Jayne; No. 26, George Duryea."

It was agreed to raise the sum of \$200 for the use of the poor the ensuing year. It was voted to pay \$10 bounty on each wolf killed within the town. It was agreed to raise money for the payment of Richard Goldsmith and Josiah Seeley, late commissioners. John Tuthill, Hezekiah Howell, John Chandler, Phineas Heard, Selah Strong, and Josiah Seeley were appointed fence-viewers.

The meeting then adjourned to the first Tuesday in April, 1800, at the meeting-house in Blooming-Grove.

GENERAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

The first road-survey recorded after the formation of Blooming-Grove appears to be the following:

"Beginning between John B. Horton's house and barn and running a slant westward down the hill, and then making a small bend eastward, then straight to the north corner of James Thompson's land, and so on Garret Duryea's land, so as to intercept the Goshen road west of Garret Duryea's house, said road to be two rods wide. Surveyed June 5, 1800; recorded Feb. 4, 1803."

1800.—At the second annual town-meeting the following additional names appear of those elected to office who were not chosen in the first year. Samuel Strong, Jr., Russell Bugbee, Benjamin Mapes, Joseph King, Joseph McLaughlin, David Wiley, Asa Steward, John Miller, Silas Pierson, Richard S. Hubbard, John I. Brooks, George Thompson, James Smith, Ebenezer Seeley, Joel Coleman.

April 3, 1800.—Jonas Seeley records the birth of a slave child named Charles, born July 8, 1799. Under the same date John Marvin records the birth of a slave child named Dorcas, born Aug. 9, 1799.

Sept. 26, 1800.—Anselm Helm certifies that a slave child, Chloe, was born June 21, 1800.

Quite a number of similar notices appear in the books from 1800 to 1820, by Seth Marvin, Elihu Marvin, Charles Howell, John Marvin, Hezekiah Howell, Capt. Phineas Heard, James Denniston, Selah Strong, and many others.

The manumission of a slave woman named Peg by John Chandler, with the consent of the overseers of the poor, is recorded under date of March 29, 1804.

July 15, 1819.—The highway commissioners certify that they have "viewed the bridge over the outlet of Gray Court meadows, on the road from Hezekiah Moffatt's to Oxford, and do agree that it is no longer a public benefit, and do annul the same and declare it to be no longer a town charge."

1821.—A bounty of \$25 was offered for each wolf killed in the town. It was also voted that year to petition the Legislature to confirm the survey made by Samuel McCown and David W. Brewster between the towns of Blooming-Grove and New Windsor.

1822.—It was voted that no man in possession of fifty acres of land should suffer his cattle to run on the commons; if taken up to pay a fine of fifty cents.

1826.—It was voted to raise \$700 for the support of the poor; also to raise \$10 to pay Howell for killing a wolf.

Dec. 27, 1827.—At a special town-meeting Joseph McLaughlin was chosen supervisor in place of Hezekiah Moffatt, deceased.

The principal town officers from 1799 to 1880 have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1799-1801.....	Selah Strong.	Daniel Brewster.
1802-4.....	John Tuthill.	" "
1805-10.....	Job Sayre.	" "
1811-17.....	Jeremiah Horton.	" "
1818-20.....	Joseph McLaughlin.	" "
1821.....	Jeremiah Horton.	" "
1822-24.....	Zephaniah Halsey.	" "
1825-27.....	Hezekiah Moffatt.	" "
1828-30.....	Joseph McLaughlin.	" "
1831-32.....	Wm. S. Woodhull.	" "
1833-36.....	Joseph McLaughlin.	" "
1837.....	George W. Tuthill.	David H. Moffatt.
1838-41.....	James Duryea.	" "
1842-43.....	Walter Halsey.	" "
1844.....	Thomas C. Brewster.	" "
1845-48.....	David H. Moffatt, Jr.	John Jaques.
1847.....	" "	Albert G. Owen.
1848-49.....	" "	Alexander Moore, Jr.
1850.....	George W. Tuthill.	" "
1851.....	Jos. H. McLaughlin.	" "
1852.....	James O. Thompson.	James R. Bell.
1853.....	Jos. H. McLaughlin.	Charles S. Pitt.
1854.....	Andrew J. Heard.	James R. Bell.
1855.....	Charles E. Brooks.	" "
1856.....	George W. Tuthill.	Albert G. Owen.
1857.....	Alden Goldsmith.	Alexander Moore.
1858.....	" "	Philander Mix.
1859.....	Jos. H. McLaughlin.	" "
1860-61.....	" "	Nathan Benjamin.
1862-63.....	Alden Goldsmith.	" "
1864-65.....	" "	John H. McLaughlin.
1866.....	" "	Wm. S. Howell.
1867.....	Joe. H. McLaughlin.	" "
1868-71.....	Saml C. Van Vleet, Jr.	" "
1872.....	Nathan W. Howell.	James M. Miller.
1873.....	Albert G. Owen.	" "
1874.....	" "	Sanford D. Hallock.
1875.....	" "	Charles W. Hull.
1876-80.....	Selah E. Strong.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following are named in the records as having presided at the town-meetings during the period 1799 to 1830, the years given being the dates when their respective names first appear: 1799, Anselm Helm, John McDowell; 1803, Paul Howell; 1804, Nathan H. White; 1809, George Thompson; 1811, Jeremiah Horton; 1816, Henry Brewster; 1821, Joseph McLaughlin, Moses Ely; 1823, Wm. W. Brooks; 1829, Robert Denniston. Among these Nathan H. White was in office nearly all the time, and was elected by the people for further services, as seen below.

1830, Nathan H. White; 1831, Moses Ely; 1832, James Young; 1833, John Moffatt; 1834, Wm. W. Brooks; 1835, Moses Ely; 1836, Jedediah H. Brewster, Jesse Bull; 1837, Wm. S. Woodhull, Nicholas Dederer; 1838, Nicholas A. Dederer, Seely C. Roe; 1839, Andrew D. Caldwell, John H. Tuthill; 1840, Fred. H. Brewster, Nathan H. White; 1841, John H. Tuthill; 1842, Charles S. Pitts; 1843, Nathan H. White; 1844, Grant B. Marvin; 1845, Hiram Tuthill; 1846, Chas. S. Pitts; 1847, Benj. G. Horton; 1848, F. H. Brewster, H. J. Duryea; 1849, Hiram Tuthill, Wright G. Kershaw; 1850, Chas. S. Pitts; 1851, Walter C. Many, Robert Denniston; 1852, Peter B. Taylor, James Satterly; 1853, Alpheus Duryea; 1854, Chas. S. Pitts; 1855, Hiram Tuthill; 1856, Peter B. Taylor; 1857, Richard Caldwell, Noah Mathewson; 1858, Charles E. Brooks; 1859, Nathaniel W. Howell; 1860, Valentine Seaman; 1861, Richard Caldwell; 1862, Noah Mathewson; 1863, Nathaniel W. Howell, Charles E. Brooks; 1864, Samuel C. Van Vleet, Jr.; 1865, Richard Caldwell; 1866, Albert G. Owen; 1867, Valentine Seaman; 1868, Jesse Bull; 1869, Richard Caldwell, Nathaniel W. Howell; 1870, John C. Warner; 1871, Valentine Seaman, John B. Vroom; 1872, Samuel R. Strong; 1873, Richard Caldwell; 1874, John F. Graham; 1875, Valentine Seaman; 1876, Samuel R. Strong; 1877, Richard Caldwell; 1878, J. Owen Moore; 1879, John F. Graham; 1880, Valentine Seaman.

V.—VILLAGES, NEIGHBORHOOD NAMES.

WASHINGTONVILLE

is the principal village of the town, situated upon the old public road from Newburgh to Goshen, eleven miles from the former and nine miles from the latter. It is now a station upon the Newburgh Branch of the Erie Railroad. It is said to have been named in honor of Gen. Washington, and is situated in an open, pleasant country upon the Otterkill, or Murderer's Creek. The railroad crosses the stream twice, the station buildings being located between the crossings and the main portion of the village, lying upon the opposite side. It is a stirring business place, with shop, stores, manufactures, schools, and churches. It has already been mentioned that Thomas Goldsmith bought and probably settled here in 1731. It was undoubtedly the second point of settlement in town, Salisbury being the first. The rich, fertile lands attracted immigration, and many, no doubt, soon after joined Mr. Goldsmith in this location. Long before the opening of any modern lines of travel this place was upon one of the oldest roads in the county. Its distance from Goshen and Newburgh was favorable to the growth of a village. Its modern development dates from the opening of the Erie Railroad. A post-office was established here at an early day. The present incumbent of the office is Selah Strong, and the office is kept at the store of W. S. Howell, who is

deputy postmaster in charge. Mr. Strong was appointed in July of the present year. His predecessor was Alexander Moore, who held the office about six years. Nathan H. McLaughlin was postmaster for about thirteen years from 1861-62. Before him John C. Warner had the office for four years. Mr. Breed was postmaster, and after his death Mrs. Breed held the position for one year.

The present business indicates a thriving country village. Near the station is the grist-mill of Thomas Fulton, using both steam- and water-power as may be necessary. It is both a custom- and flouring-mill. Mr. Fulton took possession about five years ago. The mill was built by David Wright twenty-five years ago. It was located on the same site as a mill of earlier years. There is also the manufacturing establishment of Taylor & Belknap, making cheese-boxes, wagon-felloes, spokes, hubs, etc.

At Washingtonville there is also located the creamery belonging to the Farmers' Association. This has been in successful operation for some years. Other business in Washingtonville at the present time may be summed up as follows: A hotel by James Angus; store by John C. Warner, general merchandise; also by S. H. Johnson, general merchandise, and by W. S. Howell, general merchandise, and also coal; hardware-store and tin-shop, C. W. Hull; also a tin-shop by Charles McKinney; groceries, boots and shoes by M. R. Denniston; groceries, Edward McLaughlin; furniture and undertaking, A. Moore & Co.; feed, flour, lumber, coal, Charles G. Cooper; same line of business, Hector Moffatt; harness-shop and horse-goods, Brooks & Parsons; wagon-shop, Daniel Giles; wagon- and paint-shop, Murphy & Ploughman; blacksmithing, Henry Dusenberry; blacksmithing, Charles Green; millinery, Mrs. Bull; meat-markets, one by I. J. Bull, and one by George Clark; drug-store by Bond Bros.; also one by M. B. Shafer; shoe-shop and store by Charles Boyle; insurance agencies, one by W. J. Tuthill, and another by Wm. Westervelt, the latter of whom is also an auctioneer; Dr. J. Moffatt and Dr. S. D. DuBois, physicians.

The station buildings of the Erie Railway are conveniently situated. Hallock's Hall supplies a place for lectures and public entertainments. A degree of literary taste exists here superior to that usually found in small rural villages. A course of lectures for the current season, 1880-81, J. Owen Moore, manager, comprises some of the best platform speakers in the country.

Washingtonville is delightfully situated on the alluvial lands bordering the winding channel of the Otterkill. In choosing it as a point of settlement the white people imitated the ruder sons of the forest, who had probably dwelt for centuries in this vicinity, the wigwam of the chief Maringamuk having been but a short distance east of the village. From Washingtonville the long, rugged Schunemunk range meets the eye, while nearer are the cultivated farms,

the rich and well-tilled fields indicating homes of comfort, abundance, and wealth.

SALISBURY MILLS VILLAGE

is a hamlet on the public road leading southwest from Newburgh, distant from that place about eight miles, and from Washingtonville three miles. The growth of the place is due to the water-power supplied by the Otterkill, or, as known at this point, Murderer's Creek, or, in local parlance, Big Creek. The name was bestowed by early settlers, perhaps in consequence of certain associations with the places from which they may have emigrated. The place is a station upon the Erie Railroad (Newburgh Branch). Among the men especially active in building up this place and developing all of its varied interests may be named Andrew J. Caldwell, Isaac K. Oakley, and Peter Van Alen.

Mr. Caldwell was for a long series of years an extensive manufacturer of leather. A former writer said of him,—

"To skill and large experience in conducting this business he brings a mind cultivated with a varied literature, and well stored with agricultural knowledge and its kindred subjects. Modest in temper and unobtrusive as a child, he pursues the silent and even tenor of his way, at peace with himself and the world around him. With his aged father and brothers, John, Richard, and William, compatriots of the lamented Emmet, after the outbreak in Ireland in 1798, he came to this country and cast his lot in with the citizens of this county. Doubtless it is hard and trying to the best feelings of our nature to abandon the land of our birth, the playground of our boyhood, the associations of youth and ripening manhood. Around them linger and cling the tenderest and strongest recollections; but to be compelled to flee from them by force of circumstances which we have neither made nor can control is akin to hopeless despair and like unto death."

The erection of the first mill about one hundred and sixty years ago by Gen. Vincent Matthews has been mentioned. In subsequent years the property passed to Mr. Oakley, father of Isaac K. Oakley, who remodeled the building into a paper-mill. Still later, it was taken down, either wholly or in part, and the grist-mill now run by Clark & Ketchum erected. It is said that a part of the foundation walls are the same as those of the early Matthews mill. Another important enterprise at Salisbury is the present paper-mill, situated a little below and near the line of Cornwall. Henry P. Ramsdell is the proprietor. The buildings are of brick, large and commodious. A full complement of hands are employed, and the business is conducted with vigor and success. Printing-paper and wrapping-paper constitute the principal line of work.

Other business at Salisbury may be stated as follows: Post-office, kept by Richard Caldwell; store, general merchandise, C. H. Stevenson; store, general merchandise, Samuel M. Clemens; wagon- and carriage-shop, Thomas B. Giles; blacksmithing by John Ewen, and also by William Hogan. Salisbury has railroad facilities by means of the Newburgh Branch of the Erie, there being several trains each way daily, rendering communication with Newburgh easy, or with New York by way of Gray Court.

The Methodist Church have a comfortable house of worship. (See notice elsewhere.) The Presbyterian Church of Bethlehem have also built at this place Hope Chapel, in which Sunday evening services are maintained. The chapel is a neat and convenient edifice, standing on high ground, and is not the least among the attractive features of the village. The cost was about \$3000.

Besides the business establishments and public buildings mentioned, there are many pleasantly-situated private dwellings.

BLOOMING-GROVE

is a hamlet nearly central east and west, situated in the valley of a southern branch of the Otterkill, a branch usually known as the Schunemunk. The growth of Washingtonville, two miles away, and the laying of the Erie Railroad so as to have stations at Craigville and Washingtonville and none at Blooming-Grove, stopped the tendency of business to centralize at this point, and so the real Blooming-Grove of a hundred years ago, Blooming-Grove "proper," is now only a rural neighborhood with neither hotel nor stores. The regular successors of the church of the fathers are, however, here, and their children's children are leading the younger generations to the same sacred spot cherished in the early days of settlement. The building of the meeting-house of 1759 at this point indicates that it was then central for at least the congregation that designed to worship there. The ancient name of the village was extended to the town on its organization.

CRAIGVILLE

was founded as a manufacturing village, and is somewhat romantically situated on Gray Court Creek, better known as the Cromeline. It takes its name from the Craig family. At this place there was a forge, and, it is even said, a powder-mill during the Revolution. Soon after that the property passed into the hands of Mr. James Craig, and about 1790 he commenced the manufacture of paper, and this business was continued for many years after his death by his son, Hon. Hector Craig, to whose enterprise the growth of the village is mostly due. Mr. Craig also erected a cotton-mill that stood down to within a few years.

In later years Craigville is a station on the railroad, though the station buildings are half a mile or more from the village. At the station W. Wesley Thorn is station-agent, merchant, and postmaster. The firm of Marvin & Thorn are also dealing in flour, feed, and coal. Mr. Thorn has been postmaster about thirteen years. Previously the office was at the village, and was kept by Mr. E. Duryea for several years, and W. B. Hunter had been his predecessor. At the village, distinct from the station, there is now the store of Henry Ward, general merchandise; the store of Edwin Duryea, general merchandise; blacksmithery,

by G. W. Parker; wagon-shop, by W. C. Smith. At this place is also located the modern and successful business of Alexander Hornby, manufacturing "steam-cooked cereals," supplying for market oatens grits, oat-meal, also various similar forms of other grains. The buildings used were formerly a grist-mill, run by T. J. Murphy, a part of the old Craig property. The cotton-factory of Hector Craig passed to subsequent proprietors. It was destroyed by fire a few years since and has not been rebuilt. It was then in operation and under the proprietorship of Joseph Greaves. There had also been a hub-factory at Craigville, established by Frank Woodhull. It was also burned, Augustus Thompson being the proprietor, and the enterprise has not been renewed. The Methodist house of worship is still standing, but the society is virtually united to that of Chester, and services are not maintained here. The building is, however, a convenience for neighborhood meetings, funerals, etc. A school-house completes what may be called the village of Craigville. The water-power here is valuable, and capable of being utilized largely as it has been in the past.

SATTERLY'S MILLS

are about six miles south of Washingtonville. The creek upon which they are situated is the Schunemunk,* and the mills are so called from their founder—the pioneer Satterly.

This neighborhood is a place of very early settlement. Nathaniel Satterly's mill is mentioned in the town-meeting of 1765. Uriah Crossman is the present proprietor. There is no other special business at this point. A Methodist society existed here for a time, and a house of worship was erected. It is evident from the frequency with which some of these names in the interior of Blooming-Grove appear in the Cornwall records that there was quite a population in this section—perhaps nearly as many as there are now living in these rural neighborhoods; the military rolls given elsewhere for 1776 indicate this fact clearly.

OXFORD DEPOT

is on the line of the Erie Railroad, in the southwest part of the town. It furnishes railroad facilities for freight and passengers to a section of this and neighboring towns. It has also a post-office which was established in 1842. The first postmaster was John H. Tuthill, 1842-48; the second, Peter B. Taylor, 1848-59; the third, Gilbert H. Clark, 1859-61; the fourth, S. C. Van Vliet, 1861-80. The Oxford neighborhood of early times must have been of wider extent than the present village. It evidently embraced quite a district in the extreme southern or southwestern part

* The name of the creek seems to be somewhat uncertain on modern maps and among the people, the name Satterly's appearing to be given at times to both this stream and the one farther east. The explanation may be that the Satterly mills were on this stream, and a Satterly homestead on the other.

of Blooming-Grove. Since the opening of the railroad the station is the point known as Oxford. The business of the present time consists of the freighting and passenger traffic of the Erie road; a store of general merchandise, by S. C. Van Vliet, who is also postmaster, station-agent, and dealer in coal, flour, and feed; blacksmithery and a wagon-shop, by W. J. Gaunt. The Friends' meeting-house is a mile or more south of the station, and there was once a Methodist church in that neighborhood, but the enterprise was abandoned. (See Churches.)

Henry F. Moffatt, Seeley Roe, William A. Halsey, John Bell, John S. Bull, Isaac K. Oakley, Joseph C. Platt, William H. Arnold, Milton Hulse, Michael Walsh, Jesse Bull, Stephen Reed, James Dean, Charles Pitts, Charles E. Brown, Anselm Helm, James M. Young, J. W. N. Bull.

After the method of supervision by town superintendents was adopted, the following persons were elected to that office in this town:

Chosen annually: 1844-46, Andrew J. Caldwell; 1847, Philander Mix. Chosen once in two years: 1848, Samuel H. Moffatt; 1850, Charles S. Pitts; 1852-56, Philander Mix.

Occasional mention of early school-houses appears in describing road districts. At the present time good schools are maintained in the several districts of the town.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

In 1800, Seth Marvin, Daniel Brewster, and Phineas Heard were chosen school commissioners. This was under the early school law, which was repealed about that time or allowed to become inoperative.

Under the new school act of 1812 the general school system of this town was organized in 1813. During the period 1813 to 1843 the following persons served one or more years each as commissioners of common schools, viz.: Jeremiah Horton, Daniel Brewster, Nathan H. White, Edward W. Brewster, Hezekiah Moffatt, Andrew J. Caldwell, Wm. W. Brooks, Wm. S. Woodhull, George W. Tuthill, Henry F. Moffatt, Jesse Bull, Hector M. Craig, Seeley C. Roe, J. W. T. Howell.

As there were three commissioners chosen annually in this period of thirty years, the few names above shows how continually the people trusted their school interests to nearly the same men. Mr. White was commissioner for nearly the whole period. During this same length of time the following school inspectors served one or more years each: Selah Strong, Joseph McLaughlin, Zephaniah Halsey, Hezekiah Howell, Hezekiah Moffatt, John B. Horton, Samuel Warner, David Brewster, Nathaniel W. Helm, Samuel Strong, Andrew J. Caldwell, Robert C. Hunter, William Horton, Jr., Edward W. Brewster, Robert Deniston, Walter Halsey, Wm. W. Brooks, A. M. Brewster, Moses Ostrander, R. Bell, Moses Ely.

VII.—CHURCHES.

For a long period after its settlement there was but one church in the township. Some eight or nine buildings for worship have within sixty years been erected within the bounds of the original Blooming-Grove parish. This town is to a marked degree both moral and religious. The strong character of its early settlers, their reverence for Christian institutions, their practical piety, their belief in faith and works, have left an abiding influence for good upon their children and successors.

"The first house for worship in Blooming-Grove was built in 1759 by immigrants chiefly from Suffolk Co., L. I.," who, on their arrival here, organized themselves into a religious congregation, calling the Rev. Enos Ayres to be their pastor. He ministered to the people in holy things until his death in 1762.

In 1764 the parish called as his successor the Rev. Abner Reeve, father of the celebrated Judge Reeve who founded the law school at Litchfield, Conn. Mr. Reeve served the people some four years, when resigning, the Rev. Amariah Lewis supplied the pulpit for twelve months. Then, as supplies, we find that the Rev. Mr. Case, Mr. Greene, and Rev. Silas Constant occupied the pulpit for several years.

In 1768 the Rev. Samuel Parkhurst came to preach for the people, sickened and died, and was buried by the side of the first pastor, their graves being to this day underneath the church edifice, as is also the mortal remains of Rev. Benoni Bradner, who became pastor in June, 1786, and died 1804, in the seventy-first year of his age.

The Rev. Joel T. Benedict preached a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. Noah Crane, who was pastor until 1811. In November of this year Rev. William Rafferty was called to occupy the pulpit. Mr. Rafferty was pastor until 1815, when he resigned, having been elected president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. In 1830, being on a visit to Blooming-Grove, he suddenly died, and was buried near the church, in the family cemetery now the property of Mr. B. C. Sears.

The Rev. Luther Halsey, Jr., was called to the pastorate of the church in 1815, and remained until 1824. During his ministry there occurred in the parish great revivals of religion. As the fruits of one of these spiritual awakenings, more than a hundred members were added to the church. Dr. Halsey left Blooming-Grove to accept a professorship in Nassau Hall. Subsequently he became professor of theology at Allegheny Seminary, and also during his long life he was a teacher in Auburn and in Union Theological Seminaries. He died at Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 2, 1880, being nearly eighty-seven years of age. In 1823, during Mr. Halsey's pastorate, the church edifice that had served the congregation for more than sixty years was replaced by the present large, plain, substantial building.

The Rev. James Arbuckle, pastor of the Eighth

Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, was called to the vacant pulpit, and entered upon his labors here in October, 1824. By his rare ability as a preacher, his sterling qualities as a man, and his fearless search after truth, Mr. Arbuckle soon took a strong hold upon the community. He wielded a wide influence, serving the people as a most popular and acceptable religious teacher until his sudden death in July, 1847. During the ministry of Mr. Arbuckle the society purchased about six acres of land adjoining the church lot, upon which, in 1838, suitable buildings were erected, thus furnishing a convenient and pleasant home for the pastor. It was also during the ministry of Mr. Arbuckle that the church which had been *nominally* Presbyterian became Independent. Indeed, there is little room to doubt, from its records and traditions, that this society, notwithstanding its corporate name, had always been strictly Congregational in all its religious and temporal affairs; "never having formally connected itself with any Presbytery, or with any other ecclesiastical body." But from various causes the church now ceased to be even nominally Presbyterian; and openly, boldly assumed a position of independence, that, though now quite common, being held by some of our most widely-known churches and ministers, was then almost without precedent.

It should be added that when the society became incorporated in 1806, under the law of 1801, the corporate name was "The First Presbyterian Congregation of Blooming-Grove." Under this title its records were kept, and its property was held until November, 1870, when the congregation unanimously voted to change this, so that name and polity might correspond; and also voted that the name should be hereafter "The Congregational Church of Blooming-Grove."

In 1847 the church called Rev. Ebenezer Mason, youngest son of the celebrated John Mitchell Mason, D.D., of New York. Mr. Mason, after editing his father's works, had been preaching in Paris, and he hesitated for a time between this rural, quiet field of labor, and returning to mission work in that great social metropolis. He decided in favor of the country parish. But his labors soon ended—all too soon as it would seem to us, for after serving the people for one year he died and was gathered to his fathers.

For some time after the death of Mr. Mason the church depended upon supplies. But in April, 1851, the congregation called Rev. Austin Craig, of Peapack, N. J. Mr. Craig was a young man of rare gifts and powers, of studious habits, and most loving and reverent spirit. He served the parish with its entire approbation for fourteen years, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Antioch College, Ohio. It is a little remarkable that so many of the pastors of Blooming-Grove have been called from its pulpit to occupy important positions in institutions of learning, and have filled these stations so usefully and honorably. Dr. Craig is now president of a theo-

logical or *Biblical school* in Stanfordville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

In April, 1866, the Rev. Warren Hathaway entered upon his labors, which have been continued until the present time.

This old church is one of the moral landmarks of the county. Its complete history is to a great extent the history of this town; and in some respects it is a representative parish, showing the changes and the progress that mark American life and development during the last one hundred and fifty years.

The Blooming-Grove congregation is *independent*, yet evangelical, and in cordial sympathy with all neighboring churches; and is still, as for a hundred years, earnestly laboring for the practical and the vital in the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The congregation have neither church debt nor church fund. All expenses for maintaining public worship are met by contributions freely and generously made by the people, who are strongly attached to the church of their fathers, and who feel that the parent church of Blooming-Grove is still their religious home.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BLOOMING-GROVE made a legal organization at the meeting-house, April 19, 1806. The trustees chosen were Job Sayre, John Tuthill, John B. Horton, Richard Goldsmith, Nathan H. White, Samuel Strong, Phineas Tuthill, Anselm Helm, and Hezekiah Howell, Jr.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WASHINGTON-VILLE,

at a meeting held in the academy Aug. 21, 1851, executed a certificate of incorporation. The proceedings were signed by Henry Belden, moderator, and the trustees chosen were Asahel Coleman, James Curtis, Charles Gregg, DeWitt C. Thompson, and Samuel C. Marvin. By this organization a house of worship was erected at Washingtonville, and afterwards sold to the Methodists.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WASHINGTON-VILLE

effected a legal organization April 5, 1848. The proceedings were signed by John Jaques, Charles A. Hulse. The trustees chosen were David H. Moffatt, Sr., John Jaques, Charles A. Hulse, Walter Halsey, Edmund S. Howell, James Thorp, Charles S. Pitts. This church was constituted earlier than the above date of incorporation, as shown in the following account, furnished by Orrin C. Jaques, one of the elders of the church:

The First Presbyterian Church of Washingtonville was organized Aug. 10, 1841, by a committee of the Hudson Presbytery (New School), consisting of Revs. William Timlow, chairman, Isaac C. Beach, minister, and Elders Samuel T. Scott and Moses Sawyer. At the organization 21 persons became members by letter and one by profession of faith, viz.: David

H. Moffatt, Sr., Charles Gregg, James White, Charles A. Hulse, Sarah F. Hulse, Warren Halsey, William H. Rumsey, Obadiah Rumsey, Mrs. Julia Ann Parker, Mrs. Esther Reeve, Miss Ann Reeve, Miss Almira L. Many, Mrs. Huldah C. Satterly, Mrs. Lydia Breed, Mrs. Elizabeth Halsey, Miss Abigail Curtis, Mrs. Chloe Howser, Mrs. Rachel Rumsey, Mrs. Louisa Moffatt, Solon Halsey, James Curtis, and William H. Forbes. David H. Moffatt, Sr., Charles Gregg, Charles A. Hulse, and Warren Halsey were elected elders. The last three were ordained by the chairman, D. H. Moffatt having been a ruling elder at the church at Bethlehem, N. Y. All were regularly installed. The Rev. William Timlow preached the sermon of the occasion, and Rev. William Beach gave the charge to the church and elders. The Rev. Henry Belden having been engaged in ministerial labor since May 1st last, preparatory to an organization, was continued as stated supply. In October, assisted by Rev. William Hull, a protracted meeting was held, resulting in an addition of 18 members. At the following communion season, November 14th, and during the next year to Nov. 13, 1842, 18 more members were added. At the communion season, Feb. 12, 1843, as the result of a second revival effort, assisted by the Rev. Almon Underwood and his elder, Mr. Gregory, 61 persons united by profession and 2 by letter. The fruit of this revival subsequently furnished four elders from one family. The membership at this time numbered 121. June 25, 1843, Nathan Strong and John Jaques, Sr., were elected and installed ruling elders. In April, 1844, after a service of three years, the Rev. Henry Belden closed his labors with the church by his request.

The following November, 1844, supplies having been furnished by the Presbytery of Hudson, the Rev. Phineas Robinson, of the same Presbytery, was called as stated supply. In January, 1847, the membership was 124. At this time 36 members were dismissed to organize a Congregational Church in Washingtonville, under the ministry of Rev. Henry Belden, the house of which was afterwards burned and the society disbanded. The ministerial labors of Rev. P. Robinson were closed, after a period of three years, in November, 1847, by his retirement. Up to this time the congregation had stately worshiped in the district academy. In 1847 the present church edifice, size 36 by 60 feet, having a tower and bell, was erected at a cost of about \$5250, under a board of seven trustees, viz.: David H. Moffatt, Sr., John Jaques, Sr., Charles A. Hulse, Walter Halsey, Edmund S. Howell, James Thorp, and Charles S. Pitts. The first three named were also the three ruling elders. A building committee of seven was also constituted,—David H. Moffatt, Sr., John Jaques, Sr., Charles A. Hulse, James Thorp, John Nicoll, Frederick H. Brewster, and Charles E. Brooks, to which John I. Brooks was afterwards added. The first three named were made a sub-committee. The carpenter and builder was John Mo-

bray, and the mason James White. The building lot, containing one-half an acre, was presented by Charles E. and F. B. Brooks. The dedication service was held by a committee of the Hudson Presbytery (New School) August, 1848, Rev. Daniel T. Wood giving the sermon.

In January, 1848, Rev. Luther Halsey, D.D., of the Presbytery of Elizabeth (O. S.), and then Professor of Biblical History in Union Theological Seminary, New York, became stated supply. June 20, 1854, the trustees and congregation purchased a parsonage, with seven acres of land attached, costing \$2000, five acres of which were appropriated for cemetery purposes. Oct. 5, 1865, Dr. Halsey declared the pulpit vacant, and retired from his ministerial charge of nearly eight years. The second division of the congregation, now numbering about 85 communicants, occurred on the question of New and Old School relationship. From this division resulted the organization and building of the present Second Presbyterian church at Washingtonville, for Rev. Dr. Halsey. Church supplies were again furnished by the Hudson Presbytery for the following six months. Feb. 7, 1857, three ruling elders were elected,—Robert Denniston, a former elder of the church at Bethlehem, N. Y., and James Thorp and John Jaques, Jr., from the membership,—and were duly installed. On July 27, 1858, the Rev. Daniel Higbie, of the Rockaway Presbytery, New Jersey, having for a time supplied the pulpit, was called to the pastorate, and was duly installed on August 24th following, sermon by Rev. James Wood, charge to the pastor by Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D.D., to the people by Rev. O. M. Johnson, all of the Presbytery of Hudson. During this pastorate, in November, 1864, the trustees and congregation purchased about seven acres of land adjoining and additional to the former cemetery, costing \$2293, the whole now containing about 12 acres, and numbering about 334 plots. Oct. 20, 1867, the pastoral relation of Rev. D. Higbie, extending over a period of nine years, closed by his decease. The number of communicants was about 60.

March 13, 1868, the Rev. John V. Griswold, from Union Theological Seminary of New York, was called to the vacant pastorate, and duly ordained and installed July 16th following by a committee from Hudson Presbytery; sermon by Rev. Thomas Nicolls, charge to the pastor by Rev. George Pierson, to the people by Rev. Augustus Seward, D.D., all of Presbytery of Hudson. September 23d following three additional ruling elders were elected from the membership and duly installed,—John C. Warner, Owen C. Jaques, and Augustus Denniston. The third revival took place in the winter of 1868-69,—the pastor was aided by the evangelist, Rev. O. Parker,—resulting in an addition of 37 members. This pastorate continued about three years, and was dissolved in May, 1871, by mutual consent. The whole number of communicants was about 86.

July 1, 1871, the Rev. James B. Beaumont, of the

Presbytery of Chemung, having been invited to supply the pulpit, was called July 27th to the pastoral office, and November 9th following was duly installed pastor by a committee of the United Presbytery of Hudson. The sermon of installation was given by Rev. William D. Snodgrass, D.D., charge to the pastor by Rev. Augustus Seward, D.D., to the people by Rev. George Pierson. In the summer of 1872 the congregation, through their committee, built a new and neat parsonage dwelling—size of main building 30 by 30 feet, with extension 24 by 16 feet—at a cost of about \$3600, adjoining the former one owned by them, and afterwards sold.

Aug. 30, 1878, three additional ruling elders were elected from the membership, viz.: Hector Moffatt, Charles Jaques, and Charles G. Cooper, and duly ordained and installed.

At this writing, Nov. 1, 1880, the church is united and prosperous, under the pastorate of the past nine years. The present number of communicants is 119. A flourishing Sabbath-school, with 125 enrolled members under the care of the Session, with an elder for superintendent, is held through the whole year; gives monthly collections for missions. The stated weekly prayer-meeting is well sustained, also the annual week of prayer service is observed, as recommended by the Evangelical Alliance.

The eldership consists of five members,—Oren C. Jaques, Augustus Denniston, Hector Moffatt, Charles Jaques, and Charles G. Cooper. The board of nine trustees, divided in three classes, are elected for three years,—Augustus Denniston, Hector Moffatt, Charles G. Cooper, Morris G. Conklin, David Belknap, Franklin Mulliner, William R. Brooks, James B. Howell, and Charles M. Hulse. The congregation owns a good church edifice and parsonage property combined, worth \$10,000 free from indebtedness; it also own the Washingtonville Cemetery, incorporated, and under control of the board of trustees. A collection for missions is taken on the first Sabbath of each month, aggregating the last year \$353, and divided *pro rata* among the eight mission boards, as recommended by the General Assembly. The ladies of the congregation have sustained a missionary society for the last eleven years.

Of the original members there are three living,—Charles A. Hulse, Sarah F. Hulse, and Almira L. (Many) Reed; of the board of trustees two,—C. A. Hulse and E. S. Howell; of the building committee one.

THE WASHINGTONVILLE OLD-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

now known as "The Second Presbyterian Church," was incorporated Feb. 15, 1858. The certificate was signed by John Wise and Alexander McCann. The trustees named therein were John Nicoll, Charles H. Thompson, Elliot Strong, Edmund S. Howell, Joshua R. Smith, Henry L. Genung, Albert Denniston. The

church had been constituted during the previous year, 1857, Rev. Luther Halsey acting as pastor. The house of worship was built in 1858. Its dimensions are 50 by 36. It has a vestibule, a tower, and a bell, the whole costing about \$3500.

A parsonage was built in 1871 at a cost of \$5000. Ministers: Rev. Luther Halsey, 1857–63; Rev. Arthur Harlow, 1863–71; Rev. B. G. Benedict, 1872–75; Rev. N. W. Sherwood, 1875 to the present time. The elders at the organization were John Wise, Dr. Marcus Sears, Alexander McCann, Elliot Strong, John Smith, Edmund S. Howell. The Sunday-school numbers 98; communicants, 118. The present elders are Edmund S. Howell, Benjamin C. Sears, Henry L. Genung, J. Wilson Brown.

THE OXFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH effected a legal organization April 8, 1835. The proceedings were signed by Hiram Tuthill and Benjamin T. Tuthill. The trustees chosen were David Bull, Hiram Tuthill, Benjamin T. Tuthill, David Smith, and William Sikerly. A house of worship was built about that time a mile south of what is now Oxford Station. Meetings were held for some years, but the enterprise was abandoned.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT GRANVILLE

made a legal organization at their regular place of worship Feb. 26, 1838. The proceedings were signed by Rev. Seymour Landon, pastor, and the trustees chosen were Nathaniel Clark, Townsend Mapes, Wines Mapes, Samuel Cooley, James Hawley. We have no account of this organization. If it is correctly placed in this chapter, it relates to some one of the numerous neighborhood organizations made by the Methodist Church, and whose work in later years was concentrated at the larger villages.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CRAIGVILLE

executed a certificate of incorporation Nov. 14, 1849. The proceedings were signed by A. C. Fields and Hiram Tuthill. The trustees chosen were James P. Howell, James W. Wyatt, Hiram Tuthill, Samuel Cooley, Peter B. Taylor, Wm. Montgomery, Nathan H. Strong. This society built a house of worship. Considerable Methodist work was done in this neighborhood in early times. In the abandonment of the factories and the scattering of the population which was once gathered there the society diminished in numbers. No regular society exists there at the present time. The effort was continued some years, and it appears that the society executed another certificate Dec. 7, 1857. It was signed by Valentine Seaman and William H. Hughes. The trustees chosen were Valentine Seaman, William H. Hughes, Lucas L. Shaffer, James P. Howell, Wm. Oldfield. The society was virtually united with Chester in 1879. Valentine Seaman was the last class-leader at this

point. Methodist work thus ceased at a point where they had kindled their altar-fires sixty years ago. (See Methodist Church of Goshen.)

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SALISBURY MILLS

executed a certificate of incorporation Feb. 24, 1854. The proceedings were signed by Isaac K. Oakley and Andrew C. Fields. The trustees chosen were James S. Shapter, Isaac K. Oakley, Richard Caldwell, Peter D. Calyer, and Wm. H. Taylor. This is connected with the Washingtonville Methodist Church under the same pastor, Rev. Pascal P. Harrower. The following article is furnished by the pastor:

"It was long felt by the inhabitants of the village of Salisbury Mills that a more convenient place of worship should be provided than the one that had been used, and at different times it was proposed to build a more suitable place of worship, and some action was taken to carry it into effect at different periods, but the responsibility of the undertaking was declined when it was offered. After eighteen years or more after the first drawings and subscriptions were presented by one of the oldest inhabitants of the village, John Caldwell, Esq., the Rev. Andrus Field, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the New Windsor Circuit, called a meeting to form a society in the village, Jan. 26, 1854, when a church was organized by the following members: Isaac K. Oakley, Christina Oakley, Peter D. Calyer, Jane Calyer, Wm. H. Taylor, and Sarah Taylor, when steps were taken to organize and incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church of Salisbury Mills, after which the present edifice was erected and dedicated, March 20, 1855 to the worship of Almighty God by the Rev. Dr. Wakeley, of the Newburgh district. Since then services have been regularly held. The charge has sometimes been in connection with that of Vail's Gate, sometimes with that of Mountainville, and at present with the charge at Washingtonville.

"The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. Pascal P. Harrower; Trustees, Isaac K. Oakley, W. Taylor, A. W. Taylor, John F. Clauser, and Eugene Smith; Stewards, A. W. Taylor, John F. Clauser, and Eugene Smith; Sunday-school Superintendent, A. W. Taylor; communicants, —; Sunday-school attendance, 48.

"There is a fair library for the use of the school."

THE BLOOMING-GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

executed a certificate of incorporation Dec. 3, 1855. The proceedings were signed by Jeremiah Millard and Jesse T. Hotchkiss. The trustees chosen were Henry Still, Lemuel Pembleton, Thomas Cloyd, Henry F. Breed, and Dr. Jesse T. Hotchkiss. This is the Washingtonville Church. Rev. Pascal Harrower is the present pastor, preaching for both this church and the one at Salisbury Mills. The following article is furnished by the pastor;

"The church edifice was built originally by a Co-regregational society, under the pastorate of Wm. Belden. He had a great revival, from which there went to the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal societies a large number of converts. Owing to the anti-slavery excitement and other causes Mr. Belden left, and was succeeded for a short time by Mr. Hemming, a Wesleyan Methodist of England. He was lost by shipwreck on a visit to England. After his death the church was closed until purchased, in January, 1855, by the Methodists, who had worshiped for years in the school-house.

"The first pastor was Jeremiah Millard, who superintended the purchase of the property. He was followed by D. B. Turner, under whom, in the winter of 1856-57, a large revival occurred. The circuit included Monroe, Oxford, Craigville, Highland Mills, and Washingtonville.

"Among the first members of the society in the new church were Esther B. Howell, Henry Still, William L. Miller, Lucy Miller, Daniel Giles, Asaiah Giles, Lemuel Pembleton, Mary Pembleton, Thomas Cloyd, William Cloyd, Benj. Stevens, Peter Bernier, Louisa Mix.

"The Rev. Nathan Rice, a retired clergyman, with his wife and fam-

ily, moved into Washingtonville the year before the purchase of the church, and after his death the daughter established a school, which was successful for many years.

"The original trustees were Henry Still, Lemuel Pembleton, Thomas Cloyd, Henry F. Breed, Jesse T. Hotchkiss.

"In 1867, under Mr. Hand, Washingtonville and Craigville were united in a separate circuit. Before the expiration of the Conference year Mr. Hand died, and B. N. Lewis followed him as pastor in charge.

"After this Washingtonville was a separate charge with resident pastors, among whom were D. B. Turner, David Heroy, R. L. Shurter, Joel Craft, J. T. Hargrave. In 1878, under Wm. Colden, Salisbury Mills was taken from the old New Windsor Circuit and united with Washingtonville. He was succeeded in 1880 by Pascal P. Harrower.

"The present officers are: Trustees, Springsted Owen, Robert Wright,* W. B. Westervelt, Wm. Smith, John Brooke; Stewards, R. L. Talbot, H. Nelson Green, Marvin Denniston. Number of communicants, 70; Sunday-school, 75; Sunday-school Superintendent, R. L. Talbot."

THE SATTERLY-TOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

effected a legal organization Dec. 4, 1855. The proceedings were signed by Nathan Strong and Jeremiah Millard. The trustees chosen were Nathan Strong, Nathaniel Clark, John Campbell, Isaac Still, Franklin Bull. This society built a house of worship, and services were held for some years, but the appointment was afterwards discontinued.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

This is situated in the extreme south corner of the town, near the Monroe line, and in school district No. 7. For interesting items of Friends' meetings in this county see General History, also chapters upon Cornwall.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Gray Court Cemetery not only has an old name, but is an old burial-place. It is mentioned in the article upon Chester, but it is within the limits of Blooming-Grove. Northeast of Craigville is a cemetery near the Mrs. Heard place. North from the old Blooming-Grove church, in the Stewart neighborhood, is a burial-place. At Washingtonville is a large modern cemetery, placed under good management. There are also various other burial-places in the town. Little historical data can, however, be gleaned from them, as burials in the early years were so seldom designated by stones with inscriptions.

IX.—TOWN SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.

THE FARMERS' CREAMERY ASSOCIATION OF BLOOMING-GROVE

was organized about five years since. The present board of trustees, January, 1881, consists of Hon. Augustus Denniston, president and treasurer; Morris C. Tuthill, secretary; Daniel R. Hudson, general superintendent; W. H. Hallock, S. L. Moffatt, R. A. Goldsmith, Thomas W. Brooks.

Those who are either Masons or Odd-Fellows in Blooming-Grove belong to lodges at Chester or Newburgh. Several temperance organizations have from

* President of the board; died October, 1880.

time to time contributed their efforts to develop a healthy public sentiment on this question. In connection with the churches are also the usual missionary or charitable associations.*

THE LIBRARY SOCIETY OF BLOOMING-GROVE effected a legal organization Jan. 16, 1806. The trustees named in the certificate were Noah Crane, Hezekiah Howell, Jr., Nathan H. White, Daniel Brewster, Job Sayre, Samuel Strong, Jr., and Phineas Tuthill. The paper was verified by Daniel Steward before Judge John Leonard, January 25th. This is one of those early efforts made in different parts of the county to provide good reading. The books selected for those early libraries were usually works of a solid historical character, instead of the innumerable "stories" which in these modern times are so popular.

THE SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Blooming-Grove executed a certificate of incorporation April 12, 1867. The object stated was to manufacture and sell writing-paper and other materials connected therewith. The capital invested was \$250,000, divided into 500 shares. The trustees named in the certificate were Francis B. O'Connor, Edward C. Brooks, Charles A. Coe, Charles H. O'Connor, Charles W. Bangs. This certificate, from the records in the office of the county clerk, shows the names and the date connected with the founding of the paper-mill, mentioned elsewhere.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

TOWN-MEETINGS OF THE PERIOD 1765 TO 1797 were at the house of John Brewster, Sr., and John Brewster, Jr., and the records were kept by them during that long period. The site of John Brewster's house may therefore with great propriety be considered a place of considerable interest. At that place there must have been earnest discussions in those town-meetings of the Revolution. If there were not long speeches there were many "talks," short, sharp, and decisive.

Committees of Safety were appointed there. The machinery of local government was steadily kept in running order at John Brewster's, despite the fact that national allegiance was becoming an uncertain affair. Constables elected at John Brewster's, executed writs with but little authority for a time save the voice of the people of Cornwall assembled in annual town-meeting at John Brewster's. So strong and steady is the American system of local government by towns that the records of the Cornwall meetings show no trace of passing under three different forms of national government,—the colonial, the Confederation, the Constitution.

* Washington Lodge, No. 220, F. & A. M., was located here in 1813. (Ante, p. 140.)

WIGWAM OF MARINGAMUS.

Of the location of this important landmark Mr. George W. Tuthill, of Blooming-Grove, wrote, June 29, 1858, as follows:

"The Otterkill stream, after passing the eastern line of Mompesson's Patent at the village of Washingtonville, assumes the name of or is called Murderer's Creek. On the northwesterly bank of said creek, about half a mile below Washingtonville, stands the dwelling-house of Henry Page (a colored man), said to be the site of Maringamus' wigwam. The southwesterly corner of the Rip Van Dam Patent is in a southwesterly direction from said Page's house, and the beginning of said patent is described as being on a certain course and at a certain distance from Maringamus' wigwam. The corner of the Van Dam Patent has never been in dispute, and I have never had occasion to ascertain whether the reputed location of Maringamus' wigwam will correspond with the description, but suppose it to be true. Henry Page bought of John I. Brooks, and the whole was formerly owned by Vincent Matthews. No patent ever cornered at the Maringamus wigwam. It was on the patent of 3000 acres granted to Rip Van Dam."

The writer of the above was for a long time a practical surveyor in the town of Blooming-Grove, and his conclusions may be regarded as of unquestioned authority. At the present time (January, 1881) Henry Page still resides at the same point, and the matter is susceptible of easy investigation by means of Mr. Tuthill's letter and the statements already made respecting the patents of Blooming-Grove.

There is but little account of this Indian chief. He was, however, one of the original grantors of this territory to the whites. He lived, it appears, on the rich alluvial plain around the bend of the Otterkill. Maringamus Castle is to be distinguished from his wigwam. His castle was on the northern extremity of the Schunemunk Mountains, and near the present boundary line between Cornwall and Blooming-Grove. From that elevated position he could overlook the valley where his wigwam was built, the Cloves south and southwest, the Highlands near the river, and all the surrounding country. In times of peace he lived beside the winding stream; in times of war he could gather with his braves on the fortified mountain-height and bid defiance to his enemies.†

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

This town having valuable water-power within its limits, several manufacturing establishments have existed from time to time, and several are yet in operation, as already mentioned in connection with the villages. Two or three not in the villages may still be added. Nathaniel Woodhull had a creamery for many years, and it is still carried on by his widow. He was a noted milk-dealer, and transacted a large business. William Jackson has a mill on the creek sometimes called Satterly's. The latter name arises not from the Satterly mills, which are on another stream, but from an early Satterly homestead near the Jackson mill. The mill was originally the Coleman property, and the neighborhood was known as Colemantown. L. M. Wilcox has a saw-mill and a grist-mill half a mile below Craigville. Blooming-

† Ante, p. 34.



Engraved by Samuel Sartain Phila.

J K Oakley

Grove has many excellent farms. The direct shipment of milk has changed the style of farming very much in late years. Farmers have the opportunity of shipment at Salisbury, Washingtonville, Craigville, and at the milk-station between the last two.

XII.—MILITARY.

The chapters of the General History will be found very complete upon early military matters in this section, and reference is made to them for the names of officers and men serving in the war of the Revolution from this town, and for interesting incidents relating to that struggle.

OFFICIAL ACTION, WAR OF 1861-65.

At a special meeting duly called to consider the question of paying bounties to soldiers, and held Aug. 6, 1864, it was presided over by two justices of the peace, and in the absence of the town clerk, Henry S. Brewster was chosen clerk *pro tem*. The Committee on Resolutions consisted of Robert Denniston, Dr. Marcus Sears, Jesse Bull, F. W. Stewart, Jesse Woodhull. The resolutions reported were adopted unanimously. They provided for raising the sum of \$30,500. The bounty to each volunteer was fixed at \$500 for three years' men, the sum of \$50 in addition to be paid to any person securing a recruit. The town board was appointed a committee and placed in full charge, with ample authority to carry out the objects of the meeting. At another special meeting held September 2d of the same year an additional sum of \$10,000 was authorized to be raised, and the bounty was increased to \$850, and allowed to men enlisting for one year.

John Black, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Cornelius Brewster, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Wm. H. Benjamin, sergt., Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; trans. to Co. E; wounded June 16, 1864, elight.
 Walter Barton, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Grant B. Benjamin, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed on picket duty Oct. 7, 1864.
 Peter F. Bernier, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. July 30, 1863.
 Henry Brooks, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John J. Bradley, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Wm. H. Braffitt, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 John Colden, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 10, 1862.
 James Colman, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 18, 1862.
 Wm. E. Cannon, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C.
 Michael Cronin, Co. M, 15th Art; enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Thomas Lovett, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Abraham Denny, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Henry Dill, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 James O. Denniston, 1st Lieut., Co. G, 124th; enl. August, 1862; twice wounded at Gettysburg; must. out Oct. 7, 1863.
 Wm. D. Dawkins, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; missing at Gettysburg.
 Isaac Decker, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died in hospital, Aug. 7, 1864, of typhoid fever.
 Lemuel Eakerly, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Ephraim Eakerly, Co. C, 56th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Elijah Fenton, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. April 20, 1863.
 William Fosburgh, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to 93d.

Robert Fairchild, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability Sept. 3, 1863.
 Cyrenus Giles, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 William Hawkshurst, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Peter Higgins, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Cornelius Hughes, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Eli Hughes, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 David Lowers, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability resulting from wounds received at Beverly Ford.
 James L. Morrison, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Thomas Murphy, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 13, 1862.
 James M. Mapes, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Andrew H. Merritt, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with regt.
 Francis E. Merritt, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability Dec. 19, 1862.
 Joseph Miller, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. March 20, 1864.
 Owen Miller, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; taken prisoner in action at Beverly Ford, and never returned to regiment.
 John Munhall, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Chauncey W. Merritt, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability March 8, 1863.
 John M. Merritt, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 31, 1863.
 William L. Miller, Co. G; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 30, 1863.
 Isaac Nicoll, capt., Co. G, 124th; enl. 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Albert W. Parker, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Isaac W. Parker, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; missing at Auburn Hill, Oct. 12, 1863; died in Andersonville prison July 3, 1864, grave No. 2814.
 Gilbert Peet, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to V. R. C.
 John Roe, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Abraham Rapalye, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. April 16, 1864.
 Daniel Rider, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Jones' Cross-road; trans. to V. R. C.
 James Roak, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 James Smith, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 17, 1862.
 James Sullivan, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Lewis T. Shultz, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded May 12, 1864, and Aug. 16, 1864; pro. 2d Lieut., March 1, '65; must. out June 3, '65.
 John H. Tuthill, Jr., Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 6, 1862.
 Martin Thorne, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Alexander Trainer, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C.
 John Trainer, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded in arm May 5, 1864.
 Wm. H. Trainer, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded May 5, 1864.*
 Patrick Toohey, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Dec. 26, 1863.
 John J. Taylor, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Jones' Cross-roads, Nov. 27, 1863; wounded in leg, severe, Aug. 5, 1864.
 Andrew J. Van Zile, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; detached as stretcher-bearer for Ambulance Corps.
 Charles H. Van Gordon, musician, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regiment.
 Andrew J. Weeks, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Charles H. Wright, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ISAAC K. OAKLEY.

John Oakley, the paternal ancestor of Isaac K. Oakley, came from England, settled as a farmer in Suffolk Co., L. I., when it was under the Dutch rule, and continued his residence there until his death. His

* The three Trainers are credited on roll to Cornwall.

name is recorded in the "History of Long Island" as acting, with others, on March 24, 1702, in defending the Quakers from persecution, and later, in opposing the same persecution, in defiance of the threats of the ruling officers of the government. He married into a Knickerbocker family of Brooklyn, and became the father of a numerous family. Some of his children settled in Huntington, L. I., others in New York, Richmond, Dutchess, and Orange Cos., N. Y. Many of the present families of Suffolk County can trace their ancestry back to John Oakley.

Among his grandchildren was Samuel, of whom it is recorded that during the Revolutionary war he was pressed into the British service, with his team and cattle, and robbed of the products of his farm, leaving his family in extreme poverty and want. He married Sally Wood, of Huntington, by whom he had four sons,—Richard, Timothy, Jacob, and Solomon—and four daughters.

Timothy, the second son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Huntington, Jan. 28, 1772. He first married Polly Brush, daughter of Zophar Brush, of Huntington. After her death he married Sally, daughter of Isaac Ketcham, also of Huntington. She died at Salisbury Mills, N. Y., April 10, 1833. Later, he again married, selecting for the third time a wife in Huntington,—Prudence Mather. Her decease occurred in 1864. His children were Zophar B., merchant, of Huntington; Samuel, merchant, of New York; Lewis, physician, of Owego, N. Y.; Isaac K.; Timothy, merchant, of St. Louis, Mo.; Jesse, manufacturer, of New York; Mary, who married Reuben Van Alen, of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.; and Sally W., who married Dr. John Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, N. Y.

Timothy Oakley moved to New Windsor, Orange Co., in 1795, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. While there he purchased a farm, mill, and store at New Vernon, on the Shawangunk Kill. In 1801 he disposed of his business interests in Orange County, and in 1802 removed to Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., where he purchased a farm and established a mercantile business. In 1813, in company with a young man from England, he erected at Kinderhook one of the earliest cotton-mills built in the State. As anticipated, they met with and had to overcome the usual difficulties connected with a new enterprise. As a business undertaking it succeeded, and demonstrated the utility of American cotton-cloth manufactures. This success influenced others to build more extensive mills throughout the county, and helped to educate the American people in that practical knowledge so essential to national prosperity. He continued the business of manufacturing for some years, and then, disposing of it, gave his whole attention to agriculture, both theoretical and practical. In 1823 he purchased the mills at Salisbury Mills, and formed a partnership with his two sons, Samuel and Isaac K., and carried on a mercantile and milling business.

After some years Samuel returned to New York City, where he became a partner in an extensive business; Isaac K. engaged in the tanning business at Highland Mills, but later purchased the Salisbury Mills property; and Timothy, the father, retired from active business, making his residence at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he died Dec. 26, 1844.

Timothy Oakley was supervisor of the town in which he lived for thirteen consecutive years; a member of the Assembly at the beginning of the war of 1812⁴, a firm friend of internal improvements, and the warm friend of the Erie Canal in the early discussions of that measure; a man of recognized integrity and good executive ability; notably persistent in working out the success of his plans; and by profession and practice a Christian. Prudence and fitness were leading traits in his character. His own experience and knowledge of political life led him to regard it with disfavor, and to express a wish to his sons that they would not enter it.

Isaac K. Oakley was born in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., May 27, 1802. He attended school at Chatham, Kinderhook, and Farmers' Hall Academy, at Goshen, this county. At the age of seventeen years, having a desire for a business rather than an agricultural life, he went to Nassau, Rensselaer Co., where he learned the leather and tanning trade. He was afterwards associated with his father and brother, as heretofore stated, in mercantile and milling business. He remained there two years, and then built a tannery at Highland Mills, which he carried on successfully. After the death of his mother, in 1833, he purchased the Salisbury Mills property of his father, and continued the business at that place. In 1834 he built a flouring- and plaster-mill at Salisbury Mills, and soon after a paper-mill. In 1835 he disposed of the tannery at Highland Mills to Joshua T. Cromwell. In 1853, to extend his paper business, he built the paper-mill on the Quassaick Creek, operated it until 1866, and then sold it to Prince & Adams. He also sold the Salisbury Mills property the same year, excepting the farming lands or homestead portion, which he retained for his future residence. In 1872 he became a special partner with his brother Jesse in the Oakley Soap-Works at Newburgh. He was chosen a director of the Quassaick Bank, of Newburgh, in 1854, has ever since been officially connected with that institution, and since 1876 has been its president.

He married Christina, daughter of Lucas I. and Maria (Pruyn) Van Alen, of Kinderhook, on Feb. 1, 1827, and their children are Lucas, died in infancy; Timothy, died young; Lucas and John, both of whom are now connected with the Oakley Soap-Works at Newburgh; and Sarah Maria, who died young. His wife Christina died at Salisbury Mills, Feb. 15, 1866, beloved by all who knew her. On the 9th of September, 1873, he married Sarah E., daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Jones) Oakley, of Minisink. The



Engraved by Samuel Sartain in 1864

Wm. M. Huston



A. S. Woodbury

present Mrs. Oakley is a granddaughter of John Oakley, who was connected with the American army under Washington at the time of its encampment near Newburgh, and who, after the army was disbanded, married and settled at Minisink.

Mr. Oakley has been an active business man for more than half a century,—a period reaching back to a time when the country was more thinly settled, business modes different, communication slow and often difficult. During this period the nation has passed through two wars and several financial panics of serious character and disastrous results. Through it all his business ventures have been uniformly successful, showing that his ability is of the best order, justifying the confidence so generally reposed in him in that respect.

As a citizen his voice and influence are always found on the right side of virtue and good government. Practicing industry, he commends it to others, regarding it an important source of health and happiness, a safeguard from vice, and in its providence for the future elevating men to a higher conception of their duty to themselves, their families, and fellow-men. His abilities, combined with a long and eventful life, make him a good judge of men. He respects sincere convictions, especially those relating to religion, and esteems those whose lives run parallel thereto. Few men in the county are better known or more respected.

CAPT. THOMAS N. HULSE.

His paternal grandfather, Gilbert, was born on Long Island, and settled in Walkill, Orange Co., N. Y., about the year 1800. James W. and Sarah, who married Hugh Scofield, were his children.

James W., the father of Capt. Hulse, was born on Long Island, Aug. 17, 1770. When a young man he came to Orange County, and settled in Blooming-Grove, on the farm which has since been the Hulse homestead. By trade he was a tanner and currier, and owned a tannery on the homestead, and for his day did a large business in his line. He married Rachel Nicholson, of Orange County, whose father was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and was under Arnold at Quebec and at the battle of Saratoga.

Their children were William, deceased; Maria, deceased; Gilbert W., who was a surgeon in the Indian war under Gen. Scott, and after the war settled in practice at the Grand Gulf, Miss. He subsequently purchased the Lake Land plantation, formerly owned by Col. Taylor, in Louisiana, upon which he remained until the late civil war, when he came North; Thomas N.; and Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Moffat and resides in Illinois. James W. Hulse died in Blooming-Grove, Feb. 18, 1813.

Capt. Thomas N. Hulse was born on the homestead in Blooming-Grove, Oct. 31, 1810. His father dying when he was but a mere boy, he was early thrown upon his own resources. At the age of eight

he commenced work, and his "school of experience" was severe and varied from his youth upward. In 1835, having a taste for navigation, he commenced life on the Hudson River as a clerk on the steamboat "Telegraph," running from Sing Sing to New York. This was the commencement of an active and successful business life on the Hudson which continued for twenty-five successive years. In 1840 he went on the "People's Line" between Albany and New York, and soon afterwards became captain of such well-known boats as the "South America," "Hendrick Hudson," "Francis Skiddy," and "North America." The passengers on the Hudson River boats in those days well remember the face and figure of Capt. Thomas N. Hulse. From 1849 until 1860, Capt. Hulse had charge of the entire floating property of the Erie Railroad, consisting of steamboats, barges, etc. He was also interested in and managed the boat "Thomas Powell" for a time. The last line boat of which he acted as captain was the "Francis Skiddy." There are but few men living in Orange County who so successfully represent the business life of a Hudson River steamboat as Capt. Thomas N. Hulse. During this period his home was in New York City, but in 1862, having resigned his position, he removed to the homestead in Blooming-Grove, where he has since resided. He has paid some attention to farming, but of late years has led a retired life. Capt. Hulse has never courted or wished for public favor, and with the exception of being the candidate of his party for member of Assembly, a few years since, his name has never been placed before the people for their suffrages. He married Emeline Houton, of Vermont, in 1849. She died in 1876. Afterwards Capt. Hulse married Ann Eliza, widow of Edwin Hulse, and sister of Alden Goldsmith, Esq., of Blooming-Grove.

NATHANIEL D. WOODHULL.

Nathaniel D. Woodhull is a lineal descendant of Col. Jesse Woodhull, who was born at Mastic, Suffolk Co., L. I., Feb. 10, 1735, and settled at Blagg's Clove, Orange Co., about 1753, upon 500 acres of land. He married Hester, daughter of Capt. Lewis DuBois, of Orange County, by whom he had issue,—Nathaniel, Richard, Sarah, Renelihe, Hannah, Jesse, and Ebenezer. He died Feb. 4, 1795. Richard, second son of Col. Jesse Woodhull, married Hannah, daughter of Judge William Smith, and their children were Jesse, William Smith, Nathaniel DuBois, and Ruth Hester Woodhull.

Nathaniel DuBois, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 30, 1797. He married Frances Mandevill, and their children were Richard William, Francis M., and Jacob, who died a young man. He lived and died on the Woodhull homestead in Blooming-Grove. Richard William was born Aug. 4, 1815. He married Ruth A. Strong, Dec. 14, 1837,

and their children are Nathaniel D.; Adis E., a commission merchant of Chicago; Joseph Y., deceased; Jacob M.; Richard S., deceased; Ruth E., married Robert Beattie, of Little Falls, N. J.; Isabel L., died young; and Laura F., who died in infancy. Richard W., a farmer of Blooming-Grove for many years, was afterwards engaged in the milk business in New York, and resides now in Iowa.

Nathaniel D. Woodhull was born on the homestead, Sept. 27, 1838. At the age of fifteen he went to New York City with his father, who established a general milk business there about 1848. In 1860 he, with Mr. George Gouge, of Campbell Hall, Orange Co., as partner, bought out the milk business of his father, which had become established at the corner of White and Church Streets. This partnership continued until 1870, Mr. Woodhull supervising the city trade, when they dissolved partnership, Mr. Gouge retiring from the firm. In 1872 he associated with him as partner Mr. J. W. Taintor, of New York, and from this date the firm-name has been N. D. Woodhull & Co. In 1865 he bought property on North Moore Street, and established his business name there, where it has since continued. Afterwards he opened a retail milk business on Thirty-second Street, with Pierson Sanford, of Warwick, and continued this until his death, in addition to his wholesale trade. In 1864 he bought the Woodhull homestead of 423 acres, and made it his summer residence. Mr. Woodhull was an eminently successful business man. He was known as the New York City "Milk-King," and was president of the Milk Dealers' Union of New York for many years. The *Goshen Republican* said at his death,—

"It is with feelings of regret that we are compelled to chronicle the death of Mr. N. D. Woodhull, late of Blooming-Grove, who died in New York City, April 19, 1879. He was widely and favorably known among the farming community of this and the adjoining counties. Few men there are who possess the business shrewdness and sagacity displayed by him, by means of which he was in early life enabled to accumulate a large property."

He married Martha V., daughter of John and Betsy Andrews, of Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 16, 1862, and the fruit of this union was Edward D., George G., Jennie V., Mary L., died young; Nathaniel D., Jr., died young; Walter A., Kate C., and Charles R.

HON. NATHAN HERRICK WHITE.

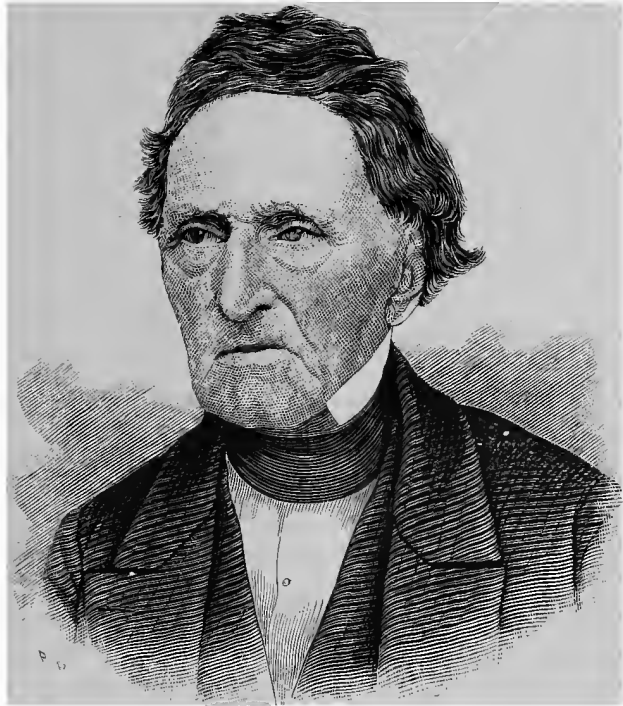
His great-grandfather Ebenezer was among the earliest settlers of Long Island. Sylvanus, his son, who married Phoebe Howell and lived and died on Long Island, was a well-known Presbyterian divine of his time. He was the father of Sylvanus, Jr., who was born at Southampton, L. I., July 19, 1730, married Eunice Herrick, Oct. 10, 1754, and soon afterwards settled upon 300 acres of land at Blagg's Clove, in Orange County. This property has since been the White homestead. The children by this marriage were Phoebe, married Anselm Helme; Euphemia, died in infancy; Sylvanus, died, unmarried, at the

age of thirty-three; Eunice, married Daniel Popino; and Nathan H., the subject of this sketch. Sylvanus White, Jr., was a farmer by occupation. He died March 2, 1881, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His wife died Feb. 24, 1818, in her eighty-fifth year. They had lived together sixty-four years.

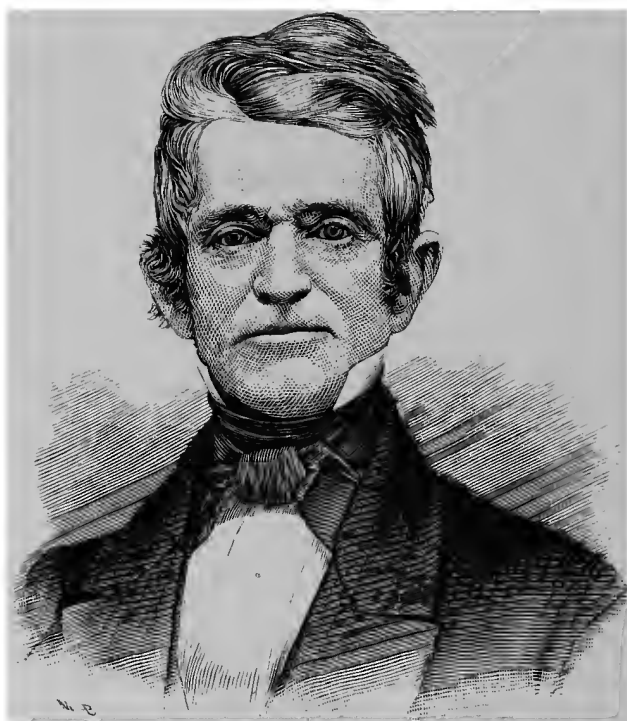
Hon. Nathan Herrick White was born on the homestead at Blagg's Clove, June 14, 1770. His preparatory course of education was obtained at the schools in Goshen. At the age of eighteen he entered Columbia College, from which institution he was graduated in the same class with John Randolph, in the year 1791. Soon afterwards he took charge of a classical school at Montgomery, N. Y., for six years, there being then but five in the whole State. Following this he was principal of the Newburgh Academy for two years. During his teaching he cultivated his literary taste and perfected his knowledge of the ancient languages, which continued so remarkable to the close of his life. He then returned to his paternal home, but was soon called by the public voice to a seat on the bench, and for twenty years from 1802 was first judge of Orange County, the friend and associate of Kent, Van Ness, Platt, and others. In 1806 he received a commission from Governor Morgan Lewis as captain of an Orange County regiment of militia. For many years he was school commissioner of his town and a justice of the peace.

Judge White was eminently a representative man. During the recess of court his kindness of heart and knowledge of the law made him a public benefactor, and he was always ready to assist his neighbors in settling their disputes amicably. Though retiring, his conversation was singularly cheerful and brilliant. His sight was much impaired in his later years, but he retained his mental faculties perfectly until his death.

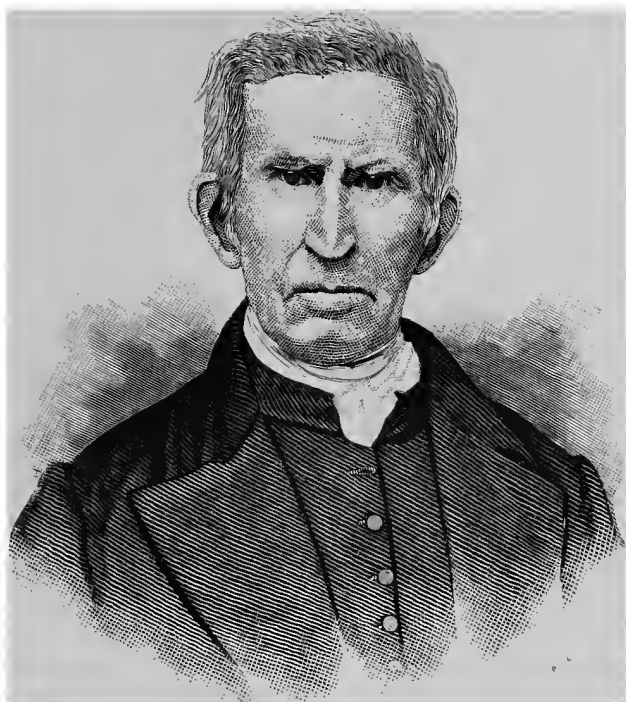
Judge White was an industrious man, and ever enjoyed himself in agricultural pursuits. He added 200 acres of land to the homestead, and there died April 10, 1855. On Dec. 8, 1802, Judge White married Frances, daughter of Hezekiah and Juliana (Woodhull) Howell, and their children are Albert S., born Oct. 24, 1803, on the homestead, and went to Indiana about 1825. He married a Miss Randolph, of Virginia. Hon. Albert Smith White was a member of Congress from Indiana for two terms, and was also United States senator for Indiana, cotemporary with Clay, Calhoun, and Webster. In 1863 he was appointed district judge of Indiana by President Lincoln, which position he held at his death, which occurred in August, 1864. The second child was Nathaniel, who died in infancy; then Morgan L., born March 17, 1806, who until within a few years has resided on the homestead owned by him; Elizabeth Howell, born Jan. 8, 1808, married Harvey Denniston, and of this marriage was born H. A. Denniston, who lives in Blooming-Grove; afterwards married John Nicoll, of New York, and died Dec.



Nathaniel H. Chick



Edmund S. Howell



Howk Howell

21, 1855; Eunice Herrick, born Dec. 10, 1810, died June 25, 1874; Juliana W., married Van Rensselaer Marvin, of Blooming-Grove; Abram A., who resides in Indiana; and Isaac S., who resides in Illinois.

EDMUND S. HOWELL.

His grandfather, Hezekiah Howell, came from Long Island, and settled in Orange County, at Blagg's Clove, in 1727. He there married Susanna, daughter of Job Sayre, and their children were Phebe, Jane, Hezekiah, and Charles. He died in 1785. Charles, father of Edmund S. Howell, was born at Blagg's Clove, Nov. 20, 1752. He was a farmer by occupation, and an active man. He assisted in the building of Fort Putnam, at West Point, as a member of the independent corps under Gen. George Clinton, and was also stationed with his corps on guard after the burning of Kingston. In 1785 he married a daughter of Maj. Strong, who was murdered by Claudius Smith, and the same year settled upon 150 acres of land, which is the Howell homestead in Blooming-Grove. By this marriage were Selah Strong, born March 6, 1788; and Clarissa, born July 28, 1791, who married William Strong, of Blooming-Grove. After the death of his first wife Charles Howell married, in 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Board, and their children were Charles Board, born Sept. 7, 1803, a successful practicing physician of Chester, who died April 3, 1865; Edmund Sayre, the subject of this sketch; and Joseph Henry, born Dec. 3, 1805, died Dec. 13, 1878. Charles Howell died in January, 1843, at the old homestead.

Edmund S. Howell was born in Blooming-Grove, Sept. 5, 1804, and, with the exception of fourteen years spent in New Jersey, has always lived on the homestead. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools, and his father's farm gave him employment in his youth.

On Feb. 16, 1836, he married Nancy C., daughter of James Bell, of Warwick, and their children are Mary E., married Edward Fitzgerald, and resides in Binghamton; Clarissa A., married Rev. Arthur Harlow, of Orange County; Phebe E., wife of Benjamin C. Sears; Charles H., a farmer, on the homestead; James B.; Caroline A., married Dr. George H. Sears; Harriet A.; Joseph E.; Susan E.; and Effie; deceased.

Mr. Howell is a member and elder of the Second Presbyterian Church at Washingtonville, and was one of the original movers and contributors in the building of the same. He is also one of the managers of the Orange County Bible Society for the town of Blooming-Grove. Mr. Howell is naturally of a retiring disposition, and, although interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his town and county, has never sought publicity in any way. He retains his faculties to a remarkable degree for his age, and belongs to that class of men that not only think but

act. He is the last connecting-link between his generation and the one preceding him of his line of the Howell family, and is greatly respected by all who know him.

HEZEKIAH HOWELL (3).

Hezekiah Howell (3) is a lineal descendant of Edward Howell, who came from England to Massachusetts, and was made a freeman at Boston, March 4, 1639. He was one of the eight "original undertakers" who settled at Southampton in 1640, and the progenitor of the Howell family in that locality. Lient. Hezekiah Howell was a descendant in the direct line. He married Phebe, daughter of Thomas Halsey, Sept. 10, 1702, and their children were Hezekiah, Phebe, Experience, and Jedediah.

Hezekiah (1), the grandfather of our subject, was born May 6, 1709, came to Orange County about 1734, and settled at Blagg's Clove, where, with Sylvanus White and others, he took up 2000 acres of land, a portion of which has since been the Howell homestead. He married Susanna, daughter of Job Sayre, of Orange County, in 1735, and had children, —Phebe, Jane, Hezekiah, Stephen, and Charles.

Hezekiah (2) was born on the homestead, Sept. 3, 1741. He married Juliana, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Smith) Woodhull, of Mastic, L. I., and their children were Hezekiah (3), the subject of this sketch; Nathaniel W., who resided at Canandaigua, N. Y., and was a prominent lawyer and circuit judge; Susan, married Benjamin Strong, of Goshen, N. Y.; Sarah, married Abraham Shultz, of New Windsor, N. Y.; Fanny, married Judge Nathan H. White; Jane, married Judge Augustus Porter, of Niagara, who was a member of Congress in 1812, and a financial sufferer during the war of that date; and Elizabeth, married Rev. Andrew Thompson, of Rockland County, and a preacher at Nyack. Hezekiah Howell (2) was a prominent man of his time, was the first supervisor of the precinct of Cornwall, and was sheriff of Orange Co. during the Revolutionary war.

Hezekiah (3) was born on the homestead in Blooming-Grove, Aug. 21, 1768. His boyhood was spent on the farm, and he attended school at the old brick school-house in Goshen. Noah Webster, the lexicographer, chose him, while a pupil there, on account of his good voice, to give him the sound of the different vowels while compiling his dictionary. Mr. Howell was a farmer by occupation, paid some attention to stock-raising, and was an active business man. He interested himself in whatever pertained to the public good, and was one of the main men in contributing towards and building the Blooming-Grove church. In disposition he was genial, enjoyed society, and, although dignified in his bearing, was courteous to all whom he met. On Dec. 6, 1796, he married Frances, daughter of Maj. Tuthill, of Orange County, and their children were Juliana Woodhull, married Judge Robert Denniston, and died in 1825; Hezekiah,

who lived on the homestead, known for his good qualities of hand and heart, died unmarried at the age of seventy-four years; Nathaniel Woodhull, who died in middle life at Columbus, Ga.; Matthew Henry; John W. T., born Oct. 24, 1806, and died in 1870; Mary Brewster, married Henry F. Moffat, of Blooming-Grove; Andrew, died young; Gabriel, Simeon, and Andrew. Hezekiah Howell (3) added 200 acres of land to the homestead, and there died June 20, 1855. His wife died Dec. 14, 1830.

Matthew Henry was born Jan. 16, 1805, lives on part of the homestead, and follows agricultural pursuits. He married Julia S., daughter of Daniel Brewster, of Blooming-Grove, and of this union was born Nathaniel W.; Charles, deceased; Sarah, married William Clark, and resides in New York; and Joanna B., who died young.

Nathaniel W. Howell, grandson of Hezekiah (3), lives on 300 acres of the homestead, being the fifth generation. He married Mary, daughter of Walter Halsey, an old family of Blooming-Grove, and has two children,—Joanna B. and Hezekiah. Mr. Howell is an active man in his township, has represented it in the board of supervisors, and was member of Assembly from the First District of Orange County in the years 1863-64.

ALDEN GOLDSMITH.

His great-grandfather Thomas was one of five brothers who came from England and settled on Long Island early in the eighteenth century. He afterwards came to Orange County, and in 1735 bought a patent of land of 1000 acres for £200, the title coming from Queen Anne. Washingtonville is situated upon this patent, and a portion of the land has since passed to his lineal descendants, and been the homestead. His children were Elisha, Joshua, and Richard. Elisha married Sarah Dunning, of Orange County, and their children were Henry, father of our subject; John; Elisha; Charles; Matilda, married Peter Earle; Sally Ann, married Peter Larary; and Dicia, married James Kelso.

Henry Goldsmith was born in Blooming-Grove, on July 18, 1788. By inheritance and by purchase he came into possession of 200 acres of the homestead, and lived upon the same during his lifetime, following agricultural pursuits, and giving some attention to stock-raising. As a farmer he was successful, and as a man was highly respected and esteemed for his good social qualities. He married Fayette, daughter of Peter Moore, of Blooming-Grove, in 1815, and of this union was born, Adaline, who lives on the homestead; Ann Eliza, who married Edwin Hulse, and after his decease, Capt. Thomas N. Hulse, of Blooming-Grove; Alden; Henry M., resides in the West; Walter, who resides in Iowa; Mary L., died young; and Charles H., who died at the age of forty. Henry Goldsmith died April 10, 1875, in his eighty-seventh

year. His wife Fayette died Dec. 2, 1835. After her decease he married Sarah Pelton.

Alden Goldsmith was born Dec. 4, 1820, on the homestead, and has always lived there, being the fourth generation. His education was obtained at the common schools. Having a natural love for stock, he early in life gave his attention to stock-raising. At first he was associated with his father in the raising of horses, sheep, and cattle, and afterwards confined himself more especially to the raising and development of blooded horses. The "Maid," trained and developed by him, has linked the name of its owner forever with the horse interests of the United States; afterwards the bringing out of such horses as "Gloster," "Huntress," "Powers," "Driver," and "Alley" have tended to make the name of Alden Goldsmith still more widely known. Indeed, the interest taken in the breeding of good horses, and the reputation which Orange County people sustain throughout the country as producers of good stock, is due more to Alden Goldsmith than any other man. For nineteen years he has owned the stallion "Volunteer," which is now acknowledged as the most prominent stock-horse in America. Mr. Goldsmith's dealings in horses have made his name indissolubly connected with the stock-growing interests of this country, and the "Walnut Grove Farm" of 200 acres is devoted by him exclusively to the raising of finely-bred horses.

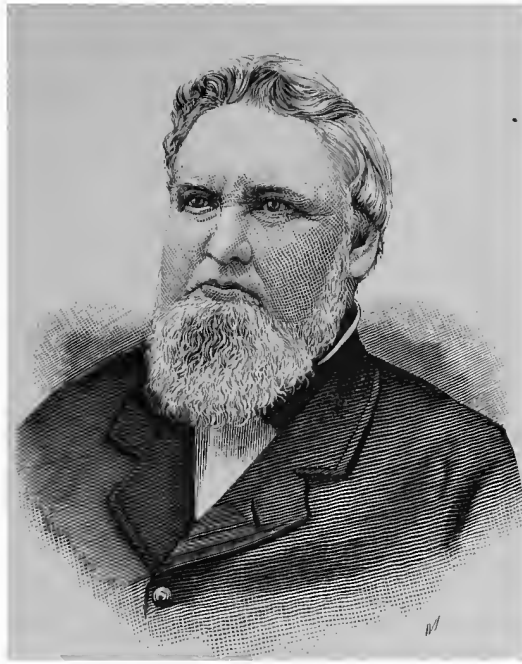
While he has thus been interested in stock-raising, he has still kept up his interest in public matters. In 1858 he represented his town in the board of supervisors, as did he also from 1862 to 1868. He was a member of the finance committee of the county in the late war. For twenty years Mr. Goldsmith has been a director in the Quassaick Bank of Newburgh, and many times has been president of the Orange County Agricultural Society. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but has been identified with the Republican party from its formation, and was a delegate from Orange County to the memorable New York State Convention of 1855, held at Saratoga. He has since represented his party in her State conventions at different times. On Oct. 29, 1846, he married Catherine Cornell, daughter of James and Anna Townsend, of Hamptonburgh, and their children are James H., Annie S., and John Alden.

JESSE BULL.

Jesse Bull is a descendant in the fourth generation of William Bull, who was born in England in February, 1689, and sailed from Dublin, Ireland, to this country, and here died in 1755. He married Sarah Wells, who was the first white woman in Goshen township, and they were the first couple of white people that were married in Goshen. William Bull built the old stone house in Hamptonburgh often mentioned by historians as the scene of many noted events. In 1868 an appropriate monument was



Adam Karlson

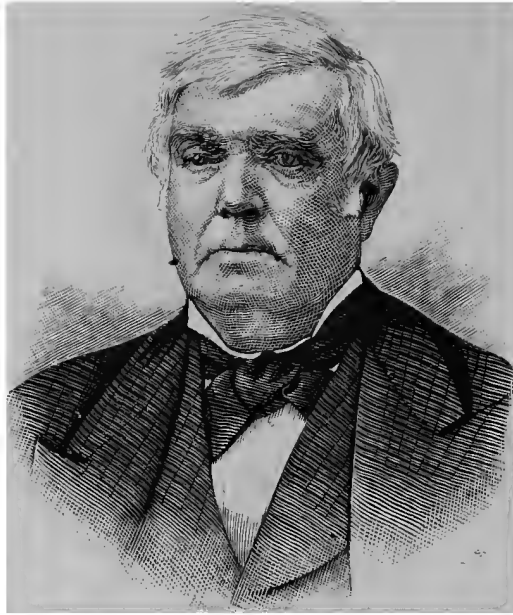


Silas R. Horton

SILAS R. HORTON is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Barnabas Horton, who was born in Mousely, Leicestershire, England, July 13, 1600. He emigrated to America, in the ship "Swallow," in 1635, and landed at Hampton, Mass. In October, 1640, he settled at Southold, L. I., and there died, in July, 1680. His children were Joseph, Benjamin, Caleb, Joshua, Jonathan, Hannah, Sarah, Mary, Mercy, and Abigail. The old Horton homestead, erected by Barnabas Horton in 1660, at Southold, L. I., still remains standing, in a good state of preservation, and is, in all probability, the oldest wood house in America. Six generations bearing the Horton name have lived and died in this venerable building. James, the youngest son of Jonathan Horton, and one of eleven children, was the father of Silas, who settled on the old Horton homestead, in Goshen township (formerly), in the year 1750. Since that date the property has been owned by his lineal descendants. Silas Horton married Margaret Bull, and the children of this union were James, Silas, James (2), William, Anna, Margaret, and Sarah, all of whom died young except Sarah, who married David Hawkins, and William, the grandfather of our subject. He was born on the homestead, July 2, 1771, and followed agricultural pursuits during his life. On Dec. 23, 1793, he married Phebe, daughter of Phineas Rumsey, of Goshen, and their children were Sarah, died young; William; Margaret, born Oct. 4, 1797, died Jan. 15, 1817; and Charlotte, married Dr. Jerome Welles, and lives in Goshen, N. Y.

William Horton, M.D., was born in Goshen, N. Y., on the homestead, May 16, 1796. His early education was obtained at the schools in Goshen. At the age of eighteen he entered the junior class at Union College, from which institution he was graduated. After his collegiate course he studied medicine and attended medical lectures at the University of New York, during the palmy days of Mitchell and Hosack. He commenced the practice of his profession at the residence of his

father, but soon afterwards moved to Goshen, where he continued the practice of medicine. He died on the homestead, Dec. 1, 1844, at the untimely age of forty-seven. In an obituary notice of Dr. William Horton, taken from the *Goshen True Whig*, we find the following: "He was a surgeon, but was still more celebrated as a physician. By his skill and honorable bearing he early secured the confidence of his medical brethren, and was frequently called in consultation with the aged and experienced physicians of his day. He was remarkably successful in the treatment of fevers, and prepared a work relative to them, which, however, was never published. His pamphlet on dysentery and his geological reports are his only published works, and these are sufficient to establish his reputation as a profound thinker and a clear and powerful writer. In the midst of his career of usefulness as a physician he turned his attention to the study of botany, mineralogy, and geology, and soon became one of the most noted men of his day in these sciences. His great delight in these studies led him, at the age of thirty-seven, to relinquish the practice of medicine and devote himself wholly to these sciences, and had he lived a few days longer he would have published a large work on these subjects. Dr Horton was always rigidly moral, and never sacrificed principle to expediency." He married, April 9, 1817, Maria Ryneck, of Schenectady, and their children are Silas Ryneck, who married Sarah Jane, daughter of Jacob J. Decker, of Ulster County, N. Y. He inherits something of his father's taste for geology and mineralogy, and a few years since discovered a new and rare mineral, which has since been named by Prof. George J. Brush, of Yale College, "Hortonolite;" Eugene, who married Anna T. Haley, and follows agricultural pursuits on the old homestead, being the fifth generation; William, a physician, at Craigville, N. Y.; Egbert, died young; Emily, married J. J. Dolson; Margaret, married S. W. Leddel; Charlotte, married Jesse E. Moffat; and Gertrude, married Brower C. Ward.



Anselm Helme

His grandfather, Anselm, was born on Long Island, July 8, 1750. In early life he was a sailor, but left the sea at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and landing at Newport, R. I., came overland to Orange County, where, in 1776, he settled upon two hundred acres of land in Blooming-Grove, the farm now owned by Joel Coleman. He married Phoebe, daughter of Sylvanus White, of Blooming-Grove, Feb. 3, 1778. Their children were Ruth, married Samuel Denniston; Eunice, married Samuel Strong; Brewster; Phoebe, married Joseph Decker; Mary, married Apollos Halsey; Deborah, married Thomas Moffat; Nathan W.; and Joseph W.

Anselm Helme died Dec. 9, 1824. His wife died in 1833. Soon after his marriage he sold his original purchase, and bought about two hundred acres of land in Blooming-Grove, which has since been the homestead of his descendants.

He was considered a man of good judgment, and was appointed by the Legislature of New York State as a member of a committee to appraise the damages done by squatters to the government land at West Point. He was also a justice of the peace for many years.

Brewster Helme, the father of our subject,

was born April 14, 1782. He married Experience, daughter of Samuel Strong, of Blooming-Grove, in the year 1807. He was a farmer by occupation, and always lived on the homestead. By his marriage he had two children,—Elizabeth (deceased, married Wm. H. Thompson, of Blooming-Grove) and Anselm. His death occurred Feb. 11, 1861.

Anselm Helme was born on the homestead, Jan. 6, 1817. His early life was spent on the farm and in the common school. He obtained the homestead by inheritance, and has always lived upon it as a farmer. Mr. Helme is not a man who courts public favor, but has always led an honest, quiet life. He is the last of his generation, and is esteemed by his neighbors as a good citizen. He and his family are attendants of the Congregational Church at Blooming-Grove.

On the 29th of March, 1849, he married Jane B., daughter of Dr. Samuel Warner, of Blooming-Grove, and their children are Arabella S., who lives at home; Anselm Winfield, who married Anna, daughter of Levi Benedict, of Cornwall, and lives adjoining the homestead; Mary Ann, died young; Irving, died young; and Mary E., who lives at home.



C. S. Marvin

CORTLAND S. MARVIN is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of Matthew Marvin, who came from England in 1635, and was among the original settlers of Hartford, Conn.

His son Matthew, who was born in England in 1627, and came to this country with his parents, was the father of John Marvin, who was born in Connecticut, Sept. 2, 1678.

Elihu was the son of John, and was born Oct. 10, 1719. About the year 1743 he settled in Orange County upon two hundred acres of land, which has since been the Marvin homestead, being the place where C. S. Marvin now resides in Blooming-Grove. He married Abigail, daughter of John Yelverton, of Chester, and their children were Seth, Abigail (married Sheriff Jackson), Elihu, John Yelverton, Elizabeth (married John McDowell), Hannah (married John Hall), John (father of our subject), James, Kezia, and Anthony. Elihu Marvin died on the homestead, Aug. 11, 1803. He was a farmer by occupation, served in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the associate justices on the trial of Claudius Smith for the murder of Maj. Strong. John Marvin was born in Blooming-Grove, April 8, 1757. He married Fanny, daughter of Ebenezer Woodhull, May 1, 1797. Their children were John F., born Jan. 19, 1800, married Amelia, daughter of Stephen Jayne, of Florida, N. Y., died March 16, 1868; Caroline, born May 20, 1803, married Walter Halsey, of

Blooming-Grove, and died Feb. 7, 1879; Van Rensselaer W., born March 9, 1805, married Juliana W., daughter of Judge Nathan White, and died Feb. 11, 1856; and Cortland S.

John Marvin lived on the homestead during his life, and there died June 23, 1809. His wife died April 7, 1857.

Cortland S. Marvin was born Dec. 11, 1807, at the home of his ancestors. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is a member of the Orange County Agricultural Society. Mr. Marvin has always led a quiet, unassuming life, and has never figured in public matters, with the exception of being commissioner of highways and assessor of his township.

As a farmer he has been successful, and as a man has borne a good reputation among his neighbors. In disposition he is genial and pleasant, and retains his faculties to quite a remarkable degree. In stature he is tall and well-proportioned, and is the last survivor of his generation. He and his family are attendants at the Blooming-Grove Congregational Church.

On Jan. 3, 1839, Mr. Marvin married Melissa, daughter of James and Mary (Heard) Duryea, of Blooming-Grove, and of this union was born one son, William H., who is a farmer on the homestead, being the fourth generation. He married Anna M., daughter of Josiah and Harriet (Tuttle) Seely, of Blooming-Grove. Mrs. C. S. Marvin died Feb. 25, 1871, in the sixty-third year of her age.



Jeppa Bull

erected over the remains of William Bull and his wife, near Hamptonburgh church, by his lineal descendants. Jesse's children were John; William; Sarah, married Charles Booth; Thomas; Isaac; Esther, married John Miller; Mary, married Benjamin Booth; Margaret, married Silas Horton; Catharine, became the wife of James Falkner; Ann, became the wife of William Eager; Richard; and Eleanor, who became the wife of Henry Weller.

John Bull was born May 3, 1721, on the Bull homestead in Hamptonburgh. He married Hannah Holly, of Goshen, N. Y., and lived and died at the place of his birth. His children were Ebenezer; Sarah, married Richard Earl; Elizabeth, married Peter Earl; Mary, married John Tuthill; William; Samuel; John; Richard; Daniel; Esther, married William Brush; and Crisse.

Richard was the father of Jesse Bull, and was born on the homestead Oct. 25, 1762. He married Lena, daughter of Benjamin Harlow, April 12, 1800, and soon afterwards settled in the Sugar-Loaf Valley, in Chester township. By occupation he was a farmer and miller. He died Jan. 5, 1846. Their children were Hannah (now deceased), married Joseph Ray; Jesse; James; Harvey; Daniel; Ira, who lives on the old homestead in Chester; and Charles W., deceased.

Jesse Bull was born in Chester, on the homestead, Dec. 27, 1802. His early life was spent at school, on his father's farm, and in his father's grist-mill. On Feb. 15, 1827, he married Caroline, daughter of Cornelius and Annas Board, of Chester, a school-mate and early friend. Of this union were born Susan, died young; Phebe Ann, married Isaac V. Wheeler, of Warwick; John J., died young; Hannah, born Aug. 1, 1832, died May 4, 1851; Mary Elizabeth, born July 18, 1834, died Nov. 26, 1849; Susan Caroline, who lives on the homestead in Blooming-Grove;

Charles Richard, married Harriet N., daughter of Jesse and Caroline Roe, of Chester, and resides on the homestead, an active and successful man; and Emma Lena, married Nathaniel B. Zabriskie, of Hackensack, N. J.

The year of his marriage Mr. Bull purchased 92 acres of land of Thaddeus Seeley in Blooming-Grove, upon which he settled. He afterwards bought 118 acres of land adjoining his original purchase, and in 1836 he purchased 198 acres in Blooming-Grove. On his original purchase was an iron ore mine which, in 1864, he sold to Peter P. Parrot, of Greenwood, N. Y. Mr. Bull followed agricultural pursuits during his life, and was a successful farmer, and an officer of the Orange County Agricultural Society. He was one of the original incorporators and stockholders of the Chester Bank, acted as its president for a short time, and was a director in its board from its founding until his death. He was a man of good judgment, and his financial abilities were acknowledged by business men. Mr. Bull was interested in all that pertained to the welfare of his town, county, and State, and was looked upon as a leading citizen. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Chester in 1837, and his wife is one of the oldest living members of that body. For forty-two years he was a manager of the Orange County Bible Society for the town of Blooming-Grove. In politics he was a Republican, and was a delegate to the State conventions of his party at different times. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and was also commissioner of deeds of his town. At the time of his death the *Goshen Democrat* said, "He was a good citizen and a leading man, was highly respected, and would be greatly missed by the community in which he lived." On Feb. 15, 1877, Mr. Bull and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, about 200 guests being present. He died Jan. 5, 1878.

HAMPTONBURGH.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

HAMPTONBURGH is one of the interior towns of the county, lying somewhat northeast of the centre. Its outline is that of an irregular pentagon, rendering it difficult to state its boundaries by the four cardinal points of the compass. It is approximately accurate to give them as follows: North by Montgomery, east by New Windsor and Blooming-Grove, south by Blooming-Grove and Goshen, west by Goshen and Wallkill. The area of Hamptonburgh may be approximately stated at 16,621 acres, as determined by

the last supervisors' report. The assessed valuation of the town was \$1,010,850, and the total tax paid upon that basis was \$9792.53. The title to the soil of Hamptonburgh must be traced back to the several patents mentioned elsewhere. The town is made up of territory taken from earlier towns and from both sides of the "old county line."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

This small territory is abundantly watered. The Wallkill River separates it from the town of Wallkill

on the northwest; the Otterkill describes in its course an irregular curve of more than half a circle, flowing out of the town of Goshen, sweeping northward beyond Campbell Hall, eastward to Burnside, and southward to the line of Blooming-Grove; the Beaver Dam flowing south from the town of Montgomery unites with the Otterkill a short distance northeast of Campbell Hall; and several small rivulets complete the drainage of the town. Lying mostly in the valleys of these streams, its surface is rolling or moderately hilly.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is the uniform testimony of previous writers that the first settlement on the territory now embraced by Hamptonburgh was made by Christopher Denne.

The date of the Wawayanda Patent was April 29, 1703. It was necessary that a beginning should be made somewhere in order to open up the lands, get them into the market, and secure purchasers. After several efforts to induce settlers to enter upon the patent had failed, the patentees seem to have determined to make the settlement themselves. Among the patentees was Christopher Denne.

Denne was a resident of New York in 1701, and one of the signers of the Protestant petition to William III. in that year. In 1702 his name appears appended to the congratulatory address to Lord Cornbury as one "of the chiefest inhabitants of the city and county of New York," and in 1705 he was one of the signers to a petition by the merchants of that city. He was still a resident of New York in 1708 and 1714, and died there in 1722-23. His wife, Elizabeth, died there, and by her will, dated Dec. 29, 1730, gave her property to Sarah Jones, spinster, and Vincent Matthews, of Matthewsfield. Sarah Jones afterwards married Thomas Brown. It is questionable whether Denne ever resided on the Wawayanda Patent for anything more than a temporary period.

Mr. Eager, in his history of the county, modernized the statement of the boundaries of the tract taken up by Denne so as to be understood at the time he wrote, 1846. They are probably yet sufficiently clear for popular reading, as follows:

"Beginning at a stake and etones about east of and ten chains from the dwelling-house of Gen. Abraham Vail in East Division; thence northwesterly along the northeasterly bounds of the Goshen town lots, and until it meets with a line supposed to divide the old counties of Ulster and Orange; thence east along the same to a stake and etones known to be standing near the top of the highland or mountain above Charles Heard's, in Hamptonburgh; thence on a course south about thirty-six degrees west to the place of beginning."

Upon this lot on the west bank of the Otterkill, and from six to eight chains westerly from Tusten's bridge, Christopher Denne in 1714 located a residence for himself and family. It is understood that Denne made quite an extensive visit through the territory and explored it before undertaking the enterprise; that he made the acquaintance of the Indians in this locality and secured their good will. He is also reported to

have had the aid of three of the natives to assist him in his removal, and that for this purpose they accompanied him to New York. There was in the family of Mr. Denne an orphan girl brought up by them, they having no children of their own. Mr. Denne, so runs the tradition, induced this young woman, then sixteen years of age, to accompany a party sent out by him to begin this settlement. Her name was Sarah Wells, and as Mr. Eager's account of her was derived from her immediate descendants, and as he himself had seen her in her old age while he was a boy, we can do no better than quote his description:

"In person Sarah Wells was smaller than the majority of her sex; yet though light and fragile she was active, and capable of remarkable exercise and endurance. This, in part, may have resulted from the fact that while young she had been in the habit of crossing the ferry in an open boat from Staten Island to New York, attending to the market business of her patrons. This exposure while it imparted health by the exercise, not only hardened and compacted a constitution otherwise delicate, but deepened the sanguine color of her complexion. Her eyes were neither large nor prominent, but dark, playful, and sparkling. Though not a flippant talker, she was free and conversed with fluency, and when excited to reply to some rude remarks or impertinent inquiry her eyes would flash like fire, and the presumptuous intruder was sure to be wounded in the conflict and carry the scar home with him for reflection."

The full story of this expedition of Sarah Wells from the New York home to the depths of this interior wilderness reads like a romance, and may well for a thousandth time prove that "truth is stranger than fiction." The party consisted of the three young Indians, several carpenters sent forward by Mr. Denne, "and Sarah Wells." On board the sloop by which they came up the Hudson were the few necessary utensils to commence house-keeping with, the tools of the carpenters, and other luggage. The evening of the second day saw them at New Windsor. They spent the night on board the boat, and the next morning, with goods loaded upon the animals and a general order of procession fully observed, they took up their line of travel for the banks of the Otterkill. The pen of the American novelist should revel in this forest march. The cows, the dogs, the horses, the Indians, the white men, and *Sarah Wells* together made up as unique a procession as ever set forward to settle a province or found a state. Whatever thoughts occupied the mind of Sarah Wells we cannot say. Tradition tells us that the Indians were kind and full of gentle ways towards this unprotected girl. And here we desire to add that no instance is recorded of violence by the Indians of the Wawayanda Patent towards the white men after the Esopus peace of 1663. The Indians who remained on the patent obeyed the provisions of that treaty, and respected scrupulously the rights conveyed to their successors. Thus the day's march was successfully made, and a wigwam, hastily constructed, that evening received the weary party on the east bank of the Otterkill. It was in the month of May when this entry upon the patent was made. The stream was swollen, and rafts were built by which the crossing was effected the next

day. A log house was hastily erected by the white men with the aid of the Indians, and thus the settlement was begun.

It appears, however, that Sarah Wells was left as the solitary white woman of the party, but Mr. Eager's account states that Christopher Denne and wife came to this new home on the evening of the first day after the arrival of the advance party, so that the young girl had passed but three nights away from their care,—one on the Hudson River coming up, one at New Windsor landing, and one in the wigwam on the east bank of the Otterkill. In the midst of the unpacking of the "coffee, sugar, sacks of flour, and hams," the driving up and milking of the cows, and the getting ready for the first night's rest in the new log cabin, the "old folks" suddenly appeared on the scene. The strain of danger on the part of Sarah Wells was over with. She fainted, as a first-class heroine ought to, at the very feet of her foster-mother. She "came to" without help. All hands had a right royal supper, and no doubt slept well in their new home. It hardly seems necessary to enter upon a labored defense of Christopher Denne, as a previous writer has done, for his apparent inhumanity in sending Sarah Wells forward with the advance expedition. On the whole, it seems to have been judiciously planned and successfully executed. His forethought had provided for every question, arranged for every emergency, and himself and wife followed immediately. They came overland from what is now Jersey City, stopping one night at the falls of the Ramapo, and reaching the Otterkill thirty-six hours later than Sarah Wells and party. The tradition is usually summed up as follows: "Sarah Wells was the first civilized white woman, and Madam Denne the second, who placed a foot upon that part of the patent of Wawayanda which laid in the town of Goshen."

The second settler of whom special mention should be made is William Bull. He was born at Wolverhampton, England, February, 1689. In an account of this early settler we rely upon tradition and the statements of Sarah Wells, his wife, which were generally known among his immediate descendants. When he was young, his father left England and located at Dublin, Ireland, where he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a mason and stone-cutter. When his apprenticeship ended, he, with a young friend and fellow-mason, contracted to build the arch of a large bridge, which was then in progress of erection in the vicinity of the city, and had they succeeded, it might have established their credit as good workmen and talented young men; but just as they were closing the arch and finishing the job, down it tumbled, and with it the young and bright prospects of the venturesome builders. Bull was overwhelmed by the unexpected calamity, and feeling that future success there was hopeless, he at once determined to emigrate and build his fortune in America. His money amounted to five guineas, and he

went down to the dock and inquired of the officer on board if five guineas was sufficient to pay his passage. The reply was in the affirmative, and he forthwith completed his arrangements to leave. When the time came, he embarked, having nothing to encumber him but his clothes, five guineas, and a few books. When the ship arrived in port, Bull presented himself to the captain to pay his five guineas and go ashore; but was told that it was not enough, and being informed it was all he had, replied that he must then be sold for the balance. Bull was very much incensed at the trick put on him by false information in Ireland, and at the indignity so coolly about to be inflicted upon him, promptly told the officer that "he would not be sold, that he would abide by the ship and return to Ireland, and that if he had to be a servant it should be there and not in a strange land."

Misfortune had compelled him to leave his country, and now when about to realize his cherished hopes and anxious expectations, it was threatening to drive him back again, and he was in great doubt what course to adopt. But in this case "his necessity was God's opportunity." Just at this time Daniel Cromeline, who had an interest in the Wawayanda Patent, and was about to make a settlement thereon, finding an Irish passenger ship in port and thinking that he might procure some laborers and artisans there, went on board and made his wants known to the captain. Proclamation was made throughout the ship that there was a gentleman on board who wanted to employ some workmen and mechanics to settle a new country, and if there were any on board who were willing to engage, to come forward. William Bull spoke and said that he was an artisan and laborer, and had left Ireland for America thinking he had money to pay his passage; but that falling short and for the deficiency was about to be sold, which he had refused to be, he thought of returning, but if any gentleman would advance the money, he would undertake, should his health and life be spared, he should have no cause to regret the kindness. Cromeline, pleased with his appearance, prompt and manly bearing, advanced the money and they left the ship together.

Bull, in company with other workmen, soon went with Cromeline upon the patent, to prepare to erect a dwelling and make a settlement. Bull executed the mason and others the carpenter work, and he cut the year of erection, 1716, in the stones of the chimney. The boards of the house were sawed by a whip in a sawpit, and the whole wood-work fastened by wood pins in place of nails. This at the time, and for years afterwards, was the largest and best house from New Windsor to New Jersey. As it was on the traveled route leading into New Jersey it soon became of great notoriety, and being a public inn was a place of resort for the country round. This house was known as the "Old Gray Court House," and was in the present town of Chester, about five miles southeast from the mansion of Christopher Denne, in Hamptonburgh. The

structure was honestly built, having stood as a tenement till 1832, about one hundred and sixteen years, which cannot be affirmed of any other in the county, except the Bull stone house at Hamptonburgh.* At that early day, and for years afterwards, the population was very sparse in that part of the county, and all living within a dozen miles of each other were near neighbors, and kept up an intimate and friendly intercourse. As Christopher Denne was a patentee and Daniel Cromeline interested in the patent, both having made settlements and living within six miles of each other, it was natural and expected that these families would often meet on the most friendly terms. Thus William Bull, who continued to live at the Cromeline house, became acquainted with Sarah Wells, which eventuated in matrimony in the year 1718. The young people of that day had a great deal of business to do, and their offers were sincerely and promptly made on the one side, and promptly and honestly accepted or rejected on the other. What they did was done quickly, as they had no time to spare, and consequently there were no courtships of seven years' standing. Inclination and the demands of a new country forbade all tampering and procrastination.

Previous to this time courts of justice had been established and a magistrate resided in the neighborhood, who was called upon to perform the marriage ceremony, there being no priest to do it. Bull was an Episcopalian, and wished to be married according to the forms of that church, but how were the bans to be published three times to make the contract valid? After long deliberation they concluded that circumstances altered cases, and that three proclamations made in one day were as effectual for all purposes as if they were made during three successive weeks. To test the principle and carry it out in practice, the guests being assembled and the bride and groom anxiously waiting to know how it was to be performed, the magistrate with a solemnity demanded by the occasion took up the book of common prayer and proceeded to the front door of the house, and there proclaimed the bans to the trees of the forest, then he walked through the hall to the back door and made a second proclamation to the cattle and outbuildings, and then again at the front door made a third to the wilderness at large, whereupon the marriage ceremony was immediately performed. Tradition affirms this to have been the first marriage within the limits of the old town of Goshen.

As Christopher Denne had promised Sarah Wells 100 acres of land, she, now being of age and married, requested a fulfillment of the promise. Without disclosing his object, Christopher Denne advised her "not to be in a hurry about it, that she had married a young

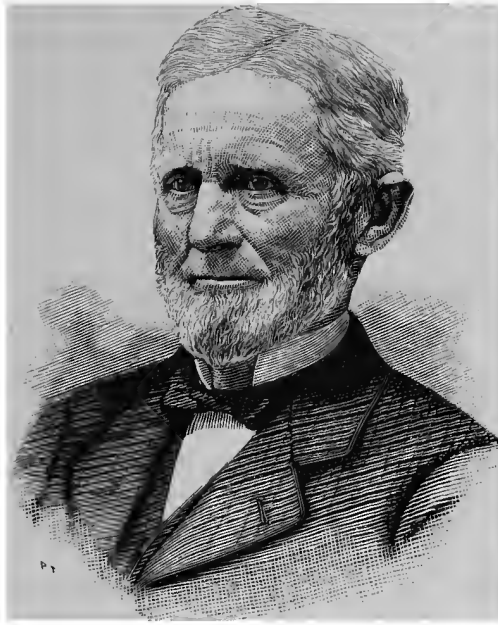
Irishman who might play her some trick, and finally leave her, and the title might as well be left where it was for the present." She replied that "Bull was born in England, and though brought up in Ireland, she did not know that that made him an Irishman; and that he was as good an Englishman as himself." Denne manifested no resentment at what she said, and smiling pleasantly put her off. He told her, however, to go and select 100 acres of his unimproved land where she pleased, and locate it, and it should be secured to her. This was done and possession taken. But William Bull, however, desired to possess land that he could call his own, and in place of settling on the 100 acres, he located on the southeasterly side of Christopher Denne's lot, then considered wild and unappropriated, and since designated by the "old Bull stone house at Hamptonburgh." On this he erected his log cabin in 1719 or 1720. The location was a favorable one. The land was of a fine quality and well watered, and on settling he called the place "Hamptonburgh," in honor of Wolverhampton, the place of his birth. It is proper to say that the title to the 100 acres was made in fee-simple to John Bull, the eldest son, which was a compliment too frequently paid by the partiality of the English law.

When Denne settled, he supposed he had located on the patent of Wawayanda, but as that patent was bounded there, by the northwest line, when the new northwest line came to be run it cut Denne's settlement off of the patent. His improvement was secured in this way. By the English law, at this time, a bona fide settler was entitled to a patent of 600 acres, and this he determined to procure, but dying before he accomplished it, the patent was issued to his widow, Madam Denne.

Bull and Gerard, in 1723, procured a patent of 2600 acres just east of the 100 acres, and on this William Bull erected the stone house in 1727, which is still standing. This building is literally founded on a rock, and has a spring in the cellar. The house is two stories of eleven feet each, with a sharp roof, and for a dwelling of that number of stories is the highest in the county, measuring from the first floor to the peak. It is wonderful that the building is in so good preservation, for it has once been riven by a thunder-bolt, and while building was rocked by the vibrations of an earthquake.

The family tradition is, that before the stone house was erected Bull lived in a log hut in the vicinity, and that while the stone house was building and nearly completed, about twelve o'clock at night he and Mrs. Bull were waked up by a rumbling noise and a shaking of the bed and house, which they thought an earthquake, and Mrs. Bull remarked to him, "William, we have lost our new house." On inspecting the building in the morning they found a crack, beginning in the lower part of the first story, at the east end, which extended up through the second story. This was plastered up and the house

* There is no doubt that the Cromeline house was the first that was erected on the Wawayanda Patent. Its date "1716," indicates the time of its completion, rather than that of its commencement. The employees of Cromeline, Denne and Aske, came at about the same time. (See General History, p. 17.)



Chas M Thompson

His paternal grandfather was Jonathan, who settled in Orange County at an early day, and married Hannah Brooks. Their children were John I., Lewis, Oliver, Jane (married Charles Monell, of Goshen, N. Y.), and Benjamin F.

Oliver was the father of our subject, and was born in October, 1787. He married Sarah Mathers, daughter of one of the early Revolutionary families of Orange County, and their issue were Alfred, deceased; Charles M.; Cornelia A., deceased, who became the wife of George W. Stevens, of Susquehanna County, Pa.; Mary E., wife of George Pierson, of Hamptonburgh; John I., deceased; Oliver B.; Catharine A., widow of Charles W. Post, of Hamptonburgh; Sarah, deceased, became the wife of George W. Beardsley, of Brooklyn, L. I.; David H., a farmer of Hamptonburgh; Emily F., married Wm. Brett, a shipping merchant of New York; Hannah, married A. Ferd. Cross, of New York; and Carrie, married Augustus Brett, a shipping merchant of New York.

Oliver Thompson was a large and successful farmer of Hamptonburgh for many years, and owned several hundred acres of land. He was energetic in his business affairs, and was a man of temperate habits, giving his time almost wholly to his agricultural pursuits and having no desire for official position, though he always performed the full duties of the citizen in town and county matters. He died March 12, 1863. His wife died May 6, 1861, at the age of sixty-five years.

Charles M. Thompson was born in Wallkill (now Hamptonburgh), Dec. 17, 1816. His early life was one

of labor upon his father's farm, and his education was confined to the common schools. For four years, from 1840, he was connected with the flouring-mill, plastering-mill, and saw-mill at Brooks' Mills, Hamptonburgh. In 1844 he became a partner with Jennings & Thompson, of Goshen, in a general mercantile and freighting business, which continued until 1846 when he withdrew from the firm, and in 1848 bought the James Strong farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres in Hamptonburgh. The following year he moved upon this, where he has since resided. Mr. Thompson has been a farmer by occupation, and is a fitting representative of the agricultural interests of Orange County.

In 1854 he represented the Second District of Orange County in the New York State Legislature; and in 1855 and 1856, and for fourteen consecutive years, from 1860, represented the town of Hamptonburgh in the board of supervisors, and was chairman of that body in 1865, 1869, and 1873. He is one of the trustees of the Goshen Savings-Bank, and has been a member and one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Hamptonburgh for many years.

Mr. Thompson is a man of active mind, and still retains an interest in the matters of the town and county of which he has formed a part. He married Lorinda, daughter of Robert D. Hunter, of Crawford, May 14, 1851, and of this union was born Robert O. Thompson. She died June 5, 1853. On Feb. 20, 1861, he married Mary A., daughter of John A. Wilbur, of Wallkill, and their children are Charles M., William M., and Mary Jennie.

finished, and the seam is very observable at this time. Indeed, there has been no time since built when it was not there. This is corroborated by reference to an old work entitled "The Life and Travels of Samuel Bownes, in 1726 and '27." Bownes was an English Quaker and came out to travel and visit his friends in the colonies, and while here attended the yearly meetings through New England. In September, 1727, he was attending the yearly meeting in Rhode Island. Speaking of the conclusion of the meeting he says, "This evening as I was going to bed, about ten o'clock at night, there was an exceeding great earthquake, that made a noise like driving carts or wagons on an uneven causeway; it continued about two minutes, to the great surprise of the people. It was felt about fifteen hundred miles as was afterwards computed, and as was thought, by calculation, was not quite three hours going that space."

William Bull died February, 1755, aged sixty-six. Sarah Wells, his wife, was born April 6, 1694, and died April 21, 1796, aged one hundred and two years and fifteen days. They were buried in the family yard at Hamptonburgh, in the grounds he gave for the purpose, and known as "Burying Hill." Her children by William Bull were John, born May 3, 1721, married Miss Holly, of Goshen; William, born March 13, 1723, married Miss Booth, of Hamptonburgh; Sarah, born Sept. 1, 1725, married Charles Booth, of Hamptonburgh; Thomas, born Dec. 27, 1727, married Miss Kerr, of Florida; Isaac, born Nov. 17, 1729, married Miss Mulliner, of Little Britain; Esther, born May 29, 1731, married John Miller, of Montgomery; Mary, born Feb. 3, 1733, married Benjamin Booth, of Hamptonburgh; Margaret, born May 1, 1736, married — Horton, of Goshen; Catharine, born May 24, 1738, married James Faulkner, of Wallkill; Ann, born Nov. 4, 1740, married Wm. Eager, of Neelytown; Richard, born May 29, 1743, married Miss Budd, of Goshen; Elinor, born March 4, 1745, married Henry Weller, of Montgomery.

The remarkable longevity of Mrs. Bull served to bring the events of the early settlements clearly to the knowledge of a comparatively late generation. She married, after the death of Wm. Bull, Johannes Miller, one of the earliest settlers of Montgomery. He died in 1782, and she survived him fourteen years. Truly a venerable relic of a former age, surviving in the midst of a wide circle of descendants and marriage connections. An orphan girl,—a foster-child,—in her history is exemplified the language of the Bible, "Thou settest the solitary in families."

The early settlement of this town is further shown in the full and valuable records given in the chapters upon those towns from which it was formed. To these reference must be made for additional names. The early papers in the General History and in the town chapters of Montgomery, Wallkill, Cornwall, Blooming-Grove, New Windsor, and Goshen, all throw more or less light upon the settlement of this territory.

The Christopher Denne place (identical with the Tusten place) is frequently alluded to in these pages. It is occupied by Mrs. G. W. Price. Mrs. Price is a daughter of Ezra Sanford, now living at the age of eighty-seven in Warwick. Her husband (now deceased) was from Warwick also, and they settled here on the Tusten farm about 1838. Through her grandparents, one or both from this neighborhood, she is well informed on the early traditions, and can relate many interesting incidents of those times.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was formed from Goshen, Blooming-Grove, Montgomery, New Windsor, and Wallkill in 1830. The following proceedings took place at the first town-meeting, held April 5, 1831:

"At the annual town-meeting for the town of Hamptonburgh, held at Charles Heards', pursuant to the act erecting said town, April 5, 1831, James D. Bull was appointed clerk of said meeting, *pro tem*. Hezekiah Watkine and Benjamin Brown were appointed to associate with Morrison Taylor, Esq., inspectors of said town-meeting, and to conduct the business. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the next annual town-meeting be held on the first Tuesday of April next, and that said town-meeting be held at the house of James Mapes.

"Resolved, That there be three assessors for the ensuing year.

"Resolved, That there be three constables for the ensuing year.

"Resolved, That fence-viewers have one dollar per day.

"Resolved, That commissioners and inspectors of common schools have one dollar per day for their services.

"Resolved, That the collector have three per cent. for collecting the taxes.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft by-laws, and that Stephen Ingersoll, Hezekiah Watkins, Jr., John McBride, Henry P. Hopkins be said committee.

"Resolved, That the sum of \$250 be raised for the support of bridges.

"Resolved, That every man's yard shall be his pound.

"The following persons were elected town officers:

"Supervisor, Stephen Ingersoll; Town Clerk, Ebenezer Bull; Assessors, Capt. William Jackson, John McBride, John Barker; Commissioners of Highway, Stephen Ingersoll, Hezekiah Watkins, William Jackson; Commissioners of Common Schools, Ebenezer Bull, Robert C. Hunter, Vincent Booth; Inspectors of Common Schools, James D. Bull, Barto Wright, John McCord; Overseers of the Poor, William Conning, John B. Horton; Collector, Andrew L. McCord; Justices of the Peace, Henry Pierce, Morrison Taylor, Stephen Ingersoll, Benjamin Brown; Constables, Samuel R. Laroe, Edward Drake, Milton Robertson."

The road districts were thirty-one in number, and the following overseers were appointed; and the days' work assessed upon each district are shown by the numbers attached to the names:

No.	Days' Work.	No.	Days' Work.
1. Gilbert P. Hopkins.....	42	17. Stephen Ingersoll.....	61
2. Philip Crist.....	60	18. James Stroug.....	80
3. Horace Seward.....	37	19. Henry Pierce.....	76
4. William Barker.....	23	20. Oliver Thompson.....	27
5. Andrew L. McCord.....	50	21. Joshua Thompson.....	23
6. Giles Goodrich.....	13	22. Benjamin Mitchell.....	50
7. John B. Horton.....	29	23. Benjamin Hulce.....	31
8. William Heard.....	19	24. Vincent Booth.....	71
9. Rumsey Coleman.....	8	25. John Barker.....	57
10. Garret Thew.....	16	26. Valentine Hill.....	28
11. Moses T. Hulce.....	26	27. Samuel Birdsall.....	46
12. Fletcher M. Brooks.....	62	28. Capt. Wm. Jackson.....	47
13. James Townsend.....	21	29. Wm. Conning.....	40
14. Alexander Scott.....	17	30. John McCord.....	30
15. Samuel Brewster.....	12	31. Dewitt Decker.....	26
16. Benjamin Brown.....	58		

The following have been the principal town officers from 1830 to 1880:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1831-33.....Stephen Ingersoll.	Ebenezer Ball.
1834.....Benjamin Brown.	Benjamin F. Brooke.
1835-38.....James Strong.	" "
1839-40.....Robert C. Hunter.	" "
1841-43.....Hudson Webb.	William L. Webb.
1844....." "	James M. Brown.
1845-46.....Elijah C. Watson.	Robert Robertson.
1847.....Wm. Jackson.	" "
1848.....John McBride.	" "
1849-50.....Wm. Jackson.	" "
1851.....Roswell Benedict.	Henry F. Brown.
1852-53.....Vincent Booth.	" "
1854.....Hudson Webb.	Crumlin Brown.
1855-56.....Charles M. Thompson.	" "
1857-59.....Moses B. Wilkin.	" "
1860-67.....Charles M. Thompson.	" "
1868-73....." "	Benjamin D. Brown.
1874-75.....George Gouge.	David H. Booth.
1876.....Henry Saeord.	Emmet Helms.
1877-79.....Samuel B. Hill.	Frank D. Case.
1880.....David H. Thompson.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1831, Morrison Taylor, Henry Pierson, Stephen Ingersoll, Benjamin Brown; 1832, Morrison Taylor; 1833, Henry Pierson; 1834, Stephen Ingersoll; 1835, Vincent Booth; 1836, David W. Corwin; 1837, Henry Pierson; 1838, Alexander Scott; 1839, Hudson Webb; 1840, Charles B. Tuthill; 1841, Joseph Case; 1842, Alexander Scott, Oliver Thompson; 1843, Hudson Webb; 1844, Wm. Jackson; 1845, Benjamin Brown, Abel B. Watkins, Jr.; 1846, Oliver Thompson; 1847, Hudson Webb; 1848, Abel B. Watkins, Jr.; 1849, Edward Dekay; 1850, Wm. Monell; 1851, Hudson Webb; 1852, Abel B. Watkins; 1853, Halstead Gurnee; 1854, Wm. Monell, Moses B. Wilkin; 1855, Thomas W. Watkins, Moses B. Wilkin; 1856, Vincent Booth, Albert G. Watkins; 1857, Hudson Webb, Moses B. Wilkin, John M. Monell; 1858, John M. Monell, John C. Carpenter; 1859, Daniel T. Brown; 1860, Moses B. Wilkin; 1861, Hudson Webb; 1862, John M. Monell; 1863, Daniel T. Brown; 1864, Joseph C. Eager; 1865, Hudson Webb; 1866, John M. Monell; 1867, Daniel T. Brown; 1868, John Brown; 1869, George Pierson, Samuel B. Hill; 1870, Samuel B. Hill; 1871, Daniel T. Brown; 1872, John Brown; 1873, George Pierson; 1874, Samuel B. Hill, Joseph C. Eager; 1875, Daniel T. Brown, Joseph C. Eager; 1876, Joseph C. Eager; 1877, John M. Monell; 1878, David H. Booth, George Pierson; 1879, George Pierson, Daniel T. Brown; 1880, Joseph C. Eager, Stephen I. Webb.

V.-VILLAGES.

CAMPBELL HALL

is situated very nearly in the centre of the town, and is a station on the Walkill Valley Railroad. Mr. Eager says of this place,—

"It was formerly the residence of Col. Campbell, and received its name in true English style. Col. Campbell was a Scotchman. His daughter, Mrs. Margaret Eustace, wife of Dr. Eustace, is mentioned by Mr. Eager as the lady who had few equals in dignity of manner, good sense, and lady-like deportment. Gen. Eustace, of the Revolutionary army of France, was a son of Dr. Eustace. Both he and his mother are said to have died in the vicinity of Newburgh sixty to seventy years ago."

In this connection we give the following paper:

The story of Campbell Hall is well worthy of preservation. "Capt. Lachlin Campbell, of the isle of Islay, in North Britain," says Judge Jones, in his recently published "History of New York during the Revolutionary War," "encouraged by a proclamation issued by George Clark, Esq., then (1737) Lieutenant-Governor of New York, with the advice of His Majesty's Council promising 30,000 acres of land adjoining Lake George to any person who would undertake the immediate settlement of it, came to New York, viewed the land, and liked it much. He was begged by the Indians to settle there; they were struck and delighted with his Highland dress. The grant was promised in a public advertisement signed

by the Lieutenant-Governor himself. It was to be free of all charges, the king's quit-rents and the fees of surveying excepted. The faith of the government thus pledged, Campbell thought himself safe, returned to Scotland, sold his estate there, and at his own expense transported to New York 83 Protestant families, consisting of 483 men, besides women and children.* Private faith and public honor demanded the performance of a promise so solemnly made, to an undertaking so expensive to himself and so beneficial to the colony. It, however, failed."

The Lieutenant-Governor, notwithstanding his promise, together with Cadwallader Colden, James Alexander, and Philip Livingston, Esq., three of the Council, insisted each upon a share in the grant. Campbell, who was a man of spirit, would by no means consent. The letters patent were refused. Campbell applied to the General Assembly. They had no jurisdiction or power in matters of this kind. He then applied to the Board of Trade. This he found too expensive. He therefore left his immigrants to themselves† (one of whom, John McDougal, was the father of Gen. Alexander McDougal of the American Revolution), and with the small remains of his fortune purchased a farm in Ulster (now Orange) County, built a house, and gave it the name of Campbell Hall.

He was active, loyal, and spirited. When he heard of the rebellion in 1745 he took up his broadsword, went to New York, embarked for England, went to Scotland, served as a volunteer under the Duke of Cumberland, signalized himself in the battle of Culloden, saw the rebellion at an end and his native country at peace. He then returned to New York, went to Campbell Hall, and shortly after died. In regard to the descendants of Capt. Campbell very little is known to the writer of this article. He appears to have had sons Donald, George, James, and daughters Rose, Lily, and Margaret (Mrs. Eustace). The latter had one son, Gen. J. J. Eustace, referred to by Mr. Eager.

