

A horizontal banner at the top of the slide featuring a close-up of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The word "HOOK" is written in large, white, serif capital letters across the center of the banner.

HOOK

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=slQ6jCJvYBo>

“The cannon is credited with providing the Union Army and Navy with the military advantage necessary to emerge triumphant at the war's end.”

-Scenic Hudson

PUTNAM COUNTY

[Outline of NY, highlighting Putnam](#)

Supporting
Soldiers All Day
Every Day!



[RR Tracks in Putnam](#)



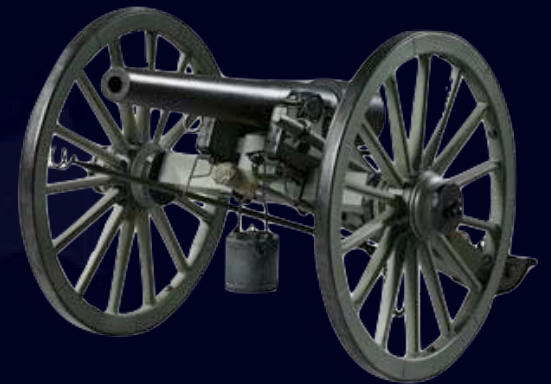
[Bear Mountain Bridge](#)



[Parrott Rifle](#)



[Putnam County Seal](#)





Putnam



County



River Runners

Kristen Kurre
Madison Kinnard
Rachel Flaherty
Nicole Weir



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thesis Statement.....Slide 5

History of Putnam County.....Slide 6
Kristen Kurre

County Volunteer Regiments.....Slide 9
Rachel Flaherty

Key Training, Mustering & Industrial
Sites.....Slide 14
Nicole Weir

Civil War Monuments & Key Sites.....Slide 16
Madison Kinnard

Mock-Up Highway Signs & Google
Maps.....Slide 17
Madison Kinnard

Mock-Up Panel Signs & Google
Maps.....Slide 25
Nicole Weir

Key Sites GuidebookSlide 33

Google Map of All Key Sites.....Slide 35
Madison Kinnard

Lesson Plan.....Slide 36

Itinerary Summary.....Slide 39

1860 Census Population Charts.....Slide 40
Madison Kinnard

Conclusion.....Slide 45

List of Useful Websites.....Slide 46

Bibliography.....Slide 47

The top of the slide features a horizontal banner with a stylized American flag. The left side shows blue with white stars, and the right side shows red and white stripes. The title 'THESIS STATEMENT' is written in white, serif, all-caps font across the center of this banner.

THESIS STATEMENT

Putnam County played a vital role in the Civil War because about one-third of the men and boys between the ages of 15 and 55 served in the military, and, in addition to the ordnance supplied by the West Point Foundry and the condensed milk sold by Borden's, Putnam contributed to the cause by feeding both the troops and those civilians at home.

HISTORY OF PUTNAM COUNTY

- Formed in 1812 when detached from Dutchess County
- Located in the lower Hudson River Valley
- Named in honor of Israel Putnam
- Settled slowly
- Mostly hilly and rocky land
- Loyalists and immigrants



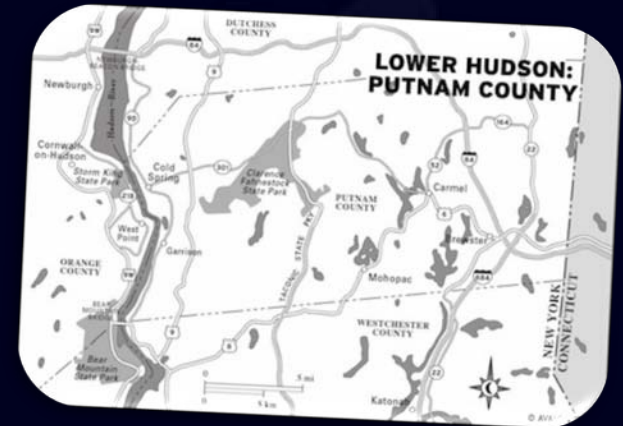
[Putnam County Seal](#)