Of the oldest, Donald, Judge Jones writes: "Donald was born at the Hall. He was a youth when his father died. There were several children, the estate not large. Donald was therefore apprenticed to a merchant in New York. When his time was out he went several voyages as a supercargo to the West Indies. By this means he made some money. When the war of 1755 broke out he was living in New York, and doing some little business in a mercantile way. In 1756, Lord John Murray's Highland Regiment arrived. Among the officers Donald found several relations. He was young, active, and sprightly. He

* By a petition on file at Albany, it appears the immigrants came in three ships in 1738-40.—Land Papers, xvi., page 142.

† So far as this relates to Capt. Campbell it is correct. After his death, however, a grant of 47,450 acres was made to eighty-three of the families who accompanied him. This grant was made May 21, 1764, and constituted the town of Argyle, Washington Co.



Daniel H. Bull

DANIEL H. BULL is a lineal descendant of William Bull, who was born in England in 1689, and came to this country when a young man. By trade he was a mason, and built the old stone house in Hamptonburgh known as the "Bull Homestead" about 1720. Sarah Wells, the first white woman who came to Goshen township, was his wife, and it is from this ancestry that most of the people in the United States who bear the name of Bull are descended.

Their descendants in the first generation were John, William, Sarah, Thomas, Isaac, Esther, Mary, Margaret, Catherine, Ann, Richard, and Eleanor. These children married and reared large families, and John, who was born in 1721 on the homestead, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

His wife was Hannah Holly, of Goshen, and they had children,—Ebenezer, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, William, Samuel, John, Richard, Daniel, Esther, and Crisse.

Richard, who was born in 1762, was the father of Daniel H. Bull. On April 12, 1800, he married Lena Harlow, and settled in Chester, at the Sugar Loaf Valley. He lived there as a farmer and miller until his death, on Jan. 5, 1846. Here also his children were born,—Hannah (deceased), Jesse (whose biographical sketch appears under the history of the town of Blooming-Grove), James, Harvey, Daniel H., Ira, and Charles W. (deceased).

Daniel H. Bull was born at the homestead, Dec. 11, 1806. He was early taught by his father habits of industry on the farm and in the mill, and his educational advantages were confined to the schools of his native town.

On Jan. 8, 1840, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Kingsland) Board, of New Jersey, and of this union were born Harriet, who died Aug. 27, 1865, at the age of twenty-four years; Mary B., married John W. Harlow, a farmer of Wallkill; Sarah, died Aug. 6, 1865, at the age of twenty-one years; Anna L., who lives at home; Charles W., who died Aug. 23, 1865, in the nineteenth year of his age; and Richard, who lives at home.

The year after his marriage Mr. Bull left the homestead, and purchasing two hundred acres of land of James D. Bull, in the township of Hamptonburgh, moved upon it. There he has since resided, giving his attention and energies to his farm and fireside. He can see the result of his industry; and his life, though unassuming, has been active and honest. Mr. Bull is a member of the Orange County Agricultural Society, and pays some attention to stock-raising.

He and his wife are members of the Hamptonburgh Presbyterian Church, and there the family attend. He is a fitting representative of a successful agriculturist in the fourth generation of his paternal ancestor, William Bull.

quitted the business of a merchant, entered as a volunteer in this regiment, and served in a campaign or two. Whether he was ever promoted in this regiment I know not, but we find him a lieutenant in the Royal Americans at Quebec after its reduction in 1759. Upon the conclusion of the peace of 1763 Donald was reduced to half-pay, went to England, and presented a memorial to the crown, setting forth his father's sufferings, loyalty, and ill-usage, and praying a compensation for himself and family. The memorial was referred and recommended to the Governor of New York. Gen. Monkton, then Governor, laid it before his Council, who advised a grant of land. Letters patent were therefore issued, granting to Donald, as the eldest son, 20,000 acres of land, and to his mother, sisters, and brothers 20,000 acres more.* His business completed he returned to England, and, pretending a relationship to the Duke of Argyle, Lord Loudon, and other heads of the Campbell family, he lived high, kept good company, and frequented all places of diversion. The result was that he was obliged to return to New York, where he mortgaged his estates to pay his debts.

"He was in New York when the rebellion (1775) broke out, and having little or nothing to lose, and much perhaps to gain, he entered heartily into the American cause. He was appointed deputy quartermaster in the American army, went with Montgomery into Canada, was at the siege of St. John's, at Montreal when it surrendered, and at Quebec. It is not known that he was otherwise actively engaged in the war. His half-pay from Great Britain was of course taken from him. He retired into the country, where he lived until his death. George, his brother, was a lieutenant in an old English regiment in America during the war of 1755. He afterwards went to India in a military station. When the rebellion broke out he returned to New York and became a lieutenant-colonel in Fanning's corps. Upon the reduction of Georgia by the British he went there, raised a regiment of horse, served during the war, and retired from the English army on half-pay of a lieutenant-colonel."

From this statement it will be seen that Campbell Hall is directly connected with some of the most important periods in European and American history. It was a fighting family literally, and for three generations at least maintained its reputation.

* Judge Jones says that at the time of the granting of this land Donald Campbell had a brother, George, two sisters, and a mother living. The petition on file at Albany (Jan. 5, 1768) contains the names of Donald, George, and James, while the grant recites the names of Donald Campbell, George Campbell, James Campbell, Rose Graham, Margaret Eustace, Lily Murray, and Allen Campbell, Jr., who together received 10,000 acres of Saratoga lands. An order of the king in council, May 13, 1764, gave Donald Campbell 30,000 acres additional, and Oct. 18, 1765, he received 2000 acres for his services as lieutenant in the Seventy-seventh Regiment. The grant of 1763 was extended (1772) to Donald Campbell, George Campbell, James Campbell, Rose Graham, Margaret Eustace, and Lily Murray, for 30,000 acres. In 1790, Donald, with the rank of colonel, claimed bounty-lands from New York for his services in the Revolution, and received 15000 acres, now part of Peru, Clinton Co.

A post-office was established at Campbell Hall Jan. 30, 1869, and B. F. Decker was appointed postmaster. He has been the only incumbent of the office. Other business at this point may be mentioned, as the store of B. F. Decker; tin-shop of F. D. Case; blacksmith- and wagon-shop of F. Case; the creamery of David H. Thompson; the new creamery now being erected by the Farmers' Association; the railroad business, E. Helms, station agent. It is understood that the extension of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad from Cornwall to Middletown is to pass near Campbell Hall, thus securing increased railroad facilities for this town.

HAMPTONBURGH

is directly south of Campbell's Hall, and is the site of the settlement made by William Bull, as already stated. It is only four miles from Goshen, leaving but little trade or business to develop a village at that point. The one church of the town is located here, and with its parsonage constitutes the most important feature. There is a hotel by A. E. Hulse; a blacksmith-shop by the Rose Brothers, and a creamery owned by D. H. Thompson. There was formerly a store here, but there is none at the present time.

The old stone house where William Bull lived is a short distance from the village, and also the beautiful rounded hill where is located the early graveyard. A fine farming country lies round about this point.

NEELYTOWN

is the old and well-known neighborhood on both sides of the town line,—Montgomery and Hamptonburgh.

BURNSIDE

is a hamlet on the Otterkill, in the east part of the town, near the line of New Windsor. The place has been known as Otterville, but the name of Burnside being given to the post-office will gradually supersede the older name. There is at this place the grist-mill of Charles Rose, also a saw-mill owned by him, and a distillery by O. P. Hinckley. Charles Rose also has a store.

KIPP'S

is on the line of Goshen, and is a milk station upon the railroad. It also affords an opportunity for passengers to leave or take the cars in that neighborhood.

PURGATORY

is about one mile east of the Heard farm. In early times there was a dismal swamp of considerable extent, through which ran a small sluggish stream. Over this there was a log bridge with a causeway on each side. The name is said to have been bestowed by Peter Bull as a proper descriptive term of this dubious locality. Older residents who remember what a difficult road this was to travel, how easy it was to get into this place but how difficult to emerge in safety, appreciated the force of the name better than the present generation can.

PARADISE

was the sunny slope where Peter Bull above mentioned lived. In his mind it was so pleasant a home, and the seat of so much enjoyment, that he denominated it Paradise, as in the strongest possible contrast with the dismal region beyond.

LAGRANGE

is the pleasant name bestowed upon the place which formerly bore the unpoetical designation of Goose-town. This old name originated in the fact that a large number of geese were raised in that neighborhood, and it clung to the place long after the geese had mostly disappeared. It was only removed by holding a formal town-meeting and deliberately selecting the new name in honor of General Lafayette. This did the work effectually, and the older name now lives only in the chronicles of the past, or on the irreverent lips of some scoffer. There is a hotel at the present time, J. P. Monell, proprietor.

The greatest celebrity of Lagrange results from the location there of the stock farm of Charles Backman. Here are kept some of the best horses in Orange County, or in the United States. The number of horses at this splendid establishment often rises to three hundred. The place is much visited by lovers of the turf. Not far away, near the banks of the Wallkill, is a race-course.

DECKER'S

is a small settlement in a beautiful part of the country on the road from Washingtonville to Goshen. Here the Messrs. Decker erected their manufactory, and from them the name is given to the locality. Settlement began in this vicinity as early perhaps as 1730, for soon after this, in 1744, it was a missionary station under the care of the London Missionary Society, with New Windsor and St. Andrew's. At that time it was called St. David's Corners, that being the name of the church located there. The building was put up after 1770, but never finished, and during the Revolutionary war was used as a hospital by the American forces. Shortly after that it was partly blown over, never rebuilt, and allowed to go to decay. Vincent Matthews was an early patron of this church, and after him Jonathan Brooks greatly aided it. John I. Brooks, of Blooming-Grove, in later years, and Fletcher M. Brooks, of Hamptonburgh, were descendants of the last-named gentleman. This place is now acquiring the name of Lincolndale. There is not, however, much to constitute a village.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The following persons served as school commissioners one or more years each during the period from the organization of the town to 1844: Ebenezer Bull, Robert C. Hunter, Vincent Booth, Capt. William Jackson, Hudson Webb, Bartow Wright, Elijah C. Watson, David W. Corwin, William L. Webb. During

the same period the following persons served as inspectors of schools one or more years each: James D. Bull, Bartow Wright, John McCord, Hezekiah Watkins, John Payne, Hudson Webb, Benjamin Brown, Elijah C. Watson, Oliver B. Tuthill, William L. Webb, James S. Tuthill, Robert C. Hunter.

The system of supervision by town superintendents commenced in 1844, and continued until town supervision ceased and all official control of the schools passed to the district commissioners. The town superintendents of Hamptonburgh were as follows: 1844-46, Bartow Wright; 1847-50, A. B. Watkins, Jr.; 1851-55, Daniel T. Brown.

School districts in the town at the time of the organization: No. 1, Hamptonburgh; No. 2, Otterkill; No. 3, Bushkirks; No. 4, Bloomingdale; No. 5, Neelytown; No. 6, Lagrange.

Two or three years later: No. 1, Hamptonburgh; No. 2, Otterkill; No. 3, Little Britain; No. 4, Bloomingdale; No. 5, Neelytown; No. 6, Lagrange; No. 7, Poverty Hollow.

VII.—CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HAMPTONBURGH.*

The Presbyterian Church of Hamptonburgh is the legal successor of the late "Associate Reformed Church of Hamptonburgh," and through it of the old "Associate Church of Neelytown." It is impossible now to ascertain the exact date of the organization of the church of Neelytown. The nearest approach we can make to it is, that about the year 1765 or '67 a number of families left the Presbyterian Church of Goodwill and made application to the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania to be taken under its care and organized into a church.

The following names represent some of the earliest families connected with this church: William Eager, Thomas Beatty, James Wilkin, William Young, James McCobb, John Douglass, William Bull, James Bull, Samuel McCord, James Morrison, John M. Williams, David Miller, Andrew Wilson, John Hall, David Elliot, David Crawford, John Monell, Wm. Jackson, John McBride, Wm. Booth, Charles Booth, Wm. Conning, Samuel Wood.

April 15, 1767, a call was made out for the pastoral services of the Rev. Robert Annan, and on Oct. 2, 1772, he was installed pastor of the united congregation of Little Britain and Wallkill, or Neelytown. Mr. Annan continued to be the pastor of the Neelytown Church until 1783, when he removed to Boston.

In 1769 half an acre of ground was purchased of William Eager for "five pounds lawful currency of the Province of New York," and on it was erected the first house of worship occupied by the congregation. That building was described by one who often worshiped in it as "a wooden structure just in-

* By the pastor.



VINCENT BOOTH.

His great-grandfather, George Booth, came from Southold, L. I., and settled in Orange County in 1741. Benjamin Booth was the son of George, and he married Sarah Bull, daughter of William Bull and Sarah Wells, and was among the early tillers of the soil in the county. Thomas, who was a farmer by occupation, was one of their children. He married Jane Barker, of South Carolina, and their issue were Jesse, John (who was a prominent lawyer of Goshen, surrogate of Orange County, and died in Iowa), Vincent, Nancy (who married Washington Wood, of Newburgh), Amelia (who married Joseph Slaughter), and Louisa (deceased).

Thomas Booth died on the homestead, in Hamptonburgh, Oct. 3, 1824.

Vincent Booth, our subject, was born on the homestead in 1794; spent his early life at home, and attended the schools of his native place. Following the inclinations of his ancestors, he engaged in farming, and also managed a milling business. On Feb. 9, 1826, he married Mary A., daughter of William and Sarah (Booth) Conning, a descendant of one of the early

families of the county, and spent his life on the homestead of one hundred and forty acres, located in Hamptonburgh (formerly a part of Goshen).

Mr. Booth took an active interest in the public matters of his town, represented it in the board of supervisors in 1852 and 1853, and was a justice of the peace of his township for two terms. Agricultural and stock matters always found in him a friend, and he was a stockholder of the Erie and of the Montgomery and Erie Railways.

He was a man of strong convictions and honesty of purpose. The *Goshen Independent Republican*, in its obituary notice of him, said: "That he was a man of sterling principles, strict integrity, and had left a name which calumny could neither dishonor or tarnish. Social and hospitable, his door was ever open to the calls of his friends and neighbors, and that few men in his community would be more missed from the walks of private life."

He died Nov. 1, 1871, his wife surviving him.

closed, or weather-boarded, the floors not plowed and grooved, and, in the course of years, much shrunken. The cold in winter was intolerable. Some of the females had foot-stoves; but there was no other artificial heat in the house." The house in which the first pastor lived was pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wallkill. It is still occupied and in a good state of preservation.

After Mr. Annan left, the church continued vacant for thirteen years, receiving occasional supplies from the Associate Reformed Presbytery of New York, with which it had become connected.

In December, 1796, the Rev. John McJimsey was installed pastor of the church. Mr. McJimsey was born in York Co., Pa., Aug. 18, 1772. He continued to be the pastor of the church until the year 1809, when he removed to Albany, having accepted a call from the Associate Reformed Church of that city.

Again, for a period of ten years, the church was vacant, during which time it received only occasional supplies of preaching from the New York Presbytery. At the close of that period, Dr. McJimsey, at the call of the church, resumed his pastoral labors among them, and continued until 1832, when he resigned his charge. In 1830 the congregation thought it expedient to change the site of their church building from Neelytown to Campbell Hall, about two miles to the southwest. A beautiful grove was selected crowning the top of a gentle hill on the banks of the Otterkill, and there a large and commodious house was erected, which, in February, 1832, was dedicated to the worship of God. At the same time the name of the church was changed from the "Associate Reformed Church of Neelytown" to the "Associate Reformed Church of Hamptonburgh."

The next pastor of the church was the Rev. Malcolm N. McLaren, who was installed at the church in Campbell Hall on Oct. 1, 1833. He resigned his office Aug. 15, 1843.

After the retirement of Mr. McLaren the church determined to change its ecclesiastical connection, and on application was received, at the close of the year 1843, under the care of the Presbytery of Hudson, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School). The Rev. James R. Johnston, of the Presbytery of Hudson, was installed pastor of the church on Nov. 19, 1844. A minority of the church desiring to continue in connection with the Associate Reformed body, were left in possession of the church building at Campbell Hall, and of the parsonage, which had been erected a few years previous, at the rear of the church, on a plot of ground containing about two acres, the gift of Mr. Vincent Booth. Two pastors, the Rev. Mr. Kimball, and, after his retirement, the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, ministered to the few families who composed the church. But the numbers gradually diminished until, in the course of a few years, the church dissolved, and the building itself was removed. Its former site is now

occupied by the district school-house. In the course of the summer of 1846 the majority of the congregation erected a new church and parsonage in Hamptonburgh, about a mile to the south of Campbell Hall. In this church the congregation still worships. Thus in the course of seventy-five years the congregation erected three houses of worship and two parsonages.

The Rev. Mr. Johnston resigned his pastoral office in the autumn of 1849. After a vacancy of a few months the church made out a call for the pastoral services of the Rev. S. C. Hepburn, of the Presbytery of Northumberland, Pa. He accepted the call, and was installed pastor July 2, 1850. This pastorate still continues.

It is impossible for us now to ascertain the names of the first elders of this church, as no records have come down to us of an earlier date than 1808. The following were ruling elders during the pastorate of Dr. McJimsey, viz.: James Morrison, William Bull, Andrew McCord, Samuel Wood, James Bull, Abraham Wilkin, William Bull, Jr., Capt. Andrew Wilson, James D. Bull, and Thomas D. Wilkin. Alexander Boyd, John B. Horton, John C. Wilber, and Spencer Horton were elected under the pastorate of Mr. McLaren, Mr. Charles Young under that of Mr. Johnston, and Ahiel Decker, William B. Vail, James Hawkins, and George W. Ackerly under that of Mr. Hepburn.

A Sabbath-school was established in connection with this church in the year 1828, and has continued until this day with unabated interest and efficiency. The various benevolent enterprises in which the Presbyterian Church is engaged have for many years past received the stated contributions of this church. A "Woman's Missionary Association" was organized in March, 1880, and the large attendance at its monthly meetings, and its liberal contributions to the cause of home and foreign missions, afford gratifying evidence of the interest felt in these great causes by the ladies of the church.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. S. C. Hepburn; ruling elders, Charles Young, William B. Vail, James Hawkins, and George W. Ackerly; trustees, Charles M. Thompson, Joseph C. Eager, James Hawkins, Emmet Harlow, Micah Hawkins, George Pierson, Stephen I. Webb, Benj. F. Decker, and James Clark; number of church members, 135; Sunday-school scholars, 50; Sunday-school officers and teachers, 8.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH OF HAMPTONBURGH (EPISCOPAL)

executed a certificate of incorporation April, 1832. The meeting was held at the school-house near Decker's Corners; Rev. Nathan Kingsbury, rector of the church, presided, and the following officers were chosen: Peter W. Welling and Walter Halsey, wardens; Hezekiah Watkins, Abel B. Watkins, Henry Pierson, Jesse Hulse, John Decker, Samuel Brewster,

Midas T. Hulse, Peter Welling, vestrymen. This was located at what is known as Lincolndale, and was an attempt to continue the organization of early times. The new movement was not a success.

Within the past few months (1880) services by an Episcopal clergyman have been held in the school-house, which occupies the site of old St. David's church, and those interested in Episcopal services hope to restore the worship of the earlier times on the same site or near there. For a full and valuable paper upon St. David's Church, see chapter upon the general religious history of the county.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OTTERVILLE

effected a legal organization Jan. 1, 1857. The proceedings were signed by Thomas Giles and James Laughlin. The trustees chosen were Thomas Giles, James Laughlin, and Stephen P. Flunkley. This relates to the work of the Methodist Church along the eastern border of Hamptonburgh, but was not continued so as to be the foundation of any church in this town.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The principal cemetery is near the old family mansion of the pioneer William Bull. It contains the remains of the earliest pioneers in this vicinity. It has been kept in very good preservation and is still in use. In Neelytown, three miles north, is another old burial-place, and also one of later years. At Lincolndale (better known as Decker's Corners) is an old cemetery, dating back like the others to the early years of settlement, the remnants of old St. David's Cemetery. The Tuthill family lot was near the present residence of Horace Tuthill. Some of the remains have been removed, and a portion of the ground has been reduced to cultivation. A few graves, however, remain. The old stone for the pioneer Freegift Tuthill is still to be seen, bearing the initials F. T. and the date of death.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

At Campbell Hall there has been maintained for some years a grange of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. The new creamery now being built near Campbell Hall is owned by a "Farmers' Association." Other societies are the ordinary benevolent, social, and religious associations which usually exist in connection with church-work or for charitable objects. The town is in such close connection with Goshen that members of Masonic or other similar bodies doubtless belong to organizations in that place.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

These are fully brought out in the story of Christopher Denne's settlement and that of William Bull. To the numerous descendants of Sarah Wells, Hamptonburgh is a place of annual pilgrimage. There

they celebrate in an appropriate manner the settlement of their ancestors and recount the romantic story of the wilderness,—the march, the settlement, the marriage.

THE BULL HOMESTEAD.

The Otterkill at "Tusten's Bridge" is the one spot around which clusters the romance of the early settlement by Christopher Denne. Standing upon this bridge one may let imagination wander back "at its own sweet will" to the pioneer settlers.

The Otterkill, now a comparatively small stream, was then of larger volume, like other streams before the primeval forest was cut away, and being swollen by a freshet was of considerable breadth. In the present young orchard on the Ryerson farm we must suppose the party to have halted for the night, and that there was the hastily built wigwam in which they slept.

Crossing the stream the next morning, a log house was partially constructed so as to be occupied that night. Tradition points to the spring, now covered with a small rough shed, and a heap of stones near, as the site of this first house. It is in the field opposite the present Price residence and near to the Otterkill. There is the place where the arrival of Christopher Denne and wife met with such a grand reception the same afternoon, where the supplies were unpacked and the country taken possession of in the name of the proprietors of the Wawayanda Patent.

Well may the bridge, marking all this scene so definitely, and bearing also the name of Denne's successors, the Tustens, father and son, be a historic landmark in Hamptonburgh. The subsequent more permanent residence was erected where Mrs. Price now resides, and that is the homestead where Dr. Tusten left his family to obey the call to arms, and to perish on the field of Minisink.

THE STONE HOUSE,

already described at Hamptonburgh, is the other prominent historic memorial of the early times. It is in good preservation. The solid walls, the new slate roof, the old strong doors, the general outline, all give it an interesting appearance.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture is the chief business of the people of Hamptonburgh, and the town has a succession of fine farms, constituting a beautiful country, rich and productive. All the grains common to this section can be produced in abundance, yet the milk business takes precedence of all others. In the town there are four creameries, two, already mentioned in connection with the villages, by D. W. Thompson (Campbell Hall and Hamptonburgh); Harlow's, about two miles from Hamptonburgh; and one by A. Tower, a mile and a half east of Campbell Hall. The facilities for shipment are convenient, and this quiet rural town, through the complete railroad system of the



Solomon T. Smith

DERRICK SMITH, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Glasgow, Scotland, and settled in Orange County about 1750. He here married Hannah Gale, and Daniel, who was born Nov. 1, 1763, was their son. He married Tabitha, daughter of Solomon and Tabitha (Watkins) Tuttle, and they had children,—Grant, Derriek, Harriet, Nathan, Martha, Hilia Ann, Alexander, Ichabod L., and Daniel, all of whom are dead except Martha, who lives in Western New York, and Alexander, who was born April 10, 1803, and lives in Hamptonburgh. Daniel Smith settled upon one hundred and seventy acres of land in what was then Wallkill (now Hamptonburgh) in 1805, and there spent the remainder of his life following agricultural pursuits. This property has since been the Smith homestead, passing from Daniel to Grant Smith, who was born Dec. 21, 1788. His wife was Miriam, daughter of Jesse Smith, whom he married Jan. 30, 1811. Jesse Smith was born Oct. 17, 1758, married Elizabeth Ansely, and reared a family of eleven children, of whom Miriam was the fourth. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and lived the life of a farmer in Orange County, where he died. Grant Smith, the father of Solomon T., lived on the homestead, served in the war of 1812, and was a leading business man and farmer in his town. Of this union were born Sarah Jane, married John M. Miller, of Wallkill, and resides in Indiana; Solomon T.; William A., a farmer of Wisconsin, who married Martha Watkins, of Orange County; Elizabeth, married Richard S. Denton, of Vernon, N. J.; and Harriet, who became the wife of Henry B. Smith, and, after his decease, of his brother, Nathaniel D. Grant Smith

died Sept. 29, 1829. Miriam, his wife, was a woman of more than ordinary ability and energy. Left by the death of her husband with the sole care and control of five children, she retained possession of the homestead, and instilled into their minds when young the important lessons of industry and self-reliance which enabled them to become useful men and women. Until within a few years of her death, which occurred Nov. 17, 1878, at the age of eighty-eight years, she had been unusually active, and retained her mental faculties to a remarkable degree.

Solomon T. Smith was born on the homestead, Jan. 10, 1815. The common schools gave him his education, and to his mother he owes the early discipline of mind and muscle which developed into the useful citizen and the good farmer. By inheritance and purchase he obtained the homestead, and there his life was spent.

Mr. Smith was a man of good morals, temperate habits, and successful in his business affairs. Oftentimes his judgment was desired in the valuation of real estate, and his counsels were always judicious. He was indifferent to official position, and was more content with the duties of private life, always meeting his engagements with promptitude. For many years he was a member of the Goshen Presbyterian Church, and there his family attended.

His wife was Mary, daughter of Wickham and Catharine Tuttle, whom he married Nov. 20, 1850, and their children were Wickham T., who is the fourth generation on the homestead, and Martha, deceased. He died Nov. 27, 1876. His wife died April 7, 1870.

county, is in close connection with the New York markets.

XII.—MILITARY.

In its separate capacity the town has no military history prior to the war of the Rebellion. As a small town, and near to a recruiting-camp, many of the early enlistments from Hamptonburgh were probably entered under the name of Goshen in the printed muster-in rolls of the State. The credits by the Senatorial Committee of 1862 corrected this to some extent, but even where quotas were regularly assigned the credits do not in many cases correctly represent residence. As no record is found in the town clerk's office under the law of 1865, it is difficult to prepare any complete list for the town. The quotas of the town were:

July and August, 1862.....	40—credits, 40
Draft of Oct. 7, 1863—drawn.....	34
Call of Oct. 17, 1863.....	20
Consolidated calls.....	33
Under all calls, from July, 1863, to July, 1864.....	37 " 30
Call of July, 1864.....	33 " 33
Call of December, 1864.....	10 " 10

In its final settlement with the State, in 1865, the town received—

For excess of twenty-seven years, or nine men, three years.....	\$5,400
For substitutes.....	2,400
For volunteers.....	3,000
Total.....	\$10,800

We add the following names, obtained by inquiry and from regimental rolls:

Joseph Anderson, 15th Art.
 Hiram Anderson, 15th Art.
 John Adams, 124th.
 John T. Bolton, Co. K, 168th; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Oscar Brunell, 12th U. S.
 Archibald Millepaugh, Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Harvey Chandler, 4th Art.
 Charles Rose, Co. H, 168th; enl. Oct. 16, 1862.
 David H. Corwin, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Charles Anderson.
 Cyrus Giles, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; must. out by G. O. 77.

John T. Larpe, Co. I, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded in shoulder July 2, 1863; disch. by G. O. 77; he was credited to Newburgh.
 Jason R. Conning, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; prn. corp. and sergt.; must. out June 3, 1865.
 Robert Rose, Co. I, 124th; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; taken prisoner Dec. 16, 1863; must. out with regt.; credited to Newburgh, but resident of Hamptonburgh.
 Wm. Sutherland, Co. I, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; wounded in wrist April 1, 1865; credited to Newburgh.
 Enos Downes, colored.
 Amos M. Rager, Co. I, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; credited to Newburgh as a resident there.
 James Denniston, 91st.
 Newton B. Pierson, Co. I, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; credited to Newburgh; disch. by G. O. 77.
 Howard Larker, 5th Art.
 James A. Smith, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Arch. D. Millepaugh, 124th; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 Nelson Foot, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; credited to Newburgh; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 John McKinney, 91st.
 Wm. Jackson, Co. K, 124th; enl. August, 1862; capt.; killed in action, June 18, 1864.
 Thomas Mountain, 1st Eng.
 Alonzo Price, Co. K, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Edward T. Mapee, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; credited to Goshen; must. out by G. O. 77.
 S. P. Rockafellow.
 Charles E. Owen, 124th; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 John Rockafellow.
 John H. Coukling, Co. G, 124th; died July 24, 1863, at Frederick, Md., of typhoid fever.
 William Jackson, Co. G, 124th.
 Michael Mooney, Co. B, 124th; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Reuben Rynders, Co. B, 124th.
 Charles O'Neil, 1st Eng.
 Charles Shandor, 15th Art.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Robert M. Stevens, 7th Bat.
 Benjamin M. Little, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June, 1865.
 Eli Hughes, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Henry J. Powell, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; disch. Nov. 17, 1862.
 Andrew A. Millepaugh, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. out June, 1865.
 John Adams, enl. May 7, 1864; unassigned recruit.
 Abraham Anderson, 15th Art.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Charles Knapp, E, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Dec. 9, 1864, for disability resulting from wounds.
 Henry Dill, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in action May 5, 1864; disch. at hospital May 17, 1865.

MINISINK.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

MINISINK is situated in the southwestern part of the county. It is bounded north and northeast by Wawayanda, southeast by Warwick, southwest by the State of New Jersey, west and northwest by Greenville. The area of Minisink, as determined by the last supervisors' report, is 13,877 acres. The assessed valuation was \$69,375, and the tax collected upon that basis was \$10,611.48. The title to the soil is derived

partly from the Wawayanda Patent and partly from the Minisink, the boundary line between the patents passing through the town.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is rolling and hilly. The slopes are mostly gradual, quite free from rocks, and hence are susceptible of cultivation to their very summits. The Wallkill River forms the southeast

boundary, dividing the town from Warwick. Rutger's Creek forms the northeast boundary, and the extreme eastern angle of the town is at the junction of this stream with the Wallkill. The southwestern branch of Rutger's Creek rises in the town of Greenville and flows into this town near Waterloo Mills, then northeast, and unites with the other branch on the northeast boundary. This stream drains a large portion of the town, receiving several tributaries from each direction, and along its valley the New Jersey Midland Railroad finds its way from Middletown, southward. A large tract of the Drowned Lands extends along the Wallkill in the southeast. The valley of Rutger's Creek is known as Rutger's Valley, a name quite largely in use through the suggestion of Mr. H. B. Allen, the correspondent of several newspapers, residing at Westtown.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There were undoubtedly a few very early locations made in this portion of Orange County, particularly along the disputed tract near the present line of New Jersey. To actually name the first settler cannot now be done with certainty after the lapse of a century and a half. Peter Kimber, Esq., now living at Unionville, and from whom much valuable information has been derived in the preparation of this chapter, states, from documents in his possession, that his great-grandfather, George Kimber, purchased the old homestead near Unionville in 1728, and settled there either then or very soon after. He had two sons, Peter and Samuel. Peter succeeded to the homestead, and Samuel, after living in this neighborhood for a time, went West and settled in Ohio.

The sons of Peter were George and James. George became the owner of the homestead, while James had a part of the farm. The present owner of this venerable residence is Peter Kimber, a son of George. He was born Aug. 14, 1806, and at the age of seventy-four still represents in the fourth generation the early pioneer upon the same farm. He has been elected justice of the peace for seven successive terms of four years each.

Among the records of "cattle-marks" in the clerk's office is the name of William Stenard, 1749. Assuming that this is not an error of the town clerk, his settlement must have been not many years later than that of Mr. Kimber. It is not easy to determine his location. It is the opinion of Peter Kimber and others that the Stenards were originally residents upon the New Jersey side of the line not far from Unionville; but that afterwards they removed further north into Minisink. This is sustained by the probability that when the town books of Minisink were opened in 1789, settlers recorded the marks which they had had in use for some years before, and had the date of their selection attached to the town records. Other names of the same family appear at a later date. In a similar way the name of Benjamin

Smith appears with the date of cattle-mark, 1769. He was very probably the first settler in the vicinity of the present Johnston Station, which for many years was known as Smith's village. Jonathan Shepherd's name appears under date of 1776. His location is mentioned below. Christian Schultz is mentioned as recording his cattle-mark 1773. He had mills in the north part of what is now the town of Wawayanda.

To more fully show early settlement we are fortunate in possessing the assessment-roll of 1775. It appears as assessment district No. 6, in the Goshen Precinct. We have no official description of its boundaries, as the books of Goshen Precinct were destroyed by fire. Joshua Davis was the assessor, and he resided a mile or more south of Slate Hill, on the well-known homestead; but the name of Mr. Davis is included in another assessment-roll, showing that he did not reside in the district which he appraised. It is evident that district 6, which we give below, began somewhat south of Mr. Davis' residence, and included a small portion of Wawayanda, with most or all of the territory of the present town of Minisink. Possibly there may be names then belonging to what is now the vicinity of Centre Point, in the southeastern portion of the town of Greenville. This assessment-roll has a very important advantage over other early documents, as it gives a full list of all the residents at a date more than a hundred years ago, including even men with neither families nor homesteads, and assessed for only a trifling amount of personal property.

JOSHUA DAVIS, Assessor.

Names.	Estimate of Property. £ s. d.	Names.	Estimate of Property. £ s. d.
Elias Oldfield.....	4 0 5	Hezekiah Lowrey.....	3 2 3
Michael Crosman.....	1 17 4	Uriah Ferguson.....	2 0 2
Godfrey Lutes.....	1 12 7	Increase Mathers.....	1 9 9
Peter Middagh.....	2 18 8	Benjamin Ferguson.....	2 0 1
Jacob Cole.....	4 18 10	Elijah Inman.....	3 6 8
Daniel Rosecrane.....	4 5 5	John Morrieon.....	5 12 9
Ebenezer Beers.....	0 4 0	Moses Whitehead.....	0 4 6
Benjamin Cole.....	3 7 8	Crispas Strowbridge.....	1 7 3
James Taylor.....	0 8 2	Wm. Morrie.....	0 12 2
James Stewart.....	2 10 7	George Kimball (Kim- ber?).....	4 8 2
Anthony Westbrook.....	2 2 2	John Sweet.....	2 16 3
Henry Hynes.....	0 6 0	Jonathun Tracy.....	1 9 7
Samuel Westbrook.....	4 14 8	James Clark.....	5 14 4
Bryant Hamble.....	3 8 8	Jacob Ferguson.....	5 10 8
Martin Myers.....	4 0 2	John Kennedy.....	1 10 0
Christopher Myers.....	1 0 10	John Robertson.....	0 14 3
Alexander Campbell.....	1 1 0	Nathaniel Pemberton.....	0 17 3
William Hatkine.....	2 8 8	Nathaniel Mathers.....	0 19 9
Zeppanah Drake.....	3 14 3	John Robertson.....	1 8 0
John Ferguson.....	15 18 5	Amos Wilcox.....	4 11 4
Christopher Hynes.....	0 11 3	John Whittaker.....	3 13 9
Jonathan Cooley.....	8 10 4	John Dawle.....	10 9 2
Abraham Johnston.....	1 2 10	Samuel Cole.....	2 6 11
James Hamley.....	1 3 1	Jared Davenport.....	1 0 11
James Masters.....	1 12 7	Peter Walling.....	1 7 0
William Lane.....	4 3 0	Samuel Haring.....	1 3 9
Inman Walling.....	6 2 6		

"The above is a true list of the assessment taken in my District, Sept. 1775. JOSHUA DAVIS."

The following additional facts, based upon the "cattle-marks" recorded in town clerk's office from 1795 to 1797, are given upon the authority of Peter Kimber, Charles E. Stickney, Oliver E. Wood, H. B. Allen, and others:

Capt. John Wisner resided about a mile and a half east of Unionville, on the present Ketcham place.

John Whittaker and Reuben Whittaker were early residents of Unionville, and a part of their estate is now owned by Samuel Pearson.

Hezekiah Wilcox and Amos Wilcox lived near Waterloo Mills.

John Kimball resided at Drowned Lands, Lower Road.

Cornelius Van Vliet lived on the present place of Matthew Decker. He had two sons, Samuel and John.

Philip Lee located about two miles northwest of Westtown. Smith Lee, a son, is still living in that vicinity, and Alexander, a grandson of Philip, resides on the old homestead.

Sylvanus Loree and Eda Loree (probably Lowrey) resided about two miles east of Unionville. They or their ancestors owned a large tract of land, most of which is now the Halstead property.

William Lane owned a large estate in the east part of Minisink. He came in there before the Revolution. A portion of the same property is still in the hands of his descendants. The stone house, formerly the old homestead, was built in 1785.

Paul Lee resided near Philip Lee mentioned above, and a grandson, Lewis, now owns the same place.

Cotton Mather and Increase Mather, whose stanch old Massachusetts names indicate their native place, resided, the first near Westtown, the other east of Unionville a mile and a half.

David Christie located on the present place of Andrew Yerks, not far from Unionville. He was a captain in the war of 1812.

John Dunkin lived west of Westtown. He owned a tannery.

Aaron Ferguson settled near Westtown.

James Ferguson lived near Gardnerville.

Jonathan Shepherd lived on the Drowned Lands, where the Roberts Sons now own.

Jonathan Sayre resided on the road from Unionville to Westtown. Decatur Sayre, a son, is living in that neighborhood at the present time.

Noah Terry located near Gardnerville, on the present Osburn place.

Henry Tucker settled at Unionville, on the place where Lanson Dunn resides at the present time.

Jonathan Tuthill, a well-known citizen of peculiar characteristics, resided on the place now owned by H. R. Horton.

William Masters settled about one mile east of Unionville.

William McMullen located in the old Dr. Kearns neighborhood, west of Westtown.

Daniel Myers and John Myers lived northwest of Unionville, on the property now owned by David P. Clark. Daniel was the noted Indian fighter, who was in the Minisink battle.

John Ralphsnider resided on the "Lower Road."

John Rosecrans located where John E. Dubois now resides.

Samuel Schoonover settled near Westtown.

Samuel Ferguson lived on property now owned by David P. Clark.

Wilhelmus Cole is supposed by Peter Kimber to have lived on the New Jersey side of the line. He was a surveyor of the early times.

William Horton resided near Westtown.

David Allen, well known as a cancer doctor, owned the place which is now the property of the heirs of Green Clark. His children were James, Samuel, Lathrop, Anna, Maria, Gabriel, Irena, William, Joseph, Phebe, Henry B. The last named is the well-known newspaper correspondent of Westtown.

John Beers located near Unionville.

Jonathan Casterline settled on the place now owned by Charles Goldsmith, about a mile northwest of Unionville.

James Clark's homestead was the present place of Eliakim Everett, near Unionville.

Benjamin Cole resided near Westtown.

Abram Clark was an early resident of Minisink, settling near Westtown.

Josiah Cole lived near Westtown.

Ezra Corwin settled not far from the same village.

John Neely was located in Minisink not long after the Revolution, and his descendants occupy to some extent the same property at the present time.

Jonathan Cooley was the first town clerk in 1789, and served two years. He was also chosen supervisor in 1793, and served four years consecutively. A descendant, Freegift Cooley, formerly owned the farm belonging in modern times to William H. Carpenter, in Wawayanda. The town clerk lived at Millsburgh.

Freegift Tuthill is a prominent name in the annals of the county. He was a member of the Goshen and Westtown Turnpike Company of 1812. Richard M. Tuthill was a member of the New York Legislature in 1845, and was subsequently deputy sheriff at Newburgh. His son, Charles H. Tuthill, served as town clerk in 1862 and 1863. Robert C. Tuthill had also served as town clerk in 1856 and 1857.

Hulet Clark is mentioned in the records as town clerk in 1819; supervisor in 1851, 1852, and 1853. His family was locally quite noted by reason of so many falling victims to the dysentery in 1825, six dying within sixteen days. Wm. H. Clark, member of Assembly, 1880-81, is a son of Hulet Clark.

Isaac Decker settled near Ridgebury in the year 1800. Dewitt Decker (of another family) was supervisor of Minisink in 1860 and 1861. His son, Henry D. Decker, served three years as town clerk, 1864-66.

Joshua Sayre was an early settler and a citizen of considerable prominence. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1814, and supervisor of the town in 1820. His homestead was three-fourths of a mile south of Westtown, now owned by Dr. Topping, of New York. Daniel Dunning, grandson of Michael

Dunning, of Goshen, removed to this town soon after the Revolution. His uncle, Benjamin Dunning, was killed at the battle of Minisink. Benjamin Dunning, a descendant of Daniel Dunning, was elected supervisor of the town for six consecutive years, beginning in 1814. He was also a member of the New York Legislature in 1824. John Bradner was a prominent citizen of early times. He was the first supervisor of the town, in 1788, and served four years consecutively.

FAMILIES IN TOWN, 1810 TO 1815.

Coming down to a later period, we find the means of giving an accurate list of the families residing on the present territory of Minisink sixty-seven years ago. The formation of the school districts in 1813 under the law of the previous year is recorded by giving the families included in each instead of by defining the boundaries. In the subsequent division into three towns some of these districts were intersected by the new lines, hence in giving them below some names may occur of persons who lived beyond what is now the boundary of Minisink, but the list must approximate very nearly to an accurate catalogue.

District No. 6 was evidently on the territory of both Minisink and Wawayanda, but the people of the present time will no doubt be able to locate the families correctly, on whichever side of the line they may belong. The district included the families of Widow Milcent Shepherd, Isaac Conkling, William Jackson, Benjamin Chapman, Benjamin Doty, Abraham Shepherd, George Everett, Joseph Van Cleft, Michael A. Jones, Benjamin Ayres, Noah Terry, Jasper Terry, Parshall Howell, Wm. Lane, David Lane, Wm. Horton, Thos. Ferguson, Joseph Stewart, James Lane, Jonathan Wood, Henry Taylor, William Ludlum, John Stewart, Jonathan Tuthill, Phineas Terry.

District No. 7 included the following families, viz.: those of John Neely, Jr., John Barrett, Jeremiah Holly, John Jackson, Benjamin Smith, James Hulse, Paul Stark, John Roberts, Silas Hemingway, Reuben Cash and three tenants, Widow Jane Stewart, Widow Sarah Howell and sons, Silas Stewart, Luther Stewart, John S. Terry, Jonathan Seely, Widow Knapp and sons, Widow Davis, Joshua Davis, David Murray and one tenant, David Mulford, Garret Wood, John Neely, William Stewart. This is the Smith village district of modern times, with perhaps some changes of territory, now known as No. 6, of Minisink.

Old District No. 10 included the following families, viz.: those of Jonathan Sayre, Joshua Sayre, Thomas Grier, Aaron Ferguson and one tenant, Timothy Doty, Joseph True, Adonijah Hatfield, William Montgomery, Paul Lee, James Walling, Howell Reeve, Levi Decker, Jonah Van Auken, Joseph Clark, Widow J. Walling, David H. Slauson, Daniel Lee, Wm. Monell, Cotton Mather, Hezekiah Loree and one tenant, Daniel Brown, Richard Whitaker,

Jr., James Ferguson, Jacob Cole, John Mather, Samuel B. Cole, John D. Cole, Benjamin Stead, Edward Price, Israel Lee, Samuel Wright, Peter Bernard, Jonathan Mather, Widow C. Oakley, Philip Lee and one tenant, Henry Horton, David Allen, Anthony Clark, John Tine, Lewis Elston, Widow Aber, John Rosecrance, Jacob W. Cole. This is practically the Westtown District of old times, and, with some changes, the present Westtown District, now known as No. 4.

District No. 11, as formed in 1813, included the following families, namely: those of Daniel Corwin, Silas Corwin, Morris Polly, Garret Birney, Josias Schoonover, William Oakley, Selah Corwin, Jonathan Brown, Widow James Neely, James Armstrong, Wilmot Halstead, Widow Sarah Knapp, Amos Stark, George Cook, Widow Hoyt, Peter Corwin, Freegift Cooley, Nathaniel Mather, Cyrus Skinner, John L. Mackey, John Short, David Norris, Moses Reed, George Goble, Samuel Carter, Charles Durland, Jr., James D. Wadsworth, George W. Goble. This is known as the "old Rome" District, and some of the above names doubtless belong in Wawayanda.

District No. 14, as formed in 1813, included the following families, viz.: those of Widow Elizabeth Wisner, Increase Mather, Samuel Kimber, Abraham Clark, George Kimber, Joseph Hildreth, Nathaniel Chandler, Theodore H. Pierson, Heman Allen, Squire Lee, Sylvester Austin, Richard Whittaker, Peter Ayres, David Wright, Isaac Popino, Levi Moore, Martin Mires, John Hammet, Ephraim Ferguson, Widow Mary Bennet, Henry Brown, Joshua Case, Widow Esther Case, Jonathan Clark, James Clark, James Clark, Jr., Leonard Middaugh, James Gland, Jonathan Casterlin, David Christie, Widow Sarah Wilson, Widow Eunice Beers, Isaac Van Houston, Widow Catherine Clark, James Kimber, Widow Sarah Clark. This is the Unionville District, now No. 8, of Minisink.

District No. 15, as organized in 1813, included the following families, viz.: those of Caleb Jones, Amos Wilcox, Ebenezer Mead, John Case, Josephine Westfall, Daniel Myres, Samuel Ferguson, John Myres, John Myres, Jr., Jacob Myres, Charles Baird, Asa Wilcox, Hezekiah Wilcox, Nathan Wilcox, Benjamin Wilcox, Samuel Slauson, Daniel W. Myres, Nathan Spinner, Isaac Overton, John Garner, Jesse Carpenter, George W. Pelton, John Tuthill, Aaron Slauson, Benjamin Drake, William Buckbee, Elias Clausen, Victor Baird, Widow Doty, John Vail. This is the Waterloo District, now known as No. 1.

District No. 25 included the following families, viz.: those of Joseph Smith, David Allen, David Brown, Richard Whittaker, Jr., Hezekiah Loree, William Brown, John Tuthill, Anthony Clark, Ephraim Ferguson, Richard M. Tuthill, John Brundage, Cotton Mather, Phebe Bennet, Benjamin Kimber, Increase Mather, Nathan Wilcox, Peter Walker, Samuel Collins, Benjamin Ferguson, Widow Julia Brown,

Martin Myres, James Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, James Thompson, Widow Elizabeth Wisner, Samuel Kimber. This is the present Brown District, on the Lower Road, now numbered 5.

SLAVERY.

Records showing the birth of slaves are found in the town clerk's office. We give the first:

"A female mulatto child, named Charlotte, was born in this town by the mother, Mary, at the dwelling of the subscriber, on the 25th of March, 1809; also a male child, mulatto, named James, of the same, born on the 11th day of January, 1811, at the same place and town of Minisink.

"April 2, 1811."

"GEORGE PHILLIPS.

Similar notices are entered for record by Noah Terry, Uriah Hulse, James Dolson, Elizabeth Wisner, Joshua Davis, Esther Hornbeck, Josiah Rosecrance, Benjamin Sawyer, Silas Hulse, Nathan Hulse, Joseph Smith, Hezekiah Taylor, Jacob Cuddeback, Daniel Myres, Heman Allen, Jonathan Brown, Susan Carpenter, and several others.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Austin was an early doctor, about 1800 and later; he lived at Unionville. Dr. William Newkirk lived at Unionville; properly the successor of Austin. Dr. Horton practiced for many years; resided at Westtown. Dr. John W. Rafferty lived at Westtown; was somewhat eccentric, but a very skillful physician. Dr. Rosecrance was an early physician, of whom but little seems to be known. He died May 12, 1782, aged forty-five years.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The town of Minisink was formed by authority of the general act of March 7, 1788, and its territory was a part of the Goshen Precinct of earlier times. As has been explained in another place (see Deerpark), there was an early precinct under the name of Minisink which perhaps covered some part of the present town, but which is dropped from the records after the settlement of the New Jersey boundary line.

The town, as formed in 1788, included the present towns of Minisink, Greenville, Wawayanda, and that portion of the present town of Deerpark which lies south of the old county line. This large town took its name appropriately from the small triangle at its western extremity, though there was historical significance in the name derived from a greater extent of territory, and worthy to be perpetuated by one of the civil divisions of the county. In the subsequent erection of the towns of Deerpark, Wawayanda, and Greenville, the southeasterly portion of the ancient territory clung to the old name, as it had an undoubted right to, and the present town of Minisink perpetuates that name, though it is now entirely separated from "Old Minisink."

There are valuable books in the office of the town clerk: the record of estrays, the record of cattle-marks, and the birth of slaves. From these the names of the early inhabitants have been largely

secured. Indeed these, added to the general assessment-roll of 1775, make the list so perfect that there can scarcely be a person omitted who was living on this territory at the time of the Revolution, though they may not be accurately located in every instance, either with reference to town boundaries or to neighborhoods in the town.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS.

The importance of the following records will be seen at a glance by remembering that they date from 1789, that the names therein contained are in many cases those of settlers who had already been located on their respective farms for many years, and that the town of Minisink as then organized included the territory of the three present towns of Minisink, Greenville, Wawayanda, and for thirty-six years (1789 to 1825) a portion of Deerpark also.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"At an annual town-meeting held in and for the town of Minisink at the house of John Van Tuyl, on the first Tuesday in April, in the year of our Lord 1789, the following town-officers were chosen under the inspection of John Bradner and Solomon Coykendall, Esquires, Justices, viz.: Jonathan Cooley, town clerk; John Bradner, supervisor; James Dolson, Levi Van Ethen, John Whittaker, assessors; Moses Cortright, Amos Wilcox, collectors; James Reeve, John Davis, Jr., poor-masters; James Dolson, John Van Tuyl, John Whittaker, Amos Wilcox, Moses Cortright, Michael Dunning, constables; Elisha Eldred, Joseph Halestead, Joseph Manning, Solomon Coykendall, fence-viewers.

"The following were highway-masters:

"James Hulse, No. 1.	Daniel Ward, No. 17.
Eusebius Austin, No. 2.	Freegift Cooley, No. 18.
John Bradner, No. 3.	John Knapp, No. 19.
John Kemble, No. 4.	William Fullerton, No. 20.
Increase Mathers, No. 6.	Isaac Finch, No. 21.
William Lain, No. 6.	Abraham Harding, No. 22.
Thomas Bennett, No. 7.	Stephen Armstrong, No. 23.
Isaiah Decker, No. 8.	Sylvester Cortright, No. 24.
John Davis, Jr., No. 9.	Peter Coykendall, No. 25.
Cotton Mathers, No. 10.	Jonathan Wood, No. 26.
Israel Halleck, No. 11.	Amos Wilcox, No. 27.
John Neely, No. 12.	Benjamin Cole, No. 28.
Jonathan Bailly, No. 13.	Isaac Kenney, No. 29.
Samuel Benjamin, No. 14.	Christian Schultz, No. 30.
James Hulse, Jr., No. 15.	Zephaniah Drake, No. 31."
Asa Dolson, No. 16.	

SECOND TOWN-MEETING.

"At an annual town-meeting held in and for the town of Minisink at the house of James Dolson, Esquire, on the first Tuesday in April, in the year of our Lord 1790, under the direction and inspection of John Bradner, James Dolson, and John Davis, Esquires, Justices, who were all present, the following town officers were chosen: Jonathan Cooley, town clerk; John Bradner, supervisor; James Dolson, John Whittaker, Levi Van Ethen, assessors; William Lain, collector; James Reeve, William Lain, poor-masters; James Dolson, Amos Wilcox, John Van Tuyl, commissioners of highways; Nathan Halleck, Michael Dunning, Richard Decker, Amos Wilcox, constables; Jonathan Cooley, Capt. Harding, Joseph Manning, Levi Van Ethen, Martinus Coykendall, James Clark, John Ferguson, James Browne, fence-viewers.

"The following are highway-masters:

"George Little, No. 1.	Cotton Mathers, No. 10.
Eusebius Austin, No. 2.	James Stewart, No. 11.
Michael Dunning, No. 3.	John Neely, No. 12.
Jonathan Shepherd, No. 4.	Elijah Wells, No. 13.
Increase Mathers, No. 5.	William Kimber, No. 14.
William Lain, No. 6.	Samuel Moore, No. 15.
Thomas Bennett, No. 7.	Nathaniel Cooley, No. 16.
Isaiah Decker, No. 8.	Isaac Decker, No. 17.
John Davis, Esq., No. 9.	Freegift Cooley, No. 18.

Joshua Davis, No. 19.	Silas Hulse, No. 29.
William Fullerton, No. 20.	Christian Schultz, No. 30.
James Dolsen, No. 21.	Zephaniah Drake, No. 31.
Isaac Dolsen, No. 22.	Nathan Arnout, No. 32.
Stephen Armstrong, No. 23.	John Van Tuyl, No. 33.
Moses Cortright, No. 24.	Benjamin Cole, No. 34.
Shimer Chambers, No. 25.	Jacob Cole, No. 35.
John Ferguson, Jr., No. 26.	Daniel Myres, No. 36.
Amos Wilcox, No. 27.	Elias Oldfield, No. 37.
Alexander Campbell, No. 28.	Benjamin Carpenter, No. 38.
John Finton, No. 39."	

A law for raising a certain sum of money for the support of the poor of the town and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed on the first Tuesday in April, 1790, reads as follows:

"Be it ordered and ordained by the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Minisink in annual town-meeting assembled, and it is hereby ordered, ordained, and established by the authority aforesaid, That one hundred pounds be raised the present year for the support and maintenance of the poor of the said town. And be it ordered by the authority aforesaid, that John Bradner, Esq., and Doct. Ensehnus Austin do settle the poor account, and make a division of the poor with the other towns therein concerned."

THE THIRD TOWN-MEETING.

"At an annual town-meeting held in and for the town of Minisink at the house of Amos Wilcox, on the first Tuesday of April, 1791, under the direction and inspection of John Bradner, James Dolsen, and John Davis, Esquires, who were all present, the following officers were chosen, viz.: Henry Tucker, town clerk; Jonathan Cooley, Amos Wilcox, Levi Van Etten, assessors; Elijah Van Auker, Amos Wilcox, John Van Tuyl, commissioners of highways; Jonathan Cooley, Amos Wilcox, poor-masters; James Brown, collector; James Armstrong, Nathaniel Van Auker, Michael Dunning, constables; Jonathan Cooley, Capt. Harding, Joseph Manning, Levi Van Etten, Martinus Coykendall, James Clark, John Forgoe, James Brown, fence-viewers.

Road-Masters.

"Thomas Gale, No. 1.	William Fullerton, No. 20.
Dr. Austin, No. 2.	Isaac Finch, No. 21.
Michael Dunning, No. 3.	Isaac Dolsen, No. 22.
John Ferguson, No. 4.	Ebenezer Holly, No. 23.
Increase Mathers, Jr., No. 5.	Moses Cortright, No. 24.
William Horton, No. 6.	Nathaniel Van Auker, No. 25.
James Clark, No. 7.	John Manning, No. 26.
James Brown, No. 8.	Amos Wilcox, No. 27.
John Davis, Jr., No. 9.	Andrew Christie, No. 28.
Sylvanus Low, No. 10.	Elisha Hulse, No. 29.
Joseph Halstead, No. 11.	Christian Schultz, No. 30.
John Neely, No. 12.	James Green, No. 31.
Nathaniel Bailey, No. 13.	Richard Hulse, No. 32.
Wm. Kimber, No. 14.	John Van Tuyl, No. 33.
Samuel Moore, No. 15.	Aaron Everett, No. 34.
Asa Dolsen, No. 16.	Godfrey Lutes, No. 35.
Daniel Cooley, No. 17.	Daniel Myres, No. 36.
James Reeves, Jr., No. 18.	Augustus Oakley, No. 37.
Joshua Davis, No. 19.	Simon Westfall, No. 38.

John Finton, No. 39."

The following additional names are mentioned in the town records from 1792 to 1793: Benjamin Halsey, Peter Whittaker, Phineas Parshall, Jacob Coykendall, Thomas Gale, Elisha Eldred (Road District 2), Uriah Ferguson (District 5), William Lain (District 6), Israel Lee (District 8), Sylvanus Lowrey (District 10), William Knapp (District 14), Abesalom Stillwell (District 15), John V. Cleve (District 16), Ebenezer Holly (District 23), Daniel Van Fleet (District 13), Nathan Arnout (District 32), Daniel Hammel (District 34), James Steward, Jr., Paul Lee, Wm. Tucker, Thomas T. Collard (Road District 1), Jacob

Denton (District 2), Hezekiah Lowrey (District 5), Noah Terry, Abner Crossman, Richard Wood (District 18), Joseph Reed (District 20), James Jackson (District 22), Everid Hardenbeck (District 24), Hugh McConnell (District 31), Aaron Clark (District 32), Abraham Elston (District 34), George Lutes (District 35), Ashbell Cadwell, Richard Allison, Nathan Van Auker, Benjamin Gale (District 1), Charles Brenning (District 3), Elisha Smith (District 4), Philetus Howell (District 7), John Ralphander (District 9), Reuben Cash (District 11), Peter Caverna (District 13), Daniel Albertson, Michael Halstead, William Graham, Uriah Chapman, Jacob Shimers.

We give a list of the officers elected in 1842:

John C. Wisner, supervisor; Henry H. Stewart, town clerk; Richard M. Tuthill, Jr., Simeon M. Stoddard, justices of the peace; James M. Reeve, Hugh McConnell, overseers of the poor; Daniel T. Durland, Jacob M. Johnson, Samuel Jones, assessors; Peter Kimber, Erastus Stickney, John C. Buckhee, commissioners of highways; William Dickerson, Henry Clark, John C. Owens, commissioners of common schools; Lewis Armstrong, Horace K. Stewart, inspectors of schools; Timothy W. Kelly, collector; Isaac M. Lee, Lewis Howell, Daniel T. Hulse, Timothy W. Kelly, Oliver E. Wood, constables; Lewis C. Wood, town sealer.

The following were the principal town officers from 1789 to 1880:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1789-90.....	John Bradner.	Jonathan Cooley.
1791-92.....	"	Henry Tucker.
1793-96.....	Jonathan Cooley.	James Steward.
1797.....	Levi Van Etten.	Martiness Coykendall.
1798.....	Nathan Arnout.	James Steward.
1799-1800.....	Henry Tucker.	"
1801-7.....	"	James Steward, Jr.
1808.....	David Christie.	"
1809.....	"	Increase B. Stoddard.
1810.....	"	Peter Holbert.
1811-12.....	Joseph Smith.	Hezekiah Taylor.
1813.....	Peter Holbert.	John Hallock, Jr.
1814-16.....	Benjamin Dunning.	"
1817-18.....	"	Jonathan Carpenter.
1819.....	"	Hulet Clark.
1820.....	Joshua Sayre.	"
1821.....	David Christie.	James Hulse.
1822.....	Benjamin Dunning.	William Evans.
1823.....	"	Martin L. Mapes.
1824.....	Increase B. Stoddard.	Jonathan Bailey.
1825.....	David Christie.	Peter Holbert.
1826-27.....	"	James Hulse.
1828.....	"	"
1829.....	James Hulse.	Joseph Davis.
1830.....	"	Merritt H. Cash.
1831.....	Hulet Clark.	David H. Slenson.
1832-33.....	Merritt H. Cash.	John C. Owen.
1834.....	Joseph Davis.	Roswell Mead.
1835-36.....	Isaac Cook.	Richard M. Tuthill.
1837.....	"	Richard M. Tuthill, Jr.
1838.....	Gideon W. Cook, Sr.	DeWitt C. Hallock.
1839.....	"	Erastus Stickney.
1840-41.....	Roswell Mead.	Henry H. Stewart.
1842-43.....	John C. Wisner.	David Clark.
1844.....	Joseph Davis.	Joseph M. Case.
1845.....	Gabriel Horton.	Stewart T. Durland.
1846.....	"	Stephen Harding.
1847.....	Stewart T. Durland.	Lewis Armstrong.
1848.....	"	William Hatch, Jr.
1849.....	Daniel Fullerton.	"
1850.....	Timothy Wood.	Henry C. Halsey.
1851.....	Hulet Clark.	Samuel B. Elston.
1852.....	"	Isaac Winters.
1853.....	"	Simeon M. Coykendall.
1854-55.....	Albert A. Seymour.	Robert C. Tuthill.
1856-57.....	Joseph M. Case.	Jacob P. Snook.
1858-59.....	John C. Wisner.	John R. Halstead.
1860-61.....	DeWitt Decker.	Charles H. Tuthill.
1862-63.....	Joseph M. Case.	Henry D. Decker.
1864-65.....	"	Eliakim Elston.
1867-68.....	"	Charles McMorrow.
1869-70.....	"	Landon Dunn.
1871.....	"	"
1872.....	John R. Halstead.	N. E. Mapes.
1873.....	"	James W. Potter.
1874.....	"	Landon Dunn.
1875-76.....	William H. Clark.	Emmett Tuthill.
1877-78.....	"	Landon Dunn.
1879-80.....	"	"

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

mentioned as presiding at town-meetings in the earlier years when they were not elected by the people, but were appointed by the Governor and Council. The dates given are the years when their names first appear :

1789, John Bradner, Solomon Coykendall; 1790, James Dolsen, John Davis; 1793, Levi Van Etten; 1795, Jonathan Cooley; 1796, Henry Tooker, Jonathan Wood; 1802, Increase B. Stoddard, Peter Holbert; 1805, Joshua Sayre; 1808, Alexander Bodie, John Jackson; 1812, Nathan Arcout, Benjamin Sawyer; 1813, Joseph Smith; 1818, John Durland, Jonathan Carpenter, John Hallock, Jr.; 1819, David Christie; 1821, William Graham; 1823,* Caleb Howell and Hulet Clark; 1828, Stephen W. Fullerton, James Hulee; 1829, Joseph Hallock; 1831,† Stephen W. Fullerton; 1832, Joseph Hallock, Gideon W. Cook; 1833, Gideon W. Cook; 1834, George Hill; 1835, Stephen W. Fullerton, John C. Owea; 1836, John C. Owea; 1837, Gideon W. Cook; 1838, George Hill, James F. Clark; 1839, Gabriel Horton, Richard M. Tuthill; 1840, James F. Clark; 1841, Gideon W. Cook; 1842, Richard M. Tuthill, Jr.; 1843, Gabriel Horton; 1844, Edward Shute (also the same to fill vacancy); 1845, William B. Hunt; 1846, Richard M. Tuthill, Jr.; 1847, Erastus Stickney; 1848, John P. Manning; 1849, Wm. B. Hunt; 1850, Joseph M. Case, Steward T. Durland, John C. Wisner, Sidney Mulford; 1851, Sidney Mulford; 1852, Samuel Slau-son; 1853, John C. Wisner; 1854, Peter C. Hanford, Wm. H. Hart; 1856, Wm. H. Hart; 1858, Peter Kimber; 1857, Richard M. Tuthill, Jr.; 1858, Joseph M. Case; 1859, Wm. Horton; 1860, Peter Kimber; 1861, George D. Wilson (also the same to fill vacancy); 1862, Joseph M. Case, John C. Wisner; 1863, Wm. Horton; 1864, Peter Kimber; 1865, John C. Wisner; 1866, Joseph M. Case; 1867, John B. Hulee; 1868, Peter Kimber, Robert C. Tuthill; 1869, John C. Wisner; 1870, Joseph M. Case; 1871, Robert C. Tuthill; 1872, Peter Kimber; 1873, S. T. Durland; 1874, Joseph M. Case; 1875, Robert C. Tuthill, J. P. Snook; 1878, Peter Kimber; 1877, Thomas S. Hulee (also to fill vacancy, Thomas S. Hulee); 1878, J. P. Snook; 1879, Jesse O. Martin, C. W. Horton; 1880, Peter Kimber, Jonathan Shepherd, Nathan C. Hanford.

THE BONDING OF THE TOWN OF MINISINK.

This was effected by papers recorded in the office of the county clerk, and bearing date July 15, 1869. The bonds were to be issued in aid of the Oswego and Midland Railroad Company, to the amount of \$75,000. The bonds were issued in pursuance of the above action. The interest has been annually paid, but the principal remains a debt against the town.

V.—VILLAGES.

UNIONVILLE

is said to be a reminiscence of the old dispute between New York and New Jersey as to the boundary line. This was in 1740, and the village, then consisting of only two or three houses, stood on the disputed territory. After the line was settled the village was still so near to New Jersey that it was called Unionville, in commemoration of the uniting of the two States in friendly relations. At the present time (November, 1880) it is a thriving village, having considerable trade and extensive railroad business. There are stores kept by Halstead & Bro., by Elston & Bro., by Mr. Van Fleet; hotels by Mr. Conkling, by Mr. Tuthill, and by Mr. Casterlin. Other business places are Hanford's carriage-shop and blacksmithing, Cas-

* After 1821 and prior to 1830 they were appointed by the courts in connection with the board of supervisors.

† After this date chosen at town-meetings.

terlin's harness-shop, Van Fleet's coal- and lumber-yard, Dr. Haines' creamery, Swezey's grocery-store, Caldwell's hardware-store and tin-shop, Tuthill's drug-store (late Whittaker's), etc. The station agent is Enoch Greenleaf.

INCORPORATION.

This was effected by filing the necessary petition and procuring the action of the court thereupon. The election for determining whether to incorporate or not was held Aug. 22, 1871. Joseph M. Case and Lanson Dunn presided, and the question was decided in favor of incorporation, fifty-eight to seven; and it was also determined to spend \$150 the first year under the head of ordinary expenditures. The first officers were as follows, chosen Sept. 26, 1871: Isaac Swift, president; Lanson Dunn, Henry Tuthill, J. Harvey Hanford, trustees; S. D. Cadmus, treasurer; A. J. Tuthill, collector; C. M. C. Morrow, clerk. Subsequent years, elections in March:

1872.—Isaac Swift, president; Lanson Dunn, Dennis Clark, James H. Hanford, trustees; Charles M. C. Morrow, treasurer; Joseph D. Swift, collector; C. M. C. Morrow, clerk.

1873.—Peter C. Hanford, president; Lanson Dunn, J. Harvey Hanford, Charles D. Van Fleet, trustees; Richard Casterlin, collector; C. M. C. Morrow, treasurer; N. C. Hanford, clerk.

1874.—Peter C. Hanford, president; Lanson Dunn, Charles Van Fleet, Christopher Haggerty, trustees; Bradner P. Doty, collector; William Culverwell, treasurer; N. C. Hanford, clerk.

1875.—Dennis Clark, president; Christopher Haggerty, A. W. Van Fleet, Wm. W. Tuthill, trustees; Asa D. Elston, collector; Wm. Culverwell, treasurer; N. C. Hanford, clerk.

1876.—Dennis Clark, president; Andrew Van Fleet, Wm. W. Tuthill, J. Harvey Hanford, trustees; David Owen, collector; Wm. Culverwell, treasurer; N. C. Hanford, clerk.

1877.—Dennis Clark, president; A. W. Van Fleet, W. W. Tuthill, J. H. Hanford, trustees; Bradner P. Doty, collector; William Culverwell, treasurer; N. C. Hanford, clerk.

1878.—M. S. Hayne, president; Wm. W. Tuthill, E. Swezey, Jesse Rocca-crane, trustees; T. J. Casterlin, collector; Wm. Culverwell, treasurer; N. C. Hanford, clerk.

1879.—M. S. Hayne, president; Wm. W. Tuthill, J. Harvey Hanford, A. W. Van Fleet, trustees; Joseph D. Swift, collector; William Culverwell, treasurer; N. C. Hanford, clerk.

1880.—M. S. Hayne, president; J. H. Hanford, A. W. Van Fleet, Wm. W. Tuthill, trustees; N. C. Hanford, collector; Wm. Culverwell, treasurer; N. C. Hanford, clerk.

Other officers for the first year were: 1871-72, B. P. Doty, street commissioner; William Green, police constable.

For the present year, 1880-81, Lanson Dunn, street commissioner; Richard Casterlin, pound-master; Joseph D. Kimber, police constable.

WESTTOWN

was the only village in the western part of the town at the time of its settlement, and undoubtedly derives its name from this circumstance. It is an old-time place, beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding a fine view of the pleasant Rutgers Valley. Its present business may be summarily stated as follows: post-office, kept by Jonathan Sayre; store, general merchandise, by Edwin Hartwell; hardware-store and tin-shop, by F. and V. Linke; grocery-store, by Oscar Terwilliger; harness-shop, by

J. DuBois, who has worked at the business fifty years consecutively; blacksmithing and wagon-shops, by Ira Parsons and by Samuel Sinsabaugh; creamery, by Squire Hill; Terwilliger's creamery, two miles or more away on the Lower Road; hotel, by Mrs. S. J. Fisk; shoemaker, Malcolm McPherson; coal, lumber, and feed, by J. V. Halsey; surveying, Alva Seybolt; and station-agent, John H. Sholl. The churches, the large school-house, and quite a number of fine private residences together make up a rural village that fairly challenges comparison with any other in this section of the county.

GARDNERVILLE

was a small hamlet on the east boundary of the town, and grew up around the mills located there. Like so many other villages in this county, it was named in honor of an early settler. Ira Gardner was a mill-owner and merchant at this point. (See Wawayanda.)

MILLSBURGH

is on the north line of the town, the dwellings and the business places being mostly on the other side of Rutger's Creek, and hence in the town of Wawayanda. This place was formerly known as Racine, from Mr. John Racine, who was a prominent citizen residing there. The place is situated on the outlet of Binnenwater Lake. (See Wawayanda.)

JOHNSON POST-OFFICE

is located on the southern branch of Rutger's Creek, in the north part of the town. It is a station on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, O. Harden, agent. Cudney's store, a blacksmith-shop, and blacksmithing with wagon business by Wm. Elston, are about the only business enterprises to be mentioned.

SMITH VILLAGE,

so called, is a rural neighborhood a short distance north of Gardnerville. Formerly it was a smart business place. There were stores, hotels, and shops. The change of traveled routes and other reasons gradually led to the discontinuance of these. There is now little business worthy of note, and Smith village has become simply Smith neighborhood.

WATERLOO MILLS

are in the southwest part of the town, and the power is supplied by the southern branch of Rutger's Creek. The place is not far from the New Jersey Midland Railroad at its western bend in this town. The mills are now owned by Daniel Myers, lately by Mr. Kittell, who still runs a store. This is a point of early settlement, and there were doubtless mills here before 1800. As noticed elsewhere, the Willcoxes were early settlers and business men at this point.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

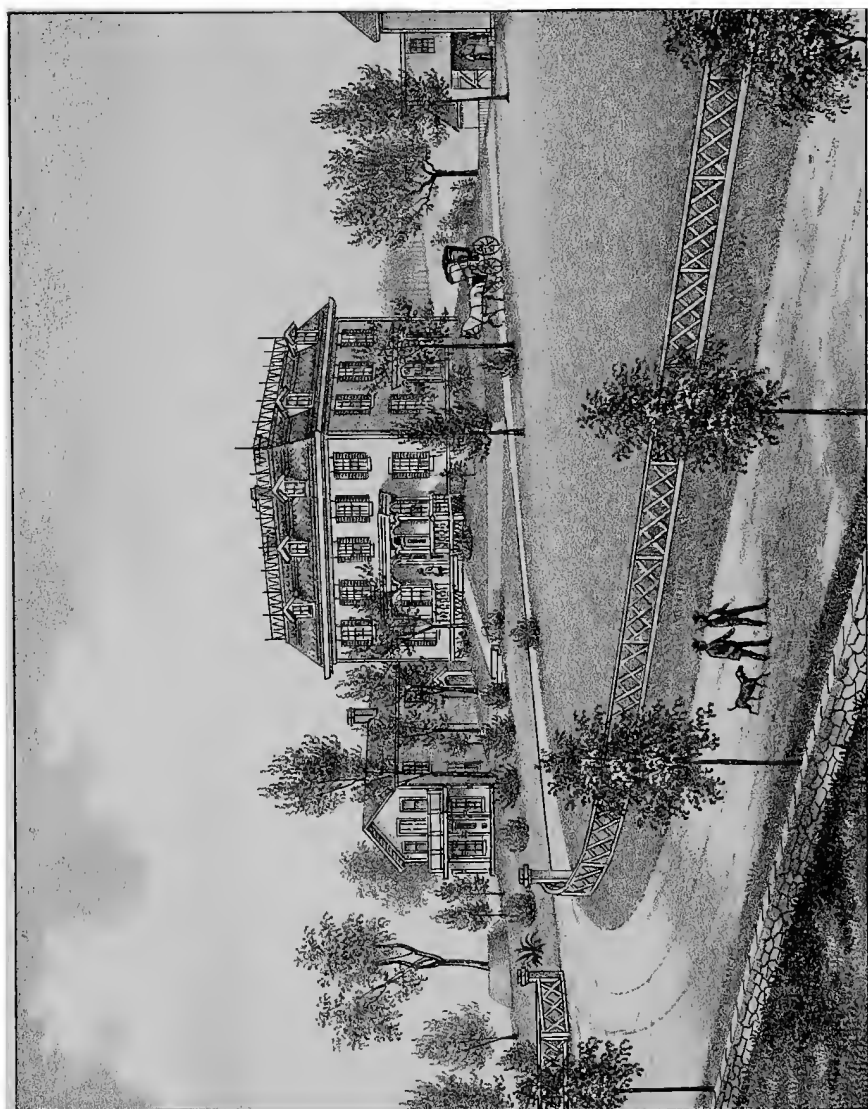
Under the earlier school law, the provisions of which seem to have been inoperative and quickly abandoned,

school commissioners were chosen at the annual town-meeting of 1796 as follows: Henry Tooker, Jonathan Cooley, Jonathan Wood. In 1797 the same persons were chosen, except that John Bradner took the place of Jonathan Cooley, and those of 1797 were re-elected in 1798. This appears to have been the end of that earlier system.

During the years that followed, in which there was no official action recorded, schools were maintained by individual effort,—by subscription,—by charging each scholar one dollar a term. Mr. Oliver Wood, of Wawayanda, states that in his earlier years he taught by the scholar,—so that that practice was continued somewhat after the establishment of the general school system in 1812.

In the year 1813 the town complied with the provisions of the new school law,—voted to raise by taxation a sum for the support of schools equal to the amount offered by the State, and chose commissioners and inspectors, the former having authority to form, alter, or dissolve districts and distribute the public money; the latter examining teachers, certifying to their qualifications, and inspecting the schools. This system continued until 1843, and during that period the following persons served one or more years each as commissioners, the number annually chosen being three: George Phillips, Joshua Sayre, James Van Fleet, Jr., James Eldred, Jonathan Brown, Daniel Dunning, Joshua Van Auken, John D. Wood, Isaac Cook, David Robertson, Francis Kelly, Hulet Clark, Stephen W. Fullerton, Benjamin L. Manning, Squire Lee, Samuel Knapp, Charles Monell, David H. Slauson, Abijah Wells, Increase B. Stoddard, John Jackson, Wilmot Moore, Daniel W. Gedney, James Little, Benjamin Moore, Allen Irwin, Roswell Mead, Dorastus Brown, Increase Mather, Hugh McConnell, John Roberts, Frederick Dolsen, William Graham, Calvin Hallock, Wakeman B. Oakley, John C. Owen, Charles Mills, John Whiting, Charles S. Lee, Alfred Reed, Edward Shute, Richard M. Tuthill, James M. Reeve, Charles S. Lee, John L. Knapp, James F. Clark, Samuel Slauson, Jacob M. Johnson, Henry C. Halsey, Braddock R. Dunning, Daniel T. Howell, Jesse Green, Wallace Clark, William Dickerson, Henry Clark, James A. Smith.

During the same period the following persons served one or more years each as inspector of schools: Rev. Thomas Grier, Dr. John T. Jansen, Jr., John Peckham, Henry Ball, Jonathan Brown, Francis Kelly, James Scribner, Samuel Holbert, George Phillips, John S. Swezey, Alexander T. Bodle, Francis Kelly, Roswell Mead, Thomas P. Youngs, John Hallock, Jr., Jeremiah Van Auken, Stephen W. Fullerton, Isaac Cook, Phineas Terry, Marcus Stickney, Apollos Jessup, Gabriel Sayres, Solomon Van Fleet, James Hulse, Alexander Boyd, Simon M. Stoddard, Bryan Garrihan, Thomas Royce, Jonathan Carpenter, William H. Newkirk, James Hulse, Joseph Halsted, Jonathan Bailey, Harvey Horton, Merritt H. Cash,



HARTWELL'S SCHOOL WANTAGE TR. (1 MILE FROM UNIONVILLE N.Y.) SUSSEX Co. N. J.

Harvey Hallock, Dorastus Brown, Horace Armstrong, George N. Wood, Roswell Mead, James F. Clark, Henry Clark, Seth Tompkins, Charles A. Dolsen, Richard M. Tuthill, William Monell, Erastus Stickney, Richard Hallock, Alexander I. Johnson, Increase Mathers, Dewitt C. Hallock, James M. Reeve, Horace H. Stewart, John C. McConnell, Lewis Armstrong.

The commissioners first chosen in 1813 divided the old town of Minisink into twenty-six school districts, under date of June 21st of that year. These are recorded in full, and we have included them in the chapters upon Deerpark, Minisink, Greenville, and Wawayanda, as the most concise and yet comprehensive method of determining the names of the families then residing upon this large territory.

Under date of Oct. 17, 1823, the commissioners erected district No. 28 out of the part soon after set off to Deerpark, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the Delaware River, where the line of the lands of Stephen St. John and Samuel Caskey intersects said river; from thence running with said line between them northeasterly to the mountain; thence a northeast course to the line of the town of Deerpark, all northwesterly of said line to be a school district by itself." The next year, however, they united Districts 28 and 21, with the following boundaries: "Which district begins at the house owned by Nathan Van Auken, on the west side of the Neversink River, and including all the inhabitants on the west side of said river until it meets the Delaware River, and up said Delaware River to the house commonly called the old Lambert House, near where mills were formerly, and from said Lambert's House on a straight line to the place first mentioned." This is interesting as describing the territory of Port Jervis and vicinity just fifty-six years ago, when it was necessary to unite two school districts to have population enough to sustain a good school. The next year (1825) this triangular portion of old Minisink west of the Shawangunk Mountains was annexed to Deerpark.

After the change from commissioners and inspectors to supervision by town superintendents, the following were the incumbents of that office: 1844, James M. Reeve; 1845, Henry Clark; 1846, Erastus Stickney; 1847-48, Joshua Case. Elected once in two years: 1850, Charles B. Halstead; 1852, not recorded; 1854, Gabriel Post; 1855, Norris L. Bennett.

The law was then repealed and district commissioners appointed. At that time all control of the schools by town authority ceased.

At Unionville, near the New Jersey line, there is a flourishing private seminary conducted by Professor Hartwell. He had previously managed a similar institution in Cornwall.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY AT WESTTOWN met for legal organization at the house of Sylvanus Losee, Jan. 26, 1790. The certificate then executed

was signed by John Hazen and James Brown, deacons, and the trustees named were James Brown, Frederic Delano, Henry Tooker, Amos Willcox, John Davis, Jr., and John Whittaker. This church is rather noted for the number of times it has deemed it necessary to effect a re-incorporation. March 10, 1803, a second certificate was recorded, including the names of Paul Lee, Jacob Cole, Ezra Corwin, Richard Whittaker, Joshua Sayre, and Cotton Mather. A third certificate, under date of Aug. 19, 1805, contains the names of Sylvanus Losee, Cotton Mather, David Christie, Ezra Corwin, Joshua Sayre, Israel Lee, Henry Tooker. A fourth certificate, under date of Sept. 14, 1807, contains the names of John Neely, Benjamin Cole, Cotton Mather, Ezra Corwin, Israel Lee, David Christie, Joshua Sayre, and Henry Tooker. A fifth certificate, dated March 28, 1842, contains the names of John Dunkin, Silas C. Brown, David W. Clark, Isaac M. Decker, Daniel Lee, Dorastus Brown, Virgil M. Dunning, Joel J. Bishop.

The earliest certificate above shows the original fact that the church was Presbyterian in 1790. The changes indicated by the above various papers are to some extent shown in the following valuable article by the pastor, Rev. L. T. Shuler:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WESTTOWN.

As far back as 1794 there was a Reformed Church at this place, for in that year letters were received by the Particular Synod of that body, from the "Congregations of Clove and Westtown, containing complaints that the licentiates had not visited them." Corwin's Manual gives the date of organization as 1791. In 1797 the Rev. Elias Van Benschoten accepted a call from the united congregations of Clove and Westtown. Some time before 1812 these congregations separated, as the following record shows:

"Whereas, Weesttown congregation a few years past have separated themselves to another denomination, therefore we, the elders and deacons of the Reformed Dutch Congregation of the Clove, being convened in the house of the Rev. Elias Van Benschoten, in the township of Wantage, in the county of Sussex, and State of New Jersey, do hereby request the clerk of the peace for the county of Sussex to record us by the name of The Trustees of the Reformed Dutch Congregation of the Clove. Given under our hands and seals the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, 1812.

"PETER BEAMER,
"MICHAEL DECKER,
"MICAHAH DEEN,
"PETER VAN SICKEL,
"JOEL CROEL,
"BENJAMIN VAN SICKEL,
"LEVI AYERS, JR.,
"ISAACK VAN OCKEN."

The "other denomination" to which reference is made was undoubtedly the Presbyterian, for on March 10, 1803, the people of Westtown met at the house of Paul Lee, fifteen days' notice having been given, to incorporate themselves as a religious society according to the act passed March 27, 1801. Jacob Cole and Ezra Corwin were elected inspecting officers; Richard Whittaker, Joshua Sayre, and Cotton Mather

were elected trustees to take charge of the estate and property, and to be known by the title of The Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Westtown. July 19, 1805, subscriptions were made towards the erection of a church edifice, to the amount of \$1733.50. Just a month from that time the congregation met at the house of Sylvanus Losee, and elected Ezra Corwin, Joshua Sayre, Israel Lee, and Henry Tooker trustees. These trustees held a meeting on September 3d, and decided that the church building should be 50 by 40 feet, and that the floors should be laid with white-oak boards an inch and a quarter thick. Feb. 14, 1806, the contract was awarded to Daniel Gale, who was to frame and inclose the building, to build a pulpit and deacons' seat with stairs into the pulpit, and a canopy overhead, for the sum of \$450, the materials being all furnished by the trustees, the work to be done by Nov. 1, 1806. The remainder of the work was done by Richard Whittaker and Paul Lee, for \$900. The seats were sold the last day of November, 1807, but the church remained without a pastor until Sept. 5, 1808, when Rev. Thomas Grier accepted a call and began his labor. In December of that year Nathaniel Chandler, John Neely, Philip Lee, and Hezekiah Taylor were chosen elders. This number was increased in less than a year by the ordination of Garret Brink and Phineas Terry. The congregation at this time covered the territory now occupied by the churches of Westtown, Centreville, and Unionville, and extending along the Shawangunk Mountain from the borders of the town of Mount Hope into the State of New Jersey. The pastoral labors of Rev. Mr. Grier were wonderfully blessed. In the year 1815, 103 persons were received into the church, and 57 in 1816, all upon profession of their faith. In 1820 another revival resulted in the addition to the church of 194 members. In 1816 the eldership was increased by the election of Robert Carr, Samuel Van Fleet, David Christie, David H. Slanson, and Alexander Boyd. The Session then consisted of nine members, but the number was diminished by the death of one elder and the removal of three others. In 1823, James Van Bomel, James Arnot, Martin L. Mapes, Dorastus Brown, David Osmun, and Isaac Bodle were added to the Session.

The prosperous pastorate of Rev. Thomas Grier closed on Sept. 12, 1827. Shortly after this the church building was taken down, reframed, and reset. The new building was 38 by 48 feet, with a gallery on three sides.

Rev. Christopher Cory, of the Presbytery of New-ark, took charge of the church Oct. 30, 1828, and on Dec. 27, 1829, 101 persons were received into the communion. Mr. Cory severed his connection with the church Sept. 13, 1832. Rev. Theron C. Depew was called in April of the next year to serve the Westtown Church, together with its offspring at Unionville, which had been formed in 1831. During this pastorate Jeremiah Reeves, Lewis Stewart, John

Duncan, and Morris W. Lee were elected elders of the Westtown congregation. Mr. Depew closed his labors here April 17, 1838, and Rev. T. C. Holliday supplied the pulpit for a short time. At a meeting of the church and congregation held on Dec. 29, 1838, a portion of the members withdrew, with the moderator and clerk. Those who remained reorganized, and authorized the Session to supply the pulpit.

At a congregational meeting held Sept. 5, 1839, at which William Johnson was appointed moderator, and John E. DuBois secretary, it was decided to adhere to the General Assembly, Old School. November 11th, David Christie, William Evans, and George Corwin were elected elders of the Old-School Church, and were ordained by the Rev. Thomas Holliday. The elders of this church were then Jeremiah Reeves, William Evans, Morris W. Lee, David Christie, George Corwin, and Roswell Mead. In November, 1840, Rev. Ralph Bull began preaching at Westtown, and in January of the next year he was installed pastor of the church. June 11, 1843, John E. DuBois and Henry C. Halsey were ordained elders, and William H. Newkirk, M.D., having been ordained as a ruling elder at Unionville, was declared to be one of the members of the Session. Owing to the number of deaths and removals the Session was reduced to one elder, and on May 25, 1865, the congregation met and elected Benjamin S. Dolson a ruling elder, and on the following Sabbath he was ordained to that office. During Mr. Bull's pastorate, which closed in September, 1866, 65 persons were received into the church upon profession of their faith, and 43 by certificate from other churches.

Rev. Duncan C. Niven was installed pastor of the church May 21, 1867. During his connection with the church 90 persons were added upon profession of their faith. The church edifice was also rebuilt and enlarged at a total cost of \$10,600. Mr. Niven's resignation was accepted Oct. 1, 1875.

The present pastor, Rev. L. T. Shuler, began his labor here Oct. 1, 1876. Since that time 46 have united with the church upon profession, and 13 by certificate. The total number of communicants is 164; the Sabbath-school membership, 95.

The officers are as follows: Elders, John E. DuBois, John Rutan, George S. Sayer, Albert A. Seymour, M.D.; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Thomas S. Hulse; Assistant Superintendent of Sunday-school, Jonathan Sayer; Librarian, Charles Lain; Secretary, William H. Halsey.

There is a Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society connected with the church, of which Mrs. M. L. Evans is president, and Miss Mary Louise King, secretary. Its meetings are held monthly. The regular church prayer-meeting, a young men's meeting, and a ladies' prayer-meeting constitute the regular week-day services. The parsonage and lot, which was donated in 1866 by the family of the late William Evans, is now valued at \$1200.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF UNIONVILLE

effected a legal organization March 20, 1803. The proceedings were signed by Thomas Grier and Herman Herrick. The meeting was held at "the common school-room of Unionville," and the trustees chosen were Richard Whitaker, Samuel Van Fleet, and James Clark. The sketch given below from the pastor of the church dates the organization from 1831, but the above record shows that in a legal sense movements for a separate organization from that of Westtown were much earlier. In 1853 there is also recorded a certificate under the title of the New-School Presbyterian Church of Unionville, containing the names of Benjamin Van Fleet, Peter C. Hanford, Henry D. Elmer, Marcus S. Hayne, and Asa Smith.

"A petition signed by sixty-seven members of the Presbyterian Church in Westtown, N. Y., requesting to be set off from said church with a view of being organized into a Presbyterian Church at Unionville, N. Y., was presented to the Presbytery of Hudson by Joseph A. Bonnell, Sept. 14, 1831. Whereupon Presbytery granted said petition, and appointed a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Timlow, Cummins, and Wood, who organized a church at Unionville Sept. 20, 1831, composed of the following persons: Samuel Van Fleet, Sarah Van Fleet, Richard Whitaker, Jane Van Fleet, James Van Fleet, Mary Van Fleet, Hannah Pierson, Berny Middaugh, Sarah Middaugh, Leonard Middaugh, Moses D. Rogers, Mary Clark, Susan Whitaker, Deborah Smith, Phebe M. Smith, Jacob Whitaker, Martha Whitaker, Samuel V. Myers, Stephen G. Smith, Daniel Myers, Julia Myers, Hannah Myers, Catherine Myers, William O. Smith, Isaiah Clark, Samuel Van Fleet, Jr., Belinda Van Fleet, Jane V. Pierson, Elizabeth M. Pierson, Elizabeth Pierson, Joseph A. Bonnell, Joanna Bonnell, Timothy Scidmore, Alfred Bullock, Hannah Bullock, Theophilus H. Pierson, Mary Austin, Elijah Middaugh, Anna Scidmore, Nancy Watkins, Elizabeth Kimber, Caty Kimber, Jane Shepherd, Eliza Jane Shepherd, Lewis Whitaker, Phebe Whitaker, John Whitaker, Samuel Clark, James Clark, Catharine Clark, Abraham Clark, Frances D. Clark, Jane Miller, John C. Wisner, Sally Conger, Jane R. Clark, Joanna Smith, Harminda Smith, James W. Dekay, Thomas Miller, Abigail Miller, Mary Carr, Lydia Fuller, Hannah Clark, Jonathan Clark, Abraham Irwin, Mary Irwin, Caty Middaugh.

"The Presbyterian church was built in 1825, at a cost of \$2500; size, 46 by 36 feet. The building was subsequently remodeled and enlarged, and, more recently, a lecture-room was added. A parsonage was purchased in 1850. The pastors and stated supplies have been Rev. Theron C. Depew, supply, from November, 1832, until October, 1834; Rev. Peter Hanouse, supply, from June, 1837, until November, 1839; Rev. A. O. Peloubet, pastor, from September, 1840, until January, 1845; Rev. T. S. Ward, stated

supply, from April, 1846, to September, 1846; Rev. Augustus Seward, pastor, from April, 1847, until September, 1849; Rev. Nathaniel Pierson, pastor, from October, 1850, until November, 1857; Rev. H. F. Wadsworth, pastor, from December, 1858, and still continued in charge, 1880.

"The following is the list of elders: Samuel Van Fleet, Moses D. Rogers, Samuel Van Fleet, Jr., Alfred Bullock, Lewis Whitaker, Joseph Chandler, Benjamin Moffat, Benjamin Newkirk, Peter C. Hanford, Benjamin Haynes, John Smith, Benjamin Van Fleet, Marcus S. Haynes, Levi Truex, Jesse Owen, Gamaliel Russell, Isaac Swift, Asa Smith, Samuel Hartwell, Jonathan L. Whitaker, James H. Hanford.

"The Sabbath-school has been in successful operation since the organization of the church, and is now in a prosperous condition. The present officers of the church are H. F. Wadsworth, pastor; Isaac Swift, Marcus S. Haynes, Asa Smith, Samuel S. Hartwell, Jonathan L. Whitaker, James H. Hanford, elders; Asa Smith, Dennis Clark, Jonathan L. Whitaker, James H. Hanford, Ezra Smith, trustees."

THE ORANGE BAPTIST CHURCH OF UNIONVILLE

effected a legal organization Feb. 21, 1855. The proceedings were signed by William Tuthill and Richard A. Lain. The pastor of the church was Rev. J. T. Grimley. The trustees chosen were David Lain, William Tuthill, and Elijah Bennett. This legal paper represents a church of much older date, as shown in the following sketch furnished by the pastor:

"The Orange Baptist Church of Unionville was organized in the fall of 1822. It was composed of 125 members, all of whom brought letters of dismission from churches in the vicinity round about. One hundred came from the Second Baptist Church of Wantage, N. J., 7 from the First Baptist Church of Wantage, and 18 from the Baptist Church of Brookfield (now Slate Hill), N. Y.

"Its first and only house of worship put up for its own use was built in the spring and summer of 1822, and was ready for occupancy when the church was organized. It stood about a mile and a half southeast of what is now the village of Unionville. About thirty years after it was built it was removed to Unionville and remodeled. It was a plain wooden structure, 52 by 34. Subsequently a lecture-room, 30 by 26, was joined to it at the rear end, which cost about \$1800.

"The church also built a house of worship in 1827, at Mount Salem, Wantage township, N. J., for the better accommodation of some of its members who resided in that place. Those members, to the number of 100, afterwards took letters of dismission and organized themselves into a separate church.

"The names of the first deacons of the Orange Baptist Church were David Lain, Joseph Smith, James Rosecrance, and Peter Roloson. Mr. Lain was a well-to-do, thriving farmer, who lived on what is generally known as the Lower Road. For a time he was the

largest tax-payer in the town. He was a pillar of the church, both financially and spiritually. He reared a large family of children, who became prominent and worthy members of society. Seven of them, at this date, are residing in their native town.

"At an early period of its history the church organized a Sunday-school, and has kept it up with varying degrees of interest and success during the summer months until now.

"Recently a parsonage has been purchased in the village. The house is a two-story Gothic building, 38 by 32, with a one-story attachment in the rear, 20 by 16, for kitchen and wood-house. The property with some necessary improvements cost \$1300.

"Ten men have served the church as regular settled pastors. Their names and terms of service were as follows: Zelotes Grenell, eleven years; Samuel White, one and a half years; Samuel Grenell, five years; Samuel L. Barrett, five years; C. Cox, two years; David Bennett, two years; Joseph I. Grimley, twelve years; Wm. H. Runyon, seven years; Levi Morse, four years; J. N. Adams (present pastor), five years, and the sixth begun.

"The present board of deacons is composed of R. A. Lain, George McBride, and E. Inman Case. A vacancy has lately been caused in the board by the death of Jeremiah Sergeant, who had served the church faithfully for seven years. Mr. J. Anson McBride is the clerk of the church and the superintendent of the Sunday-school. The present trustees (1880) are Messrs. Wm. Elston, Edward Wilson, Walter Van Sickle, J. A. McBride, and Justus Clark.

"The church has always been in comparatively easy circumstances financially; never much in debt; never much weakened by intestine troubles; has always sustained missionary and other benevolent causes, and has been frequently favored with religious revivals, which have resulted in the conversion of many to Christ, and in its own encouragement and prosperity. It has a present membership of 175, and is especially associated with that denomination of American Christians commonly called Strict Communion Baptists."

"OLD ROME CHURCH."*

The old church was sold, according to previous notice, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874, to Jehial Gregory, for the sum of \$205, who purchased it in the interest of the inhabitants of Johnson's Station. This old church has its history, and few have a better record. Located in the town of Minisink, on the cross-roads leading from Westtown to Middletown, and from Johnson's to Millsburgh, it has kept company with the district school-house since 1835. From the old deeds I copy the following facts concerning its early history.

On April 18, 1835, Nathaniel Knapp and Sophia, his wife, executed to John Edwards, Daniel Brown, Isaac Denton, Hulet Clark, Lewis Finch, and John

G. DeBow, trustees, in trust, the land on which to erect a house of religious worship under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The deed was drawn, and acknowledgment taken by Roswell Mead, the commissioner of deeds for the old town of Minisink, and recorded May 30, 1835, by L. L. Vail, clerk of Orange County. Of the persons whose names appear on this old document, either as trustees or clerical, all have passed away save one, John G. DeBow, now residing in Newark. Work was commenced on the building early in the season of 1835, and in November the house was dedicated to the worship of God. Manning Force, one of the pioneers of Methodism in Northern New Jersey, was presiding elder, and Rev. Joseph Chattle was preacher in charge. The entire cost when finished and ready for worship was \$1000, and paid for at completion; so no official record stains its modest reputation with the modern mortgage embellishment. At the time of its completion there was no Methodist church nearer than the Wantage church near Deckertown, none at Port Jervis, Otisville, Middletown, or Goshen. After having been in service up to the year 1870, an attempt was made to remove it to Centreville by a portion of the congregation, and being resisted by the balance, it became the subject of litigation.

In the mean time a church having been built at Centreville, and the litigating parties mutually agreeing among themselves upon terms of settlement, which were that the old church should be sold at public auction, and the proceeds given to the Church Extension Society; the sale just made is for the purpose of carrying into effect those terms of settlement.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WESTTOWN.

This church was organized in 1863 from a portion of the membership of the church near Millsburgh, known as the "Old Rome church," which had been the chief centre of Methodism in this part of the county since 1835. The building in which the society worships was originally built as a house of worship by the New-School Presbyterians. And upon the reunion of the New- and Old-School Presbyterians, the building was purchased by the Methodists, and has since been used by the denomination as a place of worship. The present membership is 150. Services held Sabbath mornings and evenings. The following is a list of the pastors and supplies who have served the church since its organization: 1863-64, James H. Runyan; 1865-66, C. E. Wambaugh; 1867, W. W. Vorhees; 1868-69, S. H. Switzer; 1870, H. C. McBride; 1871-72, C. E. Walton; 1873-74, T. R. Stratton; 1875, A. J. Fritz (supply); 1876-78, J. A. Gutteridge; 1879-80, E. V. King.

The church has a flourishing Sabbath-school, and an out-appointment at Gardnerville. The present official record (1880) is as follows: Pastor, Rev. E. V. King; Trustees, Jeremiah Bennett, Dallas Clark, George C. Lee, W. H. Clark, J. L. Davis, H. B. Allen,

* Written by Mr. W. H. Clark in 1874.

Caleb Clark, Benjamin Durland, Ira L. Decker; Stewards, J. Bennett, George C. Lee, William H. Lee, Lewis Halstead; Sabbath-school Superintendent, Rev. E. V. King.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF DROWNED LANDS, PRECINCT OF GOSHEN,

was incorporated by a certificate executed Oct. 2, 1787. The meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Smith. Joshua Davis and John Bradner were the inspectors of election, and the trustees named in the instrument were Joshua Davis, Benjamin Smith, and John Monell. The same society it appears made a re-incorporation in 1799, under the name of "The Presbyterian Congregation west of Drowned Lands in the town of Minisink." The names contained in the instrument were James Steward, Sr., and James Steward, Jr., Israel Hallock, Jr., John Neely, Silas Steward, and John Knapp. The two sets of names are, however, entirely different, as perhaps they naturally would be at a distance of thirteen years. These are evidently some of the preliminary movements which led to the establishment of the Presbyterian Church at Ridgeberry,* though from a comparison of the names it may be inferred there was an intention at first to locate the church farther south.

THE UNIONVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH executed a certificate of incorporation July 21, 1868. The paper was signed by James Buchanan and William H. Foster. The trustees chosen were Bowdewine Van Sickle, Jacob Wilson, James A. Bulkley, James Buchanan, Eber L. Brown, Jeremiah Bennett, and Isaac E. Foland. The same society made a re-incorporation two years later by a certificate bearing date Oct. 17, 1870, which contained the names of Thomas J. Ritch, W. H. McBride, Bowdewine Van Sickle, James Buckley, Sanford Hough, Jacob Wilson, S. D. Cadmus, G. C. Hutchison, David P. Clark, Isaac E. Foland, Thomas W. Benjamin. With the numerous organizations of the Methodist Church at points comparatively near to Unionville, it has been difficult to sustain the enterprise at Unionville. Services have been somewhat irregularly maintained, but are now (August, 1880) at least temporarily suspended.

MEADVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

made a legal organization at the house of Ebenezer Mead Dec. 30, 1815. The proceedings were signed by John Myers and Jacob Bockoven, deacons. The trustees chosen "to superintend the building of a meeting-house on the lands of Ebenezer Mead" were Israel Lee, John Myers, Sr., John Myers, Jr., Samuel Master-son, and Ebenezer Mead. This was the foundation of a church now located at Mount Salem, N. J. The building at Meadville was never finished.

UNION MEETING-HOUSE.

There is standing, about a quarter of a mile south of Waterloo Mills, a dilapidated building, now a mere

wreck, that was originally built for a union house of worship. It was occupied by the Christian or Unitarian denomination for a time; by the Primitive or Old-School Baptists; by the Methodists; by the Presbyterians,—each and all claiming it by virtue of their original aid in building the same, or by reason of its avowed union character. When first built it was a neat rural chapel, and was dedicated some years previous to 1840. It has now been unoccupied for a long time.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

THE MINISINK CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated Sept. 27, 1862. The meeting for organization was held at the burying-ground, and Ralph Bull was called to the chair, J. P. Snook chosen secretary. The trustees named in the certificate were Joseph Davis, Samuel Christie, George D. Wilson, Jonathan D. Sayre, Jonathan S. Christie, William A. Sayre. This association was formed to care for and enlarge the old Minisink graveyard, south of Westtown, that dates back to the earliest settlement. The ground is surrounded by a substantial wall and is in neat preservation. It is a specimen of what some reasonable care with no very heavy expense will do for even an old cemetery. The citizens may well take pride in their attempt to *preserve* instead of *destroying* (as in too many other places) the graves of their ancestors. In the absence of all early dates, but little history can be gleaned from this inclosure. Mr. H. B. Allen speaks of having seen one date of 1765, or about that, but the initials were illegible. That of Dr. Rosecrans, as reported by Mr. Hanford, is mentioned elsewhere.

Other burial-places may be catalogued as follows: one in the Brown school district, mostly a family lot, of considerable age; a cemetery at Unionville fitted up with modern taste; an old one beyond Waterloo Mills, near the line of Greenville; old Rome Cemetery, on the road south of the Rome neighborhood; another one at old Rome, mostly the Halstead family; and there are doubtless still others.

IX.—LODGES,† SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, Etc.

THE WESTTOWN LIBRARY

was founded by an association formed Feb. 14, 1826. The trustees named in the papers were David Slau-son, Daniel Mead, William H. Newkirk, Charles Monell, Caleb Howell, Howell Reeve, and Enos G. Gridley. This institution existed for some years. There was a valuable collection of books, and the influence upon the community was of an excellent character. Many who are now in middle life or in advanced age acquired much valuable education from

† There was a Masonic lodge in town in old times, chartered Dec. 7, 1803. It was located at Westtown. One of the latest members was the well-known Isaac Decker. The lodge met in what is now known as the Westtown Academy. (See General History, Benevolent Societies.)

* See Wawayanda.

this early library. More who then studied the history of their own county and of other counties through the substantial books placed within their reach may well sigh over the present age, when so many young men can be found who have never read even a history of the United States, but are perfectly familiar with the latest "dime novel." The library was finally scattered, the books being divided among the stockholders.

THE WESTTOWN CIRCULATING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

executed a certificate of incorporation May 2, 1877. The meeting to organize was held at the academy, and Thomas S. Hulse appointed chairman, A. J. Jessup, secretary. The trustees chosen were Thomas S. Hulse, Lawrence T. Shuler, Charles W. Horton, Andrew J. Jessup, Jonathan Sayre, Miss Mary J. Sayre, and Miss Belle Lee.

The shares were made five dollars each, to be paid down, and one dollar to be paid annually upon each share. This library, recently established, is now in circulation, and an excellent class of books have been purchased.

THE WESTTOWN LITERARY SOCIETY,

Rev. E. V. King, president, is an association for literary improvement, and well maintained.

This with the library above named and other improvements indicate a degree of culture and a taste for the higher and nobler pursuits of life which reflect much credit upon the people of this pleasant rural village and upon the surrounding community.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

A very old homestead in Minisink is a part of the present hotel at Westtown, now kept by Mrs. Sarah J. Fiske. It is supposed to have been built more than one hundred years ago.

A very noted affair of early times was the spurious "Chechung Bank," for the manufacture of counterfeit coin. Its theatre of operations was near Westtown. "Chechung" is said to mean "I-chuck-you-in," and was first applied to a small creek where an Indian was said to have drowned a man. The place where the counterfeiters operated is still pointed out in a retired swamp on the farm now owned by Harry McBride. The end of the affair was State's prison for some, flight for others.

In the Revolution there stood on the banks of Rutger's Creek, near the present residence of Archibald McBride, an early dwelling of the Horton family. In one of the frequent alarms (perhaps it was at the battle of Minisink) Mr. Horton went away to assist in the defense of his neighbors. The family were left alone. Evidences of attack or a vivid imagination alarmed them. They suffered untold horrors. One daughter was taken with fits through fright. The water rose around the house, and after two days they fled,—a daughter-in-law and two children on horseback, the mother walking by the side of the horse.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The present farming of the town is an active and prosperous business. Its character has been considerably changed, as in other sections, by the opening of the railroads, and the opportunity of selling milk direct to New York. There are some who believe that the process is not, on the whole, likely to develop more wealth than when dairy products were manufactured at home. It is a proverb somewhat in use, "He who sells milk has nothing else to sell."

XII.—MILITARY.

The early Indian wars, the struggles of the Revolutionary period, all involved the entire Minisink region in the dangers and horrors of border warfare. With reference to the people then living upon the territory now constituting the town of Minisink we have only the traditions, the anecdotes, the wild tales of blood and danger which have floated down the line of the generations. The main facts connected with those stormy periods are recounted in this volume in the chapters devoted to the general Revolutionary annals of Orange County, or in the special story of the battle of Minisink. As everywhere else, there are prevalent many stories of that bloody affair. Mr. H. B. Allen, of Westtown, is a very good witness for determining the truth of some of these stories of border warfare. Three of the survivors of the Minisink battle lived to within his time, viz.: Mr. Harding, Daniel Myers, and Moses DeWitt; and Mr. Allen conversed with them upon the subject.

WAR OF 1861-65.

This town furnished volunteers as follows:

At the outbreak of the war.....	3
Prior to July, 1862.....	14
Under call of July, 1862.....	43
From July, 1863, to July, 1864.....	28

Under the enrollment in 1863 the town had 131 in the first class and 63 in the second; of this number 31 were drawn, 15 of whom were held to service and paid commutation. Enlisted after the draft, one,—Charles Colden, colored.

By voluntary subscriptions in 1862 the sum of \$1083 was raised to promote enlistments. The Presbyterian Church at Westtown sent stores to hospitals valued at \$70.

At a special town-meeting held Feb. 25, 1864, it was voted to authorize the payment of a town bounty of \$100.

Another special meeting was held March 31, 1864, at which the above offer of \$100 was again adopted, but by a singularly small vote,—18 for and 2 against.

Aug. 11, 1864, a tax of \$25,000 for the payment of bounties was approved, and the amount of bounty to each left to the discretion of the town board. Bonds were directed to be issued payable in eight equal annual installments, on the 1st of February, 1865, and each year to 1872 inclusive. Of the sum authorized, \$22,500 was expended.



Hubert Clark

Jan. 18, 1865, a tax of \$15,000 was authorized for bounty purposes, to be disbursed by the town board at the rate of \$200 to each volunteer for one year, \$300 for two years, and \$400 for three years. Under settlement of this call (Dec. 19, 1864) the town was allowed an excess of thirty-one years, \$6200, and for volunteers, \$6308; total, \$12,500.

The following list of those who served from or for Minisink in the war of 1861-65 has been corrected and revised by Mr. J. H. Hanford, of Unionville:

Job H. Lateer, 5th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Levi Martin, 179th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 James H. Peacock, 124th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Isaiah Jaycox, Co. K, 124th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; 1 year.
 Edward Meyer, Co. K, 124th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; 1 year.
 James H. Brush, Co. K, 124th Inf.: enl. Aug. 19, 1864; died of fever at Point Lookout, March 22, 1863.
 Eugene Carroll, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; unassigned.
 Josiah Conklin, 6th Art.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
 William Miller, 124th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
 William Norton, 5th Art.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
 Thomas Molony, 5th Art.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
 Simon West, Colored Troops; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
 John Hughes, 20th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.
 John Dowley, 20th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.
 Wm. H. West, Colored Troops; enl. Feb. 10, 1864.
 John Malles, 15th Art.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Seth M. Davy, Co. K, 124th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 William Middaugh, 5th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 James H. Rodiaer, 5th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Clark, 5th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Sidney S. Jervie, Colored Troops; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; died on the march.
 Charles Dunn, 10th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Patrick Ryan, 10th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 James Evans, 10th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 John Meredith, 10th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 William Schoonover, 5th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Samuel E. Cortright, 5th Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; supposed to be killed in battle.
 Joseph Bears, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness.
 Peter Ten Eyck, 7th Art.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863.
 Samuel Santica, enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
 George W. Vail, 9th Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
 George W. Hoyt, 7th Art.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Samuel C. Myers, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
 James O'Brien, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
 James V. Elston, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Moses J. Clark, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Stephen A. Smith, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 John W. Dunaling, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
 James W. Downey, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
 Charles S. Middaugh, 7th Art.; enl. Jan. 28, 1864; had both feet frozen, and lost both great toes.
 William Lamoraux, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Gettysburg; buried in National Cemetery; was in the battle of Chancellorsville.
 Anstin W. Lamoraux, corp, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness and at Petersburg, and died in Douglass Hospital.
 Edward M. Carpenter, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg and Wilderness; was at the surrender of Gen. Lee.
 Simon Bellis, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded at Wilderness.
 John E. Baird, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Stephen E. Baird, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Thomas U. Baird, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Charles H. Cock.
 George W. Dimmick, Co. D, 124th, fifer in drum corps.
 Nathan Everett, Jr.
 Daniel W. Fredericka.
 John C. Fredericks.
 Matthias T. E. Holbert, Co. B, 124th; wounded in elbow at Chancellorsville; also in action Oct. 27, 1864; disch. April 11, 1865, at Conv. Camp.
 Samuel House.

Robert Williams, 143d; enl. Feb. 9, 1865.
 George Euhlen, 15th Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1865.
 Henry Dooley, 56th; enl. Feb. 6, 1865.
 Alfred Mordecai, 8th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 7, 1865.
 James Williams, 143d; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
 James Brady, 8th Cavalry; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
 Henry Scott, 143d; enl. Feb. 10, 1865.
 Henry Binger, 80th; enl. Feb. 14, 1865.
 Imman Mosher, 56th; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.
 William Leeper, 80th; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.
 Nathan C. Haaford, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; while on the march was injured by hernia, and disch. Oct. 4, 1862.
 William Titus, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. April 20, 1864.
 Hezekiah J. Harmon, 19th.
 Aaron Linch, Bat. A.
 James H. Merritt, Co. B, 124th; wounded in front of Petersburg.
 Wm. McCormack, Bat. A.
 Stephen E. Ostrom, Co. E, 124th; disch. previous to May 1, 1863, on account of disability.
 Benjamin F. Reed, Bat. A.
 Oscar Terwilliger, corp., Co. C, 124th; trans. to V. R. C.
 Gabriel S. Tuthill, ord.-sergt., Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Feb. 8, 1863; disch. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Ira Wilcox, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died May 5, 1863, of wounds received May 3, 1863.
 Albert Young, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Dec. 8, 1863, at Conv. Camp, Alexandria, Va.
 Lewis Rottman, enl. June 15, 1864.
 William Riley, enl. July 2, 1864.
 James A. Ward, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Samuel Peavy, Co. M, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
 Timothy McSweeney, enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Charles Taylor, enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
 Daniel Campbell, enl. Dec. 6, 1864.
 Thomas Work, enl. Dec. 6, 1864.
 Alexander White, enl. Dec. 9, 1864.
 Edward Walter, enl. Dec. 9, 1864.
 Robert McPherson, enl. Dec. 9, 1864.
 Wm. C. Ottaway, enl. Dec. 7, 1864.
 Raymond Calana, enl. July 23, 1864.
 Edward Gamon, enl. July 25, 1864.
 William Ludwig, enl. Aug. 12, 1864.
 John Smith, enl. Dec. 28, 1864.
 Samuel Edward, enl. Dec. 30, 1864.
 Cloe Steer, enl. Jan. 2, 1865.
 George Youmans, 7th Art.
 John Everitt.
 Bewdawine C. Lee, Co. B, 124th; enl. 1862; was disch. on account of rheumatism March 18, 1863.
 Lee Nuttiag, Co. H, 61st; enl. 1861; enl. as sergt.; pro. to capt.
 Wm. H. Huot, Co. F, 124th; enl. 1862; died April 12, 1863.
 Joe Brosse, Co. B, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded at Wilderness, May 12, 1864, in head, slight.
 Renssli Wilcox, Co. F, 124th; enl. 1862; disch. previous to March 25, 1865.
 Wm. H. Merritt, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.
 Samuel Titus, Co. H, 61st N. Y. V.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Lewis L. Carr, Co. H, 61st N. Y. V.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to V. R. C.
 Jeremiah Post, Co. H, 61st N. Y. V.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Wm. Myers.
 Charles Colden, Colored; enl. 1863.
 Deverly Post, Co. D, 18th; enl. April, 1861, for two years; was disch. at expiration of term, and re-enl. Jan. 19, 1864 (as a veteran) in 7th Art. for three years.
 Edward M. Hauford, Co. D, 18th; enl. April, 1861, for two years; at expiration of term was discharged; re-enl. (as a veteran) Jan. 19, 1864, in 7th Art. for three years; was detailed as member of post band at Hart Island, New York harbor, and honorably disch. at close of war.
 J. Harvey Hanford, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, as private; pro. to 2d sergt.; was in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville; and wounded three times at Gettysburg; July 22, 1863, was detailed on recruiting service, and sent to Riker's Island, New York harbor; in winter of 1863 was sent to Albany rendezvous; June, 1864, sent to Hart Island, New York harbor, and detailed as qr.mr.-sergt., and honorably disch. from there at close of war.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. HULET CLARK.

His grandfather David was of English descent, and lived and died in Westchester Co., N. Y. Caleb, father of Judge Hulet Clark, was born in Westchester County in 1760. He married Jemima Kniffen, and their children were Hulet, of whom this sketch is written; Wallace, married Sarah Smith; Jerusha, married Moses Durland, and lives in Greenville; David, married Nancy Slauson, and after her death Betsy Manning; Phebe, married Lewis Seybolt; Jas. F., married Abbie Hallock, and lives in Greenville.

Caleb Clark moved to Otisville, Orange Co., N. Y., about 1796, and a few years afterwards into Minisink township, where he died in 1840. Judge Hulet Clark was born in Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., March 26, 1790. His childhood was spent at home, and the common schools were his only educational advantages. In 1812 he married Mary, daughter of Zebulon Hallock, of Greenville, and their children were Chauncey H., who married Angeline Slauson, and afterwards Mary Corwin, and lives in Wawayanda; Alfred, Bertha, Samuel J., James Monroe, Henry Hallock, and Zebulon H., all of whom died in August, 1825. His wife Mary died Sept. 2, 1825. Soon after his marriage Judge Clark commenced farming on the farm now owned by Hulet Manning, of Greenville. April 1, 1828, he bought 420 acres of land in Minisink, which still remains in the family, and there lived, following agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life. In 1814 he received a commission as captain of a company in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Regiment of militia from Governor Tompkins, which he held six years. He was afterwards commissioned major, and served until 1826, when he was again commissioned as colonel of the same regiment by Governor DeWitt Clinton, and served for eight consecutive years. He was town clerk in 1819-20; justice of the peace from 1821 to 1834; and judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1834 to 1840. Politically he was a Democrat, represented his town in the board of supervisors, and was chairman of that body in 1851. Judge Clark was an active, energetic business man. He kept his engagements with scrupulous integrity, and was regarded as a man of sterling worth and a representative man of his time. He was a director of the Highland Bank of Newburgh for many years. He was a man of positive character, and although dignified in his bearing, was Democratic in his principles in a large degree. He died March 31, 1857.

Nov. 30, 1826, Judge Clark married Emeline, widow of John Greenleaf, and daughter of Ephraim and Amy Forbes, of New London, Conn., and of this union were born Bertha, who lives on the old homestead; William H., who married Emily, daughter of Robert Robertson, of Wawayanda, and lives in Minisink; Caleb, who married Phebe A., daughter

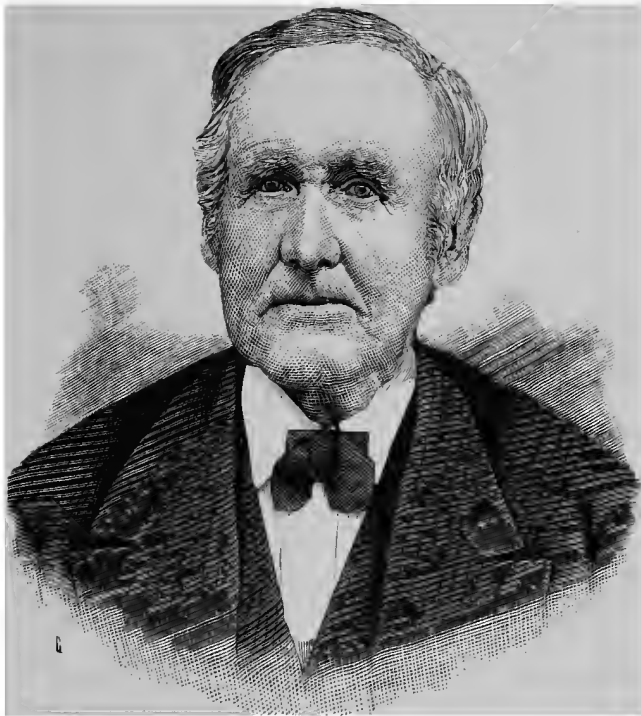
of Henry Decker, of Minisink; Elizabeth C., who married Gilbert W. Roe, and lives in Oshkosh, Wis.; and George Dallas, who lives on the old homestead. Emeline Clark died June 2, 1876. William Harvey Clark represents the Second District of Orange County in the New York Legislature, is supervisor of his township, and was chairman of the board of supervisors in 1876. He was one of the incorporators of the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap Railroad, and has been its treasurer since 1874, and a director in its board since 1866. Caleb Clark studied medicine with Dr. Seymour, of Westtown, N. Y., was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1862, and was assistant surgeon in the Ninety-second New York Regiment in the late war. He now carries on a farm of 200 acres of land in Minisink. George Dallas Clark is a successful farmer and a man of good judgment in his business affairs.

COL. JOHN C. WISNER.

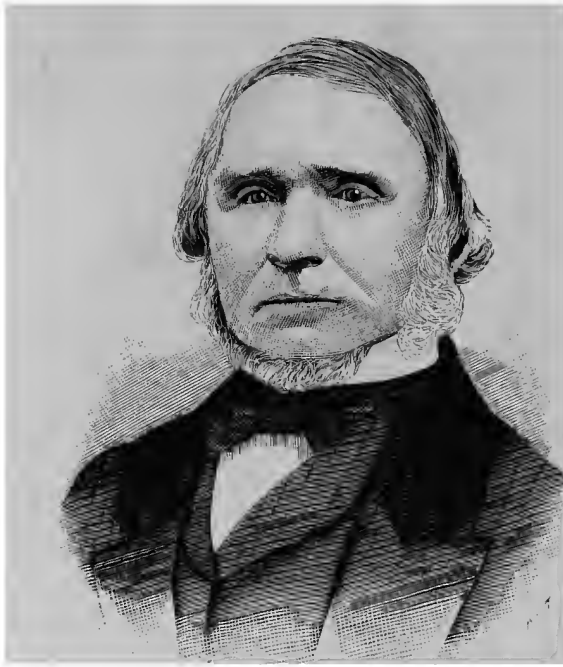
His father, Capt. John Wisner, Jr., was the son of Gen. Henry Wisner, of Warwick, N. Y., and lived on the Wisner homestead in Minisink, which has been in the family name since 1766. He was a farmer by occupation, and an active man in his town. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Maj. Peter Butholp, May 16, 1790, and their children were Susan, married David Lee; Mary, died young; Elizabeth, married Richard Whitaker; Agnes, married Nathaniel Chandler; Anna, died young; Tira Maria, died young; Henry, deceased; John C., the subject of this sketch; Temperance Ann, married John Slauson; and Harriet, married Daniel Sayre. Capt. John Wisner, Jr., died April 23, 1811. His wife died Sept. 16, 1843.

Col. John C. Wisner was born on the homestead April 6, 1803. His father dying when he was a boy, he was somewhat early in life taught what it was to depend on himself. After getting a common-school education, at the age of nineteen he married Mary, daughter of Peter and Hannah (Fancher) Weed, of Fairfield Co., Conn., and commenced life as a farmer on the homestead. Here we find Col. Wisner attending to the duties of his fireside and farm during his lifetime. His children were Peter, born June 19, 1823, died in New York, July 5, 1852; William H., born Sept. 7, 1825, died in November, 1876; Andrew J., born Feb. 13, 1827, died in Australia, April 24, 1853; Gabriel, born Nov. 11, 1828, died March 7, 1866; Harriet, married Isaac E. Toland, and lives in Unionville, N. Y.; Lyman F., who went to Iowa when a young man, and is a banker at Eldora, Hardin Co., in that State; Elizabeth, married William E. Taylor, of Warwick; John, died a young man; Mary, born Sept. 19, 1840, married Isaac E. Toland, and died in 1867; and Sarah, who died in infancy. Col. John C. Wisner died Feb. 11, 1878. His wife died Feb. 10, 1870.

The following obituary notice is taken from the *Middletown Argus*:



J. C. Warner.

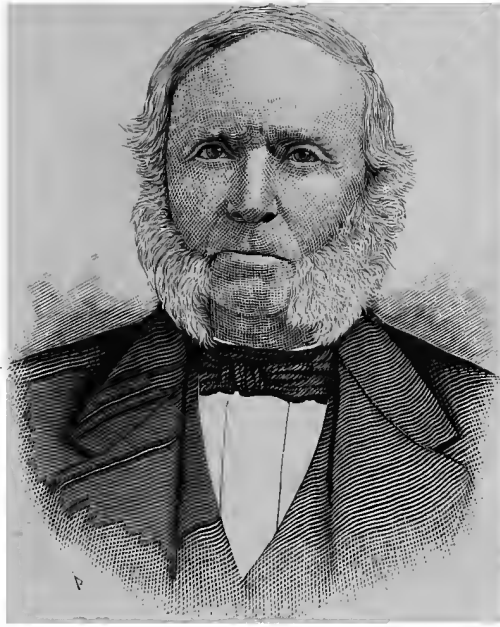


PETER WERRY.

His father, Peter, was born, lived, and died in the county of Cornwall, England, and followed agricultural pursuits during his life. He married Susan Ead, and their children were Susan, deceased; Mary, who married Edward Hill, and lives in Devonshire Co., England; Rebecca, who married William Smithem, and after his death, in 1856, came to America with her two children, William and Rebecca, and died in Wawayanda, Oct. 10, 1874; Betsey, deceased, who married Richard Gilbert, and whose children were Susan, Elizabeth, and Mary; Peter, subject of this biography; and John, who came to America with his wife in 1840, and settled in Sullivan County, N. Y., where he now lives. His children are Susan, Sarah Jane, and Wm. Henry. Peter Werry, the subject of this sketch, was born in the county of Cornwall, England, March 5, 1811. His father died when he was seven years old, and his mother when he was sixteen. The family, being large and in moderate circumstances, were thus left upon their own resources. At the age of eight Peter Werry commenced work. He had no school advantages, and his business knowledge was obtained entirely by experience. In 1834 he came to the United States.

For the first few years he was engaged in the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Port Jervis, and as a farm hand for Joseph Davis, Esq., and others. On Jan 5, 1839, he married Drusilla, daughter of William H. and Sarah (Gibson) Clark, of Warwick, and their children were Mary, married Robert Osborn, and resides in the town of Minisink; Harriet Adelia, married George Kerwick, of Sussex County, and died in Wawayanda, June 1, 1876, at the age of thirty-three; Drusilla, who resides at home; Margaret,

married Floyd Baird, of Greenville, and died June 11, 1878, at the age of thirty; Charles P., died Sept. 5, 1872, at the age of twenty-three; Sarah Elizabeth, resides at home; and John J., who married Georgianna L., daughter of R. A. Lane, of Minisink, and resides on the old homestead. William H. Clark died April 21, 1867, aged seventy-seven years; his wife, Sarah, died March 1, 1877, aged eighty-seven years. They had ten daughters and two sons; eleven of them married and reared families, and six of them now live in the vicinity of their birth. From his marriage until 1846, Peter Werry resided at Big Island, in Goshen township. In the spring of 1846 he rented a farm of three hundred and sixty acres of land of Dewitt Howell, in the town of Minisink, and moved upon it. In 1849 he bought this land of the Howell heirs, and lived there until his death, June 14, 1879. Upon the homestead he built a house and commodious farm buildings and brought the land to a high state of cultivation. In 1862 he bought one hundred and thirty-two acres of land of Virgil Dunning, and in 1865 two hundred and forty-nine acres of L. L. Lane. At his death he owned seven hundred and forty-one acres of land in Minisink in one body. Peter Werry is an example of what a man can accomplish by his own personal industry. He was a farmer through life, and a frugal, hard-working man. In politics he was a Democrat, and held some of the minor offices of his town. He was prompt in meeting his engagements, and attended strictly to his own affairs. He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church at West-town and contributed towards purchasing its parsonage. Mrs. Werry now lives on the farm adjoining the homestead, where she moved in April, 1880.



Peter Kimber

PETER KIMBER was born Aug. 29, 1806, at Unionville, Orange Co., N. Y. He is a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Casper Kimber, who came from England with his wife about 1728, and settled in the old Minisink Patent, at a place called Pellet's Island. He immediately bought about eight hundred acres of land, and lived there until his death. His children were George, Nathaniel, Ephraim, Isaac, Joseph, John, James, Zuby, and Elizabeth. George, great-grandfather of our subject, soon after his marriage purchased seventy-five acres of land in Wantage, N. J. He lived there but a few years when he bought two hundred and twenty-five acres in the Minisink Patent, and moved upon it about the year 1750. Since that time this land has been owned by his descendants, and is one of the oldest titles remaining in the same family name in Orange County. The stone wing of Peter Kimber's house was built by him prior to the Revolutionary war, and at the time of the Minisink massacre was used as a fort by himself and neighbors. George Kimber served in the war of the Revolution, and died a few years afterwards. His children were Sarah, Peter, Margaret, and Samuel. Peter, grandfather of our subject, was born on the homestead; was in the Minisink massacre, and served during the war of the Revolution. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Clark, of Minisink, and their children were Sarah, George, Catharine, Jane, and James. He inherited the old homestead, and lived upon it until he died, March 14, 1817. George, father of Peter Kimber, Esq., was born Aug. 29, 1781. He married Sarah Elston, and by her had the following children: Elizabeth, born April 29, 1800, married Leonard Wintermute, a farmer of Wantage, and died in Ohio, July 28, 1834; Hannah, born March 14, 1802, married Josiah Bennett, a farmer of Minisink, and died March 4, 1858; Peter, subject of this sketch; and Sally Maria, born Sept. 18, 1816, and married Jacob D. Miers,

a farmer of Wantage, N. J. He lived upon the homestead, which he obtained by purchase and inheritance, during his lifetime, and there died Nov. 3, 1860. Peter Kimber, Esq., has always lived upon the Kimber homestead near Unionville. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, in his father's grist-mill, and in obtaining an education which the common schools of that day afforded. He married Maria Litteer, Jan. 17, 1829, and their children are Joseph E., who married Jane Shorter, and lives at Unionville, N. Y.; Phebo Elizabeth, who married George W. Rhodes, a farmer of Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J.; John M., who lives at home; Merilda, who lives at home; Sarah, who married John L. Van Gorder, a farmer of Minisink; Mary Ann, who lives at home; and George Merrit, who lives at home. His wife died April 3, 1869.

Mr. Kimber worked his father's farm on shares until 1850, when he bought twenty-five acres of land near by, and built a saw-mill and cider-mill. These he carried on with his farming until 1860, when his father died and he came into possession of the homestead by inheritance and purchase. He has been an active, industrious, and successful business man.

Politically, he is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and has been honored by his townsmen with the office of justice of the peace from 1854 until 1881. He has also acted as overseer of highways, and constable and collector of his township.

He is a man of good judgment and temperate habits, and his counsel has been often sought by his neighbors. He now resides on the homestead, in a house recently built by him, and carries on his farm and mills. Mr. Kimber was an original stockholder in the Middletown, Unionville and Water-Gap Railroad, and is interested in the welfare of his town. He and his family are attendants at the Baptist Church of Unionville, towards which he contributed at the time of its erection.



M. S. Hayne

"Col. John C. Wisner, one of the oldest, most prominent, and widely-known citizens of the town of Minisink, died at his home, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Unionville, last Monday night. During his long and useful life deceased had occupied many important offices in the gift of the people, having served in the Assembly, in the board of supervisors, discharged the duties of justice of the peace of his native town, and was one of the bonding commissioners and directors of the Middletown and Unionville Railroad, in all of which positions he discharged the duties conscientiously and for the best interests of his constituents. Col. Wiener was a man of sterling worth, unblemished reputation, and of rare business sagacity, respected far and wide, and acknowledged to be one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of the town of Minisink. He was a Democrat by birth and education, and occupied a high position in his party, frequently presiding at its conventions. He was colonel of the old State militia of the town of Minisink at the time it was under the command of Maj.-Gen. Gilbert O. Fowler, of Newburgh."

M. S. HAYNE, M.D.

His great-grandfather, Frederick Hayne, came from Germany when young, and settled in Wantage, N. J., about 1775, upon a farm afterwards owned by James Coe. He married a daughter of Peter Decker, of Wantage, and there lived until his death. Peter Hayne, son of Frederick, was born in Wantage, May 28, 1760, and followed agricultural pursuits during his life. He married Martha Lewis, of Baskinridge, N. J., Aug. 5, 1784, and died on his farm adjoining the homestead. Their children were Frederick; Huldah, married James Evans; Benjamin, father of our subject; Lydia, married Jacob Wilson and afterwards Manuel Coykendall; Alva; Lewis; and Eliza, who married Evi Martin, a farmer of Minisink.

Benjamin Hayne was born Oct. 29, 1791, and spent his boyhood at home. At the age of seventeen he went to Morristown, N. J., and there learned the saddlery and harness-making trade, which he followed most of his life. In 1814 he established himself in business at Unionville, N. Y. In 1815 he married Milly, daughter of Richard Whitaker, and their children were Marcus S., subject of the sketch; Peter, who lives at Goshen, N. Y.; and Milly, who married Henry B. Lee, and lives in Chemung Co., N. Y. His wife Milly died Aug. 30, 1820, at the age of twenty-five. Benjamin Hayne afterwards married Charlotte Whitaker, sister of his former wife, and their children were Frances, wife of A. W. Van Fleet, of Unionville, N. Y.; Lewis, deceased; Henry, deceased; Caroline, wife of O. W. Cooke, of Passaic, N. J.; Jacob; and Martha, wife of J. B. Hendershot, of Hamburg, N. J. With the exception of the year 1816, which he spent in Sussex County, Mr. Hayne carried on his business at Unionville until 1831, when he bought a farm of 170 acres in Wantage, N. J., and there moved with his family. Three years afterwards he sold this, and after traveling in the West for a few years, returned, and in 1838 purchased another farm in Wantage of 166 acres. He lived there until his death, Nov. 12, 1843. His wife Charlotte died Dec. 7, 1869, aged sixty-five years. From 1814 until 1831 Benjamin Hayne carried on a large business in his line at Unionville, N. Y., and was regarded as a reliable busi-

ness man and a good neighbor. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church at Unionville, and one of its firmest supporters.

Dr. M. S. Hayne was born at Bloomerville, Sussex Co., N. J., Jan. 23, 1816. He spent his early life at home. At first he attended common school, and afterwards the Rankin School at Deckertown, N. J., where he became an assistant teacher, carrying on his studies at the same time. In 1838 he entered the office of Dr. Lynn, of Deckertown, and began the study of medicine. After remaining there one year he went to Ontario Co., N. Y., and continued his medical studies in the office of Sylvester Austin, M.D. Soon afterwards he entered the "Geneva Medical College," from which he was graduated in the class of January, 1841. The year of his graduation Dr. Hayne settled at Westtown, N. Y., and commenced to practice his profession. In 1843 he married Amelia, daughter of Samuel and Belinda (Dada) Van Fleet, of Westtown, and by her had two children, both of whom died in infancy. She died Jan. 30, 1848. In 1844 he moved to Mount Salem, Sussex Co., N. J., where he practiced medicine until 1846, when he located at Unionville, N. Y., where he has since resided. In 1849 he married Jane, daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Adams) Decker, and by this marriage were born Albert B., who died Oct. 12, 1876, at the age of twenty-six; Anna M., deceased; and Marcus P., a lawyer and city attorney of Tombstone, Arizona. She died July 16, 1856. Until 1870 Dr. Hayne followed his profession, and enjoyed a large practice in this section of Orange County. Since that time he has practiced only as a consulting physician. He has been a member of the Orange County Medical Society since 1841. In 1868 he built the Unionville Cemetery, as a private enterprise, and has carried on the same since. He is a director in the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown, N. J., and also in the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap Railroad, and was one of the original stockholders and main promoters of the enterprise.

Dr. Hayne was formerly a Whig, but has been identified with the Republican party from its formation, and is the present postmaster at Unionville, receiving his appointment in April, 1879. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and contributed liberally towards the same at its erection. In 1865 he became interested in the "Unionville Creamery," with Samuel Christie, and since the death of the latter, in 1875, has owned and managed the same himself. He also operates a creamery in Wantage, and does a large business, buying most of the milk in that section. Dr. Hayne is esteemed by his neighbors as an honest, generous, liberal-minded man. On Jan. 12, 1858, he married Eliza A., daughter of Samuel and Jayne (Elston) Christie, one of the old and respected families of Wantage, N. J., and of this union was born one son, S. Christie, who lives at home and is in business with his father.

W A W A Y A N D A.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

WAWAYANDA* is an interior town, lying in the western part of the county. Its outline is something of an irregular triangle, and, like that of other towns in the vicinity, difficult to be accurately stated by the cardinal points of the compass. It is bounded north by Mount Hope and Wallkill, east by Goshen, south by Warwick and Minisink, west by Minisink and Greenville. The area of the town, as stated in the last supervisors' report, is 19,982 acres. The total assessed valuation of the town was \$814,650, and the tax collected on that basis \$6466.70. The territory of the town is a part of the Wawayanda Patent, and individual titles should be capable of being traced back to the original grant.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The town is an irregular triangle, with the north line constituting the base. The Wallkill forms the southeast boundary, and Rutger's Creek the southwest, except for the northwest part, where the territory of the town extends beyond the creek. The surface of the town is rolling, and it is mostly drained by streams flowing south and southwesterly to Rutger's Creek, or east and southeast to the Wallkill. Various excellent water-privileges exist upon these streams, some of which were brought into use at an early day, as well as in later years.

In the southeast there is a range of hills nearly parallel to the Wallkill River, and there are other high lands in the northwest. The highest hill is in the northwest part, and bears the name of Jogee, from Joghem, who is said to have been the last Indian in this section of the country, one of the grantors of the lands, and whose cabin stood on the south side of the hill. The Drowned Lands occupy quite a portion of the southeast part of the town, on the angle between the Wallkill and Rutger's Creek. A large portion of them have been reclaimed.

Round Pond is a beautiful sheet of water situated in the south part of the town. Its name is emphatically correct. It is about one mile in circumference, very clear and deep. It has no visible outlet.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is not perhaps easy to determine the first settler within the limits of this town.

As early as 1738 the population of Goshen Precinct was 1017. This would probably equal only about 160 or 170 families. This was for the whole territory from the Hudson to the Shawangunk Mountains, and beyond in the lower neighborhood of Deerpark. But there is a statement of the population of Minisink of the same date, giving the total as 339, or about 60 families, so that perhaps the "lower neighborhood" was not included in the statement for Goshen.

It is probable that at the date above mentioned (1738) the population was in the vicinity of Port Jervis, Goshen, along the Hudson, and a few near the New Jersey line, in the vicinity of what is now known as Unionville.

It is safe to date the general settlement of Wawayanda as during the Revolution or at its close, though a few families were on this territory earlier.

The following notices of various families comprise about all the material respecting early settlement which can now be obtained from books or from the recollection of the older people now living as to the traditions related to them by their fathers. The generation that opened up these forests for cultivation has passed away, and the historian can no longer obtain his facts from "first hands," but must cull them from other sources, either of record or of tradition.

In further showing the names of the families residing in what is now the town of Wawayanda just before the Revolutionary war, we are fortunately able to give the assessment-roll of this section, made out for district No. 10 in the old precinct of Goshen,—the last one, probably, made under provincial authority,—September, 1775. District No. 10, with James Little assessor, undoubtedly comprised most of the town of Wawayanda, perhaps extending eastward across the Wallkill, and including a portion of the present territory of Goshen, also extending westward to include any settlers in the north or northeast portions of Greenville. It is true there was another district (No. 6), of which Joshua Davis was the assessor, but it is evident that the assessor did not reside in his own district in every instance. The name of Joshua Davis is found in the roll of No. 10. A comparison of the names with those of other records shows that Joshua Davis' district was mostly the present town of Minisink, and there we have given No. 6. District No. 10 was the rich Dolsentown neighborhood, with considerable territory added, as shown above.

* For an explanation of the meaning of the name, see general chapter on Geographical Nomenclature.

District No. 10.—JAMES LITTLE, Assessor.

Names.	Estimate of Property.			Names.	Estimate of Property.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
— Smith.....	0	0	0	Joseph Oldfield.....	0	3	9
Thomas Angle.....	0	10	9	Henry David.....	2	9	0
James Dolsen.....	5	10	2	Edward David.....	0	13	9
Benjamin Walworth.....	1	11	0	Salyer David.....	0	8	6
Henry White.....	0	6	0	Edward David, Jr.....	0	6	0
James Garder.....	1	17	3	Gershom Sampson.....	0	2	3
Isaac Dolsen.....	5	11	9	Daniel Eggers (Eagers?).....	0	12	3
Abraham Harding.....	0	14	0	Richard Halstead.....	2	5	3
David Cooley.....	5	1	3	Michael Halstead.....	0	16	9
Analog Owen.....	2	9	3	William Eggers.....	1	16	9
Israel Owen.....	2	1	7	William Carrol.....	0	6	0
John Finch.....	1	5	3	William Huff.....	3	5	10
Mary Carpenter (widow).....	0	4	0	William Huff, Jr.....	0	6	3
Benjamin Carpenter.....	3	9	3	Solomon Huff.....	1	12	7
James Hulse.....	1	3	7	Mathew Delling.....	1	5	0
Gilbert Bradner.....	7	15	4	John Van Cleft.....	6	6	0
Lena Kimball.....	1	10	9	Daniel Cooley.....	5	12	11
Israel Holley.....	0	14	6	Daniel David.....	0	0	0
James Tackling (free negro).....	0	15	9	Robert Thompson.....	4	1	7
John Cravos.....	0	9	0	James Thompson.....	0	14	9
John Baylies.....	0	5	9	James Reeve.....	5	12	4
John Shepherd.....	2	5	0	Elisha Hulse.....	4	13	2
Michael Dunning.....	2	3	7	Silas Hulse.....	4	3	9
John Kimball.....	4	11	3	Peter Rouse.....	0	15	6
Abraham Shephard.....	2	14	9	Squire Whittaker.....	2	17	2
George Oldfield.....	0	6	0	Nicholas Van Tassel.....	0	18	2
Moses Smith.....	2	16	7	Headley Spocar.....	0	10	3
James Knapp.....	4	9	8	Daniel Finch.....	5	6	3
Zevan Tracy.....	1	6	9	Richard Jones.....	2	2	3
David Cooley, Jr.....	1	19	6	Andrew Sillao.....	2	14	1
Joseph Halstead.....	6	3	10	William Walworth.....	2	1	3
William Sealey.....	0	17	3	John Williams.....	1	4	9
Benjamin Smith.....	4	13	4	David Corwio.....	1	7	0
William Knapp.....	5	7	7	James Little and two sons.....	6	14	1
Daniel Cooley, Jr.....	2	19	11	Joshua Davis.....	4	9	3
Samuel Cooley.....	1	16	9	Isaac Finch.....	6	17	8
Nathan Roberts.....	0	2	6	John Carpenter, blacksmith.....	2	2	8
William Reed.....	0	11	4	Elnathao Corey.....	3	12	10

"The above is a true list of the assessment taken in my District, September, 1775. JAMES LITTLE."

John Hallock, ancestor of families of that name in this section of country, came from England before the Revolutionary war and settled at Mattatuck, L. I. At the commencement of the war he was doing military duty on the island, and left it when it was captured by the English. He then removed to Oxford, in Orange County, and was in the military service some time in the Highlands. His brother Daniel was acting as his substitute at the capture of Fort Montgomery in 1777, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. In 1783 he purchased 200 acres of land just south of the present village of Ridgebury. The land extended west, and included the site of what has been known as Brookfield. He gave the lot upon which the Old-School Baptist church of that place was erected. It is said that when he built his house, finding himself short of nails he traded off a new hat for one of less value, and with the difference was able to buy the nails needed.

John Hallock, Jr., son of John (1), was a man of ability, and very quick-witted, with a fund of perpetual good humor. These qualities brought him before the public, and he was elected to offices of various grades in the old town of Minisink before the division,—justice of the peace, town clerk, supervisor, twice a member of the Legislature, and also a member of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses. His former residence is the place in late years of Randall Stevens, of Ridgebury.

His son, Dr. Dewitt C. Hallock, inherited a large share of his father's talents. He was town clerk of

Minisink for two or three years, and after the formation of Wawayanda was supervisor of this town for 1852 and 1853. He was a good surveyor, and had an extensive medical practice. He was also noted for extraordinary powers as a violinist, exceeding, it was claimed, any player in the State.

Rev. Richard Denton was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1586; graduated at Cambridge, 1623, and settled as minister of Coley Chapel, in Halifax, England; but in consequence of the restrictions placed upon the independents and non-conformants, emigrated to Boston with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He preached in Watertown, Mass., and subsequently at Wethersfield and Stamford, Conn. In 1644 he emigrated with a portion of his congregation and commenced the settlement of Hempstead, L. I.; returned to England, and died in 1662, aged seventy-six years. His sons were Richard, Samuel, Daniel, Nathaniel, and John. Nathaniel and Daniel removed to Jamaica in 1656, and were instrumental in settling the place. Daniel in 1670 published the first history of the colony of New York. John removed to Orange County, and is the immediate ancestor of those of that name here. James, his son, had four sons,—Amos, John, William, and Thomas. William and John settled in Orange County, but William returned to Long Island, near Beaver Pond, and died there. John located on the old Carpenter farm in the village of Goshen. He had three wives and fourteen children. His first wife was Jane Fisher, of Long Island; the second, Elizabeth Wisner, daughter of Henry Wisner, Esq.; the third, Mary Gale, daughter of Hezekiah Gale, who lived near what is now called Lagrange.

One of the daughters of Thomas married Jason Wilkin, who resided at the place last named. Catharine, a daughter of Samuel, of Long Island, married Jacob Mills, Esq., of Wallkill, and had twelve children, one of whom, William Wickham Mills, married the only daughter of Wickham Denton, of Long Island.

Mr. Richard Carpenter was an early settler at this location, and owned 100 acres. He lived in a log cabin on the hill, made potash, and farmed it a little. After him the farm was owned by Elisha Eldridge, from New England, who was the first man who kept a store and set up a tavern at the place. This was about the commencement of the Revolution.

Before the French and Indian war, in 1756, Isaac Dolsen came from Fishkill, Dutchess Co., and settled there, at what has long been known as Dolsentown. He purchased 700 acres, which was afterwards owned by Theophilus Dolsen, James Post, James Aldridge, and Mr. Swezey. Dolsen was a millwright, and married Polly Huzzy, of an English family in New Jersey, and died in 1795. His children were James and Isaac; James married Phoebe Meeker. Their children were James, Asa, Samuel, Polly, and Abby,—all of whom are dead but Samuel, who is eighty-two years of age. Isaac never married. This family is Dutch, and very

old in the State. There is a family tradition that the first male child born in New Amsterdam (New York) was a Dolsen.

On the farm of Asa Dolsen, the grandfather of Samuel, there was a block-house, erected as a protection against the Indians in the French war of 1756. Dolsen lived first in a log house, loop-holed for musketry, and afterwards and before the war built a stone house, into which the inhabitants used to flee for safety as well as into the block-house.

Daniel Cooley settled on 100 acres adjoining Isaac Dolsen at about the same time Dolsen located.

David Cooley also located on 200 acres in the vicinity about the same time. During the French war the Indians came and killed a man in Dolsen's meadow by the name of Owens, and he then removed to Goshen, where he stayed till the war was over. The Indians did not come in great numbers to this settlement, but only a few at a time, who secreted themselves in the woods of the neighborhood, and as opportunity served sallied out to rob and to murder. On one occasion three of them chased a man, who ran and crept under the weeds and brush at the root of a tree which had been blown down; the Indians came, stood upon the tree, looked all around, yelling most savagely, but fortunately did not find him. In old times it was customary to build ovens to bake in in the vicinity of the house, and at the time we speak of a woman in the family of Mr. Cooley was engaged in baking, when some Indians passing at the time shot her while going from the oven to the house. On the farm of Mr. Samuel Dolsen there was an Indian settlement in the meadow near his residence, and their burying-ground was on the dry land in the vicinity. The graves were shallow: a plow passing over them would tear up their bones. At the settlement of the place the Indians had an apple-orchard, one of the trees of which is still standing, and bears a large sour apple.

Isaac Finch located 100 acres in this vicinity. Monhagan Creek ran through it, and he built the first flour- and saw-mill that were erected at the settlement. Corwin's factory is on this stream, and it enters the Wallkill below George Phillips'.

Just before the Revolution, about 1773, Gilbert Walsworth located a tract of land at Grahamsville when there was not a log house from Shawangunk Mountain to Dolsentown. Abraham Harden, Richard Jones, and Henry Devoe were also early settlers. Harden married a Dolsen. The Grahams, from whom the place takes its name, came in afterwards. The family is Irish, and the individuals of the name residing there industrious men and capital farmers.

Stephen W. Fullerton was the son of William Fullerton and Mary Whittaker. The father of William was also William, who was the first settler of the name in the town. He came from Dublin, Ireland, and died in 1786. He married Sarah Cooley, and their children were William, born March 3, 1765;

Daniel, born March 21, 1767; Samuel, born June 2, 1769; Phineas, born July 5, 1771; Sarah, born April 11, 1773; Jane, born Dec. 23, 1775.

William Fullerton, Jr., died Feb. 21, 1817, aged fifty-one years. His children were William, Daniel, Stephen W., and Elizabeth. Stephen W. Fullerton married Esther Stephens, daughter of Holloway Stephens. Their children were Daniel, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Holloway S., Stephen W., Peter P., Benjamin S., John H., Elsay T., Esther I., and Francis E. William and Stephen W. are lawyers in New York.

Mary Whittaker, the wife of William Fullerton, Jr., as previously remarked, was born April 20, 1766, and died about 1844 at an advanced age. She was the daughter of Benjamin Whittaker, who lived on the farm subsequently owned by Roswell Mead, Esq. He removed to Susquehanna two or three years before Wyoming was taken by the Indians in 1778. At that time Mary was about twelve years old. Before the attack, the settlers went into the fort which had been erected there. The occupants could not hold it against the assault, and agreed to surrender under the promise of being protected and saved. No sooner had the Indians entered than they commenced a general massacre, and very few escaped. Mary and her father were in the fort, and both were saved. Brant took her by the hair of the head and held her up by one hand and painted her face with red paint with the other, and then let her go, telling her "that was the mark of safety." When the fort was surrendered the Indians flocked in, the settlers laid down their arms, and the women and children fled and huddled themselves into one corner in expectation of instant death. John Finch, a little boy, the son of John Finch, of stouter heart than some others, laughed at the odd and grotesque appearance of the Indians, and one raised his tomahawk to strike him down. Brant saw the motion of the Indian, seized and ordered him not to injure the boy. Mr. Whittaker returned back to Minisink, and settled on the farm afterwards owned by Abraham Bennett, but after peace was established removed and located at the Cookhouse, on the Delaware. Mary in the mean time married Mr. Fullerton and remained in the town.

It would seem that some escaped the Indian massacre at Wyoming to encounter the same danger from the same quarter at Minisink the ensuing year. When the Indians invaded Minisink in 1779 under Brant they scoured the settlement, destroyed all the property of a movable character, burnt the houses, and murdered all who came in their way. Among others they visited the premises of Mr. Whittaker, and the inmates fled elsewhere for safety. Mary hid herself in an old potato-hole in which there was some straw covered with boards. The Indians searching around came and stood on the boards and so near her that she could have touched their feet with her hand, but they did not suspect her or any one to be hid there,

and she escaped. Mary at all times in after-life entertained the most cordial hatred for the Indians, and could not, down to her death, converse about them without being greatly excited. She had seen what they achieved at Wyoming and Minisink, and the horrid spectacles were deeply engraven upon her young and sensitive mind, so that no lapse of time could efface them.

Benjamin Dunning came to Ridgebury in 1809 from Wallkill, where he was born. He is the son of John Dunning, and the grandson of Jacob, one of the first settlers in the town of Goshen, in west division. The family is English. Early settlers at and near this locality were Benjamin Howell, James Hulse, John Dunken, Benjamin Smith, Isaac Decker, Jonathan Bailey, Richard Hulse, John Hallock, Sr., Nathaniel Bailey, Israel Hallock, Moses Overton, Noyes Wickham, Richard Ellison, and Charles Durling. John Dunken was killed at the battle of Minisink.

William Stickney was the earliest known ancestor of the family in this country. He settled at Rowley, Mass., about 1639.

One of the name held a colonel's commission in the army of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Bennington, under Gen. Stark.

A descendant, Eliphalet Stickney (son of Dr. James Stickney, of Newburgh), was an early resident of Wawayanda. He married a daughter of John Howell, Sr. They had eight children,—Erastus, Charles, John, Benjamin, William, Julia, Harriet, and Charlotte. Erastus married a daughter of Prentice Allyn, of Sullivan County. He served in various civil offices in the town of Minisink before its division, and was a member of the Assembly of 1857. He resides at Slate Hill. One brother, B. M. Stickney, resides in Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.

Charles E. Stickney, of Slate Hill, author of a history of the Minisink region, is a son of Erastus. To him we are indebted for many valuable suggestions in the preparation of the chapters upon several of the towns of the county, and considerable material has been drawn from his interesting work.

Daniel Dunning was living near Ridgebury about 1790,—a descendant, it is presumed, of Benjamin Dunning. Richard Ellison lived on the place now owned by William D. Hunt.

Roswell Mead removed to this town from New England. He purchased the Festus A. Webb farm, of which Richard Wood had been an earlier owner. Mr. Mead married a daughter of Reuben Cash, and left six children. He held the office of supervisor and various other town offices in the old town of Minisink, and was a member of the New York Legislature in 1842.

Two sons are well-known citizens of later times,—William H. and Reuben C.

Charles Durland emigrated to this town some time previous to 1800. He first settled near Bushville, in the present town of Greenville, when the whole

vicinity was a dense forest, and the only road from there to Ridgebury was a narrow path among the brush. He removed to near Ridgebury, and for a time kept a public-house on the premises owned in late years by Gilbert H. Budd. In 1800 he resided on the farm that descended to his son, Thomas T. Durland. Other sons were Daniel Durland and Stewart T. Durland, of Greenville, and Addison Durland, of Minisink.

Phineas Howell came from Suffolk Co., L. I., and settled at Brookfield in 1778. He died in 1814, and was buried in the old Baptist graveyard adjoining his farm.

Richard Wood having settled in the neighborhood about the same time, both built saw-mills upon the stream from which the village takes its name.

Peter Holbert, Sr., is mentioned as a prominent citizen in early records. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1812. His son, Peter Holbert, Jr., married a daughter of William Robertson.

Jonathan Bailey, who was born June 28, 1745, at Southold, L. I., came to Orange County during the Revolutionary war. He had been a soldier during the earlier years of the war. He was with Gen. Washington at the battle of Long Island, retreated with him across the river, and was probably at the battle of White Plains.

When his time was out he came to Goshen and settled there temporarily. The deed to the farm which he bought at Ridgebury bears date March 4, 1777. It was undoubtedly about that date that he settled there. His wife was Keturah Dunning, a widow. Her maiden name is supposed to have been Jackson. The old homestead has remained in the family from that time to the present, and is now the residence of Benjamin F. Bailey, a grandson of the pioneer. It is a beautiful situation, overlooking a wide extent of cultivated fields, hill-slopes and valleys, with the village of Middletown in the distance,—a far different view from that which met the pioneer when he first settled here, and when there was only one house on the road between Denton and Ridgebury.

The children of Jonathan Bailey were an only son, Jonathan Bailey, Jr., born Aug. 29, 1784, and three daughters,—Mrs. Braddock Decker, Mrs. Samuel Parrott, and Mrs. Nathan Parrott.

Jonathan Bailey, Jr., was a man of prominence, a major in the militia during the war of 1812-15, stationed for a time under Gen. Belknap, of Newburgh, at Harlem Heights, and one of the committee who gathered up the remains upon the battle-field of Minisink and brought them to Goshen for interment. The children of Jonathan Bailey, Jr., were Benjamin F. Bailey, now residing upon the old homestead, and three daughters,—Mrs. Gilbert F. Monden, Mrs. Richard A. Elmer, and Mrs. James T. W. Coulter.

Jonathan Bailey, the pioneer, had one brother, Nathaniel, who also came to Orange County about the same time, and also settled in what is now Wawa-

yanda. His homestead was the place now owned by Nathaniel Bailey. Among his children, well known to the elder citizens of this neighborhood, were Nathaniel, Benjamin, Columbus, Barcas, and Wickham W.

Benjamin F. Bailey had excellent opportunities of knowing the particulars of the battle of Minisink. His father was thirty years of age at the death of the grandfather (Feb. 17, 1814), and of course had heard the matter repeatedly talked over. Benjamin F. Bailey himself was born March 15, 1814, and remembers clearly the family traditions of his boyhood.

Samuel Tooker was an early surveyor in this section of country. He married a daughter of James Finch, Sr., of Mount Hope. He died in 1811. His son, Charles Tooker, settled near Brookfield, and left two sons, James H. Tooker and Samuel S. Tooker. A daughter of Samuel Tooker married James F. Vail. Mr. Tooker was not only a surveyor, but a teacher, and taught for several years in New Windsor, Goshen, and elsewhere. His homestead in Wawayanda was the present McBride place, upon which he located about 1790.

Samuel Reed, Sr., was in the town at an early date. His widow lived to an advanced age, dying about 1867. She distinctly remembered seeing the people go to the Minisink battle in 1779. Three of her neighbors met under an apple-tree for that purpose, and though very small she recalled the parting scene very plainly. Two of the three perished in the battle.

Joshua Davis, Sr., was an early settler, having located some time previous to 1775 on the farm owned in later years by Col. William C. Carpenter, about a mile and a half south of Brookfield. The stone dwelling-house on this place was built about 1787. Mr. Davis was the driver of the first vehicle on wheels that ever passed over the road from Goshen through Ridgebury. This was a rude two-wheeled ox-cart, and was no doubt considered a great innovation by the few settlers in these parts, the road then being a mere path. He left four daughters and two sons, Joshua and James. One of the daughters married Richard Ferguson, whose father was an early settler of this section, and built the mills at Gardnerville subsequently owned by C. W. Fowler. The old homestead with its venerable stone house is now owned by James Smith. The mason-work upon the house was done by Charles Durland, father of Thos. T. Durland of the present time.

Noyes Wickham was an early settler near Ridgebury, at least he was residing there in 1800. He was probably connected to the Wickham families farther east in this county.

Reuben Cash was an early pioneer in this section, and frequently mentioned in the old annals. He was a survivor of the Wyoming massacre of 1778. He escaped with his mother, she leading him by the hand through the wilderness to Minisink. He married a

daughter of John Howell, Sr., and had nine children. One of his daughters married Roswell Mead; another, Samuel Vail, Sr.; a third, John E. S. Gardner; a fourth, Parmenas Horton. The old homestead descended to the son, Meritt H. Cash. He was a noted physician, and held many civil offices in the old town of Minisink. (Ante, p. 170.)

Samuel Reed located near Slate Hill, on the place owned by his grandson, about 1790. He had three sons,—Silas, Lewis, Alfred.

Peter Holbert came into this section soon after the Revolution, and settled where his grandson now lives.

John Howell must have moved to this town about 1778. He had been an old sailor, had been on one or two whaling-voyages to the Arctic regions, besides numerous trips to other shores before the mast of a merchantman. He also served as a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. He was in the battle of Minisink, and one of the few who escaped to tell the story. Before coming to this town he had resided at Sugar-Loaf. He died about 1790, and was buried at the Corners, about two miles below Ridgebury. One of his daughters married Reuben Cash, another John Roberts, another Eliphalet Stickney, and one, Hephzibah, remained unmarried. The old homestead descended to two sons,—John Howell and Jeffrey Howell.

Benjamin Howell was also an early settler at Ridgebury. Indeed, one of the Howells is said to have been the actual first settler of the place.* He was a Revolutionary soldier, and is understood by his descendants to have been living at Ridgebury before the war. He had a brother, Ezra, of Blooming-Grove, who was also a Revolutionary soldier, and noted for having refused to receive a pension from the government.

The children of Benjamin Howell were James, who removed to Steuben County; George W., who settled in Goshen village; John, who also located at Goshen, and was the father of John Edward Howell; Daniel, who removed to New York City; Preston, who went to Iowa; Chauncey, who removed to Erie, Pa.; Henry, who settled in Illinois; and Benjamin, who removed to New York City.

Elijah Canfield was in Wawayanda as early as 1793, and probably some years before. His homestead was the place now owned by Fowler Smith.

James Stewart was an early settler at the present Thompson place. His children were Silas, Luther, John, William (shot at Peenpack by the Indians), Mrs. Nathan Arnout, and Mrs. Wm. Stewart. Lewis Stewart, now of Ridgebury, is a son of John.

Jonathan Cooley lived in Dolsentown. His homestead was the present place of Oliver Carpenter.

John Bradner, the first supervisor of Minisink, lived at Dolsentown on the well-known Stoddard place of

* The settlement of Richard Halstead being shown in the chapter upon Goshen to have been made in Wawayanda, 1748, it is not probable either of the Howells antedate that.

later years. He settled subsequently to the year 1775, and at some period before the organization of the town in 1789.

James Reeve, of Long Island, was among the early settlers. His wife was Mary, the daughter of David Moore, whose great-grandfather came from England in 1635 and settled at Salem, Mass. (1) James Reeve and wife had four children,—James, Jr., Hephzibah, Polly, and one who died young. James Reeve, Jr., was wounded in the battle of Minisink. On the 22d of July, 1778, he settled upon land near Slate Hill, where his grandson, the Hon. John H. Reeve, now resides. Hephzibah married Jonas Hulse, and Polly married Elijah Canfield. In 1770, James Reeve, Sr., was married the second time. His wife was Mary Corwin, by whom he had fourteen children, viz.: David, Daniel, Joshua, Lydia, Annie, Keturah, Deborah, Isaac, Sarah, Mary, Amutal, Jerusha, Elijah, Dorothy, and Julia. The last named is the only one living, being about eighty-five years of age, and resides at Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y., in the same building in which she commenced housekeeping more than sixty years ago.

The above-named eighteen children of James Reeve, Sr., all lived to mature years except one. Elijah died a young man, and Sarah never married. The others have left descendants by the names of Hulse, Canfield, Shultz, McVish, Ludlum, Drake, Carpenter, Mapes, Crawford, and Reeve, who now reside in this vicinity, and many others residing elsewhere. There are living at this time (December, 1880) within one hour's ride of Middletown five generations as descendants of James Reeve, Sr., viz.: Julia, his daughter; grandchildren by the name of Reeve, Hulse, McVish, and others; great-grandchildren by the name of Shaw, Hulse, Mapes, etc.; great-great-grandchildren by the name of Mapes; great-great-great-grandchildren by the name of McBride and Beakes.

The original homestead of (1) James Reeve, purchased in 1768, still remains in the family, being now occupied by his grandson, Wickham C. Reeve, one of the sons of Isaac. This land originally cost James Reeve, Sr., about \$1.25 per acre. It is now valued with its improvements at about \$100 per acre.

O. P. Reeve, of Middletown, is a grandson of James Reeve, Sr., and son of David, the first of the second family of fourteen.

Joseph Halsted located very early at Slate Hill. (See Goshen.)

John Knapp, a settler about the time of the Revolution, probably lived on the present place of David Slauson.

Christian Schultz had early mills at Dolsentown.

Phineas Howell settled soon after the Revolution, and probably on the present place of Thomas Durland. He had three sons,—Jason, James, and David.

Timothy Wood located on property now owned by Holbert & Robinson. His sons were Jonas, Timothy,

Garret, Thomas, Tillet. The old homestead was near Slate Hill.

Benjamin Smith settled very early where Silas Hulse now lives. He made potash, and the building stood below the hill. A store was also kept there soon after the Revolution, about a mile east of Slate Hill. The date of Benjamin Smith's cattle-mark is 1769. (See Minisink.)

Isaac Decker lived in the same neighborhood, and the property is still in the hands of his descendants.

Daniel Fullerton kept an early tavern on the present place of Daniel H. Eaton. The old Fullerton residence was near the present tenant-house of Mr. Eaton.

William Burns, an early settler of 1780, or about that date, lived on the farm now owned by Charles E. Stickney, near Slate Hill, having a tenant residing upon it.

Asa Stewart settled soon after the Revolution where John L. Cummings now resides. It is remembered as a sad incident of early times that Mr. Stewart's only son died suddenly while the house was being built, having taken cold by lying upon the ground.

The Isaac Dolsen homestead, where stood the old house with loop-holes for defense in 1756, was the present John Bradley place.

To the old homestead James, one of the two sons mentioned, succeeded. He had three sons,—Asa, Samuel, James. The last named came into possession of the same homestead. From him it passed to his son Frederick, then to Theophilus, son of Frederick, who sold it to the Bradleys.

As Samuel and Asa are often mentioned in the early town records, we identify their homesteads as follows,—Asa lived on the present Redfield place, near the earlier farm of his grandfather; Samuel, on the well-known farm now the Judge Low property, and occupied by Mr. Green. It was on this farm that tradition locates the Indian graveyard, as already mentioned, and where Owens was killed by the Indians. This last event occurred on the low land southeast from the dwelling-house and near a barn now standing there. The frame of this barn is said to be very old, dating back to the early settlement.

The early Isaac Dolsen house was a stone building, and stood about on the site of the present dwelling of Mr. Bradley. The block-house or fort is said to have stood on the present garden near. A stone in the present wall of the dwelling-house is marked 1760, and is said to have been taken from the fort of 1756. It very probably indicates, however, the date when Isaac Dolsen built his stone house, having lived for some years in a log house. Isaac Dolsen must have been already in middle life when he penetrated this wilderness and established himself in this beautiful location. His son James was in the Revolutionary army at West Point. Being taken sick, his own son James was old enough to take his father's place. The

father died of the sickness. The barn mentioned above near where Owens was killed is also noted as a place of the earliest meetings, long before any house of worship was erected in that section of country.

The Dolsen family are now all gone from this immediate locality. Mrs. Emmet Moore, of Middletown, is a daughter of Samuel Dolsen. Other descendants reside at Howell's Station. The neighborhood in its present beauty and richness of soil amply justifies the choice originally made by Isaac Dolsen.

The Dolsen name was originally Van Dolsen, and it is a tradition in the family that the first child born on Manhattan Island was a Van Dolsen. The original Dolsen tract comprised 700 acres. It was purchased in 1735 at one dollar per acre. Betty, one of the slaves of the early period, lived down to within a few years, and could tell many stories of the Dolsen family and neighborhood.

Richard Wood, born in Goshen, settled about the opening of the Revolution, 1773 to 1775, on the farm now owned by William Wood near Slate Hill. His sons were Henry, Aaron C., Oliver E., Lewis C., and Horace B. Oliver and Horace are still living, the latter in Erie Co., N. Y., Oliver at Slate Hill, and to him we are indebted for many of these items.

Samuel Benjamin also located at Ridgebury.

Richard Wood, another early settler, located just after the Revolution at Brookfield, on the place now owned by William H. Wood. Meetings were held at his house before the erection of the Baptist meeting-house, which was built in 1792. His children were Harry, Aaron C., Oliver (now living at Slate Hill), Lewis C., Horace, Mrs. William Greening, Mrs. Henry Durland, and Mrs. Robert Hunt.

Asa Dolsen's homestead was the present James Murray place, at Dolsentown.

Daniel Ward is mentioned in the early town records of Minisink. His place is in the present neighborhood of Daniel H. Eaton.

Freegift Cooley, who held frequent town offices before 1800, lived at Millsburgh.

John Short was an early settler at Millsburgh. He had one son, known as Si Short. A daughter became the wife of John Eaton.

To show what families were residing in Wawayanda at a later date, 1813, we have the records of the school districts as formed that year in accordance with the new law of 1812. They are found in the first volume of Minisink records, and are described, fortunately for historical purposes, by naming the families included in each. In some cases the formation of the new towns of course intersected the districts, and in giving entire districts in Wawayanda they may include a few who, in 1813, lived beyond the line of the present town. The citizens of the present time will easily understand this, and from so valuable a record will no doubt be able to locate all these families of 1813.

District No. 1 comprised the following families, viz.:

those of Thomas Gale, John Gale and one tenant, George Phillips and two tenants, Robert Boak, Henry W. Denton and one tenant, Gale & Phillips and two tenants, James Eldred and one tenant, James Coyles, David Mills, Martha Cavanagh and sons, Widow Wilson and sons, James Little and one tenant, Deborah Case and one tenant, Nicholas Van Tassel, David Lathrop's tenant, Theodore Dolsen and one tenant, John Braner's two tenants, Abraham Canfield, James Dolsen, Jr., Asa Dolsen, Nathan Arnout, Benjamin Wood and one tenant, Nathaniel Bailey (3). This district was in the northeast part of the town, and shows the families of 1813 who resided in that section.

District No. 2 comprised the following names: William Murray and one tenant, Isaac Reeves, Nathan Hulse, William Little, Silas Hulse, Wilmot Moore, Christian Schultz, Samuel Dolsen and one tenant, Benjamin Wood and two tenants, James Dolsen, Frederick Dolsen, John Bradner, David Lathrop's mother, Archibald Little, Nathaniel Cooley, Henry Stewart, David Anderson, Isaac Carpenter and one tenant. This was the Dolsentown District, along the north part of the town.

District No. 3 was composed of the following families, as formed in 1813, viz.: those of Asa Stewart, Daniel Fullerton and two tenants, David Moore, Jr., Daniel Cooley, Samuel Reed, Michael Halstead, Jr., Braddock Decker, William Fullerton, Widow Tucker, Homes Ketcham, Thomas Sigler, Michael Halstead, Benjamin Smith, Jr., John Moore, Elijah Canfield, Joseph Ellis, Joseph Smith, Jason Howell, James Howell, Widow William Halstead, Isaac L. Peck, James Denn, Moses Vail, James Higby, George McNish, Abner Cary, Richard Wood, Joseph Reed, William Burns, William Peppard, James Allison. This was in part the territory of the present Mead District, northeast of Slate Hill.

District No. 4, as formed in 1813, comprised the following families, viz.: those of David Seely, Moses Delany and one tenant, Nathaniel Bailey, Nathan Arnout, Jr., Rachel and James Van Seoy, James Thompson, Richard Hulse, Daniel Dunning, Abner Miller, Jonathan Bailey, Jr., Barcus Bailey, Columbia Bailey, Benjamin Howell, Jacob Dunning, Isaac Decker, Morris Overton, Nancy Overton, Thomas Brown, Benjamin Dunning, John Hallock, John Hallock, Jr., Elisha Hallock, Israel Hallock, Horace Elmer, John T. Jansen, Jr., James Howell, William Peppard, Jr., Charles Durland, James Canfield, Elijah Wells, Elijah Wells, Jr., Jonathan Bailey, Israel W. Bailey, Noyes Wickham, Barnabas Wickham, Philetus Finch. This is the Ridgebury District.

District No. 5 comprised the following families, viz.: those of Obadiah Pellet, heirs of Wm. Pellet, Widow Mary Pellet, Daniel Payne, James Wood, Increase Carpenter, Daniel Sloan, Daniel Wickham and one tenant, Joseph Brown, Joseph Brown, Jr., Widow Julia Ferguson, Widow Ann Allison, Samuel Hazen, Sarah Grinder, Jesse Parshall, Daniel Mapes,

John Carr, Joseph Smith, Horace Elmer, George Jackson, James Van Bumel. This was the territory known as the Lower Road District. The name of Pellet's Bridge arose from this family name, several of whom were included in the district as above noticed.

For the Wawayanda portion of the old Gardnerville District, as formed in 1813, see town of Minisink, where the district is given in full.

District No. 8, as organized in 1813, included the following families, viz.: those of Peter Holbert, Timothy Wood, Samuel Holbert, James Reeve and son, John Lane, Jacob Hulse, David Robertson, Robert Robertson, William Robertson, Amy Abbott, Asa Cobb, Samuel Hoyt, Daniel St. John, Jeremiah Oakley, James Mulford, Martin L. Mapes, Uriah Hulse, Nathan Wells, Barnabas Horton, David Moore, Henry Ball, James V. Hulse, Benjamin Hulse, Joseph Brundage, James Owerf, Samuel Schoonover, William Wells, Jr., Samuel Mather, Thomas Wood. This was the old Centreville District, perhaps including some names from the town of Minisink at Millsburgh.

District No. 9, as organized in 1813, comprised the following families, viz.: those of Abraham Bennett, Peter Mills, Benjamin Bennett, Samuel Carpenter, John Carpenter, Edward How, Holloway Stephens, James C. Gray, Daniel Albertson, Ebenezer Stephens, Elihu Cary, Thomas Thorn, Jacob Thorn, Richard Van Tassel, Peter Van Sickel, Moses Cox, James Rumph, Robert L. Hunter, Alexander Boyd, Noah Cobb, James Weed, Abraham Cary, Daniel Williams. This was the Slate Hill District, or near there.

For names of several Wawayanda citizens of 1813 reference should probably be made to the "Rome District," found in the chapter upon Minisink.

For some Wawayanda names it may be necessary to consult district No. 19, as given in the chapter upon Greenville, known as the Mount Orange District or as the Graham District.

District No. 23, as formed in 1813, comprised the following names: Jacob A. Tryon and three tenants, Benjamin Smith, Jr., Oliver Smith, David Moore, Daniel Fullerton, Joseph Ellis, Asa Stewart, Wm. Peppard, Apollos Jessup, Wm. McMeryon, Isaac Carpenter, Nathaniel Cooley, Jr., James Howell, Wm. Peppard, Jr., John T. Jameson, Jr., Nathan Arnout, Asa Dolsen, Absalom Cary, Daniel Williams.

District No. 26, as formed in 1813, included the following families, viz.: those of Nathan Wells, Holmes Ketcham, Jacob Thorn, Peter A. Van Sudd, Aaron Halstead, Michael Halstead, Richard Weiant, Alexander Boyd, Stephen Jones, Robert L. Hunter, Richard Van Tassel, Uriah Hulse, Martha Brundage, Jonas Rumsey, Thomas Sigler, Henry Jaquish.

Old district No. 27 seems to be entirely omitted from the records of 1813. It comprised the territory south of the Slate Hill District, and now known as the Stewarttown District. The district was formed at a later date than 1813 probably, as we find the

organization of 28 given under date of 1823, while 26 closes the list as formed in 1813. Citizens acquainted with names and localities may find, on examination of the other districts given, that the territory afterwards constituting 27 was already covered by one or more of them.

An early grist-mill was the present place of the Littles' feed-mill. This was the Christian Schultz mill of old times. Another early grist-mill was at Gardnerville, where John R. Manning has a grist-mill at the present time, known for many years as the Jones' Mill. At Millspaugh was also an early grist-mill known as Skinner's. One by Michael Halstead was a mile north of Slate Hill, on the place where Augustus Sergeant now owns. This was a hundred years ago or more.

Daniel Fullerton kept a public-house for many years where Daniel H. Eaton now lives. There was a noted tavern near Denton, where Theodore Denton now lives. There were nine distilleries in town in 1832, five in the neighborhood of Slate Hill.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The general act authorizing boards of supervisors to erect new towns was passed not long after the adoption of the constitution of 1846. The Board of Supervisors of Orange County were very soon called upon to act under the provisions of the new statute. At the town-meeting of Minisink in the spring of 1849 the following formal action was taken:

"Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, freeholders of the town of Minisink, Orange Co., will make application to the board of supervisors, at their next annual meeting, for the division of said town, to form a new town out of that part of the town comprising the first election district.

(Signed) "Jacob Harding, David Carr, P. W. Sloat, J. S. Slanson, Theophilus Dolsen, S. Stewart, Jonathan Bailey, Gabriel Little, S. F. Gardiner, R. A. Elmer, Usher H. Case, Martin L. Mapes, Isaac Denton, George W. Murray, S. Sergeant, T. B. Deaton, Alfred Wood, D. T. Hulse, B. F. Bailey, Hiram Phillips."

The subject came before the board on the 27th of November following. The maps and survey of the proposed new town were made by Dr. D. C. Hallock, and the motion for a division was made by Daniel Fullerton, supervisor of Minisink. As the movement was thus favored by the official representative of the town of Minisink, who was in accord with the political majority of the board, the proposition was easily carried, though by a strictly party vote, the ten Whigs voting for, and the five Democrats against, the erection of the new town. The name adopted was Wawayanda, being that of the early patent.

To preside at the first town-meeting there were appointed by the act of incorporation David Clark, Martin L. Mapes, and Henry Decker.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At the first town-meeting, 1850, the following were the officers chosen: Daniel Fullerton, supervisor; Holloway W. Stephens, town clerk; Jacob D. Masterson, Gideon W. Cock, justices of the peace; Lewis

W. Mullock, town superintendent of schools; James M. Reeve, John Cumings, assessors; William C. Carpenter, Nathaniel W. Talmage, commissioners of highways; Curtis McNish, collector; Usher H. Case, William Canfield, overseers of the poor; Robert S. Robbins, Curtis McNish, Daniel L. Hulse, Samuel Vail, constables; Oliver Lewis, James H. Tooker, John C. Owen, Nelson McBride, James F. Robertson, Matthew H. Bailey, inspectors of election; Henry D. Howell, town sealer; overseers of the highway were appointed for sixty-five road districts, and \$200 was voted for roads and bridges.

The following have been the principal town officers from 1850 to 1880:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1850.....	Daniel Fullerton.	Holloway W. Stephens.
1851.....	" "	Oliver Lewis.
1852-53.....	Dewitt C. Hallock.	" "
1854.....	Joseph Davis.	" "
1855.....	" "	James F. Robertson.
1856.....	Gideon W. Cock.	Wilnot C. Terry.
1857.....	Joseph Davis.	" "
1858.....	" "	Matthew H. Bailey.
1859-60.....	" "	John M. Howell.
1861.....	John H. Reeve.	James L. Mills.
1862.....	" "	John M. Howell.
1863.....	" "	" "
1864.....	" "	Oliver Lewis.
1865.....	" "	Wm. H. Wood.
1866-68.....	" "	Charles E. Stickney.
1869-70.....	" "	John A. Wood.
1871.....	Amos M. Ryerson.	Joseph H. Wickham.
1872.....	David W. Reeve.	" "
1873-74.....	Amos M. Ryerson.	" "
1875-77.....	Hudson E. Hulse.	John A. Wood.
1878-80.....	Wm. H. Wood.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850, Jacob D. Masterson, Gideon W. Cock; 1851, Holloway W. Stephens; 1852, Gideon W. Cock; 1853, Nathaniel W. Talmadge; 1854, Jacob D. Masterson, Jacob M. Johnson; 1855, Wm. C. Carpenter (same to fill vacancy); 1856, Gideon W. Cock; 1857, Jacob M. Johnson; 1858, John H. Reeve; 1859, Wm. C. Carpenter; 1860, Gideon W. Cock; 1861, Jacob M. Johnson; 1862, Jonathan R. Lutes, Elijah Smith; 1863, Wm. C. Carpenter; 1864, Gideon W. Cock; 1865 (record fails to show who was elected); 1866, John B. Case, Erastus Stickney; 1867, Wm. C. Carpenter; 1868, John D. Wood, Wm. H. Wood; 1869, Erastus Stickney, Thomas H. Norris; 1870, Charles E. Stickney (same to fill vacancy); 1871, James M. Reeve; 1872, Gabriel Howell; 1873, Henry S. Pound; 1874, Charles E. Stickney; 1875, John D. Wood; 1876, Dillon Wallaco; 1877, John H. Reeve; 1878, George S. Cock; 1879, J. A. Mills, Wm. G. Stanton; 1880, Charles H. Fullerton.

V.—VILLAGES.

HAMPTON

is a small hamlet, owing its growth to the fact that it is a railroad station on the New York, Erie and Western Railway, furnishing railroad accommodations to a portion of Wawayanda, also to portions of Goshen and Wallkill. It is only a short distance from Denton.

MILLSBURGH

is an early point of settlement, giving to it considerable importance. There is one store there at the present time, by Wm. Armstrong; Mather's blacksmith and wagon-shop; Mead's grist-mill and Drake's grist-mill, each with a saw-mill; also a cider-mill. There was an important woolen-factory here in former times, now abandoned, and the property owned by Mr. Manning.

RIDGEBURY

is an old-established place. The site of the village was owned in 1800 by Benjamin Dunning, Jonathan

Bailey, Benjamin Howell, Isaac Decker, and others. It was in this vicinity that several of the earliest settlers of the town located, as John Hallock, Sr., James Hulse, Benjamin Smith, Moses Overton, Noyes Wickham, Richard Allison, and Charles Durland. The name of the village is said to arise from "Whortleberry Hill," a neighboring ridge still bearing that designation. It was first applied to the Presbyterian house of worship, which was known as the Ridgeberry church. According to this origin, the name should be Ridgeberry, but usage is determining the other form of the word. The present business of the place consists of one store, by Wm. S. Osburn; a blacksmith-shop, by Samuel Latimer; a wagon-shop, by George Newton; steam-mills, cider, grist, and feed, by H. P. Hall. Two physicians are located here, Dr. Terry and Dr. Webb, homœopathic. Frank Ellis is the present postmaster of Ridgebury.

CENTREVILLE

is near Millsburgh, on the same outlet. (See Minisink.) The two places together constitute what is called Wells' Corners. The post-office for this section of the town is at Centreville. The present business comprises a store, by James Conner, and one by George W. Murray; blacksmith-shops, by Martin Bennett and by Gilbert E. Robbins; a distillery, by J. & P. Cummings.

GARDNERVILLE

has one store, by J. M. Everett; a grist-mill, by John R. Manning; a wagon- and blacksmith-shop, by Charles Gardner.

BROOKFIELD

is undoubtedly named from its proximity to a brook, which, in fact, nearly surrounds it. It was settled at an early date, and before the construction of the Erie Railway was a place of considerable notoriety, having a printing-office, grist-mill, plaster-mill, saw-mill, tanning, etc. It is better known at the present time as Slate Hill, the post-office and the station upon the railroad both bearing that designation. The present business places comprise the railroad buildings; the shoe-shop and saloon of W. H. Green; W. A. Castle, flour and feed; William Breeme, blacksmith; and the store of Charles E. Stickney, general merchandise.

WAWAYANDA

is a milk-station on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, just north of Rutger's Creek, the boundary line of Minisink.

DENTON.

This place, originally known as "The Outlet," takes its name from the Dentons,—Thaddeus B. and Henry W., descendants of Richard Denton, mentioned elsewhere. Elisha Eldridge, from New England, built a store and tavern there about the time of the Revolution. Earlier than that it had been owned by Richard Carpenter. In later years the property has been owned by Theodore J. Denton and Reuben C. Mead.

At the present time Harrison's store and one or more shops constitute about all the business of the village. The growth of Hampton, upon the Erie Railroad, a short distance away, has naturally tended to draw business to that point. John Straight has a blacksmith-shop, and D. Probest a wagon-shop.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

At the organization of the town the system of supervision by town superintendents prevailed, and the incumbents of that office until the repeal of the law in 1856 were the following: 1849, Lewis W. Mulock; 1851, Lewis H. Tyler; 1853, Gideon W. Cock, Jr.; 1855, Moses D. Stivers.

There are now ten school districts in town, and they are carefully recorded in the minutes of 1875, with the names of all the heads of families in each district, forming an invaluable record for the future historians of another century, to show the names and locations of the people of to-day.

Early teachers in Wawayanda are mentioned by Oliver Wood as Dr. Harvey Horton, John Hick, Samuel Tooker, Mr. Clark, Stephen W. Fullerton, Aldridge Wood, Erastus Stickney, and Horatio Bates. Oliver Wood himself also taught.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BROOKFIELD, in the town of Minisink, executed a certificate of incorporation pursuant to statute at a meeting held at the house of Lebbeus Lathrop, Dec. 15, 1791. The paper was signed by Isaac Finch and John Fenton. The trustees named therein were Isaac Finch, John Fenton, and Benjamin Smith. Further particulars are furnished by Mr. C. D. Wood, clerk of the church.

The Brookfield Church, once a branch of the Warwick Baptist Church, was constituted Aug. 28, 1783. How many members, or who they were at the time the church was constituted, cannot be ascertained, as those facts were not recorded. In the old record it is mentioned that an application was made to the Warwick Church in July, 1783, by the members living west of the Wallkill to be set apart in a body by themselves; and in August following the church sent their pastor, Elder William Benedict, and the brethren Deacon Silsbee and Enos Silsbee, who made some inquiry, baptized seven candidates, and constituted the church. On the following day they ordained one of their brethren, by the name of Clark, to preach.

Among the early members we find the following names, which undoubtedly were of the original number: Lebbeus Lathrop, James Finch, John Hallock, Asa Cobb, William Fullerton, James Clark, Betsey Clark, John Finton, Elizabeth Finton, Elizabeth Prouty, Stephen Prouty, Mehitable Hallock, Mary Howell, Amy Cooley, Daniel Cash, William Kirby, Mary Kirby.

The first deacons of the church were Isaac Finch and Asa Cobb, ordained Feb. 23, 1785. The first regular pastor ordained by the church was Elder Lebbeus Lathrop, on the second Thursday in February, 1785.

For about nine years after the church was constituted they held their meetings at the houses of various members, or in summer-time they met in barns or in groves. At that period the country was but little more than a wilderness. The inhabitants were without the means to build a house of worship. But as they increased in numbers and became more able they decided to erect a meeting-house, and accordingly procured a piece of land of Deacon John Hallock, in the village of Brookfield, in December, 1791. The following year, 1792, the meeting-house was built. In 1828 the steeple was added, and the house painted and reroofed.

At this period in the history of the church it was in a prosperous condition. But four or five years after, the division took place in the Baptist denomination, and the Brookfield Church went with the Old-School or Primitive order. After that time the church decreased for many years, but afterwards was more prosperous again. The meeting-house is a plain building, built for service, as time has told for near a century. It will accommodate about 500 people. Constructed on the old English plan, with family pews on the sides and slips in the centre of the building. The pulpit represents the candlestick of olden time.

In 1876 the church and congregation raised money to repair the meeting-house, and chose the late Edmond B. Murray, of Goshen, and Charles D. Wood a building committee, who conducted the work without altering the original plan. On the 28th and 29th August, 1877, the house was rededicated for public worship, since which time the church has been supplied by Elder William L. Benedict, who preaches for it. The church owns about an acre of land, on which the meeting-house stands, in the village of Brookfield.

The pastors have been as follows: Lebbeus Lathrop, 1789-97; John Caton, 1797-1808; Henry Ball, 1808-32; Gabriel Conklin, 1832-47; Benjamin Pitcher, 1847-49; Daniel Harding, 1849-51; — Slater, 1851-67; W. L. Benedict, 1867. The intervening time when the church had no pastor it had to depend on supplies for the preaching of the word. The present officers (1880) are John B. Carey, C. D. Wood, John W. Ellis, trustees; C. D. Wood, clerk.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT RIDGEBURY, WEST SIDE OF THE WALLKILL,

effected a legal organization at the house of Jonathan Bailey, Nov. 27, 1805. The paper was signed by Jonathan Bailey and James Reeve, inspectors of the election, and the trustees named therein were Elijah Wells, Jonathan Bailey, James Reeve, Nathan Ar-

nout, Nathaniel Bailey, Luther Steward, Samuel Tooker.

This church* has two organizations in its past: the first in 1792, and the second a reorganization in 1817. Its form of government under the first organization was a commingling of the Presbyterian and the Congregational; the reorganization was strictly Presbyterian. The record of the original organization is carefully preserved, and is as follows:

"An account of the proceedings of the church of Ridgebury, 1792.

"July 10, 1792.—At a meeting held this day at the house of Richard Benjamin by the Christian professors of this place for the purpose of constituting a church,—present, Mr. Benoni Bradner and Mr. Isaac Sergeant, ministers, who were called to attend and to assist in this matter. Mr. Bradner was chosen moderator. Opened with prayer. Deacon Richard Clark and wife, Richard Benjamin and wife, Widow Hannah Benjamin, Mrs. Eunice Knapp, wife of John Knapp, members of Middletown Church; Capt. John Bailey and Nathaniel Bailey, of Goshen Church; and Elizabeth Reeve, wife of James Reeve, Jr., member of a church in Southold, Long Island, agreed unanimously to form a church."

To these nine others were added on examination, making its membership at its founding 18. Mr. Benoni Bradner was then pastor of the Goshen Presbyterian Church. Mr. Isaac Sergeant was the first minister of this church, his ministry there beginning with its beginning.

The reorganization, July 5, 1817, is recorded in the following manner:

"At a meeting of the Congregational Church of Ridgeberry, held July 5, 1817, the following resolutions were passed:

"1st. Resolved, That we adopt the Confession of Faith and the form of government of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

"2d. That we put ourselves under the care and connect ourselves with the Presbytery of Hudson."

In accordance with this action, the church convened at the meeting-house, July 19, 1817, and chose as ruling elders Benjamin Howell, Jonathan Bailey, and Benjamin Dunning, who were ordained, Aug. 31, 1817, by Rev. William Blain. The church was received under the care of Hudson Presbytery in September, 1817, and on Sept. 20, 1817, Rev. William Blain was installed its pastor. Its ministry has been as follows: 1792, Mr. Isaac Sergeant; 1804-6, Rev. Mr. Bull; 1807-14, Rev. Allan Blain; 1817, Rev. William Blain; 1823-33, Rev. William Timlow, who preached alternate Sabbaths at Ridgebury and Amity; 1833-37, Rev. Sylvester Sweezy, whose pastorate was terminated by his death, March 5, 1837, at the age of thirty-four; preaching every Sabbath began with him; 1838-48, Rev. William Y. Miller; one in place of the two consecutive sermons began under him; 1849, first six months, Rev. Mr. Kinmon was stated supply; 1849-51, Rev. Augustus Seward was stated supply; 1851-63, Rev. Clifford S. Arms, the largest pastorate in the history of the church, and was ended by his death; 1863-69, Rev. Nathaniel E. Pierson; 1869-70, Rev. J. R. Campbell; 1872-73, Rev. Charles H. Park; 1873-75, Rev. Brown H. Em-

erson, stated supply; 1875-80, Rev. Theron Brittain, stated supply, which relation continues at this date, November, 1880.

The deacons of the period before the reorganization of 1817 were Richard Clark, Johathan Bailey, chosen 1792; Elijah Wells, James Reeve, chosen 1804. The eldership has been as follows: Benjamin Howell, chosen at the reorganization; Jonathan Bailey, chosen 1817; Benjamin Dunning, James Reeve, Elijah Wells, Joseph Decker, Apollos Jessup, chosen 1822; Alexander Boyd, Roswell Mead, chosen 1826; Jesse C. Stewart, James Von Bomel, chosen 1836; Lewis Stewart, J. Mortimer Reeve, Henry Decker, chosen 1845; B. F. Bailey, H. G. Wickham, G. W. Cock, chosen 1864. Of these, but four are now living. One of them, J. Mortimer Reeve, has moved from the bounds of the congregation; and Lewis Stewart, B. F. Bailey, and G. W. Cock constitute the present eldership.

The trustees at this date (1880) are Lewis Stewart, Hon. John H. Reeve, Jonas Hawkins, Gideon W. Cock, Jonathan Decker, A. J. Harrison, William W. Wickham. During the period preceding the reorganization 92 were enrolled. Of these, about 50 survived in 1817 and passed into the reorganized church. From the date of reorganization, 1817, to the present (1880) 554 members have been enrolled. The present membership numbers 100.

The first edifice was first preached in Sept. 19, 1806. The church building of the present was dedicated New Year's day, Jan. 1, 1842, Rev. George Pierson, of Florida, preaching the sermon. Its original cost was about \$5000. The interior was remodeled in 1877, at an expenditure of about \$1000, and at this time it continues to be a neat and comfortable house of worship. Attached is a parsonage with ample grounds. The whole property is free from debt.

CENTREVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

executed a certificate of incorporation at the meeting-house April 5, 1827. The proceedings were signed by Martin L. Mapes, moderator, and the trustees named in the instrument were Peter Holbert, Dorastus Brown, William Robertson, Martin L. Mapes, James Mulford, John Rune, Silas C. Brown. Additional particulars are furnished by a committee of the church, as follows:

The church was organized April 30, 1829, by a committee of the Presbytery of Hudson, consisting of Rev. William Timlow, Rev. Ezra Fisk, D.D., and the Rev. Daniel Crane, Mr. Timlow preaching the sermon, Ps. xli. 1-4.

The persons who were constituted this church were members of the Western Presbyterian Church, and were set off for this purpose by Presbytery at its spring meeting in April, 1829, and their names are as follows: David Osmun, Martin L. Mapes, Dorastus Brown, Lydia Osmun, Nelly Mapes, Esther Brown, William Robertson, Keziah Robertson, Mary

* By the pastor, Rev. Theron Brittain.

Robertson, Sarah Wells, Sarah Ann Canfield, Mary Brundage, Hila Goldsmith, Peter Corwin, David Carr, Azubah Carr, Benjamin Halstead, Anna Halstead, Deborah Halstead, Jemima Corwin, Julia Armstrong, Wilmot Armstrong, John Little, Elizabeth Little, Silas C. Brown, Mary Brown.

The church edifice was begun and mostly finished in 1828 (before the organization), and was dedicated in April, 1829. In size it is 40 feet by 50 feet, and it cost about \$3000. It will seat 500 persons. It is the same in capacity at present as at the beginning, and has never been much repaired. It is a very strong and substantial building. The parsonage was built about thirty-five years ago, and cost \$1000, together with free work by the congregation. It has been repaired from time to time, and is at present a commodious and pleasant house.

The pastors and stated supplies have been Rev. Thomas Grier, Nov. 26, 1829, to Sept. 29, 1832, supply; Rev. Thomas Holliday, 1833-35, supply; Rev. William Townley, 1835-37, pastor; Rev. Thomas Holliday again supplied the church for a few months in the latter half of the year 1837; Rev. Benjamin Van Keuren, 1837-45, pastor; various supplies from 1845 to 1848, furnished mostly by Presbytery; Rev. Thaddeus Wilson, 1848-52, pastor; Rev. Oscar Harris, 1854-63, pastor; Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, 1865-70, supply; Rev. William A. Wescott, 1871, died February, 1876, pastor; Rev. Charles W. Cooper commenced his labors May, 1877, and is still serving.

Elders: 1829, David Osmun, Martin L. Mapes, Dorastus Brown; 1831, Isaac Bodle, Israel Y. Corwin, Silas C. Brown; 1832, Peter Holbert, Sr.; 1838, William Graham; 1843, William W. Robertson, Peter Holbert, Jr.; 1850, James Johnson, Linden Mulford, John Robertson; 1872, Daniel C. Brown, John R. Tryon, Benjamin Hull. Deacons: 1843, John H. Robertson, Linden Mulford.

The church was dedicated April 19, 1829; the sermon was preached by the Rev. Ezra Fisk, D.D. C. W. Cooper, John R. Tryon, and Linden Mulford were appointed a committee to prepare this notice.

The church has always sustained a Sabbath-school. At present the one held in the church has about 80 scholars. There is one district Sabbath-school, with a membership of 25. The pastor preaches at an outstation once a month.

The ladies have an organization for general church work; also an organization for missionary work.

The present organization is as follows: Rev. Charles W. Cooper, minister; Peter Holbert, Linden Mulford, Benjamin Hull, John R. Tryon, elders; Linden Mulford, deacon. Present number of communicants is 84. The trustees are Martin L. Robertson, Floyd F. Tryon, William L. Brown, James Edson Campbell.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF DENTON made a legal organization March 26, 1839. The proceedings were signed by George Phillips and Moses

Sawyer. The trustees chosen were Henry W. Denton, James Gale, Hiram Phillips, Calvin G. Sawyer, and Horace E. Denton.

This church, situated on the west bank of the Wallkill River, at the point formerly known as "the Outlet" of the Drowned Lands, may be said to have had its origin, in part, in the neighborhood prayer-meeting, held for years in the district school-house, in occasional religious services conducted by the pastors of the church of Goshen and other ministers, and in a Sabbath-school, commenced by Mrs. Lina Dolsen in 1815, and carried on with the help of some like-minded Christian women. No decisive steps were taken towards the erection of a building or the gathering of a congregation until the winter of 1838. During a period of severe sickness Henry W. Denton, one of the wealthiest residents at the Outlet, was led to devote a larger share of his wealth to the Lord's service than before, and took measures, in concert with his son-in-law, Theodore B. Denton, to build a church in their own neighborhood. They first proposed that Isaac Denton, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and then living not far from the Outlet, should undertake the enterprise, assisted by the members of his own denomination, promising help in the undertaking. Mr. I. Denton, after conference with his own people, reported that they could not undertake to build. "Then," said the original projectors, "we will have a Presbyterian Church."

A paper, having for its object "the building of a Presbyterian meeting-house in the neighborhood of the Outlet Bridge, in the town of Minisink," was prepared, and H. W. Denton signed \$500, and T. B. Denton \$200, with a lot for the site of the building. Others in the vicinity made liberal subscriptions. When about \$1600 had been pledged, a contract was made for the erection of the house. It was a framed structure, 40 by 52 feet, with a tower rising about 50 feet above the foundation, surmounted by four pinnacles, one on each corner. This building was finished in the spring of 1839. A contribution of \$500, by Gabriel Wisner Denton, of New Orleans, deserves special mention. While on a visit to his friends, he offered \$500 towards their enterprise on condition that previous subscribers would increase the amount pledged until the sum of \$2600, required by the contract, was provided for. This condition was met. The cost of the building was about \$3000.

It had been previously determined that a new name should be given to the village, and that of the largest contributors to the building of the church was chosen. In consequence of this action the name adopted for the new organization was The First Presbyterian Church of Denton.

The church was dedicated on the 27th of June 1839, and at the same time the church was organized. Only eight members were prepared to unite in the organization. Their names were George Phillips

Calvin G. Sawyer, Harriet Sawyer, Moses Sawyer, Elizabeth Sawyer, John B. Gale, Mary McDowell Gale, and Maria Denton.

In September the Rev. O. M. Johnson, then supplying the church of Boonton, N. J., was called to the church of Denton. He was installed October 29th, having commenced his ministry here on the first Sabbath of that month. There were then about 30 families that might properly be regarded as belonging to the congregation. The church consisted of 11 members, three having been received at the first communion season in September.

Both church and congregation grew under the regular preaching of the word. The communicants in 1851 numbered 160, and the families more than 60.

In addition to the stated services at the church on the Sabbath, services were held in different neighborhoods, in adjacent school-houses on Sabbath afternoons, and for many years an alternate Sabbath evening service at Hampton and Denton; also about once each month at the Orange County Farm. In consequence of failing health Mr. Johnson asked the congregation to release him from the pastoral office. The relation was dissolved October, 1873. The pulpit had been occupied by temporary supplies most of the time during the preceding five months. It continued to be so supplied until Mr. McBeth was engaged for six months. After Mr. McBeth's departure an interval of nearly a year followed, when the Rev. Geo. H. Hick was engaged. He remained for four years, at the end of which he accepted a call to the western part of this State.

The Rev. David McLeod is the present pastor-elect, and is now supplying the pulpit.

The Sabbath-school was reorganized very soon after the commencement of Mr. Johnson's ministry, and has been continued with varying prosperity. During a part of this time Sabbath-schools were in operation in Hampton and in the neighborhood known as "The Gate," and were held at times in other neighborhoods.

The church-register shows that during the thirty-four years of Mr. Johnson's ministry more than 300 members were received to church fellowship.

The parsonage property was purchased in the autumn of 1842, with a tract of seventeen acres, at a cost of about \$830. Additions to the house, the erection of needed outbuildings, and improvements of the land raised the value to about \$3000.

The first church building was burned early in the morning of Feb. 1, 1858. Measures were taken to rebuild, and the present structure of brick was erected on the same site in the course of the year. It cost, with its furniture, about \$4500. A bell was purchased in 1871. Its weight is 1040 pounds.

The church received a valuable legacy from the estate of Mr. H. W. Denton, which was used in rebuilding the edifice after the fire. Mr. T. B. Denton has also endowed the church with the sum of \$5000,

the interest of which is used annually towards the payment of the pastor's salary.

THE CENTREVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

executed a certificate of incorporation Sept. 8, 1873. It was signed by John B. Hadden and Albert S. Brundage. The trustees named were Albert S. Brundage, George R. Miller, Charles S. Miller, O. C. Brundage, John B. Hadden, James Mulford, and Bradford Davey.

THE SOCIETY OF UNITED CHRISTIAN FRIENDS, professing the faith of universal salvation, was incorporated Sept. 20, 1813. The trustees named were Samuel Wells, Cyrus Skinner, Daniel St. John; and those certifying to the record were Daniel Green and William Wells, Jr. It is understood this enterprise was at Centreville.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

PINE HILL CEMETERY

was incorporated by a certificate bearing date Oct. 8, 1861, and recorded in the office of the county clerk on the 9th. The chairman of the meeting for organization was Simon Bradley, and the secretary Samuel S. Wickham. The trustees named were James F. Dolsen, Benjamin W. Bradley, Alva Bennett, Daniel Reeve, Theophilus Dolsen, William M. Dolsen. The grounds placed in charge of this incorporation are those of the old Dolsentown burial-place. The name is appropriately chosen. The summit is a beautiful, symmetrically-shaped elevation, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Twelve pine-trees lift their dark-green foliage above the resting-place of the dead, memorials of the ancient forest that crowned the height. Stretching away in every direction is a magnificent rolling landscape of unsurpassed beauty, comprising rich, fertile farms, substantial, elegant dwellings, all indicating homes of wealth and abundant resources. This ground has evidently been used for burial from the earliest settlement. Here are the common field-stones that mark the earliest attempt at preserving the place of burial, but with neither name nor date. Then follow the old red stone, sometimes with quite elaborate carving, and with well-preserved inscriptions. Next are found the early plain slabs of marble, while to represent the later years there are the costly monuments which wealth delights to erect over the remains of the loved and the lost.

Next to Dolsentown, the old burying-ground on Slauson's Hill, near Stewarttown, is the oldest in Wayanda. The hill is literally covered with graves, but very few of them are marked with stones. The first buried there, before and in the time of the Revolution, had no head-stones to tell in what year they died. But a little below the crest of the hill there are several

stones with inscriptions dating back to near the Revolution. Three of them read as follows:

"Dr. Henry White deceased Aug. 11, 1784, in the 85th year of his age."

"Tempe, wife of Dr. White, deceased Aug. 13, 1784, Æ . 25 yrs."

"W^m Halestead died May 19, 1811. Æ . 41 yrs."

Next to the town burying-ground comes the old Smith family burying-ground, lying between Brookfield and Ridgebury, containing 31 graves. Some of the inscriptions are as follows:

"Jonathan Smith, Senior, son of Beej. Smith, died May 10, 1797. A. Æ . 28 yrs."

"David Howell. Died Jan. 12, 1798. Age 26 yrs."

"Annie, Wife of Benj. Smith, Jr., and daughter of Capt. John Duncan. Born Nov. 3, 1766. Died April 11, 1811. Æ . 44 yrs."

"Benj. Smith, Junior, Sept. 18, 1825. Age, 55 yrs."

"Mary, Wife of Benj. Smith, and Daughter of Capt. Jonathan Cooley. Born Dec. 25, 1848. Died Sept. 20, 1891. Age, 54 yrs."

"Benj. Smith, Born July 11, 1745. Died Dec. 11, 1818. Age, 71 yrs."

Then follow Isaiah, Elizabeth, and Jesse Smith, in succession, together with others of later date down to 1832, when the family were nearly all gone.

There is also one in connection with the Baptist Church at Slate Hill. This is only a small plot, has but few stones erected and no early dates. The ground indicates, however, burials in considerable numbers. There is a burial-place in the Reeve neighborhood, midway between Slate Hill and Centreville. Of the old Smith burial-place a local writer says,—

"A few days ago, as I was going across the fields from Slate Hill to Ridgebury, and about midway between the two places, I came across a neglected burying-ground. No fences protected it from the encroachments of animals, and it was only distinguished from the adjacent fields by clumps of unsightly saplings, brush, and briars, which grew thickly upon and among the graves. An examination of the slabs showed that no one had been buried there for forty years. It may be interesting to some, as a scrap of local history, to know who the occupants of the graves are. By examining the inscriptions on the freestone slabs, I noticed that among those buried there were three or four of the first settlers in the vicinity of Slate Hill, and who once owned a large tract of land here, including the farms now owned by Thomas T. Durland, Silas Hulse, and a few others."

Southwest of Ridgebury is a burial-place dating back to early times, but there are no very early dates to be obtained there.

The cemetery in the Stewarttown district is located near the school-house and the Four Corners.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

In connection with the various churches there are the usual benevolent charitable and missionary organizations. Temperance societies have existed from time to time, but have left few or no memoranda for the historian to gather up. Masons or Odd-Fellows residing in Wawayanda belong to lodges in Middletown.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

JOGEE HILL.

This elevation is in the vicinity of the residence of Mr. Stephen W. Fullerton. The hill in some parts is quite steep, but not rocky, and is susceptible of cultivation. The base and the lands around it are light

and sandy, and the locality bears evidence of having been covered by water at an early day, as previously intimated. A family of Indians resided south of and in the vicinity of this hill. Since these lands have been cultivated, abundance of Indian arrow-heads have been found. At the early settlement small images of various kinds were also found at this locality. Within a few days a field south of and adjoining the hill was plowed up, and many arrow-heads were found; and what is remarkable, the Indians must have manufactured them there, as some were found partly finished, and the flakes or chips splintered off in the operation were also found. The flint out of which the heads were made is not found in this town, nor at any locality in the State, as far as we know. Indeed, we are not informed where this flint is found in any large or small masses. The instrument with which the heads were made is conjectural. Stone would not answer the purpose, and they had no iron, and we are forced to conjecture that they used flint to manufacture articles out of flint.*

After this family had broken up and had left the town, two Indians, the last of the race, as it were, in this locality, remained. One lived at the hill just mentioned, and one upon the west bank of the Wallkill, several miles distant. Shortly before the war of the Revolution some Indians visited them from a distance, and when they returned the two solitary Indians left with them. These were the two last residents seen in the town. In remembrance of the one whose wigwam was at the hill, the citizens, to perpetuate the name of its last native occupant, called it Jogee, after the name of the Indian.

An Indian iron tomahawk, either found or obtained from an Indian in this locality, was presented to the Historical Association of Newburgh by Mrs. Stephen W. Fullerton, the whole of which is a pipe, the pole being the bowl, and the handle the stem. The tomahawk is now at Headquarters, Newburgh.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Some of the finest land in Orange County for farming purposes is found in this town. Along the northern portion particularly there is a handsome rolling country divided into rich and productive farms. The Dolsentown neighborhood is scarcely surpassed by any in the State. At the present time there is little or no manufacturing in the town. Various mills have been already mentioned. Very choice stock is raised in Wawayanda, and the Dolsentown neighborhood has become famous for its fast horses. Of one of the most noted favorites of the turf the newspapers of the present year give the following item:

"St. Julian was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer, and was raised by Mr. Joseph S. Dunning, of Dolsentown, who sold him to James Galway, of Goshen, for \$600. Mr. Sargeant, of Goshen, made \$20,000 for St. Julian's

* Jogee also bore the name of Keghgekapiwell. He was one of the grantors to Governor Dongan in 1684 of the lands embraced in the Evans Patent. (Note, p. 12.)

owner in the first season. His dam was raised by the late Wm. H. Mead, of Wawayanda. Mr. Dunning also raised St. Reno, a full brother of St. Julian, now owned by Dr. H. A. Pooler, of Gushen."

XII.—MILITARY.

No rolls for the war of 1812 are to be obtained here, but some names are remembered of those who were called out at that time, viz.: Benjamin Dunning, Jonathan Bailey, Jr., John Hallock, Jonathan Dunning. As a modern town, there is no military history to be treated of separate from other towns until the civil war of 1861-65.

WAR OF 1861-65.

This town furnished at the outbreak of the war 7 men; from June, 1861, to July, 1862, 5; July and August, 1862, 53; under draft of 1863, personally, 2, by substitute, 1, by commutation, 25; under call of October, 1863, and March and July, 1864, 90; total (including commutants), 183, or (less commutants) 158. Of the number stated, 17 entered the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, 2 the navy, 11 the Fifty-sixth Regiment; 3 the Eighteenth Regiment, 6 the Third Regiment; 10 in New York City regiments; balance not known. Under call of December, 1864, the town furnished 9 two-years' men to navy, 1 three-years' and 3 one-year men to volunteers.

By private subscription in 1863 \$700 was raised and paid to drafted men.

The First Presbyterian Church of Ridgebury sent \$140 to the Sanitary Commission.

At a special town-meeting duly called, held at the house of William H. Wood, Brookfield, Aug. 18, 1864, resolutions were adopted authorizing a tax of \$36,000 for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

The amount of bounty to be paid to each was left to the discretion of a committee consisting of the town board and the following other citizens: John Cummings, Lewis Armstrong, Peter G. Flanagan, Reuben N. C. Mead, Henry C. Wickham, John B. Thompson, Benjamin P. Bailey, Thomas T. Durland, Joseph K. VanBomel.

It was voted to pay \$300 to any citizen who might furnish a substitute in anticipation of a draft. The town board was authorized to issue the necessary bonds for the purpose of raising the money, payable in eight annual installments, Feb. 1, 1868, to Feb. 1, 1875, inclusive.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 118 in favor and 71 against. Of the sum voted, \$26,800 was expended.

Under the call of December, 1864, \$11,350 was expended. Under the settlement of that call an excess of thirty-nine years was allowed, and the paymaster-general paid the town \$12,500.

The following list of men furnished for the suppression of the rebellion are mainly from official

credits and information furnished by Supervisor (1864) John H. Reeve.

Barbour, Sidney, 18th; credited, 1862, to town.*
 Barbour, Theodore, 18th; credited, 1862, to town.
 Barbour, Stephen, 18th; credited, 1862, to town.
 Bahan, James, not known; credited, 1862, to town.
 Brown, James V., Anthon's battalion; credited, 1862, to town.
 Brown, John F., 124th; credited, 1862, to town.
 Brundage, John S., 18th; credited, 1862, to town.
 Birdsall, James H., 124th; credited, 1862, to town.
 Birdsall, Price, 124th; credited, 1862, to town.
 Brown, Shadrack W., Co. D, 166th; enl. Oct. 2, 1862.
 Barker, John, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; died in the service.
 Burns, James, Co. L, 16th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Baxter, Benjamin W., Co. E, 124th; enl. August, 1862; not on roll by that name; perhaps Lewis W. Baxter; wounded May 12, 1864; died May 14, 1864.
 Bailey, Wm. W., Co. K, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, left on the field, taken prisoner, ten days after paroled; disch. March 28, 1864.
 Bly, Patrick, 6th Art.; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Crist, Moses, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in knee May 3, 1863; wounded in arm April 6, 1865, and sent in Emory Hospital; must. out by O. 77.
 Cannon, John, Co. K, 124th; credited, 1862, to town.
 Cavanaugh, John, N. Y. Cavalry; credited, 1862, to town.
 Carr, George W., not known; credited, 1862, to town.
 Carrigan, Hugh, N. Y. Cavalry; credited, 1862, to town.
 Clark, Moses, N. Y. Cavalry; credited, 1862, to town.
 Conkling, Wm., N. Y. Cavalry; credited, 1862, to town.
 Case, Merritt C., 15th Cavalry; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Cooper, Isaac C., 5th Art.; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Caffery, James, 5th Art.; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Decker, Isaac, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; pro. corp., Jan. 1, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Denton, Jacob, Co. K, 124th; enl. August, 1862; pro. 2d Lieut., March 7, 1863, but not mustered; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Drake, Jeremiah, artillery; credited, 1862, to town.
 Downly, Wm., artillery; credited, 1862, to town.
 Dunning, Benjamin, artillery; credited, 1862, to town.
 Everett, Charles M., Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in hip May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; resided in Wallkill, but credited to Wawayanda.
 Eller, Peter, Anthon's battalion; credited, 1862, to town.
 Fowler, Charles W., Anthon's battalion; credited, 1862, to town.
 Harris, Oscar, Jr., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at Washington, Oct. 23, 1863.
 Hornbeck, Charles, not known; credited, 1862, to town.
 Halstead, Thomas, artillery; credited, 1862, to town.
 Hanly, John, artillery; credited, 1862, to town.
 House, Calvin, artillery; credited, 1862, to town.
 Haywood, William, credited, 1862, to town.
 Hatfield, Lemuel O., 48th; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Jackson, Lucas, Colored; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Kelly, Albert, 168th; credited, 1862, to town.
 Kelly, John, 6th Art.; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Martin, Jacob, shot on picket.
 Mullen, Nathan B., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died in Armory Square Hospital, July 22, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
 McCarter, Murvalden, 15th Cavalry; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Mills, Horace, Alb. Regt.; credited, 1862, to town.
 Newton, John, credited, 1862, to town.
 Norris, Thomas R., 168th; credited, 1862, to town.
 Norris, Joseph, 5th Art.; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Osborn, Charles, N. Y. Cavalry; credited, 1862, to town.
 Puff, John W., Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Parrott, Horace D., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; credited to Wallkill; detached, Sept. 20, 1863, to Ambulance Corps.
 Parks, John W., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; taken prisoner May 3, 1863; pro. corp., Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
 Polhamus, James E., Colored; credited, 1863-64, to town.
 Quick, David U., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; private to March 5, 1864; corp. to Oct. 1, 1864; sergt. to Nov. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. B

* In all cases where so entered the credit is official, not muster-roll.



Q. R. Carpenter



Geo. W. Horton

for pro. Nov. 15, 1864; 2d lieut., Feb. 22, 1865; 1st lieut., Feb. 28, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; returned to duty Sept. 1, 1863; wounded in face and shoulder Aug. 16, 1864; wounded Oct. 27, 1864.

Robinson, Seth R., 18th; credited, 1862, to town; 15th Cavalry; credited, 1863-64, to town.

Quinn, John, 7th Art.; credited, 1863-64, to town.

Smith, L. B., 124th; died in service.

Steward, Alfred, died in service.

Seeley, Samuel, artillery; credited, 1862, to town.

Shannon, Hugh, artillery; credited, 1862, to town.

Turner, Thomas J., Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Tallman, George G., 56th; credited, 1862, to town.

Wells, George, 56th; died in the service on Governor's Island; body brought home for burial.

Webb, Daniel E., Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; sergt., Jan. 1, 1863; died Aug. 24, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; body embalmed and taken to Ridgebury and buried.

Watkins, James, artillery; credited, 1862, to town.

Williams, Allen, not known; credited, 1862, to town.

Wood, John D., 168th; credited, 1862, to town.

Welsh, John, 124th; credited, 1862, to town.

Wells, Wm. L., 58th; enl. 1861; re-enl. 1864.

Williams, Nathaniel H., 15th Cavalry; credited on cell 1863-64.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. HORTON.

The Hortons are of English stock. The father of George W., Gilbert, was born in Goshen, Aug. 23, 1782. Here he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death, Feb. 3, 1854. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah White, whose birth occurred Oct. 18, 1784, and to whom were born children,—Caroline, Eliza, Ocran, Susan, Chauncey, Mary Jane, Thomas A., George W., and Egbert J., of whom but four survive.

George W., the subject of this biographical sketch, was born March 8, 1824, in Goshen township, where his boyhood was spent. The advantages of education were at this time limited, and the labors of the farm were more imperative than any demands made by the district school-master. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Horton purchased the estate, embracing 200 acres, which is his present residence, and where he has since continued farming occupations, being extensively engaged in dairying. Jan. 22, 1851, Mr. Horton was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta, daughter of George and Melicent Ferguson Jackson, of Minisink, now Wawayanda township, whose birth occurred Dec. 28, 1825. They have had children,—Sarah E., deceased; Lawrence F., who is married to Harriet, daughter of Vincent Robinson; Chauncey, deceased; John B.; Florence W., deceased; and Emma J., who became Mrs. Y. A. Clark, and died, leaving children,—Henrietta and William. Mr. Horton is a Republican in politics, and manifests a laudable interest in public affairs, though debarred by his extensive business enterprises from active participation in political strife. In his religious professions he affiliates with the Presbyterians.

OLIVER R. CARPENTER.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this biography was Jesse C. Carpenter, who was of English parentage, and first settled upon Long Island. In 1732 he came to Goshen, Orange Co., and was soon after married to a daughter of John and Susan Colville Bradner, the former of whom was, during his early life, a resident of Edinburgh, Scotland, and chose Goshen as a home in 1721. Here he labored as a preacher of the gospel until his death, in 1732, and was the first expounder of the word of God in the hamlet of Goshen. Among the children of Jesse C. was Benjamin, whose birth occurred in 1754, and who served with credit in the war of the Revolution as one of the garrison of Fort Montgomery. He was married to Miss Chandler, of Craigville, Orange Co., to whom were born children,—Nathaniel, James, Samuel, and a daughter, Hannah. The death of Benjamin Carpenter occurred Sept. 28, 1828. The birth of his son Nathaniel, the father of Oliver C., occurred May 2, 1777, in the East Division of the town of Goshen. His boyhood was devoted to labor, varied by attendance at the public school of the district, after which he acquired the trade of a mason at Washingtonville, but later removed to Hamptonburgh, where he followed farming pursuits. He was married on the 10th of February, 1809, to Philotta, daughter of Joel Coleman, the latter of whom was a soldier at the battle of White Plains, during the Revolutionary war, and died Oct. 20, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Carpenter had children,—John C., born in 1810; Oliver R., whose birth occurred in 1813; Julia Ann, born in 1817; Mary C., born in 1819; and William H., born in 1824. The death of Nathaniel Carpenter occurred July 3, 1846. His son Oliver C., whose birth occurred June 30, 1813, in the East Division of the town of Goshen, passed the early portion of his life in Hamptonburgh as a farmer. In 1851, having a desire to extend his business relations, he purchased the farm in Wawayanda township, which is his present home, and where his time is still spent in the superintendence of his landed interests. Mr. Carpenter was on the 14th of November, 1850, united in marriage to Miss Phebe Jane, daughter of Joshua McNish, of Middletown. Their children are George W., born in 1852; John W., in 1853; Charles Oliver, in 1858; Mary Ida (deceased), in 1860; Lillie Dale, in 1863; Maggie Jane (deceased), in 1865; and Nathaniel Bradner (deceased), in 1868. Mr. Carpenter has always followed farming pursuits, and is now extensively engaged in dairying. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson. Though always manifesting a deep interest in public affairs, he rarely participates in the political conflicts of the day. Mr. Carpenter became a member of the Congregational Church of Middletown in 1850, and both he and Mrs. Carpenter are still among its active supporters.

GREENVILLE.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

GREENVILLE is in the southwest part of the county. Its boundaries may be stated with approximate accuracy as north by Mount Hope, east by Wawayanda and Minisink, south by the State of New Jersey, and west by Deerpark. The area of the town, as stated in the supervisors' report of 1879-80, is 17,665 acres; the assessed valuation, \$459,120; and the tax collected upon that basis, \$3561.35. This town was a part of the Minisink Patent.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The distinguishing outlines in the topography of the town are the Shawangunk Mountains, whose summits form the western boundary, and the Boudinot Creek, which flows northward a little east of the centre, and approximately parallel to the mountains. This stream is a tributary of Rutger's Creek, and it flows northward to the line of Mount Hope, then abruptly reverses its course and flows south to unite with Rutger's Creek on the town line between Minisink and Wawayanda. The other branch of Rutger's Creek also rises on the slopes of the Shawangunk range in Greenville, flows southeasterly to Waterloo Mills in Minisink, thence northward, and by a nearly direct line effects a junction with the other branch, on the south line of Wawayanda.

Binnenwater covers about fifty acres. Its outlet is a tributary of Rutger's Creek. The pond lies about two miles south of the village of Mount Hope, one and a half miles southeast of Finchville, and about one mile south from the boundary line between Mount Hope and Greenville. It was originally a very important landmark, as constituting the southwest corner of the Evans Patent. In the old deed the pond was called "Maretange." After the vacating of the Evans Patent, and the making of other changes in lines, the pond lost its early importance in determining boundary lines and land titles. The Pakadasink Swamp, north and northeast of Smith's Corners, is a tract of considerable extent, and in this the Shawangunk kill has its source, the *kill* itself having been known by the name of the swamp formerly. (See General History, p. 37.)

The Shawangunk Mountains, on the west border, are from two hundred to four hundred feet above the neighboring valleys, and from fourteen hundred to sixteen hundred above tide-water. The eastern slopes of the mountains are gradual, with little or no rocky

land, and arable to their summits. The geological and mineralogical features of the town are interesting. The mining enterprises are alluded to elsewhere.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The town is modern in its civil organization, and its early settlement is blended with that of Minisink, from which its territory was taken. Like the other portions of Minisink it was a part of the old precinct of Goshen. The settlers who were upon its territory prior to the Revolution are found in the general assessment-roll given in the chapters upon Minisink and Wawayanda, and in the list of signers to the Revolutionary Articles of Association. For the period immediately succeeding the Revolution we are dependent mostly upon names obtained in the records of the town of Minisink, supplemented by the information derived from some of the older citizens.

It is stated in "Hough's Gazetteer of New York," that Greenville was probably settled from 1720 to 1730, but no authority is adduced in support of the statement, while the dates obtained from Minisink town-books and from other authority do not extend back of the Revolution more than ten or fifteen years.

The following may be mentioned as among the earliest families who settled in Greenville:

Abraham Elston located soon after the Revolutionary war on the place now owned by Rev. Mr. Frazier.

Garrett Durland and John Durland were located in Greenville at an early day.

Oliver Blizard resided in Greenville before 1800.

Godfrey Lutes was living on this territory before the Revolution. In the general assessment-roll of 1775 his name appears in District No. 6, Joshua Davis, assessor.

Jonathan Van Tuyl, whose name appears in the cattle-records of Minisink soon after the Revolution, was an early settler of Greenville. He was the father of Arthur Van Tuyl. There is a stone house now standing in Clark's district, and owned by Ira Hallock, which is supposed to have been built before the Revolution, and known as the Van Tuyl homestead.

James Simon located in Greenville at an early day.

Elijah Smith lived in Greenville soon after the Revolution.

John Manning and Joseph Manning were early settlers. The homestead of Joseph Manning was the

place now owned by Joseph Manning of the present generation. The children of the pioneer, Joseph, were Joseph, Jr., John, Isaac, Richard, Walter, Benjamin, and Mrs. Judge James Finch, Mrs. Eleazer Hulbert, Mrs. John Fogger. John Manning, a son of Benjamin, is now residing near the village of Greenville. The original Manning farm was a large tract bought at five shillings per acre. It is the opinion of John Manning that the brothers, John and Joseph, were settled here before the Revolution.

Joseph Reed, whose name appears in the cattle-mark records of Minisink soon after the Revolution, was settled within the limits of what is now Greenville.

Israel Hallock was in Greenville at an early day.

Isaac Finch is mentioned in several of the early papers we have quoted. He was located before the Revolution in the well-known Finch neighborhood, north part of Greenville or south part of Mount Hope.

Abraham Harding, Stephen Amesbury, Sylvester Cortright, Jonathan Wood, Benjamin Cole, Moses Cortright, and Eusebius Austin were also early settlers in Greenville.

Robert Eaton settled, soon after the Revolution, at what has since been known as Eatontown. His sons were John, William, Robert, Samuel. Daniel H. Eaton, son of John, resides a mile from Slate Hill, Wawayanda, at the old Fullerton tavern stand. Alexander Eaton was also a pioneer in Greenville at the same time with Robert. He had one son, Thomas. A grandson, James Eaton, is a resident of Port Jervis.

Coming down to a later period, 1813, it is easy to show what families were then living on the territory of the present town of Greenville. In that year the school districts of the old town of Minisink were organized under the school law of 1812, and were recorded by naming the families in each. These are preserved in the first volume of the town-records of Minisink. While some districts may cross the modern boundary lines of the towns, and while it may be difficult to be sure after the lapse of sixty-seven years that all the families named were in Greenville, yet a majority must have been, and any others included must have resided very near.

School District No. 12, as numbered in 1813, included the families of the following persons: David Slauson, Caleb Green, Zadoc Mead, James Simon, Joseph Elston, Abraham Elston, Samuel Elston, Charles McCluskey, Wm. P. Lee, Sanford Allen, Bodewine Cortright, Jonathan Wood, Elias Clark, Gilbert Vail, James Green, Garret Brink, Jeremiah Hazen, David Hance, Benjamin Wells, Lewis Stiles, Thomas Tuthill, John Owen, Asa Carpenter, Moses Slauson, Abraham Hazen, Samuel Brink.

District No. 13, as formed in 1813, included the families of the following persons: Barnabas Mid-
daugh, Widow Mary Terry, William Brink, Charles

Wood, Isaac Becket, Philip Millsbaugh & Son, Levi Lutes, Daniel Woodward, William McMullin, Jr., Philip Lee, Barnabas Lynch, Oliver Hulse, John Milligan, Thomas T. Collard, Jesse Canfield, Joseph Drake, Widow Martha Sullivan, Robert Jaquish, Sylvanus Quarters, Isaac Harrison, William Graham, Garret Durland, Hugh McConly, William Polly, John Cromwell. In 1826, John Holly was attached to this district. This is the old Bushville district, and is number "four," as now designated in Greenville.

District No. 16, as formed in 1813, included the following families: William Osband, Widow Catharine Davenport, Martin Davenport, Abel G. Smith, Jonathan Owen, John Whitmore, Noyes Wickham, Jr., Samuel Bodle, Increase B. Stoddard, Oliver Lewis, William Patterson, John Story, Alanson H. Story, James Scribner, Shaw Young, John Peckham, Washington Hutchins, Joshua Peckham, John Ferguson, Joel Rundle, John Bodle, Jr., Daniel Bodle.

District No. 17, as originally formed, comprised the following families: Jonathan Rundle, John Wood, John Durland, Benjamin Manning, Dennis Kelly, Caleb Clark, Joshua Baker, Widow Ann Smith, William McBride, Daniel Green, Alexander Bodle, John Van Tuyl, Richard Drake, Jonathan Van Tuyl, Walter Van Tuyl, Dennis Sullivan, Luther Hallock, Hulet Clark, Jesse Edsall, Timothy Collard, Isaac Peterson, Joseph Green, John Gordon, Walter Manning, Abraham Ketcham, Asa Hutchins, Samuel Van Seay, Aaron Howell.

District No. 18 was the old Eatontown district, and in 1813 included the following families: William Moore, Usher Moore, Isaiah Hazen, Peter Quick, John Jervis, James Mulford, John Remy, Robert Eaton, Jr., Samuel Wells, Jones Wood, John Sigler, Benjamin Holly, Zebulon Hallock, Oliver Blizard, Charles Green, John Blizard, Thomas W. Hallock, Jos. Hallock, Levi Winter, Abner Skinner, Ebenezer Weller, James Eaton, Robert Eaton, John Beshdon, Jesse Benjamin, John Polly, Alexander Eaton.

Old District No. 19, of 1813, included a portion of both of the present towns of Minisink and Greenville, and perhaps of Mount Hope, and is given for convenience at this place: William Wells, Jesse Mulock, William Graham, Jesse Smith, John Totten, George Wood, Charles Buchanan, Stephen Armsbury, John Reynolds, Nathan Chapman, Widow Bond, Widow Daniel Stewart, Samuel Schoonover, William Goble.

PHYSICIANS.

Dewitt C. Hallock, born in Ridgebury, Wawayanda, graduated in New York, practiced in Denton and Wawayanda, and for the last five or six years of his life in Greenville. He died in 1864.

Dr. Farries practiced here about two years. Dr. Monell also practiced a short time, and until his death. There is now no resident physician. The one old physician of the town for a long series of years was Dr. Church.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

After Wawayanda was formed from the old town of Minisink, the remaining portion was in very inconvenient form for the transaction of town business, and a short time only sufficed to develop and bring to success a project for a new town. It was organized in 1853, and the first town-meeting held in the spring of 1854.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At an annual town-meeting held in the town of Greenville on the 28th of March, 1854, at the house of Jonathan Woods, in Bushville, in said town, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the next annual town-meeting be held at Greenville, in said town.

"Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars be raised for the support of roads and bridges.

"Resolved, That there be only two constables elected in this town.

"Resolved, That there be only one commissioner of highways elected in said town."

Presiding officers, Wallace Clark, Zephaniah Brink, Zopher Finch. Entry of March 29, 1854. Town Clerk, Isaac Winter.

The officers elected were Timothy Wood, supervisor; Isaac Winter, town clerk; Jesse V. Myers, Charles Smith, justices of the peace; George T. Durland, town superintendent of schools; John C. Buckbee, Nathaniel Coleman, Richard Hallock, assessors; Wallace Clark, commissioner of highways; Robert Robertson, Jr., Samuel Y. Clark, overseers of the poor; Samuel Baird, collector; George R. Graham, Samuel Baird, constables; David W. Jenks, Abraham Wiggins, inspectors of election; Jesse N. Brown, town sealer.

The overseers of the highway were as follows:

No.	No.
1. Asahel S. Clark.	31. J. B. Lee.
2. Daciel Green.	32. James Baird.
3. Jesse Green.	33. Joel Baird.
4. Samuel Jones.	34. Zephaniah Brink.
5. David Elston.	35. Nathaniel J. Church.
6. S. Y. Clark.	36. David A. Reed.
7. Victor E. Baird.	37. Daciel C. Myers.
8. S. T. Durland.	38. Lewis B. Smith.
9. Nathaniel Coleman.	39. Wm. Graham.
10. Merritt Remy.	40. C. Vao Buekirk.
11. Parker Hallock.	41. D. C. Davis.
12. Joseph Manning.	42. John Clary.
13. Benjamin Green.	43. Coe Manning.
14. Isaac Shute.	44. Jesse Hallock.
15. G. R. Graham.	45. Joshua Mulock.
16. John Hobard.	46. Henry Clark.
17. Robert Robertson.	47. Abraham Elston.
18. Charles Smith.	48. Richard Hallock.
19. G. A. Durland.	49. A. Chapman.
20. Thaddeus Seeley.	50. Benjamin Cory.
21. James Ferguson.	51. D. W. Jenks.
22. James V. Norris.	52. Lawrence Milligan.
23. John M. Wickham.	53. L. H. Slauson.
24. Levi Clark.	54. O. L. Carpenter.
25. James R. Shultz.	55. Seth Reuket.
26. Jacob B. Todd.	56. Moses D. Martin.
27. John Milligan.	57. G. R. Taylor.
28. John R. Tompkins.	58. Isaac Cooper.
29. Isaac Winter.	59. Musee Davis.
30. Daniel Canfield.	60. Solomon Waring.

The principal town officers from 1854 to 1880 have been as follows:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1854..... Timothy Wood.	Isaac Winter.
1855..... " "	Harvey H. Clark.
1856..... Isaac M. Seybolt.	W. L. Clark.
1857..... " "	Alfred L. Clark.
1858..... " "	Leonard Bell, Jr.
1859..... Jesse V. Myers.	Harvey H. Clark.
1860..... Isaac M. Seybolt.	" "
1861..... Jesse V. Myers.	Sloddard W. Slauson.
1862-63..... Stewart T. Durland.	Albert Shute.
1864..... Isaac M. Seybolt.	Ezra T. Durland.
1865..... Harvey H. Clark.	William B. Jenks.
1866..... " "	Samuel W. Reed.
1867-68..... " "	Wm. L. Clark.
1869..... George A. Durland.	Wm. W. Clark.
1870-71..... Harvey H. Clark.	Wm. J. Quick.
1872..... " "	Adley W. Ferguson.
1873-74..... George A. Durland.	Stephen N. Carpenter.
1875-76..... Isaac M. Seybolt.	" "
1877..... Wm. L. Clark.	George W. Alward.
1878-80..... " "	N. S. Hallock.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1854, Jesse V. Myers, Charles Smith; 1855, Wm. Graham, Zephaniah Brink; 1856, Doratus Brown; 1857, Samuel Slauson; 1858, Jesse V. Myers; 1859, Alpheus Chapman, Stewart T. Durland; 1860, George A. Durland; 1861, Stewart T. Durland; 1862, Jesse V. Myers; 1863, Wm. Smith, John M. Wickham; 1864, George A. Durland; 1865, Stewart T. Durland; 1866, John M. Wickham, Abraham D. Baird; 1867, Wm. Smith; 1868, Abraham D. Baird, George R. Graham, George A. Durland, Nathaniel R. Quick; 1869, Nathaniel R. Quick; 1870, George A. Durland; 1871, Samuel S. Graham; 1872, Abraham T. Baird; 1873, Nathaniel R. Quick; 1874, George A. Durland; 1875, D. Terry Graham; 1876, Ira H. Baird; 1877, Samuel V. Jones; 1878, George A. Durland; 1879, D. Terry Graham; 1880, Chauncey Carpenter.

V.—VILLAGES.

GREENVILLE,

bearing the same name as the town, is centrally situated on the road leading from Goshen to Carpenter's Point. This was known in early years as Minisink village, a name liable to confusion since the division of the town, which left the *village* Minisink in the town of Greenville. The post-office at Greenville is still known as Minisink. The postmaster at the present time is J. Wallace Brown. The present business at Greenville is the store of Hallock & Forgeron; hotel, by James Elston; blacksmith-shop, James A. Straight; wagon-shop, Henry Simpson; drug manufacturing, by D. C. Hallock; butcher, Robert C. Burns, delivering to the Port Jervis market. The Baptist church is located here, and the school-house of District No. 5. The present teacher is Mary Reed.

CENTRE POINT

is a hamlet in the south part of the town and near the line of Minisink, popularly known as Log Town or Jackson's Corners. A blacksmith-shop, by George Dickson, and D. V. Myers is also engaged in butchering and delivering regularly to Port Jervis.

SMITH'S CORNERS

is a short distance north of the village of Greenville, and is situated on the direct road that runs along the eastern base of the Shawangunk Mountains. There is a creamery located here, owned and carried on by D. M. Clark; a blacksmith-shop, by Richard Ireland. This was formerly a thriving place, with hotels and

store, being situated on the main road from Otisville to Coleville, N. J.

BUSHVILLE

is situated nearly central from north to south. This is a well-known point in town and somewhat central, the first town-meeting having been held there. A blacksmith-shop, by Ira Baird; S. R. Decker is engaged in butchering and delivering three times a week to Port Jervis.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

At the time Greenville was incorporated only three years remained of the old system of town supervision, all the control of the schools being transferred to the Assembly district commissioners by the law of 1856. The town superintendent of schools elected in 1854 was George T. Durland. In 1856, Samuel S. Graham was chosen to that office, but was "legislated out" before he was sworn in by the new law appointing district commissioners in June of that year. The early school districts are shown under the head of early settlements, as taken from the town books of Minisink.

At the last apportionment of the public money (March, 1880), District No. 1 included 35 children, and received \$108.33; District No. 2, 45 children, and \$104.55; District No. 3, 42 children, and \$113.97; District No. 4, 64 children, and \$135.01; District No. 5, 83 children, and \$148.40; District No. 6, 40 children, and \$105.87; District No. 7, 32 children, and \$86.37. The whole number of children being 341, and the whole amount of money disbursed \$803.50.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE BAPTIST SOCIETY OF GREENVILLE

effected a legal organization Jan. 27, 1816. The proceedings were signed by James Finch, Jr., deacon, and by David Slauson. The meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Wood, and the trustees chosen were James Finch, Jr., Joseph Elston, Hulet Clark, Thomas P. Young, Benjamin Manning, and Benjamin Drake. We are indebted to the church clerk, Mr. George A. Durland, for the following paper:

The Greenville Baptist house of worship was built in the year 1816, being a branch or an out-station of the Brookfield Church until July 31, 1822, when a council was called consisting of the following-named persons and churches they represented in such council, at the meeting-house in Greenville, viz.: (Warwick) Elder Philander Gillett, Deacon James Burt, Jeffrey Wisner, (Second Wantage) Elder Zelotus Grenell, Deacon Peter Wintermute, Ebenezer Mead, (Middle-town) Elder Thomas P. Terry, Elihu Cary, (Brookfield) Henry Ball, Deacon John Hallock, James Lain, for the purpose of constituting a Baptist Church of Christ in that place. Elder Henry Ball was chosen moderator, and Jonathan Wood clerk; prayer by T. P. Terry; the articles of faith were read and agreed to

by all present; prayer by Elder Hadley; adjourned to two o'clock P.M.

Met agreeable to adjournment. Elder Z. Grenell preached the constitution sermon; Elder H. Ball gave the church their charge; J. P. Terry gave the right hand of fellowship; prayer by Elder Hadley. The following-named persons were dismissed from the Brookfield Baptist Church, July 6, 1822, for the purpose of forming themselves into a separate organization at Greenville, being the constituent members of the church, viz.: James Finch, Jr., David Slauson, Aaron W. Rundle, Joseph Elston, Daniel Durand, Usher Moore, Aaron Howell, Joel Rundle, Jacob Elston, Jonathan Wood, Holmes Elliott, David Elston, Phebe Moore, Sarah Howell, Wealthy Harrison, Eleanor Philips, Mary Van Tyle, Nancy Durand, Rebecca Rundle, Nancy Rundle, Sarah Ketchum, Elsie Rundle, Fanny Wood, Elizabeth Elston, Myra Anna Durland, Asenath Durland, Lydia Elston, Elsie Slauson, Louisa Slauson, Prudence Slauson, and Sarah Young.

Aug. 3, 1822, the following-named persons were dismissed from the Brookfield Church to unite with the church at Greenville: Jesse Howell, Clarissa Polly, Jonathan Moore, Elizabeth Moore, Dennis Sullivan, Charity Sullivan, Fanny Stone, Phebe Harrison, Phebe Seybolt, Priscilla Hazen, Nancy Manning, Rosilla Durland, Rebecca Spencer, Mary Grey, Amy Norris, Mary Caskey, Ruth Patterson, Lucretia McCane, Sarah Wood, Martha Rogers, Benjamin Elston, and Mary Howell.

Nov. 3, 1838, the following-named persons, members of the Greenville Baptist Church, were dismissed to form a separate organization at Port Jervis, viz.: Gilbert F. Mondon, Nehemiah L. Mondon, Samuel Barrett, David Decker, Joseph Gibson, Catharine S. Mondon, Nancy J. Pierson, Parmelia Birdsall, Catharine Malcom, Mary E. Mondon, Lydia Gumaer, Jane Rhodes, Elizabeth Thompson, and Jane Guinaer.

At the regular meeting of the church, held Aug. 31, 1822, James Finch, Jr., David Slauson, Aaron Rundle, and Jonathan Wood were elected deacons, and Jacob Elston church clerk; these were the first officers of the church.

Elder Henry Ball was pastor of the church from the time of its organization until about the year 1833. It was afterward supplied by Rev. D. Bennett, at that time residing near Unionville, Orange Co., until 1837. At that time the church settled as their pastor Rev. William H. Jurton, from Philadelphia, who is still living, having charge of a church in Iowa. In the year 1840 Rev. D. Bennett became pastor of the church and continued as such until 1843, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. Brinkerhoof, who continued pastoral relations with the church two years. The church then called the Rev. Joseph Haughwout, of Middletown, as their pastor; he continued in charge of the church until 1848, when he died. The church then extended a call to the Rev. Stephen Case, who took charge

of the church in May, 1848, and has continued as pastor up to the present time. Owing to the imperfection of the records but little is known of the history of the above-named pastors excepting the last mentioned (Rev. S. Case); he was born in the town of Minisink, near Westtown, in the year 1818, of parents who were among the earlier inhabitants of the place where they lived. His grandfather, Ebenezer Mead, was prominently identified with the interests of the Baptist denomination throughout this region of country. Mr. Case united with the Mount Salem Baptist Church in 1837, was educated for the ministry at the Madison University, New York, and ordained as a minister of the gospel at Beemerville, N. J. (being pastor of that church at the time), in 1846, and continued pastoral relations with that church until he settled at Greenville.

The present officers of the church are as follows, viz.: Deacons, Coe Manning, Jonathan Stanton, S. V. Jones, A. T. Baird, G. A. Durland; Church Clerk, G. A. Durland. Number of communicants, 116.

From the records in the office of the county clerk it appears that this church executed a new certificate of incorporation under date of Dec. 29, 1866, the paper being signed by Stephen Case and Lemuel H. Slauson; and the trustees named were Samuel H. Slauson, George McBride, Evan G. Carpenter, Col. Manning, Alexander T. Baird, and Geo. A. Durland.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GREENVILLE

executed a certificate of incorporation Dec. 23, 1850. The proceedings were signed by Henry Clark and John Manning. The trustees chosen were Isaac P. King, John Manning, Henry Clark, Joseph Clark, Horace P. Shultz.

The house of worship is said to have been built about fifty years ago, and a church was doubtless formed much earlier than the above date of incorporation indicates. Mr. John Manning states that he himself joined the church in 1836. Other early Methodists were Increase B. Stoddard, Sr. and Jr., Simon M. Stoddard, Abel J. Smith and wife, Samuel Smith, and Henry Clark.

Early ministers were Rev. Sedgwick Rusling, Rev. Mr. Grace, and Rev. Bromwell Andrews, the latter about 1836.

The present organization consists of Rev. Henry Litts, pastor; Leader, John Manning; Stewards, John Manning, Joseph E. Moore, Robert C. Burns; Trustees, William L. Clark, David Clark, William F. Bodle, William Maloy, Joseph P. Van Ness, Robert C. Burns, James C. Debevoys, Peter Shandaberg; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Joseph E. Moore.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

There are several burial-places in town, none of them, however, showing dates early enough to assist much in determining the time of settlement.

They are as follows: the Manning yard, north part of the town; an old ground near the above, mostly of the Seybolt family, in which there is said to be one stone bearing the name of Sullivan and nearly one hundred years old; the Seeley ground in the western part of the town; an old family lot on the Boudewine Cortright farm; a dilapidated family lot on the old Isaac King farm; a small family lot on the Cornelius Van Buskirk farm; a private lot, well kept, on the Mulock farm; a family lot on the Luther Hallock farm in fair condition; a small family lot on the old Remy farm, and one on the Webb Jenks' farm.

IX.—SOCIETIES, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.

THE MINERAL SPRING MINING COMPANY

executed a certificate of incorporation on Sept. 26, 1864. The object was declared to be the "mining and vending of lead and other minerals." The capital stock was fixed at \$500,000, to be divided into 100,000 shares. The trustees named were Marvin Beeman, Benjamin E. Brennan, John Eager, Ambrose W. Green, Lewis Beach, F. V. Booth, and John T. Willis.

THE GREENVILLE MINERAL AND MINING COMPANY

filed a legal certificate Aug. 6, 1864, increasing the number of trustees to eight, and naming the following: John Eager, of Batavia, N. Y.; F. V. Booth, of New York City; Albert H. Hager, of Brooklyn; Thomas C. Robbins, of Windham, Conn.; and Russell H. Hoadley as the additional members of the board. The instrument was signed by Russell H. Hoadley, M. Brennan, A. W. Green.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The town is emphatically a rural farming district. There are no villages of any large growth and no manufactories of prominence. Most of the crops common to this section of country are cultivated. Considerable wheat is produced. At the present time (November, 1880) there are several fields green and luxuriant as those of Western New York. Still, the town is mostly a grazing district, dairying being a large business. Besides the items of business mentioned in connection with the villages, there are also establishments for butchering by B. A. Conkling and John Burns. There is a creamery by J. L. Van Fleet in the south part of the town, and another in the eastern part by Samuel Van Fleet.

Moore & Van Ness is a firm engaged somewhat extensively in buying live stock and hides. There is a saw-mill and also a cider-mill by Levi Decker.

XI.—MILITARY.

The quotas assigned to the town under official calls during the Rebellion were as follows:

	Quota. Credit.	
July and August, 1862.....	37	35
July, 1863, to July, 1864 (consolidated).....	33	23
July, 1864.....	29	30
December, 1864.....	4	4
	103	92

In settlement with the State, under the bounty act of 1865, the town was allowed an excess of forty-two years, \$8400, and for volunteers, \$3000; total, \$11,400.

In regard to bonds issued by the town (of which there is no record in the office of the town clerk), Wm. L. Clark, the present supervisor, writes:

" Bonds issued August, 1864.....	\$25,159.00
" " Feb. 11, 1865.....	6,000.00
Total.....	\$31,159.00

"The last bond was paid Feb. 11, 1871. Our quota of men under each call was furnished, and in addition thereto a number of volunteers were recruited prior to first call (July, 1862). Only a partial list of volunteers has been preserved."

The following list has been prepared from inquiry and from muster-rolls:

Theodore Anderson.

Robert K. Bennett, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 25, 1862.

Horatio A. Badgley, Co. H, 156th; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.

Martin Burt, Co. H, 156th; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.

Ira Baird, 56th.

Edward Buyrau, 28th Bat.

Lewis Babcock, 5th Art.; enl. August, 1862.

Wm. W. Cortright, 10th Art.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864.

Thomas Cortright, 124th; enl. Jan. 16, 1864.

Jonas Connor, Jesse Connor.

Chauncey C. Clark, 28th Bat., N. Y. V. A.

Nelson G. Campbell, Co. I, 156th; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.

John Cortright, 6th Cavalry; lost his life in the service.

Samuel Cortright, Art.; lost his life in the service.

Charles Daley, Co. I, 156th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Charles L. Doty, 28th Bat., N. Y. V. A.

Charles L. Decker, 124th; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.

Stephen Dickson, 124th.

George Decker, 10th Art.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.

Chauncey Elston, Co. F, 124th.

Thomas J. Elston, Co. F, 124th.

Gilbert C. Ferris, Co. I, 46th; enl. Oct. 2, 1862.

Fritz Fisher, Co. I, 156th; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.

John Fitzgerald, 18th.

Harvey Griffin, Co. I, 156th; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.

Munson Green, 168th.

Gideon Hassell, Co. I, 156th; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.

Dewitt C. Hallock, Jr., 28th Bat., N. Y. V. A.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.

Wm. H. H. Hunt, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; credited to Deerpark; died April 4, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Peter A. F. Haneka, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died in division hospital, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 16, 1863.

Ransom J. Hartford, 5th Art.

Benjamin Hull, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. corp., and 2d sergt.

Zehulon Hallock, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of fever at Fal-mouth, Jan. 7, 1863.

Wm. H. Hozier, Met. Guard.

Poster Jump.

Lorenzo Leopold, Co. I, 156th; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.

George W. Lanfare, Co. I, 156th; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Job H. Latéer, Co. A, 168th; enl. Nov. 22, 1862.

Samuel Latéer, 5th Art.

Horace Latéer, 5th Art.

Bowdoin C. Lee, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. March 18, 1863.

Nathan B. Mullen, Co. K, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; credited to Wawanda; died July 22, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Amasa Quick, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed in battle at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Abraham McGill, 5th Art.

Chas. Newell, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; killed in battle at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Joseph Morris.

Amzi W. Quick, Co. F, 124th.

Jonathan W. Rackett, 6th Cavalry; re-enl., serving 3 years and 10 months; injured in a stampede of cavalry.

J. C. Rundle, 28th Bat., N. Y. V. A.

Jacob Rolison, New Jersey.

Samuel Read, 5th Art.

Stephen B. Simpkins, Co. I, 156th; enl. Sept. 30, 1862.

Leman N. Simons.

Samuel Seeley, 28th Bat., N. Y. V. A.; enl. Sept. 30, 1862.

Ira Seeley, 28th Bat.; lost his life in the service.

Harlan Seeley, lost his life in the service.

Joniah Seeley, 28th Bat.

William H. Shaw, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865.

Calvin Shaw, William Stobert.

Michael Shay, New Jersey.

Henry H. Scott, 15th Cavalry.

Floyd Taylor, 5th Art.

Lewis Trimble, 5th Art.

Demmon Van Tuyl, 20th Bat.

Merritt C. Van Tuyl, 124th; enl. Jan. 9, 1864; wounded in hand May 19, 1864.

Levi S. Wood, Co. I, 156th; enl. Oct. 7, 1862.

Philetus B. Welch, Co. I, 156th; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.

Daniel Wells.

DEER PARK.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

DEERPARK is situated at the extreme western angle of the county, and is triangular in outline. Its boundaries may be stated as follows: North by Sullivan County, southeast by Mount Hope and Greenville, and southwest by the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and by the county of Sullivan. The area of this town is 38,084 acres, as given in the last supervisors' report, but, as often explained, this is only an approximation to the true area. The assessed valuation of the town, 1879-80, was \$2,481,680, and the total taxes collected upon that basis were \$37,374.27. The title to the soil of this town is derived through the Minisink Patent, with the exception of certain small tracts,—the Arent Schuyler Patent, the Tietzort Patent, and the Cuddeback Patent. The Tietzort Patent was for 400 acres. The deed from the Indians to Tietzort in 1700 is of record in Ulster County clerk's office. His patent is also preserved.

Perhaps there is no place more appropriate than this for a brief statement concerning the dispute over the line between the States of New York and New Jersey, which lasted for many years and involved territory which is now in the town of Deerpark. For a long period the owners of the 1200-acre patent and of the Minisink Patent were troubled by a tedious conflict with the inhabitants of New Jersey, growing out of the uncertain location of the line between New York and New Jersey, one side claiming it to be further south to a certain point on the Delaware River, and the other farther north to a certain point on the same river. It so happened that the line claimed by New Jersey ran through the 1200-acre patent in this county, and certain persons in that State procured a Jersey colony title for a tract of land extending north to this claimed line, and covering a large portion of the 1200 acres. As the line remained unsettled, no action at law could be maintained by either party, and consequently many hard personal struggles took place to maintain or get possession of the lands in question.

The whole difficulty grew out of determining what and where "the northwardmost branch of the Delaware River" was. Both parties starting at the same point on the Hudson River, in latitude 40°, New York contended for a line which would strike the Delaware

at the southern extremity of Big Minisink Island,* while the line insisted upon by New Jersey would strike the Delaware just south of Cochection, making a triangular gore of land between them, growing wider as it ran to the west, where it was several miles wide. In the final settlement this gore was about equally divided between the parties, after being a bone of contention for nearly seventy-five years. Some of the patentees having sold out to others of their number and removed, the party in possession was weakened; in consequence of which, and to regain their strength, they gave some of their lands to Harmanus Van Inwegen, a bold and strong man, and who had married a daughter of one of the Swartwouts. The following incident may serve to prove his intrepidity:

Maj. Swartwout resided on the lands in dispute, and some two miles from the settlement on the undisputed part. Some of the Jersey claimants were watching for an opportunity to enter his house and get possession before he could procure help from his neighbors. He was aware of it, and to counteract the attempt and repel the invaders kept a number of guns ready loaded in his house, with some additional men to work his farm, and lend assistance in a case of emergency. He was major in the militia of the then county of Orange, about the years 1730 or 1740. Notwithstanding the major's precautions to defend his possessions, it appears that at a certain time, about the year 1730, his family were expelled and his goods removed out of the house, and possession taken by the intruders. Assistance was procured from Goshen, which, with the inhabitants of this neighborhood, expelled the inmates and reinstated the major. Afterwards they were informed that the Jerseymen had collected a strong party, with which on a certain day they intended to dispossess the occupants generally on the disputed lands. When the day came the occupants, fathers and sons, all assembled at the house of Harmanus Van Inwegen armed with guns and fully equipped. When the Jersey company came in view, the occupants went out into

* It is difficult to see any basis for this New York claim in the words of the grant. The New Jersey claim line had the certain merit of running to the mouth of some branch, if not to the true one, but the New York claim line does not seem to have been run to the mouth of any branch of the Delaware at all.

the road and formed themselves in line for battle. The Jerseymen unexpectedly finding these men collected and armed for mortal combat, became suddenly daunted in their military courage and hastily retreated to the nearest woods. This occurred when Gerardus Swartwout was a young man, and about 1740.

The last struggle between the parties was to capture and imprison the major and Johannes Westbrook, both of whom lived on the battle-ground. Any open effort to capture the major was known to be enviroined with great difficulty, and the Jerseymen undertook to effect it on the Sabbath, at the door of the church. This was between the years 1764-67, and when the Rev. Thomas Romeyn was pastor, he being settled at Flatbush, L. I., till 1764. To accomplish it they collected a strong party, who came armed with clubs on the day appointed, and when the minister preached in the church of Maghaghkemek surrounded it. After the services were ended, and the major and Capt. Westbrook had gone out, they were made prisoners after a harsh struggle. The major was taken and confined in the Jersey colony prison, from which he was soon released. Not long after this, by the establishment of a new line between the colonies, as previously remarked, all the border disputes and personal frays ended.*

A careful statement of this whole controversy is given in the annual report of the State geologist of New Jersey for the year 1874. The narrative has

already been brought down to 1762.† It required, however, several years longer to complete the adjustment. Commissioners were appointed by each State, but no satisfactory agreement was reached until a royal act was obtained, passed "at the court of St. James the 1st day of September, 1773." This act determined the points for running the line substantially as it now exists. It remained for commissioners appointed by the States of New York and New Jersey to actually run the line. The New Jersey commissioners—John Stevens and Walter Rutherford—made their report April 15, 1775, and it was approved by the Legislature of New Jersey. The New York Commissioners were William Wickham and Samuel Gale. The joint report had been previously made, Nov. 30, 1774, and that was based upon the certificate of the actual surveyors,—James Clinton, of Ulster Co., N. Y., and Anthony Dennis, of Monmouth Co., N. J., dated Nov. 26, 1774. These papers closed a controversy which had existed for more than sixty years.