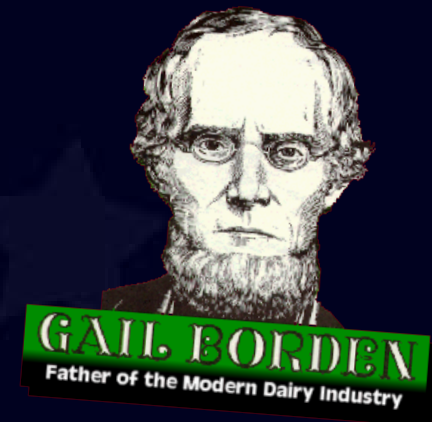
[Bear Mountain Bridge](#)

HISTORY OF PUTNAM COUNTY

- Increasing population
- Transportation provided by the Hudson River
- Railroad (Putnam line) connected Putnam County with NYC
- Gail Borden responsible for milk processing plant (located in Brewster, NY)



[Map of Putnam County](#)



[Gail Borden](#)

HISTORY OF PUTNAM COUNTY: PUTNAM COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

- Political divisions about whether to preserve the Union and end slavery
- West Point Foundry supplied Parrott Guns credited for winning the war
- Took a toll on the county's industry and agriculture



[Slavery during the Civil War](#)



[East Branch Reservoir](#)

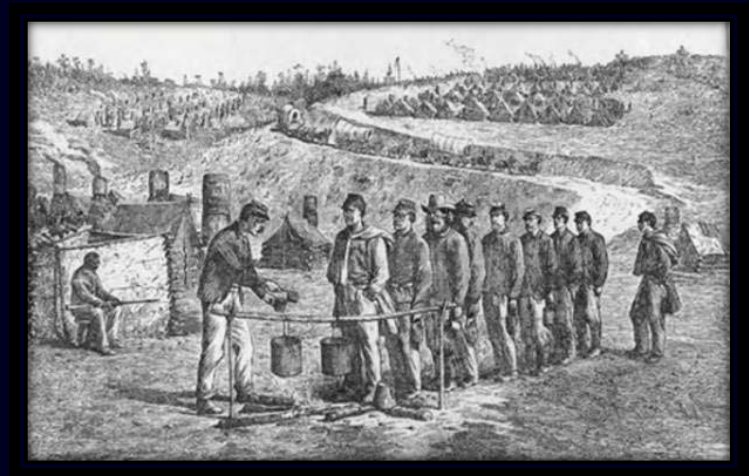
- Reservoirs created to supply drinking water
- Improved roads (Taconic)

COUNTY VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS

- **Putnam County:**
 - “Lack of military organization”
 - “Sparseness of population”
 - “Small population size”
 - All made contribution difficult
- Contributed troops to make up Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineer Units



[Civil War Regiment](#)



[Putnam County Civil War Regiment](#)

COUNTY VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS

- **6th Artillery Regiment**
 - Authority to recruit in Putnam County August 14, 1862
 - Colonel W.H. Morris & Lieutenant-Colonel J. Howard Kitching
 - 10 companies
 - Mustered in October 3, 1862
 - Left New York on September 5, 1862
 - Travelled to Virginia to fight in key battles
 - Battles of Manassas Gap, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek
 - Mustered out August 24, 1865
 - 6 officers, 130 enlisted men died

COUNTY VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS

- 38th Infantry Regiment
 - Authority to recruit men from Putnam County
 - Colonel J.H. Hobart Ward & Colonel James C. Strong
 - 6 original companies, another 4 formed from transfers
 - Mustered in June 3, 1861
 - Left New York on June 19, 1861
 - Served in Washington D.C., then Virginia
 - Battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg
 - Mustered out June 22, 1863
 - 7 officers, 114 enlisted men died

COUNTY VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS

- Infantry Unit:
 - 38th, 59th, 65th, 95th, 154th, and 194th regiments
- Cavalry Unit:
 - 1st Mounted Rifles regiment
- Artillery Unit:
 - 4th, 6th, 13th, and 14th regiments
- Engineers Unit:
 - 1st Engineer regiment



[Civil War Soldiers](#)

COUNTY VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS

- Volunteer troops from Putnam County did have an important impact on the war
- Contributed as many of their men as possible to form these key regiments
- “It was of her best, and freely given”

INDUSTRIAL SITES

- West Point Foundry
 - Guarded by New York Military Academy at West Point, which is located directly across the Hudson River, which also provided a means for transportation and shipping of produced products.
 - Under supervision of Robert Parrott, produced its famous Parrott rifle in 1860, manufactured the first rifled cannon and the first iron ship built in the U.S., the USS Spencer.
- New York Milk Condensery
 - Biggest and most superior milk factory with over 200 dairy farmers supplying 20,000 gallons of milk daily to the Brewster plant as demand was driven by the Civil War soldiers



[Parrott Rifle](#)

A decorative banner at the top of the slide featuring a close-up of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The title 'KEY TRAINING' is overlaid on this banner in a white, serif font.

KEY TRAINING

- 4th and 6th Regiment derived from many Putnam County residents
- Parrott Rifle used at the West Point training grounds

CIVIL WAR MONUMENTS & KEY SITES

- The **West Point Foundry Preserve** in Cold Spring

- The **iron mines** in Putnam Valley thrived with a steady market for iron at the WP Foundry.



[West Point Foundry Main Office Building](#)

- The **New York Milk Condensery** in Brewster



[Can of Borden's Condensed Milk](#)

- The **Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park** in Carmel & the **Brewster Veterans Memorial** in Brewster



[Putnam County Veterans Memorial](#)

WEST POINT FOUNDRY



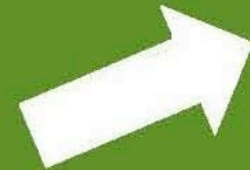
Produced Parrott
rifles and other
munitions during
the Civil War