One hundred years later (1874) a survey of this line was made by commissioners appointed by the respective State Legislatures. A careful verification of the initial points was made by the aid of the officers of the United States Coast Survey, and a rectification of the intermediate points. Those desiring a detailed account of this resurvey, and a full statement respecting all the intermediate milestones, will find it in the report quoted above.‡

AN EARLY TRIP TO THE MINISINK REGION.

The name Minisink, in nearly its present form, has evidently been in use two hundred years or more. Its correct original orthography is Minnisink. The earliest maps of the New Netherlands sent to Europe described this section of country as occupied by a tribe of Indians known as the Minquas. In documents drawn up during the early years of the subsequent English rule they were called the Minsies. It is something of an abrupt and perhaps tame conclusion to which previous historians have arrived, that the word Minsies, or Minquas, became, by a process of growth or corruption, Minisinks.§

Whether this is the correct origin or not, the latter name appears in 1694 in the journal of Capt. Arent Schuyler, who visited this region for the purpose of ascertaining whether the influence of the French had penetrated to the Indians living here. The slaughter at Schenectady and the destruction of that town had occurred only a few years before, and a state of almost

* The following affidavit (for which and for several other papers of interest the publishers are indebted to Wm. H. Nearpass, editor of the *Port Jervis Gazette*), though made after the disputed boundary question had been settled, would seem to favor the claims of New Jersey that the intersection of the State line with the Delaware was at Shohacan (Hancock):

"ORANGE COUNTY, ss:

"Johannis Decker being Duly sworn, deposeth and Saith: That he was born at Rochester, is now Seventy-one or Seventy-two years of age Lived since he was a Sucking Child at Mohaghamake,—he was well acquainted with the Indians and their Language from a Child,—That he was well acquainted with the fishkill so called by the Dutch people, and by the English people Delaware, by the Indians Lamaseposee That is fishkill, That he has always understood from the Indians, young and Old that the left hand or West Branch at Shohacan carried up the name of the Lamaseposee to the head of it, and the Reason why they gave the Deponent was because there was great numbers of Maskunamack (that is Bass) and Guwam (that is shad) went up that Branch, & but few or non went up the East Branch. That he has also heard from Daniel Cole that he had been up the fishkill so far that he could jump over with a walking stick and that he the Deponent had understood that this was the West Branch. That this Transaction was before the former Tryal at New York, and that Daniel Cole is now dead. That this Deponent was well acquainted with the Indians, Ambehoes, Mastewap, Yamatebenties, Echkamare and a number of others that lived at Cohecton, Shohacan & Cookhouse, But not much acquainted with the papekunk Indians because they were Esopus Indians,—that the Mongap comes into the fishkill about Eight miles above Neversink and further saith not.

His
"JOHANNIS DECKER.
merk.

"Sworn this 23d day of
Decr 1785 before me

Soloman Cuykeudal, J. P.

"A True Copy from the Original
— Cockburn."

† A map drawn in 1765 shows the present line, and was probably the first map upon which it appeared.

‡ We refer also to a recent valuable pamphlet with the following title: "Notes and Memoranda relating to the West New Jersey Society of West New Jersey. By John Clement, of Haddonfield. S. Chew, Printer, Camden, N. J." It is there shown that the controversy was largely one involving title to the soil, and not entirely a question of State jurisdiction. It is also stated that the society still maintain an organization in London, has an annual meeting, appoints its ancient committees, and disposes of a solid English dinner, all in due form.

§ See General History.

perpetual war existed. Capt. Schuyler's visit is supposed to have been the first entry of a white man into this immediate section, and his report has therefore special interest. We give it below:*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

"In pursuance to y^r Excell: commands I have been to the Minisnick Country, of which I have kept the following Journal: viz

"1694 y^e 3^d of Feb.—I departed from New York for East New Jersey and came that night att Bergentown where I hired two men and a guide.

"Y^e 4th Sunday morning.—I went from Bergen and travilled about ten English miles beyond Haghsengsack to an Indian place called Peckwes.

"Y^e 5th Monday.—From Peckwes North and be West I went about thirty two miles enowing and rainy weather.

"Y^e 6th Tuesday.—I continued my journey to Magaghkameick [the Indian name of the Neversink] and from thence to within half a days journey to the Menisnick.

"Y^e 7th Wednesday.—About eleven o'clock I arrived att the Minisnick and there I met with two of their sachems and severall other Indians of whom I enquired after some news, if the French or their Indians had sent for them or been in y^e Menisnick Country.

"Upon w^{ch} they answered that noe French nor any of the French Indians were nor had been in the Menisnick Country nor thereabouts and did promise y^t if y^e French should happen to come or y^t they heard of it that they will forthwith send a messenger and give y^r Excellency notice thereof.

"Inquireing further after news they told me that six days agoe three Christians and two Shanwans Indians who went about fifteen months agoe with Arnout Velle into the Shanwans Country were passed by the Menisnick going for Albany to fetch powder for Arnout and his company: and further told them that s^d Arnout intended to be there wth eleven hundred of y^e said Shanwans Indians laden wth beavor and peltries att y^e time y^e Indian corn is about one foot high (which may be in the month of June).

"The Menisnick Sachems further s^d that one of their Sachems and other of their Indians were gone to fetch beavor and peltries which they had hunted; and having no news of them are afraid y^t y^e Sinneques have killed them for y^e fear of the beavor or because y^e Minisnick Indians have not been with y^e Sinneques as usual to pay their Duty, and therefore desier y^r your excellency will be pleased to order y^t the Sinneques may be told not to molest or hurt y^e Minisnick they be willing to continue in amity with them.

"In the afternoon I departed from y^e Minisnicks; the 8th, 9th and 10th of Feb I travilled and came att Bergen in y^e morning and about noone arrived att New York.

"This may it please your Excell: the humble reporte of your Excellency's most humble serv^t,
ARENT SCHUYLER."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The topography of this town is marked and peculiar. In the eastern portion is the broad valley of the Neversink, extending almost in a straight course from northeast to southwest. Along this valley the early settlers, attracted by the fertility of the soil, made their first openings in the forest. Not far from the Neversink River, and nearly parallel to it, the hand of art has supplemented nature by that great enterprise, the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The only tributaries of the Neversink from the east, with one exception, are unimportant rivulets flowing down from the slopes of the Shawangunk Mountains.

Several similar rivulets also unite at various points from the west. One of greater importance, the Old Dam Kill, flows into the Neversink at Huguenot. This is formed of two branches, which drain a large portion

* It is not certain that he was in the Neversink Valley above Carpenter's Point. His route "Northwest" makes it, however, probable that he went through the pass at Otisville or further south, near Carpenter's Point.

of the centre of this town and afford valuable water-power. Basha's Kill, the largest tributary from the east, skirts the base of a high range of hills in the northeast part of the town, and unites with the Neversink east of Cuddebackville.

On the southwest the Delaware River divides the town from the State of Pennsylvania, and on the west the Mongaup, a branch of the Delaware, forms the boundary line between Deerpark and Sullivan County. One tributary of the Mongaup drains the Quarry Hill district; upon this are the Bushkill Falls. A branch of the Delaware, uniting at Bolton Basin, drains a large portion of the higher central part of the town. Through the Honesville district there is another small tributary of the Delaware which rises in the Highlands near Huguenot. Big Pond is about one mile long and half a mile wide. Its outlet is known as Shingle Kill. Little Pond is about one-fourth of a mile in diameter. Its outlet is Old Dam Brook, so called from an ancient dam. The Grassy Swamp is an extensive tract in the western angle of the town, lying between Sullivan County and the Mongaup River. It is low and wet, overgrown with long, coarse grass. The stream passing through it is known as Grassy Swamp Brook.

The surface of the town may be described in general terms as a mountainous upland, broken by the numerous streams, many of which flow through deep, rocky ravines. The higher lands of the central and west portions end with steep declivities along the Delaware River. Near Port Jervis, Mount William and Point Peter form attractive features of the landscape.

The name Basha's Kill is said to be derived from an Indian squaw-sachem (a specimen of woman's rights) who lived on the banks of the stream near Westbrookville. Her name is reported in tradition as Basha Bashiba, and she is said to have been very friendly to the whites, all of which may be accepted as a safe explanation until a better one appears.† The valleys are distinguished as follows: the Mamakating Valley lies along Basha's Kill; the Neversink flows through the Suckapack Valley to its junction with Basha's Kill; below the junction is the Neversink Valley proper, generally called Peenpack in the early annals, and extends from the junction to the mouth of the Neversink at Carpenter's Point.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It has already been shown in the General History that Wm. Tietzort (said to be the same name as the one now written Titsworth) fled from Schenectady at the capture of that town in 1689 by the Indians; that he barely escaped with his life and came to Esopus; that very soon he went to the Minisink country, where, after residing several years upon a tract of land, he obtained in 1698 the right to purchase; that he did so

† Ante, p. 40.

purchase; that his title, afterwards disputed, was confirmed, and was one of the exceptions to the Minisink Patent. He afterwards sold to John Decker, and it is believed that further investigation will show that his location was the present Benjamin Van Vleet place, near Port Jervis.

Early settlements within the present limits of this town were also made at Peenpack, and on the southerly portion of that long and narrow valley of partially alluvial land known as Mamakating Hollow.

Some of the original settlers came from the settlements of the Dutch on the Hudson, at Kingston and its vicinity. Following the flat lands on the banks of the streams to the southward, they wandered along the valley just mentioned to the Delaware River. These tenants of the valley took possession, and occupied such portions of the country as suited their tastes, regardless of the real ownership.

In the year 1697 a patent was granted to Arent Schuyler for "A certain tract of land in the Minisink country, in the province of New York, called by the native Indians Sankhekeneck, otherwise Mayhawaem; also another tract, called Warinsayskmeck, situated upon a river called Mennessincks, before a certain island called Menagnock, which tract is adjacent or near to a tract of land called Maghaghkemek, containing the quantity of one thousand acres and no more."

In the same year another patent was granted to Jacob Codebec, Thomas Swartwout, Anthony Swartwout, Bernardus Swartwout, Jan Tys, Peter Gimar, and David Jamison, and included "a certain quantity of land at a place called Maghaghkemek, being the quantity of one thousand two hundred acres; beginning at the western bounds of the lands called Nepe-neck, to a small run of water called by the Indian name Assawaghkemeck, and so along said run of water and the lands of Mansjoor the Indian."

The lands included in the two patents are situated in the valley of the Peenpack. It will be perceived that they are described in such a loose and imperfect manner as to make it impossible to fix any particular location for either of them, and the patentees seem to have considered them as "floating" patents, under which they were authorized to take possession of any unappropriated lands in any part of the valley. Indeed, in after-years, when it was necessary to make a partition of the Minisink Patent,—within the general bounds of which these two patents were included, but in which they were expressly excepted,—the commissioners appointed to make the partition found great difficulty in making a location of them. With respect to the patent to Codebec and others, they remark that "it contains no particular boundaries, but appears rather to be a description of a certain tract of country in which the 1200 acres were to be taken up at the election of the parties, which election having been made many years ago, and being evidenced by the actual possession of the parties, consists of five

distinct small tracts." These five tracts lie along the Neversink River and the Basha's Kill, from near the Delaware River to within the bounds of the county of Sullivan, about the distance of eleven miles.

Of the seven patentees above named, Codebec and Gimar were Frenchmen, and according to a certificate then in the possession of Gimar, in the French language, they were in that country in the year 1685, in April, being about twenty years old. On leaving France they proceeded to England or Holland, where they remained a short time, and were to be supplied with funds within a certain period by their friends at home, and in the receipt of which they were disappointed. They then embarked for America, and landed somewhere in the State of Maryland. By this time their money was spent, and they were compelled to support themselves by manual labor,—a condition of things to which they had not been accustomed; yet with that sprightliness of character and spirit of accommodation which cheerfully bends to every condition of things, these individuals yielded with their usual grace to the necessity of the case. Their stay in Maryland was short, and they then emigrated to the State of New York, and either in the city, or in one of the counties on the east side of the Hudson, both connected themselves in marriage with the Swartwout family. These marriages doubtless led to the after-intimacy and association of these persons, and was the reason of their co-settlement in the county.

The Swartwouts were large men, of great bodily strength and courage, and well calculated to be pioneers in the settlement of a new country densely covered with woods and infested by the natives and ferocious wild animals.

These seven men are said to have come to this town in 1690,* but did not procure the patent of 1200 acres previously mentioned till the 14th of October, 1697. Tys and Jamison must have died soon after the location of the patent or emigrated elsewhere, for in the future history of this settlement we neither find them mentioned, nor any others of that name till long after the period we are speaking of. Within a few years after the settlement the patent fell into the hands of Peter Gumaer, Jacob Cuddeback, one of the Swartwouts, and Hermanus Van Inwegen, as the names are now written and as they will hereafter be given in the history of the town.

The land covered by the patent laid along the Neversink River and Basha's Kill, at and below their junction, and was very fertile. The grass which grew upon these river flats was coarse, and from four to six feet high, and called in Dutch reet grass. The flats are now much altered from what they were, being cut up by channels by the action of the river, and grown over with woods.

At this time the nearest settlement was in Mamakating Hollow, some twenty-five or thirty miles north,

* On the authority of the Gumeer manuscript; but Arent Schuyler makes no mention of white people in 1694.

and about half-way to Esopus. Soon after these individuals settled on the patent others came in and located in the town, among whom were Peter Cuykendall, John Decker, William Cole, Solomon Davis, and a few others. In the nature of things, it is a laborious business to settle a new country, and this county was eminently so because it was wholly covered with large timber. The difficulties encountered by our Western immigrants at this day, owing to the nature of soil and timber, are not to be compared with those encountered in the settlement of this State. Here everything had to be done,—there was nothing ready or partially fitted to the hands of the settlers. Unless they brought implements with them from Europe they had to manufacture them, for they could not be purchased everywhere as now.

The plows of that day and those used at this locality were complicated in structure; they were nearly out of use in 1775, and may be thus described: the forward end of the beam rested on an axle-tree between a large and small wheel.* The large wheel ran in the furrow, and the small one on the unbroken sod, which made the axle horizontal.

Wheat and rye were cut by means of a knife or cutter about two feet long, fastened to a wooden handle, and similar to a hemp-hook, and then gathered up into sheaves with a small hook fastened also to a wood handle. With these two instruments, one man at the same time cut down and gathered it up. This was the universal practice at this settlement, and it continued till about 1760, when scythes and cradles began to be used. Cattle were housed as well as horses, and all fed on grain and straw, during the winter. Though threshing was done with the flail, much of it was trampled out by horses. The grain was cleaned by a large hand-fan made of willow rods. The first fanning-mill was brought into this part of the country by Peter Gumaer about 1750 or 1760.

The first wagons used here were made principally of wood. The wheels were not hooped with iron; the felloes were thick, and drove full of wood pins to make them durable. Sleds were shod with wood. The harness was manufactured of flax and tow, the collars and neck-straps wove of rope yarn, doubled and twisted, which the men of the family manufactured during the long winter evenings. The women were pleasantly employed around the large family hearth in spinning and reeling yarn.

The first settlers carried their wheat to Esopus to sell—a distance of fifty or sixty miles—over a road a great part of which must have been in very bad order, only about twenty miles of which were worked by the inhabitants of this settlement.† Such was one of the disadvantages under which these early settlers labored; but by industriously working their productive lands they surmounted them all, lived as well and grew as wealthy as the farmers of this day. For

the first half-century the coarse grains were not cash articles, being used principally to feed cattle and fatten the hogs. Corn, prepared in various ways, was used with milk for the morning and evening meal before tea and coffee came into general use, which was little before 1800 in that locality. Tea was first introduced here about 1760 or 1770, probably soon after the French war, for when the Revolution cut off the supply the inhabitants thought it very hard to be deprived of its use. Wheat was the great crop, and the first attempt to grind it was made by Jacob Codebeck with a very small mill. One of the stones with which the experiment was made—about two feet in diameter and three inches thick—is still to be seen in the cellar of Peter E. Gumaer, of this town, near where the ancient mill stood. It was erected on a spring brook near his house, but how it answered the purpose is not now known. Though uninformed of the date of this erection, it must have been the first of the kind in this county. There were two other grist-mills erected in this vicinity, on what was called "Old Dam Brook," one at and the other below the outlet of a swamp and bog meadow,—so long since that no one of the last generation saw their remains, except the ground and stones which composed a part of the dam of one of them. One of them was at the northwest side of the road, three-fourths of a mile northeast of Port Jervis; the other lower down on the brook. Jacob R. DeWitt built a mill about the year 1770 on the Neversink River, near Cuddebackville, which continued to grind till sold to the Canal Company.

There was also an old mill erected by Solomon Davis,—the site in later years was occupied by one owned by Mr. Thomas Van Etten,—and another by Simon Westfall, the site of which was subsequently occupied by Mr. Bennet's mill. There was still another old mill near Butler's Falls.

Judging from the sawed materials in old buildings, saw-mills must have been in very early use in this neighborhood. One is known to have been erected about 1760 or 1770.

The first grist-mills performed the operation of grinding only. The bolting was performed by hand-sifting, before the flour was converted into bread. This process took out the coarse bran, and every family kept a sieve for the purpose. This flour made the real healthy Graham brown bread.

It is proper to mention at this point that there are traditions of still earlier settlement which deserve notice, and which seem to rest mostly upon letters written by Samuel Preston, of Stockport, Pa., in 1828. Mr. Preston had been employed in his youth as a surveyor, and soon after the close of the Revolution executed an engagement in Northampton Co., Pa. In his account of the work and the region of country, he states that he received from John Lukens, surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, an account of the early settlement. The recollections of Lukens extended back to 1730, when, as an apprentice, he had

* This has been reproduced in some of the new plows of recent years.
† Ante, p. 110.

carried chain and learned surveying of Nicholas Scull, the famous surveyor of early times. In exploring the Minisink country they found a fine orchard larger than any near Philadelphia. This was owned by Samuel Dupuis. Dupuis drew his wheat and cider to Kingston, about a hundred miles, over the "Mine road," and brought back salt and other necessities.

Nearly sixty years later, as the tradition asserts, at the Preston expedition of 1787, they met Nicholas Dupuis, the son of Samuel, living in a spacious stone house in great plenty and affluence, who confirmed the previous traditions. These are the authorities which are claimed to indicate early settlement, while the country was still in possession of the Dutch, prior, therefore, to 1664. Mines are said to have been opened at two points,—one on the Delaware, where the mountain nearly approaches the lower point of Pahaquarry Flat; the other at the north foot of the same mountain, near half-way from the Delaware to Esopus." The tradition implies that the mining and the settlement were abandoned in 1664 at the English conquest.

It is evident that these traditions relate to territory beyond the present limits of Orange County, and that they prove little or nothing with reference to the towns to which this present history is devoted. The "mines" were opened at some very early date, as compared with the time of general settlement. The "Mine road" was an early work, but there is no proof that either were in existence before the Dutch surrender in 1664. Even the interview of Lukens with Samuel Dupuis* in 1730, affords no indication of a settlement having existed for seventy or eighty years previously. Thirty years or forty years, carrying the date of settlement back even to 1690, would have afforded ample time for the growth of an excellent orchard, the production of considerable cider, and the growth of abundant crops of wheat.

The address of Benjamin B. Edsall, Esq., at the first Sussex centenary, Oct. 6, 1853, presses definitely this claim of early settlement in behalf of the lower Minisink, twelve miles from Carpenter's Point.

As this is now beyond the bounds of New York, it is not perhaps a necessary part of our work to throw doubt upon this claim; but as the same claim is made for the Peenpack Valley (as above shown), we can hardly avoid again remarking that there is no basis for either. It is true the Dutch built a fort at Rondout in 1614, but the settlement of Kingston (Old Wiltwyck) was not made until 1657. It was in the second Esopus war, 1663, that the New Paltz region east of the Shawangunk Mountains was "discovered," and later than that before a settlement was made there. True, this would not exclude the idea of settlements on the west side of the mountains through

the Rondout Valley, and so farther south to the Mamakating. But it was not until 1669 that a few emigrants ventured out upon this line as far as Marletown, and ten or fifteen years later before any located at Rochester.

The paper of Capt. Arent Schuyler, already quoted, giving account of his visit to this country in 1694, makes no allusion to any white settlers whatever. The Preston letters, containing the account of interviews with Samuel Dupuy in 1630 and Nicholas Dupuy in 1687, seem to have been the only evidence which previous writers had in favor of this early settlement of the Minisink region. The suggestions above given prove this story of settlement in 1650 to 1660 wholly a myth. Whether Cuddeback, Gumaer, and their associates were in the Peenpack Valley in 1790 is not settled by Arent Schuyler's letters of 1794, for he might not have penetrated as far north; yet it may be presumed Schuyler would have heard of them and mentioned them if there had been a settlement. Inquiry among the descendants fails to find any one positive as to the date of this settlement, yet Dr. C. E. Cuddeback, of Port Jervis, has in his possession certain memoranda in the shape of petitions to the colonial government to be protected in their title, one dated in 1797 the other in 1799. The graves in the old Gumaer burial-place are very old, one bearing date 1713. The evidence, then, entirely disproves any claim to settlement in 1650. That the Minisink region was settled in 1650 (even the New Jersey part of it) is impossible from any documents now existing.

To a certain extent the settlement of Deerpark must be considered a portion of the history of all the Minisink region, especially all that part of it which relates to the controversies between the settlers on the Minisink and Wawayanda Patents with the people in New Jersey about the possession of the lands along the disputed line. The settlement must have been very early, and to some extent before 1700, for settlements were made by inhabitants of New Jersey north of that, and complaints against them brought before the Colonial Assembly for their direction as early as that period.

This border warfare was long and tedious, as already shown. In 1755 a bill was passed "to impower certain trustees to dispose of any quantity of unappropriated lands within the patents of Minisink and Wawayanda to raise a sum, not exceeding £1000 on each, to defend the title and possessions of the proprietors of the patents against the encroachments of the people of East New Jersey, and to defray the expense already accrued thereon."

From records elsewhere given (ante, p. 20), it appears that in 1714 the following were the only freeholders in Maghaghkemek, viz., Thomas Swartwout, Harmon Barentsen, Jacob Cuddeback, Peter Gumaer, and Jacobus Swartwout. In 1728 they are recorded as Harmon Barentsen Van Inwegen, Peter Gumaer, John Van Vliet, Jr., Samuel Swartwout, Bernardus

* Samuel Dupuis lived on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River, about thirty-eight miles below Port Jervis, and three miles north of the Water Gap. (See ante, p. 15.)

Swartwout, Jr., and Jacob Cuddeback. If the settlement by Cuddeback and Gumaer commenced in 1690, this record shows a very small increase in the number of freeholders in thirty-eight years.

ASSESSMENT-ROLL OF 1775.

As showing the names of families residing in the "lower neighborhood" at the opening of the Revolution, we are fortunately able to give the following assessment-roll for district No. 3 in the old precinct of Goshen. The general records of Goshen having been destroyed (in some respects an irretrievable loss), this roll is the best authority extant.

District No. 3 evidently consisted of the triangle bounded north by the "old county line," easterly by the Shawangunk Mountains, and southwesterly by the Delaware River,—in other words, the southern portion of Deerpark, comprising the present territory of Port Jervis and its vicinity. An assessment-roll is better or more complete authority than many other lists of names. Taxes are not supposed to omit any property-holder, and an examination of this assessment shows that men without families or homesteads must have been assessed, for in one instance the appraisal is less than two shillings, and others are named at very small amounts. The assessor was Abraham Van Auken, an old and well-known name in this section.

District No. 3.—ABRAHAM VAN AUKEN, Assessor.

Names.	Estimate of Property.	Names.	Estimate of Property.
Nehemiah Patterson.....	£ s. d. 8 16 0	George Quick.....	0 1 9
Joseph Randall.....	1 18 6	James Van Vleet.....	7 9 6
James Davis.....	0 10 6	Anthony Van Eiten, Esq. 14	13 1
Johannee Decker.....	17 8 7	Johanues Decker, Jr.....	10 18 0
John Wood.....	0 15 8	Capt. John Westbrook....	6 17 6
Peter Cole.....	1 12 7	Abraham C. Van Auken. 6	11 7
Wilhelmus Cole.....	5 0 7	Moses Cortright.....	7 5 8
Peter Cuykendall.....	9 4 6	Peters Decker.....	0 14 8
Martinee Decker, Sr.....	6 17 16	Allen McDonald.....	0 9 0
Solomon Cuykendall.....	4 8 10	Samuel Davie.....	2 11 2
George Nanny.....	0 16 6	Abraham Middagh.....	2 11 2
Simon Westfall.....	8 3 6	Daniel St. John.....	4 9 4
Martinee Decker, Jr.....	0 7 3	Jacob Cuykendall.....	2 8 9
Daniel Cole.....	0 4 3	Ephraim Middagh.....	2 3 4
Isaac Van Tuyl.....	1 1 0	William Crane.....	1 12 1
Philip Swartwood.....	2 6 0	Hezekiah Roescrans.....	4 0 0
P. Gominorrah (Gumaer) 0	10 6	Daniel Cortright.....	4 0 7
Jacob Schoonover.....	1 12 11	Benjamin Couser.....	1 16 3
Tunie Sluter.....	0 11 7	John Van Tuyl.....	4 11 11
Isaac Middagh.....	1 15 8	John Wells.....	12 4 0
Abraham Van Auken.....	11 0 6	James Carpenter.....	3 8 6
Daniel Van Auken.....	5 12 6	Joseph Manning.....	4 0 0
Aldert Osterhout.....	0 3 6	John Van Tuyl, Jr.....	5 17 10
Christian Middagh.....	0 2 0	John Westbrook.....	2 19 0

"The above is a list of my assessment of all the inhabitants in my said district.

"Given under my hand, September, 1775.

"ABRAHAM C. VAN AUKEN, Assessor."

The names attached to the Revolutionary Articles of Association for the Minisink region must be presumed to apply to the same territory as the assessment-roll,—south of the old county line in Deerpark,—and at the same date. (See list in General History.)

The list for Mamakating, given in the General History, shows the names of those living north of the old county line, and includes a part of what is now Sullivan

County. We add brief notes upon the location of a few of the early settlers mentioned in the above papers, and upon various names and places.

PENHAUSEN'S LANDT, or PENHAUSEN'S LAND.—This was the name of an Indian chief who in former times resided near the present residence of Levi Van Eiten, Esq., on the rich bottom-lands in that neighborhood. In old times, when speaking of a good piece of land, it was common to compare it with Penhausen's Land.

SENEYAUGHQUAN was an Indian name of the place where Maj. Swartwout in his time resided,—the residence in later years of Col. Peter Swartwout.

SOKAPACK.—This is also an Indian name of a place in this town, which is understood to be significant of a spring of water.

LOWER NEIGHBORHOOD.—In respect to the first settlers of the "lower neighborhood," it may be said generally that they were contemporary with the children of the first settlers at Peenpack, and three of them had married daughters of those first settlers. The children of Peter Gumaer, the great-grandfather of Peter E. Gumaer, were six in number, and born between the years 1693 and 1708; from which it appears the lower neighborhood must have been settled between the years 1710 and 1725.

DEWITT FAMILY.—The DeWitt family of Deerpark were descendants of Tjerck Claessen DeWitt, who was born in Grootholt, in Sunderlant, Holland, and who after his immigration settled at Wiltwyck, now Kingston, in 1672. His children were: 1, Andries; 2, Tjerck; 3, Jan; 4, Jacob; 5, Lucas; 6, Peek; 7, Tjaatje; 8, Janetje; 9, Gertrung; 10, Rachel; 11, Marietje; 12, Anglie. Egbert, son of Andries (1), and grandson of Tjerck (1), had nine sons and one daughter, viz.: 1, Dr. Andries, who lived and died at New Paltz; 2, Jacob Rutzen, who settled in the Peenpack neighborhood, and whose daughter Rachel married Robert Burnet, of New Windsor; 3, William; 4, John; 5, Stephen; 6, Mary (Polly), who married Capt. (afterwards Gen.) James Clinton, of New Windsor, and became the mother of DeWitt Clinton; 7, Egbert; 8, Thomas; 9, Benjamin; 10, Reuben. Simon DeWitt, for many years surveyor-general of the State, was the son of Dr. Andries of New Paltz.

Jacob R. DeWitt's oldest son was Moses DeWitt; in person large and well favored, very social and agreeable in his manner and conversation. The Indians esteemed him highly, and when he died deeply lamented his death. This speaks a thousand facts in his favor, for one man like this in a new settlement, surrounded by Indians liable to be excited and provoked to revenge and murder by the least and unintended injury, was like a garment to the settlement which covered up a multitude of their offenses against them. This young man obtained his education from an individual by the name of Thomas White, an Englishman, who came to the neighborhood about the beginning of the war. A mutual attachment grew up

between him and the people, and during the period of hostilities he took shelter, with his wife, in Fort Gumaer to abide the result. As the condition of things in the settlement and state of the country justified it, he kept school in a small house built for the purpose near the fort. What DeWitt failed to learn here he afterwards accomplished in the family of Gen. Clinton.

Peter E. Gumaer, Esq., in the winter of 1787 studied surveying with Mr. DeWitt, who during the previous summer had been out on the line then being run to divide the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

Of the early settlers the following statement with respect to their location is upon the authority of the "Gumaer manuscript,"* written by Peter E. Gumaer, father of Peter L. Gumaer. Peter Gumaer located at the southwest end of the hill, on the well-known Peter E. Gumaer farm, near Cuddebackville.

Jan Tyse located between that and the Spring Brook. It may be proper to remark, however, that it is not probable that he ever occupied this place. It is supposed that his claim was very early sold to others.

Barnardus Swartwout settled on the east side of the hill, a few rods west of this spring, and the cavity of the cellar was visible in late years.

Jacob Cuddeback's homestead was a few rods northeast of the northeast end of the hill, on the low ground, and the site of his dwelling could be determined by the cavity of the old cellar within a few years, if not at the present time.

Anthony Swartwout located a few rods northeast of Cuddeback's, "where the house formerly of Cornelius Van Inwegen stood."

* "The Gumaer manuscript" was written evidently at various periods of his life, brought down, however, to about the year 1861. It consists of about three hundred pages of foolscap. It is very largely a history of families, and families whose names are frequent in all this section to-day. One might suppose they would promptly subscribe any necessary amount to secure its publication. Mr. Gumaer was a teacher, a surveyor, a farmer, and an author. He published a small work upon astronomy. He surveyed and mapped at one time or another nearly all of the lands in the town, and did most of the legal writing for many years. It is said that no legal paper written by him was ever broken in a court of law.

No man was more competent than he to judge of early traditions, so far as the evidence was before him. He was familiar with both the Dutch and English languages, and it is said that in his youth he understood the sermon so well that on returning from church he could sometimes scarcely remember which language the preacher had used.

He had four sons,—Peter L., Ezekiel, Andrew Jackson, and Jacob. A current baptismal story is worth repeating. He had preferred to name the third son, above mentioned, Henry Clay, but his wife desired a solid Democratic name. It is not supposed there was any very serious dispute: she consented to his view. At the altar, when the minister asked for the name, he hesitated a moment, in his usual habit of speaking with careful deliberation, when his wife opportunely said "Andrew Jackson," and the minister (joining in this Democratic conspiracy) quickly baptized with that name.

Mr. Gumaer, in his manuscript, speaking of the Cuddeback settlement, uses this language: "In the year 1890, as near as can now be determined," etc. Again, "After these early settlers had resided here a few years they sent Jacob Cuddeback, one of their number, to the Governor of the New York colony to ask for a patent, which was granted Oct. 14, 1797."

David Jameson's place was also somewhere near the others, in the same group, though it must also be said of him that it is uncertain whether he actually settled; neither his name nor that of Tyse appear in subsequent annals.

Jacob Cuddeback was a French Huguenot. His name was originally spelled Caudeback, and there is a city of that name in France from which he came. It was a place of 9000 inhabitants in 1685. His wife was Margaret Provost, whom he married at Esopus or elsewhere along the Hudson. The pioneer lived to be nearly one hundred years old. His children were: 1, Benjamin, who never married. He lived to be eighty years of age, spending his life in this town. 2, William, who married Jemima Elting and settled on the old homestead. A majority of the Cuddeback families of the present time in this vicinity are his descendants. His children were James, Abram, Benjamin, Roolif, Sarah. 3, James, who married Neelje Decker. He lived near Deckertown, N. J. He died at the age of thirty, but left children, whose descendants are quite numerous in Niagara Co., N. Y. 4, Abraham, who lived to be about eighty. His wife was Esther Swartwout. He spent most of his life in this town, but in old age moved to Skaneateles, where his children had previously settled. 5, Dinah, who married Abraham Lovis, of Rochester, and settled in New Jersey. 6, Eleanor, who married Evert Hornbeck, of Rochester, and lived where Mrs. Joseph Cuddeback now resides. 7, Elsie, who married Harmanus Van Gordon, and lived at the Flat Rocks, in New Jersey. 8, Morice, who married George Westfall, and lived in New Jersey. 9, Naomi, who married Lodewyck Hornbeck, of Rochester.

Peter Gumaer, the pioneer, married Esther Hasbrouck, of Kingston. His children were Hannah, who married James Swartwout; Esther, who married Samuel Swartwout; another who married a DuBois, and there was a fourth daughter, Rachel. He had only one son, Peter, who married Charity DeWitt, and left two sons,—Peter and Ezekiel. Peter E. Gumaer, the author of the manuscript history alluded to, was a son of Ezekiel.

Harmanus Van Inwegen, whose location does not seem to be definitely known by his descendants, married a Swartwout. There was at least one son, Gerardus Van Inwegen, and one daughter, Hannah, who married Thomas Decker.

It is understood that the Swartwout pioneers were three brothers,—Anthony, Barnardus, and Samuel. The children of Anthony were Samuel, who married Esther Gumaer; James, who married Anna Gumaer; and Anna, who married John Van Vleet.

These early settlers located on and around the hill as described above, for mutual protection and defense, and because of the valuable spring of water near.

Soon after the settlement of the seven, or more properly the five, the patent passed into the possession of three,—Anthony Swartwout, Peter Gumaer, Jacob

Cuddeback. Their more permanent homesteads after that were as follows :

Swartwout built near the Spring Brook, where Peter P. Swartwout now resides. Gumaer built where the old stone house now stands, on the Godfroy property; Cuddeback where an old stone house now stands on the main road south of Port Clinton.

Simon Westfall lived in the old stone house, now the Hazen property, at Carpenter's Point. His children were Wilhelmus, John D., Reuben, Simon. Most of the families of that name in this vicinity are understood to be descendants of the last named.

The limits of this work prevent giving these family notes beyond this small group of actual pioneers. In the several papers given in this chapter—the assessment-rolls, and other documents—nearly every settler preceding the Revolution is included.

The amount of the tax in one of the two districts of Mamakating precinct for 1792 was fifteen pounds and sixpence, equal to \$37.56. Peter E. Gumaer, the collector, traveled on foot over his district, comprising an immense territory now in Deerpark, Mount Hope, Mamakating, Forestburgh, Highland, Lumberland, and Cochecton.

FAMILIES IN SOUTHERN DEERPARK, 1810 TO 1815.

From the Minisink record of school districts we find district No. 20 as it was formed in 1813. It included the families of James Sawyer, Benjamin Carpenter, Reuben Westfall, John Corwin, Isaac Van Strander, Samuel Lambert, James Van Fleet, Jr., Nathan Van Auken, Jeremiah Van Auken, Joshua Van Auken, Daniel Van Auken, James Van Fleet, Levi Van Etten, Levi Van Etten, Jr., Jacob W. Van Etten, Henry Van Etten, Jacob Westbrook, Jr., Widow Sarah Decker. This was in the southern part of the present town of Deerpark, as that remained a portion of Minisink until 1825.

District 22, "added to Deerpark," included the following families, viz.: those of Joel Whitlock, Peter Swartwout, Widow Esther Hombert, Martin Carpenter, John Van Fleet, Solomon Decker. These families must have been just south of the old county line to be added to a district in Deerpark, as Deerpark then only extended south to that line.

School district No. 21 of Minisink, as organized in 1813, included the following families, viz.: those of Cornelius W. Cole, Wilhelmus Cole, Josias Cole, Thomas Chattle, Hezekiah Fredenburgh, Elias Coykendall, Daniel Roberts, Richard Decker, Samuel Caskey, Martin Caskey, William Little, Simon Westfall, Benjamin Westfall, Benjamin Van Inwegen, Lewis Lambert, William Lambert, John Caskey, Robert Caskey, John Wood, Samuel Caskey, Jr., Joseph Patterson, Martin Decker, John Skinner, Roman Elmendorph, George Quick, Peter Howey, Benjamin Cuddeback, Isaac Decker, Nathan Van Auken, Jr. The above was evidently the school district at the present place of Port Jervis and vicinity.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

The first physician here of which any trace can be found was Dr. Chattle, who lived about half a mile north of Carpenter's Point; practiced here many years; died here; must have been here soon after 1800. After his death there was no physician in the valley until the time of the building of the canal. Drs. Van Dusen and Hornbeck, from Montague, N. J., Dr. Newkirk, of Mount Hope, Dr. Loomis, of Otisville, all practiced through the valley. Dr. Charles Hardenberg came here about 1826. For a long time he was the only physician here; occasionally one would come, but their stay was short generally. Among these were Dr. Hart, a young man, who practiced with Dr. Hardenberg a few months. Dr. Rafferty, a school-teacher, also practiced some in the neighborhood. Dr. Ira Dales came here in 1848, remained about five years, when he removed to Joliet, Ill. Dr. C. M. Lawrence (homœopath) came here in 1850; is still practicing here. Dr. Thomas Walsh came here in 1851; is still practicing here. Dr. Dufrêne, a Frenchman, well educated, came here in 1851, and died here. After these came Dr. Jerow and Dr. David Robertson. In 1854, Dr. Benjamin W. Carpenter located here; practiced till he died in 1863. Dr. Sol. Van Etten located here in 1855; still here. Dr. H. Hardenberg in 1860; still here. Dr. D. W. Cooper in 1863; remained till about 1870. Dr. Marsh came here in 1863; died in 1867. Dr. I. S. Hunt came in 1865; died in 1875. Dr. Lamb came here in 1866; remained about one year. Dr. M. E. Jones came here in 1867; remained a few years.

There is now a medical society here. Physicians from surrounding places meet with the resident physicians on the second Wednesday of January, April, July, and October of each year for discussion of medical subjects and to promote the best interests of the profession. Officers at present are: President, Dr. J. L. Whittaker, of Unionville, N. J.; Vice-President, Dr. T. D. Wills, of Port Jervis; Treasurer, Dr. H. Hardenberg, of Port Jervis; Secretary, Dr. W. S. Cuddeback, of Port Jervis.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The earliest civil relation of the territory of the present town of Deerpark is intimated, but not very clearly defined, in an act of the Legislature, passed Oct. 18, 1701, in which it was provided that the people "of Wagachemeck and Great and Little Minisink" were empowered to give their votes in the county of Ulster. This would imply that they were beyond the border of Ulster County, for if they had been within no enabling act would have been necessary. This "Wagachemeck" was the territory now known as Cuddebackville and vicinity, but with just what limits is not stated in the old documents.

The act of Nov. 12, 1709, fixed more closely the

boundaries of the counties, and definitely declared Wagachameck a part of Ulster County. The "old county line" extended beyond the Shawangunk Mountains, crossed Deerpark, just south of Huguenot, and intersected the Delaware at Sparrowbush. This would appear to have bounded the old district of Wagachameck on the south.

Not far from the same time there was by order of court, it is supposed, a more formal organization of this same territory under a different name,—Maghaghkemek. Under this name and organization the territory remained until 1743, when the precinct of Mamakating was erected, which became the successor of Machackemeck.

The precinct of Mamakating continued until 1798, when the town of Deerpark was erected. To recapitulate, we have three preceding organizations: 1st. The indefinite district of Wagachameck alluded to in the statute of 1701. 2d. The more formally organized precinct of Machackemeck of 1709-10. 3d. The precinct of Mamakating, organized in 1743. At the formation of this, the first precinct-meeting was directed to be held at the house of Samuel Swartwout. Its territory was declared to consist of "all the land to the southward of the town of Rochester as far as the county of Ulster extends, and to the westward of the precincts of Wallkill and Shawangunk."

Some doubt has arisen over the term "precinct of Minisink," as it has been thought to cover, in part at least, the same territory as the precinct organizations just mentioned. The name Minisink was applied in the early documents to the settlements of Maghaghkemek and to those of Big and Little Minisink;* but there are clear evidences that besides the indefinite region, Minisink, there was also a "precinct Minisink," with collectors, assessors, and other officers. This is rendered certain by a document recently discovered among the papers of Benjamin Van Vleet, being a warrant for the collection of a tax in the precinct of Minisink. In 1737 an act of Assembly was passed authorizing the erection of a "court-house and goal at Goshen," and the warrant quoted was for the portion levied on the Minisink people. The following is a verbatim copy of the warrant:

"Orange county ss.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of this Colony of New York entitled an Act to Enable the Justices of the Peace in that part of Orange County lying to the Northward of the Highlands to build a Court House & Goal for the Said County at Goshen.

"Wee the Justices of the peace for that part of Orange County Lying to the Northwards of the Highlands: Require and Command you the Assessors for the precinct of Minisink on Receipt of this our Warrant You assess upon the Estates Real and personall of all and Every the Inhabitants Residente Sojourners and Freeholders of your precinct the sum of Twenty Nine pounds being your prportion of the money to be Raised for Building the said Court House & Goale att Goshen; and the said assessment so made by you and Signed under your Hands you are to Deliver unto the Collector of your precinct annexed unto this Warrant on or before the first Day of May next Ensuing which Said Collector is

* The settlement of Great Minisink was near the Great Minisink Island, twelve miles below Carpenter's Point, and Little Minisink near the Little Island between Carpenter's Point and the Great Island.

hereby authorised and Commaunded to Receive & Collect and Levy the same and in Case any person or persons shall Deny Refuse or Neglect to pay their Tax so assessed as aforesaid: you are to Distrain him her or them by his her or their goods & chatties and the Distress to keep at the charge of the Owner or Owners for the space of foure Days and not being Redeemed in that time you are to make sale thereof at publick Vandue to the Highest bidder out of the produce of such Sale you are to Deduct the said Tax & charges of sale and Return the overplush (if any be) Emedietely to the owner or owners: which moneys so by you Levied & Collected as aforesaid you are to pay to John Holly Esqr or to such person as shall be appointed by the majority of the Justices Liveing to the Northward of the Highlands in Orange County on or before the first Day of June now next Ensuing first Retaining in Your Hands nine pence in the pound for your trouble of Collecting and paying the same for Your Doing whereof this shall be to you and Each of you a sufficient warrant Given under our hands & seals att Goshen in the County of Orange this fourteenth day of April in the Twelfth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second &c: Anno Dom 1739.

"To the assessors & collectors of the precinct of Minisink.

"VIN'T MATHEWS
"JOHN HOLLY
"JOHN CARPENTER
"SAM A. JAYN
"JA. SWARTWOUDT.
"ANTONI X WESTBROEK
"WILLEM PROVOOST"

Six seals; figure, deer head, in sealing wax.

On the back of the warrant is the following return:

"Received of John Decker Collector of Minisink the full contents of this within tax warrant I say Recd pr. me Collector fees first being deducted that is ninepence pr. £.
"JOHN HOLLY, Com.
"June ye 30, 1739."

The question arises, then, Where was the precinct of Minisink? The date is very early—1739. The precinct organizations of Wagachameck, 1701, Machackameck, 1709, and Mamakating, 1743, extended south to the old county line; but none of them south of that line. The precinct of Goshen had for its north boundary the same "old county line," extending from Plum Point, on the Hudson, to what is now Sparrowbush, on the Delaware. We know from the assessment-roll of 1775 that the triangular portions of the present town of Deerpark, south of the old county line, was in Goshen Precinct. Now the claim of New York extended south to the lower end of Great Minisink Island. The limits of Goshen Precinct were not stretched southward to include this disputed territory, but there was erected the *Minisink Precinct along the Delaware, below what was afterwards known as Carpenter's Point*. The signatures to the warrant given above do not prove that "Minisink Precinct" included any part of the present territory of Deerpark. The signatures are simply those of the county officials directing the collecting of the tax in the precinct of Minisink.†

The town of Deerpark was organized in 1798. The three early organizations given above were north of the old county line, at least nominally. The territory now

† Perhaps this conclusion must not be considered settled without further investigation. When the statute of 1701 enumerates "Mackhackameck" Great and Little Minisink, it seems at the first view to have left out the "lower neighborhood" between Huguenot and Carpenter's Point, but the term Mackhackameck then applied to all the settlement in the valley above Carpenter's Point. When a few years later the old county line was run, and its location definitely known, Mackhackameck was limited by that line on the south, and the Goshen Precinct covered the territory south of that line to Carpenter's Point.

in Deerpark, south of the old county line, comprising Port Jervis and its vicinity, was a part of the town of Minisink from 1789 to 1825, and much interesting material relating to this section may be found in the chapter upon that town.

It is not known that any records of the early precincts remain. At least none such have come down to the clerk's office of the present town of Deerpark. From other sources we have the following:

At the town-meeting of Mamakating Precinct for April 5, 1774, the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Benjamin Dupuy; Clerk, Thomas Kyte; Constable and Collector, Jacob Stanton; Assessors, Harmanus Van Inwegen, Abraham Cuddeback, Jr. Overseers of the Highways: First District, Benjamin Cuddeback; Second District, Dick V. K. Westhrook; Third District, Jacob Devins; Fourth District, Robert Cook; Fifth District, Ezekiel Travis; Sixth District, Abraham Smedis. Overseers of the Poor, Philip Swartwout, Robert Cook; Fence-keepers, Benjamin Dupuy, Jacob Stanton; Stallion-viewers, Vail Wheeler, Abraham Cuddeback; Pound-keepers, Vail Wheeler, Benjamin Dupuy.

Philip Swartwout was supervisor in 1776; Benjamin Dupuy in 1778 and 1782; Jacob R. DeWitt in 1873; Benjamin Dupuy again in 1784 and 1787; Peter Cuddeback, 1788.

The town of Deerpark having been erected in 1798, we have the following record of the first town-meeting:

"Record of the proceedings of the freeholders in the town of Deerpark at the first town-meeting held in said town, at the house of Elisha Reeve, Esq., on the 3d day of April, 1798.

"List of town officers: William Dean, town clerk; James Finch, Jr., supervisor: — Seybolt, — Rose, Joseph Smith, assessors; Peter Gumaer, Jr., collector; Benjamin Dupuy, Elisha Reeve, overseers of the poor; — Reeve, James Finch, Sr., Wm. Cuddeback, Sr., commissioners of highways; Wm. Young, Jr., Abraham Van Inwegen, constables; David R. Arnell, Abel Woodhull, James Fioch, Jr., William Rose, commissioners of schools.

"OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS.

No.	No.
1. James Fioch, Sr.	11. John Ward.
2. James Ketchum.	12. Reuben Baker.
3. Wm. Mulock.	13. Joseph Smith.
4. Samuel Satterly.	14. Elias Gumaer.
5. Wm. Young, Sr.	15. Benjamin Dupuy.
6. James Fioch, Jr.	16. Richard —.
7. — — —	17. Samuel Farnum.
9. Alexander —	18. Abner Sheldon.
10. David Norris.	19. Samuel —."

GENERAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.*

Road districts of 1799 as determined by the commissioners March 12th:

No. 1.—Beginning at Thomas Hulse's, and running from thence to the crotch of the road on the top of the mountain to the old Orange County line, and from James Finch's barn to said county line near Wells' [Plantation], and from Rufus Stanton's to the Shawangunk Kill bridge. James Finch, road-master.

No. 2.—From the east side of Shawangunk Kill bridge, at Ketchum's mill, to Thomas Hulse's. William Davis, road-master.

No. 3.—Beginning at the main road near William Davis', and from thence to Samuel Watkins'. William McDowell, road-master.

No. 4.—Beginning at the forks of the road near James Ketchum's, and running from thence by William Penny's to Elisha Comstock's, and from the crotch of the road by the old school-house near where Oliver Owen formerly lived, [and from] William Mulock's to the mountain road near Capt. [Farnum's]. William Penny, road-master.

No. 5.—From David Corwin's bridge to the brook on the east side of the mountain running into Skinner's meadow. William Young, road-master.

No. 6.—Beginning against Andrew Davis' old house on the mountain road, and running from thence to James Finch's [bridge], and from the crotch of the road near Jasper Writer's to the main road near Thomas Hulse's. Enos Brown, road-master.

No. 7.—Beginning at John Seybolt's, and running from thence along the mountain road against Andrew Davis' old house. Jacob Wiggins, road-master.

No. 8.—Beginning at the crotch of the road near Abner Skinner's, and running from thence to the top of the hill. Noah Tuthill, road-master.

No. 9.—From the east side of the Shawangunk Kill bridge, [near] Elijah Reeve's, to the east side of the bridge near Hanchet's. Alexander Car, road-master.

No. 10.—From the crotch of the road near William [Gillet's], along the mountain road to the [] said road near Ezekiel Newman's, and from Elijah [Reeve's] to Silas Gildersleeve's. Eli Roberts, road-master.

No. 11.—From the county line near John King's to Elijah [Reeve's]. Charles Gillet, road-master.

No. 12.—From the county line a small distance north of [] Wood's to Timothy Oakley's, and from thence to the cross road near Elijah Reeve's mill. Timothy Oakley, road-master.

No. 13.—Beginning at the old county line near Giles', and running north to Capt. William Rose's; from thence over [] by Jonathan Stanton's to the east side of the [mountains], to the brook running into Skinner's meadow. Benjamin Gumaer, road-master.

No. 14.—Beginning at the county line near Abraham []; running from thence south to the crotch of the road [] the mountain. Jacob Van Etten, road-master.

No. 15.—Beginning at the county line near Joseph Tice's; from thence to the Esopus road near Capt. William []. Jonathan Campbell, road-master.

No. 16.—From the Deerpark road across the mountain to the [] at Westbrook's, and thence to the county line. Silas Clark, road-master.

* A few illegible and doubtful words are inclosed in brackets.

No. 17.—From Mongaup bridge to the Five-mile Tree. John Wood, road-master.

No. 18.—From the east side of Stickney's bridge [] line north of Jacob Newkirk's; []. Abraham Stickney, road-master.

No. 19.—(Description not given). Cornelius Swartwout, road-master.*

The first election returns are the following:

"We, the subscribers, inspectors of election for the town of Deerpark, in the county of Orange, and State of New York, for the year 1799, do hereby certify that the following statement is the result of the canvass and estimate of the ballots taken at an election held in this town on the 30th day of April, 1st and 2d days of May, in said year, for Senators to represent the middle district of said State. Dated 2d day of May, 1799.

"John Hathorn, 52 votes; John Suffern, 51 votes; Isaac Bloom, 52 votes.

"JAMES FINCH, JR.,
"WILLIAM DENN,
"WILLIAM YOUNG,
"JOSEPH TUTTILL,
"ELIAS GUMAER, *Inspectors.*"

SLAVES.

As in other towns there are a few entries, required by law, recording the birth of slaves,—somewhat of an interesting fact to the youth of the present generation who may scarcely have read that New York was once a slaveholding State.

We give several of the earliest:

"This may certify that Flora, daughter of Elizabeth, servant of the subscriber, was born 31st of July, 1800.

"HARMANUS VAN INWEGEN, *Farmer.*

"DEERPARK, 7th April, 1800."

"This may certify that Harry, son of Jin, servant of the subscriber, was born the fifth day of November, in the year 1800.

"EZEKIEL GUMAER, *Farmer.*

"DEERPARK, April 7, 1801."

"This may certify that Simon, son of Suffi, servant of the subscriber, was born the twenty-third day of July, in the year 1800.

"BENJAMIN DEPUY, *Farmer.*

"DEERPARK, April 7, 1801."

"This may certify that Cate, daughter of Jin, slave of the subscriber, was born the 6th day of July, in the year 1802.

"JAMES KETCHUM, *Farmer.*

"DEERPARK, March 30, 1803."

To manumit a slave required the certificate of the overseers of the poor.

Under date of Jan. 22, 1803, Jacobus Swartwout and David Corwin, overseers of the poor, certify that "Susanna, a negro woman slave of Mary Rose, widow of the late Capt. William Rose, appears to be under the age of fifty years, and of sufficient ability to provide for herself."

The latest birth of a slave child recorded seems to be the following:

"Josiah Van Inwegen, of the town of Deerpark, in the County of Orange, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, Sam the son of Mary, slave to the said Josiah Van Inwegen, was born the 29th day of July, in the year 1817.

"JOSIAH VAN INWEGEN.

"Subscribed & sworn the 24th day of August, 1810."

* The road-masters' names attached above are for the year 1800, and the districts as described must be north of the "old county line," as the territory south of that belonged to Minisink until 1825.

ASSESSMENT-ROLL OF 1825.

This is the earliest now preserved in the town clerk's office, and was made by Benjamin Cuddeback, Philip Swartwout, and William Cuddeback, assessors. This is the first roll made after the division of the towns, and the erection of Deerpark with its present territory. Persons assessed for \$2000 or over were William Cuddeback, \$5050; Henry Cuddeback, \$2323; Cornelius Cuddeback, \$4033; Jacob Cuddeback, \$3824; Benjamin Cuddeback, \$2000; Cornelius Cole, \$2549; Isaac Decker, Jr., \$2341; Peter Gumaer, Jr., \$3114; Peter E. Gumaer, \$6330; Gerardus Gumaer, \$3153; Francis Kelly, \$2038; James D. Swartwout, \$3650; Stephen St. John, \$2131; Jacobus Swartwout, \$3352; Levi Van Etten, \$5859; Margaret Van Fleet, \$2243. The total assessed valuation was \$114,820, and the tax levied upon that, \$227.63.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The principal town officers from 1798 to 1880 have been as follows:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1798-99..... James Finch, Jr.	William Denn.
1800..... " "	Solomon Finch.
1801..... " "	Enoch Tutthill.
1802..... " "	Peter E. Gumaer.
1803..... " "	Solomon Finch.
1804..... " "	Eli Roberts.
1805-8..... " "	Peter E. Gumaer.
1809..... " "	Stephen Farnum.
1810-13..... Peter E. Gumaer.	" "
1814-16..... James Finch, Jr.	Charles Murray.
1817..... Abraham Cuddeback.	" "
1818-19..... James Finch, Jr.	Stephen Farnum.
1820..... Abraham Cuddeback.	" "
1821..... " "	Jonathan Smith.
1822..... Stephen Farnum.	Ira Seybolt.
1823..... James Finch, Jr.	Isaac Gillet.
1824..... David G. Finch.	Joseph Conklin.
1825-28..... Peter E. Gumaer.	Benjamin Van Inwegen.
1827-28..... Philip Swartwout.	" "
1829..... Benjamin Cuddeback.	" "
1830-31..... Levi Van Etten, Jr.	Peter E. Gumaer.
1832..... Peter E. Gumaer.	Benjamin Van Inwegen.
1833..... Daniel Hilfferty.	Charac A. Van Inwegen.
1834..... " "	John S. Van Inwegen.
1835-38..... Lewie Cuddeback.	" "
1837..... George Burns.	" "
1838..... " "	Peter E. Cuddebeck.
1839-40..... Levi Van Etten.	" "
1841-42..... Lewie Van Inwegen.	John S. Van Inwegen.
1843-44..... Wm. Cuddeback.	Charac A. Van Inwegen.
1845-48..... Charles Hardenbergh.	" "
1847-48..... Abraham J. Cuddeback.	Peter G. Van Inwegen.
1849..... David Swartwout.	John B. Crawford.
1850..... Nelson Birdeall.	Peter G. Van Inwegen.
1851..... Samuel Fowler.	" "
1852..... Peter P. Swartwout.	Wm. H. Bennet.
1853..... Edward L. Norrie.	Francis W. Lockwood.
1854..... James Beonett.	" "
1855..... Eli Van Inwegen.	Andrew Conger.
1856..... " "	Joseph H. Knowlton.
1857..... Peter Cuddeback.	Dayton T. Cox.
1858-59..... John Van Etten.	George Brodhead.
1860..... Solomon Van Etten, Jr.	" "
1861..... " "	Charles W. Douglass.
1862..... Orville J. Brown.	Edgar A. Wells.
1863..... Franklin R. Brodhead.	Dayton T. Cox.
1864..... " "	Francis R. Fossard.
1865..... " "	George Clauson.
1866-69..... " "	William E. Haggarty.
1870..... R. W. Palmer.	Jacob Dewitt.
1871..... Peter P. Swartwout.	Lewis L. Adams.
1872-73..... Charles St. John, Jr.	" "
1874..... Wm. H. Neapasa.	" "
1875..... " "	Charles Hardenbergh, Jr.
1876-78..... " "	Cornelius E. Cuddeback.
1879..... Franklin R. Brodhead.	" "
1880..... Luke S. Rosencrance.	" "

The following are the justices of the peace who presided at town-meetings, with the dates at which their names first appear in the records as so presiding:

1812, Wm. Young, Jr.; 1813, James Finch, Jr.; 1824, Richard Penny, Isaac Otis; 1825, Joseph Chattle, Richard Penny (presided at the organization of the town of Calhoun, afterwards Mount Hope), Abraham Cuddeback, Thomas Van Etten; 1828, Abraham Cuddeback, Benjamin Cuddeback, James D. Swartwout; 1829, Levi Van Etten.

The justices of the peace elected at the annual town-meetings were as follows:

1830, Solomon Van Etten; 1831 (no election of justice recorded); 1832, David Decker, Abraham Cuddeback; 1833, Cornelius Gray; 1834, Charles C. Boyd; 1835, Jeremiah Gnmaer; 1836, David Decker, Wm. Cuddeback; 1837, Cornelius Gray; 1838, Abraham J. Cuddeback; 1839, William Cuddeback; 1840, David Decker; 1841, Cornelius Gray, Charles C. Boyd; 1842, Abraham J. Cuddeback; 1843, James H. Taylor, Abraham J. Cuddeback; * 1844, Samuel W. Jackson; 1845, Eli Van Inwegen; 1846, Abraham J. Cuddeback; 1847, Alexander Gordon; 1848, John Caskey; 1849, James Bennett; 1850, Abraham J. Cuddeback; 1851, James Cuddeback, Jr.; 1852, Francis Marvin; 1853, John Caskey; 1854, Wilhelmus Westbrook; 1855, John M. Helter, John J. Bross; 1856, Wm. H. Newkirk; 1857, Lucas F. Hough, Henry H. Stewart; 1858, Peter P. Swartwout; 1859, Henry H. Stewart, James N. Penny; 1860, Wm. H. Newkirk; 1861, John J. Bross; 1862, James N. Penny; 1863, Lucas F. Hough, William Westfall; 1864, William Rankin; 1865, Daniel C. Hazen; 1866, James N. Penny; 1867, George Clanson (also to fill vacancy); 1868, Benaiah Rhodes; 1869, Joseph L. Potter; 1870, Henry Dutcher; 1871, Daniel Holbrook; 1872, John Van Etten, Jr., Norman W. Mulley (also to fill vacancy); 1873, Norman W. Mulley, Moses L. Cole; 1874, William E. McCormick; 1875, Dayton T. Cox; 1876, Moses L. Cole; 1877, Daniel C. Hazen; 1878, Daniel Holbrook, Wm. Norris; 1879, Dayton T. Cox, Moses L. Cole; † 1880, Moses L. Cole.

BONDING OF THE TOWN OF DEERPARK.

This was effected by papers recorded in the office of the county clerk, and bearing date May 16, 1868. The consent of the tax-payers, as expressed in the instrument, was verified by the affidavit of Aaron Decker and others. The bonds were to be issued in aid of the Monticello Branch Railroad, to extend from Port Jervis to Monticello, in Sullivan County, through the towns of Deerpark, Thompson, and Forestburgh. The amount of bonds was to be \$200,000. These bonds were issued to run thirty years.

V.—VILLAGES.

PORT JERVIS.

This village dates from 1826, when the Delaware and Hudson Canal became a certainty. It is named in honor of the engineer who superintended the construction of the canal. As late as 1846, a writer said of Port Jervis, "A small village on the canal, where it first approaches the Delaware. It is just above Carpenter's Point and the junction of the Neversink and the Delaware."

He added, however, another paragraph, in which he said,—

"The small flourishing village of Port Jervis through which this canal passes had its origin at the commencement of the navigation thereat, and owes its population to that work. There are now five stores and groceries in this village; three taverns, in spacious buildings; one three-story grist-mill, built by Dr. Bell, of Brooklyn, being a stone build-

ing, and has four run of stone in it; three churches,—a Dutch Reformed, a Baptist, and a Methodist church, and one large school-house. The different branches of mechanical country business are also carried on. A considerable amount of lumber is brought in and sold. Coal is deposited and sold. A mail route from Kingston, in Ulster County, to Milford, in Pennsylvania, and thence to the city of Philadelphia, passes through this village and crosses the Delaware at about half a mile distant. The Neversink bridge place is about one mile southerly of Port Jervis; Huguenot about four, and Cuddebackville about eight miles northeast. These are small places, the two latter on the canal and mail route."

The "little village" of 1846, with its five stores, has grown rapidly to its present proportions. The "stores" are over 100 in number. Other business places are correspondingly increased, until a "Directory" must be consulted instead of a history to obtain an idea of the development of thirty-four years.

PORT JERVIS POST-OFFICE.

Previous to the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in 1828, the post-office for this section was at Carpenter's Point. The last postmaster at that place was Frank Kelly. About 1829 the office was removed to Port Jervis, and John Slauson (father of Erastus Slauson) was the first postmaster. He kept it at his hotel, at what is now the corner of Main Street and the Huguenot road. This was under Jackson's first administration. The second postmaster was Dr. John Conkling, who was appointed in 1833, under Gen. Jackson in his second term, Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General. The office was removed to the store-house of Dodge, St. John & Co., near the canal on Main Street. Dr. Conkling held the office from 1833 to 1845, and served under the administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler. In 1845, under the administration of President Polk, Dr. Charles Hardenburgh was appointed postmaster, and kept the office in his drug-store, on the site of the present parsonage of the Reformed Church. During this same administration Dr. Hardenburgh was removed, and Mr. Lyon appointed. June 21, 1849, Dr. John Conkling again received the appointment, and removed the office in a wheelbarrow to the building on Main Street recently used as a glove-factory. In May, 1851, Dr. Conkling resigned in favor of Francis Marvin, who held the office until the inauguration of President Pierce's administration. In 1853, Mr. Marvin was succeeded by Thomas J. Lyon, and he in turn was followed, in February, 1855, by James Van Fleet. Under him the office was removed "down town," corner of Pike Street and Jersey Avenue. In 1857, George Broadhead was appointed postmaster under Buchanan's administration. The office was kept corner of Pike and Ball Streets. In 1861, under President Lincoln, Augustus B. Goodale was named as the incumbent, and the office was moved "up town" to its present location. Mr. Goodale held the office until 1879, when Charles St. John, Jr., editor of the *Port Jervis Union*, was appointed, and is the present postmaster. During Mr. Goodale's term the present brick building was erected, and the portion used for the post-office rented to the government for ten years.

* The latter must have failed to qualify, in 1842.

† He had failed to qualify under his election of 1878, and had served by appointment.

INCORPORATION.

Under date of July 20, 1853, application for incorporation was made to the Court of Sessions by a petition signed by C. N. Lawrence, Nathaniel Van Tuyl, Orville J. Brown, Samuel H. Mills, and J. A. Jennings. The application was accompanied by the necessary survey and certificates of election. The publication of the requisite notice was verified by John Dow and A. G. Tucker. The inspectors of election were Thomas Van Ellen, James Van Fleet, and Abram Swartwout.

The order of the court bears date May 13, 1853. The first election was held Aug. 9, 1853. The charter was revised in 1866, and again in 1867. The first resolutions submitted to the vote of the people, in accordance with law, soon after the incorporation, were for the following purposes:

For building a pound.....	\$100
For streets and sidewalks.....	200
For surveying and other expenses.....	350
For printing and incidentals.....	300
Total.....	\$1350

The resolutions were adopted.

The sums for 1880-81, placed in contrast, tell something of the progress in improvements as well as in expenses:

For general expenses.....	\$3025
For the pay of officials.....	3500
For the water fund.....	1850
For gas-lamps.....	2200
For naphtha-lamps.....	2425
Total.....	\$13,000

Streets and other expenses carry the sum up to \$17,000 or \$18,000.

The following list shows the full board of trustees each year, also the president, clerk, and treasurer. The election of the first president does not appear in the minutes, but it is believed to be correctly given:

- Aug. 9, 1853.—Samuel Fowler, president; Charles St. John, Daniel Romaine, W. H. Powers, O. J. Brown, S. M. Godfrey, clerk; C. T. King, treasurer.
- May 9, 1854.—W. H. Powers, president; Charles St. John, Samuel Fowler, O. J. Brown, Daniel Romaine, W. H. Stewart, clerk; C. T. King, treasurer.
- March 7, 1855.—Orville J. Brown, president; John M. Heller, Eli Van Inwegen, Benjamin S. Hall, John M. Rowley, Dayton T. Cox, clerk; Rufus Ferguson, treasurer.
- March 4, 1856.—H. H. Farnum, president; A. P. Thompson, Henry H. Stewart, Horace Bristol, Henry Foster, F. W. Lockwood, clerk; Rufus Ferguson, treasurer.
- March 3, 1857.—H. H. Farnum, president; A. P. Thompson, H. H. Stewart, H. Foster, Jacob May, Peter Wells, clerk; Horace St. John, treasurer.
- March 2, 1858.—H. H. Farnum, president; Joseph Morse, John McAllister, G. W. Bard, Peter Wells, F. R. Fossard, clerk; Horace St. John, treasurer.
- March 1, 1859.—Jacob May, president; John M. Corey, John I. Westbrook, Joseph Morse, Joseph Van Inwegen, Francis W. Lockwood, clerk; Horace St. John, treasurer.
- March 6, 1860.—Henry H. Farnum, president; Jacob May, Joseph Van Inwegen, John I. Westbrook, Benjamin Quick, Peter Wells, clerk; Horace St. John, treasurer.
- March 5, 1861.—Wm. H. Stewart, president; Erastus Slauason, Lewis M. Newman, Charles M. Laurence, Hosea Hammond, Sr. Charles B. Gray, clerk; Horace St. John, treasurer.

March 4, 1862.—Lewis M. Newman, president; Henry H. Farnum, Comogee Kerr, Samuel J. Wood, Peter Whitaker, Charles B. Gray, clerk; Horace St. John, treasurer.

March 3, 1863.—Samuel J. Wood, president; James Creegan, Martin V. Heller, Dayton T. Cox, William Wilkin, Charles B. Gray, clerk; Horace St. John, treasurer.

March 1, 1864.—Oliver Young, president; E. Perry Masterson, George Mulvin, Charles S. Burrell, Henry Dutcher, Charles B. Gray, clerk; Horace St. John, treasurer.

March 7, 1865.—Samuel J. Wood, president; Philip Lee, George Mulvin, J. H. Fountain, John Strader, Charles B. Gray, clerk; Horace St. John, treasurer.

May 1, 1866.—Samuel J. Wood, president; Ruel H. Chamberlain, John Strader, Alexander Campbell, Peter Whitaker, Wm. E. Haggerty, clerk; Frank Kunkle, treasurer.

March 5, 1867.—Francis Marvin, president; Charles W. Douglass, George Brodhead, John Strader, Samuel J. Wood, L. L. Adams, clerk; John I. Westbrook, treasurer.

March 3, 1868.—George Brodhead, president; Orville J. Brown, Frank Caskey, Jacob Brandt, Charles W. Douglass, Isaac Johnson, clerk; John I. Westbrook, treasurer.

March 2, 1869.—George Young, president; Thomas Holt, Jacob Braudt, Orville J. Brown, Frank Caskey, Isaac Johnson, clerk; Luke S. Rosencrance, treasurer.

March 1, 1870.—George Brodhead, president; Moses Depuy, Sylvander Merritt, Isaac Penney, Thomas Holt, Isaac Johnson, clerk; Luke S. Rosencrance, treasurer.

March 7, 1871.—Isaac Penney, president; Frank Abbott, Fred Wehinger, Moses Depuy, Sylvander Merritt, Oscar P. Johnston, clerk; Frank Kunkle, treasurer.

March 5, 1872.—Sylvander Merritt, president; Charles Marvin, Jesse M. Connor, Frank Abbott, Fred Wehinger, Oscar P. Johnston, clerk; Frank Kunkle, treasurer.

March 4, 1873.—Sylvander Merritt, president; F. R. Brodhead, Solomon Van Etten, Charles Marvin, Jesse M. Connor, Oscar P. Johnston, clerk; Charles Lee, treasurer.

May 13, 1873.—Frank Abbot,* president; W. H. Nearpass, A. T. Brown, L. O. Rose, F. R. Brodhead, Charles B. Gray, Garret Iseman, O. P. Johnston, clerk; Charles W. Lee, treasurer.

April 6, 1874.—Frank Abbott, president; Sylvander Merritt, Charles B. Gray, Christian Wiagand, Lyman O. Rose, Wm. H. Nearpass, A. T. Brown, O. P. Johnston, clerk; Charles W. Lee, treasurer.

April 6, 1875.—Frank Abbott, president; Lyman O. Rose, Charles M. Lawrence, Wade Buckley, Christian Wiagand, Charles B. Gray, Sylvander Merritt, O. P. Johnston, clerk; Charles W. Lee, treasurer.

April 3, 1876.—Frank Abbott, president; Wm. J. Murphy, Jacob B. Hornbeck, Charles B. Gray, Lyman O. Rose, Charles M. Lawrence, Wade Buckley, George R. Olney, clerk; William E. McCormick, treasurer.

April 3, 1877.—Sylvander Merritt, president; Martin C. Everitt, John Kirk, Eli Van Inwegen, William J. Murphy, Jacob B. Hornbeck, Charles B. Gray, Amos Van Etten, Jr., clerk; Ellis Barring, treasurer.

April 1, 1878.—Sylvander Merritt, president; Charles B. Gray, William J. Murphy, Thaddeus Mead, Martin C. Everitt, John Kirk, Eli Van Inwegen, Amos Van Etten, Jr., clerk; J. Irving Cole, treasurer.

April 1, 1879.—William E. McCormick, president; William A. Halsey, Charles Brox, Henry Munich, Charles B. Gray, William J. Murphy, Thaddeus Mead, Amos Van Etten, Jr., clerk; William H. Nearpass, treasurer.

April 6, 1880.—William E. McCormick, president; Thaddeus Mead, James C. Martin, Moses Depuy, William A. Halsey, Charles Brox, Henry Munich, W. Ed. White, clerk; William H. Nearpass, treasurer.

Other elective officers for the current year (1880-81) are Elias Rhodes, Aaron Decker, Peter Whitaker, assessors; Patrick Burns, collector. Appointed officers for the current year, 1880-81: Dayton T. Cox, police justice; Samuel J. Walley, chief of police; Philip Gorr, James L. Westervelt, James McLaughlin,

* Under the amended charter a new election took place the same year. The president chosen by the people for two years, and three trustees each year to hold office two years.

special night policemen; Patrick Lyons, street commissioner; C. E. Cuddeback, corporation attorney; Dr. John F. Higgins, health physician; John Kirk, W. J. Murphy, L. S. Rosencrance, board of health; J. P. Knox, pound-master.

The police justices for fourteen years past have been John Dutton; 1866; James M. Penny, 1868; Henry Dutcher, 1870-72. Appointed under the new charter by the board: Henry Dutcher, 1873; D. T. Cox, 1874-80.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Port Jervis has been unusually free from fires. There is an excellent organization of companies, under the direction of a chief engineer and two assistants. Fortunately their services have not often been called into requisition, but in competitive drills, on parades, and in such actual service as has sometimes been required the department has shown that it compares favorably with those of any other village.

The present officers (November, 1880) are H. G. Lee, chief engineer and member of Delaware Hose Company, No. 2; Ira B. Cole, first assistant engineer and member of Neversink Hose Company, No. 1; George W. Bailey, second assistant engineer and member of Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 1; L. C. Sanger, treasurer and member of Everitt Hose Company, No. 4; Stephen St. John, Jr., secretary and member of Neversink Hose Company, No. 1.

There are no engine companies now in existence. There is one hook-and-ladder company, and there are four hose companies. The introduction of the system of water-works has furnished pressure sufficient to force water through hose to any required height.

The following are the names of the companies, their location, and the names of the foreman of each:

Maghogomock Hook-and-Ladder Company; having about 35 members, and located on Railroad Avenue near Pike Street. Henry McCoy is the foreman. This company was organized soon after the incorporation of the village, and has maintained a vigorous organization for nearly twenty-five years.

Neversink Hose Company, No. 1; having 30 members, and located on Orange Street between Canal and Ulster Streets. Lyman Lockwood is the present foreman. This company was formerly the Excelsior Engine Company.

Delaware Hose Company, No. 2; having 40 members, and located on Sussex Street between Ball and Front Streets. C. I. Terwilliger is the foreman. This was the first engine company, and was organized Jan. 17, 1857.

McDougall Hose Company, No. 3; having 25 members, and located on Railroad Avenue near Pike Street. Thomas Beirne is the present foreman. This company was also organized about 1857, and was then known as the Fowler Engine Company.

Everitt Hose Company, No. 4; having 25 members, and located at the corner of Ball and Owen Streets.

L. C. Sanger is the foreman. This is a new company, organized about three years since.

Excelsior Hose Company, No. 5; having about 15 members, and located in Germantown, so called, western part of the village. The present foreman is J. Harding. This was organized as an engine company, but became a hose company soon after.

WESTBROOKVILLE

is a small village northeast from Cuddebackville, and also on the canal. The name perpetuates the memory of the early landlord, John Westbrook, who kept a tavern at this place before the Revolution, and whose descendants resided for a long time in this vicinity. It is one of the series of villages and "ports" that have grown up along the canal. All of the village except a few dwelling-houses lies over the county line in Sullivan County.

PORT ORANGE

is situated on the canal a short distance south of Westbrookville, and is really a part of the same neighborhood. There is little or no business at this point except some small canal traffic.

CUDDEBACKVILLE

is in the northeastern part of the town, on the line of the canal. It is named in honor of the old settler, Jacob Cuddeback, one of the original owners of the patent granted in 1697. One of his descendants, Col. William Cuddeback, owned the site of the village at the time the canal was built, and hence the name is doubly appropriate. William Cuddeback died Jan. 27, 1846, aged eighty-seven.

The Cuddeback Hotel, now kept by Levi Cuddeback, was built and kept for many years by Peter Cuddeback. It was known in the old times as the Jeffersonian House, and was a favorite stopping-place on the old stage-road from Goshen to Cochection. The house has always remained in the Cuddeback family, though it was kept for a time by Thomas Gumaer. It is a large and convenient hotel, and connected with it is one of the finest picnic-grounds in the county. The other business at this village comprises the store of the Norris Brothers, where the post-office is kept, Alfred Norris postmaster. His brother was the previous incumbent for twenty years, and before him Peter Cuddeback was postmaster for a long time. There is also a blacksmith-shop, by Thomas Rumsey; a wagon-shop, by Samuel Pine; a brickyard, by Mr. Ridgeway; a grocery-store and canal stabling, by Harmanus Cuddeback.

There is still living at this village one of the older members of the family, Mr. James Cuddeback. He is eighty-two years of age, and the son of William A. Cuddeback. He resides on his father's homestead, where he was born, and where he has spent his whole life. His grandfather was Abraham Cuddeback, who lived below Gumaer's. He recalls the names of some

early teachers, as White, Brooks, Peter E. Gumaer, and Berry.

The wife of James Cuddeback is a daughter of Benjamin Cuddeback, who died a few years since at the age of ninety-one.

WILLIAM C. ROSE, for about forty years superintendent of one of the divisions of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, was a resident of Cuddebackville until 1866, when he removed to Port Jervis, where he died, at the age of sixty-six years, eight months, and four days. He was born in Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 22, 1807. His parents were from Massachusetts, although his Christian as well as his given name suggests the inference that he was of the family of Capt. William Rose, of Revolutionary memory, whose remains were interred in the "Plains" cemetery in Mount Hope. His father was Rufus Rose, of whom he was the second son. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Rose left the home of his parents and sought employment in the neighborhood of Honesdale, Pa. The Delaware and Hudson Canal was then being built, and he was soon under engagement with a contractor on the Pennsylvania section. When the canal was completed he was given charge of the section which he had aided to construct. From this position he was removed, in 1832, to Cuddebackville, as superintendent, as already stated. The long years of service in the employ of the company here are the best possible testimony to his capacity and to his integrity. Resigning his post on account of failing health, he removed to Port Jervis, where he accepted the agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he retained until a short time before his death, when his health obliged its transfer. Mr. Rose was married in 1832. His children were William C., Jr., of Phillipsport, Sullivan Co.; Lyman O., who succeeded his father as canal superintendent at Cuddebackville; Charles C.; and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Dr. George H. Fossard. He was a zealous laborer in the field of Christian faith, and at the time of his death a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Port Jervis. His death was the result of a cerebral disorder.

ROSE POINT

is the poetical name given to the "port" at locks No. 54 and 55, south of Cuddebackville about one mile. It is also a station upon the Monticello Railroad, and very near to the Jesse Tillotson place, where stood the old fort of Jacob Rutzen DeWitt.

PORT CLINTON,

in a similar way, has been bestowed upon the point, a short distance below, where is located Lock No. 56.

At this place there is a store by William L. Norris. Here is also the "lodge" of the "Neversink Farm," the special name given by Mr. Godfroy to the large estate owned by him, and comprising the table-land, the old spring, and the burial-place of the early Cuddeback colony of 1690-95.

GUMAER'S

is a small hamlet situated on the canal, a short distance north of Huguenot. Its name is derived from the Gumaer families, whose ancestor was one of the original patentees of the Peenpack Valley in 1697.

HUGUENOT

is situated on the canal between Port Jervis and Gumaer's. It derives its name from the fact that many of the early settlers were of the Huguenot emigration which came to Kingston very early, and whose children settled in this valley. Near Huguenot are the valuable mineral springs discovered about twenty years since.

There is a store here by C. J. Van Inwegen, Sr., one by C. J. Van Inwegen, Jr., and another by Mrs. Bidwell, a boat-yard by John Thorp, and there is a blacksmith-shop. The Mineral Springs House is owned by Peter Cuddeback. A new enterprise is now (November, 1880) creating a large demand for labor at this place, viz.: the building of the "Pipe Line" for the transmission of oil. Stationary engines will force the oil at this point through the pipes over the mountains.

CARPENTER'S POINT

derived its name from an early settler, who established the ferry and owned the land at the junction of the Neversink and Delaware Rivers. It is a short distance south of Port Jervis, and has been long and extensively known by its present name. It is an old point of ferriage across the Delaware. The "Tri-States-Rock" is situated just at the extremity of the Point, and marks the junction of the lines of three States,—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The hamlet of early times was on the east side of the Neversink, and half a mile or more below what is now the village of Carpenter's Point. The Carpenter family are buried at the southernmost point of Laurel Grove Cemetery, and within a short distance of the "Tri-States Rock." The inscriptions are as follows:

"Benjamin Carpenter, died Feb. 26, 1820, aged 64."

"Margaret, his wife, died 1853, aged 94."

"Solomon Carpenter, died 1828, aged 28."

There are several stores and other business places; the old grist-mill and a number of private dwellings constitute the present village. There is a bridge over the Neversink, built July, 1868, by F. Caskey, J. H. Patterson, H. Cuddeback, committee; D. S. Rhule, architect; and D. S. Rhule, O. J. Brown, builders.

SPARROWBUSH

is a hamlet near Bolton Basin, west of Honesville, on the canal, and has a post-office. A post-office was established there in 1827 under the name of Honesville, Dr. Dickinson, postmaster; about 1830, David Decker was appointed; succeeded in 1840 by Jonathan West, who resigned in 1844, and the office was

closed. It was re-established in 1850 under the present name, L. F. Hough, postmaster. His successors have been N. R. Higby, M. M. Shultz, Charles Cooper, Wm. Goodenough, J. C. West, and the present incumbent, H. F. West.

BUSHKILL

is in the west part of the town, in the neighborhood of the Baptist church, as marked upon the recent maps. This church was something of an off-shoot from the Baptist Church of Port Jervis. It was, however, continued for only a few years.

QUARRY HILL

is the local name of the school district in the extreme western angle of the town and the county. It derives its name from the business of quarrying carried on to some extent in that section.

SHIN HOLLOW

is the euphonious and suggestive name applied to a neighborhood on the slopes of the Shawangunk Mountains where the Erie Railway crosses the town line into Mount Hope.

GERMANTOWN

is the name applied to the western extension of Port Jervis along the Delaware River, situated between that and the canal. An extensive glass manufactory is located here, and a population of 1000 or more has settled here. One of the public schools is located in this division of the village.

HONESVILLE

is a small hamlet on the canal west of Port Jervis, the former name of the post-office now known as Sparrowbush, and not far from the same locality.

BOLTON

is situated on the canal in the southwestern part of the town, and is named after John Bolton, one of the original members of the canal company.

PARADISE

is situated on the border of Sullivan County northwest of Cuddebackville. It is not clear what gave it its delightful name, as it is in close proximity to some other names suggestive of a far different locality. Paradise is a station on the Monticello road, and Silas T. L. Norris is postmaster, station-agent, and hotel-keeper. There is a brick-yard by Roys & Cady, and a mile below is the flag-stone business of John F. Kilgore.

BROOKLYN

is an extension of Port Jervis beyond the canal bridge, a cosy neighborhood at the base of the hills.

MATAMORAS

is across the Delaware in Pennsylvania, but so closely united with Port Jervis in business that it is proper to be mentioned in connection with the latter. It is united by what is technically known as a "Roebling

suspension" bridge. It is a very elegant structure, consisting of two spans of 325 feet each. The bridge was erected in 1870-71, but swept away in the ice gorge of 1874. It was rebuilt immediately.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are but few notes upon the early schools in any records now available. Jeremiah Van Auken killed by the Indians, was an early teacher. Pete E. Gumaer, the surveyor, was also a teacher for many years. Mr. Cornelius Westfall, of Pike Co., Pa. (as related by a local correspondent of the *Port Jervis Gazette*), stated that in his boyhood he attended school in a small log building situated upon the hill just above the present canal bridge at Germantown.

At the first town-meeting in 1798 school commissioners were chosen, viz.: David R. Arnell, Abe Woodhull, James Finch, Jr., and William Rose. In 1799 commissioners were also chosen, but the name are so much obliterated in the records that they cannot be given. These proceedings were under an early school law of 1795, but no further official action by the town with reference to schools took place until the passage of the act of 1812, which was the real foundation of the general school system of the State.

At the town-meeting of 1813 the provisions of the new law were complied with by the appointment of commissioners and inspectors, and by the voting of a tax for school purposes equal to the sum which should be received from the State. Under date of June 19, 1813, the commissioners divided the town into six districts, all of which were north of the "old county line," as at that time the lower portion of the present town (Port Jervis and vicinity) was a part of Minisink.

The commissioners who served one or more years each during the period 1813 to 1843 were the following, viz.: Abraham Taylor, David G. Finch, Abraham Cuddeback, Jacob Murray, John King, Peter E. Gumaer, Gideon Tuthill, Elisha S. Cadwell, William Mulock, Jr., Silas Loomis, William A. Cuddeback, Joseph Ketchum, Jr., Eleazer Harding, George F. Seybolt, Zophar Finch, Silas Loomis, Isaac Willet, Peter E. Gumaer, Abijah Norris, James Finch, Jr., Philip Ketcham, John Osborn, Benjamin Van Inwegen, David G. Finch, Joshua Penny, William S. Little, Elisha Reeve, Jr., Joel Whitlock, Stephen St. John, Daniel Mapes, Gilbert F. Mondon, David Swartwout, Abraham B. Bross, William Lockwood, Samuel Swartwout, Cornelius Gray, Benjamin Whitehead, Peter Cuddeback, John W. Sweezy, Jeremiah Gumaer, Charles Hardenburgh, Matthias Pierson, Benjamin Carpenter, Solomon Westbrook, Elijah Gordon, James V. Hulse, John S. Van Inwegen, Daniel Hilferty, Henry Woolsey, Jonathan G. Storey, John D. Westfall, John Van Etten, Jr., Elting Cuddeback, Eli Van Inwegen, John Lambert, Edward L. Norris.

During the same period the following persons

served as inspectors of schools one or more years each, viz.: Benjamin Prime, Peter E. Gumaer, Stephen Farnum, Jacob Murray, James Finch, Jr., Silas Loomis, William Mulock, James H. Prime, Abraham Cuddeback, David G. Finch, William S. Little, Benjamin Van Inwegen, Joseph Reed, William Cuddeback, James Harding, Peter Cuddeback, Joseph Chattle, John Whiting, Asa Smith, Cornelius C. Elting, Charles Hardenburgh, Cornelius Dickinson, John Van Etten, Charac A. Van Inwegen, Nathan Felch, Andrew Crawford, Lewis Van Inwegen, Daniel Cornwall, James H. Taylor.

Under the method of supervision by town superintendents the following were the incumbents of that office in Deerpark:

Elected annually: 1844, James H. Taylor; 1845-47, Thomas Cuddeback. Elected once in two years: 1848, Alexander T. Johnson; 1850, Horace K. Stewart; 1852, Alexander T. Johnson; 1854, Stephen C. Merteenas; 1856, Henry O. Fowler.

Town superintendents were superseded in June, 1856, by district commissioners. All supervision of the schools by the town was abolished at that time.

The distribution of school money for the year ending March 28, 1820, was as follows:

To school district No. 1, \$21.56; to school district No. 2, \$34.43; to No. 3, \$28; to No. 4, \$21.56; to No. 5, \$18.92; to joint district No. 1 (Wallkill), \$1.13; to joint district No. 17 (Wallkill), \$2.65; to joint district No. 10 (Mamakating), \$6.81; to joint district No. 13 (Mamakating), \$10.21; total award, \$145.28. The report for the next year (1821) shows that there were five districts and four parts of districts. The number of children between the ages of five and fifteen in district No. 1 was 53; in district No. 2, 91; in district No. 3, 62; in district No. 4, 53; in district No. 5, 48; in joint No. 1 (Wallkill), 5; in joint No. 17 (Wallkill), 3; in joint No. 10 (Mamakating), 18; in joint No. 13 (Mamakating), 29; total number of children in town, 360; of these 324 had attended school during the year.

From the commissioners' certificate of apportionment for March, 1880, we take the following statistics, showing certain interesting facts concerning the schools of the present time:

District No. 1 (Port Jervis) has 2120 children between five and twenty-one years of age, and received \$5183.74 public money; district No. 2, 28 children and \$30.95 public money; district No. 3, 104 children and \$189.13 public money; district No. 4, 8 children and \$8.68 public money; district No. 5, 8 children and \$10.69 public money; district No. 6, 30 children and \$79.49 public money; district No. 7, 73 children and \$122.92 public money; district No. 8 (Carpenter's Point), 218 children and \$352.80 public money; district No. 9, 74 children and \$128.16 public money; district No. 10, 72 children and \$140.41 public money; district No. 11, 77 children and \$135.24 public money; district No. 12, 115 children and \$178.82 public

money; district No. 13, 100 children and \$185.53 public money; district No. 14, 180 children (Sparrow-bush) and \$345.46 public money; total number of children 3707, and total amount of money disbursed \$7092.02. The contrast between this report and that sixty years ago is very marked.

HIGH SCHOOL IN THE FOWLER HOUSE.

This building was leased in 1862 by Rev. J. H. Northrup, of Monticello, for the purpose of opening a school the middle of April. The enterprise was continued for a few years and abandoned.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

was founded in 1871 by the Rev. Father Nilan, and by him placed under the Sisters of Charity. Its object was to provide for orphan children a home, and to train and instruct them for a proper place in society. In 1875 a law was passed by the Legislature of the State having for its object the same ideas as led to the founding of this institution. St. Mary's Asylum has also the orphan Catholic children from the county almshouse under its charge. The institution is located upon Ball Street, between Sussex and Fowler Streets. The building is of brick, commodious, and well arranged. The Sisters receive children generally for instruction not only in the common English branches, but in higher studies, and in music, both vocal and instrumental. Instruction is also given in plain and ornamental needle-work. The asylum is a branch of the academy and convent located at Mount St. Vincent, on the Hudson, a short distance from New York.

The Port Jervis institution has been in charge of Sister Matilda from the first.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PORT JERVIS

consist of five union free schools and a central academy or high school.

The records of the public schools of Port Jervis were destroyed by fire June 13, 1866. There is consequently no documentary evidence of the management and condition of the schools previous to that time, except such as appears in one or two acts of the Legislature. The evidence, however, of persons yet living establishes the fact that in January, 1862, the inhabitants of the village, dissatisfied with the working of their schools under the old rate-bill system, reorganized them under the general free school law. A Board of Education, consisting of Dr. Charles W. Lawrence, Samuel B. Farnum, Elting Cuddeback, Peter Wells, Amos Van Etten, Wm. K. Bartlett, and John Strader, was elected. The board organized by making Dr. Lawrence president and Mr. Van Etten secretary. The building known as the Main Street school-house was the only one owned by the district, and was too small to afford the requisite accommodations. The basement of the Presbyterian church was hired and used for school purposes. The demands for space having been thus temporarily met, attention was given to the improvement of the schools in methods

of discipline, instruction, and general management. Edward W. Manning was appointed principal. He held the position until his death, which occurred two or three years later, and was a zealous and successful teacher. His successor was David Beattie, now superintendent of public schools in Troy. After a short but efficient administration Mr. Beattie was succeeded by Isaac M. Wellington, to whose well-directed energy and untiring industry the schools are still indebted for much of their prosperity. Early in 1866 the Catholic schools, hitherto conducted as a part of the public schools, were withdrawn from the control of the Board of Education, and their management and expense were assumed by St. Mary's Church. The causes which led to this separation are not on record.

In April, 1866, the Legislature authorized the raising of \$10,000 to build another school-house, the sale of the existing site, and the purchase of a new one. The bonds of the district were issued to the amount of \$5000 during the year by the Board of Education, of which the members were Dr. C. M. Lawrence, president; Peter Wells, secretary; Samuel B. Farnum, Elting Cuddeback, Wm. K. Bartlett, Amos Van Etten, and John Strader.

The first steps towards forming an academical department, subject to the visitation and direction of the regents, were taken by making application to them for a charter, which was ultimately granted.

The report to the annual school-meeting stated that there were in the district 1816 children legally entitled to attend school. Of these, 564 were, on an average, in daily attendance, and 1220 were enrolled during some part of the year.

Thomas Holt and Aaron Van Akin were elected in place of Samuel B. Farnum and Wm. K. Bartlett, otherwise the Board of Education remained the same. Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence was again chosen president, and Amos Van Etten secretary. A site was obtained on the corner of Church and Hammond Streets, and a contract made for the erection of a new school-house.

In 1867 legislative action was secured to enlarge the district by annexing parts of two adjoining districts. The new school-house was completed at a cost of \$9992 and occupied.

The expiration of the term of service and in some cases resignation of office created several vacancies, which were filled by the election of John McAllister, Thos. Holt, Horace K. Stewart, Henry Dutcher, and Dr. Thomas Cuddeback, who, with John Strader and Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence, constituted the new board. The latter was chosen its president, and H. K. Stewart its secretary. The first preliminary academic examination was held in November. The clergymen of the village constituted a committee, of which Rev. A. P. Botsford was chairman.

In 1868 further accommodations were demanded, and furnished by the erection of another school-house at an expense of \$3635.

The Board of Education, after the annual election, consisted of Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence, president; Horace K. Stewart, secretary; Lewis E. Carr, John McAllister, Thomas Holt, Henry Dutcher, and Dr. Thomas Cuddeback. The parochial schools of the Catholic Church were again received as a part of the public schools, but were soon disbanded in consequence of the burning of the church, and the pupils were distributed among the other schools. In December the superintendent, I. M. Wellington, resigned, and soon after Edward A. Kingsley was appointed his successor. In October, 1869, Thomas J. Bonnell was elected in place of Dr. Cuddeback, otherwise the board remained the same and retained the same officers. After the annual election in October, 1870, the members of the board were Dr. C. M. Lawrence, president; Lewis E. Carr, secretary; Amos Van Etten, Chas. W. Buckley, N. H. Chandler, Henry Dutcher, and Thomas J. Bonnell. E. A. Kingsley having resigned in December, A. B. Wilbur was appointed superintendent, and still holds the position.

In July, 1871, Comeges Kerr was appointed a member of the board in place of N. H. Chandler, removed to another State. After the annual election of this year Dr. C. M. Lawrence, president; Lewis E. Carr, secretary; Amos Van Etten, Chas. W. Buckley, Henry Dutcher, Thomas J. Bonnell, and Lemuel E. Elston were the board. In consequence of increasing demands for accommodation a large building, known as the Mountain House, capable of accommodating six hundred pupils, was purchased near the close of the year at an expense of \$9000, and prepared in part for immediate use. In 1872 no change occurred either in the membership or presidency of the board. L. E. Elston was appointed secretary.

After the annual meeting in 1873 the board consisted of Dr. C. M. Lawrence, president; A. J. Snyder, secretary; Lewis E. Carr, John W. Decker, Hamilton W. Quick, Daniel Romaine, and Alfred H. Corwin.

Since that time the successive boards have been constituted as follows: from October, 1874, to October, 1875, Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence, president; Lewis E. Carr, secretary; A. J. Snyder, Hamilton W. Quick, Alf. H. Corwin, John W. Decker, Daniel Romaine. From October, 1875, to October, 1876, Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence, president; A. J. Snyder, secretary; Hamilton W. Quick, Alf. H. Corwin, John W. Decker, Daniel Romaine, Elting Cuddeback. From October, 1876, to October, 1877, Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence, president; A. J. Snyder, secretary; Daniel Romaine, Hamilton W. Quick, Alf. H. Corwin, Elting Cuddeback, Wm. E. McCormick. From October, 1877, to October, 1878, Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence, president; A. J. Snyder, secretary; Alf. H. Corwin, Daniel Romaine, Hamilton W. Quick, Wm. E. McCormick, O. P. Howell. From October, 1878, to October, 1879, Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence, president; A. J. Snyder, secretary; Hamilton W. Quick, Lewis E.

Carr, Wm. E. McCormick, O. P. Howell, Frank Marvin. From October, 1879, to October, 1880, Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence, president; A. J. Snyder, secretary; O. P. Howell, Lewis E. Carr, Frank Marvin, Peter Whitaker, Thos. J. Bonnell, Luke S. Rosencrance. From October, 1880, to October, 1881, Dr. Chas. M. Lawrence, president; A. J. Snyder, secretary; Lewis E. Carr, O. P. Howell, Thos. J. Bonnell, Frank Marvin, Peter Whitaker, Horace Hammond.

The schools are graded and in excellent condition. Nearly 1300 of the 2452 entitled to free school privileges are daily in attendance, and 1975 spend some part of the year in school. Five buildings, four of which are owned by the district, are used for school purposes. Twenty-nine teachers are employed, of whom two are graduates of college, six of normal schools, and nineteen of the local academical department. In this department there are fifty-six students engaged in all the various studies usually pursued in academies and seminaries, and fitting themselves, according to their own inclinations, either for business or college. It is located in the Mountain House, and the superintendent is the principal. His assistants are Fred W. Best, of the Potsdam Normal School, and Miss Minnie Botsford, of Vassar College. The teachers in the other grades, in the same building, are Mrs. Celestia Ernsberger, and Misses Emma L. Stoutenberg, Ella M. Welch, Anna B. Ruddick, Ella J. Olmstead, Fannie M. Hull, Florence Mondon, Maggie F. Gallagher, and Belle Barnum.

Miss Tilla White is the principal of the Main Street School. Her assistants are Misses Jennie Holt, Leah Pflaum, and Jennie Gaylord.

The principal of the Church Street School is Miss Ella Margison. Her assistants are Mrs. Joanna Anderson, Misses Ella Campbell, Lizzie Coyle, Ada I. DeKay, Janette Sherring, Mary Coyle, and Edith Palmer.

The principal of the Riverside School is Miss Lizzie Price, and her assistant is Miss Phoebe Gordon.

Miss Emma Goodspeed is the principal of the Germantown School, and her assistants are Misses Ida Dutcher and Jessie Bross.

The people of this village have always manifested their deep interest in education by making liberal provision for their schools, and the result is schools of which they are justly proud.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF MAGAGHKEMECK

was incorporated by a certificate executed March 14, 1789. The minister named in the instrument was Rev. Elias Van Bunschooten, V.D.M. The board of elders and deacons comprised the following persons: Solomon Coykendall, Benjamin Depuy, Wilhelmus Cole, Samuel Depuy, Wilhelmus Vredenburg, Jacobus Swartwout, Simeon Westfall, Johannes Decker.

Of this church, organized many years earlier than the above date of incorporation, we have the following account, condensed from a historical discourse prepared for the dedication of the new chapel, by Rev. S. W. Mills, Oct. 22, 1878:

The date of its organization was probably Aug. 23, 1737, when we find the first recorded act of the Consistory signed by Mancius in their name. It was known as the Reformed Dutch Church of Machackemeck. At the same time the churches of Menissinck, Walpeck, and Smithfield were organized, since they all bear the same date. These four churches were all located upon the "Old Mine Road," leading from Kingston to the copper-mines in Pahaquarry.

Johannes Casparus Fryenmoet was the first settled pastor over these four churches. He proved to be a man acceptable not only to his own people, but whose fame spread abroad far and wide. Soon after his settlement occurs the following record:

"Joh. Casparus Fryenmuth, young man, born in Switzerland, and Lena Van Etten, young maiden, born in Nytsfield, married with a license from Gouverneur Morris, in Jersey, by Justice Abram van Camp, 23d day of July, 1742."

The salary paid to Mr. Fryenmoet by the four churches was subsequently fixed (Feb. 4, 1745) at £17 10s. from each of the three churches, Machackemeck, Menissinck, and Walpeck, in "New York current money," and a like amount from Smithfield in "proclamation money," being £70 in all, or \$175, and in addition to this twenty-five schepels* of oats from each church, and his firewood. The amount seems to us amazingly small, but it was probably in keeping with the times and circumstances of the people. A parsonage was procured in 1745, each of the four churches to bear a fourth part of the expense, with an agreement subsequently made (April 16, 1750) that if any of them had "lawful and ecclesiastical reasons to separate from the other churches the Consistory shall purchase the fourth part of the house and lot of the retiring church, provided they wished to retain the same, and if not, then the house and lot shall be sold to the highest bidder." The parsonage was located three or four miles below Montague, on the farm lately occupied by Eli Fuller, deceased, at what was called Nominack, opposite Nominack Island and near the old Nominack Fort, erected here during the French and Indian war. This spot was central to the four churches. The four Consistories often met here in joint session, and the record of their proceedings frequently closes with the expression, "Done in Consistory at Nominack." Hence the church of Minisink was sometimes called the "Nominack Church."

The only thing bearing upon the early erection of a house of worship in any of the church records or papers is in the following minute of March 7, 1742:

* A schepel is three pecks.

"The Reverend Consistories of the two churches met together and executed the following. Having approved of the object by collection to aid and build up the Low Dutch Churches in the States of New York and New Jersey, and that for this object suitable persons should be chosen by Consistories and justices in these churches; The Reverend Consistory chose Jan Van Vliet, William Cool, Haanes Westbroeck, Hendrick Kortrecht. Besides his Majesty's justices chose Salomon Davids, Peter Keulkenkel, William Kortrecht. The followlog persons were appointed collectors, viz.: Jacobus Swartwood, Jan Van Vleit, Hendrick Kortrecht, and Derrick Westbroeck." In August following (21st) "the collectors reported that they had collected £13 9s. 0d. Their expenses were £2 0s. 4d. Jan. 7, 1743, The Reverend Consistory resolved that of the money collected each church should retain half. That the money should be appropriated for the upbuilding of one church should they agree to build together, and if not, then each church should retain the amount collected in their bounds. And if it should occur that they should both build and any money should remain over, it should be used for the benefit of both churches, and if more money should be collected, it would be subject to the above conditions."

The probability is that the church was erected in consequence of this action during the year 1743. Whether two buildings were reared, or but one, it is not likely from the above amount, a trifle over twenty-eight dollars, that much surplus was left after completing the work. But as it may have been built of logs, and perhaps not more than thirty feet square upon the ground, and much of the material used may have been given by the people and not a little of the work done by them gratuitously, the probability is that they fell but little short of the amount needed.

The site of this building was opposite the old burying-yard, and not far from the present dwelling-house of Eli Van Inwegen. In this the people of this congregation and of this whole valley worshiped until July, 1779, when it was burned by the Indians under Brant, a day or two before the memorable battle of Minisink.

Mr. Fryenmoet continued his labors here for fifteen years, until Aug. 12, 1756, when he was driven out by the Indian massacres in this section in connection with the French and Indian war. He seems to have left here in great haste, for in the minutes of Synod it is said, "Fleeing before the public enemy he came to North Branch (N. J.), and was several times asked by the Consistory there to officiate, which he did with so much acceptance that many members of the four united congregations requested that he might preach in all the churches." A large majority of the people desired to have him called, but the Consistory opposing it, no little dispute arose, and as the result no call was given him. He received a call soon after from Kinderhook, Claverack, and Livingston Manor, which was accepted, and where he labored with very great acceptance and success for twenty-one years. He died about 1778, and his remains were interred under the Kinderhook church.

Rev. Thomas Romeyn, the second pastor, preached here in April, 1760, and on Sept. 6th of the same year accepted a call from them. He was born in Pompton, N. J., March 20, 1729. He pursued his collegiate studies at Nassau Hall, and his theological studies under Goetchius and T. Frelinghuysen. He sailed from New York for Europe April 11, 1752, to receive

ordination, and was ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam September 3d of the same year, and accepted a call from Success, Newtown, Oyster Bay, and Jamaica (L. I.), Nov. 10, 1752, where he remained eight years, until coming here. During his ministry here he commenced religious services in the Clove, on the opposite side of the mountain, in the town of Wantage, near Deckertown, which resulted in the organization of a church there in the time of his successor. During his settlement here Mr. Romeyn was married to Susan Van Campen (his second wife), daughter of Col. Abraham Van Campen, of Pahaquarry, an elder in the church of Walpack. Her family name was perpetuated in one of their sons, James Van Campen Romeyn, a minister of great excellence and influence for over fifty years, dying in 1840. Of his seven sons, four devoted themselves to the ministry, one of whom died soon after his licensure. Another (Theodore) was settled at Somerville, N. J., where he died at the age of twenty-nine. A third (James) was pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack, N. J., for about thirty-three years, when he was disabled by paralysis, and after lingering for several years died in 1840. The fourth (Thomas) was for several years settled at Niskayuna and Amity, and died in 1857. A grandson (James, son of James V. C.) was for many years an able and learned minister, and died in 1859. A great-grandson, Rev. Theodore B. Romeyn, D.D., is at the present time pastor of the First Reformed Church in Hackensack, N. J.

After twelve years of faithful service in these churches, Mr. Romeyn accepted a call from the Reformed Dutch Church of Caughnawaga, Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1772, and remained pastor thereof for twenty-one years, until compelled by feeble health to relinquish his charge, and where he also died, Oct. 22, 1794. After the departure of Mr. Romeyn the churches here were without a pastor during a period of thirteen years. This period embraced the struggle of the Revolutionary war. They were visited from time to time during this period by ministers from abroad, who preached to them and administered the ordinances. In each year after Mr. Romeyn left them, until the settlement of his successor, we find a record of baptisms, the whole number being 441.

Rev. Elias Van Bunschoten was the third pastor of these churches. The name is commonly called Van Benschoten, but as written by himself was invariably Van Bunschoten. This minister, so extensively known by name in the denomination, was the son of Teunis Van Bunschoten, and was born at New Hackensack, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1738. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1768, and studied theology with Dr. Hermanus Meyer, of Kingston. He was licensed to preach in 1773, and was settled at Schaghticoke, Albany Co., N. Y., the same year, where he remained for twelve years. On May 12, 1785, a call was given him by these three churches, which was accepted July 9th, and he was installed

August 28th by Rev. Dr. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, of Marblatown. His labors here were devoted at first to the three churches,—Machackemech, Menissinck, and Walpack,—and in addition to these, preaching at the Clove, near Deckertown. About two years after his settlement here application was made to the Classis of New Brunswick, with which these churches were then connected, for the organization of a church at the Clove. The organization was effected April 16, 1788. His services were divided subsequently between that church and those in the valley here, and at length, in 1792, he removed to the Clove, where he bought a farm and mill. His pastoral connection with the three churches here continued until 1799. While at the Clove he preached for some length of time at Westtown,* but for several of the last years of his ministry his labors were confined to the former place. Here he exercised his ministry, to the general acceptance of his people, until 1812, when, on account of advanced age, he resigned his charge. Three years later, after a long and painful illness, his earthly life closed, on Jan. 10, 1815, in his seventy-seventh year.

That for which Mr. Van Bunschooten is chiefly remembered in the church is his generous donation for the purposes of theological education. In 1814, only a few months previous to his death, he gave to the trustees of Queen's (now Rutgers) College \$14,640, increased by his will to \$17,000, the income of which was to be applied to the education of "pious youth who hope they have a call of God to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ;" those receiving the benefits thereof to be recommended by the General Synod. This fund at the present time exceeds \$20,000, and has educated a large number of faithful and devoted ministers in the denomination. Probably about 150 have entered the ministry who have been educated by it, not a few of whom have become missionaries and are now preaching the gospel to the heathen. Having been wisely invested so as to answer the purpose designed by the donor, not a dollar has been lost, notwithstanding all the financial reverses in the country from time to time since its bestowment.

During the ministry of Mr. Van Bunschooten the church edifice that had been burned by Brant was rebuilt. The probability is that the work was commenced in 1786, as we find a paper with the names of persons in various sums, of the dates of Jan. 24, March 13, May 4, May 29, May 31, June 1, and June 2, 1786. From this and from the following item, found in an inventory of church property dated March 29, 1793, "One acre of ground with the church on it without any annual income from the seats," showing that the edifice was then built and in use, we are safe in saying that it was probably erected in 1786. Jan. 1, 1796, one pound, eighteen shillings,

and fourpence was paid to James Van Auken (in a settlement), "which was due said Van Auken for building the meeting-house." This was probably a balance due him for work done some years before. The building was erected upon the site occupied by the one which had been burned, and standing near it were majestic oak-trees, whose towering height and wide-spreading branches presented a grand spectacle. It was forty feet square, two stories high, covered with a low roof coming to a point in the centre, sided with planed pine boards and seated inside with the same, and was unpainted both within and without. On the east side of the church was a low gallery, which was reached by stairs running up on the outside of the building. These becoming dilapidated during the latter years of the edifice, were taken down. A single door in front, next to the road, afforded entrance to the building. The pulpit stood on the side opposite to the entrance, and was from six to eight feet high, standing on a single post, inclosed, sexagon in form, and over it a large "sounding-board." The elders and deacons occupied seats specially designated for them, nearest the pulpit, and were uniformly greeted by the minister upon descending from it. There was in it, as well as in the first church edifice, the "Magistrate's Seat," differing from the other seats in having a roof or cover over it, resting upon two posts. This was occupied by the justice of the peace during the time of service.

Collections were taken in small black bags, fastened on the end of a rod about six feet long, with a little bell at the bottom of the bag, which served to announce the approach of the worthy dignitary carrying this indispensable article of church furniture. The contents of the bag were not always "current money with the merchant," as occasional horse-nails, gravel-stones, and other articles, deposited by mischievous ones, sometimes indicated. A tin horn served the purpose of a bell to summon the worshippers to the sanctuary. Two services were held, morning and afternoon, with an hour's intermission, when the refreshments brought by those coming from a distance were partaken of. There was no organ or instrument of any kind, nor even a choir. A simple chorister or leader, called in Dutch *voorzanger*, led, but not monopolized, the singing, standing in front of the pulpit, the entire congregation joining therein.

After Mr. Van Bunschooten's labors as pastor in the churches here ceased, the parsonage owned by the three churches was sold and the proceeds divided among them. The portion coming to this church was \$442.20, and was paid to them May 1, 1800. This was called the "Parsonage Fund," and by the accumulation of interest had increased by Sept. 22, 1827, to \$997.80. It was used from time to time in repairs upon the church and other ways, but chiefly in the erection of the new church edifice in 1833, \$849.47 having been appropriated to this purpose at different times.

* It would seem that a church was organized at Westtown under Van Bunschooten, since it appears in the minutes of General Synod (1800) with Machackemech, Minisluik, and Walpack.

After the labors of Mr. Van Bunschooten as pastor here ceased, the church remained vacant until in the winter of 1803 and 1804, when the Rev. John Demarest became their fourth pastor. In the interim they had occasional supplies. He was the first minister here whose services were wholly in the English language. He was born at New Bridge, N. J., three miles from Hackensack, in 1763. He received his literary education at Hackensack Academy, under the rectorship of Dr. Wilson, studied theology with Dr. Solomon Froeligh at Schraalenberg, and was licensed to preach in 1789. His first settlement was over the united churches of Boght and Niskayuna, from 1790 to 1803. He died in New York City in 1837. He had two sons, both of whom entered the ministry. One (William) united with the True Reformed Dutch Church and was for many years settled in New York City, where he died about three years ago. The other, Rev. James Demarest, was connected with the Classis of Orange as pastor of the church at Napanoch from 1841 to 1848, and is still connected with the denomination, residing at Newark, N. J., without charge. A grandson, Rev. James Demarest, Jr., D.D. (son of Rev. Jas. Demarest), is the present pastor of the Second Reformed Church in Kingston.

Upon Mr. Demarest's departure the church was left without a pastor for ten years. During the vacancy reading meetings were held, Jacobus Swartwout conducting the service.

Rev. Cornelius C. Elting was the fifth pastor of this church, he having accepted a call from it in connection with Minisink, dated Nov. 16, 1816, and being ordained and installed Jan. 25, 1817. Mr. Elting was of Huguenot descent, and was born at Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y., March 25, 1793, and studied with his brother, Rev. Wilhelmus Elting, before entering Queen's College at New Brunswick, where he was graduated in October, 1812. His theological course was pursued in the seminary at New Brunswick, and he was licensed by the Classis of New Brunswick May 30, 1816. He preached a short time after his licensure at Pleasant Plains, Dutchess Co., previous to his coming here. Mr. Elting continued to preach at Minisink, in connection with this church, for twenty-one years, until Jan. 30, 1838, when his labors were confined to this church and congregation, which since then have enjoyed the exclusive services of their own minister.

The ministry of Mr. Elting proved highly beneficial to the church. He entered upon his labors under most favorable circumstances. A revival had been in progress for some time, and numerous conversions had taken place. The work continued some months after his settlement. At the first communion, only one month after his installation, 37 persons united with this church upon confession, and at the next one, three months later, 50 were admitted in the same manner, the largest number ever received at a single communion during its whole history. The entire

number received in this first year of his ministry was 117, and all upon profession of their faith. He continued his useful labors here for twenty-six years and ten months, when, with an eye not dimmed nor his natural force abated, he entered into his rest Oct. 24, 1843, aged fifty years and seven months.

One or two events took place during the ministry of Mr. Elting having no little bearing upon the interests of the church, and hence demanding notice. One was the erection of a new church edifice and the removal of its site to that now occupied by it. For nearly one hundred years it had been upon the same site. Carpenter's Point, near which it stood, had been the place of business for the surrounding country. There was the mill, store, hotel, and a few dwellings, making it the only hamlet in all this section. There was the ferry, upon the stage-route leading from Newburgh to Milford, and thence to Carbondale, Owego, and Central New York, the great West of the day. All this was to undergo an entire change. The Delaware and Hudson Canal had been constructed, and Port Jervis began to show its head. It was evident to discerning ones that this was henceforth to be the centre of business, and Carpenter's Point must modestly retire. The pastor of the church was far-seeing enough to perceive that a change of location would promote its prosperity, and he became a warm advocate of the measure and its largest contributor. The project met with no little opposition from some east of the Never-sink and in New Jersey, but not enough to defeat it. A site was given by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who have acted with much generosity in such matters along their line.

At the time of the erection of this building there were not more than a dozen and a half dwellings within the present limits of Port Jervis, with a population scarcely reaching one hundred. There was but one organized church, one small school-house, one physician, two stores, no lawyers, no newspapers or printing-presses, not a single bank, railway, or any of the numerous places of business now found. A trip to the city was a fatiguing, wearisome journey by stage and steamboat, occupying in going and returning three or four days and made only at long intervals.

A few years after the erection of the new church, its corporate name was changed from the Reformed Dutch Church of Mahackamech to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Deerpark, by application to the Legislature. This was done in 1838.

During the ministry of Mr. Elting Sabbath-schools were introduced in the church, which are now regarded as indispensable to its prosperity. From its first organization, the religious instruction of the children and youth had been attended to by the parent or head of the family, who, upon Sabbath evening usually, gathered the household together and catechised them, or by the pastor in Bible and catechetical classes, held generally on the afternoon of some week-day in the school-house, when the teacher

would give place for an hour or two to exercises of this nature. The American Sunday-School Union had been organized in 1824, and its agents were employed in organizing schools wherever an opening was found. In 1829 the first school was formed here by Mr. Wood, an agent of the American Sunday-School Union, the Rev. Mr. Elting being chosen as its superintendent.* Having the charge of two congregations, he was necessarily absent half of the time, and hence unable to discharge its duties, and soon resigned, his successor being Solomon Van Auker. For twenty years the school was in operation only during the summer season, but in 1849 it was resolved to keep it open during the entire year.

Thomas White deserves a notice in this history because of a bequest made by him to the church, which brings him before it (when its provisions are complied with) once in each year. Mr. White was a native of England, to which country he was strongly attached. He was well educated, not only in English, but in Latin and Greek, with some knowledge of French. He had likewise learned the trade of making ropes, since in that day every young man in his country, even the king's son, was obliged to learn some trade. He was exceedingly studious and industrious, and when not engaged in teaching would be occupied either in study or with his trade. He came to Peenpack from the east side of the mountain in the autumn of 1776 as a school-teacher, and lived in the house with the father of Peter E. Gumaer, Esq., and taught school therein during the greater part of the Revolutionary war,—the first well-educated teacher in the valley. After closing his services in the valley as school-teacher (which in the estimation of Esquire Gumaer were of immense value) he removed to the neighborhood of his former residence near Mount Hope, where he died in 1807. Mr. White was a firm believer in the Christian religion and in its fundamental doctrines, and by his will directed that ten dollars should be paid yearly to each of four churches for a sermon to be preached upon one of four specified subjects in each church on a certain designated Sabbath in every year forever. The money for this purpose was to be in the hands of the supervisors of the towns of Walkill and Deerpark, who were to see that the requirements of the will were complied with, and to pay the amount yearly to each church. In May, 1827, the supervisor of the town of Deerpark, Peter E. Gumaer, instead of the yearly payment of ten dollars to the church, according to the strict letter of the will, paid over to the Consistory \$150, the interest of which has been appropriated to this object. A like sum was paid to each of the other three churches, thus relieving the supervisors from further responsibility and care in the matter.

The sixth pastor was Rev. George P. Van Wyck,

who was settled four months after the death of Mr. Elting. He was born in Bloomingburgh, N. Y., pursued his academical studies at Bloomingburgh and Montgomery, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1840, studied theology at New Brunswick, and was licensed by the Classis of Orange Aug. 1, 1843. He was ordained in the ministry and installed pastor of this church Feb. 29, 1844, the ordination sermon being preached by Rev. R. Pitts. He remained in charge here until May 19, 1852, when he was dismissed to take charge of a Presbyterian congregation in Berlin, Md., and was subsequently settled at Gettysburg and at Chester, Pa. Upon the breaking out of the late war he entered the army as chaplain, and at its close was appointed chaplain in the United States army, having been stationed for the last few years at Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Hiram Slauson became the seventh pastor, and was installed Feb. 22, 1853, the Rev. Dr. M. N. McLaren preaching at his installation. Mr. Slauson was graduated at Union College in 1837, and previous to his coming here was settled at Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y., from 1844 to 1852. He continued in charge of the church here until October, 1857, when his connection with it was dissolved, he having accepted the call from the Congregational Church at Unionville, Conn. During Mr. Slauson's ministry a parsonage was purchased by the congregation at a cost of \$2000, the first one owned by them exclusively. In the second year of his pastorate the church edifice was enlarged and greatly improved, the interior remodeled, the pulpit, which had stood by the door, placed at the opposite end of the building and the seats reversed, the whole costing about \$2500.

After Mr. Slauson left the church was vacant four months, when the eighth pastor, Rev. Samuel W. Mills, was settled. His call was dated Dec. 16, 1857, and his installation took place Feb. 22, 1858, the installation sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. M. N. McLaren. His academical studies were prosecuted at Bloomingburgh and Montgomery, graduating from Rutgers College in 1838, and from the theological seminary at New Brunswick in 1842. He was licensed by the Classis of New Brunswick July 25th of the same year, and in October commenced preaching in the Reformed Dutch church at Bloomingburgh, where he was ordained and installed May 30, 1843, remaining there as pastor for fifteen years, until accepting the call here. His services as pastor of this church closed on the second Sabbath in November, 1871, but were continued in supply of the pulpit until the settlement of his successor.

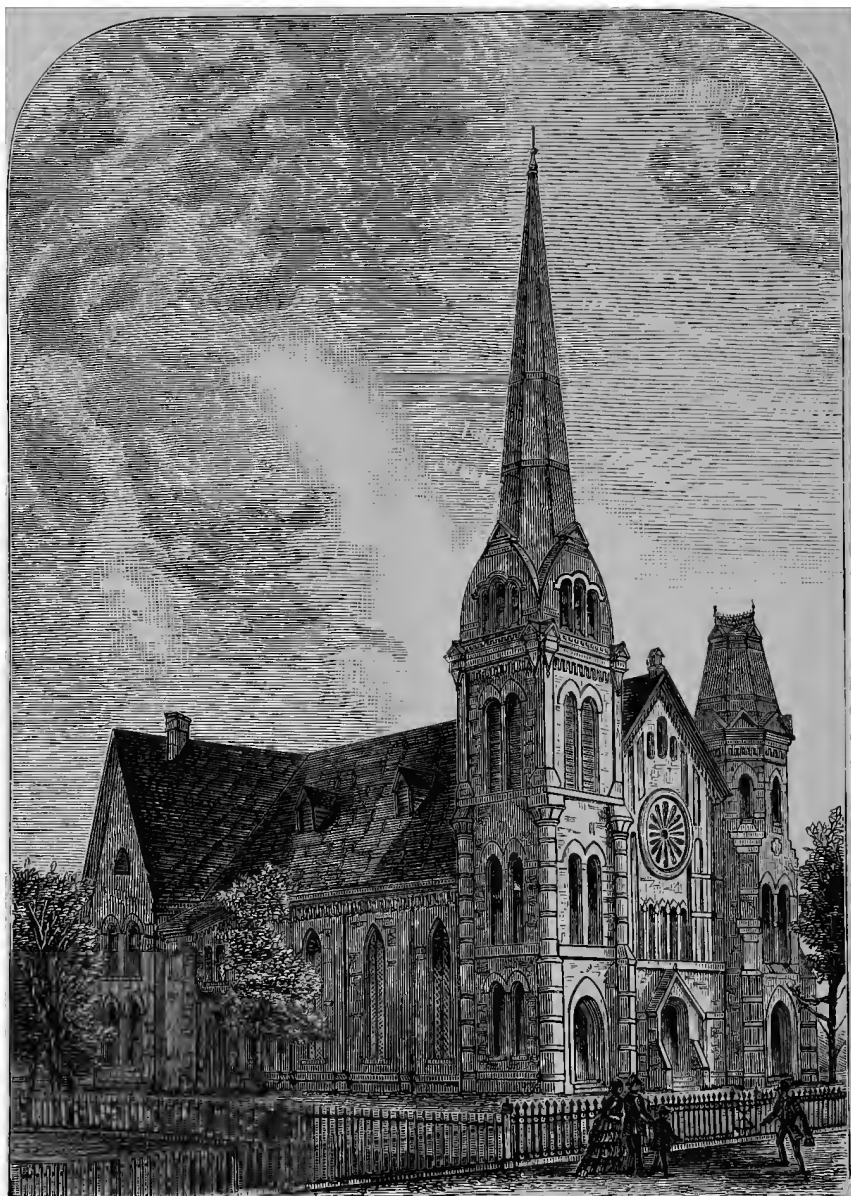
In the winter and spring of 1868 an extensive work of grace was wrought in the church and congregation as well as in the place generally. In point of numbers received into the church, in the genuineness of the work, and in the character and influence of the converts, it was the most extensive revival in the church since 1833. The number received upon confession at a single communion as the result of this

* The first Sabbath-school library was given to it at this time, by John B. Jervis, Esq.

work was 38. The entire number received during this pastorate was 249.

The increase of the congregation had been such for a few years, owing to the continuous growth of the village, that the church edifice was too small for the worshippers. It was found, too, that any enlargement

Rutgers College. The building was erected under the superintendence of that skillful architect I. G. Perry, of Binghamton, N. Y., and was dedicated Jan. 19, 1870, the Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of the theological seminary at New Brunswick, preaching the dedication sermon. The cost of the building proper was



REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF DEERPARK.

of the building then in use would be either impracticable or attended with so much expense as to be unadvisable. The result was the erection of the present commodious and attractive edifice in 1868 and 1869. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 18, 1868, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, of Montgomery, and Rev. Dr. Campbell, president of

\$38,287.45, and of the furnishing, including furnaces, gas-fixtures, carpets, upholstering, etc., \$5383.65, making in all \$43,668.10. This entire sum was provided for before the day of dedication. At the same time an organ was presented to the church by Mr. H. H. Farnum.

Jan. 11, 1872, the Consistory made a call upon Rev.

Samuel J. Rogers, who became the ninth pastor, and entered upon his pastoral services Feb. 15, 1872, and was installed on April 2d, the Rev. S. W. Mills preaching at his installation. Mr. Rogers was educated at New Brunswick, graduating from Rutgers College in 1859, and from the theological seminary in 1862. He remained the pastor of this church until the second Sabbath in May, 1876. Upon leaving here he accepted a call from the Reformed Church in Fort Plain, N. Y. During his ministry here an extensive religious interest existed in the congregation, in the winter of 1875 and 1876, when 39 persons were added to the church upon confession at one communion. The number received during his pastorate was 93.

After the departure of Mr. Rogers the pulpit was supplied by various ministers, but chiefly by the Rev. Abraham Thompson, who, during a period of over three months, preached to the congregation to their general acceptance and profit. Nov. 17, 1876, the Consistory extended a call to Rev. Henry M. Voorhees, the tenth pastor, who commenced his pastoral services in March, 1877, and was installed May 10th of the same year, the Rev. L. L. Comfort preaching the installation sermon.

During this pastorate a debt of \$10,000 (incurred chiefly by exchange of parsonage at the time of erecting the new church and by improvements connected therewith, and in putting an iron fence in front of the church) was reduced to \$2000, and a beautiful chapel added, supplying a want long felt.

During the past twenty years the contributions of this church to objects of benevolence, as reported to General Synod, have amounted to \$20,671.66, or an average of a little over \$1000 per year.*

Rev. Mr. Voorhees resigned his charge by reason of ill health on December, 1878, and the eleventh pastor, Rev. Goyen Talmage, was installed June 17, 1879.

There appears to be no record of the names of the constituent members who formed the church in 1737, as they are not given either in the above historical address, nor in the translation of the records made a few years since by Rev. J. B. Ten Eyck, and published by W. H. Nearpass.† The present Consistory (1880) comprises four elders, J. P. Muir, Thomas J. Bonnell, William H. Nearpass, and D. L. Mapes; and deacons, Darius Rhodes, C. F. Van Inwegen, E. M. Gardon. The present clerk is D. S. Mapes. Two Sunday-schools are maintained,—the main one in the chapel, the other at Carpenter's Point.

* During this same period \$93,348 have been given for congregational purposes, viz.: minister's salary, incidental expenses, erection of and repairs to church edifices, etc. Of the amount contributed previously for either benevolent or congregational purposes little is known, as no account of them has been kept by church officers and no report made to General Synod. Reports of collections for benevolent objects by churches were first made in 1863, and for congregational purposes in 1868, but only by a part of the churches for some years.