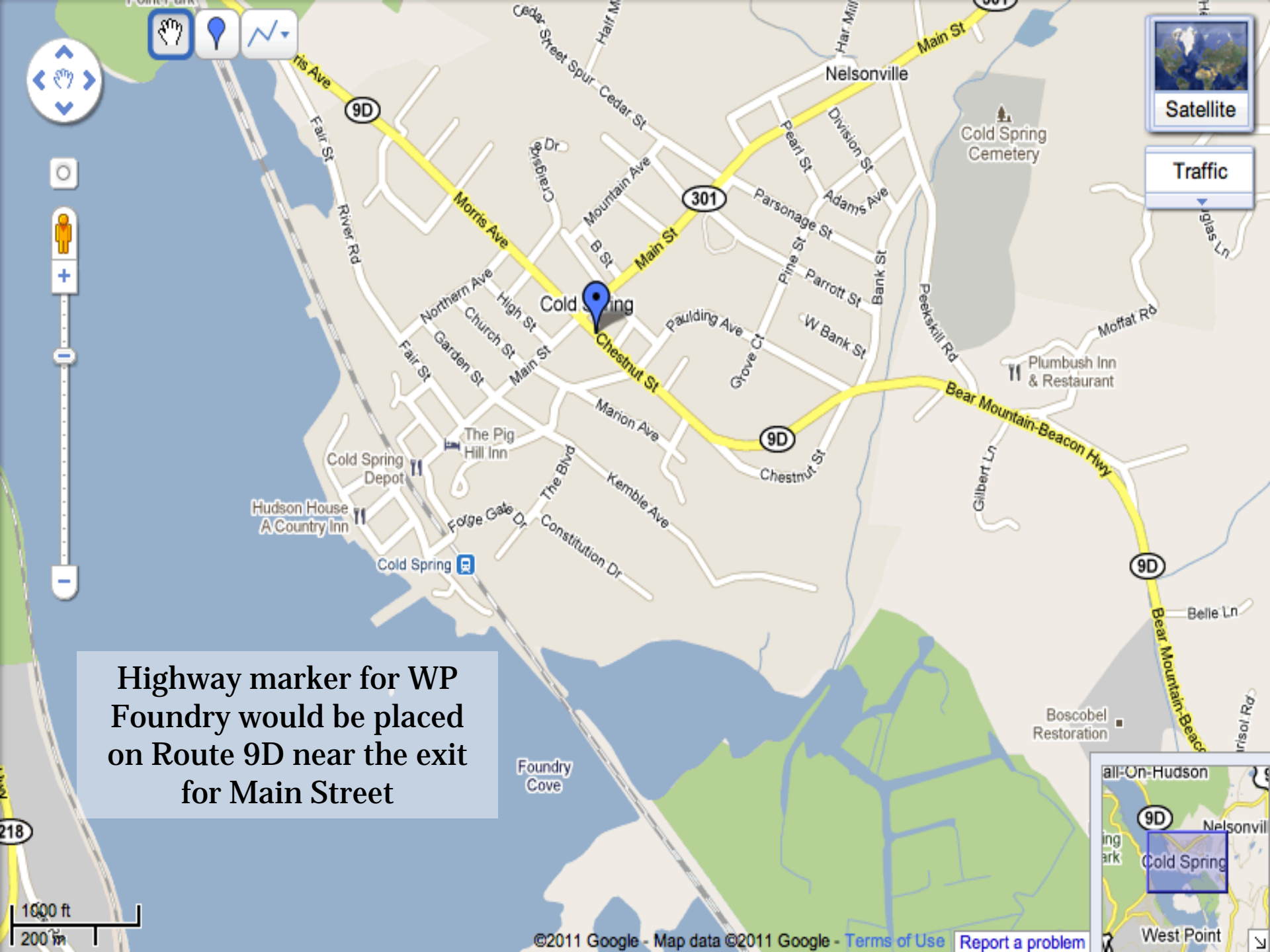
CIVIL WAR



SITE

**Take Next
Exit**





Highway marker for WP Foundry would be placed on Route 9D near the exit for Main Street