† Mr. Nearpass, besides being the publisher, translated a portion of the old records himself.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PORT JERVIS

executed a certificate of incorporation July 15, 1851. The proceedings were signed by E. A. Beckwith and Henry Caskey. The trustees chosen were Samuel B. Farnum, Francis I. Marvin, Theodore Barculo, Mortimer S. Brown, John M. Rowley, and Henry Cox. The following additional particulars are furnished by the pastor:

The First Presbyterian Church of Port Jervis was organized by the Presbytery of Hudson, June 2, 1851. There were 31 members enrolled as charter members of the church. A goodly number at this time. At this date, 1880, one of the original elders remains, Mr. William S. Cort, and one private member, Mrs. Susan Beckwith. Rev. Augustus Seward was the first pastor, who was largely instrumental in making the enterprise a success, and who served the church about eight years. Of the original board of trustees one still survives, and still has his place in the church, Mr. S. B. Farnum. A building was erected within a year, costing then about \$5000, and was dedicated to Almighty God during the holidays of 1852-53, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., of New York City, preaching the sermon.

The original Session were Ephraim A. Beckwith, Henry Caskey, William S. Cook, Ira Dales, M.D. The board of trustees were John M. Rowley, Francis I. Marvin, Samuel B. Farnum, Henry A. Cox, Theodore Barculo, Mortimer S. Brown.

The pastors have been Augustus Seward, about eight years; James T. Mathews, a supply, six months; Livingston Willard, installed in August, 1860,—serving about a year. In 1862, Rev. E. R. Fairchild, of the Presbytery of Hudson, took charge of the church, and served it as supply nearly five years. In March, 1867, Rev. A. P. Botsford, of the Presbytery of New York, was called, and installed in June following. He remains the pastor at this time,—September, 1880.

The present Bench of Elders consists of William S. Cook, Charles Marvin, Charles Buckley, T. F. Corwin, James Mitchell. The present pastor is Rev. A. Botsford; Superintendent of Sabbath-school, R. W. Ware; Board of Trustees, Robert Frampton, president; George Hoagland, secretary; R. W. Ware, treasurer; James Robertson, collector; William McCormack, O. P. Johnson, Albert Stoll, John Caskey, Robert Hickok.

The members added to the church during the first pastorate—that of Rev. Augustus Seward—were 109. Those dismissed were 42; those deceased, 7; leaving a membership of about 100. The roll remained the same until 1862, when, under the labors of Rev. E. N. Fairchild, D.D., 127 were added to the church. During the present pastorate, running over a period of thirteen years, that of Rev. A. P. Botsford, the church building has been enlarged and remodeled, and re-furnished, a fine \$3000 organ provided, a parsonage bought, at an expense of about \$15,000. Besides this, the church has contributed for benevolence in the last

ten years \$6000, and for congregational purposes about \$40,000. During this pastorate there have been large ingatherings of members on three different occasions,—March 1st there were added 50 persons; in December, 1875, and March, 1876, 72 new members were enrolled. In the thirteen years closing April, 1880, 328 new members have been added. The present number on the roll, 325; Sabbath-school scholars, 200. The church has no debt upon it, and its income fully meets its expenses.

THE SEPARATE AMERICAN METHODIST CHURCH OF PORT JERVIS

executed a certificate of incorporation May 9, 1870, and the following board of trustees *were sworn to execute their office to the best of their ability*, viz.: Moses O. Brierson, Henry Wills, Francis Lawrence, Francis James, and Edwin Van Horn. This church, now called the Little Wesley chapel, was founded in 1852 by a preacher belonging to the Separate Methodist Congregational Church, which had its origin in the city of Philadelphia, by the name of G. W. Harden. Mr. Harden began to preach among the colored people of Port Jervis in the beginning of 1852, and continued his labors there until the spring of 1853, when a society was organized consisting of nine or ten members, and most of them resided in log houses quite remote from the village. The meetings were mostly held in private houses for some time, but as the number of the members continued to increase, and as the colored population in the place became more numerous every year, the worship in private houses became more impracticable, and therefore efforts began to be made in the year 1857 or 1858 to purchase a lot on which a house of worship might be erected, but nothing was accomplished in the matter until the year 1868, when a small plot of ground was purchased of Mrs. Scott, near the Delaware and Hudson Canal, where the church now stands, on which a building was partially erected in the fall and winter of that year.

THE SPARROWBUSH UNION FREE CHURCH, TOWN OF DEERPARK,

effected a legal organization May 31, 1871. The associated incorporators signing the certificate were Jonathan West, John R. Patterson, Robert Lewis, John J. Bross, J. C. West, William J. Darragh, and William Lewis. Religious services have been held in the house erected usually every Sunday from the incorporation to the present time. At the present time the meetings are under the management of the Methodist Church.

GRACE CHURCH OF PORT JERVIS (EPISCOPAL)

executed a certificate of incorporation Sept. 5, 1853. The proceedings were signed by Samuel Fowler and Wm. Mills. The wardens chosen were Uriah Mills and Samuel Fowler; the vestrymen were Thomas

J. Lyon, L. Tooker, John P. Fowler, A. Hoffman, A. Turner, B. S. Hall, Elias Lafarge, T. N. Coleman.

The meeting was held at the Presbyterian church, where the Episcopalians were then worshipping.

The next spring, April 27, 1854, the society deemed it best to record a new article of incorporation, in which appear the names of Thomas J. Lyon, Elias Lafarge, Charles B. Hornby, Samuel Fowler, Uri Mills, Alexander Turner, Thomas J. Lye, Thomas Walsh, John P. Fowler, Benjamin Hall, Thomas N. Coleman, A. Kophman.

The following article, furnished by the officers of the church, gives additional particulars:

The parish of Grace Church has little of historical incident to interest the public. The missionary effort which was made at this place some twenty years ago, after a series of reverses, was wholly abandoned, and of the communicants all but some half a dozen were scattered or removed to other places. In the year 1867 the clergy of the several parishes of the Episcopal Church in the county formed a missionary association under the name of "The Convention of Orange County." Several members of the convention soon after visited Port Jervis, and after consultation with two or three of the communicants still resident in the village, determined to employ a clergyman and to begin the missionary work afresh in this beautiful and growing village. The few remaining communicants and friends of the church cordially welcomed the project of renewing the missionary work. The Rev. John Appleton was invited to the post, and in the autumn of 1867 entered upon his duties as missionary. Westbrook Hall was rented, and services were held in it for some four years. In the mean time the members of the parish bought of Mr. Henry Farnum a lot on which to erect a church, and for which they agreed to pay \$2500. In the spring of 1871 the Rev. Mr. Appleton was compelled, by the loss of his health, to resign his charge of the mission.

The Rev. F. N. Luson was then called, and entered soon after upon the work. Mr. Luson succeeded at once in enlisting the hearty co-operation of both the ladies and gentlemen of the parish in the endeavor to build a church, and by dint of the most untiring and persistent effort on the part of the rector and his zealous helpers, both male and female, in the face of many difficulties and discouragements, in about four years the present church edifice was completed, at a cost of some \$16,000. At the close of the year 1874 the Rev. Mr. Luson resigned his charge of the parish and removed to the diocese of Illinois, and on the 1st of February, 1875, the Rev. J. G. Rosencrantz, an assistant minister of St. James' Church, Brooklyn, L. I., was called, and entered upon the rectorship of the parish. With unabated zeal the little company of faithful workers entered afresh with their new rector upon their task, and during his residence of five years Mr. Rosencrantz was not only enabled to present about one hundred candidates for confirmation, and to report

nearly a hundred persons added to the list of communicants, but during the time he was also permitted to see the floating debt of the parish paid off and canceled. In January, 1880, Mr. Rosencrantz resigned his charge and removed to Port Chester, Westchester Co., N. Y., and the Rev. Alex. Capron entered on the 1st of February upon the rectorship.

On its roll of nearly one hundred *families* at the present time the parish embraces some of the most prominent and influential people of the village, and reports between 140 and 150 communicants, and the parish is therefore in the very dew and vigor of its youth, and on the part of both rector and people, looking forward hopefully and confidently to gathering many souls into the fold of the Good Shepherd.

DREW CENTENNIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PORT JERVIS.

Of the founding of this society and its early history the accounts are gathered from several of the oldest residents of the valley yet living; and as no record was kept, so far as we now know, the facts are related from memory, and therefore definite dates cannot always be stated. The chronological order of the history may not be entirely accurate, still the facts are placed in the best possible order from memory. During the war of 1812-14 a Mr. Hunt worked at the glass-factory, situated in Pennsylvania, just across the Delaware River from "Boydville" (now known as "Honesville" and "Sparrowbush"), and which was then in full operation. Mr. Hunt was a Methodist preacher, and preached every Sabbath,—sometimes in a grove, or at the house of John Patterson at Boydville, at Carpenter's Point, and at the house of Leo Gegce, at "Gegce's Mill" (now called Huguenot). Mr. Hunt was a very earnest and withal an acceptable preacher, and did much good, though by some considered very singular, because, while his fellow-workmen in the glass-factory worked Sabbath-days when the glass was at full heat for blowing, he would not work on Sabbath, but spent his time in preaching and other religious duties, thereby losing the pay he would have received had he worked with the rest. The Methodists living in the vicinity at that time were few. Among them were Joseph Chattle and a Mr. Carpenter, at Carpenter's Point, Leo Gegce, Polly Bingham, and Sally Hornbeck, at or near Gegce's Mill, and other members of each family named; also a few others whose names are not now known lived in the neighborhood. After the close of the war work at the glass-house ceased. Mr. Hunt removed, and we lose sight of him. Soon after he left the late Rev. Bartholomew Weed moved to Milford to work at his trade as a blacksmith. He had been licensed by the society as an exhorter in 1812. He preached at Milford, Pa., and at Carpenter's Point. About 1816-17 four Methodist families—Heman Benedict, Timothy Bouton, Mr. Bridges, and Mr. Reed—moved from Connecticut and settled near

Cahoongie. All these families were prominent and earnest workers in the society. Some time about 1818 Mr. Cummings, the third Methodist preacher, moved into the valley. He had six preaching-places,—at the school-house at Gegce's Mill; in the red school-house on the Peenpack road (now known as Kingston Avenue, Port Jervis); at the house of Martin Decker, then situate near where Mr. Penny's hotel now stands, or near the junction of Main and Pike Streets, Port Jervis; at "Stoddard's," near Greenville; at the house of Mr. Bridges, at Cahoongie; and at the house of John Patterson, at Boydville.

Mr. Cummings was very much liked by the people; they came from all around the thinly-settled country to hear him preach at his various appointments, and especially when about to remove, he preached his farewell sermon in a large barn belonging to Martin Decker, and which then stood near where the residence of Mr. G. Malvin is now located, on Delaware Street, Port Jervis. About 1820 a Mr. Hevender preached in the valley, at, probably, the same places as his predecessors. From that time until about 1826 we have very slight information of the society or its workings in the valley, though they continued to have preachers and held meetings, and we learn that prior to 1826 they held camp-meetings at the "Camp-Ground" (now known as "the Coal-Switch"), between Port Jervis and Sparrowbush. In 1826, Lee & Collins had a contract for building a section of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, at the "Pine woods," near the present village, which had about that time been named "Port Jervis" in honor of J. B. Jervis, Esq., the civil engineer on the canal. Lee and Collins were both Methodist preachers, and preached at various places in the valley (regularly in a large boarding-house situated near where Mr. Charles Buckley now resides). The following Methodist preachers were stationed at or near Port Jervis between 1820 and 1838, though the order in which they are placed here may not be strictly accurate: Wm. M. Bloomer, with John McDougall, assistant; Wm. Baker, and Vincent Sheperd, assistant; Oliver Bagley, and Jonah Bisey, assistant; Bromwell Andrew, J. M. Tuttle and Wesley C. Hudson, assistants; Washington Thomas, and Peter D. Day, John Bagley, Wm. Baker (second time), Isaac Truit, Henry Maines, John W. Pierson. In 1828, Stephen Best, a very earnest Christian and a Methodist, had a regularly organized class under his charge, with the following as some of the members: Joseph Chattle and some members of his family, a colored woman known as "Aunt Fillisie," and her daughter; there were several others whose names we cannot learn. In 1832 a revival occurred, and John D. Carpenter, with several members of his family, were converted and joined the society. Mr. Carpenter at once became a very active worker. He organized a Sabbath-school, acting as superintendent himself, and furnishing books, etc., for the school, which met first at the house of his father, Benjamin Carpenter, near

where Mr. C. Buckley now resides; afterwards in a building near the "Jersey line," at "the Point." Mr. Carpenter soon purchased the tavern at "The Ferry," near where the present "Suspension Bridge" now stands, at Carpenter's Point, and rented it to Samuel Harris, a member of the society, for a dwelling, but reserved the bar-room, which he cleared out and arranged for a place to hold meetings in, and which for some time was the headquarters of the society in the neighborhood.

Some time in 1832, Mr. Best removed to Butler's Lock, near Mongaup, and Mr. Carpenter took charge of the class. We find the numbers had largely increased, and we find among them James Lupton and his wife, Mary Mapes, Mrs. Huntsman and a sister, George Rosecrance and wife, Samuel Harris and his wife, Charlotte (yet living in 1880). The society continued to meet in the "tavern room," in the red school-house on the Peenpack road, and at various dwellings until about 1838, when it had grown so large that a regular organization was made by the appointment of Stephen St. John, Simeon M. Stoddard, John D. Carpenter, James Lupton, and Gilbert F. Mondon as trustees for the society, then styled "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Jervis, N. Y.," and on the 22d day of October, 1838, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company donated a lot near the canal for church purposes. The society soon completed a neat frame church on the lot. The late John Bonker, a member of the society, worked on the building, and when completed he built the first fire and lighted the first candle in the new church.

At the dedication, which took place in 1838 or 1839, the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, then stationed at Newburgh, officiated, assisted by Manning Force, Peter D. Day, and a Mr. Dunning. The following ministers preached for the society between 1838 and 1850: T. J. Lyon, a Mr. Smith, Wm. Burroughs, Wm. Wiggins, John D. Blain, Henry Beagle, Edward P. Cook, Fletcher Lummis, and Charles S. Coit. In 1850, Port Jervis Methodist Episcopal Church had grown largely, and was the central church of the circuit, with Huguenot, Honesville, Cahoongie, Mongaup, and several outside appointments, where the "Port Jervis preacher held meetings."

The following ministers were stationed at Port Jervis between 1850 and 1864: Thomas H. Smith, Martin Herr, Joseph R. Adams, George B. Day, T. H. Landon, John Faull, David Walters, and John Coit. Prior to 1864 the congregation had grown so large that the first church would not accommodate them, and a new and more convenient site was desired, as the new and rapid growth of the village had left the church out on one side. After several years of effort the present site was purchased, and a new brick church, 55 by 95 feet, with slate roof, and spire 162 feet high, was projected. In 1866, when the new structure was commenced, the following were the officers of the church: Rev. George F. Dickinson, preacher; Trus-

tees, L. E. Elston, president; Wm. Hammond, secretary; James R. Harrison, treasurer; Moses Macomber, and Gabriel D. Corwin; Building Committee, George F. Dickinson, Henry Dutcher, Aaron Decker, Daniel Romaine, and L. E. Elston; Stewards, Lemuel E. Elston, D. Romaine, John T. Burkard, Gabriel D. Corwin, Andrew J. Snyder, John Badger, and Charles S. Goodale; Recording and District Steward, L. E. Elston; Superintendent of the Sunday-school, L. E. Elston.

The corner-stone for the new church was laid Nov. 11, 1866, with appropriate ceremonies, and the building was completed and dedicated March 7 and 8, 1868, Bishop E. S. Janes officiating, assisted by Dr. L. Dashiell and other prominent ministers and laymen. The church has a fine audience-room, with large Sunday-school and class-rooms. A special act was passed by the Legislature March 23, 1867, changing the title of the society from "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Jervis" to "The Drew Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Jervis, N. Y." The following preachers have been stationed at Port Jervis since 1866: George F. Dickinson, C. S. Van Cleve, John I. Morrow, Benjamin Kelly, A. R. Shaw, John A. Munroe, Dr. J. T. Crane, and William E. Blakeslee, the present preacher, appointed April, 1880. Rev. B. Kelly died at Port Jervis in 1874, while pastor of the church; and Rev. Dr. J. T. Crane died February, 1880, while pastor. The church now has over 600 members, a Sabbath-school of 414 scholars and 42 officers and teachers. The present officers are as follows: Stewards, L. E. Elston (district and recording steward), James L. Crawford, Stephen S. Starr, H. W. Palmer, William Dexter Stuart, Daniel Romaine, Isaac B. Smith, Job M. Snell, and Jonathan Corey; Superintendent of Sabbath-school, L. E. Elston; Trustees, George E. Cook, president; A. J. Snyder, secretary; Horace Hammond, treasurer; James L. Crawford, Charles Wells, A. P. Macdonald, Moses W. Perry, L. D. Mathews, and George H. Langton.

The church stands on the corner of Broom and Sussex Streets, on Orange Square, in a position to be seen from nearly all parts of the village, affording an excellent location for the town clock in the tower, and which was presented to the village by Mrs. Mary Shorter on her seventieth birthday, April 13, 1878.

It will be seen by the above brief sketch that, in about sixty-eight years, the society has grown from perhaps not over a half-dozen members in 1812 to over 600 in 1880, and from the hospitable shelter of some grove or dwelling to a large church property worth about \$50,000, and which will accommodate nearly 1000 persons.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF CUDEBACKVILLE, at a meeting held in the school-house, Nov. 26, 1853, executed a certificate of incorporation. The proceedings were signed by Hiram Slauson, Lewis Cudde-

back, and Samuel Gordon. The trustees chosen were Moses Van Inwegen, William Cuddeback, William C. Roe, Ezekiel R. Gumaer, Lewis Cuddeback, William Littell, and Alexander Gordon. The petition to Classis for organization was dated Jan. 31, 1854, and signed by forty-three persons. A committee of Classis, consisting of Rev. H. Slauson, Rev. S. Searle, Rev. C. D. Elting, and Elders Philip Swartwout and John N. Taylor, constituted the church on the second Sabbath in March, 1854. The first members were William C. Rose and wife, Garret D. Sullivan and wife, Adam Stickle and wife, Solomon Van Etten and wife, Mrs. Esther Van Inwegen, Mrs. Margaret Hopson, Mrs. Mary Case, Miss Margaret Cuddeback, and William Littell. The first elders were William C. Rose and William Littell; Deacons, Garrett D. Sullivan, Adam Stickle; Chairman of Consistory, William C. Rose; and Clerk, William Littell. C. L. Norris has been clerk and treasurer of the congregation from the formation of the church to the present time. The successive ministers have been Rev. Henry Morris, March 22, 1855, to Oct. 12, 1862; Rev. Egbert Winter, May 11, 1863, to Jan. 9, 1866; Rev. Jeremiah L. Zabriskie, March 27, 1866, to June 7, 1870; Rev. W. E. Bogardus, Aug. 16, 1870, to March 23, 1874; Rev. John DuBois, May 22, 1874, commenced his labors June 1, and is the present pastor, November, 1880. The present Consistory is composed of Stoddard Van Inwegen, George W. Rhodes, Charles H. Norris, Isaac Van Inwegen, elders; F. A. Quick, William Taylor, deacons. Stoddard Van Inwegen is superintendent of the Sunday-school. An out-appointment is regularly filled at Huguenot, and occasionally at other points. The house of worship was erected at an expense of \$3300 in 1853, before the church was organized.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN PROTESTANT CHURCH OF PORT JERVIS

was incorporated Jan. 1, 1861. The certificate was signed by Jacob Goebby and Matthew Heoyman. The trustees chosen were Michael Seegar, Matthew Heisman, John Bosh, Henry Stadermayer. The present pastor furnishes the following additional particulars:

The First German Evangelical Lutheran (St. Peter's) congregation was organized by Rev. August Schubert, Sept. 18, 1859. He labored till May 26, 1860, preaching in Brown's Hall. Members who constituted the first assemblage and are yet connected with it are Fred Ehrenfeuthter, M. Seeger, F. Seeger, F. Lang, M. Heitzmann, J. Pfitzner, C. Wiegand.

Under the pastorate of P. J. Goetz, a church building was erected of frame in 1863. It is yet in a good condition. On the 1st of April, 1869, P. Goetz resigned, and P. J. Bockstahler was called. In 1872 the present parsonage was built.

Nov. 1, 1873, P. Kuhn was called, and is still today officiating. Every Sunday afternoon the Sunday-school is held, with an attendance of about 100 scholars.

Pastor, Hugo B. Kuhn; 7 elders and trustees; 65 members in good standing, and 200 communicants.

The house of worship was dedicated Oct. 12, 1862. It is a plain, neat, substantial structure, standing near the Delaware River. The lot was the gift of Mr. H. H. Farnum. The edifice cost \$1700.

THE PORT JERVIS BAPTIST CHURCH

executed a certificate of incorporation April 28, 1862. The certificate was signed by Thomas Cuddeback and John W. Decker. The trustees named were Peter Mulhearn, John W. Decker, Thomas Montanye, Charles B. Gray, and Thomas Cuddeback. The church dates back many years earlier than the date above given. It was organized November, 1838, by a Council convened in the Dutch Reformed church. The following is a list of the constituent members: Gilbert F. Mondon, Nehemiah L. Mondon, Samuel Patterson, David Decker, Joseph Gibson, Catharine S. Mondon, Nancy I. Pierson, Pamela Birdsall, Catharine Malcolm, Mary Ellen Mondon, Lydia Gumaer, Jane Rhodes, Elizabeth Thompson, Jane Gumaer, Jane Beebe, Sally Decker.

The first deacons of the church were G. F. Mondon, D. Decker. The first house of worship was built on the banks of the canal, on ground given by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. This having become too small, the present structure was erected on Pike Street in 1868. The first pastoral service was rendered by Rev. William H. Turton.

The following is a list of pastors and their terms of service: W. H. Turton, 1838-39; Samuel Barrett, 1839-42; David Bennet, 1843-45; D. F. Leach, 1845-50; J. E. Reynolds, 1850-51; Isaac Lawton, 1851-52; R. Bently, 1852-53; — Hancock, 1853-54; A. K. Perkins, 1854-55; Zelotes Grenell, 1855-61; William I. Gill, 1862-64; C. I. Thompson, 1864-65; H. S. Loyd, 1865-69; T. J. B. House, 1869-70; William McKinney, 1871-80; Alex. MacArthur, 1880.

The organization at present consists of 250 members. Names of officers are as follows: Pastor, Rev. Alexander MacArthur; Deacons, Horace K. Stewart, Jeremiah Mead, Nehemiah L. Mondon, Augustus W. Balch, Cornelius G. Lockwood; Treasurer, A. W. Balch; Clerk, N. L. Mondon; Trustees, Mortimer Crawford, Augustus W. Balch, James Springsteen, William Sheppard, Cornelius G. Lockwood.

The Sunday-school is under the vigorous superintendency of C. G. Lockwood.

THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (CATHOLIC)

of Port Jervis was incorporated Jan. 10, 1860. The certificate was signed by Francis D. Murphy and Dominick Cuniff. The trustees named therein were Hugh McGovern, Peter Higgins, and James Creenanas.

This church filed a second certificate of incorporation May 16, 1869, and the trustees named therein

were Rev. John McCloskey, archbishop; Rev. Wm. Starr, vicar-general; Rev. James Nilan, pastor; and two laymen, Peter Higgins, Peter Gillem. The successive pastors of this church have been Rev. Fathers Briardy, R. R. Brennan, Rev. James Nilan, and the present pastor is Rev. E. J. Flynn; the assistant pastor, Rev. Father Sally. The first regular house of worship was erected under Father Briardy's labors. It stood on the site of the present edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid July 5, 1869. A parchment was placed in the corner-stone bearing the following record:

"To God Almighty in the year of our Lord 1869, on the fifth day of the month of July, the ninety-third anniversary of American Independence, being celebrated with due honor in the twenty-third year of the Pontificate of Pope Pius IX., Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York; Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States; John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New York, this corner-stone of a church being erected in honor of Almighty God under the title of the Virgin Mary conceived without sin, patroness of this Republic, Rev. E. McGlynn, D.D., being the orator of the occasion, was blessed and laid by Rev. James Nilan, Pastor."

The church is 133 by 65 feet; two spires 100 and 180 feet high. Mr. Perry was the architect. The building committee were Domine Cunningham, James Creegan, Peter Higgins, Andrew Cuff, Daniel Young. The mason-work was done by Patrick Herbert, of Newburgh, for \$39,400; the carpenter-work by S. W. Hotchkiss, of Port Jervis, for \$16,200.

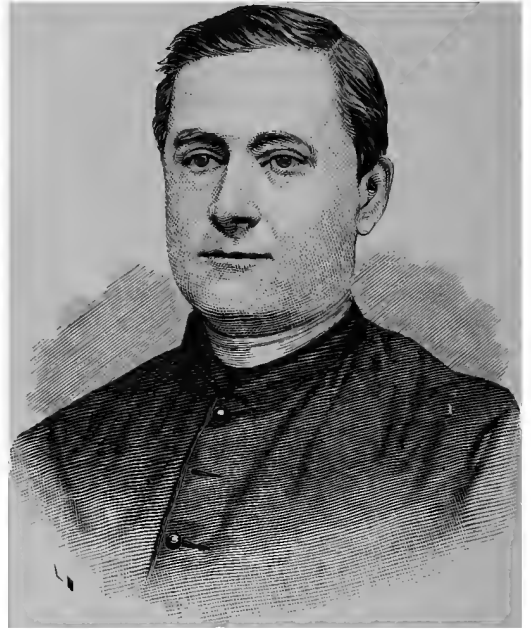
For the old church ground was broken June 18, 1854, and the edifice was completed in 1855. The style of the architecture was Gothic. The dimensions were 55 feet front and 83 deep. It had a tower, and was altogether a handsome edifice. It was burned during the Christmas festivities of 1868.

REV. E. J. FLYNN.—The present pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. E. J. Flynn, was born in the parish of St. Stephen's, New York City, in 1846. The Rev. Dr. Cummings, recognizing in the young man indications of a divine vocation to the priesthood, advised his youthful friend to enter college and perfect himself in a course of classical study. After a short study of the Latin language he was sent to the college of the Propaganda at Rome. Under the careful guidance of the venerable Father Smith of the Urban College, who discovered in his American student a career of future usefulness, directed with much interest his theological studies, and in 1871 Father Flynn was ordained a priest. His first mission was at St. Stephen's, where in early youth he had officiated as an altar boy. For two years he labored under the instruction and guidance of Rev. Father McGlynn, and in 1873 was assigned the assistant pastorate of St. Andrew's. There he also labored faithfully, giving much of his time to the instruction of the young Italians who resided in the parish.

His next field was that of St. Theresa, where he became endeared to the people by his kindness to the poor and his unremitting attentions to the sick and dying. On his retirement from this parish, a valua-

ble testimonial was presented him by the members as an expression of their personal regard.

Father Flynn became the pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Port Jervis, in Novem-



ber, 1877. On his arrival a burdensome debt of \$59,000 had oppressed the congregation, to the liquidation of which he at once devoted himself. Through his untiring zeal, in the space of two years the sum of \$20,635 had been paid, and the dimensions of the parish considerably enlarged. A decided spiritual growth was also evinced within its borders. The church property was soon after improved, the amount of \$3000 having been expended for the purpose.

Father Flynn, while an exemplary and laborious pastor, has found time to devote to the interests of the community of which he is a member. He has established a reputation as a public-spirited citizen, ever ready by word and deed to assist in the development of projects having for their aim the welfare of the city and the good of its inhabitants. This has made him deservedly popular with all classes, irrespective of creed, and placed his name upon the roll of representative citizens of Port Jervis, his present home.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

THE OLD GUMAER GRAVEYARD

is the first one to note in order of time. Indeed, there can be none in the county where burials took place earlier, unless it be in the vicinity of Plum Point, on

the Hudson. If the Cuddeback settlement was not quite as early as claimed, yet there is ample proof that the usual accounts are not far from correct.

If the descendants of those pioneers will carefully examine the old burial-place, remove the gathered mass of leaves, and trace the dim inscriptions upon the old field-stone, some of them doubtless covered up entirely, it is very possible that still earlier dates can be obtained than those given below, which were secured by only an hour's examination.

"1717"

O X I O I"

On the reverse of the same stone we find

"1713 H D."

"M X V I

A 11 1802"

"Hildah Decker

Wife of Jacob D. Gumaer

June 19th 1819"

"Ano 1720

DE 16 JULEY

IS B GRAVE SI

BENJAMIN TROVOO"

"Sa Va

Novr 12

1799"

"PETER GUMAER

"Progenitor of the Gumaers

who originated in the

present town of Deerpark

died 1739 aged 73

"Far from his native land he fled
And here was made his earthly bed
The sweets of life our natures crave
From France he fled his life to save

When persecution stained the land
Under Louis XIV command
He and companion Candebeck
Escaped that horrid cruel wreck

"Deerpark A D 1856

"P E G"

"Peter Gumaer

"Son of Peter died A D 1779

aged 71 years

"Fortunate for him and neighbors
Were the results of his labors
In erecting his residence
Which became a house of defence;
And with two fortifications
Served for two generations
To protect from Indian warfare
Those who to the same did repair;
Two wars French and revolution
Did each cause Indian intrusion.

* "Deerpark, 1856

"P E G"

"My glass is run

Ezekiel Gumaer

Died May 17 1823

aged 81"

"Naomi wife of

Ezekiel Gumaer

Died May 17 1823

aged 84"

"Jacobus Swartwout

Dec 7 1840

aged 90"

"Peter Swartwout

March 19 1817

aged 51"

"Abraham Cuddeback

Died Aug 23 1817"

"P Cuddeback

Died Oct 1811"

At the place known as Paradise, on the borders of Sullivan County, there is a burial-ground, in the Case and Decker neighborhood. At Sparrowbush there is a burial-place located north of the village.

THE OLD BURIAL-PLACE OF PORT JERVIS.

This is the one historic graveyard of the southern section of the town, and deserves better care than it appears to be receiving. Its broken fences, its neglected grounds, cut to pieces by private driveways over a part of it, its fallen stones, all tell a story of neglect unworthy of the place, and unworthy of an age when money is freely lavished upon the new cemeteries.

Among its broken stones may be traced some early dates, as 1758, 1766. In some of the almost illegible records there may be the date of birth. The following are more clear:

"Died in the year 1789 August 20 S Desour"

"1762

Sarah Caskey departed this life

July the 27th 1796"

The first date is that of birth.

"April 1 1865

Jacob Nearpass died aged 90 years."

This yard is located on Main Street next to the Catholic cemetery. North of the burial-place stood the old Reformed church, towards the residence of Charles F. Van Inwegen. The burials undoubtedly date back many years before the Revolution.

LAUREL GROVE CEMETERY.

This occupies the extreme southeastern part of the corporation, being the point of land between the Neversink and the Delaware Rivers. It consists of about thirty acres. A marked peculiarity of this cemetery is its exclusive use of evergreens for adornment, both in the saving of the original forest-trees and in the setting out and cultivation of others. Indeed, upon the cemetery grounds (not including the banks of the streams) there are only two deciduous trees left, and it is intended to remove these. In the more closely cultivated portions there are some fine specimens of trimming in peculiar forms, attracting the special attention of visitors.

The name Laurel Grove is appropriate from the original thick, tangled growth of rhododendrons and a small species of laurel that covered the tract. In some parts this has not yet been cut away entirely. The cemetery was founded in 1856 by John Conkling,

* These two are modern stones, erected by Peter E. Gumaer,—doubtless at graves marked by older monuments.

who was the owner of the ground. He devoted the same to burial purposes very much upon his own responsibility, though a legal organization was effected, and a joint arrangement made between him and the board of trustees with reference to the sale of lots. It has remained under his management from that time to the present. There are now many valuable lots handsomely arranged and adorned with fine monuments. In walks and driveways it is all that can be desired. It will doubtless form the principal burial-place of the future for Port Jervis and vicinity.

The meeting to organize was held Sept. 21, 1855, James Bennett, chairman, and Thomas Cuddeback, secretary. The trustees named in the certificate of incorporation were John Conkling, Henry H. Farnum, William H. Power, Augustus B. Goodale, James Bennett, Samuel Fowler, James H. Mondon, John M. Heller, Zephaniah Birdsall. The first officers chosen were John Conkling, president; Augustus P. Thompson, treasurer; William H. Power, secretary. The dedication took place July 15, 1856, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Augustus Seward, Rev. E. S. Briardy, Rev. Mr. Slauson, and Rev. Mr. Adams.

Mr. Conkling has been president from the first. The other officers (November, 1880) are Zephaniah Birdsall, vice-president; Peter E. Farnum, secretary; Wade Buckley, treasurer. The board of trustees consists of John Conkling, Zephaniah Birdsall, Solomon Van Etten, A. B. Goodale, A. H. Peck, David Westfall, David Bennett, Lyman O. Rose, John L. Bonnell.

THE WEEPING WILLOW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF PORT JERVIS

was organized May 26, 1857. The meeting was held at the office of O. Young. Samuel H. Mills was appointed chairman, and O. Young, secretary. The trustees chosen were John Clark, Charles St. John, O. Young, Philip Lee, Thomas Cuddeback, Solomon Van Etten. The proceedings were verified on the 27th by the officers before H. H. Stewart, justice of the peace, and recorded May 28, 1857. This is really the St. John burial-ground in the rear of the school-house on Main Street, adjoining the Reformed church.

THE REFORMED CHURCH CEMETERY

is of modern date, and near to the present house of worship; opened at the time of the erection of the house of worship, in 1833.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

This ground is handsomely situated in the southeast part of the corporation, bordering on the Neversink. The portion next to Main Street is closely filled, but a large unoccupied part lies between this and the river. A few lots are taken up and monuments erected near the stream. The grading of lots and the arrangement of walks has received considerable attention. Some repairs needed in fences, and additional care of lots and walks, will doubtless be given to this ground

as fast as the energetic church to which it belongs may be able to give attention to these details.

RURAL VALLEY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, town of Deerpark, was formed at a meeting held on the 27th of April, 1867. William Westfall was chosen chairman, and William Mapes, secretary. The trustees named were Harmanus Cuddeback, Benjamin Cuddeback, Lyman O. Rose, Job Van Inwegen, E. S. Norris, William Mapes, William Westfall. The proceedings were verified April 29th by the officers before Wm. Rankin, justice of the peace, and recorded May 6th. The grounds of this association constitute the modern burial-place at Cuddebackville, and are in good preservation.

IX.—SOCIETIES, BANKS, LIBRARIES, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.

PORT JERVIS LODGE, No. 328, F. AND A. M.

The first meeting under dispensation was held Dec. 9, 1853, and the following were charter members: Stephen St. John, S. D. Shepherd, Charles Hardenbergh, H. L. West, S. C. Lum, G. M. Brodhead, C. G. Pinchot, John Laforge, A. Barkley, John M. Heller, W. H. Stewart, Joe Hedden, O. H. Mott.

The officers elected for 1853 and 1854 were A. Barkley, W. M.; J. M. Heller, S. W.; O. H. Mott, J. W.; W. H. Stewart, Sec.; S. St. John, Treas.

The charter is dated and the lodge was instituted June 21, 1854. The principal officers from above day were:

1855.—J. M. Heller, M.; H. L. West, S. W.; J. Van Fleet, J. W.; C. Hardenbergh, Sec.; O. J. Brown, Treas.

For subsequent years in the same order:

1856, J. Van Fleet, B. Hoxey, R. Ferguson, S. O. Dimmick, O. J. Brown. 1857, J. M. Heller, R. Ferguson, J. C. Westfall, J. Barton, O. J. Brown. 1858, R. Ferguson, J. C. Westfall, W. H. Stewart, M. C. Everett, E. Van Inwegen. 1859, R. Ferguson, J. C. Westfall, W. K. Stewart, George Brodhead, O. J. Brown. 1860, R. Ferguson, T. Sharp, Thomas Holt, George Brodhead, O. J. Brown. 1861, T. Sharp, T. Holt, S. Bliley, G. H. Fossard, O. J. Brown. 1862, T. Sharp, C. B. Gray, A. H. Simpson, J. Barton, O. J. Brown. 1863, C. B. Gray, A. H. Simpson, A. Graham, J. Barton, T. Sharp. 1864, C. B. Gray, A. Graham, P. Lee, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1865, C. B. Gray, A. Graham, T. Holt, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1866, C. B. Gray, P. Lee, J. L. Kalbfus, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1867, C. B. Gray, J. L. Kalbfus, A. Kirkman, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1868, J. L. Kalbfus, A. Kirkman, S. T. Barrett, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1869, J. L. Kalbfus, A. Kirkman, S. T. Barrett, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1870, J. L. Kalbfus, A. Kirkman, C. Marvin, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1871, A. Kirkman, M. T. Whitney, C. T. Branch, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1872, A. Kirkman, O. P. Johnston, C. T. Branch, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1873, O. P. John-

ston, C. T. Branch, L. M. Toulon, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1874, O. P. Johnston, C. T. Branch, L. M. Toulon, L. L. Adams, T. Sharp. 1875, C. T. Branch, J. L. Kalbfus, T. Holt, L. L. Adams, C. B. Gray. 1876, C. T. Branch, A. Kirkman, L. E. Bevans, A. T. Cuddeback, C. B. Gray. 1877, C. T. Branch, J. L. Bonnell, J. B. Carley, A. T. Cuddeback, C. B. Gray. 1878, C. T. Branch, J. L. Bonnell, J. B. Carley, A. T. Cuddeback, C. B. Gray. 1879, J. L. Bonnell, J. B. Carley, W. J. Raymond, A. T. Cuddeback, C. B. Gray. 1880, J. L. Bonnell, J. B. Carley, W. Norris, A. T. Cuddeback, John Caskey.

NEVERSINK CHAPTER, No. 186, R. A. M.,

was instituted March 16, A.D. 1865, A.I. 2395, by M. E. Comp. Royal G. Millard, G. H. P., assisted by ex-Comps. George E. Beach as G. H. P., J. T. Lilley as G. C. of H., and — Sloat as G. Secretary.

The first officers (1865) were: M. E. Comp. Philip Lee, H. P.; ex-Comps. Charles W. Douglas, King, L. L. Adams, Scribe; Comps. Harry Hunter, Treas., L. L. Adams, Sec., William K. Stewart, C. of H., Charles B. Gray, P. S., A. Graham, R. A. Capt., James Taynton, M. of 3d V., William H. Stewart, M. of 2d V., Alfred Barkley, M. of 1st V., Edward Kent, Tyler.

The officers for 1866 were Philip Lee, H. P.; Charles W. Douglas, K.; L. L. Adams, S.

For subsequent years, in the same order: For 1867-68, Charles W. Douglas, L. L. Adams, William K. Stewart. For 1869-70, L. L. Adams, William K. Stewart, Charles B. Gray. 1871-75, William K. Stewart, Charles B. Gray, A. Kirkman. For 1876, W. K. Stewart, Charles B. Gray, O. P. Johnston. For 1877-78, Charles B. Gray, Stott Mills, George E. Cook. For 1879, Charles B. Gray, A. Kirkman, George E. Cook. For 1880, George E. Cook, H. P.; L. C. Senger, K.; J. B. Allen, S.; William K. Stewart, Treas.; Stott Mills, Sec.; B. Whiting, C. of H.; T. O. Mapes, P. S.; N. Pflaum, R. A. Capt.; Godfried Wieland, M. of 3d V.; F. Schlind, M. of 2d V.; Fred. Wehinger, M. of 1st V.; Henry Turner, Tyler.

Number of members exalted since organized, 180; affiliated, 24; died, admitted, etc., 80; in good standing at date, 124.

DELAWARE COMMANDERY, No. 44, K. T.

This commandery was formed by dispensation on the 16th day of October, A.D. 1868, A.O. 750, and is now held in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, on the 6th day of October, A.D. 1869, A.C. 751. Stated convales second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Elective officers from its organization have been: E. C., 1868-73, Charles B. Gray; 1873-76, Abm. Kirkman; 1876-78, Thomas K. Stewart; 1878-81, Samuel A. Sease. Gen., 1868-72, Jos. W. Weed; 1872-73, Abram Kirkman; 1873-74, James Taynton;

1874-80, Samuel A. Sease; 1880-81, Stott Mills. Capt.-Gen., 1868-72, Abram Kirkman; 1872-73, James Taynton; 1873-75, John L. Kalbfus; 1875-78, Stott Mills; 1878-79, Charles Davis; 1879-80, Stott Mills; 1880-81, C. B. Wood. Treas., 1868-73, R. H. Chamberlin; 1873-80, Charles B. Gray; 1880-81, Jos. M. Cogs. Rec., 1868-70, L. L. Adams; 1870-81, C. T. Branch.

TRI-STATES MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, pursuant to an act passed April 12, 1848. (See Rev. Statutes, Title 7, vol. ii., and chap. 319, Laws of 1848.) It was organized in January, 1874. The annual meeting is on the first Monday of December in each year, at 7.30 o'clock P.M. The board of directors meet on the third Monday of each month, at 7.30 o'clock P.M.

The officers from 1874 to 1879 were: Pres., Thomas Sharp; Vice-Pres., Charles B. Gray; Treas., M. C. Everitt; Sec., C. T. Branch.

In 1880, J. L. Bonnell was elected vice-president, the other officers remaining without change.

All members of the Masonic order wishing to become members of the Relief Association are welcome.

MOUNT WILLIAM, No. 762, F. AND A. M.,

was organized in March, 1875, with the following officers: Louis M. Toulon, W. M.; Eugene G. Hoitt, S. W.; Charles Marvin, J. W.; S. A. J. Conkling, Treas.; James McDougall, Sec.

The officers for 1876 were Eugene G. Hoitt, W. M.; James I. Cole, S. W.; M. Depuy, J. W.; S. A. J. Conkling, Treas.; James McDougall, Sec.

For 1877, James I. Cole, W. M.; L. M. Toulon, S. W.; James Robertson, J. W.; S. A. J. Conkling, Treas.; James McDougall, Sec.

For 1878, Moses Depuy, W. M.; James Robertson, S. W.; James Harding, J. W.; S. A. J. Conkling, Treas.; James McDougall, Sec.

The same officers for 1879, with the exception of L. M. Toulon, elected treasurer.

For 1880, James Harding, W. M.; John Rosenkrants, S. W.; A. T. Porter, J. W.; Aaron Samuels, Treas.; James McDougall, Sec.

The number of present members is 64.

USTAYANTHA LODGE, No. 143, I. O. OF O. F. PORT JERVIS,

was instituted Sept. 8, 1849. Its number was 390. The lodge met in a building that stood where part of Creegan's brick block now is. The charter members were William H. Stewart, Austin Hough, Erastus Slauson, Ira Dale, John B. Crawford, Thomas N. Coleman, D. P. H. Coleman, James Eastman, and O. E. Wheat. The first officers selected from these charter members were William H. Stewart, N. G.; Austin Hough, V. G.; Erastus Slauson, Sec.; Ira Dale, Treas.; O. E. Wheat, G. The lodge continued

to meet in the same room until 1852, when it was moved to Conkling's Hall, on Main Street, which was fitted up expressly for them. There the lodge met until 1861, when, on the erection of St. John's Block, corner of Pike and Main Streets, a contract was made with Mr. St. John to fit the upper rooms for them and they moved in. The entrance was then on Main Street. This was continued until 1872, when an addition was erected to the building, and the entrance was changed to Pike Street. The arrangement of the rooms is now very complete, and all about them are truly elegant.

This lodge was No. 390 until the union of the northern and southern divisions of the State, a few years ago, when it was renumbered and has since been known as No. 143. It is a child of Middletown Lodge, No. 112. In turn it is called "mother-lodge" by no less than four lodges and one encampment. The children of the "mother-lodge" are the Stillo, No. 209, a German lodge, which meets in the same room; Adelphi, No. 240, at Cohecton; Vandermark, No. 828, at Milford, Pa.; Neversink, No. 358, at Carpenter's Point; and Deepark Encampment, No. 46, which holds its meeting in the same room with its mother. During its entire history the lodge has had great prosperity. Harmony has prevailed. Love, Friendship, and Truth have displayed their beauty here, and crowned our efforts with success.

This lodge has disbursed for charitable purposes alone \$16,000 here in the village and vicinity quietly. This amount of money must have relieved many families who would have suffered without it. This lodge has now in its treasury \$4000 properly invested.

The following are the names of the Noble Grands of the lodge since its organization: W. H. Stewart, W. T. Bodle, Soverine Bennett, S. C. Martenes, Ira Dale, Francis Stanton, Charles S. King, Thomas L. Coleman, R. C. Van Brunt, Philip Lee, James N. Penny, Charles St. John, J. Headden, John M. Ridgeway, Daniel Romaine, M. C. Everett, Aaron Decker, Rufus Ferguson, Zephaniah Birdsall, Samuel Corwin, Francis Marvin, John J. Van Deeren, John W. Corey, Solomon Van Etten, S. A. J. Conkling, Lemuel E. Elston, Charles Peters, O. E. Wheat, L. H. Beckwith, L. Y. Ketchum, L. S. Rosencrantz, Alfred Decker, C. W. Douglas, Tunis Rowland, S. T. Barrett, John Sharp, Christian Weygand, James Nyce, W. H. Nearpass, Jacob DeWitt, George V. Peck, Munson G. Wickham, Jacob Swartwout, O. P. Howell, Moses Depuy, Floyd S. Goble, Samuel J. Wilson, George W. Norris, Charles M. Westfall, M. T. Starkey, Benjamin Whiting, H. S. Decker, William T. Doty, Peter L. Hull, G. B. A. Bushe, Hiram W. DeWitt, James M. Allerton, Benjamin F. Winfield, A. E. Crine, Thomas Coyne, Moses S. Terwilliger, John Taylor, John F. Bantz, Theodore Ludlum, Charles Boyd.

Charles Boyd is the present presiding officer, or N. G., Dec. 1, 1880.

NEVERSINK LODGE, No. 358, I. O. OF O. F.,

was instituted at Carpenter's Point, Orange Co., N. Y., June 17, 1873, with twelve charter members. The charter members were David Bennet, Galen Bennet, Wilhelmus Westfall, W. J. Nearpass, Samuel Whittaker, John Bigort, Eli Mead, John B. Paterson, Thomas Marshall, Jacob Dewitt, A. B. Moore, George Barrett.

The first officers installed were David Bennet, N. G.; Galen Bennet, V. G.; Wilhelmus Westfall, Rec. Sec.; W. J. Nearpass, Treas.; Samuel Whittaker, Per. Sec.; Jacob Dewitt, P. G.; Trustees, Jacob Dewitt, Eli Mead, John B. Paterson.

The officers installed Jan. 20, 1874, were Galen Bennet, N. G.; John B. Paterson, V. G.; Chester G. Young, Rec. Sec.; Eli Mead, Treas. For subsequent years, in the same order: July 14, 1874, John B. Paterson, John Bigort, L. A. Blackman, Nelson Coleman; Jan. 12, 1875, John Bigort, Wilhelmus Westfall, L. A. Blackman, Nelson Coleman; July 13, 1875, Wilhelmus Westfall, Eli Mead, H. L. Davis, James E. Moore; Jan. 18, 1876, Eli Mead, A. B. Moore, H. L. Davis, John Bigort; July 11, 1876, A. B. Moore, Chester G. Young, George W. Bailey, John Bigort; Jan. 16, 1877, Chester G. Young, H. L. Davis, George W. Bailey, John Bigort; July 17, 1877, H. L. Davis, L. A. Blackman, W. H. Rodgers, A. B. Moore; Jan. 15, 1878, L. A. Blackman, Charles Anderson, W. H. Rodgers, A. B. Moore; July 9, 1878, Charles Anderson, James Bennet, Mark Van Etten, A. B. Moore; Jan. 21, 1879, James Bennet, W. H. Rodgers, Mark Van Etten, W. H. Dowding; July 8, 1879, W. H. Rodgers, James Cornwell, Mark Van Etten, W. H. Dowding; Jan. 13, 1880, James Cornwell, Mark Van Etten, Elijah Blyeth, Charles Anderson. Present officers, October, 1880, Mark Van Etten, N. G.; George Wyeth, V. G.; W. J. Quick, Rec. Sec.; W. H. Rodgers, Treas.; Samuel Whittaker, Per. Sec.; James Cornwell, P. G.; Trustees, David Bennet, Lewis A. Blackman, Lewis Hetzel.

ATTILA LODGE, No. 209, I. O. OF O. F.,

was instituted Feb. 4, 1869, at Port Jervis, with 23 charter members. The first officers were P. G., C. Wiegand; N. G., Jacob Kadel; V. G., Ernst Woller; Rec. Sec., C. Geisenheimer; F. S., A. Happ. The Noble Grands have been Ernst Woller, C. Geisenheimer, A. Happ, George Hoffman, Louis Haman, Conrad Happ, William Stubinger, Fred. Seeger, Leonard Eskle, Mathias Heitzman, Martin Heller, John Stoll, Frank Boet, Charles Kern, Frank Haelwich, John Herle, Peter Zahn, Jacob Schwatz. The present officers (November, 1880) are N. G., Philip Goor; V. G., Fred. Duier; Sec., Charles Shoneman; F. S., Mathias Heitzman; Treas., John Bippus. The lodge has \$1000 invested funds.

MOUNT WILLIAM LODGE, No. 105, K. P.

At a preliminary meeting held for the purpose of organizing a lodge of Knights of Pythias, Mr. David

Bennett was called to the chair, and Mr. George A. Hoose as secretary. The secretary read the list of charter members as follows, and seventeen answered to the roll: W. H. Nearpass, W. T. Doty, John Turney, Z. G. Coykendall, W. C. Slauson, G. B. A. Bushe, George M. Decker, George A. Hoose, John L. Burton, A. T. Cuddeback, Justus T. Doty, David Bennett, M. T. Starkey, A. C. Margot, J. H. Rosse, Frank Shimer, George A. Clement, Jr., W. E. Scott, D. J. Pierce, James Robertson, A. R. Crosby, Peter Rosecrance, Frank J. Baum, J. M. Conner, George Wood, James H. Burton, C. B. Gray.

June 23, 1873, a communication was received from District Deputy Grand Chancellor, stating that he would institute the lodge on Monday, June 30, 1873. At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, held at Port Jervis, June 30, 1873, for the purpose of instituting Mount William Lodge, No. 105, Knights of Pythias, present and presiding District Deputy Grand Chancellor W. Bartley, of the Seventh District. The Grand Lodge was opened at eight o'clock, and the subordinate lodge duly instituted. The charter members were duly initiated.

The first officers installed were W. H. Nearpass, P. C.; W. T. Doty, C. C.; David Bennet, V. C.; G. B. A. Bushe, P.; A. T. Cuddeback, K. of R.; G. A. Hoose, M. of F.; J. M. Conner, M. of E.; W. H. Nearpass, M. T. Starkey, G. A. Clement, Jr., Trustees. Appointed officers, James Robertson, M. A.; P. Rosecrance, I. G.; Z. G. Coykendall, O. G.; George A. Clement, Jr., J. H. Burton, Assistants. Officers elected for term from Dec. 30, 1873, to July 13, 1874, were as follows: W. T. Doty, C. C.; J. I. Cole, V. C.; W. C. Slauson, P.; A. T. Cuddeback, K. of R.

For subsequent terms, in the same order: July 13, 1874, J. I. Cole, W. C. Slauson, A. T. Cuddeback, G. B. A. Bushe; Jan. 11, 1875, George M. Decker, A. T. Cuddeback, Benjamin Whiting, G. B. A. Bushe; July 12, 1876, A. T. Cuddeback, G. B. A. Bushe, James Robertson, Charles E. Goodale; Jan. 22, 1877, James Robertson, George H. Woods, M. Schauer, George M. Decker; July 1, 1878, George H. Woods, M. Schauer, W. C. Slauson, George M. Decker; Jan. 6, 1879, M. Schauer, W. E. Crawford, C. E. Goodale, George E. Branch.

The present officers, October, 1880, are: C. C., D. J. Pierce; V. C., C. J. Peck; Prelate, James Robertson; K. of R., Fred. A. Palmer; M. of F., Edward M. Gordon; M. of E., Theodore Ludlum; W. T. Doty, George M. Decker, Trustees; George H. Woods, Representative to Grand Lodge; James Robertson, Alternate. Appointed officers, John Sharrock, M. A.; Isaac Drew, I. G.; George Westfall, O. G.; Attendants, George Thayer, John Prescott.

DELAWARE COUNCIL, No. 10.

This council was instituted March 23, 1871, with 65 charter members, in what was then known as Conklin's Hall. The first officers of the council were as

follows: C., James D. Broner; V. C., William E. Moulton; Rec. Sec., Hamilton W. Quick; Asst. Rec. Sec., John P. Robinson; F. Sec., Ira J. Fisher; Treas., Alfred H. Corwin; Ind., Henry Hains; Ex., Charles M. Westfall; I. P., Joseph Palmatier; O. P., William M. Cook; Trustees, James D. Broner, H. W. Quick, Jessie M. Conner. The presiding officers from that time to June 30, 1880, are as follows: William E. Moulton, H. W. Quick, Charles M. Westfall, A. H. Corwin, H. W. Dewitt, John F. Van Luyt, Henry Hains, J. N. Baird, S. S. Starr, Theodore F. Corwin, P. L. Hull, E. S. Westbrook, Peter M. Hunt, Geo. N. Norris, George N. Hornbeck, Henry Cuddeback, Nelson Dunlap, C. J. Terwilliger.

The officers for the present term (August, 1880) are: C., John Sharp; V. C., L. V. Carpenter; Rec. Sec., J. L. Wheat; Asst. Rec. Sec., Frank L. Smith; Fin. Sec., N. H. Rogers; Treas., Thomas Cole; Ex., Lewis Woodruff; Ind., Lewis Hartford; I. P., Albert Prey; O. P., Frank Knox.

The council has taken in for initiations, dues, etc., from the time it was instituted to June 30, 1880, \$14,612.53, and has paid for the relief of its members \$5017.65, and for other expenses \$6414.12, leaving a present asset of \$3180.76.

The membership of the council June 30, 1880, was 145 members in good standing.

The workings of the order are similar to Odd-Fellowship, and its objects are to assist each other in obtaining employment, to encourage each other in business, to establish a sick and funeral fund, to watch over the sick of the order and bury their dead, to educate the orphans, and protect the widows of deceased members. "Honesty, Industry, and Sobriety" is its motto, and charity is the foundation upon which it rests.

DELAWARE COUNCIL, No. 9, JR. O. U. A. M.

This society was organized on the night of March 1, 1873, at Conner's Hall, in Port Jervis, and the following were initiated as charter members: Wm. H. Barrett, Frank W. Brown, Archie Budd, Hamilton S. Corwin, Wm. Crawford, Nelson Dunlap, Wm. E. DeWitt, Chas. W. Edwards, Wm. S. Craig, John H. Gordon, Frank Knox, Wm. H. Lent, Geo. Luckey, Fred. N. Mason, Horace Mondon, Wm. A. Platt, A. J. Shiner, Lewis M. Spencer, Frank Taylor, S. G. Taylor, John S. Terwilliger, Emmet Van Sickle, C. W. Van Sickle, S. M. Westfall, M. T. Whitney, Jr., Alonzo Whritner, Edgar Whritner.

The council was organized by D. N. C., R. T. Brown, of New York City.

The following officers were chosen for the term commencing April 1, 1873: C., A. J. Shiner; V. C., S. M. Westfall; Rec. Sec., H. S. Corwin; Treas., Edgar A. Whritner.

Term commencing July 1, 1873: C., S. M. Westfall; V. C., H. S. Corwin; Rec. Sec., M. T. Whitney, Jr.; Treas., Edgar Whritner.

Term commencing Oct. 1, 1873: C., H. S. Corwin; V. C., F. N. Mason; Rec. Sec., F. P. Marthis; Treas., Edgar Whritner.

Term commencing Jan. 1, 1874: C., F. N. Mason; V. C., Edgar Whritner; Rec. Sec., L. N. Taft; Treas., W. G. Hopkins.

Term commencing July 1, 1874: C., Edgar Whritner; V. C., F. P. Marthis; Rec. Sec., W. J. Gilmore; Treas., J. H. Hull.

Term commencing Jan. 1, 1875: C., F. P. Marthis; V. C., W. J. Gilmore; Rec. Sec., J. C. Starr; Treas., J. H. Hull.

Term commencing July 1, 1875: C., W. J. Gilmore; V. C., J. C. Starr; Rec. Sec., L. M. Spencer; Treas., H. S. Corwin.

Term commencing Jan. 1, 1876: C., J. C. Starr; V. C., C. W. Van Sickle; Rec. Sec., A. J. Shiner; Treas., H. S. Corwin.

Term commencing July 1, 1876: C., C. W. Van Sickle; V. C., J. H. Hull; Rec. Sec., S. McKeeby; Treas., A. J. Shiner.

Term commencing Jan. 1, 1877: C., J. H. Hull; V. C., S. McKeeby; Rec. Sec., C. A. Hull; Treas., A. J. Shiner.

Term commencing July 1, 1877: C., S. McKeeby; V. C., W. Crawford; Rec. Sec., A. Vanauken; Treas., A. J. Shiner.

Term commencing Jan. 1, 1878: C., N. Dunlap; V. C., G. O. Allerton; Rec. Sec., J. H. Raymond; Treas., A. J. Shiner.

Term commencing July 1, 1878: C., G. O. Allerton; V. C., C. A. Hull; Rec. Sec., C. Barnes; Treas., S. M. Westfall.

Term commencing Jan. 1, 1879: C., C. A. Hull; V. C., L. L. Barkman; Rec. Sec., C. K. Beckwith; Treas., C. W. Van Sickle.

Term commencing July 1, 1879: C., L. L. Barkman; V. C., C. K. Beckwith; Rec. Sec., F. D. Peters; Treas., N. Dunlap.

Term commencing Jan. 1, 1880: C., C. K. Beckwith; V. C., L. M. Spencer; Rec. Sec., S. D. Boyce, Jr.; Treas., E. L. Norris, Jr.

July 1, 1880, present officers: C., L. M. Spencer; V. C., F. D. Peters; Rec. Sec., Allen Boyce; A. R. S., A. J. Shiner; F. S., C. W. Van Sickle; Treas., Edgar Whritner; Cond., L. L. Barkman; Warden, A. L. Doty; I. S., Wm. H. Woodruff; O. S., S. M. Westfall; Trustees, A. L. Doty, F. N. Mason, S. McKeeby.

Three officers of this council, viz., H. S. Corwin, Edgar Whritner, S. McKeeby, have been elected to the highest office in the State, that of State Councilor, and one, H. S. Corwin, to the highest office in the order, that of National Councilor. There have been no deaths of active members in the council since its organization. The council has received during its organization over \$2000, and has paid out for sick benefits over \$800. It now has a membership of 40, who are paying over \$250 into the treasury yearly. It is the oldest council in the State of New York,

many of those who took numbers before it having surrendered their charter or been reorganized.

ORANGE COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The association was organized July 29, 1875, with the following charter members: Walter Harvey, M. H. Finn, Thomas H. Branch, Harry Karslake, William Whithead, Robert Taylor, George E. Branch, John Medrick, Daniel Stewart. The first officers elected were as follows, to serve from Aug. 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1876: For President, Walter Harvey; Vice-President, Harry Karslake; Treasurer, Jacob Iobe; and Secretary, T. H. Branch. The first collection of money was Aug. 1, 1875, upon 179 shares.

Officers elected to serve from Aug. 1, 1876, to Aug. 1, 1877: President, Walter Harvey; Vice-President, W. L. Carmichael; Treasurer, Jacob Iobe; and Secretary, Thomas H. Branch.

To serve from Aug. 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1878, as follows: President, James Porritt; Vice-President, James Nyce; Treasurer, Jacob Iobe; and Secretary, Thomas H. Branch. But after the election of officers for this year the treasurer died, whereupon William H. Nearpass was elected to fill the vacancy.

Officers elected to serve from Aug. 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1879: President, James Porritt; Vice-President, H. C. Nichols; Treasurer, William H. Nearpass; and Secretary, Thomas H. Branch.

From Aug. 1, 1879, to Aug. 1, 1880: President, James Porritt; Vice-President, Thomas Laidley; Treasurer, William H. Nearpass; and Secretary, T. H. Branch; and at the next election the same officers were re-elected to serve till Aug. 1, 1881.

This association so far has done remarkably well, having now 808 shares, and securities to the amount of \$43,000. It differs from most associations of this kind in that it issues stock every month, thereby giving persons a better chance of becoming members, and availing themselves of the money that is loaned every month, without being compelled to pay up back dues.

DEERPARK MINING COMPANY

was formed Nov. 14, 1864. Its principal places of business were stated to be the town of Deerpark, and also the City of New York. The trustees named all resided abroad. The objects were stated to be "the mining of lead ores and other minerals." The proceedings were recorded Jan. 27, 1865.

THE NEVERSINK MINERAL COMPANY.

This association was incorporated by a certificate verified Nov. 19, 1864. The trustees named were J. P. Faurot, S. J. Burr, A. E. Warner, M. Beeman, Wm. H. Downs, Oliver Faurot, C. V. S. Henderson, Charles D. Castle, S. N. Bierce. The capital stock was stated at 100,000 shares of \$5 each. The objects were "the mining of lead ores and other minerals, and vending the same manufactured and unmanufactured."

THE MONTANA MILL COMPANY

filed a certificate in the office of the county clerk dated "New York, Jan. 24, 1865." The paper was signed by J. Nelson Tappan, president, and by H. Burdsall, L. L. Johnson, and E. J. Baldwin, trustees. The capital stock was stated at \$125,000, fully paid in, of which the sum of \$31,000 had been paid as purchase money for the mill and real estate of said company, and the remainder in cash.

THE DEERPARK LEAD COMPANY.

Under date of Feb. 6, 1866, Washington G. Woodward, president, and C. H. Southard, A. W. Davey, and Cornelius Fiske, constituting a majority of trustees, filed a statement in the county clerk's office that the capital stock of said company is \$750,000, divided into 300,000 shares of \$2.50 each; that all of this has been issued for the purchase of property in the town of Mount Hope.

THE GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC ST. JOSEPH'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF PORT JERVIS

was organized under date March 31, 1877. Its objects were declared to be as follows: "To advance the welfare of its members by affording relief in sickness and aiding in the burial of deceased members, and in promoting each other's religious welfare."

The directors named were as follows: Anthony Schooner, president; Henry Minnick, vice-president; John G. Sauer, recording secretary; Charles Diemer, secretary of finance; Benjamin Hafner, treasurer; John Schruverger, Bernhard Lohman, Mich'l Reader, committee on finance; Henry Minnick, Benjamin Hafner, Ferdinand Hagle, Charles Diemer, Andsen Mayers, executive committee; John Mayer, John Rarg, banner bearers.

THE PORT JERVIS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1.

The Port Jervis Building and Loan Association, No. 1, was established June 1, 1868. Its object is the accumulation of a fund by monthly installments, premiums, interest on loans, fines, and forfeitures to enable stockholders to purchase real estate, erect buildings thereon, or invest in any manner they may deem most advantageous.

John Dutton was elected president, James Layton, vice-president; Richard Gray, treasurer; S. G. Coykendall, secretary.

In connection with the above officers there are twelve directors, three trustees, and three auditors, all of whom are elected by ballot on the third Wednesday of June of each year.

John Dutton remained president three years, and was succeeded by William H. Nearpass, who is still serving in that office (November, 1880).

Walter Harvey was vice-president the second year, and was succeeded by Jacob May, who served five years. In June, 1875, John B. Layton was chosen

vice-president, and served one year. From 1876 to the present time Jacob May has filled that office.

Richard Gray remained treasurer two years. He was succeeded, June, 1870, by Jacob Pobe, who served until his death in 1877. July 24, 1877, Jacob Kadel was chosen treasurer, and is still serving in that capacity.

At the second election, June, 1869, M. F. Finn was chosen secretary, and served six years. June, 1875, Hiram W. Dewitt, the present secretary, was elected to that office.

The receipts of the association from its organization to June 1, 1880, are as follows:

From June 1, 1868, to June 1, 1869.....	\$4,509.29
From June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870.....	6,862.60
From June 1, 1870, to June 1, 1871.....	12,619.31
From June 1, 1871, to June 1, 1872.....	18,215.47
From June 1, 1872, to June 1, 1873.....	30,322.25
From June 1, 1873, to June 1, 1874.....	34,521.68
From June 1, 1874, to June 1, 1875.....	23,922.53
From June 1, 1875, to June 1, 1876.....	34,567.60
From June 1, 1876, to June 1, 1877.....	34,260.68
From June 1, 1877, to June 1, 1878.....	16,801.67
From June 1, 1878, to June 1, 1879.....	18,482.95
From June 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880.....	19,923.74
Total.....	\$255,014.77

Of this amount, \$49,800 was from loans returned, leaving a net receipt of \$205,214.77, or an average of \$17,101.23 per year for twelve years.

THE DEERPARK AND WESTFALL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

was organized Jan. 29, 1872. The officers chosen were John Dutton, president; James Iliff, vice-president and treasurer; Samuel J. Wilson, secretary. Mr. Dutton has served as president until the present time (November, 1880). The present secretary, W. E. McCormick, succeeded Mr. Wilson in March, 1873. Richard Gray is the present treasurer, and Benjamin Ryall, Jr., vice-president.

The association has twelve "series." The first has been closed, its shares having matured according to the plan of these associations. The dues per month are one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the rate of interest six per cent.

THE DELAWARE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

was organized July 1, 1872. The officers appointed were Walter Harvey, president; S. A. King, vice-president; Thomas H. Branch, secretary; James Porritt, treasurer.

This association comprised one series. The dues were two dollars per month, and the rate of interest six per cent. The association is now closing up its business, each share of stock having reached a par value of \$200 April 28, 1879. The amount paid in on each share was \$137, giving a profit to each stockholder of \$63. The total receipts of the association were \$37,200, and the average running expenses per year were only about \$100. The present officers (November, 1880) are James Porritt, president; Walter Harvey, secretary; William H. Nearpass, treasurer.

THE NEVERSINK BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

was organized Oct. 1, 1872. The officers chosen were John Milligan, president; William J. Murphy, secretary; Andrew Cuff, treasurer.

The present officers (November, 1880) are Thomas McGuire, who succeeded Mr. Milligan in the office of president, June, 1874; William J. Murphy, secretary, who has served from the organization; William H. Nearpass, who succeeded Mr. Cuff in the office of treasurer, February, 1878; and S. A. J. Conklin, vice-president.

This association has one "series," and it is intended to close business when, according to the provisions of the charter, each share shall have become worth the par value of \$200. The dues are one dollar per month, and the rate of interest six per cent. The amount paid in at the date of the last annual report was \$91 per share, and the computed value of each share was \$155.47, giving a profit of \$64.47.

THE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

was organized June 1, 1867. The officers chosen were C. E. Cuddeback, president; A. B. Wilbur, vice-president; H. C. Crawford, secretary; William H. Nearpass, treasurer.

They have remained in office to the present time. The association had only one "series." Its dues were two dollars per month, and rate of interest six per cent. According to the limitations of its charter, the association terminated on the 1st of December, 1880. At that date each share had become worth the par value of \$200. Upon each share there had been paid in \$152, giving a profit to the stockholders of \$48 upon each share.

THE TRI-STATES MEDICAL SOCIETY

has existed for about twenty years past, meeting at Port Jervis once in three months. Its members are from the neighboring portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

THE PORT JERVIS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

was incorporated Dec. 3, 1877. The objects were stated as follows: "Uniting the agricultural, mechanical, and laboring interests of said town with the mercantile, so that all may be interested and benefited." The corporation was to engage in the mercantile business, and for that purpose was to have a capital stock of \$7000, divided into 140 shares of \$50 each. The articles of association were verified Dec. 3, 1877, before C. E. Cuddeback, notary public, by Anthony Schooner and Walter Harvey, for themselves and eighty-eight other stockholders. The first officers were Luther H. Beckwith, president; Robert Kirkman, vice-president; Walter Harvey, secretary; Anthony Schooner, treasurer; Joseph Schofield, H. C. Nichols, James Nyce, James D. Frantz, Samuel Marsh, directors.

The president, secretary, and treasurer remain the

same as above at the present time (November, 1880). The present vice-president is James D. Frantz.

The present board of directors consists of Richard Gray, Thomas Laidley, Aaron Starr, Robert Frampton, and J. H. Findon.

To commence business twenty per cent. upon each share of \$50 was paid in, amounting in the aggregate to \$1400. A small line of groceries and provisions was purchased, and a store opened Dec. 6, 1877. The enterprise has evidently had careful management, and has been carried on with increasing success. An inventory is taken every three months and dividends declared. Each stockholder's dividend is added to the \$10 originally paid in, and no further assessments beyond the first \$10 have been made.

At the expiration of two years and nine months each share was paid to the amount of \$43.45, being a clear profit to each of \$33.45, and the total capital of the association over and above any liabilities was \$8600. The rooms now occupied are large and conveniently arranged, fronting on Fowler Street and Jersey Avenue.

The stock kept includes groceries, provisions, crockery, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, willow-ware, etc. Goods are sold at a fixed price, and the same both to stockholders and to the public generally. Six employes are now required,—a superintendent, four clerks, and one man with a delivery-wagon.

DEERPARK COUNCIL, No. 56, ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

The above-named order was instituted at Port Jervis, Aug. 6, 1878, with twelve charter members, with the following officers: S. C., John L. Bonnell; V. C., Nelson B. Mondon; P. C., George W. Dowe; Rec. and Fin. Sec., John W. Keahler; Treas., Mrs. John L. Bonnell; H., Samuel S. Case; Chap., Henry Dutcher; G., Mrs. A. M. Keahler; S., A. J. Hallock. It has 98 members, 60 of whom are active and 38 life. Gentlemen come under the head of active and ladies as life members. The present officers are: S. C., George W. Bailey; V. C., Ed. M. Kimball; P. C., George W. Dowe; Rec. Sec., John W. Keahler; Fin. Sec., John M. Higgins, Jr.; Treas., Samuel Adams; Chap., Sarah Harding; H., Zach. Quick; Dep. H., Anna Eliza Carey; G., Mrs. Sanford Clauson; S., Sanford Clauson.

The past officers are as follows: George W. Dowe, John L. Bonnell, Nelson B. Mondon, John W. Keahler, District Deputy N. B. Mondon.

MINISINK TRIBE, No. 28, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

This society was organized Oct. 1, 1874, and the first officers chosen were as follows: Sachem, J. M. Vaninger; Senior Sagamore, O. P. Gillson; Junior Sagamore, L. S. Rosecrance; Keeper of Wampum, A. J. Kittle; Chief of Records, E. G. Hoyt.

Officers of subsequent terms, in the same order:

Dec. 29, 1874, L. S. Rosecrance, O. P. Gillson, W. H. Knox, A. J. Kittle, E. G. Hoyt; June 28, 1875, S. D. Mapes, J. H. Kimbal, E. Gerst, C. W. Van Sickle, M. W. Perry; Dec. 28, 1875, J. H. Kimbal, E. Gerst, J. T. Fisher, C. W. Van Sickle, M. W. Perry; June 27, 1876, J. S. Holenshead, J. Leher, P. A. Hause, C. W. Van Sickle, William W. Bass; Dec. 26, 1876, J. Leher, A. J. Kittle, P. A. Hause, C. W. Van Sickle, William W. Bass; June 26, 1877, V. Dunlap, L. M. Lockwood, George Wyth, C. W. Van Sickle, William W. Bass; Dec. 25, 1877, William W. Bass, R. W. Tuthill, E. R. Dunn, A. T. Perry, J. Leher; June 25, 1878, R. W. Tuthill, Tim. Buckley, M. N. Zindle, A. T. Perry, C. W. Van Sickle; Dec. 31, 1878, A. T. Perry, L. S. Hough, N. Dunlap, J. Liber, O. P. Gillson; June 24, 1879, O. P. Gillson, D. D. Elston, Peter Stumb, A. T. Perry, Timothy Buckley; Dec. 31, 1879, E. Gerst, C. Leher, D. D. Elston, A. T. Perry, Timothy Buckley; June 25, 1880, Timothy Buckley, L. M. Lockwood, W. W. Courtright, C. Rumpf, O. P. Gillson.

The society has lost one member by death since its organization. It is in a sound financial condition, having surplus funds invested in government bonds.

THE PORT JERVIS GAS COMPANY.

This was organized in 1860, and the works were put into operation in the fall of that year. The price of gas was fixed at four dollars per thousand cubic feet, and the rent of meter twelve cents per month. The officers at that time were H. H. Farnum, president; A. P. Thompson, treasurer; F. Marvin, secretary; H. H. Farnum, E. A. Coen, John Conkling, A. P. Thompson, F. Marvin, directors; E. A. Coen, engineer. The certificate of incorporation bears date Aug. 24, 1860. This institution is still doing effective work and supplying the village with gas.

THE DEERPARK YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY UNION is organized for mutual literary improvement by means of discussions, lectures, etc. A. Van Etten, Jr., president; F. R. Bolton, secretary.

THE PORT JERVIS MANNERRCHOR

was established in March, 1867. The first officers were Jacob Gengnagel, president; C. Wiegand, secretary; Jacob Kadel, treasurer; F. Heidecker, leader. The presiding officers since the first have been C. Wiegand, Fred. Seeger, Jacob Kadel, and the present incumbent, C. Geisenheimer.

At the present time (November, 1880) the secretary is H. Pfluge, the vice-president John Englehart, the treasurer Michael Seeger, Jr., the leader Charles F. Spies. Like other societies of this name, the object is mainly the cultivation and rendering of music in the German language. The society has a pleasant hall, with convenient furniture, including a piano. It is located at the corner of Front and Sussex Streets, and is known as Mannerrchor Hall.

RIVERSIDE LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS

is not now in existence, but it was for a time a vigorous organization, and did some effectual temperance work.

INVINCIBLE LODGE, No. 68, I. O. OF G. T.,

was organized Feb. 6, 1875, with 50 charter members and the following officers: William H. Palmer, W. C. T.; Miss Anna McCarter, W. V. T.; William H. Platt, Chaplain; Charles W. Huntington, R. S.; Charles R. Beckwith, Assistant Secretary; Sanford McKeeby, F. S.; Charles T. Harding, Treas.; Isaac B. Smith, Marshal; Mrs. G. W. Eldred, D. M.; William Crawford, Guard; William H. Roberts, Sentinel. The lodge has maintained steady work, and at present numbers 100 members.

The present officers (November, 1880) are Andrew Deyeea, W. C. T.; Ada Carley, W. V. T.; Lottie Rumsey, Chaplain; DeWitt Dutcher, R. S.; H. W. Corey, A. S.; John Sarton, F. S.; Mary Taylor, Treas.; William A. Taft, M.; Jennie McNurney, D. M.; Emma Doty, Guard; William Richards, Sentinel.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

This association did a large amount of temperance work for some years, but is not now in active operation.

THE PORT JERVIS TEMPERANCE UNION

was organized in October, 1877. Dr. C. M. Lawrence was elected president of the organization, which position he held for two years.

In November, 1879, B. S. Warner was elected president for one year, and was re-elected the following year, and consequently is at present the presiding officer.

The officers of the organization at present are: President, B. S. Warner; Vice-Presidents, George Wagner, Dennis Linley, Mrs. S. H. Rogers, George Decker; Secretary, S. H. Rogers; Corresp. Sec., Dr. James J. Mills; Treasurer, Miss Judson Adams.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL UNION.

"The Young Men's Social and Literary Union of Port Jervis" was organized in 1879, through the influence of Dr. Goyn Talmage, pastor of the Reformed Church, and this notice, perhaps, would rightly come after notice of that church, although its members, now over 100, are from all of our churches. Its aims are social and literary improvement; its meetings are weekly, on Friday evenings. Officers: President, Charles F. Van Inwegen; Vice-President, George W. Hoagland; Secretary, Sidney Mapes; Treasurer, Henry H. Malven. It is in a very promising condition, and it is the society of the village, and of very general interest to both old and young.

NATIONAL BANK OF PORT JERVIS.

This old and well-established institution is located in a small stone building upon Pike Street. It was

organized under the State law as the Bank of Port Jervis in March, 1853. The first board of directors were Thomas King, Stephen St. John, Gilbert F. Mondon, Gardner Ferguson, H. H. Farnum, John Conkling, Charles St. John, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr., Robert T. Woodward, William M. Graham, Lewis Cuddeback. Thomas King was chosen president, and he served until his death in 1857. His successor, Henry H. Farnum, also served until his death, October, 1879; and his successor, Hon. Charles St. John, is the present incumbent of that office. A. P. Thompson was chosen the first cashier, and has been in that position ever since.

Business was first opened in the Delaware House. The present building was erected in 1858, and business removed there in the fall of that year. The original capital was \$120,000. It was afterwards increased to \$130,000. It became a national bank in 1865.

The present board of directors are Charles St. John, Francis Mann, Jacob Hornbeck, O. P. Howell, L. O. Rose, F. R. Brodhead, S. A. J. Conkling, Peter E. Farnum, A. P. Thompson. The present officers are Charles St. John, president; Francis Marvin, vice-president; A. P. Thompson, cashier; W. E. Scott, teller; L. E. Goldsmith, book-keeper.

HENRY H. FARNUM.—The history of the development of the business interests of Port Jervis is inseparably connected with the presence in its midst of Henry H. Farnum. The name of no resident is more justly entitled to honorable mention as filling successfully and unostentatiously the *roles* of prosperous merchant, public-spirited citizen, and philanthropist. In his business relations, Mr. Farnum established a character for manliness and integrity which won for him the confidence of the community, but it is especially as a philanthropist that his memory is cherished by the citizens, and in a marked degree by the poor of Port Jervis. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 10, 1808, and removed later to Otsego Co., N. Y., where, at such times as were possible, he attended the public school, and later the academy at Albany, N. Y. He subsequently joined the corps of engineers engaged in the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. He remained with this corps until the completion of the enterprise in 1828, and was then appointed superintendent of the section upon which he had been engaged. He was afterward made assistant engineer, and remained with the company until 1838. Mr. Farnum later became resident engineer of the Black River Canal, during which time very important works were constructed which greatly enhanced his professional reputation.

He came to Port Jervis, then a small village, in 1842, and became a partner with Charles St. John in the general mercantile business. This was continued by him with successive partners until the year 1861, when he retired from trade.

Mr. Farnum was identified with all the prominent

business interests of Port Jervis. He was one of the directors in the Bank of Port Jervis, established in 1853, and its president from 1867 until his decease. He was also the first president of the Port Jervis Gas-Light Company, and continued to fill the office during the remainder of his life.

He was instrumental in the organization of the Port Jervis Water-Works, and in 1872 was elected president of the company. Upon the organization of the Barrett Bridge Company in 1871, Mr. Farnum was chosen a director and its vice-president.

In 1868 he became a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, and ever after manifested much liberality in gifts to the church of his adoption. The present edifice was erected at a cost of \$40,000, of which \$13,000 was contributed by him. This was followed by the presentation of an organ, at a cost of \$3000, and later by the erection of a chapel adjoining the church, at a cost of \$15,000. Soon after a contribution of \$2500 was made to the library of the theological seminary at New Brunswick. Numerous smaller bequests testify to the large-heartedness of the man. The private benefactions, which brought relief to the suffering, fed the poor and clothed the naked, are numberless, and exemplified by the giver the Divine injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Mr. Farnum was one of twelve children, but four of whom survive him. He was twice married; first, to Miss Abigail Ann, daughter of the late Stephen St. John, Jan. 11, 1837, who died in May, 1874; and a second time, to Mrs. Diana Farnum, in 1879. Mrs. Farnum still survives her husband.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORT JERVIS.

This institution was established by purchasing the charter and franchise of the National Bank at Delhi, Delaware Co. The organization at Port Jervis was effected in the spring of 1870, and business was commenced on the 1st of June.

The bank was first located in the Stewart block, on Pike Street. The present elegant and convenient banking building, at the corner of Ball and Sussex Streets, was erected in the fall of 1877 and the following winter. It was occupied for business in the spring of 1878. The first board of directors were Jacob Hornbeck, Eli Van Inwegen, E. Freedman, H. B. Wells, L. E. Bevans, Frank Kunkel, M. C. Everitt, Amos Van Etten, L. E. Elston, Abram Swartwout, Benjamin Van Fleet, Allen Everitt, R. W. Palmer. The first officers were Jacob Hornbeck, president; M. C. Everitt, vice-president; George A. Guernsey, cashier.

Mr. Hornbeck served as president until Jan. 1, 1874, when he was succeeded by M. C. Everitt, the present incumbent. Mr. Everitt served as vice-president until Jan. 25, 1871. He was succeeded by Amos Van Etten, who continued in that office until Jan. 9, 1872, when George S. Reddington was appointed.



Portrait by Charles F. Smith

W. N. Hancock



Engraved by Samuel Sartain

Eli Van Diney

The latter served until January, 1874, when Eli Van Inwegen, the present vice-president, was chosen.

Mr. Guernsey served as cashier until March 1, 1871, when he was succeeded by Mr. M. C. Everitt, who continued as cashier until his election to the presidency, January, 1874. At that time C. F. Van Inwegen, who had served as teller for about two years, was appointed cashier, and is the present incumbent of that office. The present book-keeper, Mr. S. L. Mapes, has been in the employ of the bank for six years past.

The capital of the bank is \$100,000. The deposits amount to about \$150,000; the loan account is nearly \$200,000, and the bank has a surplus of \$7000. The building and fixtures cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

The present board (November, 1880) consists of George Armstrong, James Bennett, John Caskey, M. C. Everitt, W. P. Hornbeck, John B. Layton, Abram Swartwout, L. N. Stanton, Solomon Van Etten, Eli Van Inwegen, C. F. Van Inwegen, Henry B. Wells, Alexander Gordon.

ELI VAN INWEGEN.—Mr. Van Inwegen is identified not only by birth, but by business associations with Port Jervis, the village of his residence. He is the youngest child of Benjamin and Charity Cole Van Inwegen, and was born April 23, 1816, in the town of Deerpark.

His maternal grandparents were Cornelius W. and Hannah Gumaer Cole, of the same township, with whom his early life was spent. During this period the common schools of the neighborhood afforded him the only education he acquired, his time being also partially employed in labor upon the farm.

Mr. Van Inwegen succeeded to a portion of his grandfather's estate, which influenced him to continue his farming pursuits until the year 1860, when the sale of much of his land enabled him to retire from active labor. During 1870, Mr. Van Inwegen became identified with the Port Jervis Savings-Bank as its president, and the year following was elected its treasurer, which position he now fills. He has also been for several years the vice-president of the First National Bank of Port Jervis. These responsible offices indicate in a marked degree the integrity and business capacity which has marked his career through life, and which inspires the confidence of all citizens. Mr. Van Inwegen is a Democrat in his political preferences, and though not an aspirant for official honors, has served both as supervisor and justice of the peace of his native town. He is a regular attendant upon the services of the Reformed Dutch Church, though not a member. He was married Dec. 30, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Crissy Bull, of Pike Co., Pa. They have had three children,—Julia, Cornelius, and Charles F. The latter, the only surviving child, was born in the year 1849, and graduated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in 1871. He is now cashier of the First National Bank of Port Jervis.

THE PORT JERVIS SAVINGS-BANK

was opened for business March 1, 1870, having been organized a few weeks preceding that date. The first trustees were as follows: Eli Van Inwegen, Charles W. Douglass, Wm. C. Rose, James H. Norton, Peter Wells, E. A. Brown, E. P. Gumaer, James Shay, Peter P. Swartwout, William Fossard, Abraham J. Cuddeback, F. R. Broadhead, John I. Westbrook, Jacob May, Frank Kunkel, Simon Westfall, Orville J. Brown, H. R. Stewart, Thomas J. Lyons, Andrew Cuff, Charles S. Burrell.

Eli Van Inwegen was chosen president; Horace K. Stewart, Peter P. Swartwout, vice-presidents; Peter Wells, secretary and treasurer. The first depositor was Jacob Brandt. Business was at first done in the store of Everitt & Rightmeyer, corner of Sussex and Front Streets; also for a time on Pike Street, in the Walsh block; afterwards at the corner of Ball and Sussex Streets, opposite the present First National Bank. Horace K. Stewart succeeded Eli Van Inwegen as president, and the latter became secretary and treasurer. At the present time (November, 1880) the business of the bank is being closed and the depositors paid off in full.

X.—PLACES OF SPECIAL NOTE OR OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

TRI-STATES ROCK.

Considerable interest attaches to this solid landmark. The boundary lines of three States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—intersect at this point. By standing over the copper bolt sunk in the rock a person may be in the three States at the same instant. The rock is at the extreme point of the tongue of land lying between the Delaware and the Neversink, at the mouth of the latter. The whole formation is rocky, and will stand the wear of the floods for centuries to come as it has for centuries past. Visitors will find the rock by an easy walk from Port Jervis, entering the gate of Laurel Grove Cemetery and traversing its quiet paths. The well-known name, Carpenter's Point, arose from the early settlement of the Carpenter family upon the opposite shore of the Neversink. The old homestead was the present Conrad Snyder place. The early dwelling-house, and the pioneer store in connection with it, were upon the site of the present residence. The early burials of the Carpenter family were in the orchard upon this place. After the opening of Laurel Grove Cemetery, Mr. John D. Carpenter purchased a lot near to the extreme point. The remains were removed to this lot. Carpenter's Point is therefore now rightly named in a double sense, both of settlement and burial. The old ferry upon the turnpike from Newburgh to Milford crossed the Delaware at this point. The exact position of the Tri-States Rock as determined by officers of the United States Coast Survey, given in a report bearing date May 14, 1874, is the following: Latitude, 41° 21' 22.63"; longitude, 74°

41' 40.70''; azimuth of boundary line, 300° 45' 38''. (See annual report of State geologist of New Jersey for 1874.)

THE SITE OF THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH,

within the limits of Port Jervis, is suggestive of older memories. The precise location was opposite the old burial-place, on the other side of the street, just south of and not far from the present residence of Charles Van Inwegen. Here the early families came to worship in those times when perpetual vigilance was not only the price of liberty but of personal safety. Here stood the humble log "meeting-house" of 1743, in which was offered as acceptable worship as ever arose to heaven from the costly cathedrals of the Old World, or the elegant churches of our own modern times. Here came Brant, the great Indian leader, in July, 1779, and with his savage forces burned this pioneer house of worship, its flames rising to heaven in appealing protest against the wanton sacrilege. Up to this beautiful hill, pleasant even then in the wilderness, came the fathers and mothers, bringing their children for the baptismal blessing. Here the marriage ceremony was solemnized, founding new households of the faithful. Here the dead were brought for the last service of the church, and from its open doorway there moved many a sad procession to the burial-ground near by, led by the beloved pastor, pronouncing the same words of Christian consolation that now fall upon bereaved and mourning hearts.

THE VAN ETTEN SCHOOL-HOUSE,

from which the teacher, Jeremiah Van Auken, was taken out and cruelly murdered by Brant's expedition in July, 1779, was located on the old Levi Van Etten farm, now the property of Mark Van Etten. Its exact site was about one-fourth of a mile north of what is known as Black Rock Cut, on the Erie Railroad, and very near to the present Mark Van Etten dwelling-house.*

THE FORTS

mentioned in all the early annals gather about themselves most of the traditions of Indian attacks, and their location is a matter of considerable interest. In the upper neighborhood there was one fort at the house of Jacob Rutens DeWitt. This was near Cuddebackville, on the west side of the Neversink, at the present Tillotson place. The exact position is said to have been between the present house and the small building at the corner of the roads. This fort was just at the foot of the hill where the Suckapack valley joins the main valley of the united streams, and admirably situated for observation and defense.

Another of the forts in the upper neighborhood was at the Gumaer place, now the Godfroy estate. Here the old stone building is still standing, and in excellent

preservation. It occupies a commanding position, and the place is very suggestive of early history, of thrilling incidents in the border wars of this region. The entire property here, comprising a large estate, is now owned by Mr. Godfroy, a wealthy German of New York, who has erected a handsome residence not far from the old fort. He has made many improvements. A latest specimen of wind-mill now pumps the water from the historic old spring around which the colonists of 1690-95 located their early cabins. Large and convenient barns have been erected, and with rare sporting taste Mr. Godfroy has a collection of dogs that may well delight the eye of a fancier. The man in charge, Mr. John Conroy, delights to exhibit his pets, and with true Hibernian courtesy shows his visitors through the clean, neat dog quarters, the feed-kitchen, and the ample yards where the dogs have their daily exercise.

Besides these two forts there was still another in the upper neighborhood, probably just over the line in Sullivan County, at Westbrookville. Another still is mentioned as having been at the house of Mr. Depuy.

Of the forts in the lower neighborhood we have the following items:

In the account of incidents occurring during the time of the Old French War, it is stated that on one occasion the Indians lay in ambush to take "the lower fort at Mr. Westfall's." This was probably the one located in what is now Germantown, which has special mention below. It may, however, have been further down the river.

In the lower neighborhood it is said that Brant's expedition first attacked "the fort at Major Decker's." This was the George Cuddeback place of late years, on the east side of the Neversink, about three miles from Port Jervis. Another fort was at the house of Daniel Van Auken, near the present brick house, the residence of the late James D. Swartwout. Another still is mentioned by Peter E. Gumaer "at the house of Peter Coykendall, in the present village of Port Jervis."

THE OLD STONE HOUSE IN GERMANTOWN.

This venerable building is thus described by a local writer: The present structure, rebuilt in 1793, occupies the site of a fort or block-house built some time anterior to the Revolution, and occupied as a dwelling and trading-post by a family of the name of Hayne, who emigrated from the lowlands of Holland in 1760, and carried on a thriving trade with the Indians for many years.

Capt. Westfall, who married one of Mr. Hayne's daughters, is said to have lived in this house during the Brant invasion of 1779. Capt. Westfall, together with the other inhabitants of the neighborhood, was away scouting against an expected attack of the Indians from the South, but the latter came in from another way. A trusty negro buried the valuables

* It seems necessary to say that the incident alluded to here, as well as several others given below, rest on no official reports made at the time, and must be regarded largely as matters of family tradition.

belonging to the house, brought a horse to the door which the captain's wife mounted and made her escape to the high hills on the Jersey shore, near Carpenter's Point. The first child born in the old trading house to Capt. Westfall was a daughter, Alice, who became the wife of Peter Decker.

The old fort was one and a half stories high. The front half story was solidly constructed of stone hewn from the mountain rocks, with alternate layers of logs lapping and interlapping each other, the crevices being filled with mud and improvised mortar until the desired height was reached. The structure was then covered with an incongruous roof of saplings ingeniously twined together and overlaid crosswise with those of larger growth, the interstices being filled with dirt and gravel, and the whole cemented with a thick coat of river clay, rendering it secure against ingress and impervious to the action of the elements. Loop-holes serving in the capacity of light and for defense were constructed in different parts of the fortress. The foundation walls of the present building and a small portion of the upright wall are said to be the same as those of the early fort. Martinus Decker superintended the rebuilding, and lived there afterwards. It has had many subsequent owners, and is a genuine historic building.

INDIAN BURIAL-PLACE.

The *Port Jervis Gazette*, June 6, 1869, has the following article:

"A few days ago two young gentlemen residing in this village, while strolling along the bank of the Neversink River about three miles east of Port Jervis, on the lands of Mr. Levi Van Etten, discovered parts of two skeletons which had become unearthed by the caving in of the bank. The parts found consisted of two skulls, thigh, shin and arm-bones, and two shoulder-blades, all in a partially decayed condition. An under-jaw, with a full set of teeth in sound condition, was also found; also an Indian arrow-head. It is a well-known fact that there is an old Indian burying-ground on the farm of Mr. Van Etten on the east bank of the Neversink at the place above mentioned, the graves occupying an area of about ten acres. A large rock jutting out in the bend of the river has caused a wearing away of the bank by the action of the water making inroads on the burying-ground year after year until about six acres only remain. From time to time remains of the aborigines buried there have been unearthed, and many more have been carried down the stream. The existence of this burying-ground has been traditionally known for years, but the first exhumation of bodies was made about thirty years ago by Isaac Clark, a workman in the employ of Mr. Van Etten, who, while digging a hole in the ground in which to bury potatoes, struck with his spade what proved to be the skull of an Indian warrior. Isaac was somewhat startled on first making the discovery of human remains, but speedily recovering his self-possession he commenced making further researches, which resulted in bringing to light the perfect skeleton of an Indian in a sitting posture, with his face turned towards the west as if to watch the departing rays of the setting sun, this being the position in which the Indians place their dead for burial. The articles found deposited in the grave were a tomahawk, arrow-barbs, a huge sheet-iron tobacco-bux well filled with the comforting weed. A similar box contained a pocket-handkerchief covered with Indian device, which had probably been presented by some white person. All the bodies found were in the same position as the above. It is probable this burial-ground belonged to the Minisink Indians, who once roamed through this valley."

In connection with the above we would mention the "Willehoosa" or Indian house, as it was called by the early Dutch settlers of the valley,—a cavern dug out

of a rock on the side of Shawangunk Mountain not far distant from the burial-ground. This cave contains three departments about the size of an ordinary room.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

It might be expected that in this town, with its several streams and with so enterprising a village as Port Jervis, there would exist various large manufacturing enterprises. This is not the case. The industrial interests of the town are of a varied character. In the valleys along the streams there are alluvial lands, where many valuable farms are found. Upon the higher lands there are also portions which are capable of cultivation, yielding fair returns for labor. There are also numerous farms of excellent grazing capabilities. The agricultural productions of the town to be shown in the forthcoming report of the last census will doubtless compare favorably with other towns in this vicinity.

Along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal there are various interests connected with boating and transportation which have tended to develop growth and prosperity. The opening of the canal was an event of great importance to this town as well as to all others along its route. It was, however, the opening of the Erie Railroad which was the real source of the modern growth of Port Jervis, and the development of the material interests of the town. By the location of the Erie works at this point,—the machine-shops and the round-houses for two important divisions of the road,—a large number of employes settled here immediately. This in turn developed trade. Buildings were required, and to build these demanded other laborers, and so by a combination of circumstances the village of Port Jervis grew rapidly both in business and population. The Erie Railroad is the chief factor in producing this result. There are two foundries doing a business of considerable extent; there are glove manufactories, a boot- and shoe-manufactory, a furniture-factory, a sash- and blind-factory, and other similar enterprises; no one of them of very large proportion, but together constituting quite an addition to the business of the place. The trade necessary to supply the incoming population became an important enterprise, and as it increased from this source in the first place, it soon drew to Port Jervis as a common business centre the people of the surrounding country for some distance.

GLASS MANUFACTURE

has become an industry of considerable importance. The factory near the canal in Port Jervis proper is owned by Wm. Pountney. It was established by the firm of Pountney & Brox, and was managed for a time by that firm. Afterwards Mr. Brox retired, and Mr. Pountney has carried on the same alone for eight or ten years. The principal line of work consists of lamp- and lantern-globes and castor-bottles. About 100 hands in all, men and boys, are employed.

The glass-works in Germantown were established in 1873 by Mr. Brox, who had retired from the above-named firm. Soon after Mr. Wade Buckley was associated in the business, and the firm-name became Brox & Buckley, as it remains at present. The line of work is the same as that made at the Pountney establishment. About the same number of hands are employed, and the business done may be approximately stated at \$100,000 a year. Brox & Buckley have their buildings very conveniently situated near to the Erie Railroad, with a branch track, so that their coal is dumped directly into their sheds and all their shipments made with facility and promptness.

THE ERIE MACHINE-SHOPS,

with the round-house and the other buildings necessary to their immense business, cover a large area of ground. This station is the dividing point between two important divisions of the road. The place is a very hive of busy industry. The arrival and departure of numerous trains, the continual switching to be done in the yard, the great locomotive stable, where each fiery steed has his appointed "stall," the machine-shops, the station buildings, with their varied offices, together constitute a business of vast proportions. The business of the "Delaware Division" of the Erie and its branches, Lackawanna to Honesdale, Susquehanna to Carbondale, is done at these yards. Three hundred and ninety-four men are employed.

GLOVE MANUFACTURE.

F. W. Stowells engaged in this branch of industry some years ago; Edward H. Allen also for a time; Charles Chant commenced making gloves in 1874, and continues in the business at the present time, employing several hands, and making an excellent line of goods. His establishment is upon Pike Street, Port Jervis. On Front Street, C. F. Blizzard is engaged in the same business to some extent.

SASH- AND BLIND-FACTORY, PORT JERVIS.

This business was opened in 1861 by Turner & Brother, and soon after Swinton & Wells purchased the establishment. In 1863-64, J. M. Cago entered the firm in the place of Mr. Swinton. In 1874, Mr. Wells sold out, and J. M. Cago became the sole proprietor, and is still carrying on the business. The buildings are conveniently situated, and a fine quality of work is manufactured.

FOUNDRY OF SWINTON, SHIMER & CO.

This was established in 1862 or 1863 by Swinton Bros. Subsequently, in 1870, or about that time, the firm became changed to its present form. An extensive business is done, especially in the manufacture of stoves. A great variety of other castings are also made, and agricultural implements to some extent. The firm have a very large store on Front Street, where their stoves are sold at wholesale and retail,

together with an extensive line of general hardware; about twelve hands are employed.

FOUNDRY OF ST. JOHN & MALVEN.

This old and well-known establishment, 39 and 41 Front and Jersey Avenue, is engaged in an extensive manufacture of stoves, agricultural implements, and miscellaneous castings. In the hardware-store (of late years under separate management) the productions of the foundry are kept for sale, together with all varieties of goods common to this business.

THE STONE GRIST-MILL AT PORT JERVIS

was built in 1834 by Dr. Ball, of Brooklyn. The water-power is supplied by the overflow of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It has done a large and extensive business from the beginning to the present time. It is now a part of the estate of the late H. H. Farnum, and the lessee is Thomas Sharp.

A. B. GOODALE'S FURNITURE-FACTORY,

on Jersey Avenue, corner of Fowler Street, has been a marked feature of Port Jervis for many years. In connection with this are extensive salesrooms, located near the post-office.

PRESERVATION OF GREEN FODDER.

An experiment (it can hardly yet be called an industrial enterprise) has been made by Mr. Wade Buckley, of the Germantown Glass-Works. The theory is one developed recently in French agricultural publications, and tried last year to some extent in Massachusetts. Mr. Buckley has two pits,—one twenty-two feet long, fifteen feet wide, and nine feet deep, and another eight and a half feet deep, with the same length and breadth as the other. The fodder (sowed corn or anything similar) is cut into small pieces and then packed close in the pits. It is then pressed down by weights, the intention being to exclude the air substantially, as in the case of domestic canned fruit. The theory supposes that after a few months this may be taken out in excellent preservation, and with even better qualities for feed than when first packed. Mr. Buckley is supposed to be the first one to try this process in the State of New York.

XII.—MILITARY.

FRENCH WAR OF 1755.

The Indians are said to have mostly retired from this section of country before the opening of this war, but the settlement in the Mamakating Valley was in a perilous position, owing to their known hostility. To insure greater safety a majority of the women and children were removed to Rochester, Wawarsing, or New Paltz. At the commencement of the war there were probably about thirty families within the limits of the present town of Deerpark. At this time the settlement was in two parts, known as the "upper neighborhood" and the "lower neighborhood." The former may be said in general terms to have been

north of the "old county line;" the "lower neighborhood" was south of that line, being the present place of Port Jervis and vicinity.

In the upper neighborhood three small forts were erected,—one on the Neversink, at the northwest end; one at the house of Peter Gumaer, in the central part, and the third at the southwest end, near the residence, in later years of Peter Swartwout.

In the lower neighborhood there were also three built. Their locations are not so definitely known,* but they gave protection to about eighteen families, while those of the upper neighborhood sheltered about twelve families.

Incidents of these troubled times are given in the General History. (Ante, p. 53.)

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

brought its additional Indian hostilities upon the inhabitants of these towns. The Indians returned to the old settlement as enemies to the whites. Their first incursion was in 1777, when they attacked the family of Mr. Sprague, who lived in the northern part of the town. The next year they attacked the family of Mr. Brooks, some of whom they killed and took others of them prisoners.

Previous to the above date little danger had been apprehended, and at the time the militia of the town were doing duty elsewhere. Capt. Cuddeback, Gerardus Swartwout, Cornelius Swartwout, and Gerardus Van Inwegen, on whose personal presence and exertions the people chiefly relied for protection, were at Fort Montgomery when it was taken; and though the others returned, Van Inwegen never did. The Swartwouts escaped and Van Inwegen was killed. They were a part of Col. Allison's Goshen militia.

These Indian attacks alarmed the people, and the Committee of Safety, who had the charge of home military defenses, began to act with vigilance. They directed scouting-parties from time to time to look over and scour the frontier, in doing which they swept over the woods as far as Cohecton, a distance of forty miles, where a few families had settled before the war. Persons suspected of aiding the enemy were apprehended and imprisoned by them or discharged. The militia of the town were permitted to remain at home to guard that frontier. They ordered the erection of three forts in the neighborhood of Peenpack,—one at the house of Jacob Rutzen DeWitt, one at the house of Benjamin Depuy, Esq., and the third at the house of Ezekiel Gumaer.

At this time the Peenpack neighborhood extended from the line between Orange and Ulster to what is now Cuddebackville, a distance of four miles. Benjamin Depuy, Philip Swartwout, and Thomas Kytte were the first committee for the town. The first two were justices of Mamakating. Harmanus Van Inwegen became a member afterwards. The lower neighborhood, called "Over the River Neighborhood,"

because on the opposite side of the Neversink, extended down to the Delaware, and was in the old county of Orange. Members of the Gumaer family were sent to Mr. James Finch's, who lived at what is now called Finchville. Benjamin Depuy and one or two of his sons sent their wives and small children to Maj. Phillips' for safety. Some women and children encamped in the woods on the east side of the Neversink for a short time. The forts were each garrisoned by a few soldiers, called nine months' men, sent for the purpose from different places.

When the war commenced there were about fifty families within the limits of Deepark, which removed to the forts. Oct. 13, 1778, a party of nearly 100 Indians and Tories, commanded by Capt. Brant, invaded the settlement. They first fell upon the family of Mr. Westfall, and killed one man. They next attacked the house of Mr. Swartwout, who was at home with his sons, the women having been removed to the fort. They all endeavored to escape, but one of the sons was shot down between the house and barn. Another ran to the river, half a mile off, swam it, and was shot near the opposite shore. The father, an old man, and two of his other sons ran on together for his assistance, but finding that they would soon be overtaken, the father told his son James, a very active, strong man, to run and save himself, which he did. The Indians pursued him half a mile over fences and across lots, when he gained the fort, and they gave up the chase. The father and the other son were soon overtaken and dispatched.

When the firing of guns was heard, those who were out on their farms repaired to the forts at Gumaer's and DeWitt's. The other fort was abandoned, as there were no troops to garrison it. As there were but few men in Fort Gumaer, Capt. Cuddeback, who commanded, in order to deceive the enemy, paraded all the women and young people back of the house and fort, collected all the hats and coats about the house, and put them on the women. He also placed the spare guns and sticks in their hands, so that all might appear to be soldiers. When the enemy came in sight of the fort, the captain ordered the drum to beat, and marched them in Indian file from the rear to the front of the fort, and entered it in a distant but distinct view of the Indians. The women and children were ordered into the cellar. Anna Swartwout—a large woman, somewhat in years, the widow of Maj. James Swartwout—told the captain that she would take a pitchfork, which had been brought into the fort as a defensive weapon, and remain with the men, and assist in case the enemy should attempt to enter. The captain granted the request, and she took the fork, and in true military bearing walked about, anxiously observing the conduct of the Indians, and ready to defend her castle.

The fort was a picket-fort with nine men, with the families of the neighborhood in it. It was situated on open land, and could not be approached in daytime by

* See above.

the Indians without their being seen; and as the inhabitants were known to be good marksmen, they did not approach within gunshot. As the enemy passed a few shots were fired from the fort without effect. They passed on to Fort DeWitt, where they took a station on a hill in the woods, and fired a few shot at the fort and house without any other effect than killing Capt. Newkirk's horse. The fort returned the compliment with the same result, doing no harm, as was known when the enemy retired from the settlement the same day. They burned all the houses and barns in the vicinity, except those houses which were saved by the extinguishment of the fire after being communicated to them. This produced great distress for a time, for the inhabitants were despoiled of their grain, hay, buildings, furniture, etc. The day after the enemy retired, Maj. Phillips, of Phillipsburgh, arrived with a company of militia, but the damage had been done and the spoilers had departed.

Other interesting incidents are related of these stormy years. We give them below as they are retained in the time-honored traditions of the various families. They have, however, but little support in early documents, and it is difficult to see how some of them can be consistent with the facts of history.

Capt. Brant with a company of Indians and Tories invaded what we have called the "lower neighborhood" in this town. His first assault was upon the fort at Maj. Decker's, which he entered unawares,—the men being out,—and two negro boys were taken prisoners. Then the party proceeded to the dwelling of Anthony Van Etten, Esq., where a few Indians entered a blacksmith's shop, where a black man worked. Mr. James Swartwout happened to be in at the time, and it was agreed that he should get up into the chimney and secrete himself there, and that the negro should stay in the shop, as the Indians probably would not kill or injure him. This was done, and the Indians came in, and on looking around saw no one but the negro. They took up, handled, threw over and tumbled down the various articles in the shop, and then one of them took hold of the handle of the bellows and began to blow up the fire at a furious rate. The negro, knowing the effect of the heat and smoke on his friend in the chimney, put his hand on the Indian and told him to "stop or he would spoil that thing." He respected the caution and ceased to blow, when they left the shop. Swartwout came down quite exhausted by breathing the smoke and heated air, and by the great exertion necessary to brace and keep himself from falling down for so long a time. The artifice succeeded and he escaped.

When the Indians were discovered approaching the house of James Van Fleet the inmates fled. Roolif Cuddeback, who was there at the time, ran into the woods pursued by an Indian. When nearly overtaken he turned upon him, upon which the Indian stopped and threw his tomahawk at him, but it struck a bush and missed its mark. Cuddeback closed in with him,

both being without weapons except a knife which the Indian had in his belt. The struggle was severe, for life or death, each endeavoring to possess himself of the fatal instrument. It fell to the ground and was of no use to either. The battle was continued till both were nearly exhausted, when the Indian, freeing himself from the grasp of Cuddeback, left him, while the latter hastened to escape pursuit by the other Indians. Cuddeback was a strong man, and too powerful for the Indian, but he afterwards stated that the Indian was very supple, and in the struggle became naked, and his skin was so slippery that it gave him the chance very readily to escape from his holds and grips. It was said that the Indian died a few years after, from the wounds and injuries received in the encounter. The father of this Indian is said to have been shot while crossing the river on horseback by Capt. Cuddeback, the brother of James Cuddeback, during this incursion.

This day there had been a funeral, and Maj. Decker and some others on their return on horseback met the Indians. They shot at and wounded the major, who rode into the woods and escaped. There was some firing at the Van Auken fort, and one man killed. An Indian, attempting to get to a building near the fort to set it on fire, was shot. By this time the smoke of the dwellings was seen ascending in many directions, and it was generally known that the Indians, with Brant at their head, were there. The very name of this leader struck the inhabitants with terror. An occurrence took place here which shows that he still contained a spark of humanity. The Indians had visited the school-house and threatened to exterminate one generation of the settlement at a blow. Jeremiah Van Auken was the teacher, and they took him from the house, conveyed him about half a mile off, and then killed him. Some of the boys in the school were cleft with the tomahawk; others fled to the woods for concealment from their bloody assailants; while the little girls stood by the slain body of their teacher, bewildered and horror-struck, not knowing their own fate, whether death or captivity. While they were standing in this pitiful condition, a strong, muscular Indian suddenly came along, and with a brush dashed some black paint across their aprons, bidding them "hold up the mark when they saw an Indian coming, and it would save them;" and with the yell of a savage he plunged into the woods and disappeared. This was Brant, and the little daughters of the settlers were safe. The Indians, as they passed along and ran from place to place, saw the black mark and left the children undisturbed. The happy thought, like a flash of lightning, entered the minds of these little sisters, and suggested that they could use the mark to save their brothers. The scattered boys were quickly assembled, and the girls threw their aprons over the clothes of the boys, and stamped the black impression upon their outer garments. They in turn held up the palladium of safety

as the Indians passed and repassed, and these children were thus saved from injury and death.* Mrs. Leah Van Auken escaped by hiding herself in a ditch.

After the war ended the people here had much to do to reinstate themselves in as good condition as they were before the war commenced. Much money was lost by the depreciation of the Continental paper currency, and most of the buildings, together with household goods and furniture, were burnt, horses taken, etc.; and as they could not make money by their farming business to enable them to build, some in the upper neighborhood undertook to raft round timber down the Neversink River for the Philadelphia market from the forest above the settlement. The stream was rough, and even now is not navigable for rafting, notwithstanding considerable money was expended a few years since to make it so. In this they met with many disasters: one man was drowned, and the experiment was abandoned; after which timber was got out and thrown into the river, which in the freshets floated down, and whatever of it could be found where the river was navigable was collected and rafted by the owners (each one having previously marked his own) down the Neversink and Delaware Rivers to Philadelphia. The navigation of the rivers was then very imperfectly understood.

Before the inhabitants of the upper neighborhood could commence building dwelling-houses, etc., they had to build some mills to manufacture materials for the purpose. Three men became partners to build onesaw-mill, and three others to build another, where-with each manufactured materials for his own use, and also for others who were not owners. One of these mills (on Bush Kill) did considerable business for some years afterwards.

Farms having become small before the war commenced, a large proportion of the inhabitants, a few years after it ended, became desirous of emigrating into a new country to advance their interests. Moses DeWitt, a young man of this neighborhood, son of Jacob R. DeWitt, who was naturally well talented and in a great measure self-taught, after serving as an under-surveyor in the business of this State to run a line for dividing the States of Pennsylvania and New York, and surveying some State land at and in the vicinity of Tioga Point, became one of the surveyors of the military lands; and he, together with Maj. Hardenburgh, were appointed to have the agency of that business. Peter G. Cuddeback, another young man of this town, was employed by them for a time

as an under-surveyor. From them early information was received here of the good quality of those lands, which, together with the influence of DeWitt, led to the emigration of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the place into that district of country, who were among the first pioneers. This did not only advance the interests of those who removed, but of those who remained, for their farms were much enlarged in consequence of it.

Maj. John Decker was one of the prominent men of the Mamakating Valley at the opening of the Revolution. His commission from the Provincial Congress is in possession of Dr. Solomon Van Etten, of Port Jervis. It bears date Feb. 28, 1776, and commissions him as "second Major of the Goshen Regiment of Militia of Foot in Orange County, of which William Allison, Esq., is colonel." Maj. Decker resided on the well-known George Cuddeback place of later years.

One of the objects of the Indian raids in these valleys, tradition says, was to procure the scalp of Maj. Decker, for which the British had offered a reward. At that time Maj. Decker's house was built of wood, and it was surrounded with wooden fortifications,—logs laid up,—making quite a protection against the savages. This was closed by a heavy gate. It was in the month of July they came. The men were in the field gathering the harvest, and there was no one in the major's residence except his aged mother and a child. His wife and a colored woman were at the spring washing. The older children were at school. The major on that day was attending the funeral of a brother officer at the fort, which stood where Abraham Swartwout now lives. The Indians surrounded the house, and a Tory first entered and told the mother that the Indians were going to burn the house, and proceeded to build a fire with dry wood in the centre of the floor. There were two pails of water in the kitchen, and she boldly poured the water upon the fire and put it out. They told her she must not do that again or they would kill her. Mrs. Decker, wife of the major, attempted to flee across the fields to gain protection at another fort. Brant sent an Indian after her, who brought her back, and Brant told her he wanted her to see her husband's residence burn down and she should not be harmed. She then asked him if she could save anything. He answered, "Yes, anything you can." She rushed in and saved two beds and bedding, and Brant directed two young Indians to assist her in carrying them off to a safe place.

That night the family of Maj. Decker slept on the banks of the Neversink, with nothing but the canopy of heaven above them. The major on his return from the funeral was met by a party of Indians at a point just below the hill at the bend of the road, where Henry Hoffman now lives, between Abraham Swartwout's and Solomon Van Fleet's. He was riding very fast, having seen the smoke of his burning resi-

* Mr. E. Hulse, of Deposit, in a series of "Delaware Papers" (1863) relates this story as he received it from one of the children who lived to within the writer's memory. He says Brant caught up two girls and marked their aprons with his sign, the figure of a turtle; that after being released the girls stood in a row with one girl who had a marked apron in front; that the girls placed the boys in the same order, and put the other marked apron upon the boy in front. The statement fails to harmonize with the historic record that the settlement was surprised by the Indians.

dence in the distance. He dashed through the party of Indians, and he said it seemed as if they were frightened, as none fired upon him, and all were looking to the rear as if they expected a company to be following him. For some cause he feared there was a larger party of Indians in front of him, and he wheeled his horse and rode back through the same party again, when they fired upon him, wounding him in the thigh and in the abdomen. He rode on and turned down the old road, which was behind the hill back of Hoffman's house. His horse becoming unmanageable, ran into a tree-top which had fallen across the road, and fastened himself there so that the major could not get him loose. He left his horse and went up the rocks and crept into a cave, a spot where now is the track of the Erie Railroad. The Indians pursued to the opening of the rock, but did not find him. That night he traveled on foot across the mountains, and came to a house near Finchville, now owned by a Mr. Green, where he found his son, Benjamin Decker, a youth of sixteen years, who had escaped from the Indians at the school-house, where they came and killed the teacher.

Dr. Solomon Van Etten, from whom these particulars are obtained, is a great-grandson of Maj. Decker. Dr. Van Etten's grandmother (Mrs. Carpenter) was Margaret Decker, one of the girls at the school-house. The version of the marked aprons story coming down from Mrs. Carpenter does not differ much from those already given, except that the girls partially concealed the boys under their marked aprons. A brother of Margaret Decker, running away from the Indians, dropped his books; the Indians stopped and he escaped. Hearing a cry, he found a child perhaps a year and a half old, lost by its mother in the confusion. Taking the child, he found his father's cow by the well-known bell, procured milk for the child, and carrying it away the child was saved.

The names of men from what is now the territory of Deerpark who served in the armies of the Revolution, who were at Fort Montgomery and elsewhere, will be found, so far as they are now to be obtained, in the lists given elsewhere in this volume.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The firing upon the flag at Fort Sumter provoked an outburst of patriotic feeling in Port Jervis, as well as everywhere else throughout the loyal North. A public meeting was held April 18th, at which Dr. John Conkling presided, assisted by three vice-presidents,—Dr. C. M. Lawrence, Dr. S. Van Etten, and John Green. George Brodhead was appointed secretary. Speeches were made, and the following resolutions adopted:

"Whereas, By the act of South Carolina and other Southern States our country has been plunged into the horrors of civil war; and Whereas, they have proclaimed to the world their intention to dissolve the American Union and break up this government, cemented by the blood of the Revolutionary sires; and Whereas, the traitors calling themselves the

government of the Confederate States have proclaimed their intentions to seize the National capital, therefore

"Resolved, That as American citizens, knowing no sections but the Union bequeathed to us by our father, we pledge ourselves to the support of our national government in their patriotic efforts to sustain the constitution and enforce the laws.

"Resolved, That the heroic defense of Fort Sumter by Maj. Anderson and his eighty heroic men against eight thousand organized traitors is worthy of the best days of the republic, and reflects imperishable glory upon his name and luster upon our flag, and we hail it as a harbinger that the Union must and shall be preserved.

"Resolved, That the people of Port Jervis, desirous of showing their patriotism, will aid and assist in the formation of a volunteer company, for the purpose of tendering their services to the Governor of New York.

"Resolved, That a list be opened forthwith to receive subscriptions to defray expenses in forming such company, and that the funds be placed in the hands of three responsible men for that purpose."

A committee on finance was appointed, consisting of John Conkling, John Green, and Solomon Van Etten.

DONATIONS FOR SOLDIERS AND SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Feb. 14, 1862, Sparrowbush sent, in clothing, nearly \$100 worth.

Aug. 20, 1862, the ladies of Carpenter's Point donated a valuable assortment of bandages, lint, and other hospital supplies.

Aug. 22, 1862, ladies of Deerpark raised \$20 towards a regimental flag, and presented Capt. Bush a sword worth \$45.

At the opening of the struggle the first subscription was carried up to nearly \$1000. The wealthy gave of their wealth and the poor of their poverty, the single dollar of the poor laborer representing the sturdy patriotism of the people as well as the \$100 of his wealthy neighbor. Soldiers' aid societies were formed, and the women of Deerpark gave their services in every possible form.

The Ladies' Aid Society, which was organized in September, 1862, Mrs. H. H. Farnum, president, sent clothing and supplies to the amount of \$843.63, as shown by an itemized report of the president, and the report evidently covers only a portion of the society's work.

OFFICIAL ACTION.

Under date of Aug. 1, 1864, a petition signed by twelve citizens was presented to the town clerk, requesting a special town-meeting for the purpose of considering the question of paying bounties to volunteers. The meeting called in pursuance of this petition, and in accordance with law, was held August 10th. It was voted (220 to 16) to raise a tax of \$48,600, for the purpose of paying a bounty of \$300 to each volunteer required to fill the quota of the town of Deerpark under the call of the President for 500,000 men. The justices presiding at this meeting were L. F. Hough, James N. Penny, and William Westfall. The minutes were recorded by George Brodhead, town clerk.

On the 18th of the same month, at another special town-meeting, an additional tax was voted for the

same purpose of \$105,300. This proposition passed by a vote of 80 to 3.

Jan. 30, 1865, at a special town-meeting, duly called to consider the propriety of paying bounties for volunteers under the December call of the President for troops, no vote was reached on the subject.

At a subsequent meeting, Feb. 7, 1865, a tax of \$50,000 was authorized by a vote of 254 to 29.

There is no soldiers' list preserved in the office of the town clerk, as intended by the law of 1865, and it has been necessary to compile the list given below from various miscellaneous sources. It may therefore include a few names from places beyond the borders of the town of Deerpark, while it may not be complete for the town itself. It has been arranged mainly from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, and from various memoranda in the hands of Mr. William H. Nearpass. The publishers of this volume, as well as the citizens of Deerpark, are under obligations to Mr. Nearpass for the diligence which he has shown in the collection and preservation of papers relating to the civil war, as well as other historical matters, and for the cordial assistance he has given in the preparation of this chapter upon the town of Deerpark.

ARMY LIST, WAR OF 1861-65.

- George W. Adams, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Henry B. Applamen, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died in the service.
- Clament B. Anderson, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; taken prisoner and kept eleven days.
- Louis D. Adams, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Thomas B. Allington, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Judson P. Adams, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- William Ayree, 1st N. J. Cavalry.
- Thomas Adams, Co. F, 70th; enl. April 20, 1861; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner at battle of Williamsburg.
- Theron Dupuy Abers, Co. F, 70th; enl. April 8, 1861.
- Samuel Angel, 1st N. J. Cavalry.
- George Akine, Co. F, 70th.
- Curtis Ackerman, Co. F, 124th.
- Albert Adams, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior.
- Aldridge, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior.
- Joshua Ackerman, 5th, Anthon's Battalion.
- George Althizer, Co. K, 3d, Excelsior.
- Benjamin Abers, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 20, 1861.
- William W. Allen, 62d; wounded at Malvern Heights.
- Cornelius D. Abere.
- Theodore Aumick.
- Drake Aumick.
- Caleb Baldwin, Co. L, 16th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Joseph Bague, Co. L, 16th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Harry B. Brodhead, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; killed at Boynton Road.
- Wm. Bollmos, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
- James J. Baker, Co. F, 124th; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
- William Boyst, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. from Conv. Camp Feb. 14, 1863.
- Thomas E. Baird, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Alfred S. Berkley, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died May 12, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville; buried near Potomac Creek; he had been pro. from sergt. to lieut. for efficient command of his company at Fair Oaks.
- Ira S. Bush, capt., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Conrad Bender, sifer, Co. D, 68th; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
- Robert Blything, 2d lieut., Co. F, 70th; resigned.
- James T. Barkley, 2d sergt., Co. F, 70th; pro. to 2d lieut.
- David Bruce, 3d corp., Co. F, 70th; injured by a fall in the service.
- F. A. Blauvelt, Co. F, 70th.
- Joseph Benson, lieut., Co. E, 81st; wounded at Williamsburg.
- E. G. Belknap, Co. F, 70th; killed at the battle of Williamsburg.
- Abraham Babcock, Co. F, 70th.
- Edward Bronson (Chester), Co. F, 124th.
- Wm. Brady.
- Caleb Baldwin, 143d.
- James Bennett, capt., 86th; died at Elmira, Aug. 25, 1862, of camp fever.
- Edward Bount, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior.
- G. Douglass Brewton, lieut.-col., 10th Legion.
- Cornelius Bennett (formerly of Port Jervis), 32d Iowa; killed in battle.
- W. H. Bodesford, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
- Uriah Brown, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
- Wilhelmus Bennett, Harris Light Cavalry; wounded at Culpepper.
- Thomas Barton, Co. D, 72d; badly wounded at Brietow's Station, August 27th, and died August 28th.
- James Bragg, Co. F, 70th; killed at Williamsburg.
- John Baulf, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
- John J. Benegar, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
- Horace W. Bristol (formerly of Port Jervis), Co. L, 1st N. J. Cavalry; pro. to capt.
- F. Bundle, Co. F, 124th; enl. 1862.
- John Boyden.
- Jacob Budd.
- George W. Buchanan.
- John Badgely.
- George W. Cortright, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
- Samuel S. Crawford, corp., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
- James Comay, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Jonathan S. Crawford, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded Oct. 12, 1863; also Nov. 27, 1864.
- James Carty, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- James Cunningham, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Levi Cortright, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Wm. S. Cook, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Wm. V. C. Carmer, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Eli Coddington, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded in the Wilderness.
- John Curry, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Jeremiah Cole, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Hugh Caskey, Co. F, 70th.
- Elieha Clark, 143d.
- Josiah Conkling, Co. F, 124th; also served in Co. F, 1st, Excelsior.
- Harvey Conklin.
- Wm. Coleman, 5th, Anthon's.
- W. Conklin, wounded at Williamsburg.
- Solomon Carr, Co. A, 124th.
- Thomas Cuddeback, 5th, Anthon's.
- James Carpenter (formerly of Deerpark), taken prisoner.
- Silas T. Cookling, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior.
- Hugh Carey, Co. F, 1st, Ex. Brigade; wounded in the leg.
- Wm. Conn, naval service.
- Matthias Coleman, 1st N. J. Cavalry.
- Sanford Clauson, New York regiment.
- Wm. Campbell, Co. F, 70th; enl. April 20, 1861; taken prisoner at the battle of Williamsburg.
- Solomon Cuddeback, 2d Wisconsin; wounded in the head.
- John Cuddeback, 2d Wisconsin.
- Daniel Cuddeback, Anthon's Battalion of Artillery; enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
- Lewis Cuddeback, Anthon's Battalion of Artillery; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
- Hyde Crocker, lieut., 1st N. J. Cavalry; a prisoner at Libby.
- Edward J. Cormick, lieut., Co. F, 124th; killed before Patersburg.
- Martin Covall, Co. F, 124th; died in the service.
- W. H. Corley, Co. F, 124th.
- Jeremiah C. Decker, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
- Wm. W. Decker, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; corp.; disch. April 1, 1863.
- John Z. Drake, sergt., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; buried on the field; funeral at Baptist Church, Port Jervis, July 19th.
- W. Walter Decker, corp., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of disease Dec. 24, 1862; remains sent home.

- Reuben Doty, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Abram T. Drake, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- John D. Drake, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Nelson Dunlap, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability.
- O. H. Dusenberry, 1st corp., Co. F, 70th; enl. April 20, 1861; pro. sergt.; wounded at Williamsburg, and taken prisoner.
- Isaac L. Decker, 2d corp., Co. F, 70th; pro. sergt.; died of wounds received at Gettysburg.
- Coe Decker, Co. F, 79th.
- Frank Dill, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Yorktown; lost a leg.
- Daniel Danforth, 5th, Anthon's.
- Henry Degraw, 1st N. J. Cavalry.
- Peter Degraw, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior.
- Seneca Degraw, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior.
- Robert Davis, Battery E, 1st Pa. Art.
- John Dardie, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
- Alfred Decker, Co. D, 18th.
- James Daley, Co. D, 18th; killed at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; left on the field.
- Joseph Davis, Co. D, 18th.
- Alpheus Decker, 14th.
- Sanford Decker, 14th.
- John Dunn, Duryea's Zouaves.
- C. S. Dodge, 1st Lieut., Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
- Capt. E. M. Deming (Middletown), died of wounds in rebel prison.
- Coe Durland (formerly of Deepark), raised a company of cavalry in Honesdale, Pa.
- J. C. Decker.
- Lemuel E. Elston, ord. sergt., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability Oct. 30, 1862.
- Chauncey A. Elston, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. April 18, 1863.
- James M. Everitt, 5th, Anthon's Battalion; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
- Frederick Eldridge, Co. D, 18th.
- Wm. Eleston, missing at battle of Williamsburg.
- A. J. Edsall, sergt., Co. M, 1st N. J. Cavalry.
- Jehiel Edeon, Co. D, 18th; missing at Gaines' Mill.
- John T. Fisher, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to military band, Philadelphia; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Abram P. Francisco, sergt., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Peter P. Fullerton, Co. F, 70th.
- J. W. Fullerton, Co. F, 70th; died at Yorktown.
- Wm. Friss, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior.
- Charles Fungarr, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; wounded.
- N. E. Fountain, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; wounded at Williamsburg.
- Oliver P. Fish, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; enl. April 20, 1861.
- George H. Fossard, surgeon, 146th.
- George W. Fernald, 82d; severely wounded at Gettysburg; he was the first man that enlisted from Deepark.
- Amzi Fuller, Co. D, 18th.
- Henry Fountain, wounded.
- John Fowler (formerly of Port Jervis), N. J. Cavalry.
- J. A. Fowler, sergt., Co. F, 50th; killed in battle of Fredericksburg.
- George H. Fossard, assistant surgeon.
- Oliver P. Gilson, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Samuel H. Gilson, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
- Thomas O. Goble, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
- John R. Grunee, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- George Garret, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Floyd S. Goble, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Isaac G. Gilson, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Ira Gordon, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; lost an arm at Gettysburg.
- Josiah Garrison, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Edward H. Garrison, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Jacob Garrison, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Sanford L. Gordon, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded July 9, 1863, at Beverly Ford; killed at Spottsylvania.
- Lewis Groeland, Co. D, 56th; enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
- Albion Goldsmith, drummer, Co. F, 70th.
- Joseph Gould, wagoner, Co. F, 70th; enl. May 21, 1861; injured by being thrown from a wagon.
- Charles Ginnerman, Co. F, 70th; trans. to 4th, Excelsior.
- Gilbert H. Garrison, Co. F, 124th.
- David H. Galloway.
- Francis Galloway, 143d.
- Wm. Goble, 137th.
- Alfred Gordon, 5th, Anthon's.
- Daniel Gordon, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
- Mark Galloway, 143d.
- Edward Gilbert, 70th.
- John Galloway, 70th.
- Jehiel Gilson, Co. D, 18th.
- Frank Gould, wagoner, 70th.
- Peter Garvey, a western regiment; killed at battle of Winchester.
- Lyman Gregory.
- Charles F. Higby, Co. L, 16th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Charles Hindley, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
- Charles C. Haxter, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Samuel W. Hotchkiss, 2d Lieut., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Alva Hough, Co. F, 124th.
- Horace Hammond, sergt., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania.
- Charles H. Hull, corp., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- James N. Hazen, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863.
- Peter A. F. Hannaka, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died May 16, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
- John J. Harrigan, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Wm. H. H. Hunt, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of disease April 1863; buried near Stoneman switch, on the railroad.
- Nathan Huhler, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Thomas Holt, capt., Co. F, 70th; pro. major and Lieut.-col.
- D. G. Hunter, 2d Lieut., Co. F, 70th.
- Peter Hollinehead, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- S. R. Harrison, Co. F, 70th; enl. April 20, 1861; wounded at Wapping's Heights.
- Daniel W. Havens, Co. F, 70th; enl. April, 1861; disch. for disability.
- Henry Holt, Co. F, 70th.
- Peter Hoyt, Co. F, 70th; trans. to Ambulance Corps.
- Joseph Hedding, 5th, Anthon's.
- Robert Hoag, 5th, Anthon's.
- Henry D. Hoffman, N. Y. City regiment.
- Isaac Hay, 70th.
- John Hay, navy.
- John Harring, 5th, Duryea's Zouaves.
- Orange D. Horton, Monitor battery.
- Joseph Hayden, 5th, Duryea's Zouaves.
- D. S. Hardenbergh, assist. surgeon.
- Nathan Hushler, Co. F, 124th.
- Amos Hardee.
- Michael Holland, Co. F, 70th.
- Charles L. Hilliard, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
- Thomas Hassett, Co. F, 70th.
- Charles F. Higby.
- Marshal Havens, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; enl. April 20, 1861.
- Peter Henlon, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
- Jacob Herle, killed near Richmond.
- Philip Hess.
- Thomas H. Jeffrey, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, and buried on the battle-field.
- Lewis Jump, Co. F, 70th; trans. to Co. G.
- Sanford Jacoby, Co. F, 70th; pro. sergt.
- Thomas B. Johnson, 109th.
- John Jollaff, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Gettysburg.
- W. E. Johnson (formerly of Port Jervis), assist. surgeon, 109th N. Y. Vols.; pro. surgeon.
- James Kittle, Co. L, 16th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
- John L. Kalbfus, corp., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to a Virginia regiment as lieut.
- Orlando U. Knapp, corp., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and buried on the field.
- Charles P. Kirk, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Bernard F. Kean, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
- M. F. Knapp, Co. F, 70th; killed at the battle of Williamsburg.
- Erastus Knapp, Co. F, 70th.
- Thomas Kealy.

- Joseph Kennedy, Co. F, 70th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
Michael Karmel.
Asa Kaywood, Co. F, 70th; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
George H. Langton, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
N. M. Lambert, sergt., Co. F, 70th; enl. April 20, 1861; pro. corp.; re-enl. Dec. 1, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville.
James Lowe, corp., Co. F, 70th.
Stephen Leonard, Co. F, 70th; killed at the battle of Williamsburg.
Joseph C. Lambert, Co. F, 70th; enl. April 20, 1861; pro. corp.; wounded at Wapping Heights; disch. to re-enl.
Samuel Lambert, Co. F, 70th; pro. corp.; taken prisoner at Williamsburg.
James H. Linley, Co. M, 1st N. Y. Cavalry; enl. Oct. 19, 1861; pro. corp.; taken prisoner at Beverly Ford.
Amos Lindley, 70th.
Robert Lane, 1st N. J. Cavalry.
George Love, 70th.
George W. Lyon, Co. F, 1st, Ex. Brigade; killed at Fair Oaks.
Alpheus Lambert, killed at the battle of Williamsburg.
David Lott, 1st N. J. Cavalry.
G. M. Lewis, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
Thomas Larkio, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
C. Lester, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
Benjamin Lester, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Fair Oaks.
Horse Lana (formerly of Deepark), lieut., 18th.
Wm. Lyons.
Isaac Myers, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
John C. Magie, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps.
Andrew J. Mesler, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
Andrew J. McCarty, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
James McCamley (Warwick), capt., Co. F, 70th.
Aaron Michael, a western regiment; killed at the battle of Pea Ridge.
J. L. Martin, sergt., Co. F, 70th.
John Miller, Co. F, 70th; enl. April 20, 1861; detailed to U. S. general hospital.
John Maxwell, 5th, Duryea's.
James Milbearn, 6th, Anthon's; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
George Morgan, Co. A, 124th.
Eliason Mieser.
James McDougall, 15th.
A. H. McCormick, Co. I, 182d.
D. H. Mead, Co. F, 1st, Ex. Brigade; enl. May 2, 1861; wounded at the battle of Williamsburg.
George Mouro, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
Thomas Murphy, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; wounded seven times in the Wilderness.
William W. McNutt, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; pro. corp.
S. C. Myers, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; wounded at Gettysburg, and died.
George Mitchell, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
Jared I. Mitchell, Co. F, 70th; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
Wm. Magee, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; trans. to 4th Regt.
Carson S. Middagh, Co. D, 18th.
Samuel G. Magnois, Co. D, 18th; died July 21, 1862, in Brooklyn.
H. K. Murford.
Robert Maines, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
Thomas Murphy, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
Addison Martin, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
Samuel C. Myers, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
John McCoy, Co. F, 124th.
Isaac Myers, Jonah McBride.
N. H. Marsh, surgeon.
Uriah Nickerson, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
Henry Newmar.
Maj. John Nyce (Milford), 4th Penna.; wounded before Richmond.
James Nickerson, 70th.
Charles Newkirk, 19th.
Patrick Noonan, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; wounded at Gettysburg.
Wm. H. Newman, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; pro. sergt.
Frank H. Neleco, 2d lieut.; killed at the battle of Williamsburg.
Charles Niba, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
Philip M. Ogg, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, and disch. for disability.
John G. Ogg, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded in the thigh by a rifle-ball at Chancellorsville; left in the hands of the rebels fourteen days; paroled; brought to Federal hospital at Potomac Creek; his wound dressed for the first time; he died at Alexandria, June 26, 1863.
Wm. H. Odell, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; died in Camp Maryland.
Charles H. Patterson, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 9, 1864.
Theodore Patterson, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Erastus M. B. Peck, sergt., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; had served in 18th N. Y. M. 24 years; wounded at Spottsylvania.
Charles Peters, corp., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Wm. H. Patterson, corp., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Jehiel Price, musician, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Thomas B. Peck, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Feb. 8, 1863.
Daniel Pray, 70th.
Nathan Patterson, Co. D, 18th.
Joseph Pray, Co. F, 70th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville.
Stephen B. Parker, 124th.
Stephen S. Parker, Co. F, 70th; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
Edwin Pepper, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
S. H. Potter, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
Wm. Padgett, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
A. Pagen, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
John Peony, corp., Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
C. F. Pellett, Co. F, 70th; missing at Williamsburg.
Thomas J. Quick, 1st lieut., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. G, Jan. 1, 1864.
Martin W. Quick, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1864.
Amsey W. Quick, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 24, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and buried on the battle-field.
John Quinn, Co. F, 1st, 5th Brigade.
Michael Rensselaer, corp., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
Freeman H. Roseman, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
Frederick Rundle, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
Charles Roberty, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
George Richards, Co. C, 40th.
James B. Ross, Co. F, 70th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Peter V. Rundle, 6th, Anthon's; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
Charles Ross, wounded at Williamsburg.
Peter Riley, 124th.
Wm. Russell, 5th, Duryea's Zouaves.
Oliver Rosencrans, 5th, Anthon's.
John G. Rosencrans, died June 19, 1862, at Baltimore, of wounds; remains brought home for burial in Laurel Grove Cemetery.
Frederick Rider, 70th.
John D. Bedner, Co. H, 124th.
Martin Rosencrans, Pennsylvania regiment.
James W. Royce, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
A. H. Rogers, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
A. Robertson, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
Hiram Roomey, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
James S. Rosencrans, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; wounded at Williamsburg and died.
Thomas Ross, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; wounded at Williamsburg.
Wm. H. Sargent, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; wounded at Williamsburg.
J. H. Spear, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
H. Schmidt, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; killed at Williamsburg.
Wm. Shearer, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; pro. to quartermaster sergt.
Calvin Shaw, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; died in the service.
Wm. H. Schofield, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
Edward Sharp, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Beverly Ford, June 8, 1863.
Jeremiah Cisco, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
John M. Seell, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, and trans. to Invalid Corps.
George W. Sherman, 1st lieut., Co. F, 70th; resigned.
J. Sheridan, 3d sergt., Co. F, 70th; pro. to 1st sergt.
Oliver Sloan, Co. F, 124th.
James Smith, Co. F, 124th.
Griffin Sheldon, Co. D, 18th; died of camp fever at Harrison's Landing, July 20, 1862.
John N. Skinner, navy.
Martin V. Smith, Co. D, 18th.
Charles Snyder, 5th, Anthon's.
John Singler, Co. D, 18th.
Charles Smith, 128th.

John Shindon, sergt.; wounded at Williamsburg.
 John Snyder, 6th, Zouaves.
 Warren Scott, Co. G, 1st, Excelsior; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Charles Sexton, 70th.
 Emory Storms, Co. B, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
 Henry Sexton, 70th.
 Joseph Spade.
 Stephen Cisco, 143d.
 P. H. Sheldon, wounded at Williamsburg.
 Henry Strader, 56th.
 James Stack, Co. F, 124th.
 Charles R. Smith, Co. C, 1st Mounted Rifles.
 Charles Strader, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; died in the service of disease; remains brought home for burial.
 George Smith, 179th Pennsylvania.
 Job M. Snell, Co. F, 124th; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Warren Scott, Co. G, 70th.
 John T. Sherman, Co. C, 20th; wounded at second battle of Bull Run; taken prisoner.
 George G. Sledge, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
 Daniel Schultz, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
 Henry Smith, Co. F, 70th; killed at Williamsburg.
 John S. Schofield, Co. F, 124th; wounded at Spottsylvania.
 George L. Stacey.
 Henry Smith, 2d.
 John Q. Tittle, Co. B, 7th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 19, 1861.
 Lewis Trisler, Co. E, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Robert Travis, musician, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Robert Turner, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 David Titworth, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of disease Dec. 28, 1862.
 James H. Taylor, corp., Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Jesse Terwilliger, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 2, 1863.
 Benjamin L. Tompkins, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 George W. Tompkins, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John Taylor, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 George O. Taylor, Co. F, 124th.
 John Thorp, 6th, Anthon's; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
 Peter Terwilliger, 5th, Anthon's; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. A, 168th.
 George Templer, Corcoran's Brigade.
 George W. Tompkins, Co. F, 124th.
 Jesse Tillotson, 143d.
 James Thompson, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
 Maurice W. Tuthill, Co. A, 19th.
 James Titworth, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; wounded.
 Wm. H. Townley, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade; pro. to corp.; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Henry Titworth, Co. D, 18th; wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.
 J. B. Thorp, sergt.; taken prisoner.
 Wm. Thorpe, corp., 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
 James Tillman, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
 Wm. Van Ripper, Co. B, 7th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 19, 1861.
 Wm. C. Van Sickle, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 John Van Houghton, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. July 16, '63.
 George Van Inwegen, 6th, Anthon's; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; had served as sergeant in 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
 Cornelius C. Van Inwegen, 5th, Anthon's.
 Ed. Van Etten, 2d lieut., Co. B, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
 Thomas Van Etten (formerly of Port Jervis), lieut., 2d Minnesota.
 Solomon Van Etten, Jr., first surgeon of the 10th Legion.
 Ed. Van Horn.
 Aaron T. Westfall, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 George W. Westfall, Co. L, 15th Cavalry; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Wm. H. Wright, Co. L, 16th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Lewis Williams, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Richard L. White, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Ira Wilcox, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died Nov. 4, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
 Ransom Wilcox, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 John D. Wood, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 27, 1864; had previously served in the 70th.
 Benjamin Whitaker, corp., Co. F, 70th; enl. April 20, 1861; re-enlisted; pro. to 1st sergt.; noted for bravery; commanded his company in several battles; killed in action.

Joseph Wickham, Co. F, 124th.
 Carl August Weissenauer, Co. F, 70th.
 Samuel A. Wood, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
 Henry Williams, navy.
 Wallace Webb, 166th.
 George M. Wilson, 151st Pennsylvania.
 Andrew J. Williams, Co. H, 124th.
 A. C. Wood, Co. F, 1st, Excelsior Brigade.
 George Warren, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Williamsburg.
 Ed. Williams, Co. F, 70th; wounded at Gettysburg.
 John M. Young, Co. F, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.*

SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE TOWN.

Lieut. Daniel M. Brodhead, died June 1, 1864; Laurel Grove Cemetery.
 Samuel G. Meginnis, buried July 23, 1862.
 Charles Strader, died Nov. 9, 1861.
 Capt. James Bennet, died of fever, 1862.
 Silas Beckwith, died of disease in the service.
 John G. Rosecrans (a boy of seventeen), died June, 1861.
 George Rockett, died June, 1865.
 Zachariah E. Predmore, died in the service.
 Jehiel Price, died in the service.
 Meshelon Smith, died in hospital, 1863.
 Cornelius C. Shimer, killed at Spottsylvania.
 Cornelius C. Bennett, died in the hands of the rebels.
 Mulford Van Inwegen, died in the service.
 W. W. Decker, died.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER P. SWARTWOUT.

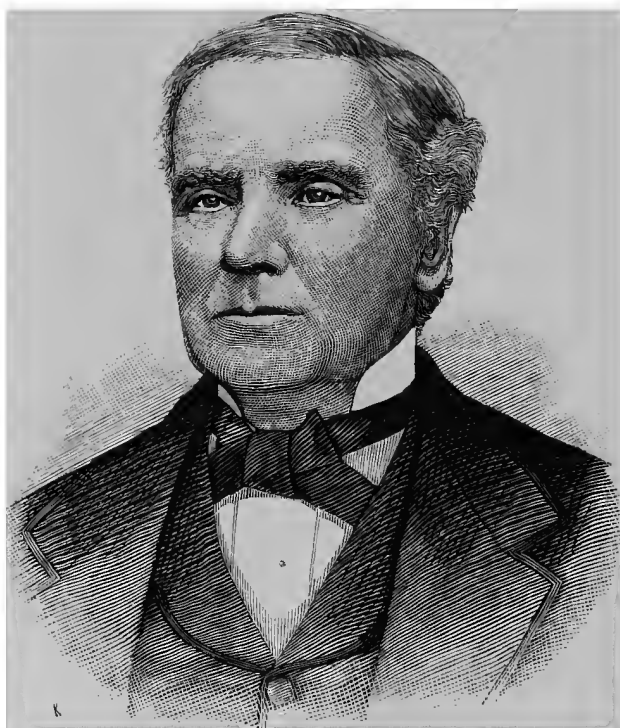
The Swartwout family are one of the oldest in Orange County, and the name is closely allied to its early history. Its members were staunch patriots during the Revolution, and suffered much from Indian and Tory invasions as a consequence. The progenitor of the race in America was Ruloff Swartwout, who left the dikes and fertile flats of his native Holland about the year 1750, as nearly as can be determined. He possessed all the heroic virtues peculiar to the sons of the Fatherland, which have in a marked degree been transmitted to successive generations of the family. Ruloff Swartwout had a family of children, the exact number of which is not known. It is, however, probable that among them were Anthony, Thomas, and Gerardus, each of whom settled at Peenpack Flats, in 1690. Peter P., the subject of this biography, traces his descent directly from Anthony, who had three children,—Samuel, James, and Jane.

Among the children of James was Philip, who located on land now occupied by Peter P., which has been for more than two centuries in possession of members of the family. Philip as early as 1751 married Miss Antje Wynkoop, also of Holland ancestry, who was among the early inhabitants of Ulster.

* There were eleven recruits secured in Deerpark at one time, and twenty at another; both lists, or at least one of them, for the regular army. There were also fifteen colored men enlisted here for a Rhode Island regiment, but no record of the names of these forty-five is preserved in Port Jervis. Lieut. Baxter enlisted thirty men in Deerpark for First N. Y. Engineers. Some of the names may be in the above list, but there is no list preserved. Seventeen of Company F, 70th, re-enlisted.



Peter D Smartmont



George Conderbeck

County. During the conflict between New York and New Jersey, involving the settlement of the boundary line, she was taken prisoner and suffered death as the result of illness and exposure. Philip had children,—Gerardus, Cornelius, Philip Jr., and Jacobus, by the first marriage, and by a second, to Miss Schoonover, one son, Peter. The latter was married Jan. 24, 1788, to Miss Jane Westfall, their children being Simeon, Philip, Sallie, James D., Samuel, David, and Deborah. Of this number, Philip, the father of Peter P., was united in marriage to Mrs. Esther Westbrook Westfall, and had six children,—Peter P., Jane, Catharine, Henry B., Elizabeth, and Sarah. Of this number but four—Peter P. and three sisters—survive. The former was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 25, 1817, and spent his early life upon the homestead in Deerpark,—the home hallowed by associations of the past, and bearing in indelible bloodstains evidence of the conflicts and struggles of his heroic forefathers during the French and Indian wars. The common schools afforded him all the educational advantages at the time available, and his early training guided his tastes in the direction of agriculture as a vocation. He has since continued to cultivate the soil, and been a conspicuous example of the industry and practical wisdom which are the certain forerunners of success in life.

Mr. Swartwout was married, Nov. 10, 1842, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Cuddeback, of Port Jervis, and the following year removed to his present home, where he has since resided. They have had nine children,—Catharine (Mrs. D. S. DeWitt), Jemima, Jane (Mrs. H. J. Bidwell), Elizabeth, Philip, Esther, Ellen, Benjamin, and Henry. Six of these are still living, and four reside under the parental roof. Mr. Swartwout is not an aspirant for political honors. He has, however, filled two terms as supervisor of his township, has been elected justice of the peace, and has been a director in both the National Bank and the First National Bank of Port Jervis. He was during the existence of the militia law of the State a skillful military tactician, and held the rank of lieutenant-colonel when the law was repealed. His religious preferences are for the Reformed Dutch Church, of which he is a cordial supporter.

MOSES VAN INWEGEN.

Moses Van Inwegen, the subject of this biographical sketch, was the son of Cornelius Van Inwegen, who was born March 23, 1772, and Deborah, his wife, whose birth occurred Oct. 9, 1774. Their family circle included seven children, of whom Moses, the eldest, was born Dec. 6, 1796. His early life was not varied by incidents of special importance. The pursuits of his father were those of an industrious agriculturist, and the son, having been educated to the same calling, instinctively followed the vocation of his parent. The neighboring public schools afforded

him advantages of education when the demands of the farm were not imperative; the latter, however, speedily absorbed his entire attention. Mr. Van Inwegen was united in marriage Jan. 9, 1823, to Miss



MOSES VAN INWEGEN.

Susan Mapes. They had eight children, of whom five are now living. He was married a second time, July 6, 1850, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Abram Shimer, who is the mother of six children, all of whom survive.

Mr. Van Inwegen had few political aspirations, though a firm Republican, and at all times zealous for the success of his party. A taste for military tactics was early developed by him, and before the State military law was abolished he rose to the rank of captain of militia. He was a regular attendant upon the services of the Reformed Church, and, though not a member, responded cheerfully to demands for aid in its behalf.

Moses Van Inwegen's death occurred April 22, 1863, at the homestead, which is now occupied by Mrs. Van Inwegen and her children.

GEORGE CUDDEBACK.

The Cuddeback family is one of the oldest in Orange County, the name having been originally spelled Caudebec. They are of Huguenot extraction, and among the French refugees who fled from religious persecution on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1683. The town of Caudebec, in Normandy, founded as early as the year 1400,—a borough containing a population of about 10,000, and evincing much commercial enterprise,—was origi-

nally the stronghold of the family, from which they emigrated either to England or Holland, probably the latter country. Jacob Cuddeback (or Caudebec), previous to the year 1690, came to America, having landed in Virginia, where he remained a brief time, and then settled on the east bank of the Hudson River, north of New York, where he engaged in the fur trade. He was then twenty years of age, and may be regarded as the progenitor of the family in the Empire State. He married Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Provost, a trader in the city of New York. About the year 1690, in company with the Swartwouts, Gumaers, and others, he located in the valley of the Neversink, which is now largely populated by their descendants. Jacob and Margaret Cuddeback had a family of nine children, among whom was William, who married Jemima Elting, of Old Paltz, and was the father of five children, among whom was Benjamin, who was united in marriage to Catharine Van Fliet, and had seven children, among whom was Henry, the father of George Cuddeback. Henry, above mentioned, was born March 23, 1771, and was married to Esther Gumaer, in 1794, whose birth occurred Sept. 23, 1774. Their family embraced eight children,—Catherine, Elizabeth, Simeon, Jacob G., George, Huldah, Cynthia, and Benjamin. The birth of their youngest son, George, occurred in Deerpark, Aug. 10, 1815. His early life was spent at the place of his nativity. In 1830, with his father, he removed to the farm now owned and occupied by him, which came into his possession in 1846, and where the remainder of his life has been passed.

Dec. 21, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret, daughter of John D. Carpenter, of Carpenter's Point, whose family were the owners of much valuable property in the immediate vicinity. They have had seven children,—Henry G., John D., Mary Ellen, Esther, Margaret Alice, Martha E., and George, Jr. The survivors of this number are George, Jr., Martha E., and Henry G., the latter of whom was married, Sept. 18, 1878, to Miss Libbie O'Riley, whose death occurred Nov. 29, 1879.

Mr. George Cuddeback has been an unflinching advocate of the principles of the Democracy during his lifetime, though he has never sought office at the hands of his party. His pursuits as well as tastes have led him into the more quiet walks of life. Mr. Cuddeback has been for years a director of the First National Bank of Port Jervis, and a stockholder in each of the banks of that place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cuddeback are zealous members of the Reformed Dutch Church of Port Jervis.

NATHAN SKINNER.

The Skinner family in America were originally represented by seven brothers who emigrated from England at an early date, four of whom settled in Canada, and the remainder in the United States. At

a later period two removed to New York State, and one to New Jersey. Daniel Skinner, the grandfather of Nathan, the subject of this biography, who was descended from one of these brothers, was probably born in New Jersey, and during his minority removed to Orange County, which continued to be his residence until his death. He married Miss Mary Smith, of New York, and had children,—Moses, Jephtha, and Stephen, and seven daughters. Of this number, Moses remained in the county of his birth until 1826, when he removed to Canada. He was married Feb. 17, 1807, to Miss Mary Arch, who was of Scottish ancestry, and whose parents resided at Red Hook, on the Hudson. The following children were theirs: Nelson, Elisha, Nathan, Julia Ann, Moses O., Joseph, Salome, Elizabeth, and Drayton B., each of whom reached mature years. Of this number, Nathan was born near Otisville, in Orange County, Sept. 7, 1816, and spent his early life under the parental roof. He afterwards, in company with his father, repaired to Canada, and later to Ohio. With no resources at command other than those which nature had provided him, and equipped with a brave heart and a ready hand, he began the battle of life. Believing an honest trade to be among the most honorable of employments, he acquired that of a carriage-maker, and in 1839 removed to Port Jervis, where for fourteen years he devoted himself with unremitting industry to his mechanical occupation. Having previously had no opportunities of education, he availed himself on his return to the East of forty days at the public school. The acquirements of Mr. Skinner during this brief period, though of necessity limited, enabled him to gain the rudiments which greatly assisted in his future career. In 1840 he was married to Miss Aseneth, daughter of John D. Carpenter, whose family were early settlers at Carpenter's Point, where his father was an extensive land-owner and largely interested in business enterprises. She is also a direct descendant of Maj. Johannes Decker, of historic memory, whose family early experienced all the horrors incident to Indian and border warfare. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have been the parents of three children,—Martha Ellen, John N., and Charles N., of whom John N., born in 1844, is the only survivor. He was in 1865 united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Malven, who was born in Stroudsburg, and later removed with her parents to Iowa. They have two children,—Charles N., and John M., both of whom are now pursuing their studies. Nathan Skinner in 1853 retired from business, and three years later purchased his present residence, located on the east bank of the Neversink, and adjoining the corporation of Port Jervis. Since that time he has followed agricultural pursuits, varied by occasional operations in real estate. In politics Mr. Skinner is an ardent and uncompromising Republican. Official life presents for him no attractions; his name will not, therefore, be found upon the roll of office-holders. His religious



NATHAN SKINNER.



Levi Van Etten

belief is in harmony with the creed of the Reformed Dutch Church, to which he contributes a liberal support, and of which both Mrs. Skinner and her daughter-in-law are active members.

LEVI VAN ETTEN.

The Van Etten family is closely identified with the development as well as the early settlement of Orange County, and therefore enter largely into the valuable historical data which the denizens of the county have preserved with a commendable zeal. They are also allied by ties of affinity or consanguinity with all the prominent families of the Neversink Valley, and the country contiguous to it. A brief *résumé* having been already given elsewhere, renders a repetition here unnecessary. The year 1743 witnessed the advent of Anthony Van Etten, the great-grandfather of Henry, in the valley of the Neversink, who was the progenitor of the family in the immediate vicinity. Among his children was Levi, who also had a son of the same name, who married Miss Eleanor Carpenter, and was the father of the following children: Margaret, who became Mrs. Simeon Westfall; John, Jr., Jacob, Benjamin, Levi, Ann

Eliza, Solomon, Alva, and Ellen. Of this number, John, Jr., now deceased, entered the political arena at an early day, was for three years supervisor of the township, and at a later period elected sheriff of Orange County, and subsequently served a term as representative in the State Legislature. Levi, a brief sketch of whose life is here embodied, was born April 12, 1822, on the homestead, of which he is now owner. He early engaged in farming pursuits with his father, after a brief time spent in study at the public school of the neighborhood. Upon this spot his industrious but uneventful life has been spent, a portion of the estate having been inherited by him on the death of his father, June 7, 1865, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Van Etten was in 1876 married to Mrs. Mary E. Green, daughter of Silas Chapman, of Orange Co., N. Y. The Chapman family emigrated at an early day from England to Saybrook, Conn., and from there to Orange County, from whence they eventually removed to Ohio. Mr. Van Etten has always affiliated with the Democratic party, but has never sought official honors, and consequently never been an office-holder. He is a liberal supporter of the Reformed Dutch Church, of which his wife is an active member.

CORNWALL.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THE town of Cornwall lies upon the Hudson River, and nearly central along the eastern line of the county. It is bounded north by New Windsor, east by the Hudson River, south by Highlands and Monroe, west by Monroe and Blooming-Grove.

In the act of the supervisors, passed at the annual meeting of 1872, the present south boundary of Cornwall is described as "drawn from Sherwood's Rock, on Hudson River, running thence westerly to a house now or recently occupied by William Lancaster; thence in a direct line to the house of William Chatfield; thence to the house of John Odell; thence to the highest peak of Mount Rascal, to the line of the town of Monroe."

Sherwood's Rock, the initial point on the river, is the steep bluff at the base of Crow's Nest, and is so called from the fact that a man of that name lost his life some years ago by falling over the precipice at that place.

Mr. Lewis Beach, writing in 1873, gives the following description of the remainder of the outline of the town:

"From the intersection with the Monroe line, our town line then runs in a northwest direction along the lands of W. H. Smith (late Robert H. Berdell) until it strikes the southwest corner of the town of Blooming-Grove; thence almost due north along Maj. Sherman's farm and through the village of Salisbury until it reaches the New Windsor line, on the lands of Isaac Denniston. It then takes an easterly direction, and continues straight on to the river, passing a little south of the former Vall's Gate Station on the Newburgh Branch; through Woodward's and (late) Judge George's lands, and coming out at Sloop Hill, just far enough to the south to leave the portly proprietor of the Half-way House in the town of New Windsor. From Sloop Hill the line follows the river down to Sherwood's Rock, the point of beginning."

The area embraced within these boundaries is probably about 15,000 acres. This can only be approximately stated, as there is no accurate information on file at Albany as to the area of towns in this State, and assessors' reports or individual computation are the only authority.

The title to the soil of Cornwall is to be traced back to the patents described in the General History. For convenient reference the following list may be given here. Nearly all of them are wholly within the boundaries of the present town, the remainder are in part:

Mary Ingoldsby and her daughter, Mary Pinhorne,

and Mary Pinhorne and John Pinhorne, grandchildren of Mary Ingoldsby, one patent of 4000 acres, and one of 1360 acres, granted Aug. 11, 1720. On this patent Canterbury is situated, and the territory towards the river, Sloop Hill, Cornwall Landing, etc. West of this was a patent to John Lawrence of 2000 acres, dated April 9, 1719; this was the Bethlehem tract. Other patents were Patrick MacGregorie, 500 acres, Aug. 6, 1720, north side of Butter Hill; Ebenezer Wilson and Benjamin Aske, 2000 acres "between the hills in Schunemunk"; John Nelson, 1265 acres, Oct. 4, 1762; Thomas Moore and John Osborne, 1850 acres, March 14, 1775; Henry Townsend, 2000 acres; Smith & Wilkin, 190 acres, April 15, 1768; Smith & Wilkin, a second patent, south of Ingoldsby's, 160 acres, April 15, 1768; Edward Blagg and Johannes Hey, 2000 acres, March 28, 1728, mostly in Blooming-Grove; John Lawrence, 765 acres, April 9, 1719.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

This town comprises a portion of the "Highlands of the Hudson," celebrated in story and song, famous in war and peace, and full of interest in every light in which they may be examined. The mountains, ponds, forests, cloves, and dashing streams constitute landscapes of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur. The surface of the town north of the Highlands is rolling and only moderately hilly; in the south and southwest mountainous. The principal elevations are Cro' Nest, on the boundary of the town of Highlands; Black Rock Hill and Mount Rascal, also on or near the south line of Cornwall; Butter Hill, near the Hudson; and Schunemunk Mountain, near the line of Blooming-Grove. Cro' Nest is 1418 feet above the Hudson. The Hudson River bounds the town on the east; Moodna Creek (Murderer's Creek, or Otterkill) drains the northwest portion of the town. It enters from Blooming-Grove at Salisbury Mills, makes a *détour* southward to Mountainville Post-office, then flows northeast into the town of New Windsor. In its southern bend it receives three tributary rivulets from the south part of the town.

The Canterbury Creek rises on the slopes of Black Rock Hill, flows northeast through Canterbury village, and enters the Hudson very near the line of New Windsor. South of this are two unimportant rivulets flowing into the Hudson, one at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, the other north of Cro' Nest.

Sutherland's Pond is a fine sheet of water half a mile long, lying under the shadow of Black Rock Hill. In the south part of the town is a mineral spring.

The following passage from Mr. Beach's work is so carefully written, and is evidently the result of such thorough investigation, that no apology is needed for quoting it at this point:

"Of all the remarkable topographical features of our town, that which we may call the Cornwall Basin is the most striking. To gain a com-

plete idea of the beauty and grandeur of this basin the observer must take an elevated site, of which there are plenty along our mountain-slopes, and look down as from a balloon upon the map spread out before him. The eye first grasps the bold and salient features of the view. The rim of the basin, struck in distinct outline against the sky by the Schunemunk, Shawangunk, Dutchess, and Cornwall mountains, is first noted. Descending on all sides from the ridge formed by these mountain-peaks stretch the landscapes like the seats in some vast amphitheatre. As the vision narrows the New Windsor and Newburgh plains recede from view, and the eye rests upon a somewhat circumscribed arena which lies almost at our feet.

"This is the Cornwall Basin. It is the result of one of those early upheavals of nature which date back beyond the history of man. As we look upon it we realize but faintly the power of that force within the earth, which when convulsed, tossed up the mountains and framed the valleys. In the great tumult that ensued, as the mountains were raised the waters settled in the valleys, and remained there until their gradual subsidence into rivers.

"Cornwall, New Windsor, and Newburgh were at one time no doubt a huge lake, and continued so until drained by the action of the elements in divorcing Storm-King from Breakneck. Before this interesting event the waters evidently had outlet through the Schunemunk Valley, and thence through the Ramapo to the Jersey flats. This supposition receives strong confirmation from the character of our Cornwall Basin, which runs from northeast to southwest, and is traversed by two considerable ridges of land of uniform shape and lying in a precisely similar direction to that of the basin. These ridges are almost parallel, and were formed by the action of the water in forcing its passage southward. The more northerly one, known as the Townsend Ridge, begins at the Friends' meeting-house on the Depot road, and continues on to the Townsend Hill. Its summit is occupied by the residences of Mr. Raymond, Miss Hedges, and Mrs. H. Townsend. The southerly ridge, called Cromwell Ridge, commences in H. F. Chadeayne's orchard, on the turnpike, as it is sometimes called, and emerges in a ravine near Nicholas Chatfield, Jr.'s house. The land formed by this ridge is owned by Mr. Chadeayne, the Titus estate, Mrs. Cromwell N. Chatfield, Jr., Mrs. Townsend, and Miss Hedges.

"Rising by easy grade to a considerable height above the intervening valleys, with a sufficient breadth of surface and a commanding view of our river and mountain scenery, these ridges are unexceptionably situated for building sites. We hope to see them some day in the early future covered with beautiful villas. Between these two ridges, skirting the Depot road to the south, lies a deep glen, whilst the valleys on the north and south are destined to play an important part in the future growth of Cornwall. The valley to the south, or more strictly southeast, of Cromwell Ridge is somewhat circumscribed in extent, but its limited area is amply compensated by the remarkable beauty of its surroundings. Its shape is triangular, and its sides formed on the south by the Cornwall mountains, on the east by that elevated tract of land known as Highland Park, and on the north by Cromwell Ridge. The land slopes gently from the hillsides to the centre, through which runs a small stream, a tiny rivulet at times, at others a swollen torrent of water. This stream is fed by the springs of the adjacent Highlands, and, running in an easterly direction, forms the pond to the north of the Cornwall track, from which it empties into Idlewild Brook by the old stone house on the West Point road. An outlet to the valley on the east is formed by the defile between Highland Park and the mountains known as the Deer Hill ravine. The outlet on the west is through a gorge which connects the valley in question with the Schunemunk Valley."

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The immediate vicinity north of the Highlands attracted attention at an early day as a favorable place of settlement. Even the "Journal of Robert Juet," written on board the "Half-Moon," sailing under command of Sir Henry Hudson, in 1609, shows a high appreciation of this place. In writing of the return voyage down the river he says, in a passage often quoted,—

"On the nine and twentieth [of September] at three of the clock in the afternoon, we weighed as soon as the shb came and turned down to the edge of the mountains, or the Northernmost of the mountains, and anchored; because the high land hath many points and a narrow channel,

and hath many eddie rounds. So we rode quietly all night in seven fathoms water. The thirtieth was fair weather, and the wind at the Southeast; a stiff gale between the mountains. We rode still the afternoon. The people of this country came aboard us and brought some skins with them, which we bought for knives and trifles. *This is a very pleasant place to build a towne on.*"*

Three-quarters of a century was to pass away, however, before any attempts would be made by the whites to occupy this "pleasant place."

It was not until 1685 that Governor Dongan purchased of the Indians the tract of country along the Hudson from Murderer's Creek on the north to Stony Point on the south, and it was about the year 1694 that this tract was patented to Capt. John Evans, that being the first transfer from the crown. A settlement had, however, been made, as shown in the General History, upon the borders of Cornwall, at Plum Point, and on territory now included in the town of New Windsor. This was by Col. Patrick MacGregorie, and was the first settlement within the limits of the present county of Orange. It is not clear that any of the MacGregorie colony built or lived upon the Cornwall side of the present line. The only fact established upon this point is that David Toshuck built his trading-post on Sloop Hill, and so within the present limits of Cornwall. It is said that a depression in the ground may still be seen marking the cellar excavation. In this company was one McCollom. This family name exists in Orange County at the present time, but it is not known that they are descendants of this early immigrant. Of this colony, also, was Wm. Sutherland (or Southerland). He was the ancestor of the present Sutherland families residing in Cornwall. It appears they constitute the sole representatives of this early settlement now remaining in this section, their successive generations having been in this town, or near it, for nearly two hundred years. It is known that Wm. Sutherland had one son, David Sutherland, and that the latter bought, in 1734, 100 acres of land in the Bethlehem neighborhood. There were, doubtless, other sons of William Sutherland, as it is evident several of the numerous branches of the family at the present time do not trace their line through David.

Miss Mills, residing at Canterbury, now in advanced years, whose mother was a Sutherland, states that it has always been a family tradition that the wife of an early Sutherland was a MacGregorie. Doubtless this was the William Sutherland associated in the settlement with Col. MacGregorie. Additional facts are given with reference to this family below. It is there shown that one Alexander Sutherland (father of three brothers) died in 1777. It is probable that he was a brother of David, and a son of William.

There is a tradition, alluded to by various writers, that a settlement of Germans was made at an early

day (perhaps the date of Palatine emigration is meant, 1709 to 1712) on the plains a little south of Canterbury; that they remained a few years and then removed to other German settlements near Albany or elsewhere. Neither names nor exact locations are given in these traditional accounts, and nothing is substantiated concerning any such settlement. The tradition arises, doubtless, from the well-known fact that companies of the Palatines were employed to cut ship-timber in various places; that for that purpose they were temporarily encamped, spending a few weeks or months in any given locality. Canterbury was very likely one such point, and that is all there was of an early German settlement.

The MacGregorie settlement is believed to have been continuous,—that after 1685 there was never a time when settlers were not living in this vicinity. How soon their locations extended out upon the territory which is now embraced in Cornwall is not ascertained.

The date of the patents already given affords some guide for determining this matter. The Rip Van Dam Patent was obtained in 1709, and settlements followed soon after in the vicinity of Salisbury, now in Blooming-Grove. Several of the other patents range or date from 1719 to 1722. Upon the John Lawrence Patent of 1719 there was a settlement by Mr. Mandeville in 1728.

Taking the earliest of these dates, however, there is left a period of thirty years succeeding 1685 of which there is little account, and thirty more in which the information is only fragmentary, as to the present town of Cornwall. The fact is clear that the territory now constituting Cornwall was not settled, except in the Bethlehem neighborhood and near Salisbury, until a few years preceding the Revolution. All the early records of Cornwall at the organization as a precinct separate from Goshen in 1764 show that the population was mostly in Monroe and Blooming-Grove. If the records of Goshen Precinct from 1720 to 1764 had not been destroyed, much light might have been obtained as to the names of officers elected upon this territory, the laying out of roads, and all those details of town business in which names and localities are often very fully given.

At the formation of the precinct of Cornwall in 1764 a book of records was opened by the new precinct officers. This is preserved in good condition, and is now in the office of the town clerk of Blooming-Grove. It is a volume of great value, and should be rebound and kept in a fire-proof vault. Liberal extracts are made from this volume under the head of "Organization," below, and these furnish the means of determining many of the families who were residing upon the present territory of Cornwall in the period just preceding the Revolutionary war, as well as upon the territory of the other three towns erected from Old Cornwall, viz.: Blooming-Grove, Monroe, and Highlands.

* Probably the "Half-Moon" was anchored on the opposite side of the river, but all the more clearly were the lands upon the west side seen from the deck or from the higher lands upon the eastern shore.

The names of those persons who are known or supposed to have been residing on the territory of Monroe, Blooming-Grove, and Highlands have been transferred to the chapters devoted to those towns. There are retained in this list those ascertained to have been residing upon the present territory of Cornwall before the Revolution.

SETTLERS PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.

Timothy Brewster. He was chosen in 1765 an overseer of the highway for "the water-side." It is inferred that he lived further east than most of the Brewsters, who were in Blooming-Grove.

Jeremiah Clark. He was chosen in 1765 a fence-viewer for New Cornwall, and was path-master for district No. 1 in 1775. Either he or another of the same name was supervisor in 1791-93, and town clerk still later. Jeremiah Clark was also one of the judges of the county in 1788. He had also served in the first Provincial Congress, April 20, 1775. It is evident that his homestead was in Cornwall, probably in the vicinity of Canterbury, or further east. Other Clarks mentioned in the early records are Reuben, Smith, Ephraim, Gershom, Nehemiah, David, William, John W. (See Biography of Thomas C. Ring.)

Joseph Chandler, Jr. There were probably three of the same name in succession, father, son, and grandson, as there was a Joseph Chandler, Jr., supervisor as late as 1812, thirty-seven years later than the first mention appears. The homestead was in the north-west part of Cornwall.

Thomas Clark, Sr. and Jr. It is said that the Thomas Clark homestead was on the site of the present Smith boarding-house at "the Corners," now better known as Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

David Mandeville. An old Mandeville homestead was the present place of the Episcopal rectory in the village of Canterbury, but before the Revolution the family were probably on the John Lawrence Patent.

Amos Mills. He was a justice of the peace in 1765. He lived in Canterbury, in a dwelling, long since removed, that stood near Sutherland's present law-office. He had a farm near there. His children were Amos, Jr., who kept the present James A. Smith store, beyond the stone bridge; Zachariah, who moved West; Zebadiah, who died unmarried; Mrs. Isaac Van Duzer; Mrs. John Barton, her husband being a very early merchant in Canterbury. The children of Amos, Jr., were Mrs. James Hawkshurst; Mrs. Daniel Hallet, of Monroe; Mrs. Peter Neels, of Troy; and Elizabeth (our informant), still living.

David Miller was path-master of district No. 6 in 1775. The number of the district, compared with others, indicates that he was on the present territory of Cornwall before the Revolution.

Langford Thorn. As he deeded to the Friends in 1789 a part of the ground yet occupied by the meeting west of Canterbury village, it is to be inferred

that his homestead was near that point. Daniel Thorn, a son of Langford, is mentioned in the old records. He lived on the present Raymond place.

Joseph Thorn. He was path-master of district No. 7 in 1775. He was the early merchant of Salisbury. In company with Nicholas Townsend, of Monroe, he went with two wagons to Philadelphia and purchased goods during the Revolutionary war. A quantity of tin was brought home and made into various articles. Miss Phebe Cock, of Canterbury, has boxes then made from that tin. Mr. Thorn was from Long Island. He never married; a maiden sister kept house for him.

Jonathan Brooks. He was one of the Committee of Safety for Cornwall in 1775. He lived on the Rip Van Dam Patent, out towards Salisbury.

A. Sutherland was path-master of district No. 14 in 1775. There were three brothers of the Sutherlands about the time of the Revolution or a little later,—1. Alexander, whose children were Alexander (father of John D., our informant), Andrew, David, and Mrs. John BuBois. 2. David, whose children are not given. 3. Andrew, whose children were Daniel and David, both of whom went West, the latter being a lawyer of note. The father of these three brothers was also Alexander. He was buried the day Fort Montgomery was captured, and the family tradition is that the friends at the grave, hearing the distant firing, thought the British were coming over the mountains, and ran away from the grave.

Nathaniel Sands was a son of David Sands, the well-known Friends' preacher. The homestead is still well known as the Sands' place in Canterbury. David Sands had no other sons, according to the recollection of Miss Phebe Cock, from whom some of these items are obtained, but there were three daughters,—Mrs. Charles Newbold, Mrs. Elias Ring, and Marietta, who died young.

David Sutherland, Sr. and Jr. The son was chosen constable in 1775 "for the water-side." Of Maj. John D. Sutherland we learn that the homestead of this branch of the family was a part of the well-known Sackett or Lewis Beach farm. The name of David Sutherland is in the militia rolls of 1738, very probably the senior above named.

David Sherod (Sherwood?) was chosen in 1765 an overseer of the highway "for the water-side." This does not entirely agree with tradition, which supposes him to have lived in Monroe, and sold to Nicholas Townsend the present Stephen Smith place. Between 1765 and the Revolution was, however, time enough to have purchased one there, and to have sold again.

Justus Sackett was chosen a constable in 1765 "for the water-side." His location is not determined, though at some later period the old Sutherland property, now of Lewis Beach, became known as the Sackett place.

Isaac Tobias was the early physician in the west part of the town. His homestead was the William

Halstead place of modern times, near Salisbury. Isaac Tobias died in 1808. A grandson, Daniel Tobias, is still living, a hale and hearty octogenarian. Frederick Tobias was also mentioned as path-master of district 36 in 1775.

William Roe was chosen path-master for district No. 2 in 1775. His homestead was near the bounds of New Windsor, in the Plum Point neighborhood.

Isaac Van Duzer, Sr. and Jr. The younger was path-master in 1775 for district No. 31. There are also mentioned in the records prior to the Revolution, C. Van Duzer, I. Van Duzer (3), Jacob Van Duzer, and Christopher Van Duzer.

Joseph Wood was a fence-viewer in 1765 for "New Cornwall." Inferring that this was to designate his district separate from the districts of Blooming-Grove, Oxford, etc., in the precinct of Cornwall, it may be concluded that he lived in what is now Cornwall. There are also mentioned Daniel Wood, Stephen Wood, John Wood, Amos Wood, Timothy Wood, and Ebenezer Wood, the last named being commissioner of highways in 1775.

The remaining names from the records of Cornwall, 1765 to 1775, or from among the signatures to the Articles of Association at the opening of the war of the Revolution, are given below. About 50 have been mentioned above as located on the territory now embraced in Cornwall; about 100 are transferred to the chapter on Monroe as settlers before the Revolution in that town; 130 to the chapter upon Blooming-Grove, giving, it is believed, the names of all the principal families who were in that town prior to the Revolution; and to the chapter upon the new town of Highlands about 20 as possibly living on the territory now embraced in that town before the Revolution. It must also be observed that the list undoubtedly covers a very large section of what is now Rockland County, the boundaries of Cornwall Precinct extending at that time from Murderer's to Tappan Creek (ante, pp. 13, 14), and with the exception of Haverstraw and Orangetown, taking in the whole of Rockland as well as the towns in Orange already named.

Henry Atwood.	Nathan Burchard.
John Arlee.	Sylvanus Bishop.
Wm. Ayers.	Zachary Burwell.
Matthew Ayers.	Samuel Bartlett.
Neal Anderson.	Silas Benjamin, Sr.
Caleb Ashley.	Silas Benjamin, Jr.
Samuel Brinson.	Benjamin Budd.
Z. Burchard.	David Biggs.
Isaac Brown.*	Harrie Bartlett.
Asa Buck.	Isaac Brown.
Wm. Bell.	Wm. Browo.
Wm. Bartlett.	George Bateman.
John Brand.	Isaac Bower.
Wm. Bedell.	Isaac Cooley.
Francis Burke.	Nathan Cooley.
Nathaniel Biggs.	Isaac Cooley, Sr.
David Bloomfield.	Isaac Cooley, Jr.
Jacob Brown.	Thomas Chatfield.
Wm. Bradley.	Daniel Chambers.

* Path-master of District No. 40, 1775.

Joshua Corey.
Benjamin Callay.
John Callay.
Thaddeus Coley.
Dennis Colley.
Benjamin Corey.
John Close.
Wm. Cook.
Richard Cullugwood.†
Timothy Corwin.
Ahrem Couley.
Archibald Conkham, Jr.
Silas Corwin.
John Carr.
David Causter.
Henry Dyer, Sr.
Henry Dyer, Jr.
Lewis Donovan.
Aaron DeGraw.
Togidah Dickens.
John Daynes.
Jacob Deyo.
Daniel Devan.
Thomas Everson.‡
George Everson.
John Faren.
L. Ferguson.
Jacob Gale.
James Gray.
Daniel Gage.
John Griffith.§
Samuel Gilson.
Joseph Gold.
Thomas Hurley.
Sutherland Hulet.
Henry Halle.
Sylvanus Halle.
Wm. Howard.
Wm. Herd.||
Justus Hulse.¶
Wm. Hueter.**
Joseph Hildridge.††
Joseph Hildreth.
Stephen Hulse.
Sylvanus Halsey.
Phineas Herd.
Col. A. Hawks Hey.‡‡
John Hall.
Zopher Head.
Wm. Hooge.
Henry Hall.
Samuel Howard.
Wm. Howard.
Thomas Huley.
Joseph Halsted.
Robert Haight.
James Halsey.
Stephen Halsey.
Israel Hedges.

Samuel Hall.
Elulia Hudson.
Richard Honeman.
James Huff.
Nathaniel Jayne.§§
Benjamin Jayne.
Daniel Jayne.
James Jordan.|||
David Jones.
Stephen Jayne.
John Johnson.
James Keeler.
Dennule Kelly, Jr.
Wm. Ketch.
Jacob Kone.
Samuel Ketcham, Sr.¶¶
Samuel Ketcham, Jr.
Wm. King.
Benjamin Ketcham, Sr.
Benjamin Ketcham, Jr.
Joseph Ketcham.
Michael Kelly.
Thomas Lynch.
Benjamin Lester.
John Leonard.
Thomas Livingston.
John Lightbody.
Gabriel Lightbody.
Isaac Lightbody.
Andrew Lightbody.
George Leonard.***
Peter Laurie.
Elaezer Lose.
James Ledis.
Samuel Laws.
Jacob Laws.
James Laws.
Joshua Landstar.
Patrick McDonald.†††
James McLean.
Charles McKinney.
P. McGlochlin.‡‡‡
John McManua.
John McCarty.
James Mitchell.
Hugh McDonnell.
Barnabas Many.
Hugh Murray.
Azariah Martin.
John McLean.
James McGuffack.
Robert McWhorter.
John McKelvy.
Wm. Nicholson.
Francis Nantine.
Patrick Odey.
Patrick O'Duddle.
Thomas Oliver.
Ezekiel Osman.

† Path-master of District No. 19, 1775.

‡ Path-master of District No. 10, 1775.

§ Justice of the peace in 1774.

|| Path-master of District No. 11 in 1775.

¶ Path-master of District No. 9 in 1775.

** Path-master of District No. 25 in 1775.

†† Path-master in 1765 for the highway "from the new road to Goshen road."

‡‡ He lived in what is now a part of Rockland County, and was a delegate to the first Provincial Convention, April 20, 1775.

§§ Justice of the peace in 1765, and one of those presiding at town-meeting of 1765.

||| Path-master of District No. 18, 1775.

¶¶ Path-master of District No. 30, 1775.

*** Path-master of District No. 39 in 1775.

††† Path-master of District No. 3, 1775; undoubtedly Cornwall.

‡‡‡ Path-master of District No. 13, 1775.

Benjamin Prindle.
John Price.
Brier Palmer.
Stephen Peet.
James Peters.
Josiah Pell.
John Pell, Jr.
John Peckham.
Thomas Poicy.
Joshua Philby.
John Pride.
Nathan Pease.
Gilbert Roberts.
Samuel Rocket.
Thomas Shaw.
Ebenezer Stephens.
Stephen Sleet.
James Sears.
Thomas Sullivan.
Samuel Slaughter.
John Stephens.
Justus Stephens.
David Stephens.
Sylvanus Sayles.
Stephen Sayles.
Matthew Sweeney.
Alexander Sutton.
Abram Snyder.
Solomon Servis.

Moses Strain.
David Stage.
Joseph Stephens.*
Jonathan Stephens.†
Ed. Tompkins.
Michael Thomas.
Zopher Teed.‡
Abner Thorp§
Reuben Taber.
Jesse Teed.
Eleazer Taylor.
Benjamin Thorn.
Selah Tucker.
Wm. Thompson.
Joseph Van Note.
Joseph Wilcox.
Sylvanus White.||
Henry Wiener, Sr.¶
Henry Wiener, Jr.
James Wilkins.
John Williams.
Jacob White.
Gilbert Weeks.
Thomas Willett.
Garret Willem, Jr.
John Weygant.
Arthur Yeomans.**
E. Youmans.
S. Youmans.

The early settlement and subsequent growth of this town is shown still further under various heads, as churches, military, trade and commerce; reference being made to the chapters of the General History for much valuable material with reference to this subject.

In 1821 justices of the peace appointed for Cornwall were William A. Clark, Nathaniel Ring, and Nathan Westcott.

Joseph Thorn, the merchant at Salisbury a hundred years ago and more, has been mentioned, and Isaac Van Duzer, at the landing, about the beginning of this century.

Considering the period of 1820 to 1830 the following notes may be given: John E. Chadeayne came from Connecticut about 1821, and was for a time in business in a store then standing near the present Library Hall, opposite Driscoll's public-house. May 25, 1825, his father, Daniel Chadeayne, reached here from Connecticut and with his son formed a mercantile partnership, which was continued for many years. They traded at Canterbury in the store—now an old land-mark—beyond the stone bridge, and still occupied as a store by James Otis Smith. Mr. Chadeayne had three children: John E., mentioned above; Henry F.; and a daughter, Mrs. Henry P. Husted. The firm was John E. Chadeayne & Co. John E. Chadeayne retired from trade after six or eight years. His father continued the store alone for a short time, and then Henry F. Chadeayne went into trade there,

and continued, with the exception of a year or two when he went South, until 1860, a period of more than twenty years. Since that time the old store has been in the hands of various proprietors: Cordon & Birdsall, Daniel L. Birdsall, John L. Davis, Ferguson & Crane, Ferguson alone, Charles S. Ostrander, Denniston & Ward, and finally the present proprietor, James O. Smith. During the absence of Henry F. Chadeayne mentioned above James M. Adams carried on the store.

The brick store, now a meat-market, near the Union Hotel, is an old place of trade, first kept by Richard Williams, fifty or sixty years ago; afterwards by Nathan Beers, John E. Chadeayne, Henry P. Husted, Samuel H. Purdy, Henry F. Chadeayne (for a short time after returning from Savannah), then by James W. Adams.

There was a store for many years where the drug-store of Peter P. Hazen is now located, kept by Seaman & Dusenberry, 1835 to 1840, or about that time.

The old store of Lewis Barrett was where the engine-house is now located. He was succeeded by James M. Barrett, Henry Rountree, and Joseph Ferguson. On the corner below was a store by Cock & Purdy, as early as 1830, afterwards kept by Samuel G. Purdy, by Victor M. and George W. Purdy, the former also trading for a time alone, then by James M. Barrett for some years. Subsequent proprietors were L. P. Bayard, Barrett & Monell, James Milvane, and Charles Ostrander. Before Cock & Purdy it was a very early store by Samuel Purdy.

At the dock the old store of Isaac Van Duzer was succeeded by Weeks & Griffin, by McFarlan, and by Livingston.

Edward Falls kept store opposite the Union Hotel.

Nathan Clark, yet in trade, commenced business about 1827, and now after more than fifty years he is found at the same place. He has a general country store, transacts from his dock shipping business, deals in coal, as well as a large miscellaneous business.

Dr. Isaac Tobias was an early physician, living in the west part of the town. He practiced for many years. Other physicians of a later period were Dr. Alexander Clinton, who lived at Canterbury, on the present Edwards place; afterwards removed to New York and died there. Dr. Elihu Hedges, who had an extensive ride far and near, dying in 1824, young and in the midst of an active career, his homestead now being owned by his daughter, Miss Mary T. Hedges. Dr. Heaton, who practiced for many years, and whose son-in-law, Dr. John M. Gough, was in partnership with him for a time. A grandson, Dr. Thomas Heaton, is now in practice in this town. Contemporary with Dr. Gough was Dr. Ball, who removed to Brooklyn. Dr. William Morrison acquired an extensive practice, and became a physician of much note. He died in 1853 or 1854.

As to where the earliest tavern was located there is little evidence. Doubtless there was one at the dock.

* Path-master of District No. 28, 1775.

† Path-master of District No. 30, 1775.

‡ Path-master of District No. 17, 1775.

§ Path-master of District No. 23, 1775.

|| Justice of the peace in 1770.

¶ Justice of the peace in 1770.

** Path-master of District No. 38, 1775.

There was no doubt one at a very early date in Canterbury; also in Bethlehem, and at Salisbury. As for the great leading public roads it is usually safe to calculate that in the era preceding the opening of railways about every alternate house was a tavern. A search among the loose papers of the town clerk's office and among the books reveals no "license lists," such as may be found in some towns nearly a hundred years old. The destruction of the papers of the town clerk's offices (sometimes purposely by a strange inconsiderateness) blocks the way in many cases to any positive information. There is probably not a town that did not have at one time or another all the materials for a full history on this and similar points. If towns will burn their old papers, their old road surveys, and their old assessment-rolls, defects must be expected in any minute history.

Isaac R. Van Duzer, a native of this town, practiced law from 1825 to 1830, or about that time, and removed to Goshen. George M. Grier practiced law in Cornwall fifty years ago, continuing for several years. Benjamin H. Mace, of Newburgh, came to Cornwall a year or so during his early career as a lawyer. Ebenezer C. Sutherland, a native of this town, was a practicing lawyer for many years. His son, Daniel E. Sutherland, is an attorney at the present time in Canterbury. At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson are three lawyers, William H. Clark, Daniel E. Pope, and Charles H. Fuller.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The precinct of Cornwall was organized in 1764, and comprised the eastern or river portion of the earlier Goshen Precinct. The dividing line was so drawn that nearly all of the territory comprising the present towns of Blooming-Grove, Cornwall, Highlands, and Monroe were included in the new precinct. The following interesting extracts from the records, comprising the first precinct-meeting of 1765, throw not only considerable direct light upon the civil history, but also furnish the most reliable data for determining the names of the early settlers.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the precinct of Cornwall, in the county of Orange, on the first Tuesday in April, 1765, at the house of John Brewster in Blooming-Grove, pursuant to an act of the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of New York for that purpose.

"Present—Selah Strong, Nathaniel Jayne, David Smith, and Amos Mills, Esqs., Justices of the Peace.

"Voted, John Brewster, Sr., clerk; Hezekiah Howell, Sr., supervisor; John Brewster, David Smith, and Zachariah Dubois, commissioners of highways; Jeremiah Coleman, assessor; John Hudson, collector; Elihu Marvin and Samuel Moffatt, overseers of the poor; John Hudson, constable for Blooming-Grove; Hophui Smith, constable for Smith's Clove; J. Sackett, constable for the water side; John Woolley, overseer of the road from the new meeting-house to Martin Remilies; Bazaliet Seely, for Oxford, from Israel Seely's to Gregory's; Joseph Hildrige, from the new road to Goshen road; Nathaniel Seely, from James Sear's to Saterlie's mill; Hezekiah Howell, for Blag's Clove; Steven Gilbert, for Goshen road, from the precinct line to the Otterkill; Josiah Reader, from the Otterkill to Coll Matthews'; Joseph Chandler, from Coll Matthews' to county line; Francie Drake, from Henry Mapes' to Thomas Mapes';

James Haleted, from Teed's bridge on new road to Sterling; Benjamin Strong, from the meeting-house to Adam Collins' and to the new school-house; Thomas Smith, from John Earle's to Cave's; Joel Tuthill, from Curtis Coleman's to Nathaniel Curtis' mill, and so along to the Round Hill; Richard Goldsmith, from John Brewster's to Gilbert's; Silas Youngs, from the end of Oxford road to R. Youngs'; Benjamin Gregory, from his house to Oxford; David Sherod and Timothy Brewster, overseers for the water side; David Smith, from Gregory's to John Earle's on the Clove road; Juli Smith, from his house to Car's, and from his house to Dunber's; Elihu Marvin and Archibald Little, fence-viewers for Oxford; Austin Smith and John Earles, for Woodbury Clove; Joseph Wood and Jeremiah Clark, for New Cornwall; John Brewster and David Coleman for Blooming-Grove."

At this time the town was very large, embracing the present towns of Cornwall, Blooming-Grove, and Monroe, with a part of Chester.

The justices of the peace during this period of ten years were Selah Strong, Nathaniel Jayne, David Smith, Amos Mills, Archibald Little, William Thorn, Henry Wisner, Sylvanus White, John Griffith.

In 1777 the precinct-meetings were conducted under the direction of four committee-men in place of the justices. In that year the committee were Elihu Marvin, Thomas Moffatt, Daniel Coleman, and Samuel Strong.

Thus far it does not appear that the precinct had adopted a set of laws for its government, such as we find in other precincts. Though the precinct appointed overseers of the poor, yet the records do not show that any poor money was raised for their support during these ten years. The precinct brand in 1774 was the letter C. In 1875, £60 was raised for support of the poor; in 1787, £25; in 1788, £30; in 1789, £30. It does not appear how the poor were supported, or that the poor-masters ever accounted to the precinct or its officers for the expenditure of the money.

In 1793 they began to adopt regulations to govern the town, and among them that a pound be built near John Brewster's, Blooming-Grove; one near John Barton's, Murderer's Creek; one at John Weygant's, Smith's Clove; and a pair of stocks at each pound. This was a rigid beginning. The fences to be built four feet four inches high, thick and strong. In 1797 every ram found running at large was to be sold for the use of the poor.

In 1769, Selah Strong, William Thorn, Henry Wisner, Jr., and Sylvanus White, four of His Majesty's justices, declared the indenture of the apprentice James Simmons void by the ill treatment of his master, and discharged the apprentice.

1788, Capt. Tuthill and Richard Goldsmith were appointed a committee to go to Capt. Sloat's to consult with a county committee.

The records appear to have been very regularly kept from the beginning, but principally confined to the election of town officers, districting roads, recording them, and appointing overseers. There is very little variety and less legislation found in them.

NAMES OF PLACES MENTIONED PREVIOUS TO 1790.—Water-side, Blooming-Grove, Smith's Clove,

New Meeting-House, Oxford, Nathaniel Satterly's Mill, Blagg's Clove, Otterkill, Teed's Bridge, Stirling, Round Hill, Woodbury Clove, New Cornwall, Yelverton's Mill, Blooming-Grove Meeting-House, Ter-nity Bridge, Munger's House, Limerock, Butter Hill (1767), Furnace Boad, Lawyer Smith's Mill, Stirling Iron-Works, Knight's Mills, Long Pond, Carpenter's Mills, Murderer's Creek, Natural Bridge, John McAdus' Cabin, Popelops' Kill, the Furnace, Samuel Shelden's Saw-Mill, the Furnace at the mouth of Capt. Bull's lane, Earle's Burying-Place, Forest of Dean, Palmer's Bridge, Old Warwick Road, Coleman's Bridge, Stony Brook, Stephen Hulse's Bridge, Indian Fields in Smith's Clove, Cromeline's Creek, Absalom Townsend's Mill, Stony Brook Bridge, West Point, Bethlehem, Paul Howell's Grist-Mill, Chester, Mountain Road, worked by the army, Jordan's Bridge, Ketcham's Mills, Selahtown on the mountain, Stone Spring near Forest of Dean, on the road to Fort Montgomery, Langford Thorn's Bridge, Sugar-Loaf, Troutbrook, Bull's Pond, on a hill, Elias Ring's Mill, Gray Court, Bear Hill, Torn Mountain, Queensborough Furnace, Peartree Grove, Canterbury, Thorn's Tan Vat, Thorn's Saw-Mill, Green Pond, Queensborough Minehole District, Sugar-loaf Valley, Poverty Hollow.

For the purpose of throwing further light upon the names and location of the inhabitants at the opening of the Revolution, we next give the records in full of the town-meeting of 1775:

"At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the precinct of Cornwall, held at the house of John Brewster, on the first Tuesday of April, 1775, according to an act of the Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the Province of New York for that purpose, to choose these officers,—

"Present—Archibald Little, Wm. Thorn, justices of the peace.

"Chose John Brewster, Jr., clerk; Nathaniel Strong, supervisor; John Brewster, James Mathews, Ebenezer Wood, commissioners of the roads, and to serve for nothing; Elibu Marvin, constable and collector

"Assessors: District No. 1, Obadiah Smith; No. 2, Wm. Moffatt; No. 3, Capt. Silas Pierson; No. 4, Seth Marvin; No. 5, Capt. Austin Smith; No. 6, Reuben Youngs.

"Hophni Smith, constable; Vincent Helms, constable, and Thomas Helms security.

"David Sutherland, Jr., constable for the water-side.

"Path-masters: District No. 1, Jeremiah Clark; No. 2, Wm. Roe; No. 3, Patrick McDonald; No. 4, Sanda Galloway; No. 5, David Miller; No. 6, George Galloway; No. 7, Joseph Thorn; No. 8, Richard Goldsmith; No. 9, Justus Hulse; No. 10, Thomas Everson; No. 11, Wm. Herd; No. 12, Ebenezer Woodhull; No. 13, Patrick McGlochin; No. 14, John Wright Clark; No. 15, Josiah Seely; No. 16, Nathan Marvin; No. 17, Zopher Teed; No. 18, James Jordan; No. 19, Richard Collingwood; No. 20, Jonathan Tuthill; No. 21, Nathan Strong; No. 22, Samuel Smith; No. 23, Abner Thorp; No. 24, James Galloway; No. 25, Wm. Hunter; No. 26, Joshua Miller; No. 27, Hugh McDonald; No. 28, Joseph Stephens; No. 30, Samuel Ketcham, Sr.; No. 31, Isaac Van Duzer, Jr.; No. 33, Jonas Smith; No. 34, Robert Armstrong; No. 35, Cornelius Swin; No. 36, Frederick Tobias; No. 37, Paul Howell; No. 38, Arthur Yeomans; No. 39, George Leonard; No. 40, Isaac Brown; No. 41, John Smith; No. 42, Nathaniel Satterly; No. 43, Thomas Coleman; No. 44, Alexander Sutherland; No. 45, John Hulse; No. 46, Jacob Parliament."

For the same purpose of showing names and locations, we turn to the records at a point twenty-three years later, and give in full the officers elected at the town-meeting of 1798.

This meeting, the last before the division (and prob-

ably the first held anywhere else except at John Brewster's), assembled at the house of John Weygant, in Smith's Clove, on the first Tuesday in April, 1798. There were present and presiding as justices of the peace Joseph Chandler, Obadiah Smith, Anselm Helms, and Michael Hey. The officers chosen were as follows, viz.:

Town Clerk, James D. Secor; Supervisor, Anselm Helms; Commissioners of Roads, John McDowell, Wm. Clark, Daniel Knowlton; Assessors, Obadiah Smith, Michael Hey, Richard Goldsmith, Paul Howell, Henry Mansfield, Moses Cunningham; Collector, Daniel Knowlton; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel Knowlton, Josiah Seeley, Jr.; Constables, Henry Mansfield, Amos Whitmore, Silas Aldridge, Henry Danes, Thomas Knowlton, Jeremiah Trickay, Benjamin Rowe, Obadiah Cunningham, Daniel Knowlton, Samuel Smith; Commissioners of Schools, Zephaniah Halsey, Wm. Denniston, Thomas North, Seth Marvin, James D. Secor, Obadiah Smith.

The path-masters were:

No.

1. Henry Reynolde.
2. Stephen Crispey.
3. Joseph Sutherland.
4. Gilbert Webb.
5. John Hammon.
6. John Cronkite.
7. David D. Hince.
8. Zebulon Townsend.
9. Adolphus Van Duzer.
10. Roger Barton.
11. Nicholas Townsend.
12. Ezra Earle.
13. Amos Miller.
14. Michael Hey, justice.
15. David Rogers.
16. Benjamin Bennett.
17. James Parliament, Jr.
18. Gilbert Smith, Jr.
19. James Webb.
20. Joseph Stevens.
21. Samuel Gregory.
23. Moses Cunningham.
24. Jacob Compton.
25. John Cooper.
28. Charles Cunningham.
27. Gilbert King.
28. Samuel Tuthill, Jr.
29. James Crummond.
31. Cornelius Beard.
32. John Marvin.
33. John McDowell, justice.
34. Isaac Bull.
35. John Brooks.
36. Joseph Ketcham.

No.

37. Daniel Bull.
38. Selah Strong.
39. Hezekiah Howell, Jr.
40. Sall Colsmac.
41. Joseph Chandler, justice.
42. Isaac Dubois.
43. Jonathan Brooks.
44. John Reeder.
45. Johannes Decker.
46. Nathaniel Woodhull, Jr.
47. Joshua Curtia.
48. John Chambers.
49. David Williams.
50. Zephaniah Halsey.
51. Benjamin Hulse.
52. David Hawkins.
53. Theodore Hard.
54. H. Gregg.
55. Abraham Butler.
56. Wm. Bull.
58. Wm. Whitmore.
59. Nathan Ramsey.
60. Richard Woodhull.
61. Robert Gregg.
62. Jeremiah Horton.
63. Patrick Casady.
64. Amos Wood.
65. Paul Howell.
66. Obadiah Smith.
67. John Rider.
68. Peter Lamoreaux, Jr.
69. Henry Brewster.
70. Solomon Earle.
71. Isaac P. Lamoreaux.

Pound-masters, Isaac Moore, Peter Lamoreux, John Weygant, Charles Cunningham, James Sears; Fence-viewers, John Cronk, Richard Williams, Wm. Clark, Samuel Arthur, Richard Wilkes, Wm. Hunter, John Weygant, Amos Miller, Daniel Bull, Samuel Davis, John Tuthill, John Brewster.

Voted the next meeting to Capt. Patrick Sutherland's, at Canterbury.

The following were the principal town officers from 1765 to 1880:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1765.....Hezekiah Howell.	John Brewster, Sr.
1766-68....." "	" "
1769-73....." "	John Brewster, Jr.
1774-78.....Nathaniel Strong.	" "
1779-90.....Col. Jesse Woodhull.	" "
1781.....Jeremiah Clark.	" "
1792.....Col. Jesse Woodhull.	" "
1793-94.....Jeremiah Clark.	" "
1795-97.....Selah Strong.	Daniel Brewster.
1798.....Aeneas Helms.	James D. Secor.
1799.....Jonathan Cooley.	Jeremiah Clark.
1800.....Obadiah Smith.	" "
1801-3.....Wm. A. Clark.	" "
1804....." "	Obadiah Smith.
1804-6.....Obadiah Smith.	Jeremiah Clark.
1807-9....." "	Nathaniel Barton.
1810.....Joseph Chandler.	" "
1811.....Wm. A. Clark.	Thomas Carpenter, Jr.
1812-14.....Joseph Chandler, Jr.	Nathaniel Barton.
1815-17....." "	" "
1818-20.....Wm. A. Clark.	Nathaniel Westcott.
1821....." "	Gilbert C. Peet.
1822-23....." "	" "
1824.....John Smith.	John W. Hurd.
1825....." "	Nathan Westcott.
1826-28....." "	John L. Dusherry.
1829....." "	Ebenezer C. Sutherland.
1830-31....." "	Samuel W. Burd.
1832....." "	Isaac Seaman.
1833-34....." "	Wm. Morrison.
1835.....Isaac Seaman.	Henry F. Chadeayne.
1836-37....." "	" "
1838.....Samuel Townsend.	James O. Adams.
1839-41....." "	Henry F. Chadeayne.
1842....." "	George W. Purdy.
1843....." "	Henry F. Chadeayne.
1844....." "	Wm. H. Rider.
1845....." "	" "
1846-48.....John Denniston.	Abijah Dan.
1849-53....." "	Nathan B. Potts.
1854.....Isaiah Townsend.	Harvey B. Adams.
1855.....Robert E. Ring.	Noah Townsend.
1856.....Dyer Brewster.	Thomas B. Merritt.
1857....." "	" "
1858.....James O. Adams.	" "
1859-61.....Peter C. Regan.	" "
1862.....Robert E. Ring.	" "
1863....." "	Noah Townsend.
1864....." "	B. L. Moore.
1865.....Wm. S. Brown.	Daniel B. Foster.
1866.....Smith Fancher.	Sanford B. Cocks.
1867.....Lewis Beach.	Dyer Brewster.
1868-69.....John Orr.	" "
1870-71.....Gilbert Tompkins.	" "
1872-74....." "	Henry B. Breed.
1875....." "	Floyd C. Clark.
1876.....Wm. H. Clark.	" "
1877.....Isaac Denniston, Jr.	Henry B. Breed.
1878.....Joseph Chandler.	Lewis T. Schultz.
1879.....Charles G. Houser.	Samuel Young, Jr.
1880.....William Orr.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.*

1765, Selah Strong, Nathaniel Jayne, David Smith, Amos Mills; 1770, Archibald Little, Sylvanus White, William Thorn, Henry Wiener; 1774, John Griffith; 1778, James Peters, Esq.; 1777, James Marvin, Thomas Moffatt, Daniel Coleman, Samuel Strong; 1778, Elihu Marvin, Nathaniel Strong, Nathaniel Satterly; 1779, Jeremiah Clark, Joseph Chandler; 1783, Archibald Cunningham; 1788, Hezekiah White; 1789, George Brown; 1793, Aeneas Helms; 1794, Nathaniel Dubois; 1798, Thomas North, Obadiah Smith, John McDowell, Michael Hay; 1799, Jeremiah Clark; 1801, Joseph Chadler; 1803, Jonathan Cooley; 1804, Michael Smith; 1805, Samuel Sayre; 1812, Joseph Chandler, Jr.; 1814, Wm. A. Clark; 1819, Richard A. Kronkhyte; 1821, Nathan Westcott, John Smith; 1822, Nathaniel Ring; 1823, Nathan Smith, James O. Adams; 1830, James O. Adams; 1831, John Winfield; 1832, Nathan Westcott; 1833, Wm. A. Clark; 1834, James O. Adams, Amos H. Thorn; 1835, Richard A. Kronkhyte; 1838, William Morrison; 1847, William H. Towneend, Francis E. Weygant; 1838, James O. Adams; 1839, Isaac Faurot; 1840, Robert Duncanson; 1841, Wm. H. Towneend; 1842, William Morrison; 1843, Isaac Faurot; 1844, Robert Duncanson; 1845, Francis T. Benjamin; 1846, John McKibbee; 1847, Nicholas C. Vought; 1848, Moses Cunningham, Merritt Coleman, Isaac Faurot; 1849, Merritt Coleman; 1850, John McKibbee; 1851, Wm. H. Carpenter; 1852, Moses Cunningham; 1853, Merritt Coleman; 1854, Nathan B. Potts; 1855, Wm. Avery, Benjamin S. Ketcham; 1858, Gilbert Tompkins,

Jr.; 1857, Benjamin S. Ketcham; 1858, Daniel C. Birdeall; 1859, Wm. Avery; 1880, Gilbert Tompkins; 1861, Benjamin S. Ketcham; 1862, Abijah Dan; 1863, Wm. Avery; 1864, Dyer Brewster, Moses Cunningham; 1865, Benjamin S. Ketcham, James Couser; 1866, Darius Truesdell; 1867, Wm. Avery; 1868, Ephraim F. Bullis; 1869, Dyer Brewster (same to fill vacancy); 1870, Daniel Swezey (same to fill vacancy); 1871, Wm. Avery; 1872, Ephraim F. Bullis; 1873, Henry Van Duzer, Charles G. Houser, Wm. H. Clark; 1874, Wm. H. Clark; 1875, Henry Van Duzer; 1878, Amos M. Hollett (same to fill vacancy); 1877, Charles Ketcham; 1878, Noah I. Clark; 1879, Henry Van Duzer; 1880, Amos M. Hollett.

V.—VILLAGES, NEIGHBORHOODS, Etc.

CORNWALL

as a name of early times, properly belongs to the landing-place on the river, though the name can scarcely be located at the present time.

Daniel Tobias did business as a shipper there about the beginning of this century. He sailed a sloop as shown below. Isaac Van Duzer was a merchant about the same time. His name appears in connection with much of the early public business. Mr. Lewis Beach, in his recent work upon Cornwall, gives the following account of the commerce of this river-port.

At the beginning of the present century the freighting business was done from a dock which stood near the Gillis brick-yard of modern times. It was reached by a road through the ravine which skirts the Ryckman estate on the north. From this point Capt. Daniel Tobias sailed a sloop, and kept a store near the landing. The name of Tobias is closely associated with the freighting business, for nearly half a century. Capt. Daniel S. Tobias of recent times, and superintendent of the salmon warehouse for many years, was grandson of Dr. Isaac Tobias. The latter lived on the William Halstead place, near Salisbury, and died there in 1808. The father of Daniel S., whose name was Isaac S. (a brother of Daniel), removed from the old dock in 1807, and erected the house occupied in late years by the oarsman, Josh Ward. At this time there was no direct communication between the river and the table-land above. He built the road at his own expense as far as the first bridge, where it connected with the present road to Willisville, which latter road was then in existence.

Capt. Nathaniel Ring also sailed a sloop from the old dock. He afterwards built the dock at the landing owned in modern times by Mead & Taft. There was also the old dock at the foot of Sloop Hill, long since gone to decay. In 1810, Capt. Reuben Reynolds came from New Windsor, and raised the house occupied in recent times by Charles Brown, and built the dock in front of it, afterwards used as a coal-yard. About that time also Capt. Reynolds and Tobias built and launched the sloop "Hamlet." In 1812, Capt. Tobias sold out to Isaac Van Duzer, and retired to a farm in the west end of the town.

The Clark dock, the most southerly one, was built about 1827 by Nathan Clark. Capt. Daniel S. Tobias began his river-life at that time, going before the mast under command of Capt. Reynolds. At the same time

* They presided at precinct- and town-meetings. The names are given under the dates when they first appear in the records.

† After this date elected by the people at the annual town-meetings.

Capt. John Sifferth sailed the sloop "Exchange" for Isaac Van Duzer. A new era now took place in transportation which has revolutionized the commerce of the world. In 1828, Capt. Isaac Van Duzer built the first steamboat for freighting purposes ever constructed on the river. It was cautiously named the "Experiment," and boldly belied its name by proving a success. The shipwright was Silas Corwin. The craft was built at New Windsor. Her boilers and engine were furnished by Isaiah and John Townsend, of Albany. She was run for several years by Isaac Van Duzer, and then sold to Weeks & Griffin. Weeks at that time kept the hotel that in later years became the Charles Brown place. Weeks & Griffin sold the boat to Henry Bertholf & Co., who ran her four or five years. She next became the property of Hudson McFarland, Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Morrison, and Capt. Tobias. The latter ran her for a year, when her engine became disabled, and it was not thought best to repair it. This venerable pioneer boat was then converted into a barge, and sailed as such from New Windsor under the command of Capt. Dyer Brewster.

Upon the retirement of the "Experiment," the steamboat "Wave" took her place, but only for a few months. The next year the "Union" was put on and officered by Capt. Tobias. Then came the "General Jackson," acting as tow to the Newburgh and New Windsor barges. The completion of the Erie Railroad to Piermont struck a fatal blow to the freighting interests of Cornwall. This occurred in 1837. Up to this period a large portion of the produce of the back country for a distance of thirty miles had sought tide-water at Cornwall. The farmers' wagons often formed an extended line near the landing awaiting their turn to unload. The principal articles of shipment were hay, straw, butter, hoop-poles ("mountain wheat," as they were called), farm produce, hickory-wood, bricks, and live stock. The "General Jackson" was followed by the "Gazelle," which ran as far as Poughkeepsie, and merely called at Cornwall. The "Columbia" succeeded the "Gazelle." About 1856, Henry Clark bought the "Orange County," and placed her on the line between Cornwall and the city. She was run by Capt. Joseph Ketchum, and continued her trips down to 1864. During this period the culture of small fruits, especially the Antwerp, had been embarked in, and fruit formed an important item of freight.

The name *Cornwall*, as applied to a village, has scarcely any definite location. The post-office Cornwall is at Canterbury, while nearer the Hudson is the post-office Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

CANTERBURY.

This is by far the oldest village in the town, and is also the largest in population. The modern growth of all this section has connected this village to the other villages in the vicinity, though there are lines of separation which residents understand, however much they may puzzle a casual visitor to distinguish.

The name was applied to the place at an early day, and was very likely suggested by emigrants from England, in memory of Canterbury, situated in the County of Kent. The small stream passing through this village was known as Canterbury Creek. In later years near the Hudson it is known as Idlewild Brook, from the location there of the country-seat of the poet, N. P. Willis. The water-power furnished by this stream was formerly of considerable value, and several mills were located upon its banks. The brick factory occupied in modern times by James Winne as a joiner-shop was formerly used as a tannery. John Cromwell was the proprietor, and continued this business until the scarcity of bark led to its abandonment. The mill beside the Willow Avenue bridge, now the Taylor planing-mill, was run by J. H. and W. Atkinson as a yarn- and woolen-mill.

The earliest settlement in this section was not on the present site of Canterbury, but a little to the south, on the plain at the base of the mountains. A very early house is spoken of by a recent writer as that of Patrick Sutherland, which stood on the Justus Sackett farm. No trace of it now remains. It is said that a stone taken from this house may still be seen in the wall before the residence of Mrs. Concklin, on Clinton Street, bearing the inscription, "P. S. & W. S., 1747." This is supposed to indicate the date when the house mentioned was built.

There are many fine residences in Canterbury. Pleasant drives abound in every direction. In the near vicinity are charming glens, mountain-slopes, forests still wild and dense; while a few miles away are the bold, storm-swept summits of the Highlands, and places rich in legendary lore, as well as in the memories of the Revolutionary age.

The village hotel, known as the Union House, is kept by Mrs. Moore. It has been a well-known house of public entertainment for a long series of years. It is a pleasant, quiet, home-like place, not ambitious of the rush of summer travel, but offering many attractions to the traveler in the way of excellent table, pleasant rooms, and quiet, courteous attention.

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This is the name of the post-office located on the upland above the older village at the river, and yet east of Canterbury. The growth of a fine village at this point rendered post-office facilities desirable, and the name is appropriate, as the post-office "Cornwall" is located at Canterbury, while this new office supplies the section between Canterbury and the river. The office was established Jan. 1, 1862, and Charles E. Cock appointed postmaster. He was succeeded in June, 1877, by the present incumbent, Leonard N. Wyant. The office was raised to a third-class office Jan. 1, 1879. In this immediate vicinity there are several pleasant boarding-houses for summer guests, the Cornwall Library building, the Temperance Hall, and a number of stores.

The place is also known as "the Corners," from the number of roads which intersect here. It is also designated Willisville, in honor of N. P. Willis, whose residence was not far away.

IDLEWILD.

This is the name given by the late N. P. Willis to his country-seat on the southern bank of Canterbury Creek, and near to the Hudson. He had spent some time in this vicinity, and was charmed with the climate, as exceedingly favorable to recovery from pulmonary disease, with which he was afflicted. He finally purchased a tract, and erected a handsome villa-residence. The name is said to have arisen from the reply of a friend when Mr. Willis was examining the glen and the rough, unpromising locality, "Oh," said his friend, "this is nothing but an *idle wild*." The passing phrase, caught up by the fancy of the poet, was at once bestowed upon the place. Here, in these retired shades, he passed the remaining years of his life, rendering the secluded nook and all the surrounding country famous by the charming productions of his pen.

His location here and his enthusiastic descriptions of the delightful scenery and pure air of Cornwall undoubtedly had much influence in inducing others to come to Cornwall, and giving an impulse to the growth of the village. Even business men are ready to pay tribute not only to the memory of his genius as a writer of poetry and the most charming of prose, but as in many respects the patron, almost the founder, of modern Cornwall. The world knew Idlewild through the writings of Mr. Willis, and in seeking Idlewild they discovered Cornwall. The name has found ready acceptance in this community. The creek long known as Canterbury has become Idlewild Brook, there is Idlewild Avenue, Idlewild Lodge, and Idlewild post-office. The latter is, however, so far away from Idlewild itself as to be another specimen of the incongruous nomenclature existing in this locality. The Idlewild post-office is at the station on the Short-Cut Newburgh Branch Railway, three miles or more from the residence of the late Mr. Willis.

The people of this growing place will surely have to resort to incorporation to save themselves from a flood of names and from an astonishing confusion in their application. Idlewild is three miles from Idlewild; Cornwall is Canterbury; Canterbury is Cornwall; Cornwall-on-the-Hudson is not on the Hudson, but another village is that perhaps was Cornwall once, but it is not certain what its name now is, though it may be Riverside; and besides there is Willisville, Roeville, Garnerville, and "the Corners," all in use on the same territory, to say nothing of Glen Ridge, Angola, Montana, and others waiting along the borders for a chance to enter the devoted town.

GARNERVILLE

is one of the local names at once convenient and confusing. It designates a cluster of buildings between

Canterbury and "the Corners," erected on property formerly belonging to a colored man of that name who died some years ago. The houses are of a simple, plain character, and occupied in the main by laborers and mechanics. The Catholic church is in this locality.

RIVERSIDE.

This is the new name given to what in this article we have called "Cornwall," namely, the landing and the village lying along the river near it. This has also been known as "the Hollow," or simply "The Landing." Its present business (1880) may be briefly stated as follows: Boat-house and boats to let by P. Clark; the same business by Dan. and Ed. Ward; Mead & Taft's lumber-yard, etc., mentioned elsewhere; Highland Hotel, by Charles M. Brown; the Ward House, by the celebrated oarsman, Josh. Ward; Seaman's store, dry goods and groceries; Jonas McLaughlin, boots and shoes; the old store of Nathan Clark, with the dock established by him fifty years ago; a coal-yard, by Wm. Hunter; a dry-dock or "ways," not much used now; and last but not least, the old central dock, the well-known Carpenter property, at which all the passenger boats land.

ROEVILLE.

This hamlet is north of the Idlewild Brook, on the road from Canterbury to Newburgh. It is named from Mr. James G. Roe, whose fine summer resort, known as Glen Ridge House, occupies a beautiful and commanding summit near. The village lies along the east part of Hunter Avenue, which extends from the Newburgh road to Willow Avenue. The Glen Ridge House is a spacious building, conveniently arranged to accommodate a large number of guests. The grounds are extensive, and winding walks along the deep wild glen to the east lead guests into the very depths of nature's secluded haunts.

THE MONTANA WOOLEN-MILLS

have developed something of a village around them. They are situated on Murderer's Creek, near the north line of the town. The following editorial description recently appeared in the village paper:

"Montana is a hamlet on Moodna Creek, at the foot of Willow Avenue, about one mile from the village of Cornwall (Canterbury), and mainly consists of the dwellings of the operatives of the mill, the principal street being a continuation of Willow Avenue, terminating at the iron bridge near Mr. Orr's flour-mills. The village is pleasantly situated, the woolen-mill occupying the eastern end. The building inclosing the machinery where the fabrics are made, is four stories high, 50 feet wide, and 276 feet long. We first ascended to the fourth story, where we found six sets of cards, consisting of eighteen machines, all in active operation. These machines receive the raw wool at the first machine, which cleans it and passes it on to the second, where it is carded and passed on to the third. There it is again carded and formed into a cord and wound upon rollers ready for the spinning-mules, which are on the floor below. There are four of these machines, all double, and, together with four sets of patent punched goods machines, occupy the whole floor. On the second floor are thirty-eight fancy looms, and the latest patent machinery for finishing goods. On the lower floor are washing and drying apparatus, the dye-room, containing six large kettles boiled by steam, capable of dyeing 1000 pounds of wool a day, the boiler and engine-room. The engine is a splendid specimen of the skill of the Wright works of

Newburgh, and is of 80 horse-power. The boilers are also 80 horse-power each. In addition to steam they use water-power, having a fall of twenty feet and a turbine wheel.

"One hundred and twenty-five operatives, men, women, boys, and girls, are constantly employed, who turn out from the looms 400 yards, and from the patent machines 80+ yards daily,—total 1200 yards,—cassimeres, overcoatings, and ladies' cloakings, single and double widths; all of which is sold in New York City. The water-power is frequently used six months in the year, and the average consumption of coal per year is 600 tons. The office of the mill is in a building a little higher up the hill. Mr. Broadhead has now carried on this extensive business for eleven years, having purchased the mill in 1869, with the usual ups and downs of manufacturing life, and it is anticipated that when the new railroad is completed from Middletown to New York a greater impulse will be given to this as well as other manufactures."

MOUNTAINVILLE

is a village in the southwest part of the town, near the southern bend of Murderer's Creek. It is a station upon the Newburgh Branch (Short-Cut) of the Erie Railroad. A post-office was established at this place one year after the railroad was opened. The post-master appointed was John Orr, who retains the office to the present time (1880). The village has a location of much beauty, including choice scenery in the valleys of both the Moodna and the Ramapo. It has had considerable additions since the opening of the railroad. It is near to the mineral spring, and for this and other reasons it is receiving a fair share of the summer travel, and many boarders remain for several weeks in the delightful locality.

SALISBURY MILLS

post-office accommodates a portion of the town of Cornwall, but the village is mostly within the town of Blooming-Grove, to which reference is made for further particulars.

BETHLEHEM

is a neighborhood in the northwest part of the town on the public road leading from New Windsor to Goshen, and about five miles southwest of the former village. The name was first applied to the Presbyterian church established there in early times, as mentioned elsewhere. Afterwards the neighborhood became known by the same designation. During the Revolutionary war a part of the American army was encamped for a time near the church.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

There are little or no accounts extant of the schools of this town prior to the Revolution, nor for several succeeding years. A school-house is occasionally mentioned in early road surveys of the eastern part of Orange County, or in other documents. Such schools as existed in those pioneer times were sustained by private effort, and were established by combinations of neighbors without any district organizations.

Under a law of the State, passed about the year 1795, something of public organization was attempted, and a small sum of money was apportioned by the board of supervisors. Under this law the following citizens were chosen commissioners of schools in 1796,

and also in 1797: Zephaniah Halsey, William Denniston, Seth Marvin, Thomas North, James D. Secor, Obadiah Smith.

In 1799 there were chosen to the same office Joseph Chandler, Obadiah Smith, and Jonathan Cooley. No further official action by the town took place until the passage of the new act of 1812, organizing the general school system of the State.

The following persons served one or more years each as school commissioners during the period from 1813 to 1843: Joseph Chandler, Jr., Samuel Van Duzer, Thomas Carpenter, Jr., William A. Clark, Isaac Van Duzer, Cornwall S. Roe, William Sayre, Stephen Crissey, John Denniston, Thomas F. Fish,* Isaac Cock, Samuel Townsend, Thomas F. Fish, Bartholomew Mailler, Isaac Seaman, James Van Duzer, Francis Clark, Francis E. Weygant, Samuel Ketcham, Cornelius H. Clark, Horatio N. Woodward, David Parry, James Barton, Francis T. Benjamin, William H. Carpenter. Three of these were continued in office for a long series of years,—Isaac Van Duzer, William A. Clark, and John Denniston.

During the same period the following persons were chosen inspectors of common schools and served one or more years each: Isaac Van Duzer, Elihu Hedges, Campbell Faurot, N. Barton, John B. Havens, William Sayre, Noah Townsend, Gilbert Webb, Cornwall S. Roe, Artemus Dean, David Haven, Richard A. Kronkhyte, John Smith, Nathan Westcott, David S. Ring, Gilbert C. Peet, John Owens, John M. Gough, Samuel H. Purdy, Isaac R. Van Duzer, Thomas F. Fish, Alexander Clinton, Ebenezer C. Sutherland, John L. Dusenberry, Oliver Cromwell, Nathan Smith, William Morrison, William P. Cock, Theophilus R. Burchard, Eleazer Crane, Evans Davis, Bartholomew Mailler, Henry F. Chadeayne, William Hill, Isaac Faurot, Zabineer J. D. Kinsley.

After the adoption of the method of supervision by town superintendents the following persons served in that office in Cornwall. Annual elections: 1844-47, James Barton. Biennial elections: 1848-54, James Barton; 1856, Ephraim Goodman. The one last named was not sworn in, as district commissioners superseded the town superintendents in June, several months before the official term of superintendent commenced. From that date to the present time the supervision of the schools has been wholly removed from the town authorities.

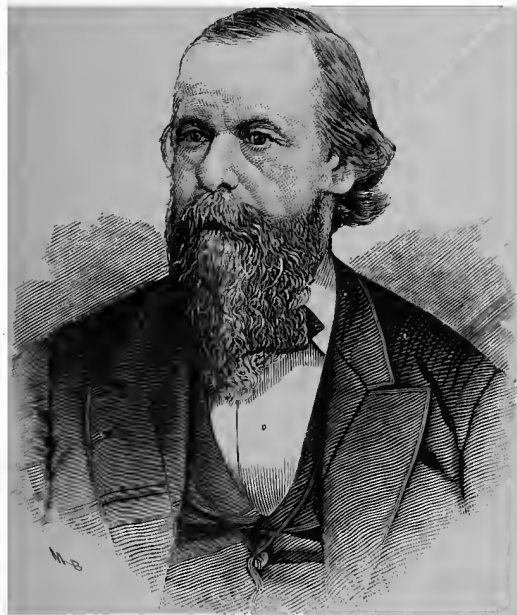
Of the present public schools it is proper to say that they are under excellent management, are well attended, and are accommodated generally in good buildings. The school at Willisville is worthy of special mention. The building devoted to it is located near Library Hall, and was erected in 1868 at a cost of about \$12,500. The money was raised at the time by the issue of bonds, all of which were

* He had a tie vote with John Denniston in 1828.

subsequently paid according to their terms. About \$2600 more was afterwards expended in the purchase of maps, furniture, and other appointments. The building is of brick, 60 by 82, and contains six classrooms besides a library. The latter includes about 600 volumes. The public school at Canterbury is accommodated by a plain, substantial building located on Clinton Street.

There are several private schools maintained at Cornwall under thorough management. The influences thrown around pupils are of an elevated character. The fine scenery, the healthy atmosphere, the literary culture existing in the town, as well as the superior qualifications of the teachers, combine to render the place a desirable resort, to which pupils may be sent by parents who desire to know that only proper influences surround their children while away from home at school. Among these the Young Ladies' Institute may be specially named, Rev. Alfred C. Roe, principal.

REV. ALFRED COX ROE.—The branch of the Roe family represented by the subject of this sketch was early identified with the pioneer life of the country. The progenitor of the family in America was John



Alfred C. Roe

Roe, born in 1628, emigrated from Ireland in 1641, and who located first in Massachusetts, and subsequently on Long Island, at a place then called Setauket, now Port Jefferson, where several successive generations of the family have since resided. He died in 1711. Of himself and wife, Hannah Purrer, was born

a son, Nathaniel, in 1670, who died in 1752. His wife was Hannah Reeve, born in 1678, died Aug. 16, 1759, and the children were Nathaniel, John, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Deborah. Nathaniel Roe (2) was born in the year 1700, and died in 1789. He married Elizabeth Phillips, born in 1702, died in 1788, and the issue of the union were Phillips, James, Nathaniel (3), William, Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Deborah.

James Roe, second son of Nathaniel (2), was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was born April 9, 1744. Early in life he took up his residence at Kingston, Ulster Co., where he married, on Oct. 19, 1770, Elizabeth Elting (born Jan. 8, 1745, died Sept. 28, 1793), and a representative of an old Huguenot family in Ulster, who, driven forth from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, sought the wilderness of America as an asylum where freedom of religious worship could be enjoyed. He served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. His house was burned by the British at the time of the burning of Kingston, during that struggle. His children, all of whom were born in Kingston, were James, Elizabeth, John Elting, Sylvester, Ann, William, Nathaniel (4), Rachel, and Peter. James Roe died Oct. 31, 1815, and was buried at Cornwall, where he settled soon after the close of the Revolutionary war.

Peter Roe, father of Rev. A. C. Roe, was born Sept. 14, 1789. He married Susan Williams, of New Windsor; and during the earlier part of his life engaged in the wholesale grocery business in New York City. He subsequently settled in New Windsor, where he engaged in agricultural and horticultural operations until his death on Aug. 13, 1877. He was a man of integrity and moral worth, devoted to the performance of secular and religious duty, and led an unostentatious and earnest life. An early anti-slavery man in his convictions and in his political action, he encountered many personal dangers growing out of the agitation of that period, while during the late Rebellion he maintained great personal courage on several important occasions. His wife was a lady of many excellent qualities, possessed of a wonderful memory, and a devoted wife and mother. She was a thorough historical and biblical scholar, and, it is said, could repeat the New Testament and Milton's Paradise Lost word for word. The children of Peter and Susan (Williams) Roe, were eight in number, namely,—Oswald William, who died young; Alfred Cox; James Gilbert; Susan Elizabeth; John Peter; William Wilberforce; Edward Payson; and Mary Abigail.

Alfred C. Roe was born in New York City, on April 7, 1823. In 1824 his father, Peter Roe, removed to Moodna, Orange Co., then known as Murderer's Creek, from the tradition of the death of the Stacey family in the early Indian history of the country, related by Paulding, and afterwards celebrated in verse by Bishop A. C. Cox.

The earlier educational training of Mr. Roe was received from a governess employed in the family, and from 1835 to 1840 he was fitted for college by Rev. Jonathan Silliman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Canterbury, Orange Co. He entered the sophomore class of the New York University in the latter year, and after a successful collegiate career was graduated with the third honor of his class, being especially proficient in Greek, mathematics, and the natural sciences. Among his classmates were Rev. William P. Breed, D.D., William Allen Butler, and Aaron J. Vanderpoel. On leaving college Mr. Roe taught for one season in the school of Rev. Alfred Chester, of Morristown, N. J., and in the fall of 1844 opened a school for ladies and gentlemen in the village of Canterbury, now Cornwall, Orange Co., some of those whom he had then under instruction subsequently becoming well-known officers in the war of the Rebellion, among them being Col. Ulric Dahlgren, Col. William Silliman, and Maj. James Cromwell, of Orange County, all of whom lost their lives in the war.

In the spring of 1853, Mr. Roe purchased the Fowler Griggs property, now owned by Mrs. Carswell, and removed to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he opened a school for boys, at first general in its scope, but which was gradually changed to mathematical and engineering studies, and enjoyed great popularity. In the fall of 1863 he entered the gospel ministry, and was ordained by the Presbytery of North River. He soon after closed his school and, animated by a desire to be of service in the war then being prosecuted against the South, entered the army as chaplain, being connected first with the Eighty-third New York Volunteers (the old Ninth New York State Militia), and subsequently with the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers. He joined his first regiment at Cedar Mountain, and participated actively in the great revival movements of the Army of the Potomac, especially at Culpepper. He was in the field-hospitals or with the troops during the campaign of the Wilderness, and until the army settled down before Petersburg. He was then in the neighborhood of Forts Sedgwick and Warren until the taking of the Weldon Railroad. The day following the regiment to which he belonged was annihilated or captured in the attempt of the Confederates to retake the position, the chaplain escaping the general disaster on account of his absence in expressing money home for the soldiers. Even then he would have returned in time to his regiment had he not been urged by one of the general officers on his route homeward to stop and take dinner with him. After the destruction of his regiment, Chaplain Roe was appointed to staff service with the Third Division, Fifth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Crawford commanding, until the close of the war. While attached to this corps he was present at the battle of Hatcher's Run, at Warren's raid to Weldon, at the battle of Five Forks,

and at the surrender at Appomattox, oftentimes performing hazardous and trying service.

At the close of the war Mr. Roe located in New York, where he entered upon city mission-work in the service of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, working chiefly in the Fifteenth Ward, in the neighborhood of Houston and Bleecker Streets, among the fallen and the saloons of gilded vice, and in connection with the "Home for the Fallen." In December, 1867, he accepted the position of secretary of the American Christian Commission, and was occupied in arranging Christian conventions and in disseminating information on practical Christian labor. *The Christian at Work* was started in Mr. Roe's office, largely by his help and influence, and was edited by him for several months.

In the spring of 1870, Mr. Roe entered into the distinctive work of the ministry, and labored until May of the following year among the factory operatives at Lowell, Mass., in many respects a wide and promising field. In June, 1871, he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Geneva, N. Y., where he labored for two years, and then removed to Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he remained until May, 1877, when, finding the climate injurious to his family, he returned to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and opened in the fall of that year a school for young ladies, occupying for one year his former location, and then removing to his present picturesque and healthful residence. Here Mr. Roe has since continued, bringing to his duties a wide experience in educational work, and laboring to confer upon the young ladies committed to his charge a superior education, and to fit them for the intelligent performance of the duties of life. The course of study pursued is high, following the Harvard standard for ladies as a guide, and the object in view is to educate the pupils as thoroughly as they would be at any collegiate institution, while due regard is paid to the health and strength of each, so that girls of delicate constitution can study as they are able without the pressure of the routine of a college or large institution. The plan has proven justly popular, and the school is well patronized by the public, the pupils enjoying meantime the influences of a harmonious and well-regulated Christian home, as well as a climate celebrated for its general healthfulness.

Mr. Roe was married on March 23, 1847, to Caroline P., daughter of Judge Francis Child, of Morristown, N. J., who died in 1859, leaving two children, viz.: Frank C., at present in the employ of the New York Elevated Railroad Company, and Caroline P. Roe. To his present wife, *née* Emma, daughter of Rev. J. D. Wickham, D.D., of Manchester, Vt., he was united on Oct. 24, 1860. The children of this union are Elizabeth Merwin, Mary Wickham, and Joseph Wickham Roe.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF BETH-
LEHEM

was incorporated by a certificate filed April 30, 1785. The trustees named in the instrument were Wm. Denniston, James Kernaghan, Samuel Moffatt, Jr., James Clinton, George Denniston, Samuel Ketcham, Wm. Moffatt, Joseph Chandler. The paper was signed by Wm. Denniston and Joseph Chandler, two of the elders of the church. This was the legal organization, under the laws of the State, of a church which had already existed for many years under colonial authority.

The congregation embraces a part of three towns,—Cornwall, New Windsor, and Blooming-Gröve. The church edifice stands within the bounds of the first named. It is the third oldest Presbyterian congregation organized north of the Highlands and west of the Hudson River. (See General History.)

For a considerable time they did not enjoy the advantages of a stated ministry, but were dependent upon such occasional services as they could obtain. The name of the first minister who resided and labored constantly among them was Chalker. His successor was the Rev. Enos Ayres, whose name is found in the catalogue of the first class graduated from the College of New Jersey, then at Newark, but since removed to Princeton. Mr. Ayres continued his ministry down to the year 1764. He was succeeded by a gentleman from Scotland, Rev. Francis Peppard, but whether immediately or after an interval we are not informed. During his ministry the congregation of New Windsor came into existence, and was associated with Bethlehem, Mr. Peppard supplying both pulpits. Mr. Peppard's ministry ended in 1773. The next stated preacher was the Rev. John Close. His ministry continued fourteen years, embracing the Revolutionary war. After Mr. Close had retired the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Mr. Freeman, a learned and eloquent man, who removed from here to the State of New Jersey. He was succeeded by Rev. Joel T. Benedict. Mr. Benedict was a man of ardent piety, untiring zeal, and an eloquence which drew crowds to listen to his preaching. Rev. Henry Ford, a man of estimable character, followed Mr. Benedict, and was in turn followed by Rev. Artemas Dean, who commenced his ministry in December, 1813, and continued it until April, 1842. During Mr. Dean's pastorate the old church, after standing nearly a century, was replaced by another edifice in 1828.

Mr. Dean was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Hubbard, who occupied the pulpit until April, 1846. Mr. Hubbard was succeeded by the Rev. John N. Lewis, who remained until July, 1853. He was followed by Rev. Robert H. Beattie in September, 1854. Dr. Beattie was pastor until May, 1866. Rev. Wm. A. Holliday was his successor, and remained until 1872.

The present pastor, Rev. David J. Atwater, officiated as a supply for some months, when a call tendered him by the church was accepted, and he was installed

May 1, 1873. In 1872 the church edifice was reseeded and otherwise considerably improved at an expense of about \$1300.

The old burial-ground belonging to the church is a place of early sacred associations. There "the forefathers of the hamlet sleep." The place was enlarged in 1868 by the purchase of four acres, which were appropriately divided into lots.

FRIENDS' MEETING, CORNWALL (HICKSITE).

The Friends of early times in this town met for worship at the house of David Sands (the Robert E. Ring place of modern times). Mr. Sands was a noted preacher of this denomination, and was very prominent in the public affairs of the town. In 1798 he visited England and Ireland, during the rebellion of the latter country, and passed unmolested from the camp of the Royalists to that of the insurgents, boldly preaching the doctrine of peace.

The meeting-house south of Canterbury village was erected about 1790, and the property, then of several acres in extent, was deeded in 1789 by Langford Thorn to Joseph Thorn, Nicholas Townsend, and William Titus, in trust for the Cornwall Monthly Meeting. The frame of the original building remains, but is no longer the time-worn, venerable meeting-house known to several generations. It has recently been thoroughly repaired, newly sided, roofed, and painted, and the grounds around it improved. It is now a neat, handsome edifice, yet of that plain, unpretending order characteristic of the Friends. It is said that in the erection of the original building of 1790, Catharine Sands brought the nails on horseback with which the house was put together. These nails were of wrought iron, and were made at the smithy in New Windsor. She was at that time about twelve years of age. Six years later she was married to Elias Ring, being the first marriage celebrated in the new meeting-house. In the division that occurred in the denomination throughout the country, about the year 1827, the Hicksite portion of the Cornwall Friends held the old property.

The following particulars are furnished by Joshua T. Cromwell:

There was a meeting held at Cornwall before the Monthly Meeting was established.

Cornwall Monthly Meeting was established 11th mo. 21, 1788. The first clerk was John Dean; the second, William Titus, appointed 7th mo., 1792; the third, Amos Mills, appointed 11th mo., 1793.

The ministers named in the record are Gardner Earle and David Sands.

The first marriage was of Elias Ring and Catharine Sands, 5th mo., 1790; the second, Henry Reynolds and Rhoda Cock, 2d mo., 1790; the third, Reuben Wright and Philadelphia Hawkshurst, 3d mo., 1791; the fourth, Jacob Cock and Hannah Townsend, 4th mo., 1792.

"4th mo., 1789, paid for sufferings on account of

our testimony against war, £35, and nearly clear of traffic in spirituous liquors; none distilled.

"4th mo., 1790, £17 17s. 6d.; no negroes as slaves.

"4th mo., 1791, £12 2s.; clear of dealing in spirituous liquors."

The deed for the property at Cornwall was made by Langford Thorn and Mary, his wife, to Joseph Thorn, Nicholas Townsend, and William Titus, duly elected and appointed by the Society of Friends at a meeting in Cornwall to purchase and take title for and in behalf of said society; is dated 7th mo. 9, 1789; consideration, £25 12s. 6d. It is a full warranty deed, and conveys ten and a quarter acres and twenty-five rods of land, including four acres called the meeting-house lot. Joseph Thorn, John Young, and Charles Webb were appointed a committee to settle with the trustees for building the meeting-house.

4th mo., 1819, John Green, Noah Townsend, Richard Trimble, and Henry Titus were appointed to repair the meeting-house. The expense was \$1300. David Cromwell was one of the carpenters. The present cost of repairing (1880) was about \$1000.

Present clerks of Preparative Meeting, Charles E. Cock and Mary Brown; of Monthly Meeting, James Seaman and Elizabeth Seaman; of Quarterly Meeting, Joshua T. Cromwell; Overseers, J. Quimby Brown and Charles E. Cock; Elders, John Cromwell, Jacob Seaman, Chas. E. Cock, Phebe Cock, Hannah Seaman, Elizabeth Cromwell, and Martha Seaman.

Names of Friends that belonged to the first meetings and served on committees, etc., and had removal certificates from Long Island and other places to Cornwall, are as follows:

Names received: David Sands, Nicholas Townsend, Langford Thorn, Joseph Shove, Job Wright, Jedediah Allen, John Dean, William Titus, Jacob Brown, Gardiner Earle, Gideon Mulliner,* John Young, Edward Hallock,* William Bloomer,* William Knowles, Joshua Sutton, Patrick Cashada, Moses Clark, Nehemiah Smith, Charles Webb (afterwards a minister).

Under date of 3d mo. 23d, the names of Jacob Cock, Benjamin Pell, Job Davis, and Reuben Wright appear in the records.

25th of 5th mo., 1789, William Titus was appointed treasurer; Joseph Thorn, Joshua Sutton, Nicholas Townsend, and Job Wright committee to look after the poor. 6th mo., 1789, Elias Ring received by certificate from Concord, Pa. 12th mo., 1789, school committee, Nicholas Townsend, John Young, Gardiner Earle, William Titus, and Job Wright. 3d mo., 1792, raised for the relief of the poor 5 pounds 19 shillings. 6th mo., 1794, Samuel Seaman received by certificate, and his wife, Keziah, and children,—Thomas, Martha, Silas, Rachel, and John. Women Friends named in early records were Phebe Earle, clerk; Abigail Fowler, Phebe Young,

Phebe Dean were the first committee in care of Valley meeting; Clement Sands, Hannah Smith, Phebe Earle, and Abigail Fowler were the representatives to first Quarterly Meeting.

Hannah Smith, Catherine Palmer, Elizabeth Cock, and Mary Pell were a committee to attend the meeting at Gideon Mulliner's house. At this time Clement Sands and Mary Titus were overseers. The second committee to attend meeting at Gideon Mulliner's house were Abigail Fowler, Hannah Smith, Philadelphia Townsend, Mary Carpenter, Phebe Young, Letitia Clark, Rhoda Cock.

4th month, 1789, representatives to Quarterly Meeting were Hannah Smith, Deborah Brown, Rhoda Cock, Letitia Clark, and Philena Hallock. Other names mentioned in those early years were Phebe McCann, Martha Sutton, Anna Tripp, Catherine Palmer, Sarah Hallock, Rhoda Howell, Mary Wright, Martha Thorn.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CONGREGATION AT NEW CORNWALL

met for legal organization at the house of Samuel Raymond, Nov. 17, 1794. The certificate was signed by Samuel Raymond and Henry Mandeville, deacons, and the trustees named therein were Jacob Mandeville, Obadiah Smith, Andrew Sutherland, Jr., Joseph Smith, and James Sutherland.

The first record we have of a Baptist organization in the town of Cornwall is that of Nov. 17, 1794. The certificate filed in the county clerk's office was signed by Samuel Raymond and Henry Mandeville, deacons, and the trustees named therein were Jacob Mandeville, Obadiah Smith, Andrew Sutherland, Jr., Joseph Smith, and James Sutherland. This organization was never recognized as a regular Baptist church, and was of short duration, and it was not till April 9, 1822, that another organization was effected. Then a few Baptists met at the house of William Atkinson and effected another organization; Benjamin Atkinson and Samuel Brooks were appointed inspectors of the election; Samuel Gregg, William Atkinson, Joseph Brooks, Benjamin Atkinson, James Brooks, John Denniston, and Daniel Tobias were elected trustees. This organization continued until Oct. 16, 1823, when it was duly recognized as a regular Baptist Church by a council of sister churches. Rev. Aaron Perkins was chosen moderator of the council, and Nathaniel S. Davis clerk. The following persons composed the membership of the church: Brethren, Samuel Brooks, William Atkinson, Samuel Gregg, and Benjamin Wright; and sisters, Ann Brooks, Elizabeth Brooks, and Mary Gregg.

The recognition sermon was preached by Rev. A. Perkins, and the hand of fellowship was given by Rev. C. Mais. The first deacons chosen by this church were Samuel Gregg and Samuel Brooks. At an adjourned meeting Robert Young was elected sexton, Samuel Brooks treasurer, and Samuel Gregg

* Probably residents of Pleasant Valley or of Marlborough.

and Benjamin Atkinson the leaders of the singing. Rev. C. Mais was the first pastor, but nothing is said of his pastorate. June 2, 1825, Rev. Thomas Powell was called as pastor. Succeeding pastorates were as follows:

Rev. D. T. Hill, May 20, 1827, to May, 1829; Rev. A. C. Sangster, from Aug. 4, 1832; Rev. J. Well-slager, April 3, 1838, to April 1, 1840; Rev. James W. Jones, May 28, 1840, to Sept. 29, 1841; Rev. G. Webster, June 1, 1843, to May 1, 1844; Rev. C. Raymond, May 19, 1844, to May 19, 1845; Rev. J. S. Bailey, June 1, 1845, to January, 1848; Rev. William Wilkins, Oct. 14, 1848, to March 1, 1850; Rev. E. P. Weed, February, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1865; Rev. B. F. Bowen, Nov. 1, 1865, to Aug. 1, 1866; Rev. E. B. Palmer, Sept. 1, 1866, to April 1, 1869; Rev. James Goodman, Sept. 4, 1870, to Sept. 1, 1873; Rev. Isaac Wescott, D.D., Jan. 1, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1877; Rev. D. T. Hill, March 1, 1877, to April 1, 1878; Rev. J. E. Bell, March 16, 1879, to Sept. 1, 1879; Rev. M. L. Ferris, the present pastor, settled May 1, 1880. The church now numbers 90 members. The present officers are Rev. M. L. Ferris, pastor; George Brooks and Gilbert Tompkins, deacons; George Brooks, treasurer; and John H. Atkinson, clerk. The trustees are William Atkinson, Benjamin Wright, John H. Atkinson, Gilbert Tompkins, George Brooks, and James M. Davis.

The first meeting-house was built in 1822-23, near what is now Orr's Mills. The present house of worship was built in 1849. The church was originally called the Zion Baptist Church, but in 1849 the name was changed to "The Baptist Church of Cornwall," and the certificate was duly filed in the county clerk's office.

The early records of the church are very imperfect, thus preventing a more minute sketch, especially in reference to the length of pastoral settlements.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY OF CANTERBURY

made a legal organization Nov. 2, 1824. The proceedings were signed by Samuel Cruver, chairman, and Thomas S. Fish, secretary. The meeting was held at the school-house, and the trustees chosen were Peter Roe, Thomas F. Fish, Daniel Cruver, Stephen Crissey, Lewis Barrett, Isaac Van Duzer, Nathan Westcott, Samuel W. Heard, Samuel Townsend. At the same meeting it was resolved to build a church in or near the village of Canterbury. This was the legal organization of a society nearly four years before the formation of the church, as the latter is given in "Beach's History of Cornwall" as July 1, 1827.

In pursuance of the vote mentioned in the certificate of incorporation a house of worship was erected within the next two or three years, as it is stated to have been completed for worship in 1827. The building then erected was remodeled and improved in 1841, and again in 1860. At this last date a new front of

brick was added and a tower at an expense of \$2000. The rear of the lot on which the church stands is used as a burial-place.

The organization of the church in 1827 was under the labors of Rev. James H. Thomas, and the members were mostly from other churches, having received letters of dismission from their former churches to enable them to constitute this new one. Mr. Thomas was installed Feb. 12, 1828, pastor of two churches—that of Canterbury and the one at New Windsor—by the North River Presbytery. This relation was dissolved by the action of the Wappinger Presbytery, with which this church had been subsequently united, April 29, 1834. The Rev. John B. Fish was then employed for about fifteen months. In the fall of 1835 the Rev. Jonathan Silliman was installed pastor by the Presbytery of North River, and remained in that position for the long period of twenty-six years. On the third Sabbath of July, 1861, he tendered his resignation, which was finally accepted, and the relation regularly terminated by the action of the Presbytery. Mr. Silliman, however, continued to supply the pulpit for several months longer. He also remained at Canterbury, and now (1880) may be seen every Sabbath sitting in a chair near to the pulpit from which he so long preached the gospel.

On April 1, 1862, Rev. Alvah Baker was employed as supply, and continued in the service of the church for two years. He was a licentiate of the Third Presbytery of New York. Rev. Clarence Eddy, a licentiate of Princeton Seminary, next occupied the pulpit as pastor, being installed in the spring of 1865, and continuing in that relation until Jan. 15, 1869. After something of an interval, in which the pulpit was temporarily supplied by various ministers, Rev. William E. Clarke was stately employed from Oct. 1, 1869, to April 1, 1872. Soon after an arrangement was made with Rev. Lyman Abbott, one of the editors of the *Christian Union*, and residing at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, to supply this pulpit. His labors are highly appreciated by the congregation. He does not, however, assume the full work of pastor, his services being limited by agreement to a morning discourse followed by Bible-class instruction. He is still acting under the arrangement referred to.

The present session consists of Rev. Jonathan Silliman, moderator, and William V. Dusenberry, N. R. Pierson, A. M. Hollett, Dr. J. T. Hotchkiss, elders. The board of trustees comprises N. R. Pierson, William Orr, Peter Millington, Oliver Brewster, and A. M. Hollett.

REV. JONATHAN SILLIMAN was born at Chester, Middlesex Co., Conn., on July 22, 1793. He was the son of Thomas Silliman, and grandson of Rev. Robert Silliman, for many years pastor of the Congregational Church at New Canaan, Conn. Rev. Robert Silliman was an uncle of Gen. G. S. Silliman. Tradition says that the family originated in Italy, the patronymic being *Sillimundi*.

Rev. Jonathan Silliman received his collegiate education at Yale, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1817. He subsequently studied theology at Andover, Mass., and was graduated from the seminary at that place in 1821. During his theo-



J. Silliman

logical course he taught for one year at Phillips Academy, Andover. After being regularly licensed to preach, Mr. Silliman entered upon the work of the gospel ministry in Virginia, first in the counties of New Kent and Charles City, and afterwards in King William's County, where he remained in the performance of missionary and evangelical work for a period of thirteen years. In 1835, in consequence of the severe climate of Virginia, he removed to the North, and became the pastor of the Canterbury Presbyterian Church, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., continuing to labor in that field until the year 1862, when he ceased to be connected with the church as pastor, although he still resides at Canterbury.

Mr. Silliman has now attained the advanced age of eighty-eight years, but is still well preserved, and afflicted with but slight bodily ailments. He has lived a quiet and unostentatious life, and devoted himself entirely to faithful work in the Master's vineyard. He has been essentially a home-worker, considering it to be his highest duty to look after the interests of his own community first, and not identifying himself notably with the public movements of his church and of society. He has been recognized as a faithful and efficient pastor, devoted to his calling, and is held in

the highest respect and esteem by his friends and neighbors.

Mr. Silliman was married on Sept. 5, 1832, to Anna, daughter of Rev. Amzi Armstrong, D.D., for twenty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Mendham, N. J., and subsequently principal for ten years of the academy at Bloomfield, N. J. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, the grandfather of Rev. Mr. Armstrong having come from Enniskillen, Ireland, about the year 1727, and settled first on Long Island, and afterwards at Warwick, N. Y., where many of the descendants of the family still reside.

An only son of Mr. and Mrs. Silliman, William, of great professional promise in the law, lost his life in the late war. A sketch of his life appears in the military history of this work.

FRIENDS' MEETING, CORNWALL (ORTHODOX).

At the division in 1827 the Hicksite portion holding the old meeting-house and grounds, those who became known as Orthodox were under the necessity of seeking accommodations elsewhere. For a time they held their meetings at the house of Jabez Green, in Canterbury, in late years the place of Mrs. Purdy. From there they went to what is known as the Bell House, in Montana. After that they met for a time in the brick building near the Union Hotel in Canterbury. But all these places were only temporary places for their meeting. They needed a fixed and permanent abiding place, and accordingly in 1828 and 1829 they built the present brick meeting-house in Canterbury village, back from the principal street and in the rear of John Chatfield's. Here they have a large and convenient site that with a little grading and improvement might become a handsome property. It is said that the opening of this new meeting-house was characterized by an interesting coincidence with the opening of the first. In 1831 the marriage of Squire Ring was the first that occurred in the new house, as the marriage of his mother forty years before had been the first to occur in the old house.

Near this meeting-house is the private burial-place of the Ring and Sands families. The remains of David Sands, the early preacher, rest there at the present time, having been removed from the small and early burial-place near Mr. John Hancon's.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CORNWALL

executed a certificate of incorporation at Cornwall in the usual "meeting-room," June 20, 1829. The proceedings were signed by John L. Dusenberry and Charles Hamilton, and the trustees chosen were George Marriott, Archer Clark, John L. Dusenberry, Henry W. Bartholf, Charles Hamilton, and Milton DuBois. This formal organization had been preceded by the well-known itinerant work of the Methodist Church. The first preaching was in private houses or in school-houses, as the early laborers went up and down among the mountains breaking to scattered

neighborhoods the bread of life. The territory now embraced in this charge was formerly a part of the New Windsor Circuit. That included Vail's Gate, Salisbury, Chester, Monroe, Sugar-Loaf, Little Britain, Mountainville, and sundry other neighborhoods. Over this immense circuit the early ministers traveled, thus having a parish large enough to constitute the modern district of a presiding elder.

Rev. W. G. Browning, who prepared the sketch in the church book in 1877, from which these facts are chiefly obtained, states that some of the oldest members living, as Thomas Ostrander and Gilbert Barton, speak with enthusiasm of the early ministers and their self-denying labors; among whom are recalled the names of Revs. Daniel Ostrander, Eben Smith, John E. Robertson, Heman Bangs, Wm. Jewett, Marvin Richardson, Phineas Rice, Nathan Rice, Noah Bigelow, Benjamin Griffin, Seymour Landon, Jarvis Nichols; of one Lyons, who died of paralysis in his stable at Sugar-Loaf; of James K. Romer, David Holmes, William Bloomer, A. C. Fields, Jacob Washburn, John A. Selleck, David Turner, and many others.

The "meeting-room" where the organization of 1829 took place, and where meetings were subsequently held for several years, was at the landing near what is now known as the Corners. The building was used both as a school-house and a church.

Under date of Dec. 5, 1833, at a meeting duly notified, a society was formed called "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Canterbury," and the trustees chosen were William G. Beach, Gilbert C. Barton, Simon Haskins, Amos Van Duzer, Isaac Seaman, George Marriott, Benjamin Delamater, Henry W. Bertholf, and Robert Duncanson. This meeting was held at the school-house of district No. 4. Two organizations were thus constituted, and for many years two sets of trustees continued to be appointed, one set to be in charge of the "meeting-room" at Cornwall Landing, the other of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canterbury, the result finally being one church having one house of worship. The erection of this took place from 1834 to 1836. The first committee on site was appointed Jan. 6, 1834, and consisted of George Marriott and Isaac Seaman. The site secured was the one now occupied by the church in Canterbury, and comprised one and three-quarters acres of land bought of Mrs. Catharine Ring, the deed bearing date April 17, 1834. Jesse Hunter, a member of the church, was the contractor, and it is said that considerable difficulty arose over the execution of the contract that was only terminated by a law-suit, which was decided in favor of Mr. Hunter after he had removed to Homer, Cortland Co.

The house of worship was completed and dedicated near the close of the year 1836. The double organization continued some years longer. The last trustees of "the meeting-room" seem to have been chosen Feb. 23, 1839, and consisted of Robert Duncanson

and Isaac V. Machett. After that a public discussion arose over the proprietorship of the building at the landing, which was ended by the people maintaining their right to it as a school-building. After sundry changes of location and structure it became the public school building of modern times at "the Corners." From this time for several years, 1839 to 1852, the records are defective, and it would hardly appear that the annual elections of trustees took place.

That the legal incorporation had lapsed may be inferred from the fact that a new certificate was filed with the county clerk, executed Jan. 27, 1852. The trustees named in the instrument were John Quack-enbush, Daniel Taft, Isaac V. Machett, Caleb L. Wood, and Daniel Secor. From this time the organization was kept up by annual elections. In 1862 the church edifice was thoroughly repaired, many improvements made, and refurnished throughout. The grading of the grounds and the erection of the wall in front took place at this time.