NEW YORK MILK CONDENSERY



Supplied condensed
milk to soldiers as a
field ration during the
Civil War

Civil War

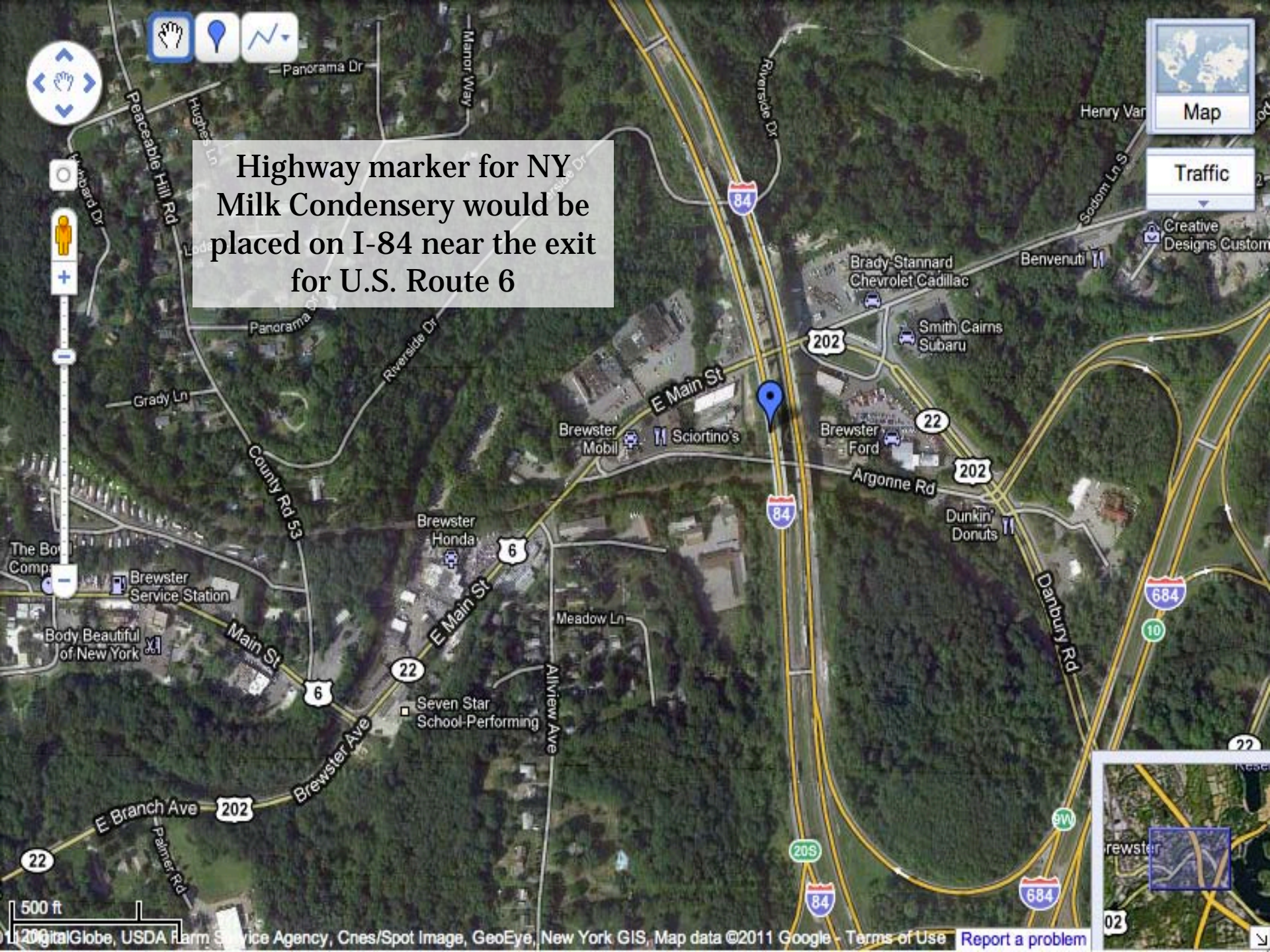


Site

**Take Next
Exit**



Highway marker for NY
Milk Condensery would be
placed on I-84 near the exit
for U.S. Route 6



PUTNAM COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK



Dedicated to those
from Putnam County
who served in the
Armed Forces of the
U.S. during time of
conflict

Civil War



Site

**Take Next
Exit**





Highway marker for Veterans Memorial Park would be placed on State Highway 41, near Gipsy Trail Rd.

BREWSTER VETERANS MEMORIAL



Dedicated to those
from Brewster who
served in the Armed
Forces of the U.S.
during time of conflict