From the record of the county clerk's office it appears that a change of name took place soon after this general renewal of the edifice,—a fact of which Mr. Browning in his sketch does not seem to have known, as he argues in 1877 that it ought to be done. The new certificate was under the name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Cornwall," and was executed June 1, 1863. The paper was verified by the signatures of James Fanning and J. W. Lamb.

The trustees named therein were Jacob W. Lamb, Ira Wood, Stephen Barton, Jesse Lozier, and Henry C. Hall. Another general repairing of the church edifice took place in 1874, at a cost of about \$5000. An extension of 24 feet was added to the building, the old galleries taken down, and a neat spire constructed. The church was reopened October 3d of the same year. The parsonage was built in 1863, and has been improved several times since. It is a pleasant and convenient residence. The present organization (September, 1880) consists of the following: Rev. Isaac B. Heroy, pastor; Ira Wood, H. R. Taylor, Hanford Barton, L. T. Schultz, Charles Tuthill, and H. C. Hall, stewards; Ira Wood and C. B. Hunter, class-leaders; Ira Wood, H. R. Taylor, H. Barton, A. C. Case, Harrison Howell, L. T. Schultz, John Preston, and H. C. Hall, trustees; Lewis T. Schultz, superintendent of Sunday-school. There are 173 communicants, and 350 volumes in the Sunday-school library.

THE CORNWALL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

effected a legal organization May 3, 1855. The Rev. Daniel Crane was chosen moderator, and Alfred C. Reeves, secretary. The trustees chosen were John McKibben, David Carson, Jr., James O. Adams, Peter Roe, Stephen C. Gillis, Henry N. Clark, Thomas M. Wiley, Daniel Crane, and James G. Roe. The present pastor of this church furnishes the following sketch:

This enterprise was commenced in 1855 by a few

persons who deeply felt the importance and the feasibility of establishing a church in this place. At first they held their meetings in the school-room of Mr. Alfred C. Roe. After a few months, however, they resolved to erect a house of worship, and on March 5, 1856, the present building was dedicated to the service of the Triune God. On the 16th of the same month the church was organized by a committee from the Presbytery of North River, and consisted of the following persons: Peter Roe, Mrs. Susan E. Roe, Thomas M. Wiley, Mrs. Sarah J. Wiley, Mrs. S. Elizabeth Caldwell, Alfred C. Roe, Mrs. Caroline P. Roe, James G. Roe, Mrs. Caroline M. Roe, Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Amanda Adams, Mrs. Mary J. Jackson, Angelina Clark, Mrs. Rachel Buren, Mrs. Phebe Griggs, John P. Roe, Mary Johnston.

The first elders chosen were Peter Roe, Thomas M. Wiley, and James G. Roe. Soon after, James O. Adams was elected an additional elder.

The first board of trustees were Rev. Daniel Crane, Stephen C. Gillis, Peter Roe, Thomas M. Wiley, John McKeppen, David Carson, Jr., James O. Adams, Henry N. Clark, James G. Roe.

Rev. O. H. P. Deyo acted as stated supply from April, 1856, to April, 1857.

Rev. Louis P. Ledoux, D.D., began his ministry in this church in April, 1858; was installed pastor April 19, 1859, and remained in office till Sept. 20, 1865, when, at his own request, the relation was dissolved.

Rev. Joseph H. Robinson acted as stated supply from Dec. 1, 1865, to Oct. 25, 1866, when he was installed pastor. He died in office March 4, 1868.

Rev. John W. Teal acted as stated supply from June 1st to Sept. 17, 1868, when he was ordained and installed pastor. The relation was dissolved at his own request, April 30, 1878.

Rev. George P. Noble acted as stated supply from June 1st to October, 1878, when he was installed pastor.

The session was enlarged in April, 1870, by the election of Stephen B. Young, Harvey B. Adams, and Albert Palmer; and again in April, 1880, by the election of Wm. H. Vail, Leonard N. Wyant, and T. M. Prentiss to the eldership.

The church building will seat about 600, and the parsonage, situated upon Park Avenue, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, is roomy and convenient.

The church has received 329 new members upon confession of their faith, and 117 by certificate from other churches. On June 1, 1880, the enrolled membership was 310, of whom 279 were resident.

During the last five years the church has raised \$15,772 for home expenses and \$2812 for outside benevolence.

The present organization is as follows: Pastor, Rev. George P. Noble; Session, James O. Adams, Thomas M. Wiley, Jas. G. Roe, H. B. Adams, S. B. Young, A. Palmer, W. H. Vail, L. N. Wyant; T. M. Prentiss; Trustees, J. O. Adams, James Couser, S. B. Young,

J. G. Roe, H. B. Adams, A. Palmer, H. Rodermond, T. M. Prentiss, W. H. Vail, Henry Hunter, Theodore Brown. Sabbath-school: Superintendent, J. G. Roe; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. M. Walker; Librarians, Geo. W. Roome, Jr., and Reeve Ketcham. Ladies' Missionary Society: President, Mrs. E. T. Noble; Vice-President, Mrs. E. W. Roe; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Vail; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maria Couser; Treasurer, Miss Clara Taft. Alaska Brady Club: President, N. B. Chase; Vice-Presidents, Wm. H. Carswell, Wm. M. Wyant; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lilly Roe; Recording Secretary, Miss Lilly Price; Treasurer, Reeve Ketcham.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MOUNTAINVILLE.

The house of worship belonging to this church stands upon an elevated ridge in the southwest part of the town near Mountainville, and about four miles from Canterbury. It belonged to the same church with that of Canterbury for many years, but under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Browning this connection was dissolved, Cornwall becoming a station, and Mountainville being united with the church at Vail's Gate. The old meeting-house at this place may still be seen at the right of the road. It was built by the liberality of Mr. Henry Wisner, in 1844. The land was donated by Jacob Van Duzer. In 1866-67 a site of about an acre was secured on a more commanding elevation, and the present building erected at a cost of about \$5000. It was dedicated March 20, 1867. The work of the Methodist Church in this vicinity and in the northern part of Monroe has been prosecuted with considerable vigor for many years. In early movements at Woodbury and Highland Mills the same men seem to have shared largely, and in organizing boards of trustees the same names appear in different certificates. Mountainville is the more modern name of this village. The place was formerly called Ketchamtown, from the family of that name. A portion of the village, or rather a separate group of residences, farther southeast on the old turnpike, was called Highlandville.

The present church was incorporated under the name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Highlandville," by a certificate drawn up at a meeting held in the school-house, March 12, 1845. The proceedings were signed by John Barton and William Taylor, and the trustees chosen were Henry Wisner, Gilbert Barton, William Taylor, Daniel Secor, and John Barton. The present pastor of the church is Rev. N. S. Tuthill, residing at Vail's Gate.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF CANTERBURY (EPISCOPAL)

was incorporated July 17, 1858. The certificate was signed by Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt, F. A. Barton, and W. H. Bayard. The wardens chosen were Alonzo A. Alvord and William H. Bayard; the vestrymen were Thomas P. Cummings, Nathaniel P.

Willis, Daniel C. Birdsall, James W. Crissey, Nicholas Chatfield, Jr., Francis A. Barton, Charles H. Mead, and John Chatfield. On the 31st of the same month the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, under whose labors the movement for organization had been made, was chosen rector of the parish, and at the same meeting a committee was chosen to secure a site for an edifice. In November following the lot upon which the church now stands was purchased, and means adopted to raise the funds necessary to build. The plans submitted by Mr. J. W. Priest, the architect, were adopted. The corner-stone was laid May 10, 1859, by the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, and a contract was subsequently made with Messrs. Shaw & Sons, of Newburgh, for the erection of the building, with the exception of the tower and the spire. Before the edifice was begun the talented young architect who designed the building had already ceased from his labors on earth.

The west window of the church was contributed by admiring friends as a memorial of him. The building was first used for divine service on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1859. It is a very chaste example of the early English style, substantially built of brick with stone trimmings, strictly correct both in proportion and details, and capable of being rendered truly beautiful by a judicious and not costly employment of color decoration. A melodeon was given by Mr. N. P. Willis. The first service books, communion vessels, etc., were also the gifts of different individuals. In the spring of 1862 the Rev. Mr. Wyatt resigned the pastorate, and was succeeded by the Rev. Edward H. Crissey. The same year a legacy of \$2000 was received from the executors of the late Abraham B. Sands, the interest of which is forever to be appropriated to the rector of the parish.

In Easter, 1863, the labors of Rev. Dr. Crissey terminated, and he was followed in July by the Rev. George Seabury. Hitherto the parish had been united with that of New Windsor in support of the same pastor. It was now determined to make the Canterbury Church independent and self-sustaining, thus securing the entire services of the pastor. The Rev. Mr. Seabury's connection with this church was dissolved May 1, 1864. In the November following Rev. John G. Webster took charge of the parish, but remained only one year. He was succeeded Jan. 21, 1866, by the Rev. William G. French.

In July, 1869, some funds having accumulated, it was resolved to proceed with the completion of the edifice by erecting the tower and spire. Both were completed the following summer. In June, 1871, the Rev. Mr. French resigned his position, and the following February Rev. David H. McCurdy was called to the rectorship, and began his ministrations on Easter day. His administration of the affairs of the parish was eminently judicious and successful. During the year 1872 a debt of \$3613.17 was entirely liquidated. Of this amount \$2500 was generously given by the

senior warden, Thomas P. Cummings, of New York, whose active interest early and late for the welfare of the parish entitles him to the lasting gratitude of this congregation. The church was largely intended for the accommodation of summer visitors. Resident Episcopalians have at times been few in number, and only moderately blessed with worldly wealth. The labors of Mr. McCurdy continued until Sept. 30, 1873.

The next summer Rev. Mr. McCurdy again supplied the pulpit for a few months. Rev. John Potter was chosen rector in the fall of that year, and commenced his work in the parish October 1st. He remained three years, concluding his work here Oct. 1, 1877.

The next pastor was Rev. B. S. Huntington, who commenced his services Nov. 12, 1877. He died suddenly of pneumonia, while on a visit to Bridgeport, Conn., April 1, 1880. Rev. W. E. Snowden became his successor, being chosen rector, and entering upon his duties May 1, 1880.

The church has had strong friends and has received liberal gifts. Mr. Thomas Cummings, of New York, whose assistance in paying the debt was noticed above, also presented the church at Christmas, 1877, with a bell of excellent tone, weighing about 1300 pounds. It was accompanied by a letter of such interest that we give it in full:

"No. 241 CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

"REV. S. B. HUNTINGTON, Rector of St. John's Church, Canterbury, N. Y.

"Rev. and Dear Sir,—You will please communicate to the vestry of St. John's Church that it affords Mrs. Cummings and myself, as well as the other members of our family, much gratification to be enabled to place in the tower of St. John's a memorial to our dear departed children, Julia Bayard Cummings, who was taken from us Nov. 2, 1876, and Thomas Pictou Cummings, who joined his sister, we trust, in the realms above on the 24th of October last. Trusting that the lines cast on the bell (copied from an old one in the tower of a church in Cornwall, England),

"Jesus, fulfill with thy good grace,
All that we beckon to this place,"

may be truly verified, and that the little church so dear to us all, and which was an object of particular interest to the departed from early associations, may be a comfort and a blessing to many through the instrumentalities of the prayers said, the praises sung, and the blessed gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ preached thereon,

"I remain affectionately yours,

"THOMAS P. CUMMINGS."

The melodeon presented by Mr. N. P. Willis is still in use for the Sunday-school, and is cherished as a memorial of the poet, and of his association with the founders of this church. A cabinet organ has since been purchased for the use of the choir. Another valuable donation to the church remains to be mentioned. In August, 1877, Miss Elizabeth C. Purdy deeded to the church as a free gift the residence and grounds on Main Street, formerly the homestead of her mother, Mrs. H. C. Purdy, as a rectory for the use of the pastors of St. John's Church. Another recent donation is that of kneeling-benches for all the pews of the church. The vestry have also been able to purchase a handsome addition to the grounds of the church, 50 feet by 75, and 250 feet in depth.

The present parish organization (September, 1880) consists of Rev. William E. Snowden, rector; Thomas

P. Cummings, of New York, senior warden; William J. Sherwood, junior warden; John Chatfield, Peter P. Hazen, James Emslie, Jr., John B. Raymond, Dr. Cornelius Walke, H. B. Breed, M. Webster, N. Chatfield, Jr., vestrymen; Peter P. Hazen, clerk and treasurer.

THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS (CATHOLIC), CORNWALL,

was incorporated Nov. 17, 1870. The trustees who executed the certificate were Rev. John McCloskey, archbishop; Rev. William Starr, vicar-general; Rev. John A. Keogh, pastor, and two laymen, James Sheridan and Patrick Piggott. This was the legal organization of a society founded by the indefatigable labors of Rev. Father Keogh. He was appointed to the Cornwall mission by the archbishop of New York. Very much of an invalid and with apparently only a short lease of life before him, he nevertheless brought to his work a diligence and faithfulness that won friends not only among Catholics, but throughout the community among all denominations. Under the pure air and invigorating climate of Cornwall he recovered his health.

For some years before this Catholic services had been maintained in a small brick church opposite the entrance to Mr. Ryckman's property, which was built about 1860, under the direction of Rev. Edward J. O'Reilly, subsequently pastor of St. Mary's, New York City. Father Keogh resolved on a better edifice, and set to work immediately for that object. The ground was secured, and the excavations made by voluntary labor in the winter of 1870-71.

The corner-stone was laid in the spring by the bishop of Rochester, Rt. Rev. Dr. McQuade, assisted by several prominent priests from New York and elsewhere, and in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. The work was pushed with great energy, so that both the church and the pastoral residence were inclosed before fall. In the spring of 1872 the old church and property were disposed of, and in the month of June the altar was moved to the basement of the new church, which was fitted up as a chapel, with the ample dimensions of 100 by 50. The church and rectory, as thus completed, cost not far from \$30,000, of which about \$13,000 remained as a debt.

At the completion of the large and convenient chapel work was suspended; and the "hard times" following immediately, it has not been resumed. Rev. Father Keogh retired from this charge April 1, 1876. He was immediately succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Stephen Mackin. The efforts of the latter have been wisely directed to strengthening and consolidating the society, without incurring additional debt; resolved to hold fast to what has been achieved, and await better financial times, when the large and beautiful edifice, designed and partially built, may be completed. Like many other pastors, Father Mackin has found it his highest duty to "hold the fort,"

strengthen the things that remain, and care for the spiritual wants of his parish. The interest has been regularly met, and the current expenses provided for.

The assistant pastor is Rev. James F. Kiely. The lay members of the board of trustees as provided by law are Dennis Halloran and John Callahan. There are about 110 families in the congregation, numbering about 550 persons, and communicants about 500.

The church building is situated on a pleasant site, central for the group of villages surrounding it, and having a fine view within range of the tower when it shall be completed.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

These are quite numerous, and can only be briefly catalogued. In the village of Canterbury may be noted the remnants of an early ground in the rear of Mr. Hollett's lot, on the opposite side of the road from the Presbyterian church. It originally extended into that street. It is now inclosed in private grounds, and neither names nor dates can be conveniently read, if any such remain.

In the rear of the Presbyterian church is a large level plat, a portion of which appears to date back fifty or sixty years, having also a few graves marked only by common field-stone indicating a still older period. Other parts of the ground are devoted to modern burial, with some attempts at lots regularly laid out. The whole needs additional care.

Burials are said to have taken place in a field on the north side of the creek in the village of Canterbury, now wholly plowed over and lost.

Near the Friends' meeting-house west of Canterbury is a cemetery of considerable extent. Doubtless many of the early settlers are buried there, as very many graves are marked with field-stone of an early day. There are also the short head-stones of a later period, upon which names and dates are sunk in some cases out of sight. Other portions of the ground are receiving considerable care according to modern ideas.

Near the Orthodox Friends' meeting-house in the village of Canterbury is the private burial-place of the Ring and Sands families. This is a rural, secluded spot, inclosed with a substantial iron fence.

The Catholic Church have a new cemetery laid out, and already some monuments are erected, and the whole, under careful attention, will doubtless become a handsome resting-place of the dead.

Near the station west of Orr's Mills is a burial-place, finely situated on rising ground, formerly the site of the Baptist church. It is evidently receiving considerable care at the present time.

Burials from the northern portion of Cornwall are now to a considerable extent either in the old or the new cemeteries in New Windsor.

The old Bethlehem burial-place is one of marked interest, connected as it is to one of the oldest churches in the county, and the graveyard the place of very early burial.

IX.—SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.**MASONIC.**

In the year 1815 several Masons then residing in Cornwall met in Canterbury and made preliminary arrangements to establish a lodge. Upon their petition the Grand Lodge, under date of Sept. 9, 1815, issued a warrant authorizing the formation of Jerusalem Temple Lodge, No. 247, and appointing Wyatt Carr, Master, Abraham Mead, Senior Warden, and Sutherland Moore, Junior Warden. James B. Reynolds, of Hiram Lodge, Newburgh, was appointed to institute the new lodge. It is stated in the old record that the "said James B. Reynolds met the said lodge in the house of Ebenezer Crissey on the 5th day of October, 1815, and then and there installed the lodge agreeable to the customs thereof. The lodge then adjourned to the house of Brother Hugh Gregg and partook of a dinner prepared by him."

At the regular election, December 23d of that year, the following officers were chosen: Wyatt Carr, W. M.; Abraham Mead, S. W.; Sutherland Moore, J. W.; Nathaniel Clark, Treas.; Samuel H. Purdy, Sec.; William Williams, S. D.; Stephen Coleman, J. D.; Obadiah Smith, Jr., Sr. M. C.; Isaac B. Titus, Jr., M. C.; Lewis Batterson and John Arnold, Stewards; Hugh Gregg, Tyler.

Wyatt Carr continued Master until Dec. 23, 1820, when Wm. A. Clark was elected to succeed him. Mr. Clark was followed by Jonathan Morrill. In December, 1824, Oliver Farrington was elected Master, and occupied the chair until the suspension of the lodge in 1826. During this period of eleven years 92 candidates were initiated, of whom the first was Samuel H. Purdy. The lodge met in the attic of the present Moore's Hotel, of Canterbury. When the lodge surrendered its charter, the paraphernalia were taken in charge by Mr. Laue, then proprietor of that hotel, and after his death they were preserved by Mr. Dyer Brewster. They were given to the reorganized lodge of 1871, and are now in the lodge-room, cherished as objects of antiquity, rare memorials of early Masonry. The Bible was printed in 1799, and is a massive volume 15 by 18 inches. There is a dark lantern formed of tin and wood, with several mystical openings. There is also a Masonic mirror, and a symbolic chart printed in 1819.

The reorganization after forty-five years was an occasion of much interest. The installation took place July 27, 1872, and all the ceremonies were in ample form. Music was furnished by the West Point Band, and an oration was delivered by Rev. Charles Shelling, of Newburgh.

TEMPERANCE.

The first temperance organization was effected in 1841 or '42. It was continued for only a few years, but did much to develop and strengthen public senti-

ment in favor of sobriety. Among the active members of that period may be properly mentioned Fowler Griggs and George G. Clark. Various other temperance organizations had a brief existence from time to time, and carried forward the general work.

In 1866, Cornwall Division, No. 204, S. of T., was established. Among its founders were Samuel E. Shutes, afterwards mayor of Newburgh; James G. Roe, Rev. M. Messeter, D. A. Stephens, Thomas Taft, Jonas G. Davis, Joseph Ferguson, Henry R. Hunter, Harvey R. Taylor, and Charles H. Ray. Active in its formation were also several ladies, Mrs. Shutes, the Misses Cousers, Jackson, Ray, and Wiley. David A. Stephens was the first presiding officer, and he was followed by Samuel E. Shutes. Thomas Taft succeeded the latter. About 250 members were enrolled during the five years of its existence. This society was succeeded in 1870 by a lodge of Good Templars under the name of Idlewild Lodge, No. 860, I. O. of G. T. The present officers of the lodge (September, 1880) are Ezra P. Thompson, W. C. T.; Mrs. E. Cahey, W. V. T.; George Stevenson, Sec.; S. W. Cahey, Fin. Sec.; George W. Cahey, Treas.; William Graham, Marshal; B. F. Oliver, P. W. C. T.; George H. Dobbs, Lodge Deputy; Miss Libbie Oliver, Guard. The lodge meets every Tuesday night in the Salmon Building, on the dock.

In connection with this temperance work a fine building was erected in 1872, known as Temperance Hall. It was established by the Idlewild Temperance Association, at a total cost of about \$6000. It is a frame building 30 by 55, and surmounted by a cupola. The hall proper is a handsome room 20 by 40, and 14 feet in height, the walls wainscoted, and the room properly furnished. Various temperance societies meet in this building, also the Odd-Fellows' lodge and religious meetings. Part of the building is occupied as a dwelling, and the ground-floor is divided into three stores, the rent from which makes the institution self-supporting. The building association was duly incorporated, and stock issued to the amount of about \$10,000. The first officers were William H. Clark, president; George Stevensou, vice-president; Leonard P. Clark, treasurer; Frank Couch, secretary.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

A lodge of this order was formed in Canterbury in the earlier years of its introduction to this country, and had a prosperous existence. It was, however, dissolved after a time, and its records are said to be lost. It was known as Beacon Hill Lodge. The modern Odd-Fellows' society was formed Dec. 2, 1872, by Grand District Deputy Van Dalsen, of Newburgh. The name adopted was Cornwall Lodge, No. 340, I. O. of O. F. The present officers are J. Terwilliger, N. G.; George Walker, V. G.; B. F. Oliver, Sec.; R. Cleland, Treas. The lodge meets every Monday evening at Weeks' Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This is now fifty years old, and is an institution seldom found in an unincorporated village. It was established by an act of the Legislature passed April 20, 1830. By the terms of the statute, "Nathan Westcott, Elias Hand, W. T. Cock, George Marriott, John M. Gough, and such others as shall associate with them, and shall pay two dollars and fifty cents for procuring not more than two engines and other implements necessary for extinguishing fires," were created a body corporate under the name of the "Canterbury Fire Company." The meeting to organize under the act was held at the house of B. Colter, May 10, 1830, Oliver Cromwell being called to the chair, and John M. Gough chosen secretary.

Among the early members recorded may be found the names of Elias Hand, John E. Chadeayne, W. T. Cock, Justus Sackett, Noah Townsend, Lewis Barrett, Henry Titus, Thomas F. Fish, Samuel G. Purdy, Daniel Chadeayne, Samuel Townsend, Benjamin Atkinson, Charles R. Sutherland, and Fowler Griggs. Soon after the formation of the company a small hand-engine was bought, at an expense of about \$125. It was arranged with handles, so that it could be carried by four men. This rude memorial of an almost-forgotten age is still preserved at the engine-house. Hooks and ladders were of home-made construction, consisting of saplings cut in the mountains, and ironed by Hewitt & Torrey at their trip-hammer shop, near the site in later times of Nicholas Cock's factory. There was nothing extravagant in the early expenditures. The funds were often necessarily contributed by the members, and it was a matter of considerable self-sacrifice to sustain the enterprise. The first engine-house was a small frame building, and stood upon a lot owned in recent years by V. C. Kihlmire. This building was sold to John Malloy when the company secured their present quarters. He removed it to Roeville and fitted it up as a dwelling. The company's services in extinguishing fires were first employed at the burning of Samuel Townsend's barn.

In 1836 or 1837 a second-hand suction-engine was bought at a cost of about \$500. These engines remained the only equipment of the company until 1869, when an improved engine was bought, known as Highland Engine, No. 1. The new engine-house was obtained about this time, the company buying, for \$2000, the lot and building previously occupied by Hunlos & McLean as a meat-market. Considerable expense was incurred in altering and fitting up the building. The use of the lower floor for election purposes and the room overhead for public meetings yields a small revenue, which, aided by other means, keeps the finances of the company in a fair condition.

The rapid growth of that part of these associated villages which takes the name of Willisville, led to the founding of a second fire company in 1868. The first officers were William J. Quigley, foreman; John

K. Oliver, assistant, and John McLean, Jr., secretary. The company did not secure incorporation until March 30, 1870. The persons named in the act were E. A. Matthieson, Stephen C. Gillis, Hamilton H. Salmon, David Clark, James K. Hitchcock, and Elbert H. Champlin, and they were constituted a body corporate under the name of Storm-King Fire-Engine Company, No. 2.

The engine-house was built soon after. The first fire at which the services of the new company were employed was that of the Sagamore House, then occupied by Charles Brown. The company have a very beautiful hose carriage, built by James Reid, of Canterbury.

CORNWALL CIRCULATING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This was organized at Cornwall Landing, Nov. 2, 1869. Lyman Abbott was appointed chairman of the meeting, and William H. Clark, secretary. The trustees named were William P. Coolidge, E. A. Matthieson, James G. Roe, William H. Clark, Thomas Taft, N. Chatfield, Jr., E. H. Champlin, Albert Palmer, Thomas George. The library was required to be located within the bounds of School District No. 4. The fee of membership or price of a share of stock was fixed at five dollars.

Persons not owning five shares, or not owning any, might enjoy the privilege of the library by paying one dollar annually.

The building was erected in 1870. It is a substantial structure, 80 by 45, and faced on all sides with the best quality of pressed brick. It is three stories in height above the basement. The first floor is divided into stores, the rent from which is a material item of the revenue that sustains the enterprise. The second floor is occupied with the library, the reading-room, billiard parlor, and various offices. The third or upper floor is arranged as a public hall. It is 78 by 43, with a gallery at one end and a stage at the other. It has a height of 21 feet, is well ventilated, and its acoustic properties are said to be superior.

The whole building, with the library and its appointments, constitutes an enterprise seldom found in a rural village of this size. It is a distinguishing mark of the liberality as well as the culture and refinement of the people of this community. The building, with the heater, settees, and fixtures, cost about \$30,000. There are now about 3500 volumes in the library. The librarian is Miss Sarah Chatfield.

THE CORNWALL PLEASURE-GROUND AND DRIVING-PARK ASSOCIATION

was formed April 6, 1868. Its objects were declared to be "first, advancing the cause of agriculture by giving, at stated intervals, competitive exhibitions of agricultural products and implements; second, developing the utility and increasing the value of all domestic animals in general, by encouraging the true principles of breeding; and, in particular, promoting the

power, endurance, and speed of that noblest creature of them all, the horse; third, the purchasing, leasing, and holding of "the requisite amount of real and personal property necessary to consummate the general objects of the association." The capital stock was fixed at \$10,000, to be divided into 500 shares. The directors named were Lewis Beach, Benjamin S. Moore, William Townsend, H. R. Hunter, William Gourley, and Thomas Heaton. The proceedings were verified before Dyer Brewer, justice of the peace, and recorded April 22d.

THE HUDSON RIVER METALLIC PAINT COMPANY OF CORNWALL

executed a certificate of incorporation which was verified Feb. 11, 1865. The capital stock was stated at \$250,000, divided into 5000 shares. The trustees named were Howard Potter, Wm. Sturges, Wm. G. Lambert, John J. Monell, Frederick H. Wolcott, Charles M. Wolcott.

THE WEST POINT AND CORNWALL TURNPIKE COMPANY

was authorized to organize and construct a road by a resolution of the board of supervisors, passed March 9, 1868.

THE CORNWALL OXIDE PAINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

executed a certificate of incorporation Nov. 9, 1864. The object was stated as "mining or obtaining iron ores and minerals, and preparing them for use and consumption as a paint." The capital was fixed at 4000 shares of \$25 each, not in cash but to be represented by the mines, mining contracts, lands, leases, etc., belonging to the company. The trustees named were Enoch Carter, John J. Monell, Peter Ward, and John L. Davis.

THE CORNWALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was incorporated by a certificate executed May 13, 1868. The object was declared to be "the manufacture and sale of family and other soaps." The capital stock named was \$25,000, divided into 250 shares. The trustees chosen were John S. Davis, Robert E. Ring, and Townsend E. Drew. The certificate was verified the same day before Wm. H. Clark, and recorded May 22d.

CORNWALL SAVINGS-BANK.

The preliminary meeting to organize this institution was held May 25, 1871, and the bank opened June 1st. The first officers were Wm. T. Cock, president; S. B. Young, first vice-president; Wm. J. Sherwood, second vice-president; Dr. W. H. Vail, treasurer. Other members of the board: James G. Roe, B. L. Solomon, Thomas George, Josiah G. Clark, H. H. Salmon, E. A. Mattheison, S. C. Gillis, James Brodhead, J. R. Wood, James K. Hitchcock. The president and vice-presidents remain the same. June 2, 1873, L. N. Weyant became treasurer, and still retains the position.

Total resources July 1, 1880, \$24,209.58; due depositors, \$23,851.19; surplus, \$351.39; open accounts, 232; accounts open during six months, 25; closed, 22; amount deposited during six months, \$11,480.20; withdrawn, \$8,878.99; expenses of bank six months, \$91.65.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

CRO'-NEST

is just on the boundary line between the towns of Cornwall and Highlands, and rises 1418 feet above the river. It is celebrated in song and romance. Innumerable writers have immortalized its crags. The genius of poetry has peopled its surrounding defiles with fairies and gnomes, and the most enchanting productions of American literature have found here at once their "local habitation" and their enthusiasm.

BUTTER HILL

is the name applied for many years to the mountain which, like a sentinel, stands guard at the northern entrance to the Highlands. Many ingenious explanations of the appropriateness of the name have been given, but they are all rendered unnecessary by the discovery that the real name on early maps was Buttel Hill. Buttel is the German for bailiff, and is appropriate to this height, which guards the pass of the Hudson. The poet, N. P. Willis, gave to it its new name of Storm-King, by which it will undoubtedly be known through future years. Here is Mr. Willis' statement of his reasons for rechristening:

"The tallest mountaine, with its feet in the Hudson, at the Highland Gap is officially the storm-king, being looked to by the whole country around as the most sure foreteller of a storm. When the white cloud-beard descends upon his breast in the morning (as if with a nod forward of his majestic head) there is sure to be a rain-storm before night. Standing aloft among the other mountains of the chain, this algo is peculiar to him. He seems the monarch, and this seems his stately ordering of a change in the weather. Should not storm-king then be his proper title?"

To climb this mountain is one of the rare attractions to summer visitors at Cornwall. There are various routes, some having the romance of difficulty and danger, others of more gentle ascent, calling for less expenditure of breath and muscle. Having reached the crowning height, let the following passage from Mr. Lewis Beach's volume tell the story of beauty and sublimity:

"The summit once gained, whilst taking the much-needed rest, the eye soon shares the fatigue of the body in its efforts to grasp the many objects that challenge its attention. There are numerous other views about Cornwall equally fine, but none of such scope to the north as the one that is hers to be had.

"An entirely new feature is superadded. For the first time you have an outlook to the east and southeast. Everything about you, in every direction within the compass of the eye, is brought out in bold relief. The natural beauty of the country within a radius of sixty miles from the spot you stand upon can nowhere be surpassed. Foreground and background of the picture are equally attractive. Sparkling valleys at your feet, towering mountains in the distance, cities and villages sprinkled about, the river threading its tortuous way, hillsides discharging their silver streams, huge chasms and massive rocks, some near

and others remote, all and each contribute to round out and complete a picture of unequalled grandeur. You view the spectacle from your mountain-tier seat with no intervening peaks with their hats on to obstruct the view. You may hear the music of the band at West Point wafted on the southern wind, and might look down on the parade-ground and witness the evolutions of the cadets were it not for the intervening heights of Cro'-Nest."

Mr. Beach, casting a glance backward at the times "that tried men's souls," adds the following beautiful passage:

"The student of Revolutionary history will find food for his contemplation here. There is a sermon on patient and heroic suffering in the bare rocks, for here were lighted those massive beacon-fires which ever and anon summoned the hardy militia to the defense of the Highland forts. Being the highest, the beacon here was the signal to others similarly located on hills for miles around. Half-clad signal-men watched here through storm and night and cold, so cold that more than one perished and passed to that future 'which has no king but God.' We need to get close to these men to properly appreciate their work."

SLOOP HILL.

Sloop Hill is on the south side of Murderer's Creek, and near its entrance into the Hudson. It is a place often mentioned in early accounts of this section, and the origin of its name is involved in some obscurity. It is doubtless simply a term early bestowed upon the elevation by pioneer navigators, either because of the favorable landing-place at its foot for sloops, or some other similar reason. The line between Cornwall and New Windsor passes over Sloop Hill. This is the old historic line between Orange County and Ulster as they were at first organized. Murderer's Creek (now known under the name of Moodna) is often mentioned in stating early civil divisions and early land-patents, and from their language the creek itself might be supposed to have been the line intended. The boundary between the two counties was, however, a straight line drawn through the mouth of Murderer's Creek and striking the Delaware above Port Jervis, in the vicinity of Sparrowbush. Even this is perhaps not exactly correct. The initial point was the *head of navigation** on Murderer's Creek, and not the mouth of the creek. To understand that, it must be remembered that small craft could sail up the Moodna in early times for a short distance,—a feat that seems impossible to those who only know it now with its channel filled and its shallow depth of water. In connection with Sloop Hill it may be proper to remark that this locality is very near a large number of interesting Revolutionary localities in New Windsor, and to the chapter upon that town the reader is referred for further description. Sloop Hill itself was, however, used as a summit for beacon-fires, and thus Cornwall may claim something of the Revolutionary interest of this section as belonging within her lines.

There is another tradition, but with little evidence to sustain it, that a Spanish sloop at some unnamed date came to this place to trade with the Indians, but running aground the Indians murdered the crew as the quickest way of coming to an easy trade. How

soon after Columbus discovered America Spanish sloops were in the habit of coming up the Hudson to trade is not stated in the tradition. This is doubtless like the wonderful tragedy of Naoman, over which generations of school-children have almost cried as they read it, purely a fiction.

CONTINENTAL SPRING

is a short distance from the West Point road, as it is called, and about half-way up the mountain. It derives its name from the local tradition that a portion of the American army was encamped in this neighborhood during the Revolutionary war, and that instead of drinking from "the same old canteen," as in the song, they drank from the crystal waters of this spring. The water bubbles from the solid rock, and is delightfully "cool, delicious, and sparkling." The spring has never been known to fail.

BLACK ROCK

is one of the mountain summits from which extensive and delightful views are obtained. The rock is said to rise about 80 feet above the mountains, and is very much of a tower,—a natural observatory, ascended by one of nature's own staircases, a series of steps in the rock. The view from this height is of surpassing beauty and grandeur. No tourist in the Highlands should fail to visit Black Rock.

GRANT'S HAUNT

is a grotto among the mountains. The rocks in and around this are piled in every conceivable shape and size. There is a wild ruggedness about the whole that may well be associated in the mind of one having a vivid fancy with the hundred-handed giants of ancient mythology. The pinnacle above has been named Spy Rock from the extensive view it commands. A curious rock near the grotto is named the "Giant's Slipper."

PICNIC ROCK

is a good place to stop for refreshments, provided a climbing-party have any. Here is a broad table, a rocky summit, over which nature has spread a cloth woven of moss and lichen, and made a convenient arrangement for seats by placing blocks of stone of varying size, adapted to children and adults.

ERLIN'S BLUFF.

Our limits will not permit us to enlarge upon the fairy stories that have become classic in American literature, and which cluster around this bluff, with its adjacent defiles. Those who have time to lose themselves in the most delightful works of Washington Irving, and in Drake's "Culprit Fay," should read them in these mountain fastnesses, in the very haunts which the poets have so peopled with their fanciful creations that even a prosaic compiler of town histories, with their saw-mills, road surveys, and similar stern "practicalities," might not be astonished if a fairy should beckon to him in these wild retreats

* Beach's "Cornwall," p. 11.

(especially in the time of summer tourists), or a giant chase him down the mountain-side, hurling seven-ton rocks after him.

NATURAL BRIDGE

is not far from Erlin's Bluff. It is a curious rock formation, under which a tiny cascade somehow finds its way, though no daylight is visible under the "bridge." It is near the place where the little stream empties into a mountain lake, and there is a close combination of several elements of great beauty. The massive rocks, the mountain lake with its clear depths, and the leaping cascade hiding under the rocks, and then reappearing to ripple down to the lake below.

THE OLD RING HOMESTEAD

is situated where the road to Newburgh from Canterbury diverges to the left, leaving to the right the road to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. There are many historic memories clustering around this now venerable mansion. Here lived David Sands, the early preacher of the Friends; in this house the meetings were held before the meeting-house west of the village was erected; still earlier, during the Revolution, it was occupied as a store by the grandfather of Robert E. Ring, and at times served the purpose of a guard-house, a detachment of troops from the New Windsor encampment being stationed there. War and peace thus met upon its grounds; preacher and soldier both passed its portals in those stormy times. To this house came the bride, Catharine Sands, and from the sacred quiet of its low rooms the dead were carried forth to rest beneath the smile of God and enter into eternal peace.

IDLEWILD

would naturally be mentioned under this head, but it is already described among village names; and as an estate it is absolutely private property, not open to general rambles, except by permission from its proprietor. In Mr. Beach's recent work it is very fully written, some thirteen pages being devoted to Idlewild alone. For those, too, who would hear numerous charming anecdotes of the poet, there are many living in Cornwall who knew him well, for he died only thirteen years ago. Mr. J. D. Sutherland was with Mr. Willis almost daily during the laying out of Idlewild and the erection of the residence. It was a chance remark of Mr. Sutherland which led to the name Idlewild; and the poet relied upon his practical judgment in the arrangement and grading of the grounds, in laying out the drives and the improvements of the glen. It was a favorite morning salutation of Mr. Willis: "Well, Major Sutherland, I want to use your brains to-day."

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The town of Cornwall has quite a large area of arable lands. It is not exactly a mountain town, although it includes a portion of the Highlands.

Around Canterbury and westward there are many fine farms. In the central and northwestern portions there are productive districts, in which a mixed and varied husbandry yields valuable returns. In the immediate vicinity of Canterbury an excellent quality of grapes is grown, forming by itself an important industry. Mr. Oliver Brewster, residing on Willow Avenue, has a very fine tract of some fifteen acres. It slopes northward from his residence, the latter standing on an elevation that commands a splendid river and mountain view. Mr. Brewster has been in the fruit-growing business for twenty-five years. He raises strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits, but makes the culture of grapes a specialty. He sent to market in 1879 27 tons of grapes, and will send more than that for the present season (September, 1880). He raises the Concord largely, though the Isabella and other varieties are found in his fields. At the ripening season one can appreciate the enthusiasm of writers who speak of the "sunlit hills of Italy purple with ripening grapes," and scented with the delicate odor wafted upon the gentle breezes.

Daniel Clark is another extensive fruit-grower, giving most of his attention to grapes. His grounds are in the Idlewild Valley, extending up the southern slopes of the hills. His shipments are very large, amounting occasionally to 30 tons a year. He originally bought one Concord grape, from which he set 20 acres. The old parent vine bore vigorously last year, but died suddenly from an over-dose of brine.

William Sherwood also has a large graperies south of Canterbury village, and raises a large amount of grapes of superior quality. There are others who raise grapes in smaller quantities, but in the aggregate do a business of considerable extent.

Among the industrial enterprises none have perhaps achieved greater prominence than the culture of strawberries and other small fruits by Rev. E. P. Roe. (See Biographical Sketch.)

The "Red Mill," on Idlewild Brook, is a grist-mill of very early date. It was probably built by Reuben Clark, or at least passed to him early in this century, and about thirty-six years ago to his son, David Clark, the present owner.

MEAD & TAFT.

This firm is doing an extensive business at Cornwall Landing. They have a lumber-yard and a planing-mill. In connection with this they have a hardware-store, in which they deal largely in the general goods of the trade, and in all kinds of masons' materials, painting, and building materials generally. The partners are Charles H. Mead and Thomas Taft. The business was first established in 1853 by Mr. Mead at Canterbury, at the junction of the Newburgh road with Hudson Street. In 1861 the partnership was formed, and in 1868 they removed to Cornwall Landing. Their buildings were burned March 29, 1879. They were immediately rebuilt, and are now very large and convenient. A

feature of their business is the manufacture of portable cottages adapted to the fashionable watering-places, and to the camp-grounds of religious and temperance associations. They are also contractors for the erection of large churches and other public buildings. Among their works may be mentioned the "Church of our Lady Star of the Sea" at Long Branch, and the Palmer House at Nyack.

ORR'S MILLS.

Among the active business men of Cornwall, Messrs. William and John Orr contribute in many ways to the development of every public interest. John Orr has flouring-mills at Mountainville, and is also postmaster at that office. William Orr & Co. operate the well-known Cornwall Mills on Murderer's Creek. They are both custom- and flouring-mills. An extensive business is done, their delivery-wagons being frequently seen through all the villages in Cornwall, and in other towns near. Their buildings are picturesquely situated near the road leading from Cornwall Station to Canterbury. On a fine site near stands the Orr House, a popular resort of summer boarders.

SUMMER BOARDING.

Perhaps this may be termed an "industrial pursuit." At least the business is industriously pursued by a large number in Cornwall. Besides the Glen Ridge House and the Orr House, already mentioned, there may be named the Smith House, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, C. H. Smith, proprietor; the Elmer House, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Wm. B. Elmer, proprietor; the Linden Park House, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, R. B. Ring, proprietor; the Lawrence House, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, J. J. Lawrence, proprietor; the Palmer House (formerly Carswell), Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; the Mountain House, J. W. Meagher, manager; Mrs. Dunham, summer boarding; and T. M. Wilfy, summer boarding. There are also many others who receive boarders during the season, but do not announce their places formally as summer boarding-houses.

XII.—MILITARY.

The present town of Cornwall lies in the immediate vicinity of some of the most noted localities of the Revolutionary struggle, but can directly claim few or none of them as a part of her own soil. New Windsor and Newburgh, to the north, are rich in historic associations, while the town of Highlands, on the south, embraces military reminiscences of surpassing interest. The forts of the Highlands were south of what is now Cornwall, while the encampment of Clinton's command was northwest, in New Windsor, and Gen. Washington's headquarters north, in the present city of Newburgh. The names of those citizens who participated in the Revolutionary war from the present territory of Cornwall must be sought in the militia-rolls given elsewhere, and can only be determined by

comparison with the names of early residents, given under various heads in this volume.

The following are remembered by citizens as having served in the war of 1812: Obadiah Sands, William Sayre, John Denniston, Peter Fisher, Philo Fancher. The latter is still living.

OFFICIAL ACTION, WAR OF 1861-65.

At a special town-meeting held at the house of B. L. Moore, Jan. 28, 1864, Robert E. Ring was called to the chair, and the minutes were recorded by the town clerk, Abijah Dan. It was proposed to vote on the question of the amount of bounty to be paid, each voter writing his name and the amount he voted for upon his ballot. This proposition was not accepted, but a motion for a town bounty of \$50 to each volunteer was adopted. In pursuance of this action the money was obtained of the Highland Bank by executing a town note for the sum of \$7800, payable Feb. 8, 1865, the note bearing date April 13, 1864.

On August 15th of the same year a special town-meeting duly called was held at Jackson's Hall, in Canterbury. It was voted to pay a bounty of \$1000 to each volunteer who should enlist for one year.

The following statement of bonds issued appears in the records, the date of the bonds being Sept. 1, 1864:

\$15,000 falling due Feb. 1, 1865.	\$2,000 falling due Feb. 1, 1871.
12,000 " " " 1, 1868.	2,000 " " " 1, 1872.
2,000 " " " 1, 1867.	3,000 " " " 1, 1873.
3,000 " " " 1, 1868.	7,500 " " " 1, 1874.
4,000 " " " 1, 1869.	5,000 " " " 1, 1875.
10,000 " " " 1, 1870.	

Feb. 7, 1865, another special town-meeting was held, and a vote passed authorizing the raising of a sufficient sum to fill the quota of the town by paying \$400 to each volunteer, or to each drafted man in case of a draft, who should actually enter the service or provide a substitute.

The sum to be raised was fixed at \$30,000. A war committee to act in conjunction with the supervisors was appointed, consisting of Harvey B. Adams, John Chatfield, William Avery, and Cornelius Nelson. The records appear to show \$31,600 issued under this authority.

SOLDIERS' LIST.

The following list was prepared from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, but it has also received a careful revision by Mr. Isaac Denniston, of Canterbury:

William Babcock, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 William S. Brooks, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. April 16, 1863, for disability.
 Thomas M. Brooke, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Orange Grove, Nov. 27, 1863; died of wounds Dec. 20, 1863.
 William Bordenstein, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Albert J. Bunce, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded in assault at Petersburg, April 1, 1865.
 Stephen W. Brown, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of typhoid fever Jan. 17, 1863.
 Thomas Bigler.

- John Brewer, Co. G, 2d N. Y. Cavalry; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; re-enl. same regiment and company, 1863; disch. June, 1865; died since the war.
- Ezekiel Brundage, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Jan. 20, 1863; died since the war.
- Henry J. Brewer, Co. G, 2d N. Y. Cavalry; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; taken prisoner September, 1863, and died in Andersonville.
- George L. Brewster, corp., Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; served from Petersburg (1863) to Lee's surrender.
- John S. Bennett, 1st Lieut., N. Y. Ind. Bat. No. 7; enl. Aug. 15, 1861.
- Peter Beame, enl. 1861; afterwards re-enl. Co. I, 168th.
- William Brownson, Co. C, 124th; enl. August, 1862; 1st Lieut.; pro. regt. adjt., Dec. 31, 1862; resigned Sept. 17, 1863, on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
- Jno. Beams, Co. I, 168th; enl. October, 1862.
- David Beame, Co. I, 168th; enl. October, 1862.
- Samuel Bell, Co. A, 56th; enl. 1861.
- David Bowen, Co. C, 124th; enl. August, 1862; left regiment at Warren-ton, Va., Nov. 17, 1862, and enl. in U. S. Engineers.
- William Curtis, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 30, 1862.
- Robert Connely, Jr., Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; detached as ambulance driver June 1, 1863; pro. aert. of ambulance-train.
- Charles Chatfield, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, 1863.
- Leonard Carey, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; in guard of ambulance-train from September, 1863, to May, 1865.
- James Curry, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died in hospital, Feb. 7, 1863, of typhoid fever.
- Michael Cox, 66th; enl. July 28, 1861; Ind. Bat. No. 7.
- Joseph Chase, Co. F, 142d; drafted.
- George Cripps, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
- Michael Cullen, Co. K, 124th; enl. 1862.
- Sylvanus Curry, Sickles' brigade.
- Abner Curry, Sickles' brigade.
- Joseph Curry, Co. F, 168th.
- Joseph Curry, Jr., Co. F, 168th.
- George W. Cabrey, Co. C, 124th; disch. April, 1863, for disability.
- James Cromwell, capt., Co. C, 124th; enl. 1862; pro. major; killed at Gettysburg.
- Joseph Connelly, Co. D, 168th.
- Benjamin Cole, Co. F, 142d; drafted February, 1864.
- Daniel Cole, Co. F, 142d; drafted February, 1864.
- Wm. H. Conklin, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Cavalry; enl. 1863.
- Jonas G. Davis, corp., Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. March 20, 1863, for accidental wounds; died since the war.
- Frederick Dezendorf, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; missing in action June 3, 1864; returned to regt. at Annapolis, May, 1865.
- Isaac Denniston, Jr., Co. I, 168th; enl. Nov. 25, 1862; pro. corp.; disch. Oct. 31, 1863.
- Henry Davenport, Co. L, 6th N. Y. Cavalry; enl. September, 1861; taken prisoner at Hagerstown, July, 1863, and again at Stony Creek, June 28, 1864; confined in Andersonville.
- Frank Dunderburg.
- Robert Davies, Co. I, 66th; enl. July, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, June, 1862; served under Gen. Taylor throughout the Mexican war.
- James E. Daniels, Co. C, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; and again in front of Petersburg, Aug. 19, 1864.
- Nathan Edwards, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Wm. C. Edwards, Co. K, 20th Cavalry; September, 1864.
- Charles L. Edwards, Co. I, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Charles L. Edwards, Jr., Co. I, 5th Cavalry; enl. June, 1861.
- Isaac Edwards, Co. I, 5th Cavalry; enl. June, 1861.
- William Emah, Co. G, 2d N. Y. Cavalry; enl. September, 1861; taken prisoner at Germania Ford, February, 1864; died in Salisbury prison.
- John Firel, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; not heard from after June, 1863.
- George Florence, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- John Finney, Co. G, 124th; died since the war.
- Hector Finney, Co. G, 124th; died since the war.
- Peter Fritz.
- Anthony Fritz.
- Abraham Florence.
- John L. Goodsell, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. March 30, 1863.
- Charles H. Goodsell, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; died May 20, 1863.
- Anthony Goodsell, Ind. Bat. No. 7; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.
- Edward Gillia, naval service.
- Edward Ginger, Co. A, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
- Jesse Griffin, Co. F, 168th.
- Wesley Goodsell, Co. G, 2d N. Y. Cavalry; enl. September, 1861; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville.
- Irvin Gordon, Co. G, 168th; enl. Oct. 20, 1862.
- Peter P. Hazen, corp., Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Charles G. Howser, Co. F, 142d; drafted.
- Richard Hulse.
- Henry Hoffman, Co. C, 124th; enl. July, 1862; died of typhoid fever Sept. 29, 1863.
- Michael Hager, Co. A, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
- Philip Hager, Co. B, 78th N. Y.; wounded at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, and discharged, reason disability.
- George Hoofner.
- Gardner B. Havens.
- Charles Hager, U. S. Engineers.
- Stephen Isaman.
- Charles Jones, died since the war.
- John H. Judson, Co. A, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Samuel Jackson.
- Otto Kolthaus, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 16, 1862.
- Luke Lancaster, Co. L, 2d Cavalry; enl. September, 1864.
- James Lewis.
- Thomas H. Lane.
- John Lewis, Co. A, 124th.
- Thomas Lewis, Jr.
- Dyer Lane.
- Henry Lent, Co. A, 66th; died since the war.
- Samuel Latham, 124th.
- George Lamb, 19th Militia.
- Benjamin Lancaster, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
- John Lewis, 2d.
- William Lewis, Co. K, 124th.
- Wm. H. Many, aert., Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.
- William Mead, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. aert., July 1, 1863.
- Lorenzo McEwen, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
- John A. Myers.
- Wm. H. Myers.
- John Maloney.
- Patrick Murray.
- Lawrence Miller.
- John McLean, 19th Militia.
- Joshua Mead, disch. for disability.
- Hugh McGuire, 7th N. Y. Ind. Battery; pro. 1st aert.
- Julius Medina, Co. D, 168th; enl. September, 1862.
- James McDonald, Co. G, 2d Cavalry; enl. July, 1861; killed by a railroad accident.
- Augustus Nelson, 7th Ind. Bat.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.
- Thomas Oldring, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.
- Isaac Odell, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; thumb shot off on picket; trans. to V. R. C.
- David Odell, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability Nov. 12, 1862.
- Wm. Odell, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Jabez Odell, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 12, 1864.
- Edward Owney, Co. I, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
- G. W. Odell, Co. A, 56th; died since the war.
- Robert Potter, Co. A, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Samuel Potter, Co. A, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at North Anna about May 23, 1864.
- Robert Rush, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Daniel C. Rider, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; disch. for disability Dec. 7, 1863.
- Cornelius L. Rhodes, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. April 16, 1863.
- Wm. H. H. Rhodes, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania.

Isaiah Rumsey, Co. C, 124th; died in hospital of typhoid fever, Feb. 22, 1863.

John Robinson.

Francis Rhinefield, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Richard Rollings, Co. A, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

Samuel Rollins, Co. A, 124th; enl. August, 1862; pro. corp., 1863.

Ira Rush, Co. G, 2d Cavalry; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; re-enl. 1863; disch. June, 1865.

George Rueh, Co. K, 2d Cavalry; enl. September, 1864.

Thurston Rider, Co. B, 36th N. Y.; enl. May, 1861; disch. July, 1863, expiration of enlistment.

Warren Rider, Co. C, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Appomattox, May, 1865.

Clark Smith, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; paroled, and on parole some time.

James Swaim, 56th; 7th Ind. Bat.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.

Wilbur F. Still, 2d lieutenant, Co. A, 56th; died since the war.

Henry Still, 1st lieutenant, 56th, died since the war.

Peter Shirte.

James Secor, Co. A, 56th; enl. July 31, 1861; disch. August, 1862, by reason of disability.

George Swaim.

William Silliman, capt., Co. C, 124th; enl. August, 1862; afterwards adjutant; pro. to lieutenant-col. of 26th U. S. Colored Regt.; lost leg from wounds, Dec. 9, 1864, in hospital, and died.

John H. Swaim.

Charles Smaltz, 48th N. Y.; killed at Fort Wagner, 1863.

Daniel Secor, Co. A, 56th; enl. July 31, 1861; re-enl. February, 1864; discharged November, 1865; pro. to corp., 1863.

George Secor, Co. F, 142d; March, 1865.

George G. Taylor, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 23, 1864.

Thomas Taft, sergt., Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Co. H, and afterwards to capt., Co. C.

John Tompkins, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; paroled, and returned May, 1865.

Ephraim Tompkins, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C.

George J. Thorne, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to U. S. Engineers, April 18, 1863.

William H. G. Thorpe, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. March 29, 1863.

Jacob W. Topping, Co. M, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.

John Tompkas (2), 1st lieutenant, 56th (New Windsor); died since the war.

Henry Townsend, 19th Militia.

Henry Trainor, Co. G, 124th; enl. August, 1862.

John Trainor, Co. G, 124th; enl. August, 1862.

Alexander Trainor, Co. G, 124th; enl. August, 1862.

Thomas Tracey.

Badcliffe Turner, 124th; enl. August, 1862.

Thomas Tole, Co. F, 168th.

John T. Tole, Co. F, 168th.

Charles Trainor, Co. G, 124th; enl. August, 1862.

Jackson Van Zyle, Co. G, 124th; enl. August, 1862.

Levi Van Gordon, 68th.

Goodman Van Gordon, 98th; killed near Bermuda Hundred, June, 1864.

Charles Van Gordon, 124th.

Samuel Van Gordon, Co. E, 56th N. Y.; disch., September, 1863, for disability.

Wm. Van Gordon, 98th.

J. H. Vought, 7th Ind. Bat.

David Wright, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

David L. Westcott, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May, 1863; taken prisoner; paroled; died of wounds May 24, 1863.

William White, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.

Albert Wise, Co. C, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Lewis Wolfert.

Jacob Weybold.

William Wallace, Co. I, 124th; enl. August, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Frank Wood, Co. I, 5th Cavalry; enl. June, 1861; killed by railroad accident.

Harvey Wiley, Co. G, 2d Cavalry.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWARD PAYSON ROE.

Edward Payson Roe was born on the banks of the Hudson, in the town of New Windsor, on March 7, 1838. His ancestry is more particularly referred to in the sketch of his brother, Rev. Alfred C. Roe, in this work. His early home is described in his story, "Opening a Chestnut Burr," and again referred to in



the description of the quaint old garden which has so important a place in his book, "A Face Illumined." His collegiate life was passed at Williams College, with a view to preparation for the gospel ministry, and after a year at Auburn Theological Seminary, in 1862, he responded to the government's urgent call and accepted the chaplaincy of the Second New York, or Harris Light Cavalry. After two years' service in the field, Mr. Roe was appointed by President Lincoln one of the chaplains of the Fortress Monroe hospitals. Just before entering upon the performance of his duties at that point he participated as a volunteer in the celebrated raid in the spring of 1864, in which Col. Dahlgren was killed, and which had as its object the release of the Union prisoners at Richmond. Several times on this occasion he acted as aid, and was the first one sent to Washington after the raid, where he had an extended personal interview with President Lincoln. While at Fortress Monroe, Mr. Roe was largely instrumental in causing

the erection of the chapel for Christian worship at that place, and of the library adjoining. He had charge of the hospital farm at that point, and from a small beginning increased its size to forty acres, growing all varieties of vegetables, and supplying the hospitals with many choice delicacies. At the close of the war he accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Highland Falls, N. Y., to become its pastor, and was soon engaged with the people in an effort to erect a new church edifice. His desire to aid in this work first led him to enter the lecture-field, where his lectures on topics connected with the war attracted considerable attention.

Up to the time of the burning of Chicago, Mr. Roe had never formed the definite purpose of writing a book, but the scenes of that awful event powerfully impressed him, and while the ruins were still smoking he spent several days among them. Returning home he commenced "Barriers Burned Away," and worked for a year on the story in his hours of leisure. After six or eight chapters were written they were submitted to the editors of the *New York Evangelist*, and at their request were left for publication. The story continued to grow, the writer often hardly keeping in advance of the paper, until fifty-two chapters were published. Long before its completion there was a demand for the publication of the story as a whole, and it was issued about the first of December, 1872, by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, who have published all of Mr. Roe's works. Its success was immediate, and successive editions were quickly called for. Mr. Roe's next work, "What Can She Do?" was of a very different kind, and was also widely read. Finding his health becoming impaired by the continued duties of the pastorate and of authorship, Mr. Roe was finally led to query whether the latter was not his true vocation, and to consider whether he could not exert a wider influence as a writer than as a speaker. Of this he made his next book—"Opening a Chestnut Burr"—a test, and constructed a quiet, Christian story. It proved the most popular of his works, and having decided to adopt a literary life, he removed, in the spring of 1874, to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, near his early home, where he has since continued to reside. Here, in a pleasant home, amid the most beautiful natural scenery, he wrote his later works,—“Near to Nature's Heart,” “From Jest to Earnest,” “A Knight of the Nineteenth Century,” “A Face Illumined,” “Success with Small Fruits,” “Play and Profit in My Garden,” and “A Day of Fate.” He is now engaged on a novel entitled “Without a Home.”

In contrast to the usual experience of popular authors, Mr. Roe's works have successively sold more largely than their predecessors. The six novels written after “Barriers Burned Away” were published in the autumn of each succeeding year after 1872, and of the seven novels about 175,000 were sold in eight years. The sale of all his works in this country

reaches about 250,000 copies. All of his novels have been printed in England, and are now being translated into German. His last work, “A Day of Fate,” was published in the fall of 1880, and has already, within a few months, attained a sale of 27,000 copies. The first edition of his new work will comprise 25,000 volumes.

Aside from his reputation as an author, Mr. Roe is widely known as an horticulturist and cultivator of choice varieties of small fruits. Feeling the need of out-of-door exercise and mental relaxation, he at first undertook fruit cultivation as a pastime and for his own amusement. But gradually he became interested in the work, experimented with rare and choice varieties, until to-day he is recognized as one of the leading horticulturists of the United States. He has acres of all varieties of fruits, and makes large shipments of plants to all parts of the country. The demand for his plants is immense, and his spring catalogue of fruits for 1881 comprises twenty-four printed pages. He employs a large number of men, and leads, in his dual capacity of author and fruit cultivator, a busy and industrious life. His published works on horticultural subjects, above referred to, have met with ready appreciation by the public and attained a large sale.

Mr. Roe was married on Nov. 24, 1863, to Miss Anna P., daughter of Dr. David Sands, of New York, late of A. B. & D. Sands, druggists of that city, and has five children living, namely: Paulina Sands, Martha Ferris, Elting P., Sarah Theresa, and Lindley Murray. Edward P. Roe, Jr., died in infancy.

Mr. Roe is recognized as one of the leading and most enterprising citizens of Cornwall, and is actively interested in every good work.

WILLIAM S. BROWN.

William S. Brown was born in the town of Cornwall, on Aug. 3, 1809. His parents were John and Hannah (Cronk) Brown, the former of whom was also born in the town, and engaged in farming near the residence of David Cromwell. The father of John emigrated from England prior to the Revolutionary war, and located in Cornwall. Among the other children were William, Thomas Nathaniel, Frank, Amelia, who married Martin Hallock, of Monroe; and Ann, who married Edward Coffee, of Cornwall. The children of John and Hannah C. Brown were sixteen in number, of whom ten reached mature years, namely: Ann (wife of E. B. St. John, of Cornwall), William S., Henry, Edward, John, Hedges, James, Elliot, Louisa (who married John Requa, of New York), and Esther (who married Baldwin Fox, of Brooklyn).

The early educational opportunities of Mr. Brown were limited to six months' schooling, three by an old Quaker, Andrew Sutherland, and three by an English gentleman in Canterbury. At the age of fifteen years he commenced to learn the trade of

dressing deer-hides for buckskin with John Golow, of Vail's Gate, in the town of New Windsor, then known as Tooker's Gate, where he remained four years. He then removed to New York, and worked



John Brown

in the employ of the Dry-Dock Company, at the head of Avenue D, for two years. The next six or seven years was spent as a carter in New York City, at the end of which time he engaged in lime-burning for Harvey Raymond & Co., of Brooklyn. He removed from there to Rockland, Me., where he engaged in the manufacture of lime for fourteen years. His health then failing him, he returned to New York and went into the brokerage and commission business, where he continued about seven years. On April 2, 1857, he purchased 86 of the 100 acres of land that he now occupies in Cornwall, of Rev. Jonathan Silliman, and took up his residence in that town, where he has engaged in farming operations until the present time, making a specialty of fattening and dealing in live-stock. He has taken an active interest in local affairs, and is recognized as one of the substantial, enterprising, and public-spirited citizens of the town. He was elected supervisor of Cornwall in 1865, and has filled other town offices with credit.

Mr. Brown was married on March 20, 1830, to Martha, daughter of John and Ann Rose, of Flatbush, L. I. She was born April 10, 1807, and died May 23, 1876. The children have been Louisa Ann, who died in childhood; George Ogden, died Aug. 20,

1856; John Ross, engaged in the commission business in New York; Hannah M., wife of Alpheus Phillips, of Blooming-Grove; Charles G., who died in the spring of 1881; Hezekiah P., a commission merchant in New York City; and Harriet F., wife of Robert S. Talbot, of Blooming-Grove.

JOHN ORR.

John Orr was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on Dec. 31, 1820, and was a son of David and Elizabeth (Stewart) Orr, the former being a successful miller in the city of Armagh. His grandparents were John and Susan (Orr) Orr, and his great-grandfather was Robert, who was born in Scotland and removed to the north of Ireland about the year 1700. The former was a miller by trade, and the latter a wheelwright. The children of David and Elizabeth S. Orr were David, who died in childhood; John; Jane Ann, who married Joseph S. Pruden, of New York City; Susan,



John Orr

who married George G. Sims, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Orr died in 1822, and David Orr married, for a second wife, Jane Stewart, a cousin of his first wife. Of this union were born William; Mary Elizabeth, who married John J. Van Duzer, of Cornwall; and Sarah, who married Jesse B. Birdsall, of Newburgh. David Orr died in 1843, aged about fifty-two, and his wife, Jane Stewart, in the spring of 1881, in the town of Monroe, Orange Co., where she

was residing with her daughter, Mrs. Van Duzer. Her remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, in the lot of her son William.

John Orr received a common-school education in his native country, and afterwards learned the trade of a miller with his father. In 1842 he came to America and first located in New Windsor, where he worked in Morton's mill, at Vail's Gate, for a short time. He then removed to Shawangunk, Ulster Co., working in James Mitchell's mill for one year and a half, and then in the Walden mills, Montgomery, for one year. In October, 1844, he married Mary, daughter of Robert and Mary (Cooper) Fulton, of New Windsor, and on April 1, 1845, took up his residence in Cornwall, going into partnership with Robert E. Ring, at the Townsend mill. After three years he purchased his present mill at Mountainville, of Samuel Ketcham, and ran that for seven years. He then leased the old Townsend mill for five years, and operated both mills for three years. At the end of that time he surrendered the balance of his lease of the Townsend mill to his brother William. In 1860 he formed a partnership with the latter and Joseph S. Pruden, and operated the Mountainville mill under the firm-name of John Orr & Co. Shortly after the firm purchased the Townsend cotton-factory property and grist-mill, and operated that under the name of William Orr & Co. This arrangement continued until 1865, when Joseph S. Pruden withdrew from the firm, which was changed to J. & W. Orr. In 1866 the latter erected the "Cornwall Flouring-Mills," at a cost of about \$30,000, on the site of the Townsend mill, and continued business there until 1877, when John Orr disposed of his interest to John Mitchell, and resumed the operation of his Mountainville mill, which he repurchased in 1875, and where he continues at the present time.

Mr. Orr is recognized as one of the influential citizens of Cornwall, and through a long business career has earned the reputation of an upright and honorable man. Besides his mill property at Mountainville, he owns the Samuel Ketcham residence and farm at that place, the Woodbury factory in the town of Monroe, and other real estate. He is popular in the town, and held the office of supervisor in 1868 and 1869. He has taken a deep interest in the local development of Mountainville, and lent liberal support to the progressive and elevating movements of his day. He is a member of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Orr, of whom five survive, namely: Susan A., wife of Lewis A. Van Cleft, Woodbury; Addie; Margaret, wife of D. E. Sutherland, of Cornwall; Emma; and Jessie.

WILLIAM ORR.

William Orr was born in the city and county of Armagh, Ireland, Dec. 23, 1830, where his father was

engaged in successful business as a miller. His ancestry is more particularly referred to in the biographical sketch of his older brother, John Orr, in this work.

On Feb. 11, 1847, Mr. Orr came to this country, having decided to make his home in the New World, where several sisters and a brother had preceded him. He resided for one year with his brother John, at Cornwall, and attended school at the excellent institution of Rev. Alfred C. Roe, of that place. During the same year he worked in the mill of Sylvanus Howell, in Shawangunk village, Ulster Co., for two months, performing his work to the full satisfaction of his employer. The next three years were spent in learning the miller's trade with his brother John, at Mountainville. In 1851 he went to Haverstraw, N. Y., where he operated a mill as first miller for the very remunerative stipend of *eleven dollars a month and his board*. After one year he filled a similar position in the mill of James R. Dickson, of Newburgh, at sixteen dollars a month. He remained there nearly a year, and then worked in the employ of his brother John, at Mountainville, from 1853 to 1855. In the latter year he operated the Mountainville mill for his brother at a salary of five hundred dollars. The year following he had a quarter interest in the profits of the mill, his partners being John Orr and Thomas Fulton. The third year he was an equal partner with his brother in conducting the mill. In the years 1858 and 1859, Mr. Orr operated the old Townsend mill on his own account, meeting with great success. In 1860 he became one of the firm of John Orr & Co., consisting of John Orr, Joseph S. Pruden, and himself, and operated the mill at Mountainville. Subsequently the same copartners purchased the Townsend mill property, and ran that, under the firm-name of William Orr & Co., until 1865, when Mr. Pruden withdrew, and the firm of J. & W. Orr was formed. In 1866 the latter firm erected the Cornwall Flouring-Mills, on the site of the Townsend mill, at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. The building, 40 by 80 feet in dimensions, comprises three stories and a basement, and is one of the finest of its kind in the county.

The firm of J. & W. Orr continued to carry on a successful business until 1877, when John Orr disposed of his interest to John Mitchell of Meadow Brook Farm, Cornwall, and the firm of William Orr & Co. was organized. The latter continued to run the Cornwall Flouring-Mills until April 1, 1881, when Mr. Mitchell disposed of his interest to William Orr, who is now operating the mill with great success.

Mr. Orr is recognized as one of the most intelligent and enterprising of the business men of Cornwall. By close attention to business and industrious and economical habits he has accumulated a good estate, and earned the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. In 1867 he purchased the homestead of the late William H. Townsend, near his mill, and soon



John Orr

after began entertaining summer guests, in common with some of the best families of Cornwall. In 1870 he erected his present handsome and attractive dwelling, known as the "Moodna Mansion," on the site of the Townsend residence, and has since continued to entertain each season, in a proper manner, a large number of guests. About 1872 he rebuilt the building known as "Overlook Cottage," near his mansion, for John Mitchell, who occupied it two seasons. Since that time Mr. Orr has used it, in connection with his house, for the accommodation of his guests.

Mr. Orr is a popular member of the Republican party of his town, and was a supervisor in 1880. He was married on Jan. 27, 1857, to Margaret (Young) Elliot, daughter of William Drummond Elliot and Jean Stewart Lamb Elliot, of Glasgow, Scotland. Seven of the eight children are living, viz.: John, engaged in business with his father; William Elliot, entry clerk with Lawson Valentine & Co., of New York; David Lincoln; Maggie; Mary; Florence; and Nellie P. Orr.

CHARLES H. MEAD.

Charles H. Mead was born at Phillipstown, Putnam Co., N. Y., on July 24, 1831. His parents were Joseph N. and Phebe (Garrison) Mead, and his ma-

ternal grandfather, Judge Harry Garrison, one of the earliest settlers of Phillipstown, and a representative of a pioneer family on Long Island. Judge Garrison was a prominent citizen of Putnam County for many years, and held several offices of trust and responsibility. He was a gentleman of the olden time, of unblemished reputation, and at one time owned a large number of slaves. He gave them their freedom in 1823, but a number refused to leave, and remained with him through life. His grandfather on his father's side was Abram Mead, and his grandmother Hannah Mead, whose father, also named Abram, at one time owned all of Cold Spring, N. Y. His great-grandmother on his father's side was Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Nicholson, of Revolutionary fame.

Joseph N. Mead was born near Norwich, Conn., the family seat of the Meads. In early manhood he removed to Cold Spring, Putnam Co., and for a great many years owned and ran a first-class sailing-packet for carrying passengers between Albany and New York. Subsequently he sailed from the foundry at Cold Spring to New York, until the destruction of his vessel by fire. Capt. Mead was a man of fine presence, and one of the most popular and highly-respected of the early sailing-masters on the Hudson.



Iron Bridge across the Moodna at Orr's Mills.



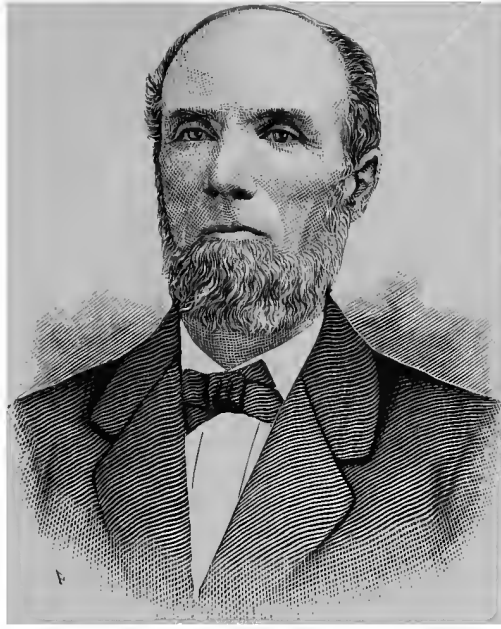
Ice House.

Barn and Carriage House.



"MOODNA MANEION."
Residence of Wm. Orr, Cornwall, N. Y.

Cornwall Flouring-Mills, Established 1776.
Rebuilt by J. and Wm. Orr, 1866.



B. S. Ketcham

The Ketcham family is one of the oldest in the town of Cornwall. Long prior to the Revolutionary war Samuel Ketcham, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, located where John Orr now resides at Mountainville, where he passed his life engaged in the arduous agricultural operations incident to the pioneer development of the country, and where he operated an early grist-mill. His remains are interred upon the farm. He was a large landholder, owning several miles square in that locality. His descendants through several generations settled around him, and the place was known as Ketchamtown until within a few years, when the opening of the railroad and the establishment of the station and post-office at that point gave it the less distinctive name of Mountainville. Samuel Ketcham had three sons, Samuel, Joseph, and Benjamin, all of whom settled at Ketchamtown. Samuel resided where the late Joseph Sayer lived, Joseph where Sherburn Shaw resides, and Benjamin where the subject of this sketch lives. The latter served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Of himself and wife, Mary, was born a large family of children, viz.: Abraham, Charles, James, Joseph, Hannah, who married Martin Pemperton, and Ann, who became the wife of Daniel C. Carpenter. Abraham lived and died in Sussex County, N. J.; James, in the town of Monroe; and Joseph spent the most of his life in New York City, dying, however, on the homestead farm.

Benjamin Ketcham died May 18, 1833, aged eighty years, and his wife on Sept. 5, 1832, aged eighty-two.

Charles Ketcham, son of Benjamin, was born on his father's farm, Oct. 26, 1786, and passed his entire life as a farmer on the home place. His wife was Ann Smith,

born April 18, 1786, died Aug. 11, 1851, and the issue of the union were Daniel C., born Nov. 14, 1813, died in 1854; Benjamin S., born Jan. 4, 1819; and Eliza Jane, born July 13, 1823, died April 22, 1864. Charles Ketcham died June 1, 1847.

Benjamin S. Ketcham was born on the homestead of his grandfather, where he now resides, on the date indicated above. He has passed his entire life upon the property, with slight exception, and is the third generation of his family who have resided on the spot. His education was derived at the district school of his neighborhood. During the year 1836 he clerked in a store at Cornwall. Subsequently he worked the homestead farm on shares; but after his marriage, in 1846, he farmed it on his own account. The farm comprises two hundred and twenty acres.

Mr. Ketcham is the last of a large family residing in the neighborhood of Mountainville, and through long years of faithful and honest toil has worthily represented the name. While a man of modest pretensions, not given to display, but living an unostentatious and humble life, he has enjoyed a wide influence in the community, and been recognized as one of the leading men of his locality. He served as a justice of the peace for four terms, declining further election; and while not a church member, has, by a life of integrity and honorable dealing, commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was married on April 29, 1846, to Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Cornell) Brown, and his children have been Charles, who is in trade at Mountainville, and a leading and influential citizen; Theodore, who is cultivating the home farm; Ann E., who died in infancy; and Olive A., wife of James Barton, of Mountainville.



Wm. A. Moad

After the burning of his vessel he located at Garrison's Landing, Putnam Co., where he built the dock, residence, and store. He engaged in trade and kept a public-house at that point until his demise, in 1841. His wife survived him many years, passing away at a ripe old age in January, 1879. The children were Mary Jane, who married James D. Faurot, of Fort Montgomery; Joseph Henry, deceased; Hannah Elizabeth, of New York City, widow of Sylvanus Coursen; William Augustus, who died in childhood; Charles Henry; and Sydney, who died in infancy.

Until the age of nine years the subject of this sketch resided with his parents, and received his early instruction from Rev. Mr. Williams, an Episcopal clergyman at Phillipstown. After the death of his father he went to reside with his sister, at Fort Montgomery, where he attended the district school. When seventeen years of age he removed to Cornwall, Orange Co., and commenced to learn the trade of a carpenter with Daniel Taft. In 1853 he opened a shop of his own at the junction of the Newburgh road and Hudson Street, in Canterbury, where he remained until the year 1861. In the latter year he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Taft, under the firm-name of Mead & Taft, their shop being near the old Catholic church at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. In 1871 the firm removed to Cornwall

Landing, where they erected a large frame mill and an extensive addition to the dock. On March 29, 1877, their entire establishment was destroyed by fire, but was replaced the same season by the large three-story brick building which the firm now occupy. Here the firm of Mead & Taft are doing a large building business, and their establishment is known far and wide as one of the most successful of its kind in the country. Their building is one of the largest, most complete, and conveniently arranged of its kind, and the variety and quality of the work done are not surpassed by any similar establishment in the United States. The firm do the finest panel work that can be done, manufacture large numbers of hard-wood mantels, and have contracted for and built many large houses and churches in different parts of the country, including 110 cottages at Long Branch; the Elberon Hotel, New Jersey; all the cottages at that popular sea-side resort; the Smith House, at Highlands, N. J.; Palmer House, Nyack; and the church of "Our Lady Star of the Sea," at Long Branch.

Mr. Mead was married in June, 1854, to Mary E., daughter of Daniel Taft, of Cornwall, and has a family of eleven children. His son, Charles S. Mead, is engaged in business with him. Harry G. Mead, another son, is the contracting agent for the Canada Southern Railroad in New York.

M O N R O E.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

MONROE is the southeast town of the county. It is bounded north by Blooming-Grove, Cornwall, and Highlands, east and south by Rockland County, west by Warwick, Chester, and Blooming-Grove. Its area is given by the equalization table of the board of supervisors, 1879-80, as 70,049 acres, but, as in the case of all other towns, this is only an approximate statement. The total assessed valuation for the year 1879-80 was \$2,182,910, and the whole amount of tax paid upon that basis was \$17,161. The title to the soil of Monroe is mainly derived through the Chesebrough Patent. The town was first named from that patent. For a full statement reference is made to the chapter on patents in the General History.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The first striking feature of this town is the well-nigh continuous valley which divides this town into two nearly equal parts, and which has been made the line of the Newburgh Short-Cut Branch of the Erie

Railroad. Through the northern part of this valley Woodbury Creek, which has one of its sources in Hazzard Lake, flows northward, and in Cornwall unites with Murderer's Creek. Not far south from the sources of this stream are the head-waters of the Ramapo, which flows southward into the county of Rockland. The summit between these two valleys is low, and the rivulets of the two streams, flowing in opposite directions, are found very near to each other. The eastern angle of the town is drained by Poplopen's Creek, which receives from the southwest a branch of considerable extent. Various branches of these several streams are found, and nearly the whole of the town is drained by them. The ponds in this town are numerous and of surpassing beauty. (See General History.)

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The southern portion of Orange County, including Monroe, was settled mostly from the Eastern States, or from Long Island. The families were generally

of English ancestry, first having settled in the East, and at a later period removed west of the Hudson. Just when the settlement commenced in Monroe is not very accurately determined. All the accounts of Revolutionary times indicate a population of considerable numbers upon this territory. The oldest patent in this section is the Chesekook, which was granted in 1702. There was little or no settlement for some years following that date. Various writers have mentioned 1742 as about the time of the first settlement along the Ramapo Valley. The Smiths were in this town at as early a day as 1727, and the name "Smith's Clove" appears in the earliest town records of Cornwall, 1765. Satterly's Mill is mentioned at this time also, and other names from the territory of what is now Monroe or near it.

The records of Cornwall having been preserved, and also the names attached to the Revolutionary articles of association, we can determine all the leading families residing before the Revolution upon the territory of the four present towns formed out of Cornwall. After the lapse of one hundred and ten years, it cannot be expected that the location of all of them can be determined, either with respect to the farms they occupied or the present towns organized upon this territory.

The following names are taken from those records and lists as having belonged to the present territory of Monroe. For others still not identified reference is made to the chapter upon Cornwall, where they are given in full.

Henry Brewster was commissioner of schools in Monroe, 1799. His name appears in the records of Cornwall prior to 1775. The Brewsters were in Blooming-Grove mostly, but the name appears also in other town records.

Elijah Barton probably lived on the Benjamin Case farm of late years. Roger Barton is also mentioned before the Revolution.

John Bull, mentioned in Cornwall records, is supposed to have lived on the boundary of Warwick and Monroe. Ebenezer Bull is also mentioned.

John Belcher's homestead was probably the present Mead place at Ramapo. Adam Belcher is also mentioned in the early records.

Robert Brock. The Brocks in early times lived in the mountains near Braymertown.

John Brooks. His homestead was probably the present place of Benton Brooks.

Abram Butler. The families of this name in early times were in the south part of Monroe, near the New Jersey line.

Henry Cock came from Long Island just at the close of the Revolution. He remained for a time at Nicholas Townsend's, in Monroe, and then settled two miles west of Newburgh, where David Foster afterwards lived. His children were Jacob, of Monroe; William, of McKnight's Mills, Monroe; Edmund, of the Duncan place, Canterbury; Charles;

Stephen; Mrs. William Titus; Mrs. Zebulon Townsend; and Hannah, who died unmarried. Nicholas Cock, the father of the three brothers, carriage manufacturers at Canterbury, was a son of William. The children of Jacob Cock were Anthony, Elijah, Jacob, Jr., Mrs. Isaac Titus, Mrs. David Ketcham, Mrs. Hannah Seaman, Mrs. Clark Smith, and Mary, unmarried. Mr. Charles Cock, merchant at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, is a son of Anthony.

A. Cunningham. The old Cunningham homestead was the present place of Peter P. Parrott. A. Cunningham, Jr., is also mentioned.

David Compton's homestead was the present place of Harrison Compton, and has been in the family from before the Revolution. Jacob Compton, both Sr. and Jr., are also mentioned in the early records.

P. Cashaday (Cassidy). Timothy Galloway speaks of one Cassidy, a tailor, very old, sixty years ago or more, who lived in Monroe, near the line of Blooming-Grove.

Solomon Cromwell. An old Cromwell homestead was near the line of Blooming-Grove,—the Daniel Vail place of later times.

William Conklin. An old tavern stand at Bakerstown, near Monroe village, was a Conklin homestead.

Joseph Davis' homestead was where James Wilkes now lives. A grandson, Cornelius Davis, lives in Chester.

Robert Armstrong was path-master of district No. 34 in Cornwall, 1775.

Owen Nobles was connected with the Stirling Iron-Works at an early day.

Samuel Robbins and Philip Robbins were doubtless in Monroe. They are mentioned in the records of Cornwall prior to the Revolution.

James McLaughlin and W. M. McLaughlin are named in early Cornwall records before the Revolution.

John Earle was chosen in 1765 a fence-viewer for Woodbury Clove. He lived near Highland Mills. His sons were Peter, John, Solomon. Samuel Earle is also mentioned in the old records, and the name of Richard also appears.

Peter Earle's homestead was at the south point of Schunemunk Mountain. He was the grandfather of Thomas R. Earle, now a merchant at Turner's. Thomas R. was the son of Daniel.

William Fitzgerald. An early Fitzgerald homestead was in Dutch Hollow, near the line of Warwick.

Alexander Galloway probably lived in the neighborhood of the Dickerman place, on the turnpike. Sanders Galloway is also mentioned in the early records, and likewise George.

Jacob Galloway was an early resident. The old homestead was on Rye Hill, the Webb property of the present time, late that of John K. Roe. He had a son James, who had two sons—Thomas and James—and three daughters,—Mrs. Jacobus, of New York; Mrs. Fitch, of Warwick; and Mrs. Lewis, of Monroe.

James, Jr., removed to Elmira. Thomas had a son Timothy, who resides at Turner's, and from him these items and others have been obtained. The old homestead remained in the family for three generations, and was finally sold by Thomas Galloway.

James Galloway, named as a path-master of district No. 24 in 1775, was probably the first James mentioned above.

Elijah Green. In early times the Greens were on the east side of Mombasha Pond.

Vincent Helms was chosen constable in 1775. The name of Helmsburgh, given to a part of Monroe south of Mombasha Lake and west of the south field, undoubtedly indicates the place where the families of that name lived before the Revolution. Thomas Helms appears as security for Vincent Helms, constable, in 1775. If he was not the father of Vincent, he was evidently a man of more property, and considered "good" for the amount of money a constable might chance to have in his possession. Phineas Helms and Brewster Helms are also mentioned.

Jonathan Hallock lived near Highland Mills. His father was one of the earliest settlers. Jonathan Hallock, probably a son, was mentioned in 1799 as a town officer of Monroe.

John Hanse was path-master in 1775 of district No. 45, Cornwall. He, or some one of the same name, was also path-master of district No. 25, in Monroe, twenty-four years later.

Samuel Knight. Knight's Mills were well known for many years. They had been owned for a time by William Cock. They are in the hands of the Knight family at the present time. Doubtless Samuel Knight lived in that neighborhood.

Isaac Lamoreux and John Lamoreux are both mentioned in the Cornwall records before the Revolution, and the name is very frequent in the records of Monroe, commencing in 1799,—Peter Lamoreux, Sr., and Jr., also Luke Lamoreux.

Henry Mapes lived near Monroe village, on the place now owned by the heirs of Dr. Andrews. Benjamin Mapes, Smith Mapes, and Bethuel Mapes are all mentioned before the Revolutionary war. Mr. Everett Mapes, now of Turner's, does not connect these names to his family line, but states that there were several distinct families of this name.

Daniel Miller's homestead was in the vicinity of Mombasha Pond, though either he or another of the same name lived also near Turner's Station. There are also mentioned, in the Cornwall records before the Revolution, Garret, John Jr., William Jr., Jonathan, Philip, Aaron, John, James, Joshua (path-master of district 26, 1775), Adam, Benjamin, Joseph, Robert.

Joseph Patterson. This name is frequent in Monroe, and probably the one named in the old records lived here.

Jacob Parliaman was path-master of district No. 46 for Cornwall before the Revolution.

Edward Robbins lived in Smith's Clove before the Revolution.

Andrew Stewart and Luther Stewart are named in the early records.

Capt. Austin Smith was chosen a fence-viewer "for Woodbury Clove," and assessor for district 5 in 1775.

Jonas Smith was path-master of district 33 in 1775.

Nathaniel Seeley, Sr. and Jr. One of them was chosen in 1765 overseer of highways for a district "from James Sears' to Satterly's Mill." Nathaniel Seeley, of Smith's Clove, is mentioned in the accounts of Claudius Smith as having been robbed.*

David Smith was a justice of the peace in 1765, and the same year was an overseer of the highway "from Gregory's to John Earle's, on the Clove road." Other Smiths not named above, found in Cornwall records prior to the Revolution, are Francis, Samuel (path-master of district 22, 1775), James, Timothy Jr., Joseph, Hans, Daniel, Elisha.

Julius Smith was overseer of the highway in 1765 "from his house to Carr's, and from his house to Dunbar's."

Hophni Smith was chosen a constable in 1765 "for Smith's Clove," and also in 1775. He, or one of the same name, was the first collector of Monroe, 1799.

Thomas Smith was overseer of highways in 1765 "from John Earle's to Caves." His name is on the list of attorneys in 1770.

Wm. Thorn was a justice of the peace in 1770, and lived at what is now Highland Mills.

Nicholas Townsend came from Long Island not long before the Revolution and settled in Monroe, where Stephen Smith now lives. The old house was built of home-made brick manufactured on the spot, and about twice the size of modern brick. The house now standing is the same, only very much modernized. Mr. Townsend had no sons. Three daughters were Mrs. Jacob Cock, Mrs. Wm. Cock, and Mrs. James Hallock. Miss Phebe, a daughter of Wm. Cock, resides at Canterbury.

Tobias Weygant. He, or one of the same name, was chosen a town officer of Monroe at the first town-meeting, 1799. That meeting was held at the house of John Weygant, and that was the place now owned by Russell Liffert. John Weygant had one son, John C. The children of the latter were Mrs. Charles F. Ford, Mrs. Abram Weygant, Mrs. Banghart Weygant, Mrs. Alfred Cooper, Mrs. Rachel McKelsey, Henry, Benjamin, Frank. There was also a Tobias Weygant in what is now Highlands at an early day.

James Wilkes, Sr. and Jr., are mentioned in the Cornwall records prior to 1775; also Richard Wilkes.

In the following memorandum the location of a part of the officers named at the first town-meeting is given:

James D. Secor, the first town clerk, lived near the present creamery on the Isaac Thompson place. A

* The above may be properly in Blooming-Grove.

son of Mr. Secor was a captain in the militia in 1812. Jonathan Taylor, one of the first school commissioners, lived near Highland Mills. Moses Cunningham, one of the first assessors, lived at Greenwood Iron-Works. The old homestead is still in the possession of the family, and is owned by George Cunningham. Obadiah Cunningham, one of the first road commissioners, probably lived at Greenwood Iron-Works. Jonathan Hallock, school commissioner in 1799, lived near Highland Mills. Richard Wilkes, school commissioner in 1799, lived near the Greenwood Iron-Works. Hophni Smith, collector in 1799, lived at the north end of Mombasha Pond. Robert Lamoreux, fence-viewer in 1799, probably lived in the well-known neighborhood of the Lamoreux family. Charles Cunningham lived also near the iron-works at Greenwood. John Mapes lived west of Monroe village, on the present Nathaniel Clark place. John Mapes is said to have owned a mile square. Amos Miller lived near the present George Fitzgerald place. Jeremiah Trickey lived a mile from Turner's, on the present Eunice Lewis farm.

Linus Rider lived on "the Ridge" west of Highland Mills. Daniel Hallock lived at Highland Mills. Patrick Ford lived near Woodbury Falls, on the present place of Byron Ford, a descendant, the property having remained in the family through four generations. David Ford was a son of Patrick Ford, and the children of David Ford were Charles T., Benjamin, John, Townsend, Henry, David, Jr., William, Mrs. Peter B. Bush, Mrs. Charles Campbell, and Mrs. Milton Pemberton. Charles T. Ford, Jr., a son of Charles T., is the present popular proprietor of the old Turner Hotel, at Turner's Station. Jesse Lamoreux was the father of Robert Lamoreux of later times, and lived in the Dickerman neighborhood. Solomon Earle lived on "the Ridge" near the Highland mills. James Smith, Jr., lived in Dutch Hollow valley near the Warwick line. Morris Pilgrim lived about a mile west of Turner's, on the present place of his daughter, Mrs. Arminda B. Townsend. James Miller (3) lived near George Fitzgerald's place, at old Monroe village. Henry Wood lived in Smith's Lower Clove. Tobias Weygant lived at Highland Mills. Nathaniel Taylor lived south of Highland Mills; property still in the family. Adam Belcher lived at Southfield, on the well-known Coffey place. Stephen Davenport, an old Davenport place, was the present Alexander Thompson place, about a mile south of Turner's. John Bull lived near Satterlytown. David Rogers probably lived at Southfield. Isaac J. Lamoreux lived a mile east of Turner's. Jeremiah Trickey lived at what was known as Turkeytown, southeast of Turner's. James Cromwell lived about two miles west of Monroe village, still known as the old Cromwell place, on the borders of Round Pond. Richard Woodhull lived on the present place of Mrs. Campbell. Jonathan Hallock lived near Highland Mills. His father was an early speaker in Friends' meetings.

Charles Webb was also a noted speaker. Robert Caton lived at the Upper Smith's Clove, and was a member of the Friends' meeting.

TORYISM IN MONROE.

No history of Monroe can be written without touching upon this subject. It has some unpleasant features, because it is proper to admit, certainly after the lapse of a century, that there were loyalists or Tories who were good citizens,—men of integrity, men whose personal character was above reproach, men who honestly believed that the government of the English crown was their lawful government; that resistance to it was rebellion, unqualified treason. Such men scorned to take advantage of the state of war for the purpose of neighborhood murder or of miscellaneous robbery. In speaking of such men as loyalists or Tories, no descendants need to blush for their ancestors. Impartial history requires the truth to be told, yet it is not right to unnecessarily decry the honor or the sincerity of such men. Nevertheless, there was a class of Tories, or men who used that name as a cover to their proceedings, who became simply highway robbers, taking advantage of the unsettled state of the country to perpetrate their crimes. To this class must evidently be assigned the Cow-Boys of the Highlands, and perhaps no one of the towns of Orange furnished more or better hiding-places for these guerrillas than the town of Monroe. The story of Claudius Smith is given in the General History.

AN UNUSUAL CASE OF ARREST LONG AFTER THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME.

In a newspaper of 1820 occurs the following article:

"GOSEN, Sept. 4, 1820.

"On Thursday morning last, a man by the name of Gilbert Horton, about forty-four years old, of the town of Monroe, was brought to Goshen jail, charged with having committed a murder *twenty years ago!*

"A great variety of particulars in relation to this affair are already in circulation, and we deem it no infringement of the rights and privileges of any of the parties concerned to publish the most correct statement we have been able to collect. Our readers will expect it, we shall therefore give it to them.

"In the year 1800, a man named Amos Wood, living at or near Butter Hill, in the Highlands, died very suddenly: he was well in the evening and in the morning was found dead. We do not learn that any suspicions of murder were entertained at the time, or that the body underwent any examination. A report was prevalent that Horton had been intimate with Mrs. Wood some time before Mr. Wood's death, but for the proof of this we cannot vouch. It is, however, true that soon after the death of Mr. Wood, Horton and Mrs. Wood lived together as man and wife.

"Some time after the death of Wood (how long we are unable to say) circumstances were unfolded which caused Mrs. Wood to be apprehended on charge of having murdered her husband. It was said she had been to Newburgh or New Windsor, and procured arsenic with which she poisoned him. She accordingly was arraigned at the Circuit Court in this county, and after the district attorney had gone through with his testimony, the presiding judge told him if he had nothing more to offer against her she must be discharged, and she was accordingly set at liberty. This woman has been dead several years. If our recollection is correct, some suspicion was attached to Horton at the time as having had a hand in the death of Mr. Wood, but he has never been apprehended for it until now.

"About five or six years ago Horton was apprehended in the town of Monroe for breaking open and robbing a house or store in Sussex County, N. J. He then appeared terrified at the idea of going to State prison, and (as the story goes, but this he now denies) he called two of his

acquaintances aside and told them he had been once to the State prison, and that he had rather be hung than go there again, at the same time asserting that he alone poisoned Wood. He then requested them to go before a magistrate, qualify to his declaration, and have him apprehended for murder. This was, however, declined. In what manner he got clear of the robbery we are not informed; report states that he turned State's evidence and exposed his accomplices, but this he denies.

"It seems that Mr. Wood left a son, who has been absent from this part of the country for several years, and soon after his return heard the confession of Horton. He immediately resolved to have him brought to justice. Horton was accordingly apprehended, but made his escape. Mr. Wood, however, resolutely pursued him, and after faithfully traversing the mountains about a week, he discovered him near the mouth of his subterranean hiding-place among the rocks. He was taken by surprise, and had no opportunity to defend himself. Mr. Wood presented a gun to his breast, telling him the moment he attempted to stir or make any resistance he would blow him through, whilst another person in his company secured his hands. He had in his hand a cane with a sword or dagger in it, and a knife was found on him when he was brought to jail.

"Horton was convicted of manslaughter, and went from this jail to State prison, but was pardoned at the solicitation of his mother, when his term had about half expired. The circumstances of this transaction are briefly these: One James Mapee was deputized, or about to be deputized, to arrest Horton on some legal process. Horton was determined not to be arrested. He seized a club and warned those who were around him to stand off, but Mapee approaching rather too near received a blow on his head which fractured his skull, and was considered the cause of his death."

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was organized in 1799 under the name of Chesekook, that being the name of the patent upon the territory of which the town was located. By an act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1801, the name was changed to "Southfield." This was not satisfactory, though it remained the name for several years. April 6, 1808, another act was passed conferring the name Monroe,—in honor, it is presumed, of the distinguished statesman who afterwards became President of the United States.

From the records of the town clerk's office we obtain the following account of the organization:

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"At an annual town-meeting held at the house of John Weygant, in Smith's Lower Cove, by the freeholders and inhabitants of Chesekooke on the first Tuesday in April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; Justices Michael Hay and Moses Cunningham present.

"James D. Secor, town clerk; Michael Hay, supervisor; Moses Cunningham, Richard Woodhull, Isaac Hull, assessors; David Knowlton, Moses Cunningham, poor-masters; Richard Woodhull, Obadiah Cunningham, Isaac Williams, commissioners of roads; Jonathan Taylor, Jonathan Hallock, Henry Brewster, Richard Wilke, Isaac Slutt, commissioners of schools; Hophni Smith, Richard Wilke, collector's security; Robert Lamoreaux, Henry Brewster, Charles Cunningham, Benjamin Rose, John Mapee, John Rogers, Amos Miller, Isaac Slutt, fence-viewers; John Weygant, Adam Belcher, Peter Lamoreaux, Jr., pound-masters; Jeremiah Trickey, Tobias Weygant, Nathaniel Taylor, Jonathan Hallock, constable's security.

"Path-masters for the town of Chesekooke, 1799:

No.	No.
1. Stephen Davenport.	12. Morris Pilgrim.
2. Amos Miller.	13. Daniel Knowlton.
3. Peter Lamoreaux, Sr.	14. James Miller (3).
4. Benjamin Bounet.	15. Henry Wood.
5. David Rogers.	16. Hophni Smith.
6. Michael Weygant.	17. Linus Rider.
7. John Bull.	18. Daniel Hallock.
8. Jeremiah Trickey.	19. Patrick Ford.
9. Jonathan Hallock.	20. Jesse Lamoreaux.
10. William Trickey.	21. Solomon Earle.
11. James Smith, Jr.	22. Richard Woodhull.

23. Robert Caton.

24. Peter Lamoreaux, Jr.

25. John Hane.

26. Luke Lamoreaux.

27. Isaac I. Lamoreaux.

28. George Warner.

29. James Cromwell.

"Voted, \$200 for the use of the poor.

"Voted, No cattle to run in our commons except those that are in our town. If any cattle be found in our commons that do not belong in our town they are to be carried to pound and dealt with as those that trespass on their neighbors.

"Voted, No rams to run from the 1st of September until the 1st of November; and if they be found in any man's inclosed land they shall be forfeited for the use of the poor.

"Voted, Ten dollars for a wolf head; two dollars for a wild cat's head.

"Voted, Hogs to be commoners that are sufficiently yoked and ringed in their snouts, and they are to be judged by the fence-viewers.

"Voted, Justices is to direct the size and form of the pounds.

"Voted, This meeting is adjourned to the house of Charles Cunningham the next ensuing meeting."

We take the following additional notes from the town records. The first volume bears upon its first page the following order or request:

"We, the subscribers, do request James D. Secor to deliver the records of the old town of Cornwall to James Roe, which he promises to deliver to Jeremiah Clark, Jr., Town Clerk of the town of Cornwall.

(Signed)

"MICHAEL HAY,

"SELAH STRONG, Supervisors.

"ANGELM HELMS,

"MOSES CUNNINGHAM,

"DAN HARRISON, Overseers of the Poor.

"Feb. 17, 1800."

The question may arise whether this request was complied with. The records mentioned are now (1880) in the town clerk's office of Blooming-Grove instead of Cornwall.

It would seem that the town which retained the name after a division was entitled to keep the old records, with or without an order.

A special town-meeting was deemed necessary soon after the annual meeting, the record of which is as follows:

"At a special town-meeting called by the inhabitants of Chesekooke:

"Voted, That the laws respecting cattle from other towns at our last town-meeting be confirmed with some amendments on this 11th day of May, 1799.

"Voted, Any creature driven or found in the town of Chesekooke that do not really and directly belong to an inhabitant of said town shall be dealt with in extraordinary manner.

"Voted, That the sum of five shillings per head be paid to the driver of cattle to the pound, one-half to go to the use of the poor and the other half to the said driver or impounder, to be received from the sale of said creatures according to the statute law in such cases of trespass.

"Voted, That James Webb be pound-master, and that a pound be built contiguous to his residence.

"Voted, That Eli Marvin be pound-master in the room of Charles Cunningham."

This question of outside cattle seems to have been a very important one, as another special meeting was held within a month to further arrange for more stringent rules and thorough protection. The fertile valleys of Monroe must have offered a strong temptation to the cattle of other towns, and it cost quite an effort to make owners or cattle, or both, understand the location of the town lines. The following is the record of the second special meeting:

"At a special town-meeting held by the inhabitants of the town of Chesekooke, held at the house of John Weygant, on the 4th day of June, 1799.

"1st. Agreed by the majority and

"Voted, That any horned cattle of any other person not belonging to the town of Cheesecook shall not be commoners in said town.

"2d. Voted, That any inhabitant of any other town who has drove cattle into said town shall have free liberty and toleration to drive their cattle out of the bounds of said town at any time between now and the 12th day of June instant.

"3d. Voted, Any person or persons driving any cattle to any pound which has been or shall be erected within said town, and delivering them to the pound-master of said pound or pounds, said person or persons so driving and delivering to said pound-master, or pound-masters receiving them, the people of the town of Cheesecooks doth hereby bind themselves to defend them in all or every suit or suits which shall be brought against any of said driver or drivers, pound-master or pound-masters as aforesaid.

"4th. Voted, That cattle so impounded shall be dealt with according to the law passed at our last town-meeting."

The first road survey recorded was under date of Oct. 15, 1799, as follows:

"Beginning at the road between the house of Isaac Lamoreaux and the house of the Widow Prindle, where there are two maple-trees marked, and runs from thence near a pepper-tree marked standing near the line of Lamoreaux and Jones' lots, and from thence along, as there are saplings marked near the house of Moses Miller, to a white-oak sapling marked near the line betwixt the lands of Jones and Henry Wood, and from thence along the side hill, near Henry Wood's new house, on the northwest side, to the land of Jonathan Taylor to a chestnut sapling marked, and from thence on the most convenient ground through the commons till it intersects the main road near Nathaniel Taylor's house."

These road surveys mention so many names and localities throwing light upon early settlement we quote the second survey also:

"Beginning at a red-oak blazed sapling, where formerly stood the house called the Pindle House, on the road leading from James Webb's to Stirling furnace, on the land of said Webb, and from thence running through said Webb's land to the south side of Mombasha Pond to the land of Charles Webb; and through the land of said Charles Webb, where are trees and saplings blazed to a pair of bars a few rods northwest of said Charles Webb's barn; and from thence as is most direct to the land formerly in possession of Daniel Miller, deceased, now in possession of Capt. Abraham Miller; and from thence running the most direct way to a chestnut-tree blazed northwest of the barn now in the possession of said Miller; thence along the road commonly traveled by the possessors of said farm towards the stage road across the land formerly the property of Daniel Miller, deceased, to a chestnut sapling and oak sapling marked on the lands of John Nix; thence across the lands of said Nix and the lands of Vincent Compton as the trees are blazed to the stage road, where there is a heap of stones a few rods southeast of the house of Vincent Compton."

In 1803 it was voted to build pounds at Adam Belcher's, Peter Lamoreaux's, John Weygant, Jr.'s, and Jacob Mandeville's, and twenty-five dollars was appropriated for building the four.

The same year \$100 was voted for building bridges, provided they cannot be made a county charge.

Nov. 11, 1805, at a special town-meeting, John Coffey was chosen supervisor in the place of Moses Cunningham. There is no reason assigned, but Mr. Cunningham had probably died in office.

The following have been the principal town officers from 1799 to 1880:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1799.....Michael Hay.	James D. Secor.
1800-5.....Moses Cunningham.	" "
1806-7.....John Coffey.	" "
1808-13.....Abraham Letts.	" "
1814....." "	Abraham Secor.
1815....." "	James Weygant.
1816.....John McGarrah.	" "
1817.....James Cronwell, Jr.	John McGarrah.
1818-20.....James Weygant.	Jonas Ring.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1821-26.....James Weygant.	Wm. Vail, Jr.
1827-29.....Robert Fowler.	" "
1830-31.....Hudson McFarland.	" "
1832.....Charles Townsend.	" "
1833....." "	John McGarrah.
1834.....Hudson McFarland.	Wm. Vail, Jr.
1835....." "	T. G. Wilka.
1836.....Lewis H. Roe.	Stephen McDonald.
1837-38.....Hudson McFarland.	" "
1839-41....." "	Rensselaer McKelvey.
1842....." "	Morgan Shuit.
1843....." "	Anthony D. Vail.
1844....." "	Rensselaer McKelvey.
1845....." "	George J. A. Monell.
1846....." "	Charles Turner.
1847-48....." "	George J. A. Monell.
1849-51.....Morgan Shuit.	Alfred Cooper.
1852-53....." "	William Seaman.
1854....." "	Horace Swezey.
1855-56....." "	Job Mapes.
1857-59....." "	Ananias B. Hulse.
1860-61....." "	Charles S. Ostrander.
1862-63....." "	Thomas R. Earle.
1864.....Chauncey B. Knight.	Chauncey B. Newkirk.
1865.....Morgan Shuit.	Thomas R. Earle.
1866....." "	G. O. McKelvey.
1867-68....." "	Charles S. Ostrander.
1869-72....." "	Henry M. Morehouse.
1873-74....." "	Henry V. Turner.
1875....." "	Thomas R. Earle.
1876....." "	Frank Williams.
1877....." "	Charles T. Ford, Jr.
1878....." "	Sanford S. Lawie.
1879-80....." "	David M. Hollenbeck.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830, James Weygant; 1831, Samuel Webb; 1832, John McGarrah; 1833, Miles Hughes; 1834, George Wilkes; 1835, James Weygant; 1836, Peter Ball; 1837, Miles Hughes; 1838, Thomas G. Wilkes; 1839, James Weygant; 1840, Michael Shuit; 1841, Joseph P. Andrews, Peter Ball; 1842, Elmore Earl; 1843, Morgan Shuit; 1844, Thomas G. Wilkes; 1846, Joseph R. Andrews, Archibald Campbell; 1846, Elmore Earl; 1847, Morgan Shuit; 1848, Thomas G. Wilkes; 1849, Peter V. Ball; 1850, Elmore Earl; 1851, Morgan Shuit; 1852, Thomas G. Wilkes; 1853, William Seaman; 1854, Thomas C. B. Smith; 1855, Morgan Shuit; 1856, Thomas G. Wilkes; 1857, William Seaman; 1858, Thomas C. B. Smith; 1859, Morgan Shuit; 1860, Thomas G. Wilkes; 1861, William Seaman; 1862, Thomas C. B. Smith; 1863, Morgan Shuit, Henry Ford; 1864, Thomas R. Earle, 3 years, George K. Smith, 4 years; 1865, William Seaman; 1866, Thomas C. B. Smith; 1867, Morgan Shuit; 1868, Charles T. Ford; 1869, William Seaman; 1870, Thomas R. Earle; 1871, Morgan Shuit; 1872, John S. Ford; 1873, William Seaman; 1874, Joseph Rake; 1875, Morgan Shuit; 1876, John S. Ford, Edward H. Seaman; 1877, Ananias B. Hulse; 1878, Joseph Rake; 1879, John G. Earle, John S. Ford; 1880, John S. Ford.

THE THREE TOWNS.

TOWN OF HIGHLANDS.—This must not in any manner be confounded with the present town of Highlands, which was erected in 1872 out of the territory of Cornwall. The Monroe Highlands was entirely a different organization. In the year 1863, for divers and sundry reasons supposed to be sufficient by the friends of the movement, an effort was instituted to divide the town of Monroe into three towns. The maps were duly made, petitions drawn, and the proposition laid before the board of supervisors of Orange County at their annual meeting. The effort was successful, and the board passed an act in due form, erecting out of the former territory of Monroe Highlands in the north, Monroe in the centre, and Southfield in the south.

The first town-meeting for Highlands was held at the house of Selah L. Lefferts, at about the usual time of town-meetings, in March, 1864. Smith Weygant presided, and the following town officers chosen. If this record is not precisely definite and accurate,

it is a sufficient explanation that the records are not officially preserved, and the proceedings, as here detailed, are given on the recollections of various citizens, who are doubtless in the main correct, sustained also by memoranda in possession of Mr. Thomas Earle: Supervisor, Morgan Shuit;* Town Clerk, Isaac L. Noxon; Justices of the Peace, Morgan Shuit, Charles Lewis, Archibald Campbell; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel M. Lamoreux, John Wines; Inspectors of Election, Theodoré Weyant, Alexander Campbell, Aaron H. Taylor; Assessors, Henry Thorn, James Wilkes, Samuel H. Brown; Constables, Sylvester R. Tuthill, Charles H. Earle.

The following path-masters were appointed for districts numbered in the order of the names: George F. Wilkes, Josiah Webb, Isaac Rider, William Shuit, Horace Hullson, James M. Ball, Charles T. Ford, Joshua T. Cromwell, King Rider, William H. Brooks, John Brooks, Lorenzo D. Weygant, William O'Neil, Gilbert Turner, John Coffey, Aaron Redner, Morgan Shuit, Thomas B. Hallock, Thomas H. Bates, Jacob Seaman, Charles Lewis, Charles Sutherland, Henry Thorn, Amos W. Sutherland, William Walsh, Jesse Brown, Isaac Clark, John Weygant, John Clark, Reuben Rice, James Weygant, Ebenezer Whitnarge, Jacob Bailey, William Van Tassel, James H. Lewis, John Ayres, James Miller.

TOWN OF MONROE.—The meeting was held March 22, 1864, at the house of Thomas Smith. This was the year of the division, when three towns had been erected out of old Monroe, viz.: Monroe, Southfield, and Highlands. Of course three town-meetings were held and three full sets of town officers were chosen.

Supervisor, Chauncey B. Knight; Town Clerk, Chauncey B. Newkirk; Assessors, Ira Jenkins, for three years; John K. Roe, for two years; Commissioners of Highways, Sanford S. Lewis, two years; George W. Thompson, one year; George Heaton, three years; Overseers of the Poor, William J. McElroy, Solomon W. Esray; Constables, Silas Gallo-way, Isaac M. Shuit, Jacob L. Redner; Inspectors of Election, James Smith, Peter Ball, James H. Bertholf; Justices of the Peace, Thomas R. Earle, three years; George K. Smith, four years.

The next town-meeting was to be held at Bayer's Hall. The town board presiding at this meeting were William Seaman, Thomas C. B. Smith, Elmore Earle, and Thomas R. Earle.

It was voted to have three highway commissioners, two overseers of the poor, and three constables; to have stone division fences four and one-half feet high, and rail fences five feet high. A full set of forty-five path-masters for the new town were appointed, in the order of districts as their names are given:

William G. Knight, Thomas Caren, Henry Wood-

ruff, William V. Mapes, William Carpenter, Thomas Smith, Alfred Carpenter, Wait Pearsall, James Cromwell, Abram Tetts, George King, Peter Ball, S. S. Bull, H. H. Lawrence, Samuel King, J. K. Roe, S. Smith, W. J. McElroy, P. G. Lewis, G. H. Smith, Charles Post, J. M. Webb, John Mosure, Stephen Compton, Edward Jones, Thomas Lewis, A. S. Smith, George S. Jacques, William Clark, Elmore Earl, Peter Turner, Asahel Smith, T. C. B. Smith, J. R. Sutherland, J. R. Rider, John McGarrah, Charles Turner, Levi Hunter, J. H. Thompson, William R. Conklin, James H. Bull, Walter Garretson, Peter Earle, James Oldfield, Franklin Mapes.

TOWN OF SOUTHFIELD.—This town was organized by a town-meeting held pursuant to this act, as in the case of the other two towns. For some unexplained reasons the records of the town are not preserved in the office of the Monroe town clerk, as it would seem they ought to have been, after the reconstruction took place. The legality of this proceeding by officers chosen at this town-meeting of Southfield, may even yet be called in question, and yet there is no official record preserved of their election. Josiah Patterson was chosen supervisor, and represented Southfield in the board of supervisors that year. Of course one tax was levied and collected upon Southfield as a town by itself.

THE CONCLUSION.—Those who were opposed to the formation of these three towns petitioned the Legislature to reorganize the old town of Monroe. This movement was successful. The new towns of Highlands, Monroe, and Southfield were reunited by the Legislature of 1865, and in time so that the annual town-meeting in the spring of 1865 was for the whole town. The most noted reminiscence of the affair was that for some two years following there must have been eight or nine justices of the peace in the reconstructed town.

V.—VILLAGES.

MONROE

is a village having the same name as the town, situated on one of the head-waters of the Ramapo, the outlet of Round Pond. It is a station on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway.

The present business of the village comprises three hotels,—the Wanbeck House, Theodore Mapes; one by Martin Konnight; and a third by another party. There are stores by Theodore McGarrah and by Montanye & Co.; a fancy store and millinery by Mrs. Griffin; a bakery by Nicholas Reed; a drug-store by Henry Mapes; a shoe-store by Edward C. Jones; blacksmith-shops by David Redner, Solomon Fairchild, Henry Rider, and a fourth by another proprietor; a feed-mill by Knight & Conklin; a grist-mill, owned by C. B. Knight; carriage-making and undertaking by Charles W. Mapes; also carriage-making by Henry Huhn; a hardware-store by J. H. Bertholf; and harness-making by J. S. Gregory.

* In the arrangement this veteran supervisor fell to Highlands, and it seemed the only proper thing to do to have him represent the new town. With his long experience he could save this delicate young enterprise from the perils that might environ it.

WOODBURY FALLS

is a hamlet in the north part of the town, on Woodbury Creek, taking its name from the falls in that stream, and formerly the seat of a furnace. The creek is the outlet of Hazzard Lake. A post-office was established here Aug. 11, 1874. Lewis A. Van Cleft was appointed postmaster, and retains the office at the present time. There is a store there, kept by the postmaster, Lewis A. Van Cleft.

SEAMANVILLE

is about one mile east of Monroe village, on the Erie Railway, and was formerly a station. There is now a grist-mill and cider-works, operated by Charles Turner. This is an interesting point of early settlement, and the location of the earliest Presbyterian meeting-house, as shown in the valuable article, given elsewhere, from the pen of the present pastor.

HIGHLAND MILLS POST-OFFICE.

This village has grown up around the mills established at this point and mentioned elsewhere. It is very near to Woodbury, and they might be supposed to constitute only one village. It was formerly known as Orange. Extensive mills were quite early erected at this place. The Townsend tannery, established many years ago, is now owned by J. T. Cromwell. The Townsend flour-mill of early times is still in the same family, and owned by Charles H. Townsend, operated by J. T. Cromwell. There is also a fish-line factory near the depot by Henry Hall & Sons, and two stores by J. T. Cromwell and Robert Pembleton. The post-office was established at this place, under the name of Orange, about 1828 or 1830. It was located on the old stage-route between New York and Albany. Mr. Vail was postmaster "so long back as memory or tradition goes" (says our informant). He was succeeded by Peter Lent about 1844 or 1845. A few years later Morgan Shuit followed Mr. Lent, and held the office until May 24, 1872, when C. H. Townsend, the present incumbent, was appointed. There is a shoe-store by James P. Lent.

CENTRAL VALLEY

is another of the small villages that have grown up through various business enterprises in the valleys of the Ramapo and of Woodbury Creek. It is the third in order from the north line of the town. A post-office was established here Dec. 27, 1871. Alfred Cooper was appointed postmaster, and has held the office until the present time. There is a store by Alfred Cooper, and a carriage manufactory by Robert F. Weyant. There is a public hall, known as Institute Hall, for meetings, lectures, etc. This place is a noted summer resort. There is a boarding-house by Isaac L. Noxon. The Cornell School and Boarding Building is also there. There is also the Summit Lake House, by Elisha Stockbridge, in the mountains about two miles from Central Valley.

GREENWOOD LAKE.

A post-office was established under this name in July, 1876. L. Y. Jenness was appointed postmaster. He resigned, and John B. Bradner was appointed, Oct. 11, 1877, and retains the office at the present time. This is a summer resort of note, and guests are received by Lyden Y. Jenness, by the Brandon House, and by others.

TURNER'S

is a station on the Erie Railroad, next east or south-east of Monroe. It has also a post-office. It was formerly known as Centreville, from the fact of several roads intersecting at that point, and considerable business and local trade centring there. The village has its present name in honor of Mr. Peter Turner, a citizen who did much to advance the prosperity and growth of the place, and to whose estate a large portion of the business part of the place belonged. The present business of Turner's consists of one hotel by Charles Ford, formerly the well-known Turner House, and a railroad eating-house by James G. Turner; stores by Thomas R. Earl, James Cronon, David M. Hollenbeck; a grist-mill for custom-work, run by Mr. Legg; blacksmith-shops by Jesse Sullivan and by John Coffey, and carriage-making by John Coffey. The large and handsome eating-room and depot of the Erie Company, now in ruins, was built by a firm (Peter Turner and Mr. Blaisdell, from Boston), and afterwards bought by the railway company. It was burned the night before Christmas, in 1872. It has never been rebuilt, and is now a picturesque ruin, with trees growing up in it, the habitation of sparrows, and only needs the clinging ivy to give it the classic air of English scenery.

The grist-mill mentioned above was first established just below the dam, on the north side, and a saw-mill on the south side, at a very early day. John Earl was the proprietor for many years, and afterwards sold to Peter Turner. The latter erected the present mill some distance below, the water being supplied from the old pond through a race.

There was also in early times a forge at this place, but long since given up.

QUEENSBOROUGH

is the rather ambitious name bestowed upon a neighborhood lying in the valley of the southern branch of Poplopen's Creek. There is some mining in this vicinity, and an acid manufactory by Wm. Knight, the acid being extracted from wood for coloring purposes.

GREENWOOD IRON-WORKS.

This name naturally attaches to the village which has grown up in connection with the manufacturing operations at this point. There is one store, kept here by the company, and there is little other business except as connected with the iron-works and carried on by the company.

SOUTHFIELD

was the name of the locality of the "Southfield Works" and the "Monroe Works." These enterprises are on the Ramapo River, somewhat south of the centre of the town, and upon the Erie Railway. They were established about 1805 or 1806 to make pig-iron. The early proprietors were William Townsend and Peter Townsend. Peter Townsend, a son of the founder of the same name, has a summer residence at Southfield. There is a hotel, kept by John Speller; a shoddy manufactory, also by John Speller; one store by Charles Patterson, a mile below the works; a store by John Speller; and a store by the Southfield Iron Company.

There is a large summer boarding-house on the well-known Coffey place.

HELMSBURGH

is the name formerly bestowed upon a neighborhood south of Mombasha Lake, and west of Southfield. It is merely a rural mountain neighborhood, sometimes called Bramertown, with much fine scenery and many secluded retreats.

AUGUSTA

is a station upon the Erie Railway in the south part of the town, and the seat of the old Augusta Works. These were founded just at the close of the Revolution, 1783-84, by Solomon Townsend, of the city of New York, to make bar-iron and anchors. It was an important enterprise, but was not permanently successful. In later years the works passed to the ownership of Peter Lorillard, who allowed them to remain idle. 13,000 acres of land were attached to the works. The hydraulic power is second only to that of Pater-son, N. J.

There is a perpendicular fall in the Ramapo of twenty feet, and within half a mile below the stream falls seventy-five feet more. The works have never been rebuilt, and there is but little business at that point, only one train calling each way daily. On this old Augusta tract is the beautiful and renowned Truxedo Lake.

EAGLE VALLEY

is a station upon the Erie Railway, in the extreme southwestern angle of the town, and near the New Jersey line. There is now one store there kept by J. T. Pembleton. The place is about half way from Sloatsburgh to the Stirling Iron-Works.

OTHER LOCALITIES

of special name may be mentioned, as "Wild-Cat Hollow," in the valley of the Indian Kill; "Parker Cabin Hollow," near Car Pond. The various mines, "Scott Mines," "Cook Mines," "Stirling Mines," "Bradley Mines," "Forest of Dean Mines," "Dump," "O'Neil Mines," "Mount Basha Mines," "Clove Mine," "Beering Mines," "Redback Mines," "Crawford Mines," "Coal Shier Mines," etc.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

But little information is at hand concerning the schools before the Revolutionary war, nor for some years following that period. Under the old law of 1795 the town elected school commissioners in 1799, as shown in the records of the first town-meeting already given. In 1800 commissioners were also elected, viz.: James D. Secor, Joseph Stevens, and Adam Belcher. No further town action was taken under this law.

At the town-meeting of 1813, in accordance with the provisions of the new school act of 1813, \$200 was appropriated for the support of schools, and commissioners were chosen. This system continued until 1843, and during that period of thirty years the following persons served one or more years each in the office of school commissioner: Elijah Randolph, Joseph R. Andrews, Samuel Webb, James Cromwell, Benjamin Cunningham, Michael Gough, John Coffey, Lewis H. Roe, Jonas King, Israel Green, George Wilkes, William Vail, Jr., Stephen Griffin, Stephen Coleman, Charles Townsend, John McGarrah, Matthew B. Swezey, John Brooks, Jr., David W. McCulloch, Alexander Galloway, Matthias C. Woodruff, Ethan B. Carpenter, Gates W. McGarrah, John Brooks, Jr., Archibald Campbell, David Mapes, Smith Weygant, John Lamont.

During the same period the following persons served one or more years each as inspectors of common schools: Joseph R. Andrews, Joseph Jefferson, James Cromwell, Jr., Peter Dean, Joseph Howgan, John Coffey, George Wilkes, Elijah Randolph, William Jackson, Elijah, Randall, Timothy Keys, Lewis H. Roe, Michael Gough, Bryant Garrahan, John McGarrah, Samuel Van Duzer, Benjamin Cunningham, Israel Green, William Vail, Jr., James Weygant, John Brooks, Jr., John Hazard, Stephen Griffin, Matthew B. Swezey, George W. Gough, Charles Townsend, Richard Murphy, David W. McCulloch, Ethan B. Carpenter, Stephen McDonald, Michael Dickerman, Nathan T. Thorn, Hiram S. Dains, Thomas G. Wilkes, Smith Weygant, Joseph M. Shuit, Charles F. Ford, Joshua T. Cromwell, James B. Smith, Samuel Smith, James B. Smith, John K. Smith, Roe C. Pilgrim, John C. Boyd, Jeremiah H. Thompson.

The system of supervision by four superintendents having succeeded the former method, the following were the incumbents of that office in Monroe. Chosen at annual elections: 1843-45, Morgan Shuit; 1846-47, Archibald Campbell. Chosen at biennial elections: 1848-56, Archibald Campbell. This system was succeeded in June, 1856, by Assembly district commissioners, and management of the schools by the town entirely ceased.

May 27, 1813, the school commissioners divided the town into fourteen school districts.

There is a school report for 1819 in the town clerk's

office which shows something of the school sixty years ago.

District No. 1 then had 80 children between five and sixteen, and received of public money \$1661; No. 2, 82 children and \$1515; No. 4, 84 children and \$1552; No. 6, 104 children and \$1917; No. 7, 137 children and \$2530; No. 8, 83 children and \$1533; No. 9, 82 children and \$1515; No. 10, 45 children and \$813; No. 12, 45 children and \$880; No. 11, 62 children and \$1147.

There is a classical school near Central Valley known as Cornell Institute. It is a boarding- and day-school for young ladies and gentlemen, David Cornell, principal.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF SMITH CLOVE

was incorporated by a certificate executed Oct. 9, 1788. The paper was signed by Archibald Cunningham and William Miller, Jr., deacons of the congregation, and the trustees named in the instrument were Archibald Cunningham, William Miller, Jr., George Brown, Timothy Smith, Aaron Miller, and Morris Pilgrim.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the pastor, D. N. Freeland, for the following sketch of this church:

Provision was made for religious worship in this vicinity by the proprietors of the Chesebrough Patent as early as 1735, when the lands conveyed by said patent were surveyed by Charles Clinton, Esq. He entered lot 24 of 150 acres as "a choice, good lot" suitable for a parsonage. This is the land now occupied by Peter Bush. As the whole region was stony and less inviting than some other portions of the county, population was slow in entering and taking up the land, and when they entered they were poor and unable to set up any institution beyond those of the home. It was as late as 1783 before we read of any minister of Christ turning his attention to this region, and then Silas Constant, a licentiate under the care of Morris Presbytery, came to Blooming-Grove, and April 20th preached his first sermon at Blooming-Grove. He was ordained May 29, 1784. In his journal he mentions Smith's Clove, or Monroe, as one of his preaching-stations. Probably as early as 1783 he visited the Clove. The first sermon he delivered here was in the presence of a congregation assembled in an orchard belonging to the Fowler farm, and under an apple-tree which is still standing and brings forth fruit in old age. The apple is large and delicious, and is called the Presbyterian apple. Thus it can be said of the church whose nucleus was gathered there, "I raised thee up under the apple-tree: there thy mother brought thee forth." It was not long after the attention of the people was called to the subject of religion they rose up to build. They felt the need of a place of worship, and took steps towards the rearing of a house of God. The land

was given by Daniel Miller, consisting of two acres, situated in what was afterwards called Seamanville, near the mill he owned there. Here a house of worship was erected in the midst of a grove of forest-trees. It is a tradition well verified that the church was raised the day that Elizabeth Clark, afterwards wife of Stephen Bull, was born. The family Bible records that "she was born 5th month, 28th day, 1783."

After the frame was raised and the building inclosed the sturdy yeomen arrested their work, their funds probably having failed them, and for many years the congregation sat upon the sills and girders while the minister preached from the carpenter's bench. Still there was no regularly organized congregation. In 1784 the Legislature passed an act granting liberty of worship and regulating the organization of congregations. Under this act, on May 17, 1784, persons desiring to be incorporated into a church met at the house of Mr. Bell, in the Bakertown neighborhood. The ministers officiating were Rev. Silas Constant and Rev. Amzi Lewis, the latter pastor of the church of Florida. It is recorded in Mr. Constant's journal; "After prayer and the necessary examination, and the particular personal professions of union and Christian fellowship, proceeded to lead them into visible covenant with each other in the presence of God and before the world, and solemnly pronounce them a visible church of Christ. The church then took into consideration the choice of deacons, and after solemn exhortation and prayer, made choice of Archibald Cunningham and William Miller, Jr., to fill that office. They accepted. The church then agreed to have a stated meeting monthly for business, conversation, and prayer." The names of some of the persons who first composed the church are the following: Archibald Cunningham and wife, William Miller, Jr., and wife, John Miller and wife, Thos. Davenport and wife, Samuel Hall and wife, James Lewis and wife, Jane Bell, the wife of Timothy Smith, and the wife of Alexander Archer. It was called the First Presbyterian Congregation of Cheesecocks.*

The records of the congregation are very meagre in its early periods of existence, and the history has to be constructed from fragments and traditions received from varied sources.