Civil War

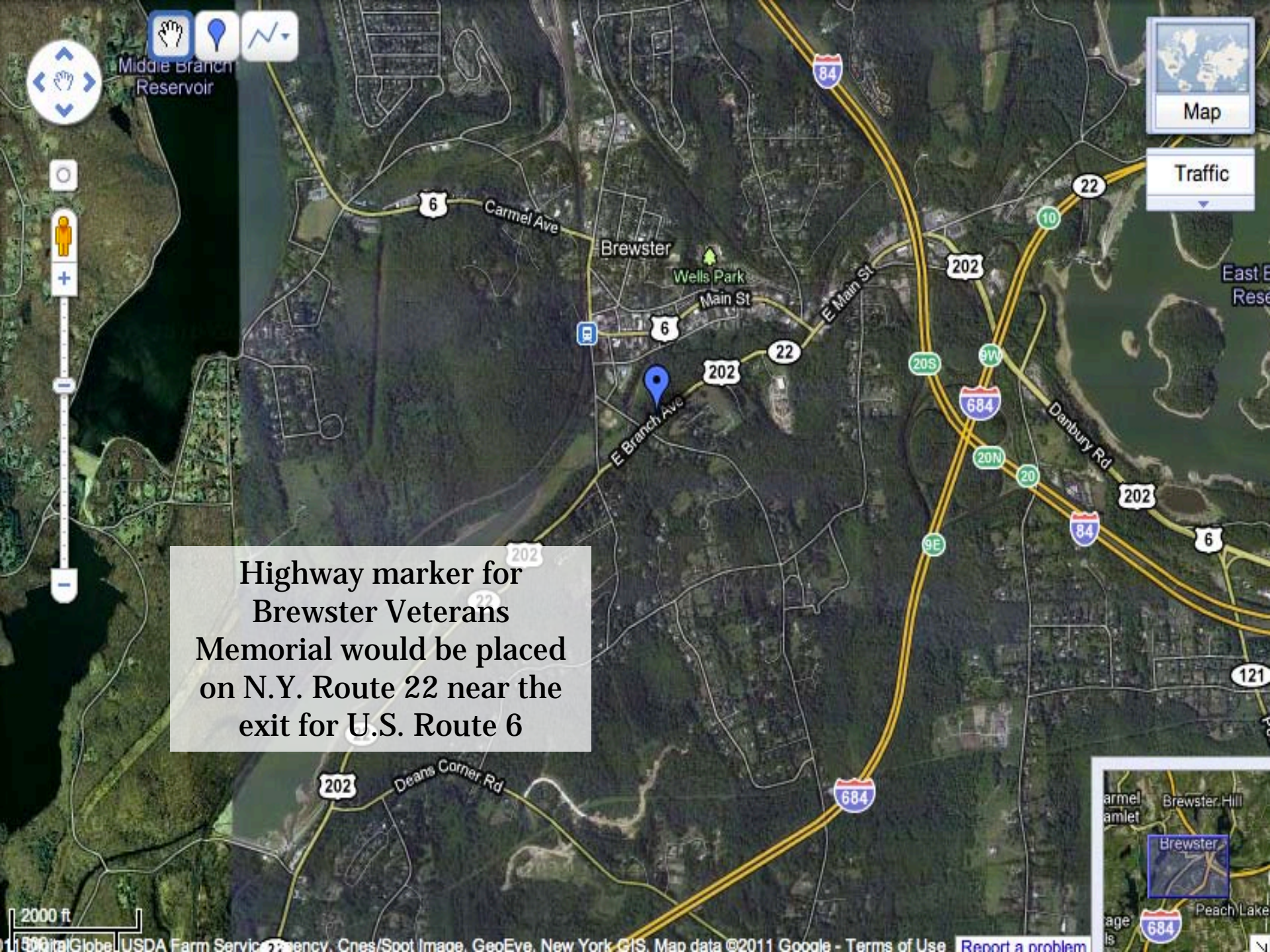


Site

**Take Next
Exit**



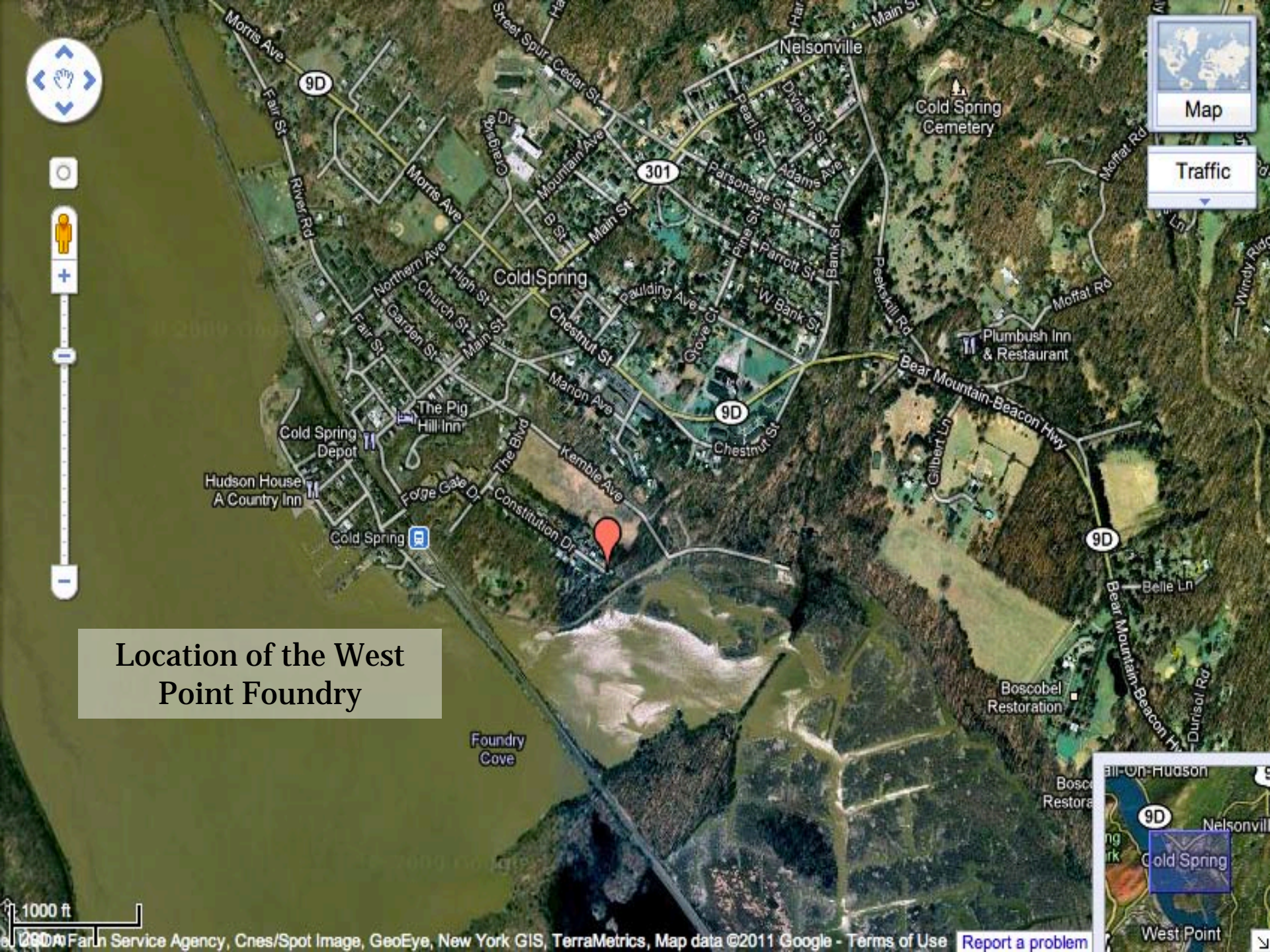
Highway marker for
Brewster Veterans
Memorial would be placed
on N.Y. Route 22 near the
exit for U.S. Route 6



West Point Foundry



This is the site of the West Point Foundry. The site was guarded by the New York Military Academy at West Point during the Civil War. It was located directly across the Hudson River and also provided a means for transportation and shipping of produced products. Under the advisement of Superintendent, Robert Parrott, West Point Foundry produced its famous Parrott Rifle in 1860. Under his supervision the foundry also manufactured the first rifled cannon and the first iron ship built in the U.S. The West Point Foundry was a significant site of Putnam County, producing abundant artillery and projectiles during the Civil War.