The successor to Rev. Silas Constant was Rev. David Baldwin, who served the church four years. His wife died Sept. 16, 1800, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. When his pastorate began and ended we are unable to ascertain.

Dec. 25, 1801, the church was formally incorporated. The first trustees were Samuel Gregory, Gilbert King, Charles Webb, George Fowler, James Smith, and Isaac Bull.

The third minister in the succession was probably

* Frequently so written in the records. The correct orthography is Cheesekook.

Simeon R. Jones, who served this church, jointly with that of Chester, from 1800 to 1804. He died March 13, 1857.

The fourth minister was Rev. Howell Powell, a Welshman. While he labored here the trustees met for the purpose of procuring a convenient and commodious house and place for him to live in, and then agreed to lease lot 24, of 150 acres, in Cheesecocks Patent, to A. Gates White, said lease to be as durable as wood grows and water runs, for the sum of one-tenth part of a cent yearly if demanded; the said White to convey unto the said trustees by a warranty deed the place he now lives on and occupies on the east side of the stage road, containing about 58 acres of land, and also to give to the said trustees £200 one year without interest, then interest annually until paid. This was the farm afterwards owned by John Brooks where stands the Granite House.

The fifth minister who served this congregation was Rev. Mr. Porter, of whom we have no records or tradition except that he served them eighteen months.

The sixth was Rev. J. H. Thomas. He was ordained and installed at Chester, Oct. 12, 1814, where he was engaged for three-quarters of his time. For the remainder he served this congregation at least two years. A few fragmentary minutes now come to hand. They bear date of 1814 and 1815. One of these records a resolution that S. Hutchins be their second deacon. Samuel Gregory was the first.

The seventh minister in order was Rev. Hosea Ball. He was born at Townsend, Mass., studied theology with Rev. Silas Constant, taken under care of Westchester Presbytery, and came to Monroe, Oct. 20, 1818. He was licensed April 11, 1821, and ordained the same year. During Mr. Ball's labors the church was considerably revived and increased in membership.

In 1819 a Sabbath-school was organized. About this time the church lost its incorporation. Its charter was renewed Jan. 23, 1822. William Vail, Jr., Samuel Gregory, Andrew Vanraler, Samuel Webb, Lewis H. Roe, and John McGarragh were chosen trustees. Just previous to this time the church building was made more comfortable by introducing square pews, pulpit, and gallery.

Rev. John White succeeded Mr. Ball, who ceased his labors here in 1823; but returned to reside here till 1876, when he died aged eighty-four years. Mr. White seems to have succeeded in harmonizing the people, laboring with them till Sept. 22, 1824, when he returned to England.

About this time the glebe on the stage road was exchanged for another piece of land containing some 35 acres, with a house situate east-northeast of the present village, and was occupied by Rev. Mr. White and other ministers.

Rev. John Boyd succeeded him, coming to Monroe Aug. 26, 1826. June 2, 1828, the congregation resolved to transfer their ecclesiastical relation from the Associated Presbytery of Westchester to the Presby-

tery of Hudson. This having been effected, the session consisted of Elders Andrew Van Valu, Benjamin C. Smith. In 1831, George Milton Newman and Samuel V. Carpenter were elected elders. Rev. Mr. Boyd served the church as their stated supply some eight or nine years, when increasing infirmities laid him aside from active labors. He died Jan. 14, 1842, aged eighty.

Rev. John Jay Thompson was his successor. His first official record is dated Dec. 24, 1836. During his ministry a new manse was erected, and numerous accessions were gathered to the church. He closed his labors in this field in 1847, and died at Bloomingburgh, N. Y., June 12, 1849. He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel M. Freeland, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. He was invited to entertain a call Nov. 16, 1847, and was ordained and installed March 7, 1848.

A new church was erected and dedicated Feb. 15, 1853. The glebe was sold in 1867, and a new lot purchased in the village and a manse erected upon it, which was occupied in November, 1867. In May, 1873, a bell was presented to the church by Lewis H. Roe, son of Genest M. Roe, M.D., an elder of this church, and was hung in the belfry. The pastoral relation between Mr. Freeland and the congregation was dissolved by mutual consent Sept. 16, 1873, and on the 18th of October a call was renewed for his pastoral services, and May 15, 1874, he was reinstalled. During this pastorate the following have filled the office of ruling elder, namely: Andrew Van Valu, Genest M. Roe, John K. Roe, David Smith, John Taylor, J. Warren Helm, Joseph W. Youngs, Samuel C. Van Vliet, Jr. Of these the first has held the office nearly seventy-five years, and has reached his ninety-fourth year. Messrs. Taylor, Youngs, and Van Vliet are the present acting Session. The present trustees are Messrs. G. T. Smith, Isaac Thompson, Horace B. Swezey, Joseph W. Youngs, S. C. Van Vliet, Jr. Chauncey B. Knight, the chairman, has recently been removed by death. At the beginning of this pastorate there were 54 members, and during thirty-two years of labor the additions have been 131, but removals and deaths keep the membership at about 100. Through these years of vicissitudes the congregation has been enabled to improve its buildings without incurring a debt for any length of time, to decide important issues without serious disagreement, to sustain the institutions of the gospel, and aid by its contributions many benevolent enterprises of the day.

FRIENDS' MEETINGS.

Joshua T. Cromwell furnishes the following items: The Society of Friends have a meeting-house in Cornwall, built before 1788, and it was the only meeting-house or church in the town till about 1825. Friends' meeting-house in the town of Newburgh was built in 1795; the meeting-house at Smith's Clove, near High-

land Mills, in Monroe, was built in 1799; and the one near Monroe, in the town of Blooming-Grove, was built in 1815.

After the separation of the society in 1828, part of the society built a meeting-house north of the village of Canterbury, in Cornwall, and also a meeting-house one and a half miles easterly of Highland Mills, in Monroe. These are all now occupied by the society, and are all the houses they have in the county. Among the Friends at Cornwall in 1788-90, the more prominent names were David Sands, Gardiner Earle, William Titus, Nicholas Townsend, and Langford Thorn.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Monroe was organized and duly incorporated May 2, 1829. The article of incorporation was executed by E. L. Pelham and Francis Weygant. The first church edifice was erected soon after at Highland Mills, and the first board of trustees consisted of Rev. Francis Weygant, Rev. Nathaniel Sackett, John D. Conklin, Henry Wisner, Isaac Still, Benjamin Delamater, Elias Fancher, Jabez Atwood, Andrew Shorter. Ten years after, in 1839, a new society was organized in the village of Monroe, and a certificate of incorporation executed by Thomas Newman and E. B. Carpenter. The trustees chosen were Samuel Smith, Peter Ball, Stephen Post, Jeremiah Knight, Isaac Couston, John King, Thomas D. Tannery. The church was erected in 1841, during the pastorate of Revs. Eli Denniston and Sylvester S. Strong.

The two churches until 1866 were united in one charge, and were successively served by the following ministers: Revs. John G. Smith, David Buck, A. C. Fields, T. Newman, J. H. Hawkshurst, Jeremiah Millard, David B. Turner, William Blake, Joel Croft, M. M. Curtis, Uriah Messiter. In 1866 the charge was divided, and Highland Mills and Monroe village each became separate pastorates. Since then the ministers appointed successively to the two charges respectively have been as follows: Monroe village, Revs. D. D. Gillespie, J. W. B. Wood, R. M. Roberts. During the latter's pastorate a new church was erected at Turner's, costing \$4000, and added to the Monroe charge. Mr. Roberts was succeeded by Rev. D. McCartney, during whose incumbency the church at Monroe was enlarged and entirely refurnished, lecture- and class-rooms and tower built, and a bell purchased, the whole costing over \$5000. At the close of Mr. McCartney's term of three years, Rev. Z. N. Lewis was appointed to succeed him. He remained two years, and was followed by the present pastor, Rev. G. Hearn.

At Highland Mills the pastors successively appointed since 1866 are Revs. R. L. Shurtet, R. L. Roberts, J. W. B. Wood, J. H. Champion, E. E. Pinney, W. Ostrander, the last being the present

pastor. The official members of the two churches during the time included in the above statement have been as follows: David Bull, Hiram Tuthill, Matthew B. Swezey, Nathan Strong, Smith Weygant, B. G. Tuthill, Peter Ball, John A. Boyce, John T. Brown, Valentine Seaman, Dr. S. W. Esray, Samuel Cooley, Walter Roberts, Charles T. Ford, Sr., Josiah Stevens, H. H. Lawrence, Franklin Bull, Charles T. Ford, Jr., and Elisha Stevens, each of whom have filled one or more of the offices of local preacher, exhorter, steward, class-leader, or Sunday-school superintendent, and many of them have died after having served the church with great fidelity for many years.

In 1848 the Southfield Methodist Episcopal Church at Monroe Works was organized and duly incorporated by John P. Hermance and Robert Ashman. A church edifice was erected the same year. The board of trustees consisted of Robert Ashman, Hudson McFarlan, Peter Townsend, Jr., Peter B. Bush, Charles T. Ford, Michael Shultz, and Robert Ketchum. The church has never been pastorally connected with the Monroe charge, but has had ministers of its own successively appointed down to the present time. It is at present a part of the Sloatsburgh charge, of which Rev. Nelson Brusie is pastor.

June 23, 1855, a Methodist Protestant society was organized at Salem, near the Little Long Pond, in the town of Monroe. The proceedings were signed by Rev. Joshua Burch and William Fitzgerald, a building was erected, and the following trustees chosen: Albert Roe, Charles Fitzgerald, Daniel Stevens, and Sylvanus Roberts. The church is at present supplied by Rev. Mr. Wetzel, and a flourishing union Sabbath-school is connected with it.

The present estimated value of church property, including parsonages, is as follows: Monroe village and Turner's, \$7000; Highland Mills, \$5000; Southfield (no parsonage), \$1000. Membership: Monroe village and Turner's, 225; Highland Mills, 140; Southfield, 50.

The present officers of the several churches are as follows:

Monroe.—Trustees, Walter Roberts, John S. Bull, H. H. Lawrence, John S. Gregory, James Smith, Charles S. Strong, William Ball; Stewards, B. G. Tuthill, F. Bull, H. H. Lawrence, Lester Gregory, William Ball, T. B. Millsbaugh, W. Roberts; Leaders, B. G. Tuthill, F. Bull, W. Roberts; Sabbath-school Superintendent, Franklin Bull.

Turner's.—Trustees, J. T. Brown, C. T. Ford, Jr., T. R. Earle, Peter B. Bush, Sanford S. Lewis, J. G. Rider, Alfred Cooper; Stewards, C. T. Ford, Jr., Sanford S. Lewis; Leader, C. T. Ford, Jr.; Sabbath-school Superintendent, Archibald Millsbaugh.

Southfield.—Trustees, Peter Townsend, J. S. Ford, William McElroy, H. Fletcher, Gilbert Horton; Stewards, William McElroy, Gilbert Horton; Leader, Gilbert Horton; Sunday-school Superintendent, Gilbert Horton.

* Prepared by the pastor of Monroe Church, Rev. G. Hearn.

Highland Mills.—Trustees, Henry Hall, Sr., Charles T. Ford, Sr., Henry Thorn, Stephen Dickens, William Birdsall, William Taylor, H. N. Green, Theodore Weygant, J. H. Weygant; Stewards, Charles T. Ford, Sr., Benjamin Ford, Henry Thorn, William Taylor, James W. Campbell, H. N. Green, Theodore Weygant, N. C. Earle, George W. Green; Sunday-school Superintendent, James W. Campbell.

In 1879, Mrs. Elizabeth Bates purchased a building at Central Valley, made the necessary alterations to fit it for a place of worship, and donated it to the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is included in the pasture of Highland Mills. Its officers are as follows:

Trustees, R. F. Weygant, F. S. Weygant, I. L. Noxon, James W. Campbell, George W. Green, Alfred Cooper, Milton Pembleton; Sunday-school Superintendent, George W. Green.

ST. JOHN'S FREE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), GREENWOOD,

executed a certificate of incorporation July 13, 1863. It was signed by the associated incorporators, viz.: Robert P. Parrott, Peter P. Parrott, John Campbell, John G. Davison, Robert M. F. Cole, William H. Wilson, Charles Babcock. The pastor, Rev. Samuel Moran, furnishes the following notes:

Church services were first held at Greenwood in 1852, and from that time until 1862 missionaries held regular worship. In November, 1862, the Rev. Charles Babcock began to hold regular Sunday services. In March, 1863, Greenwood was made a missionary station by the missionary committee of the diocese, and the Rev. Mr. Babcock was appointed missionary. July 7, 1863, the corner-stone of the church building was laid by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the diocese of New York. During the summer and fall of 1866 the parish school building was erected. The parish school was opened Oct. 25, 1866. Mr. Babcock resigned the rectorship of the parish Oct. 11, 1871. He was succeeded by the Rev. John F. Potter, who ministered here until Sept. 1, 1874. On Nov. 22, 1874, the Rev. Samuel Moran took charge of the parish, but was not elected as rector until March 29, 1875; and on the same day was elected trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Potter. Mr. Moran resigned the rectorship in February, 1876. Services were continued regularly by the Rev. Mr. Whipple and others. Mr. Moran was called in April, 1879, to the position of officiating minister, and at the present time of writing is in charge of the parish. Our Sunday services are very well attended, especially in the summer-time. We have a Sunday-school numbering 50 scholars and 5 teachers. God has blessed the work of the missionaries in these mountains, and many people have been brought into the fold of Christ by their faithful ministrations. At present the number of communicants is about 60.

GRACE CHURCH.*

This church was incorporated under the free church law, March 6, 1871, the incorporators being Charles Babcock, Henry A. Dows, John G. Davison, N. D. Woodhull, Charles Ford, and L. G. Tillotson.

The services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were first held regularly in Monroe in the summer of 1868. The names of the original members of this parish are John G. Davison, Mrs. Sarah A. Davison, Miss Dora A. Davison, William G. Parks, Miss Mary C. Parks, Miss Sarah Parks, Francis C. Conklin, Mrs. Martha J. Conklin, Mrs. Mary Stockweather, Mrs. Helen A. Clark, Miss Phebe A. Lewis, Charles Ford, Mrs. Mary C. Ford, Daniel Hawkins, Mrs. Louisa Hawkins, Mrs. Catharine Beach, Mrs. Rebecca Eglinger, and John Beeres.

The church building was erected at the cost of about \$1600 in 1868 and 1869, and services have been held in it from the latter year up to the present time. It has sittings for about sixty persons, and there is sufficient land attached to it to allow for the future growth of the parish. In 1871 a tower was built, and a bell was put in place.

This parish owes its existence to the faithful efforts of the Rev. Charles Babcock, formerly rector of St. John's Church, Greenwood Iron-Works, now professor of architecture in Cornell University. In the spring of 1871, Mr. Babcock was succeeded in the charge of the church at Monroe by the Rev. Henry A. Dows. Mr. Dows was succeeded by the Rev. George A. Chambers (at that time a candidate for holy orders) in the fall of 1872, but resumed the rectorship on the 1st of October, 1874, continuing in charge up to the present time.

There are two Sunday-schools in the parish, the one holding its sessions in the church on Sunday afternoons, and the other assembling on Sunday mornings in the school-house at Satterlytown, about two miles north of Monroe. The former Sunday-school has been in existence since the early days of the church, the latter for between three and four years. The names of 46 children are on the rolls of the two schools, with 8 teachers. Services have been held nearly every summer during the last nine years in the Seven Springs Mountain House, near Monroe.

The board of trustees now consists of Charles Babcock, F. C. Conklin, Charles Ford, and L. G. Tillotson. Two vacancies in the board have been caused by resignations, and the president, Mr. Woodhull, has lately died. There are now 28 communicants in the parish.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Commencing in the northern part of the town to trace the places of burial, we notice first the cemetery

* By Rev. Henry A. Dows.

at Highland Mills. This is probably fifty or sixty years old.

There is also a burial-place a short distance east of Monroe, near the line of the Erie Railroad, at Seamanville, at the site of the old Presbyterian church. It is undoubtedly one of the oldest in the town.

Next should be mentioned the cemetery south of Monroe village. This is a new enterprise, on the road from Monroe to Turner's.

At Turner's village there is also a burial-place, known as the McKelvey burial-ground. There are also private burial-places on the farms of G. M. Clark, Isaac H. Thompson, James Wilkes, and on the DeWitt place. In other parts of the town are private burial-places,—on the farms of Micah Dickerman, Elizabeth Gigneaux, David Webb, near Mombasha Pond (considerably in use by the public), Nathaniel Earle, and James Cromwell.

IX.—SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, INCORPORATIONS, Etc.

Although one of the earliest Masonic lodges in the county was located in Monroe, there are no lodges of Masons, Odd-Fellows, or other similar organizations in town. There have been a number of temperance societies from time to time doing something to mould and develop public sentiment, but they have left little or no material for the historian to glean. The same remark may be made as to various church, missionary, literary, or benevolent societies.

THE MONROE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was founded Nov. 12, 1834. The trustees named in the certificate were Matthias C. Woodruff, Ethan B. Carpenter, Matthew B. Swezey, William Stewart, Jeremiah Knight, Richard W. Woodhull, Hiram Tuthill, John Brooks, Jr., and Gates W. McGarrah. This seems to have been an attempt to establish a public library at Monroe village, but there is little recollection of it remaining in that vicinity, and it is probable the movement only attained vitality enough to become incorporated.

THE FOREST OF DEAN IRON COMPANY

was incorporated by a certificate verified Nov. 25, 1864. The capital was stated at \$1,500,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The parties named were George H. Potts, Frederick A. Potts, Charles C. Alger, Charles Alger, John Ten Broeck.

THE STIRLING IRON AND RAILWAY COMPANY

filed their annual report Jan. 17, 1865. It was signed by J. B. Moorhead, president, and O. D. T. Grant, David Crawford, Jr., C. W. Durant, trustees. The capital was reported \$2,300,000. No part of the capital had been paid in money, but on the organization of the company they purchased mines, manufactories, and other property in Orange and Rockland Counties, and issued therefor the entire capital stock. The

existing debt was reported at \$953,121.58, for which the company held valid improvements.

THE FOREST OF DEAN IRON-ORE COMPANY

executed a certificate of incorporation under date of Oct. 12, 1865. The capital stock was fixed at \$400,000, divided into 4000 shares of \$100 each. The principal place of business was declared to be the town of Monroe. The trustees named for the first year were Edward Beck, John A. Griswold, Albert Town, and J. B. Brinsmade. The objects were stated to be "mining of iron ores, preparing them for market, and transporting, selling, and delivering the same." This is a valuable enterprise, and large quantities of ore are taken out.

THE GREENWOOD LAKE ASSOCIATION

executed a legal certificate of organization July 27, 1877. The trustees named were Cornelius Olcott, Albert Daggett, Remington Vernon, Henry C. Cooke, and Albert S. Roe. The objects of the association were stated in the instrument as follows:

"The preservation, importation, breeding, and propagating of all game, animals, birds, and fishes adapted to the climate; the affording facilities for hunting, shooting, and fishing on the grounds thereof by the members of, or by persons licensed by said corporation; supplying the spawn of fish or young fish, game, animals, or birds to other associations or persons; selling such surplus game, animals, birds, or fish as may be killed, caught, or taken on its property; cultivating forests, and providing its incorporation and others with an agreeable resort, with a respectable hotel or club house, cottage houses, stables, and anything necessary or proper for such accommodations."

THE FARMERS' CREAMERY ASSOCIATION OF TURNER'S

effected a legal organization Feb. 23, 1880. The first trustees named were James Wilkes, George D. Peckham, William J. Post, Joseph Rake, and Isaac H. Thompson. The objects were declared to be as follows: "To make up or dispose of a surplus of milk whenever there shall be a flush of milk, or whenever, in the opinion of the trustees, it shall be for the interest of the association to do so." The capital stock was made to consist of \$8000. This association began business in the spring of 1879, but deferred their incorporation to the above date. It is said to be doing an excellent business, the officers remaining the same at the present writing as stated above.

THE PARROTT IRON COMPANY

was formed by a certificate verified June 28, 1880, and recorded the same day in the office of the county clerk. The objects are stated to be "mining and selling of iron ore, limestone, or other minerals; the manufacturing of pig-iron, iron, or steel; and the making of patent mineral wool." The capital stock of said company was stated at \$500,000, to be divided into 5000 shares. The trustees named in the instrument were Peter P. Parrott, Edward M. Parrott, Richard D. A. Parrott.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The numerous ponds mentioned under the head of Natural Features, the streams and mountain-gorges, are many of them of rare interest. Besides the charms of wild scenery, they are in many instances invested with the attraction of early legends or romance. Here were the hiding-places of Claudius Smith and his associates; the places where one or more men were killed who fell victims to his malice; or where some upon his side perished by the hand of the avenging freeman. The birth-place of Claudius is given by local tradition, though the accounts differ somewhat. The early mining operations and the forges of so ancient a date in some parts of the town are all matters worthy of note.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Monroe has considerable area favorable to agriculture. Many valuable farms are found in the long valley extending through the town from north to south. Besides these arable lands there are many of the higher lands adapted to pasturage. The production of milk and dairy products generally makes in the aggregate an amount of considerable importance. Statistics of the agriculture are not given, because those of the last census are now of so little value in showing present conditions, and those of the new census will not be compiled so as to be accessible to the people for one or two years. The products of the forest—lumber, firewood, hoop-poles, and timber—have formed an industry of considerable value at times. Quite a portion of the town is too mountainous and rocky to be available in industrial pursuits of any kind.

STIRLING FURNACE.

This is on the outlet of Stirling Pond, and the oldest iron-works in the county, having been in operation near one hundred and fifty years. They were established by a London company, of which Lord Stirling, of New Jersey, was a member, and sold them the land, and hence the name. The pond is in Monroe, but the outlet soon runs into Warwick, and therefore it is that the furnace department is in that, and the anchor in the town of Warwick. There are 20,000 acres of land attached to this and the Southfield works, which supply them with iron and coal. They are owned by the Messrs. Townsend. At the early establishment of this furnace the charcoal used was transported several miles on the backs of horses from the mountains where it was burned, there being no roads at the time. The furnace was first erected by Ward & Colton in 1751, the forge in 1752, by Abel Noble, of Pennsylvania. The first anchor made in the State was manufactured here in 1753. Steel was first made here in 1776 by the late Peter Townsend, the grandfather of the younger Peter Townsend.* In 1810 his son, Peter Townsend, made blister-

steel. After Fort Montgomery was taken, and the chain which was passed across the river there broken by the English ships which then ascended the river and burnt Kingston, the government still thinking that the river could be obstructed by a chain, sent Mr. Pickering, then secretary of war, to consult Mr. Townsend on the subject. When matters were agreed upon, they left Gray Court on Sunday in the midst of a violent snow-storm to go to New Windsor, and from there to West Point, to inspect the locality and fix the points from which and to which the chain was to be extended. The links were made of bar-iron, near two inches square, each weighing from 140 to 150 pounds. The whole chain weighed 186 tons, and was made and delivered in six weeks. The fires of the furnace were not extinguished in that time. The iron was made of equal parts of Stirling and Long Mine ores. The chain was made in pieces, thus: ten links were fastened together in the usual manner at the forge, and the eleventh link left open at one end like an ox-bow, with holes through the ends for a bolt to unite that link with the next one. These composed one load, which was taken to New Windsor by oxen and carts, where they were put together. Some of the links are preserved at West Point. It was stretched from the north side of the Point, on the west side, to Constitution Island, on the east side of the river.†

FOREST OF DEAN FURNACE.

This was on the Forest of Dean Creek, and on a patent of that name five miles west from Fort Montgomery and on a bed of iron ore. This furnace was an old affair, founded before the Revolution. Mr. Eager relates that when Fort Montgomery was taken, in 1777, this furnace made 21 blasts, and the fires were not lit up afterwards. It was apprehended that the close proximity of the English would make the works too hot even for the casting of pig-iron, and the owners extinguished the fires. No works under this name are now in operation.

QUEENSBOROUGH FURNACE.

This was in the northeast angle of the town, at the junction of Queensborough and Forest of Dean Creeks, two and a half miles southwest from Fort Montgomery. It was erected to make pig-iron. The works were suspended about the time of the war of 1812. No works under this name are now in operation.

THE GREENWOOD FURNACE.

This is in the central part of the town, on the outlet of Slaughter's Pond, near the Ramapo. It was originally called Orange Furnace, and was established in 1811-12 by the Messrs. Cunningham to make pig-iron. Mr. R. P. Parrot was a subsequent owner. It is now owned by Mr. P. P. Parrot. The buildings are rather picturesquely situated in a sheltered nook among the hills.

* See Biographical Sketch, p. 805.

† See General History; also, Boynton's History of West Point.

THE MONROE SAW-FACTORY

was erected during the war of 1812 to manufacture nails, and also saw-mill saws. The early proprietors were Messrs. McCoun, Daniel Jackson, and William Jackson. It was located near the present place of Charles Patterson, at the junction of Truxedo Creek with the Ramapo. The old buildings stood within the memory of some now living, but have been idle for seventy-five years probably.

MONROE WORKS.

The mills at this point date back to 1808. They were erected by a firm consisting of J. Blackwell and Hudson McFarland. The establishment was well equipped at an early day, having two trip-hammers, and manufacturing hoop- and sheet-iron, nails, shovels, spades, etc. The works under this name are now in operation.

HOUGHTON FARM.

Among the noted places in Monroe should be mentioned the stock farm and country-seat of Lawson Valentine. A successful business man from New York, he exhibited excellent judgment in the selection of a rural home. He purchased a valuable farm in a valley southeast of Mountainville. This estate he has improved in various ways. The grounds around the family residence are laid out with taste. The farm lots have been arranged in convenient form. His barns are models of convenience and comfort. Here he keeps some of the best stock in the country. In this delightful retreat he entertains his friends, and courteously shows to visitors the valuable stock in his yards and fields. He has been fortunate, too, in securing so good a farm so near to rough mountain scenery. Near him are the Highlands, with their pure air, their fairy legends, and their historical associations. A short distance to the west are the Schunemunk Mountains, upon the northernmost height of which stood the castle of Maringamus, the Indian chief. From thence the piercing gaze of the aboriginal warriors looked down upon these fair valleys. By an easy drive from Mr. Valentine's place, West Point is reached, with its varied attractions. With a station near, upon the Newburgh Branch of the Erie (Short-Cut), he can quickly reach the city, and by the same route finds ready facilities for shipment to and from his farm. In the hot season he often camps out on the cool, breezy heights near, and enjoys all the delights of summer retreats close to his own door. Surely one can imagine few situations combining so many of the pleasures of rural life.

XII.—MILITARY.

So far as the citizens of Monroe were engaged in the war of the Revolution their names will doubtless be found in the various muster-rolls and other documents given in this volume. Of the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and modern Indian wars, there are no

documents showing whether any, and if any, how many, of the sons of Monroe were engaged in them. It was reserved for the great struggle of 1861-65 to develop the patriotism of these mountain neighborhoods. The sacrifices then made form an honorable chapter in the history of the town.

OFFICIAL ACTION, WAR OF 1861-65.

A special town-meeting was held Aug. 20, 1864, at Bayer's Hall, in the village of Monroe. I. C. Boyd was elected chairman. A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, viz., James Turner, C. B. Knight, George Thompson, A. P. Hulse, George K. Smith. At an adjourned afternoon session the committee reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, 115 to 4.

They provided for raising the sum of \$28,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary for the purpose of paying bounties. They authorized the payment of \$600 bounty to each volunteer for three years, or to each person who might furnish a substitute for three years; \$500 for two years; \$400 for one year; and the town board were vested with discretion to increase the sum for three years' men to \$800. The town board were fully authorized to issue the necessary bonds for raising the money in the name of the town, at seven per cent. per annum, payable, principal and interest, on the 1st of February,—that is, \$3000 of principal each year, commencing in 1866.

Hand-money was voted to any person procuring volunteers at the rate of \$50 for each three years' man, \$30 for each two years' man, and \$20 for each one year man.

The quota by the provost-marshal seems to have been made out on the old town of Monroe, as it was voted to attempt to secure a separate statement of the quota, and if not successful to confer with the officers of Highlands and Southfield, and to adopt some joint plan of action.

Another special meeting was held Aug. 30, 1864, A. P. Hulse, chairman, and it was unanimously voted to make the sum voted before \$34,000 instead of \$28,000, and the town officers were voted full authority as to the amount of bounty to be paid, and the steps necessary to be taken.

Another special meeting was held Jan. 28, 1865, at which William Seaman presided, and a tax of \$20,000 was authorized for the payment of bounties, and full discretion voted to the town board as to the amount of bounty to be paid, and the means and methods to be adopted to fill the quota required of the town.

About this time the towns of Highlands and Southfield took similar action, both in 1864 and 1865.

After the three towns were consolidated again, the bonds issued by each were assumed by the reconstructed town of Monroe, and there is on record the following statement of the amounts raised and bonds issued by the three towns:

Monroe.....	\$22,575.00
Southfield.....	31,343.62
Highlands.....	17,700.00
	<hr/>
	\$71,618.62
Repaid by State.....	33,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$38,118.62

The enlistments in the town prior to July, 1862, are said to have been in number.....	43
Quota under calls of 1862.....	123—credited 123
“ “ draft of 1863.....	76
“ “ of October, 1863.....	68
“ “ call of July, 1864.....	84
“ consolidated under all calls to July, 1864.....	112 “ 91
“ under call of July, 1864.....	33 “ 36
“ “ of Dec. 19, 1864:	
Highlands.....	14
Southfield.....	20
Monroe.....	14—48 “ 48
Total.....	316 340

On settlement with the paymaster-general in 1865 the town was allowed:

For excess of 44 years.....	\$6,800
“ volunteers' bounties.....	24,700
Total.....	<hr/>
	\$33,500

The following list is prepared from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, and from the roll written up by the town clerk of 1865. All that can be obtained from those sources, as well as from others, is here given:

SOLDIERS' LIST, WAR OF 1861-65.

James C. Anderson, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Robert Ashmno, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; must. out by G. O. 77.
 Michael W. Becroft, enl. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. for disability.
 Amherst W. Belcher, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
 James Black, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
 John Burke, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Charles Benjamin, Co. G, 124th; died since the war.
 David T. Barnes, Co. B, 124th.
 Henry Barnes, enl. in a New Jersey regiment.
 Charles Babcock, Co. B, 124th.
 Daniel Babcock, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and in hospital.
 William Belcher.
 Matthew Babcock, Co. B, 124th.
 Walter Babcock, disch. for disability, and died soon after reaching home.
 Dennis Burce.
 David Babcock.
 John Blakely, Co. A, 56th; enl. Aug. 31, 1861; died in hospital, May, 1865.
 Charles A. Beams, Co. D, 146th; enl. June 6, 1864.
 Horace H. Ball, 3d Art.; enl. September, 1864.
 Jonathan T. Birdsall, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed while sitting in his tent, Oct. 22, 1864.
 Dubois E. Becroft, enl. July, 1861; re-enl. spring of 1864, and killed before Richmond in September, 1864; buried on the field.
 James H. Barnes, Co. C, 124th; enl. August, 1862; wounded in battle of Chancellorsville, and died in hospital; credited to Cornwall.
 Joseph W. Blakney, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; killed in second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
 Abraham Beams, 124th; enl. September, 1862; died of sickness at Washington.
 Andrew J. Babcock, 186th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed at Winchester, Sept. 24, 1864.
 Thomas H. Benton Brooks, 2d lieut.; pro. capt., Engineer Corps.
 Thompson W. Benjamin, capt., 111th Inf.; com. October, 1862; pro. lieut.-col.
 James Bush, Co. A, 56th; enl. August, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Elisha B. Benjamin, Co. B, 124th; enl. 1862; pro. corp.; died of small-pox at Washington, Jan. 28, 1864.
 Peter Babcock.
 James L. Benjamin, 18th; enl. April, 1861; served out his time, and re-enl. in cavalry.
 James H. Chambers, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 30, 1862.
 Josiah Cooper, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 16, 1862.

Thomas A. Clark, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1863.
 Harry Conklin.
 Robert Conklin, 18th; enl. April 29, 1861.
 Martin Conklin, corp., 56th; enl. Aug. 10, 1861; disch. for disability; re-enl. 176th, and served out full time.
 Samuel Conklin, Co. A, 124th; enl. September, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 2, 1864.
 Jones J. Conklin, Co. H, 40th; enl. Aug. 13, 1861; disch. Aug. 20, 1864, expiration of time.
 Lorenzo Conklin, 95th; died in the service.
 John H. Conklin, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Fredericksburg, Jan. 14, 1863.
 Wm. H. Campbell, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. sergt., Nov. 16, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Lewis Cohen, 176th; enl. August, 1863.
 Moses S. Clark, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 James Coleman, 176th; enl. October, 1863.
 George W. Coleman, 124th; enl. Oct. 24, 1863; trans. to 176th.
 James H. Cronk (possibly Crowell), Co. D, 56th; enl. August, 1861.
 Joseph Cnil, 56th; enl. 1861; lost his right arm.
 James L. Corey, Co. D, 56th; enl. 1861; had an arm crushed.
 Wesley Cooper, died in the service.
 Charles C. Cunningham.
 Wm. H. Decker, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Peter A. Doland, 66th; enl. March, 1862; died of sickness at Beaufort, S. C.
 Thomas Degraw, 18th; enl. August, 1863.
 James Dunn, enl. from Warwick.
 Wm. A. Ellison, 18th.
 Charles E. Ellison, 66th; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; died of sickness at Morris Island, Jan. 12, 1865.
 James Florence, enl. in Rockland County.
 Benjamin F. Flagg, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, and buried on the battle-field.
 Henry F. Finegan, enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Wm. A. Fanning, 81st; enl. February, 1865.
 Henry Garrison, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Frank M. Green, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Wm. H. Green, re-enl. in Kings County.
 Joseph Gordon, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Charles Golieth, Co. B, 124th; enl. spring of 1863; disch. June 19, 1865.
 Josiah Garrison, 124th; enl. August, 1862.
 Edward G. Gibb, naval service.
 Smith Galloway, 176th; taken prisoner at Cedar Creek.
 Silas Galloway, 153d; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; was on steamer "General Lyon," burned off Cape Hatteras; was one of the twenty-nine saved out of six hundred and twenty-three; swam for three hours.
 Peter Green, Co. C, 176th; enl. Nov. 1, 1862; taken prisoner at Brazier City.
 John Green, Co. C, 176th; enl. Nov. 3, 1862; taken prisoner at La Fourche Crossing.
 Sylvester Garretson, 18th; enl. April 26, 1861; re-enl.; disch. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Samuel Green, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; was absent from Oct. 19, 1862, to July 25, 1863; was trans. to 93d to serve out time.
 Charles Gallaher, 124th.
 Wm. H. Gordon.
 Ebenezer Helms, Co. C, 176th; enl. Nov. 11, 1862; died in the service at New Orleans.
 Charles H. Halstead, Co. D, 176th; enl. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Joseph Helms, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Peters Hane, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
 Jacob Hogenkamp, 176th.
 George Henion, 18th.
 Benjamin Halsted, Co. C, 176th; enl. September, 1862.
 William Hane, 66th; enl. September, 1861; served his time out and re-enlisted.
 Richard R. Hunter, Co. E, 56th; enl. July 31, 1861.
 Jacob Hane, enl. April 6, 1864.
 Henry A. Hoffman, 124th; enl. Aug. 7, 1864; died of sickness in Virginia.
 John Holmes, 179th; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Henry Hayden, 18th; enl. May, 1861.
 James Helms, Co. K, 124th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Wm. Hagan.
 Clark Haven, a prisoner at Andersonville, having been captured in the Wilderness.
 George Hall, Samuel Hall.

- Samuel Jones, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 21, 1862.
 George F. Jackson, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Henry H. Jenkins, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Joseph Jefferson, re-enl. in the regular service after the war.
 Thomas Jefferson, not mustered in.
 Enos Jenkins, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; must. out June 3, 1866.
 Chauncey B. Jones, corp., Co. A, 124th; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for disability Oct. 4, 1862.
 Theodore Kile, 56th.
 John Kile, 66th; enl. August, 1861.
 Hiram Kelly, Co. F, 63d; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Nelson Kelly, 86th.
 James S. Kiles (Cyles on roll), Co. A, 124th; enl. August, 1862; accidentally wounded by one of his own company at Chancellorsville; leg amputated; died May 6, 1863.
 Frederick R. Lamoreux, Co. D, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Samuel Lewis, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Thomas H. D. Lawrence, 18th.
 Jacob Livingston.
 Richard Lozeur, corp., 18th; died at home soon after he was discharged.
 James Lent, corp., 18th; enl. September, 1863.
 Joseph LaPoint, 1st Bat.; enl. April 24, 1863.
 Francis LaBolt, 8th Mass.; enl. July 7, 1864.
 Alvy Lewis, 66th; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.
 Peter Lewis, Co. D, 126th; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; taken prisoner.
 James H. Lewis, Co. B, 66th; enl. July 31, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1865.
 Frederick Lamoreux, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died at Emerald Hospital, Oct. 4, 1864.
 Richard Lewis, Co. F, 63d; enl. February, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor.
 Jacob Lent, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Milton Lewis, Co. A, 56th; enl. August, 1861; died Sept. 27, 1864, of sickness contracted in the army.
 Amzi Lewis, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 James Lynn, Co. B, 56th; enl. July, 1861; wounded; disch. February, 1863.
 Samuel Lozeur, slightly wounded in the throat.
 William Long.
 James Lewis, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 J. Land, Co. K, 178th; enl. October, 1862.
 Samuel McKindrey, Co. C, 178th; enl. Oct. 6, 1862.
 Milton Morgan, Co. C, 176th; enl. Nov. 11, 1862.
 James P. Molton, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Abram Merritt, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 James Murray, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
 George Miller.
 Thomas Morgan, 124th.
 John P. Morgan, Charles McMurtrey.
 John McGrath, Co. A, 124th; enl. Feb. 4, 1864; wounded in the Wilderness; trans. to 93d N. Y., June 2, 1865.
 James Morgan, teamster; enl. May, 1861.
 James Morgan, Jr., artillery; enl. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Joseph Morgan, Peter Merritt.
 Daniel Morgan, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; credited to Chester.
 Samuel Morse, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Charles McGovern.
 James P. Moulton, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania.
 James Matchison, 66th; enl. Aug. 17, 1861.
 Joshua Mead, 66th; enl. September, 1861.
 Abijah Mosure, 7th Art.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Henry D. Mapes, 3d Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
 John McKelvey, Co. F, 120th; enl. 1862; a prisoner several months at Salisbury.
 John P. Maltom, 120th.
 Charles McGroen, wounded in the Wilderness, and taken prisoner.
 Westlake Morgan, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded severely at Gettysburg; in hospital Aug. 25, 1864; must. out by Order 77.
 James McGrath, Jr., Co. A, 124th; enl. 1862; wounded in the hand May 8, 1864; must. out with regt.
 Abram Morgan.
 William Nash, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Jacob Newell, Co. C, 176th; taken prisoner, held 12 days.
 William D. Nugent, George G. Nelson.
 John B. Nash, Co. C, 4th; enl. April 26, 1861; wounded; pro. to capt.
 John Noble, Co. D, 18th; enl. May 17, 1861; re-enl. November, 1864, Engineer Corps.
 John Nixon, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 James Nixon, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Jabez A. Odell, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; credited to Cornwall; residence, Buttermilk Falls; wounded in action May 12, 1864; must. out with regt.; father, Vincent Odell, and brothers, William and Isaac, in service.
 James Oakman.
 James Odell, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; credited to Goshen; nurse at Second Corps Hospital from July 16, 1864.
 William Point, Co. D, 176th; enl. Jan. 8, 1862.
 Nathan B. Potis, corp., Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to 1st U. S. Eng. April 18, 1863.
 Albert A. Peck, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; died at Washington of sickness, September, 1864.
 Joseph Pratt, Co. B, 124th; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; wounded in head, elight, Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with regt.
 William Parliament, 15th Art.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864; taken prisoner in the Wilderness, and died at Andersonville.
 Thomas Pratt, died at New Orleans.
 Nathaniel Parliament, Co. C, 124th; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
 James Plaut.
 Jacob S. Redney, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 16, 1862.
 James T. Rumsey, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 13, 1862.
 John Riley, 170th; disch. for partial blindness.
 John H. Riley, 170th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded in the shoulder.
 Samuel Rueh, 66th; enl. July 31, 1861; died of fever Nov. 28, 1862, at Centre Street Hospital, Newark, N. J.
 Francis W. Rueh, 56th; enl. July 31, 1861; left wounded on battle-field of Beaufort, and never heard from.
 Jeremiah W. Rumsey, corp., 66th; enl. November, 1862; died of disease at David's Island.
 Jacob L. Redner, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at Thibodeaux, and held a few days.
 James Rumsey, 176th; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; pro. corp. and eergt.
 Moses Rumsey, Co. B, 124th; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; trans. to 93d to complete term.
 David Silsbury, Co. C, 176th; enl. Sept. 21, 1862.
 William S. Smith, Co. D, 176th; enl. Oct. 1, 1862; afterwards served in Co. G, 124th, and enl. in 166th, which was never organized.
 Neil O. Smith, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Albert Smith, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Daniel R. Smith, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Robert Simpson, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Horace Storme.
 John Silsbury, Co. C, 176th; enl. September, 1862.
 Eugene D. Stokun, Co. I, 54th; enl. Dec. 14, 1863; detailed as clerk in the adjutant-general's office.
 William Sanders, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded in foot, severe, May 12, 1864; in hospital, and must. out by Gen. Order 77; credited to Newburgh.
 Charles Slauson, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; wounded at La Fourche Crossing.
 George Slauson, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 16, 1862.
 John Slauson, Co. B, 124th; enl. Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to 93d June 2, 1865.
 Joseph W. Smith, corp., 156th; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., May 22, 1864.
 William Slauson, Co. B, 124th; enl. August, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at Willard's Point, Oct. 17, 1864.
 Albert Smith, 15th Art.; enl. February, 1863.
 Daniel Stevens, Co. D, 124th; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Daniel Secor, corp., 66th.
 William Simpson, Co. C, 176th; enl. Oct. 10, 1862.
 Daniel Smith, 15th Art.; enl. 1863.
 Washington Springsted, Vincent Springsted.
 John C. Tuthill, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 27, 1862; killed after Richmond was taken.
 Wm. B. Tompkins, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862. No Wm. B. on roll; William Tompkins, credited to Minisink.
 James Tompkins, Co. C, 176th.
 Wm. H. Thorp, George Turner, Joseph Turner, John Turner.
 Henry J. Vreeland, Co. G, 124th; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; rejected by mustering officer Sept. 5, 1862; re-enl. in 176th Sept. 10, 1864.
 Henry Wright, Co. D, 176th; enl. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Charles Williams, 15th Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Samuel Wilson, 18th; enl. April, 1861.



P Townsend

James Weyant, enl. May 1, 1832.

John Wilkes, 170th; enl. Sept. 28, 1872; died of wounds at Washington, July 12, 1864.

Henry Wright, Co. D, 176th; enl. August, 1862.

Joel B. Weymer, 15th Cavalry; enl. Jan. 1864.

Charles Waldron.

Jacob Wilson, Co. A, 124th; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded in shoulder May 6, 1864, and died in the Wilderness, May 12, 1864.

Henry Walton, died in the service.

Daniel Youmans.

Wm. H. Youmans, Co. D, 18th; enl. April 23, 1861; also in 168th.

Alfred Youmans, Co. B, 124th; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of typhoid fever June 22, 1863, and buried at Alexandria, Va.

Robert Youmans, wounded at Williamsburg, and died May 26, 1864, at Alexandria.

Samuel Youmans, Co. A, 124th; enl. August, 1862; pro. corp., Nov. 16, 1864; wounded in the knee April 1, 1865; in hospital, and must. out by Gen. Order 77.

Joseph J. Youmans, Co. D, 124th; enl. Dec. 18, 1863; trans. to 93d June 2, 1865.

Perhaps the most remarkable men from the town were the Zindle brothers. They were born in Monroe, of American parents, of German ancestry. *Daniel* served three months in the Sixty-ninth Militia in the spring of 1861, and on return enlisted for three years in the Seventy-fourth Regiment. He was wounded in right arm at Williamsburg, May, 1862, but continued in the field until removed. His arm was amputated, but before the stump was healed he took the field at Malvern Hill, where he received six balls; one in the upper part of his forehead came near causing his death, one in the thigh shattered the bone of the left leg. Some eight inches of the bone from the hip-joint downwards was removed, and a silver tube inserted, around which the muscles and flesh reformed. Though considerably shot to pieces and a wreck, he would not have left the field at his own desire. *John Zindle*, Fifty-sixth Regiment, had arm shot off at Fair Oaks, and died of the injury July 14, 1862. *Jonas Zindle* enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, and was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth. *Nelson Zindle*, in the Seventh Heavy Artillery, was taken prisoner in June, 1864. *Monroe N. Zindle* enlisted Feb. 9, 1864, in Seventh Heavy Artillery, and was reported "missing in action, June 10, 1864."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER TOWNSEND.

The Townsend family are of English lineage, and since their advent to America have been largely identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the county. Peter Townsend, the first of the name in Orange County, and the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a former resident of Long Island, and, in company with his father-in-law, William Hawxhurst, located at Stirling, Warwick township, the latter gentleman having purchased the Stirling tract, embracing 23,000 acres, a portion of which lay in the State of New Jersey. Mr. Townsend

at once made this point the centre of an extensive manufacturing interest. He erected works embracing a furnace, forges, and an anchory, and filled both government and private contracts of considerable magnitude. The first anchor used by the United States government was made at this establishment, five frigates being at this time equipped, and later the whole navy. Here was forged the chain, weighing over one hundred tons, stretched across the Hudson River during the war of the Revolution to prevent the British from passing above West Point. It was conveyed to its destination in parts, which were later attached by swivels.

Mr. Townsend was married to Miss Hannah Hawxhurst, and had sons Peter, William, and Isaac, and daughters Anne, wife of Solomon Townsend, proprietor, in connection with William Townsend, of the Augusta Iron-Works on the Ramapo; and Sallie, who became Mrs. Dr. Anthony Davis, of Goshen, N. Y. The death of Peter Townsend occurred during the year 1783. His son Peter was born in the year 1770, and when a lad rode to New York on horseback to witness the evacuation of that city by the British. His early life was spent at the Stirling Iron-Works or at the homestead in Chester, then part of Goshen township. He succeeded his father in the management of his extensive manufacturing interests, and may be regarded as the pioneer in the introduction of anthracite coal as a fuel for smelting iron ores.

Mr. Townsend married Miss Alice, daughter of Comfort Cornell, early during the present century, and had children,—William H., Peter, Isaac, Robert C., George E., and one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of J. H. Austin, of Staten Island.

The death of Peter Townsend, the second of the name, occurred during the year 1857. His son Peter, the present representative of the family, was born May 13, 1803, at the Chester homestead, where his early life was passed, his education having been acquired first in New York and later at Newburgh and on Long Island. Having served an apprenticeship in the counting-house of Jacob Barker, of New York, he repaired to Canandaigua, N. Y., and embarked in mercantile pursuits. In 1827 he returned to his early home, and, in connection with his brother, succeeded to the iron manufacturing interests, the estate at this time embracing, besides the Stirling property, the works at Southfield, Monroe township, and abounding in valuable ores of iron.

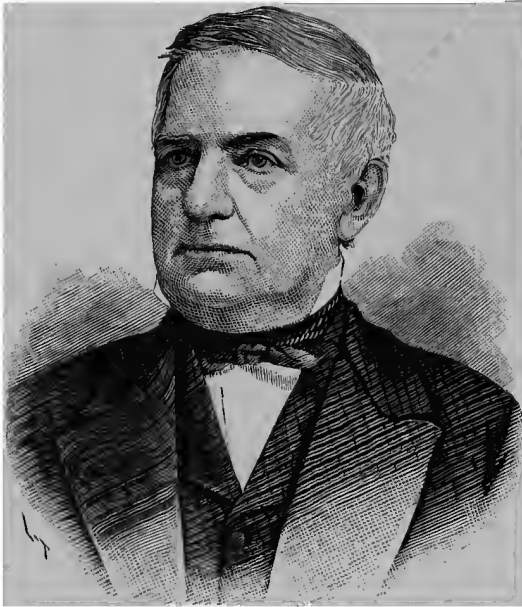
Mr. Townsend was united in marriage July 9, 1828, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Capt. Jasper Parish, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to whom were born children,—Elizabeth, widow of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher; Alice; Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow; and Caroline, widow of David Crawford. The death of Mrs. Townsend occurred July 20, 1874, at Southfield, the family residence. Her many graces of mind and heart had endeared her alike to the home circle and to friends. Her winning presence and cheerful spirits were the

sources of unfailing pleasure in social life, while her kindly heart and beneficent life brought happiness to many households.

Mr. Townsend is in his political predilections a firm Republican, with no official aspirations, but with a just appreciation of the civil responsibilities which fall to the lot of every good citizen. Though his family are of Quaker extraction, he affiliates with the Presbyterian denomination, Mrs. Townsend having been a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City.

HON. MORGAN SHUIT.

The Shuit family were early residents of Westchester County, Elisha, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, having been a native of Eastchester, in that county, and born June 12, 1788. He later removed to Ridgefield, Conn., and engaged



Morgan Shuit

in farming pursuits, having married Miss Sallie, daughter of Joseph Mead, Esq., whose birth occurred April 3, 1788. Their children were Joseph M., born in 1810; Morgan, Mary Ann; whose birth occurred in 1815; and Ruth Ann, who died in infancy.

Morgan is a native of Ridgefield, Conn., where his birth occurred Jan. 12, 1812, and where his early years were spent. Mr. Shuit's educational opportunities were of a very limited character, and his successful and useful career may be attributed in a greater

degree to superior qualities of mind and will rather than to early opportunities for culture. He acquired a trade in his New England home, and in 1833 removed to Orange County, where his recent acquisitions were made useful. In 1837, mercantile pursuits having presented a more profitable field, he embarked in business at Highland Mills, and continued at this point until 1860. In April, 1867, having relinquished trade, he removed to the farm which is his present home. Mr. Shuit was married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac B. Titus, Esq., of Monroe, whose family were of Quaker descent. Their children were Hannah, born in 1847; Mary Ann, whose birth occurred in 1849; William W., born in 1851; Sarah M., born in 1854; Elizabeth T., whose birth occurred in 1856; Harriet T., born in 1860; and Phila M., born in 1862. Mrs. Shuit's death occurred in 1867, and Mr. Shuit was married a second time, to Miss Phebe B. Titus, sister of his first wife.

The peculiar abilities of Mr. Shuit eminently fitted him for public life, which was also in harmony with his tastes. He was in 1843 elected justice of the peace, which office was held by him for thirty-six consecutive years. In 1849 he was chosen as supervisor of his township, and still holds the office. He was for many years justice of sessions, and was during 1879 and 1880 the representative of his district in the State Legislature. Mr. Shuit has in these positions manifested devotion to duty and marked ability. His constituents discerning this fact, have testified their confidence in the willing suffrages they have accorded him. He was among the most ardent supporters of the government during the late conflict, and personally superintended the raising of recruits and their equipment. His services are much in demand in the adjustment of estates, and in matters involving the amicable settlement of claims. Mr. Shuit is a Republican in politics, having espoused its principles as more closely allied to those of the old Whig doctrines of his early years. He is a liberal supporter of church and school interests, to both of which he has generously contributed.

PETER P. PARROTT.

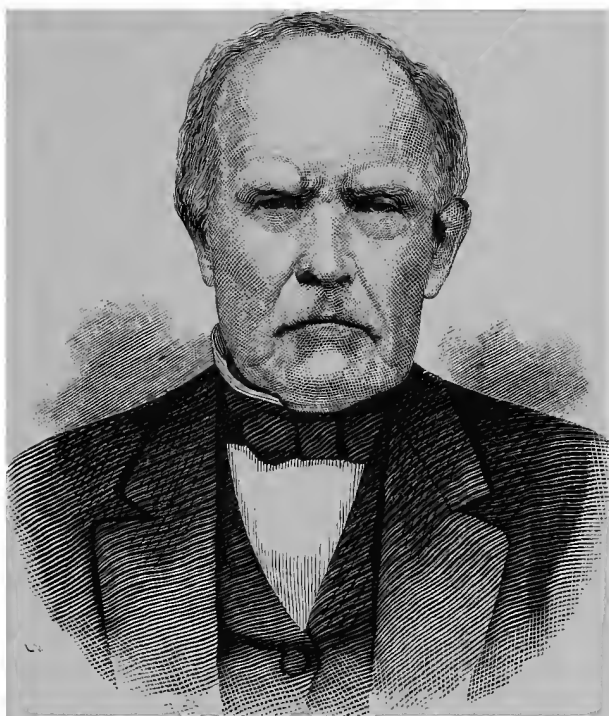
Mr. Parrott is a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Portsmouth. During the year 1837 he removed to Orange County and located at Woodbury, in the township of Monroe, where he assumed the management of the interests of the Woodbury Iron Company. The following year he became identified with the charcoal furnace located at Greenwood, in the same township, having removed to the latter place, and managed successfully the business of both enterprises. The Greenwood property was at this time in the hands of individuals with whom Mr. Parrott became soon after associated as joint proprietor. In 1853, in connection with his brother, Robert P. Par-



Wm. L. Carroll



Ab Thompson



Dr. Geo. J. Turner

rott, he constructed the present anthracite furnace, and eventually became its sole owner. He continued in this relation until his sons were recently admitted to a partnership, under the style of The Parrott Iron Company. The ores of this immediate section are superior in quality, and embrace the Warwick, Bull, Hogencamp, Mount Bashan, O'Neil, and other mines. Of these, the O'Neil mine, owned by Mr. Parrott, has yielded the main supply, and been successfully worked for a period of fifty years. The capacity of the anthracite furnace is 200 tons per week, which is principally used in the manufacture of hardware and stove-plates. An important branch of industry in connection with this enterprise is the manufacture of mineral wool or silicate cotton. This is produced from the vitreous molten earthy refuse called slag while the latter is yet in a liquid condition. Steam or air-jets are blown with strong pressure through small streams of the slag, converting the latter into a continuous spray of red-hot filaments, which are intermixed with small particles of chilled slag in the form of globules or shot. By means of air-drafts and subdivisions of the receiving chambers different grades of wool are obtained, which are pressed in bags and boxes to a consistency which will prevent its further settling when in use. This material has been proved a perfect non-conductor between heat and cold, and has found a ready market.

This apparent digression in the biographical sketch of Mr. Parrott will doubtless convey an accurate idea of the successful career which he has achieved; not as the result of promising beginnings and ample capital, but wholly as the reward of energy and business capacity. He may in the largest sense be identified with the self-made men of the county of Orange. Mr. Parrott, though not ambitious for public distinction, is ever found associated with the best interests of his village and township, Greenwood being substantially a hamlet founded and nurtured by himself. In politics Mr. Parrott is a Republican. His religious predilections are in harmony with the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Together with his brother he erected St. John's Episcopal church at Greenwood, and also donated land for the building of a Roman Catholic house of worship. Mr. Parrott was in 1843 united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Richard D. Arden, Esq., of Phillipstown, Putnam Co., N. Y., to whom eight children were born.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

The Thompson family, one of the most influential in Monroe township, are of Irish extraction. William Thompson, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was for years a resident of Chester, where his death occurred. His children were George, Robert, Phineas H., Benjamin, and

two daughters, Elizabeth and Keturah. Of this number, Phineas H., the father of Alexander, was born July 4, 1789, and was, Dec. 23, 1812, united in marriage to Miss Rachel, daughter of Birdseye Young. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson eleven children were born in the following order: Elizabeth, Harrison, Charles, Phineas, Alexander, Cornelia Y., Keturah, Isaac H., Virgil, Nathan Y., and Edmund. Alexander, whose life is here briefly reviewed, was born Aug. 27, 1820, in the township of Monroe, upon the homestead which is his present residence. He availed himself of such limited advantages of education as the public school afforded, and afterwards determined to render himself independent of the freaks of a capricious fortune by the acquirement of a substantial trade. He repaired to Newburgh and became a skillful carpenter, continuing his pursuits for some years, and eventually returning again to the homestead. Mr. Thompson was married, Feb. 19, 1856, to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Peter Bush, Esq., of Monroe. Their children are Phineas H., Ella B., and Alexander, all of whom reside with their parents. Mr. Thompson has latterly devoted his energies to the labors of an agriculturist, and has made the dairy a specialty. In this, as in other occupations to which his abilities have been directed, he has been eminently successful. He is actively interested in the Farmers' Creamery Association of Turners, of which organization he is president. In his political affiliations Mr. Thompson is a Democrat, though in no sense a politician, preferring rather the quiet routine of his daily employments to the excitements of public life. He is a worshiper at the Presbyterian Church in Monroe, of which Mrs. Thompson and her daughter are members.

PETER TURNER.

Peter Turner, the son of Gilbert and Hannah (Brewster) Turner, may with justice be numbered among the most enterprising and capable of the business men of the township of Monroe. He was a native of Putnam Co., N. Y., and was born March 14, 1794. The Turner family removed to Monroe in 1808, and Peter during his early life engaged in farming pursuits. His ambitious spirit prompted him to seek a wider field of usefulness than was at the time presented on the farm, and on the projection of the Erie Railroad he discerned in the location known as Turner's a point destined to grow in importance with the completion of the thoroughfare. He immediately erected a hotel, purchased the mill-property, and made other improvements, which caused the station of Turner's to become an influential centre of business. Its convenient distance from New York rendered it popular as a place of refreshment for railroad travelers, and Mr. Turner speedily became one of the most popular caterers on the Erie Railroad. He was married Nov. 16, 1816, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of

James Galloway, and was the father of four sons,—Charles, James G., and Gilbert, who reside in Monroe, and Theron S., whose residence is Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Turner was a second time married, November, 1866, to Mrs. Lavinia Wiley, who survives him.

In politics Mr. Turner was a staunch Republican. Being absorbed with his daily avocations, he found little inclination for the engrossing demands of public life, and was indifferent to official honors. In all business relations he enjoyed a reputation for energy, sagacity, and strict integrity. Mr. Turner, though not connected with any religious denomination, was a liberal supporter of the gospel, and contributed equally to the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of the township during his lifetime. His career was a marked example of the success which arises from humble beginnings, and is the result of ceaseless toil combined with sound business principles. The death of Mr. Turner occurred Oct. 16, 1875, at his residence in Turner's village.

PETER B. BUSH.

The early representatives of the Bush family emigrated from Holland, though little is known of their history by the descendants now residing in Monroe. Henry, the grandfather of Peter B., was a native of Orange County, and the father of the following sons and daughters: Samuel, John, Peter H., Henry, William, Martha, Rebecca, Rachel, and Margaret. Peter H., the third in order of birth, was born in northern New Jersey, Nov. 11, 1783, and later became a resident of Ramapo, Rockland Co., N. Y., where he pursued his vocation of millwright. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of James Smith, of Monroe, to whom were born children named respectively Matilda, Mary Ann, Henry, James, and Margaret. By a second union, with Miss Abigail Smith, a sister of the first Mrs. Bush, his children were Elizabeth, Samuel J., Peter B., Nathaniel D., Rachel, Sarah, Eleanor, Cornelius, Arminda, Phebe, and Hudson. Mr. Bush survived until May 4, 1836, and died in his fifty-third year. The birth of his son Peter B. occurred June 8, 1820, in Orange County. The family at a late period removed to a farm in the vicinity of the Greenwood Iron-Works, where he availed himself of the exceedingly limited opportunities for education which the district afforded. The death of his father, while the children were still in their growing years, entailed a heavy responsibility upon Peter B. He, however, manfully accepted the situation, and thus added greatly to the comfort and prosperity of the family. In 1853 he purchased the homestead farm and became its sole owner. In 1862, Mr. Bush changed his residence, and became the proprietor of the estate on which he at present resides. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Harriet, daughter of David Ford, of Monroe, and has three children,—

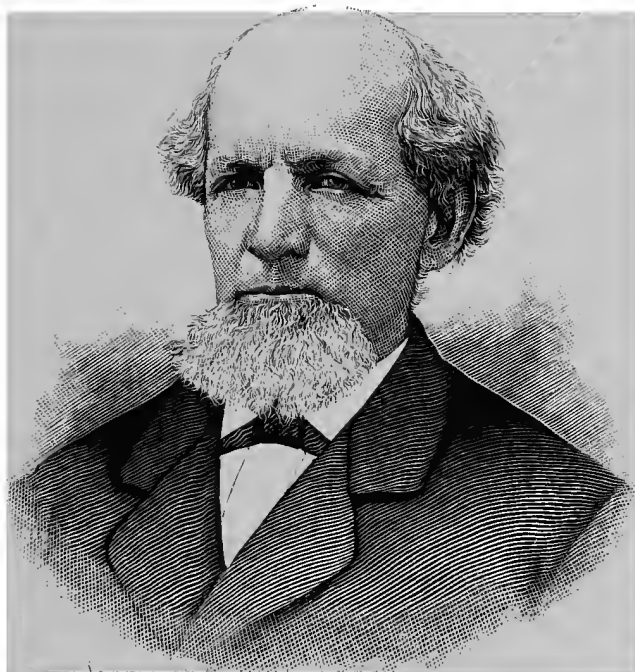
Minnie, H. Greeley, and Samuel. Mr. Bush is a Republican in politics, having been in early years an Old-Line Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, in 1844. He manifests much interest in the success of his party and its principles, but declines any participation in the official honors which accompany its victories. Mr. Bush affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Monroe, of which Mrs. Bush is a member.

JOHN GOFF.

The ancestors of the Goff family in America were early emigrants from Ireland, and probably first settled on Long Island, whence the progenitors of John Goff came to Orange County. Mr. Goff was born in Monroe township, Oct. 19, 1800, and passed the early portion of his life at the home of his parents, Michael and Elizabeth Goff. He continued farming occupations until the age of manhood; was united in marriage, April 5, 1821, to Miss Phebe, daughter of Gilbert and Hannah Turner, and then, desiring a more extended field of labor, removed to New York City, where he was for fourteen years engaged in the milk business. He returned again to Monroe, and resided for four years upon the Turner homestead, after which he removed to the village of Monroe, and purchased what is known as the McGarrah property. Mr. Goff then became a landlord, and continued to be for a period of twenty-eight years one of the most popular hosts in the county. He then retired to private life, but retained his former residence. In all the relations of life Mr. Goff was an esteemed and influential citizen. Though not immediately connected with either of the religious denominations, he was a cheerful supporter of all churches, and contributed willingly to their advancement. He manifested much public spirit, and established a reputation for soundness of judgment, both in matters of business and in the larger sphere of public life. Mr. Goff was a Democrat in his political views, and keenly alive to the success of his party, though never himself ambitious for office. The death of Mr. Goff occurred in Monroe, Feb. 13, 1881, in his eighty-first year; that of Mrs. Goff having taken place on Dec. 24, 1878.

GILBERT T. SMITH.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Smith was Clark Smith, Esq., whose birth occurred at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. His children were eleven in number,—Joseph, Asahel, Oliver, Clark, Isaac, Thomas, Rensselaer, Elijah, Hannah, and two whose death occurred at an early age. Asahel, one of the older sons, was born at Woodbury, in the township of Monroe, where he resided until the age of manhood. At a later period he chose Turner's as a place of residence, and was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter



Peter B. Bush



JOHN GOFF.



Gilbert J. Smith

The grandfather of Mr. Thompson was George Thompson, who was of Irish parentage, and a resident of Blooming-Grove, in Orange County. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gregory, of Monroe, and had children,—Abijah W., Nathaniel, James G., Hannah (Mrs. Gerret Duryea), Susan (Mrs. Nathaniel Racket), Mary (Mrs. Isaac Lee), Eunice (Mrs. David Case), Nancy (Mrs. Gen. Henry Duryea), and Elmira (Mrs. Oliver B. Tuthill). Mr. Thompson spent his life upon the homestead in Blooming-Grove, having been an energetic and exemplary citizen. His son Nathaniel, the

father of the subject of this biography, was born Dec. 22, 1792, at the home of his parents, where the early years of his life were spent. He served with credit in the war of 1812, and later followed farming pursuits, having removed in 1820 to Monroe, on the land now occupied by his son, George W. Thompson. Nathaniel Thompson was married, Jan. 22, 1818, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Horton, of Blooming-Grove, to whom two children were born, J. Horton and George W., both of whom reside in Monroe. The following mention of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson appears in the Horton genea-



J. Horton Thompson

logical record: "Sarah Thompson was one of the excellent of the earth,—faithful, kind, energetic, and industrious, exemplifying Christianity in her daily walk and conversation. She was ever sunshine for the family. Mr. Thompson was an upright, Christian man, who lived a life of usefulness." Their son, J. Horton, was born Jan. 13, 1821, in Monroe, and devoted his early years to school, and subsequently to labor, having engaged in teaching for a brief period. He was married Dec. 20, 1845, to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Webb, of Monroe, and is the parent of three daughters,—Sarah (Mrs.

Asahel Smith), Anna (now deceased), and Nancy.

Mr. Thompson after his marriage purchased his present home, and has since been extensively engaged in dairying. He has led an energetic life, which has been mainly devoted to the interests of his farm, having little taste for the distractions and responsibilities of a public career. He is in his political predilections a stanch Republican, though not an aspirant for office.

In their religious preferences Mr. Thompson's family are Presbyterians, Mrs. Thompson being a member of the Presbyterian Church at Monroe.



Isaac H. Thompson.

The pioneer representative of the Thompson family probably left Ireland for a home in the New World at a very early date, and eventually located in the township of Goshen, where he married. Among his children was William, who was united in marriage to Miss Mittie Hudson, and had sons,—George, Robert, Phineas H., and Benjamin, and daughters,—Elizabeth and Keturah. Phineas H., who is the father of Isaac H. Thompson, was born in 1789, and spent his early years in labor upon the property of his father. His marriage to Miss Rachel Youngs, of Chester, occurred in 1812, and to this union eleven children were born, whose names are specified in an accompanying sketch of Alexander Thompson. The birth of Isaac H., one of the sons, occurred April 11, 1827, in Monroe, where his time until manhood was spent in study at the public school of the neighborhood, or in cultivating the land owned by his father. At the age of eighteen he acquired the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and followed this avocation with more or less regularity for a period of thirty years. In 1870,

Mr. Thompson purchased the farm which is his present residence, and has since been extensively engaged in dairying. In this as in his previous occupation he has been successful, not so much from fortunate circumstances as from the development of those qualities which are the inevitable exponents of success. Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, Jan. 18, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Elmor Earl, of Monroe. They have four children,—Rachel (Mrs. W. S. Allen), Elmor, Eliza, and Virgil. Mr. Thompson at present fills the responsible office of superintendent of the Farmers' Creamery Association, the buildings of which are located on his land.

He is a Democrat in politics, though seldom actively interested in the strifes of party, and has little ambition for official honors. He has nevertheless filled the office of highway commissioner for successive terms.

In his religious preferences he is an attendant upon the ministrations of the Presbyterian Church at Monroe, of which Mrs. Thompson is a member.



James Welles

of Gilbert Turner, to whom five children were born,—Gilbert T., Charles, John T., Hannah (Mrs. King Rider), and Stephen. Mr. Smith's death occurred in March, 1866, at Turner's.

Gilbert T., who is the subject of this biography, was born Oct. 1, 1816, at Turner's, where the years of his boyhood were passed in attendance upon the public school, and at intervals upon labor on his father's land. His ambition sought a wider sphere of activity than was presented within the limits of his native hamlet, and prompted him in 1839 to remove to New York City. His early struggle with circumstances was no exception to that of most men who begin life with no capital other than health and indomitable will. He at once engaged in carting, and continued with the same firm during his residence in the metropolis, a period of thirty-four years. By industry and economy he accumulated sufficient means to purchase property and build. The appreciation of this real estate, together with the accumulations of his labor, have enabled Mr. Smith to spend the later years of his life in comparative affluence. He returned in 1875 to Monroe, and retired again to suburban life, having in 1864 purchased land and erected his present residence. Mr. Smith has had a career of activity. His occupations have afforded but little time for participation in sectional strifes or the intrigues for office. He is a Republican in politics, but not desirous for official advancement. He is at present actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is president of the Monroe Dairy Association. Mr. Smith was married Feb. 8, 1842, to Miss Olive, daughter of Matthew Graham, of Blooming-Grove, who is the mother of three children,—Alice G., now deceased; Warren W., who resides with his parents; and one who died in infancy.

Warren M. was born Oct. 27, 1846, and married, Oct. 27, 1868, Miss Sarah, daughter of William Seaman, Esq., of Monroe. Their children are Edward P. and Alice G. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert T. Smith are regular attendants upon the services at the Presbyterian Church of Monroe, of which Mrs. Smith is a useful member.

JAMES WILKES.

George Wilkes, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a resident of Westport, county Mayo, Ireland, and, having embarked for the hospitable shores of America in 1800, settled in Warwick, Orange Co. Mr. Wilkes was a Protestant in his religious convictions, a staunch supporter of the principles and interests of the Orangemen, and a member of the Loyal Orange Association of county Mayo. On his arrival in Orange County he was speedily engaged as an instructor. At a later period he became superintendent of the Greenwood Furnace, and soon after its lessee. Mr. Wilkes was united in marriage, Sept. 14, 1799, to Miss Katherine Gannon, and had three children,—John, Susan, and Mary Ann. He was a second time married, to Mrs. Mary G. Dyer, Sept. 22, 1807, to whom were born the following children: Thomas, whose birth occurred in 1808; George, born in 1810; Catherine, in 1812; James, in 1815; Elizabeth, in 1817; and Francis, in 1820. The death of Mr. Wilkes occurred July 4, 1847, and that of his wife May 4, 1863.

James Wilkes was born March 21, 1815, at Augusta, Monroe township, and devoted his early years to the occupations incident to a country life. He was married June 10, 1846, to Miss Abbie A., daughter of Samuel Rumsey, of Monroe. Four children have brightened their home,—Mary, Katie, George, and James,—all of whom are married. Mr. Wilkes, being ambitious for a more extended field of labor than was offered on the homestead, purchased his present residence, embracing a farm of 300 acres. To these possessions he has by frugality and great industry added, until he is now the owner of five expansive and highly productive estates. Mr. Wilkes, though not an aspirant for official promotion, manifests a keen interest in local politics. He has been assessor of his township for a period of thirty years, having been elected on the Whig or Republican ticket, of which he has ever been an enthusiastic champion. In religion Mr. Wilkes prefers the form of worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, though a supporter of all evangelical denominations.

HIGHLANDS.

I.—SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, TITLE.

THIS triangular-shaped town lies upon the Hudson, south of Cornwall, and has a river front of considerable extent, reaching from "Cro' Nest" on the north to the corner of Rockland County on the south. Its boundaries may be approximately stated as follows: northwest by Cornwall, east by the east line of the county, and southwest by Monroe. The area of the town can only be approximately stated from the aggregated assessors' reports of acreage as given in the equalization table from the report of the proceedings of the board of supervisors in the fall of 1879. This shows the number of acres in the Highlands to be 9324½. The total assessed valuation was \$330,600. The amount of taxes levied upon that sum was \$2896.67.

The following items with reference to original title in the vicinity of West Point are taken from Boynton's "History of the Military Academy."

On May 17, 1723, a tract was granted at this place to Charles Congreve, upon the condition that within three years he or his heirs and assigns should settle and cultivate at least three acres for every fifty acres of land described in the grant. The first settlement of West Point may therefore date from that period. It will be found difficult, however, to give the names of those who made actual settlement at that time. The Congreve tract included the northern portion of the Point, and comprised in all 1463 acres of land.

March 25, 1747, another portion of the Evans grant,* adjoining the southwest corner of the Congreve Patent, and embracing 332 acres of land, was patented to John Moore on like condition of settlement within three years. John Moore afterwards bought the patent granted to Congreve, and thus held a tract of 1795 acres. This was devised by Mr. Moore to his son, Stephen Moore, merchant, of Caswell Co., N. C. It appears that this property was owned by Mr. Moore and his son for over forty years, for it was of Stephen Moore that the United States purchased pursuant to act of Congress passed July 5, 1790. The sum paid for the property was \$11,085, and the deed from Moore to the government was executed Dec. 10, 1790.

The tract adjoining Congreve's Patent on the south was one of the six tracts originally granted to Gabriel and William Ludlow, Oct. 18, 1731, under the same condition of settlement within three years as

was attached to the patents already mentioned. This tract passed through the hands of several successive owners, viz.: Richard Williams, of Cornwall, N. Y.; Robert Armstrong, of Sussex Co., N. J., by whom it was deeded to Benjamin Rose, Dec. 1, 1785; by Rose to John Dunlap, of Ulster Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1788, and by Dunlap to Thomas North, of Cornwall, Nov. 22, 1794. North also purchased a tract lying south of this last named from Isaiah Smith, June 3, 1790, and he held the whole for nearly thirty years. Dec. 28, 1819, he deeded the entire tract to Oliver Gridley, of Bergen Co., N. J. May 13, 1824, Gridley deeded the same to the United States according to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 10th of that year.

There are several curious incidents in the history of these lands showing on how slight a basis land claims may grow into something formidable, of which we relate the following from Boynton's work: "When the Moore and Congreve Patents were purchased by the United States, Hugh McClellan, a Revolutionary soldier, occupied a small house on the tract, and in consequence of his services in the Revolution he was permitted to remain by Gen. Knox, then secretary of war, and to occupy and cultivate a garden. McClellan accordingly lived and died on the spot undisturbed, leaving a widow and one daughter. The latter having married, remained on the premises to aid and assist her aged mother. After the lapse of a few years her husband claimed the property as belonging to his wife, on the plea that under the laws of the State of New York McClellan had acquired a title to the land by years of undisputed possession, and that Mrs. Denton was the only lawful heir. A suit for ejectment was instituted, and in 1839 a judgment was rendered in favor of the United States." (See Early Settlement, below.)

In addition to what has been given we had the following catalogue of patents lying within the present town of Highlands: Gabriel and William Ludlow, No. 1, 991 acres, Oct. 13, 1731. Alexander Phoenix, 1000 acres, July 13, 1750. Thomas Moore and Lewis Pintard, No. 1, 1100 acres, Dec. 23, 1762. Samuel Staats, 400 acres, June 5, 1712. Thomas Ellison, 770 acres, Nov. 12, 1750. Richard Bradley (part in Highlands), 800 acres, July 30, 1743. Gabriel and William Ludlow, No. 3, 407 acres, Oct. 18, 1731. Vincent and David Matthews, No. 1, 1000 acres, Nov. 26, 1761. Gabriel and William Ludlow, No. 2; 1437 acres, Oct.

* See Patents and First Settlements, ante, p. 16.

18, 1731 (Queensborough tract.)* Bradley Children, No. 1, 4290 acres, Oct. 30, 1749. Vincent and David Matthews, No. 2, 800 acres, Nov. 26, 1768. William and Edward Wilkin, No. 1, 1305 acres, April 15, 1768. John Osborne, No. 1, 1850 acres, March 14, 1775. Thomas Moore and Lewis Pintard, No. 2, 900 acres, Dec. 23, 1762. Smith and Wilkin, No. 3, 100 acres, April 15, 1768. Moore and Osborne, No. 2, 150 acres, March 14, 1775. Smith and Wilkin, No. 2, 190 acres, April 15, 1768. John Nelson, 550 acres, Oct. 4, 1752. Henry Townsend, 2000 acres. Thomas Smith, 250 acres, June 14, 1750. The Hassenclever & Co.'s tract, 1000 acres, in 1765.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

This town is rightly named. The range of hills from which it receives its designation extends along the whole river front, from below Fort Montgomery on the south to Cro' Nest on the north. They form so distinct a feature of the geological history of the county that their description is properly included in the chapter upon that subject, to which the reader is referred. The whole line is noted in history and romance, and in modern times has become the resort of hundreds of summer tourists, who seek health and pleasure upon the breezy heights, beside the crystal waters of the mountain ponds, or in the dark forest shades. Several small rivulets flow into the Hudson, one just south of Cro' Nest; a second at Washington valley; a third, the outlet of Bog Meadow Pond, at Highland Falls; a fourth some distance below; and a fifth at Fort Montgomery. In the southwest part of the town are several rivulets which flow southward into the town of Monroe, and become tributaries of Poplopen's Creek, which empties into the Hudson just south of Highland, within the county of Rockland. The most noted ponds in Highlands are Bog Meadow Pond, Round Pond No. 1, Long Pond, and Cranberry Pond.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In mentioning titles in and near West Point the date of the first grant is given as 1723, and this was obtained on the express condition that settlement should be made within three years. As this title was made valid, and became the foundation to the present title of the United States, actual settlement should be inferred. But the names of the settlers have not come down to the present time except as mentioned below. Major Boynton, in his work upon West Point, says,—

"The interval between the granting of the patents and the transfer of the titles, before described, down to the period at which the American Revolution commenced are blanks in historical literature. No traditions

even of early settlers are extant, and the probabilities are that, beyond a settlement made to secure a site or grant, West Point, being in a region of primary stratified rocks, heavily covered with drift deposits, and without a suitable soil for cultivation, remained a mere woodland tract, possessing no higher value than attaches to similar adjoining points in the Highlands which have remained unsettled and uncultivated to this day."

It is however pretty certainly established that John Moore, the patentee, did locate upon his purchase, and very probably within the required three years, thus making the date of his removal here about 1725. His homestead was in what has since been called Washington Valley, and Gen. Washington is said to have occupied the same dwelling for a time. The house was afterwards destroyed, and a second one erected upon the same site was also long since taken down. The remains of the cellar are still visible, and this spot may undoubtedly be regarded as the point of first settlement within the limits of the present town of Highlands.

Of Mr. Moore's children there are not many facts now to be obtained. The family were inclined to be loyalists at the opening of the Revolution, and though it is evident they were not violent opposers of the American cause, from the fact that their lands were not confiscated, yet they went to Nova Scotia as the Revolutionary troubles thickened around them, and afterwards to North Carolina. There they became prominent in public affairs, one of them being elected Governor of that State. It was of Stephen Moore, of Caswell Co., N. C., that the United States bought West Point in 1790, as already mentioned. The names of Stephen Moore and James Moore appear in the town records of Cornwall between 1765 and 1775. A daughter of John Moore married Hugh McClellan some time before the Revolution or about the time of its commencement.

McClellan lived at West Point, or rather somewhat west towards the West Grove neighborhood. He was active in support of the American cause, whatever may have been the course of his immediate family connections. Many incidents are related of his personal prowess, his prompt movements in times of danger, and his daring bravery. Though not in the army as a soldier, he undoubtedly earned the right to be considered one by fighting "upon his own hook" everywhere around West Point and at all times. He was employed in hauling stone at the erection of Fort Putnam. On one occasion he crossed the river alone and brought powder to West Point at the imminent risk of capture and death. These are some of the traditional stories of his exploits, many of which are, perhaps, authentic.

The children of Mr. McClellan's first marriage removed to North Carolina some time after the war,—perhaps at the time their relatives, the Moores, went to that State from Nova Scotia. Hugh McClellan married for his second wife a daughter of the early Kronkhite family of West Grove. By this marriage there were two children, a son, who died in early or

* In the county clerk's office is this record:

"The following memorandum was entered at the request of Mr. Gabriel Ludlow the first day of June, 1732: 'These are to certify to all persons whom it may concern that on the 26th of February, 1731, a tree was cut on the east side of the house of Gabriel Ludlow within twenty feet of the said house marked T V H.'"

middle life, leaving, however, a family of several children, and a daughter, who became the wife of James Denton. Mr. Denton was from Newburgh, but settled at West Point. A son of Mr. Denton, James Denton, Jr., is a merchant of Highland Falls at the present time, and another son, John Denton, is a farmer, now residing on the well-known homestead of the Bull family, below Highland Falls.

It should be added that the claim made by James Denton, Sr., under the McClellan occupancy, to which we have alluded in speaking of titles, was pressed in good faith, believing the title to be valid for whatever land Hugh McClellan had actually occupied. The statement given above, while in the main correct, is nevertheless regarded by the family as the government side of the story. There are said to have been certain papers showing that McClellan had derived some rights direct from the Moore family—rights which were not reserved in deeding to the United States, but nevertheless antedated that transaction. Twenty-one years' undisputed possession, following upon a legal and permitted entry, is understood to have strong force in determining a title under the laws of New York, hence there was certainly some ground for the claim to rest upon. As a matter of fact, too, the suit for ejectment was terminated by a compromise. The aged widow of McClellan was paid to surrender her claim, and if a decision was rendered against her it was only *pro forma* as the result of the settlement.

Still further tracing the story of early settlement, it is probable that Cornelius Swim was the first pioneer occupant in the vicinity of Highland Falls. His homestead was the present place of Judge Charles Tracy. The Swim family had removed to this country from England about the year 1686, and as part of a colony settled on the east side of the river, opposite West Point, the location being on what is now known as the Phillips property. They were offered a large tract there for ten cents an acre, but (as Cornelius Nelson, our informant, quaintly observes) "they had not the ten cents," and therefore their title was not secured, and they were obliged to leave when another purchaser bought the tract at fifteen cents an acre.

The date when Cornelius Swim settled at what is now Highland Falls, does not appear to be known among his descendants, but it was at least some years prior to the Revolution, as his name appears in the town records of Cornwall, 1765 to 1775.

It is understood by Mrs. William Avery, a descendant, that the father of Cornelius Swim was Albert Swim, and that he came to this side of the river also, but perhaps as an aged man in the family of Cornelius. One of the sons of Cornelius was John Swim, and his children were six sons,—Albert, Andrew, John, Cornelius, William, and Samuel; also six daughters,—Mrs. Cashman, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Fitch, and one who married, and moved West. Another son of the pioneer Cornelius was Cornelius, Jr., and there was at least one

daughter, who became Mrs. Cronk. Cornelius Swim, Sr., was killed by a British scout because he refused to divulge the place where certain army supplies were concealed.

Another early name is that of Cornelius Gee. He lived before the Revolution at West Point. The sharp angle, the exact "Point," is still known by his name. He was from the colony already mentioned on the east side of the river. Of his children there are mentioned by a recent writer (Mr. Cornelius Nelson), Jabez Gee and Mrs. Margaret Swim. It is of a member of the Gee family, "Aunt Sally Gee," that the traditional Highland "tea story" is told. It is well known that the basis of this now abundant beverage was a scarce article in Revolutionary days. The Gee family had, however, a half-pound of tea bought not long before the British assault on the Highland forts. At the time of the capture, and while the flames of Fort Montgomery were lighting up all this region, announcing the success of the British, "Aunt Sally," regarding all as lost, determined to have at least one good cup of tea before commencing the inevitable flight. Accordingly, she emptied the *half-pound*—the whole of it—into the old-fashioned tea-pot; but, alas! she had overdone the matter,—the beverage was too bitter for use.

Mr. Gee established, in company with Jacob Nelson, the old ferry of early times from "Gee's Point" to "Constitution Island." This is often mentioned in the annals of the Revolutionary struggle, and is usually spoken of as "Nelson's Ferry." Mr. Nelson was a descendant of one of the colonists already mentioned who settled on the Phillips property in 1686. Jacob Nelson, the associate of Mr. Gee in the ferry, was the son of Jacob Nelson, Sr. The children of Jacob Nelson, Jr., were Miphiboseh, Cornelius, Justus, Elisha, and three daughters, Mrs. Gabriel Odell, Mrs. John Warren, and Mrs. Peter Warren. A son of Miphiboseh, Cornelius Nelson, is the only member of the family who settled on the west side of the river. He came to Highland Falls in 1844. We are indebted to him for many of these items of early settlement. Jacob Nelson, Jr., managed the ferry business upon the east side of the river, and Cornelius Gee upon the west side.

Nelson's Point "opposite to Fort Arnold"* is mentioned by Gen. Washington in a report to Congress early in the year 1779, in which he calls attention to the danger that the enemy might advance *via* "Continental village" and gain "Nelson's Point."

"Nelson's Ferry" is also mentioned in the accounts of the great celebration at West Point, May 31, 1782, in honor of the birth of the Dauphin of France. The Tenth Massachusetts Regiment is described as being encamped in the cleared fields above Nelson's Ferry.

Early settlement in the West Grove neighborhood

* Afterwards named Fort Clinton.

dates back to about the time of the Revolution. An early pioneer was John Cronkhite.* He settled on what is now the Samuel Van Voorhees place. He had one son, Richard, and three daughters, Mrs. James Green, Mrs. James Wilkins, Mrs. Howell. The family were originally from Westchester County.

John Cronkhite, a son of Richard, is residing at the present time on a part of the old tract of his grandfather, and from him these and other items are obtained.

Moses Clark was also an early settler. His homestead was the present place of his grandson, James Clark. The name of Moses Clark appears in the Cornwall records between 1765 and 1775, and if it relates to the Moses Clark of West Grove, would indicate his residence here before the Revolutionary war.

Tobias Weygant is mentioned by Mr. Cronkhite as another early settler of West Grove. His homestead passed to William Rose, to John S. Gilbert, and is now the Zint place. Tobias Weygant's name is also in the early Cornwall records, but the name was evidently a favorite one in the Weygant family, and may not prove that the West Grove Weygant was here before the Revolution.†

From the Cornwall records and from the names attached to the Revolutionary Articles of Association, we mention a few who were probably living on the territory of the present town of Highlands.

Thomas Collins lived in Highlands, on the Bergh property. Joseph Collins is also mentioned.

William Cooper was living near Fort Montgomery before the Revolution. Thomas Cooper, mentioned in the old records, was also in the same neighborhood.

Isaac Garrison's name appears in the old Cornwall records between 1765 and 1775. He lived about half-way from Highland Falls to Fort Montgomery, in the Middle Highlands neighborhood. He was the father of the well-known C. K. Garrison; also of Abram, Benjamin, Oliver. Jonas Garrison is also mentioned in the early records.

William Horton. The Horton family in early times were west of Fort Montgomery, south part of the town. Zaccheus Horton is also mentioned in the early records, and Thomas.

Maurice Havens. This family name was in Highlands, west part of the town, before the Revolution.

David June. The Junes were in the south part of what is now Highlands at later periods, along the Rockland County line, and that neighborhood is probably where this man lived.

D. Lancaster, mentioned before the Revolution, was doubtless on the present Lancaster place, on the line between Cornwall and Highlands.

Stephen Moore. This name appears in the Corn-

wall records, 1765 to 1775, and was probably the son of the patentee already mentioned.

John Parker's name appears in the records, 1765 to 1775. He lived, it is presumed, at West Grove, in this town.

Israel Rose lived at what is now called Highland Falls. He had a son Israel, who died at the age of seventy, about twelve years ago.

Samuel Rockwell lived in the Middle Highlands. He was the grandfather of Samuel Rockwell, who died about thirty years ago.

S. Sheldon, mentioned before the Revolution, probably lived at Fort Montgomery.

Birdseye Young. Mr. Cornelius Nelson states that the Young family were in Highlands at an early day.

James Stought (probably Vought), found in the Cornwall records, may have been in Highlands.

Generally speaking, the settlements in this town were along the Hudson and in the West Grove neighborhood. Only small tracts in the mountain portions of the town have been settled at any time.

Isaac Faurot, who died a few years since in this town at an advanced age, was a hand on the first steamboat that sailed up the Hudson, under the command of Capt. Wiswell.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

For many years the town of Cornwall had consisted of the thickly settled territory north of the mountains, and the localities around Highland Falls and Fort Montgomery far to the south. It was an unnatural, inconvenient alliance. To transact public official business together required the people of one part or the other to travel over long and difficult mountain roads, or to take a trip by the river. Indeed, to secure an attendance at town-meetings frequently required the chartering of a boat to transport the voters, and with a sharp political contest it must have required two boats, carrying different flags. All the town boards, assessors, road commissioners, overseers of the poor, and town auditors could only meet at considerable sacrifice of time, and considerable trouble and expense. It was a very obvious necessity that led to a movement for a new town south of Cro' Nest,—a town that should consist of territory upon which the people might easily meet and transact the public business.

Accordingly the petition for a new town met with little opposition, and Highlands, the youngest of the towns of Orange County, was authorized to organize by the action of the board of supervisors at the annual meeting of 1872.

The first town-meeting was held the next spring, as shown by the following record:

At the first town-meeting held in the town of Highlands, Orange Co., N. Y., March 4, 1873, at the house of Charles Engleskircher, the following-named persons were elected town officers for the town of Highlands: Supervisor, William Avery; Town Clerk,

* Many members of the family drop the final syllable at the present time, and K has given place to C.

† Whether in Cornwall precinct or not Tobias Weygant was one of the sons of Michael Weygant, a settler at Newburgh in 1709.

Henry Darcy; Justices of the Peace, Wm. B. Michaels, Wm. C. Likely; Collector, John Drew; Commissioners of Highways, Jacob Foster, Isaac H. Meeks; Assessors, John G. W. Kronkhite, Joseph Montross; Overseers of the Poor, Michael Maher, John R. Springstead; Constables, Henry Laforge, Henry Birdsley, Oliver Cronk, Jabez A. Odell; Inspectors of Election, John J. Smith, John Boyle, George Stewart; Town Sealer, John A. Cook; Game Constable, Henry Laforge; Pound-master, Thomas Wilson.

The next town-meeting was voted to be held at the house of George Stephens.

The following have been the principal town officers from 1872 to 1880:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1873.....	William Avery.	Henry Darcy.
1874.....	Jeremiah Drew.	James C. Merritt.
1875.....	" "	Henry Darcy.
1876.....	" "	John H. Smith.
1877-78.....	" "	Charles A. Mandigo.
1879.....	" "	Anthony E. Miller.
1880.....	" "	Charles A. Mandigo.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1873, Wm. B. Michaels, Wm. C. Likely; 1874, John H. Smith, William Fanrot; 1875, Wm. Avery; 1876, Wm. B. Michaels; 1877, E. C. Carpenter; 1878, Oliver H. Cronk; 1879, Wm. Avery; 1880, Ezra Drew.

V.—VILLAGES.

WEST POINT.

This place, having a national and world-wide reputation, is situated in Highlands. Here occurred those Revolutionary incidents that constitute such a wealth of patriotic associations. Here is located the military school of the nation, where have been educated the officers of our armies for a long series of years.

The place derives its name from the sharp point of land projecting into the Hudson from the west shore.

A post-office was established here at an early day. Maj. Roger Alden was the incumbent of the office for some years. Mr. Holt was a subsequent postmaster. In 1835, Prof. Claudius Berard was appointed to the office, and held it until his death in 1848. His widow was then named by the department, and she remained until 1870, a period of twenty-two years of long and careful service. The present incumbent, A. B. Berard, was appointed as her successor.

West Point, as a village, is composed almost wholly of the military school and the necessary structures connected with it. There is but little business distinct from that.

The tide of travel is provided for by only one hotel upon the military reservation of West Point. Cozzens' Hotel, near Highland Falls, was erected many years ago, and met the wants of those earlier years of summer flight from the cities.

HIGHLAND FALLS

is a thriving modern village one and a half miles south of West Point. It is situated on Bog Meadow Brook, and its name is derived from the falls in that stream. A post-office was established here July 14,

1849, under the name of Buttermilk Falls. Cornelius Nelson was appointed postmaster. Under the administration of James Buchanan he was removed and Timothy O'Leary appointed. At the expiration of Mr. Buchanan's term Mr. Nelson was reappointed, and is now (1880) in office.

The village in its present development is mostly modern, but the place has the charm of an early history reaching back nearly two hundred years to the times when the sons of the forest occupied all this region, and to those later periods when the first white men began to settle the west shore of the Hudson south of Cornwall.

The present business in Highland Falls, as shown by the advertising columns of the village paper, may be mentioned as follows: W. H. Edsall, physician and surgeon; Christopher Stark, dealer in oysters, clams, foreign and domestic fruits; Dr. W. E. Birdsell, of Peekskill, performs dental operations at Highland Falls three times a week; Richard Darcy, mason and plasterer; T. E. Drew's, Mountain Dairy (at West Grove); P. R. Chapman, attorney- and counselor-at-law; Christopher Stark, news-dealer; George H. Turbush, painting; George Reppman, bakery and confectionery; Nellie McCabe, clothing, hats, caps, ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods; Kreutz' new bakery; Mrs. O'Neil, millinery, ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods; Krimmling, watchmaker and jeweler; Anthony Miller, hardware, willow- and wooden-ware; and Lambert Kleits, real estate dealer.

There are also several stores, as Chace's, groceries; Denton's, general assortment; Altshimer & Parry, dry-goods. There are also various mechanic shops. Hotels, Cozzens, Exchange, and others. All these, together with many handsome private residences, constitute a pleasant village and a thriving business place.

FORT MONTGOMERY.

This place perpetuates the name of old Fort Montgomery, which stood on the south side of Poplopen's Creek, at the junction with the Hudson.

The drive from West Point and Highland Falls to Fort Montgomery is one of the finest in the country. It affords some of the most delightful views, and there are many elegant villa-residences to be seen along the route.

The modern hamlet has but little business. Like many other points along the river, its chief interest is derived from its associations with the location and capture of the forts.

WEST GROVE

is a mountain hamlet, northwest of Highland Falls, in the vicinity of the beautiful ponds that form so delightful a feature of this elevated region.

The early settlers have been mentioned. There is no business to be described in this locality. The people of this beautiful mountain valley travel out to Highland Falls, or over the hills to Cornwall, for trade and for public business.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The notes upon the organization of the schools of Cornwall, the names of the commissioners, inspectors, and superintendents, there given for the period from 1813 to 1856, must be referred to for information with reference to the school affairs of what is now the town of Highlands, then a part of Cornwall.

Outside of the military reservation there are now three districts. No. 1 constitutes the Fort Montgomery neighborhood. The school-house is located on the river road, a short distance north from this village. No. 2 comprises the village of Highland Falls and the surrounding vicinity.

No. 3 comprises the West Grove neighborhood, with a wide extent of mountain territory surrounding it. The school-house is in the valley of Bog Meadow Creek.

A large territory in the southwest is attached to a district of the town of Monroe, comprising a tract from Cranberry Pond on the east to Mount Rascal on the west, with not more than half a dozen families on the whole extent.

Upon the military reservation there is maintained a post-school for the children of soldiers and officers.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

This place was deemed of national importance as a military post during the war of the Revolution. At the close of the war the interesting question was thoroughly considered, how can the country be prepared for war and be successfully defended without a standing army?

Such was the public sentiment of that day over the rest of the civilized world that every nation deemed a standing army indispensable to its safety; but in this country public opinion was strongly against it. On the other hand, men versed in the affairs of government were aware of the danger of wholly dispensing with an army, and still secure that military knowledge which the exigencies of the future might require for the defense of the republic.

Sept. 20, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Gerry, and Lewis, in accordance with a resolution of the same date, "to repair to headquarters, near New York, to inquire into the state of the army and the best means of supplying its wants."

One result of the investigations then made was the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of War be directed to prepare a Continental Laboratory and a Military Academy, and provide the same with proper officers."

At the request of the committee above named, Col. Henry Knox furnished a paper entitled "Hints for the Improvement of the Artillery of the United States." In that occurred the following paragraph:

"... And as officers can never act with confidence until they are masters of their profession, an Academy established on a liberal plan would be of the utmost service to the Continent, where the whole theory

and practice of fortification and gunnery should be taught: to be nearly on the same plan as that of Woolwich, making allowance for the difference of circumstances; a place to which our enemies are indebted for the superiority of their artillery to all who have opposed them."

The matter being thus definitely brought to the attention of Congress, the following resolutions were adopted:

"CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,

"Oct. 1, 1778.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and bring in a plan of a Military Academy at the army."

The members chosen were Mr. Hooper, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Wythe, Mr. Williams, and Mr. J. Adams.

It does not appear that this committee ever reported, or that any further steps were taken for some years in reference to it. At that time, too, the idea was evidently one of temporary instruction for rendering the Continental army more efficient, and not that of a permanent military school.

In determining the proper peace establishment which should exist after the war closed, the importance of making West Point a permanently fortified place was clearly brought out. Brig.-Gen. Huntington, in reporting upon this necessity, incidentally said, "And with a small additional expense an academy might be here instituted for instruction in all branches of the military art."

Col. Timothy Pickering discussed the matter at considerable length, opposed a proposition to establish several such schools at different arsenals, but favored one to be located at West Point. No immediate action was, however, taken. Seven years elapsed before the project had any further official notice.

Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, in an official report, Jan. 21, 1790, discussed the necessity for military education in general, but did not propose a permanent academy.

In 1793, Gen. Washington, in his annual message, suggested the inquiry, "Whether a material feature in the improvement of the system of military defense ought not to be to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the art which can scarcely ever be attained by practice alone." It is well known that this matter was a subject of earnest discussion in the cabinet at this time, and that the question whether the Constitution gave Congress the authority to establish such a school was brought up, and rendered Washington's recommendation less emphatic than it would otherwise have been.

The act of May 7, 1794, shows that Congress was also impressed with the necessity of military instruction in some form. It provided for a corps of artilleryists and engineers, to consist of four battalions, to each of which eight cadets were to be attached, and the Secretary of War was required to procure at the public expense the necessary books, instruments, and apparatus for the use and benefit of said corps.

In 1798, Congress authorized an additional regiment of the same force, and increased the cadets to 56.

There was yet no attempt to locate this corps at

any one point, but the principle of admitting young men to a cadet grade in the army was fully adopted.

In July, 1798, Congress authorized the President to appoint four teachers for this corps. Boynton's history does not show that any were appointed, and if there were their names do not appear.

In 1800 the subject was fully investigated by Mr. McHenry, then head of the War Department, in a message communicated to Congress by President Adams. It was supplemented by another message, January 31st, in which the propriety and necessity of founding a military school were strongly enforced. A bill was introduced into Congress for the creation of such an institution. The bill was defeated by the parliamentary motion of postponement to one day beyond the session. But the subject was now fairly before Congress in a definite form.

Two years more elapsed, and then Congress, under date of Dec. 22, 1801, called upon the Secretary of War to lay before the House a statement of the existing military establishment. It was furnished on the 24th, and led to the passage of the act of March 16, 1802, by which the peace establishment was determined. By this act the artillerists and engineers were made to constitute two distinct corps. To one regiment of artillery 40 cadets were attached, and to the corps of engineers 10 cadets. Section 27 provided that the said corps, when organized, *shall be stationed at West Point, in the State of New York, and shall constitute a military academy.*

The institution, as it went into operation under this act, was nothing more than a mathematical school for the few cadets who were then in service, and under the direction of a private citizen, George Barron.

Col. Jonathan Williams, reporting with reference to the school, March 14, 1808, says,—

"A part only of the officers were appointed soon after the passage of the act, of whom the major (Williams), who was *ex-officio* the chief engineer, and two captains (Barron and Mansfield) took charge of the academy, the students of which were the cadets belonging to the regiment of artillery. The major occasionally read lectures on fortifications, gave practical lessons in the field, and taught the use of instruments generally. The two captains taught mathematics,—the one in the line of geometrical, the other in that of algebraical, demonstrations."

Soon after the opening power was given by law to appoint a teacher of drawing and of the French language. It is evident that at this time the institution was a small and comparatively unimportant affair. The report, indeed, said of it, "In short, the Military Academy, as it now stands, is like a foundling, barely existing among the mountains, and nurtured at a distance, out of sight, and almost unknown to its legitimate parents."

A congressional committee—consisting of Messrs. Nicholas, of Virginia; Troup, of Georgia; Desha, of Kentucky; Upham, of Massachusetts; and Milner, of Pennsylvania—reported a bill April 12, 1808, which added 156 members to the corps of cadets. This gave to the institution a much greater extent, and it began to be in some sense a national school. During the

next four years it received the attention of President Madison, and his messages had frequent recommendations with reference to it.

April 29, 1812, there was passed the act which really laid the broad basis of the West Point Military Academy of the present time. The number of cadets was limited to 260. The requirements for admission, the term of study and service, and the rate of pay and emoluments were definitely prescribed. The institution, thus fully established, did not, and does not, consist in buildings, apparatus, and location, but in a regularly-constituted military body, whose officers and professors are appointed, confirmed, and commissioned in the same manner and form as other army officers, and subjected to the same rules and articles of war as govern all the land forces of the United States.

It is not within the design of this article to trace the subsequent history of this institution, nor would the limits of this volume permit. Having shown the successive steps taken in establishing the academy, we can only add the following notice of the board of instruction.*

The first board of instruction, as provided in 1801, consisted of the following officers:

Superintendent, Jonathan Williams, major of engineers, April, 1802.

Teacher of Mathematics, William A. Barron, captain of engineers, April, 1802.

Teacher of Natural Philosophy, Jared Mansfield, captain of engineers, May, 1802.

James Wilson, student, first lieutenant engineers.

Alexander McComb, student, first lieutenant engineers.

Joseph G. Swift, student, second lieutenant engineers.

Simon McLin, student, second lieutenant engineers.

The superintendents from 1802 to 1880 have been as follows:

Jonathan Williams, major corps of engineers, from April, 1802, to July 31, 1812.

Alden Partridge, captain corps of engineers, from Jan. 3, 1815, to Nov. 25, 1816.

Joseph G. Swift, colonel corps of engineers, and brevet brigadier-general U.S.A., from Nov. 25, 1816, to Jan. 13, 1817.

* We find the following advertisements in old papers:

"Proposals will be received by the subscriber to build on the plain at the post of West Point next spring and summer a plain strong dry stone wall two hundred and thirty rods long—to be sunk 15 inches below the surface and raised five feet above it: the base to be 3 feet in thickness and the top 12 inches.

"The ditch for the foundation is to be filled with small round stones promiscuously thrown in to within six inches of the surface. Payment if required will be made on the completion of each fifty rods of said wall.

"GEORGE FLEMING,
Actg. Assist. Military Agent.

"WEST POINT, Nov. 11, 1805."

April 9, 1821, I. Green, captain Quartermaster's Department, Military Academy, West Point, advertises for 1650 cords of oak-wood, to be delivered at the Military Academy, to be sound, straight, merchantable wood.

Alden Partridge, captain corps of engineers, from Jan. 13, 1817, to July 28, 1817.

Sylvanus Thayer, captain corps of engineers, and brevet major U.S.A., from July 28, 1817, to July 1, 1833.

René E. DeRussy, major corps of engineers, from July 1, 1833, to Sept. 1, 1838.

Richard Delafield, major corps of engineers, from Sept. 1, 1838, to Aug. 15, 1845.

Henry Brewerton, captain corps of engineers, from Aug. 15, 1845, to Sept. 1, 1852.

Robert E. Lee, captain corps of engineers, and brevet colonel U.S.A., from Sept. 1, 1852, to April 1, 1855.

Jonathan G. Barnard, captain corps of engineers, and brevet major U.S.A., from April 1, 1855, to Sept. 8, 1856.

Richard Delafield, major corps of engineers, from Sept. 8, 1856, to Jan. 23, 1861.

Peter G. T. Beauregard, captain corps of engineers, and brevet major U.S.A., from Jan. 23, 1861, to Jan. 28, 1861.

Richard Delafield, major corps of engineers, from Jan. 28, 1861, to March 1, 1861.

Alexander H. Bowmap, major corps of engineers, from March 1, 1861, to July 1, 1864.

Z. B. Tower, major, from July 8, 1864, to Sept. 8, 1864.

G. W. Cullum, lieutenant-colonel, from Sept. 8, 1864, to Aug. 28, 1866.

Thomas G. Pitcher, colonel, from Aug. 28, 1866, to Sept. 1, 1871.

Thomas H. Ruger, colonel, from Sept. 1, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1876.

J. M. Schofield, major-general, from Sept. 1, 1876, to present date.

Subsequently to the compiling of the above list Gen. Schofield was relieved, and Gen. Howard was assigned to the command of the department.

The history of the West Point Military Academy has been so fully written by Capt. Boynton in his complete work; by Lossing in his "Field-Book of the Revolution," and by so many other authors, that it is deemed unnecessary to treat of the subject further in this history.

HIGHLAND FALLS SCHOOL.

This institution occupies a most beautiful site upon the banks of the Hudson at Highland Falls. A summer hotel of ample dimensions, standing a short distance south of Cozzens', was converted into a school building. The course of instruction is thorough. Special attention is given to preparing young men for admission to West Point.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY OF THE HIGHLANDS

executed a certificate of incorporation Oct. 12, 1830. The proceedings were signed by Nathaniel Gregory and Samuel Spencer, and the trustees chosen were

William Howe, of Buttermilk Falls; Samuel Spencer, of West Point; and Peter Meeks, of West Grove. In this movement it was deemed best to take a wider view of the necessities of this entire region than was indicated by the above organization, and hence, under date of one day later, we find the following:

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY OF THE HIGHLANDS

executed a paper under date of Oct. 13, 1830, proposing to erect two houses of worship,—one to be located near Buttermilk Falls, the other to be erected for the convenience of the people residing at the Forest of Dean, Queensborough, and part of Fort Montgomery neighborhood; these houses of worship to be open for the use of other denominations subject to reasonable regulations. The proceedings were signed by William Howe, Samuel Spencer, Peter Meeks. Twenty years later (April 1, 1850), the society was reorganized under the title of

"THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE HIGHLANDS."

The certificate was signed by John Van Deventer and John W. Hall. The trustees chosen were David Parry, Cornelius Nelson, Charles P. Smith, Alexander Mearns, and John M. Hall. We have no statistics of the church in response to our request.

Rev. E. P. Roe, now of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, was the pastor for some years.

The present pastor (January, 1881) is Rev. Mr. Williams. An efficient Sunday-school is maintained.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT FORT MONTGOMERY

executed a certificate of incorporation Jan. 11, 1831. The proceedings were signed by Thomas Potter and Ebenezer Bull, and the trustees chosen were Thomas Potter, Ebenezer Bull, Michael Jaquish, Hiram Tylor, and Silas Rockwell. This certificate shows undoubtedly the leading men interested in Methodist work in this place fifty years ago. The church has a good house of worship. We regret that a history of the church, in response to our invitation, has not reached us.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH AT BUTTERMILK FALLS

executed a certificate of incorporation March 4, 1845. The proceedings were signed by Charles P. Smith and James Thackara. The trustees chosen were Andrew Swaim, David Parry, James Thackara, Charles P. Smith, Wright Dusenbury.

This effort was discontinued after a short time, and the society ceased to exist, its members uniting with other denominations.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HIGHLAND FALLS.

This constitutes one of the strong religious societies of the town. A house of worship was erected a few

years since, and the society has a parsonage conveniently situated.

A history of this church, expected from the pastor, has not reached us.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS (EPISCOPAL), CORNWALL,

executed a certificate of incorporation Sept. 13, 1850. The paper was signed by Francis Rider, R. S. Smith, and Rev. J. B. Gibson. The wardens chosen were Robert W. Weir and Thomas Webb; the vestrymen were Dennis H. Mahar, W. H. C. Bartlett, A. E. Church, Francis Rider, R. S. Agnew, Thomas Corris, B. R. Alden, and R. S. Smith. Of this church the present pastor writes as follows:

"The Church of the Holy Innocents, Highland Falls, Orange Co., owes its existence in a great measure to the liberality of Prof. Robert W. Weir, for many years in charge of the department of drawing and painting in the United States Military Academy. The building was begun in the spring of 1846, and when finished was consecrated by Bishop DeLancey, July 1, 1847. In laying out the plot for the church, Prof. Weir placed it on the arc of a great circle passing longitudinally through the middle of the building and the City of Jerusalem, in allusion to Solomon's dedication of the Temple, and also of Daniel's opening his window towards the Holy City when he prayed.

"The material of which the church is built is the native stone, quarried on the spot. The baptismal font, of pre-eminently beautiful design and execution, was made also from a simple block of the native granite obtained in the near vicinity. Solidity, simplicity, and truth are the characteristics of the architecture, and the devout worshiper in this house of God cannot fail to be impressed with the feeling of reverence which its simple beauty and correct ornamentation inspire. The church will seat about 250 people; camp-stools placed in the aisles increase its seating capacity.

"The ground on which the church and rectory stand was deeded by the late W. B. Cozzens and wife to trustees, and subsequently vested in the church on its being incorporated, and consists of one and four-tenths acres. The present rector, Rev. W. R. Thomas, M.A., is the sixth in succession, his predecessors having been the Rev. C. H. Hall, D.D. (now of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, L. I.), the Rev. Messrs. Preston, J. B. Gibson, D.D., Henry E. Duncan, D.D., and the late Rev. Minot M. Wells. The latter clergyman held the rectorship for eighteen years.

"There are now (July, 1880) 100 communicants connected with the church, a flourishing Sunday-school, and various parochial agencies for the efficient carrying on of its legitimate work. The body corporate of this church (July, 1880) is as follows: Rector, Rev. W. R. Thomas, M.A.; Senior Warden, Prof. Robert W. Weir; Junior Warden, Stephen R.

Roe, Esq.; Vestrymen, Prof. George L. Andrews, Charles Tracy, Esq., John Pierpont Morgan, Esq., Mr. André Freis, Ezra Drew, Esq., Col. Alfred Mordecai, James Duane Pell, Esq., Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt."

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART (CATHOLIC).

This parish was formed Dec. 15, 1870, the Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop (now Cardinal) of New York, appointing Rev. T. J. Earley as pastor. This place was attended from Cold Spring up to this date. On taking charge he found a small church, in an out-of-the-way place, dedicated to St. Thomas. After much trouble there was secured in November, 1872, the present site from Mr. Theodore Cozzens for the sum of \$5000 cash. The location is the best in this town, elevated several feet above the West Point road, and directly opposite Cozzens' Hotel. The building is Gothic in style, with a spire some 125 feet high. The material used in construction is the granite of this neighborhood for the basement part, which is 13 feet high. The rest of the building is the best of hard brick, with Ohio stone trimmings. Its dimensions, 93 feet long and 46 feet wide. In all respects itself and grounds (about one and one-half acres, which are kept in thorough repair and ornamented with flowers and shrubberies) are the most picturesque in the place. The cost of the church was about \$19,000. The building was erected in 1875-76.

In 1876 also was erected a pastoral residence at a cost of over \$6000. The pastor has likewise to attend to the spiritual wants of West Point, where there are some 800 Catholics of all ages; the number at this place being about 700; in the whole parish about 1500 or over.

There has been no change in pastor since the foundation of the parish. Everything is in a progressive state at present. There are in the Sunday-schools near 400 children, with teachers sufficient to instruct them.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

As in all other towns, these possess much interest in the study of the past. Oftentimes one broken, rough stone, with a few initials and a single date, will throw a clear light upon family history or upon more public annals. In other cemeteries patriotic recollections are kindled, and the times that tested a nation's patriotism will be indicated on the records of those who died for their native land. Both these elements commingle in studying the cemeteries of Highlands. The most noted of these is at West Point, on the military grounds.

THE HIGHLAND UNION CEMETERY

was incorporated by a certificate executed Feb. 17, 1860. James Denton was chosen chairman of the meeting for organization, and Cornelius Nelson secretary. The trustees named in this instrument were

John Denton, Peter C. Regan, Cornelius Nelson, John W. Hall, David Parry, William Avery, James Miller, Isaac Faurot, and Stephen D. Morrison.

This organization laid out with taste and skill a cemetery of ample proportions.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

There is maintained at Highland Falls a lodge of Masons and also one of Odd-Fellows.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

WEST POINT.

A former writer described so well and briefly the various charms of this place that we unhesitatingly quote from his article:

"West Point will ever occupy a prominent place in the annals of America. It is intimately connected with the history of our liberty and our existence as an independent nation. At an early period chosen as a military station, it became the stronghold of the army during the Revolution, and was emphatically the Gibraltar of our hopes. The key to New England and the Middle States, it formed one of the greatest barriers to the operations of the British, whose bold and deep-laid plans for its destruction proved their well-grounded conviction of its strength and importance. Had the fiendish machinations of the perjured traitor been crowned with success, a deep, nay fatal blow must have been struck to the cause of freedom. But the God of battles was on the side of the weak and oppressed. He placed in operation those means which crushed the foul plot on the very verge of its *dénouement*, and overwhelmed with disgrace and ignominy those who were lending their aid to its consummation. Never can we be sufficiently grateful for the intervention of Providence in this crisis of affairs, when the dark clouds of adversity which had been gathering from all quarters were just ready to burst upon our devoted heads with all their fury, and render a cause, already desperate, absolutely hopeless. The Genius of Liberty had well-nigh winged its flight to more congenial regions, when, recovering from the shock, it stoned for its momentary reverie by sleepless vigilance, and fixed its abode in these everlasting hills. The footsteps of Washington and Kosciusko have hallowed this spot. About a mile to the north is a beautiful little valley, almost hid by the overhanging hills which lend their deep, cool shade to avert from it the heat of the summer's sun. Its smooth beach is washed by the dark waters of the Hudson, whilst through it flows with gentle murmurs a pure stream of cool water from the deep ravine formed by the surrounding hills. Here was Washington's headquarters, and the retired little spot is at this day known as Washington's Valley. On the east the shore is bold and abrupt, and, even at the present time, wild, well wooded, and picturesque. Many a miniature promontory and retired recess mark the general outline, whilst rock piled upon rock in huge masses gives a wild confusion to the scenery. One spot there is, especially, where the solid granite lifts itself perpendicularly from the river to a great height. About 100 feet from its base it recedes, forming a level space of a few feet in area, when it towers up again till it reaches the table-land above. This natural platform is reached by a long flight of stone steps from above, and is graced with a few shrubs and shade-trees, and a fountain fed by a stream from the adjacent height. This retired and romantic spot when in its original wilderness used to be the favorite resort of Kosciusko whilst stationed at the Point, and is still known as 'Kosciusko's Garden.' On the north the shore is less abrupt, and slopes more gradually towards the river. Bordering on the water's edge is the little village of Camptown, where are quartered the families of the soldiers and laborers connected with the post. The artillery, dragoon, and band barracks are in the immediate vicinity. Near the eastern extremity of this slope is the public wharf, at which all the regular boats land on their passage up and down the river. At this point are stationed the cannon which the cadets use in practicing upon the target about a mile beyond, near Washington's Valley. A very fine road winds along the side of the hill, from the wharf to the plain above. Near the brow of the hill are two large stone stables for the cavalry. A turreted wall of stone masonry also incloses a square area, which is used as a place of storage; a number of pieces of ordnance and various Revolutionary relics are deposited here. Within this space also stand three small stone buildings which are severally used as a laboratory, a blacksmith's, and a joiner's

shop. The plain occupies an area of about 80 acres, and in shape is a trapezium of which the two longest sides border upon the river. On the south the table-land continues with more or less undulations to the distance of several miles. In the rear, hill rises upon hill till lost in the loftiest peaks. On one of the highest of these hills, called 'Mount Independence,' stands Fort Putnam, a fortification of no little renown. It was commenced in 1778, and considering the time and circumstances in which it was built, is an immense piece of work. It occupies a large space, and is built of the gneiss rock, though the mortar used in its construction has by its decomposition given it precisely the appearance of limestone. The height of its walls will average about 20 feet: in the rear it abuts upon a precipice of more than 100 feet. Time and the hand of violence have done much to deprive it of its original glory. Already have all the turrets and embrasures gone, and deep chasms are yawning in the main fortification. Several of the large casemates remain entire, whilst but the traces of others are visible. It is a noble ruin, and seems worthy of a better fate than to be suffered thus to crumble away piecemeal in decay. The situation is a commanding one, and the surrounding view is truly grand, comprising as it does the amphitheatre of hills and mountains, the Hudson, and the Point itself, with its smooth green plain, its white tents, and neat edifices. The ruins of numerous smaller fortifications and redoubts are visible from this elevation, the principal of which are Forts Webb and Wyllys. Indeed, every eminence of importance in the neighborhood has its ruins of bastions and ramparts,—incontrovertible witnesses of the 'times that tried men's souls.' North of the Point and above Washington's Valley is the cemetery, a retired spot, on the brow of a bold promontory, and now the resting-place of several cadets and former residents of the post. A number of neat and beautiful monuments adorn the grounds and record the names and virtues of the sleepers beneath. Above and beyond towers, in all its pristine grandeur, stern old Cro' Neet. Rocky and precipitous, it rears its crest 1400 feet above the water at its base. Clothed in majesty, it appears a giant sentinel placed there to guard the peaceful scene within from the din and confusion of the outer world, and to forbid intrusion upon its sacred charge. The view from its summit is surpassingly grand,—nay, enchanting. A panorama comprising every variety of scenery suddenly bursts upon the eye, surprising and bewildering the beholder with its extent, beauty, and sublimity. Time would fail us were we to attempt to enumerate any more than the most important objects of interest in the neighborhood of West Point. Being situated on an elevation of 160 feet, it is not seen to good advantage from the water beneath. On the Southern exposure, however, the hospital, academic building, chapel, and library strike the eye,—all fine edifices, and built principally of stone from the neighboring quarries.

"Near the hotel, and directly above Gee's Point at the bend of the river, is situated Fort Clinton, of which nothing but the mounds, overgrown with turf, now remain. Within its limits is Kosciusko's monument, a neat and simple tribute of respect from the corps of cadets, erected in 1828. Just above Kosciusko's Garden has been recently erected a monument to the memory of Major Dade and his command, who fell in the Florida war. A square block of marble, on which are the inscriptions, rests upon a granite base. At each corner is an upright cannon, supporting a projecting cap. Above this rises a graceful column, surmounted by an eagle with extended pinions, and grasping in his beak a wreath of laurels which encircles the shaft to its base. It is a beautiful piece of sculpture, and forms a striking and picturesque object in the scenery from the water.

"Contiguous to the public lands south of the ceded territory lies the property of Z. J. D. Kinsley, Esq., a graduate of the Military Academy, and for a long time an instructor in the institution. After continuing in the service seventeen years, he resigned his commission in the army, and, retiring to private life, soon after established an academy on his own responsibility. The institution is known as the 'Classical and Mathematical School,' and occupies one of the finest locations amid the highlands. It has no connection with the Military Academy, being entirely independent and separate from it. Standing as it does more than 250 feet above the water, on the brow of one of these wood-crowned heights, midway between the river and the mountain beyond, it possesses a beautiful southern exposure, and a most commanding prospect. The spacious buildings occupy the very site of a Revolutionary fortification, being one of a chain of redoubts extending from Fort Putnam to the river. Thus has its warlike glory passed away, its ramparts have been leveled, and Mars has yielded to Flora, the goddess of flowers and blossoms. In the rear, Fort Wyllys frowns upon it from an overhanging height, and, now but a wreck of its former grandeur, opposes itself as a barrier to the fury of the northwest blasts which dash against its time-worn bastions. From this site the Hudson assumes the aspect of a natural lake, entirely barricaded

from a grassy point by the surrounding hills, which to all appearance form a perfect basin. The powerful steamboat darts from behind a wooded crag, parts the smooth waters with hurried strokes, and in a few moments is lost again to view as if by magic. The snow-white sails issue from the green hills, dashes on in mad career before the favoring breeze, and anon seems disappearing into the caverns of *Æolus*, the sovereign of the winds. The highlands of the Hudson! What beauty, what variety of picturesque scenery do they present!"

THE GRAVE OF MOLLY PITCHER.

The story of Molly Pitcher has often been told, but yet awakens a stirring and patriotic interest, and cannot be omitted from the history of the present town of Highlands, upon whose soil she lived and died. She was in Fort Clinton at the time of its capture by the British in October, 1777. When the enemy scaled the parapet her husband, who was an artilleryman, dropped his portfire and fled, but Molly caught it up and discharged the last gun fired by the Americans. Nine months afterwards, at the memorable battle of Monmouth, although but twenty-two years of age, she illustrated her devotion to her husband, who was serving a gun, by bringing him water during the action from a neighboring spring. A shot from the enemy killed him at his post, and the officer in command, having no one competent to fill his place, ordered the piece to be withdrawn. Molly saw her husband fall as she came from the spring, and also heard the order. She dropped her bucket, seized the rammer, and vowed she would fill his place at the gun and avenge his death. She performed the duty with a skill and courage which attracted the attention of all who saw her. On the following morning, covered with dirt and blood, Gen. Greene presented her to Gen. Washington, who, admiring her bravery, conferred upon her the appointment of a sergeant. By his recommendation her name was placed upon the half-pay list for life. She is described as a stout, red-haired, freckle-faced young Irishwoman, with a handsome, piercing eye. She was a great favorite in the army, usually appearing with an artilleryman's coat over her dress and wearing a cocked hat.

According to Boynton's history, from which these facts are taken, she must have died young,—not more than thirty-three years old. She was provided for at West Point, as appears from various passages in the letters of Maj. Fleming, addressed to Gen. Knox, then Secretary of War. She lived in the family of Mrs. Swim, and also in that of Mr. Denniston.

FORT MONTGOMERY AND FORT CLINTON,

at the southeast angle of the town, are the principal places of Revolutionary association below West Point. These are mentioned in the General History included in this volume, and are fully described in Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution." In fact this whole river front has been the theme of poet, painter, historian, and novelist for a hundred years past. American literature is rich with the materials gathered along these rocky shores, and they need no further illustration in these pages.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The agricultural products of this town can never assume much prominence. There is a small amount only of arable land. This is mostly on the plateau above the high, rocky banks of the river, and in the narrow valleys of the streams. A large portion of the town must always be left to its native wildness, much of the mountain region being too rocky even to constitute grazing lands if they were cleared. The products of the forest have to a limited extent formed an item of industry.

XII.—MILITARY.

The territory now embraced in the town of Highlands was the theatre of stirring events in the war of the Revolution; but this subject is treated with much care in a preceding chapter devoted to Revolutionary history, and need not be repeated here.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The official action which was taken in the war for the Union is given in the history of Cornwall, of which Highlands then formed a part. It must be added that these mountain districts poured out their sons liberally for the defense of the government.

The following list is furnished by Mr. Michael Mahar, of Highland Falls:

United States Engineers.—Isaac H. Birdsley, Michael Mahar, John Birdsley, Michael Garvey, Isaac Ryder, Warren Ryder, Charles Mandigo, Henry Laforge, Berard Laforge, Ferris Laforge, Stephen Meeks, John Holaday, James Faurot, John Brooks, Thomas Walden, John Bowen, H. Bowen, James Weyant, Wesley Weyant, Edward Harris, George Harris, Thos. Murphy, Edward Holland, Frank G. Turner, Ed. Thackara, James Swim, Joseph Miller, Anthony Miller, Peter Hanyan, Joel Jenkins, John Myer, Ed. Broes, Benj. Bowne, John Holland, Charles Hager, James Tobio, Peter Monaghan, Peter Lark, Joseph Lark, Timothy Maher, Joel Conly, Daniel Weeks, Andrew Weeks, Samuel Tallmad, Stephen Denison, Jacob Bettman, Jacob Kinsler, Charles Kinsler, H. W. Baldwin, George Chace, Jacob Foster, Nelson Lewis, William Wallace, Ezra Taylor, James Hamilton, John Conway, Joel Cook, Charles Conway, James Lewis, Washington Springsted, Thomas Cox, Timothy Cox.

N. Y. S. Volunteers.—Richard Rollice, Samuel Rollice, Samuel Potter, Robert Potter, Frank Rhinefield, Thos. Lewis, George Serrin, John Swim, Joseph Brownley, Ed. Ginger, Jabez Odell, Wm. Odell, David Odell, Henry E. Turner, John A. Meyer, Smith Birdsley, Michael Hager, Thomas Wilson, William Stephens, George Stephens, Anthony Goodsell, James Cox, Jr., James Cox, Sr., Gardiner Havens, John Myre, Abner Curry, Barney Kenny, William Curtis, John Turner, Joseph Turner, Isaac Odell, Peter C. Regau, Michael Cox, Samuel Hanyan, Mervin Van Zile, James Crosby, Joseph Adolph, George Gettman, Thomas Sexton, Wm. Tobin, James Moran, Thomas Moran, August Ritzu, Lewis Ritzu, Charles Rupp, George Pisco, Frank Bock, Henry Bock, Charles Morrell, Abraham Kniffin, Charles Purdy, John Richards, Thomas Gafney, Eliaba Hall, John Hall, Michael Farrell, Capt. Wm. H. Wheeler (U.S.A.), Ezra Doty, John B. Brosseau, Jr., John B. Brosseau, Sr., James Wilson, George Slawson, W. M. Cronk, Henry Oscar Dingee, Bartholomew Cavenaugh, Thomas H. Leas, William Reed, Alexander Reed, Peter Hubler, Thomas L. Corrie, Moses Rumeey, Joseph Dilles, James McCallum, Thomas McCabe, Wm. Jaquith, Wm. Brennan, Lewis Lark, Henry Brennan, Augustus Nelson, Moses B. Nelson, Lewis F. Goodsell, Joseph Goodsell, Joseph Frost, William Lewis, Conrad Sagle, William Hunter, Albert Moore, Patrick Murray, John Mahoney, John Maher, John Cook, George Hall, Walter Hall, Peter Shirts, Sylvester Owens, William Doty, Charles Doty, William Birdsley.