Location of the West
Point Foundry

1000 ft

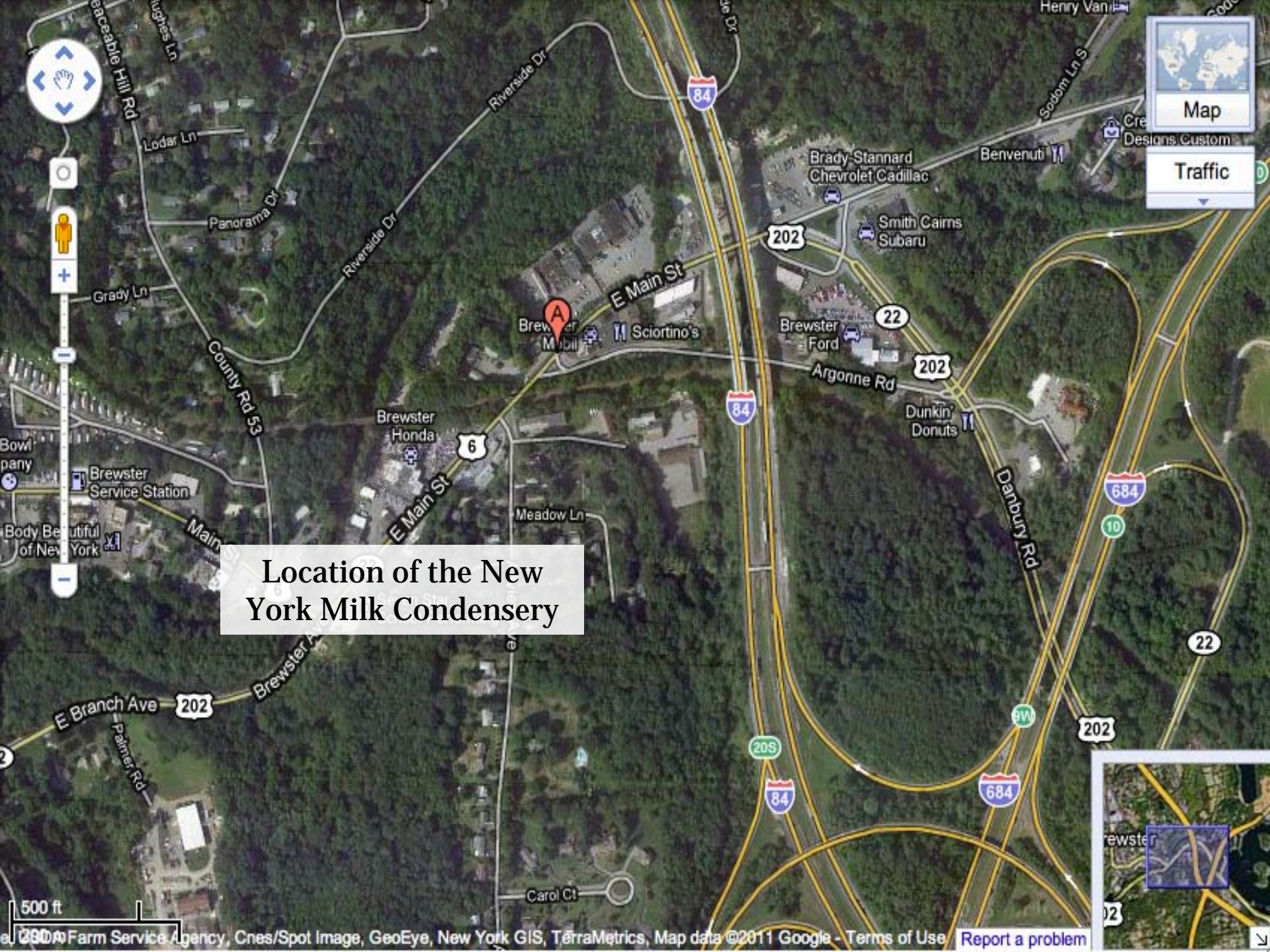


New York Milk Condensery



Gail Borden constructed The New York Milk Condensery in 1864. It was the largest and most advanced milk factory at that time.

Demand for condensed milk was high during the Civil War, and over 200 dairy farmers supplied 20,000 gallons of milk each day to this Brewster plant.



Location of the New York Milk Condensery

Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park



This memorial is dedicated to “honor all men and women of Putnam County, NY who answered our nation’s call to duty and service in time of war and time of peace.

Always keep them in your heart and prayers. For all gave some – some gave all.”

The memorial, dedicated on August 2nd, 1997 is a round red brick memorial with 7 vertical stone pillars and flags which each represent one branch of the US Armed Forces and the Putnam County Joint Veterans Council. The horizontal bricks contain the names of veterans of the US

Armed Forces. New bricks can be purchased and dedicated at Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park.



Map

Traffic

Putnam
County Veteran
Memorial Park

Location of the Putnam
County Veterans
Memorial Park

Putnam County
Parks Dept



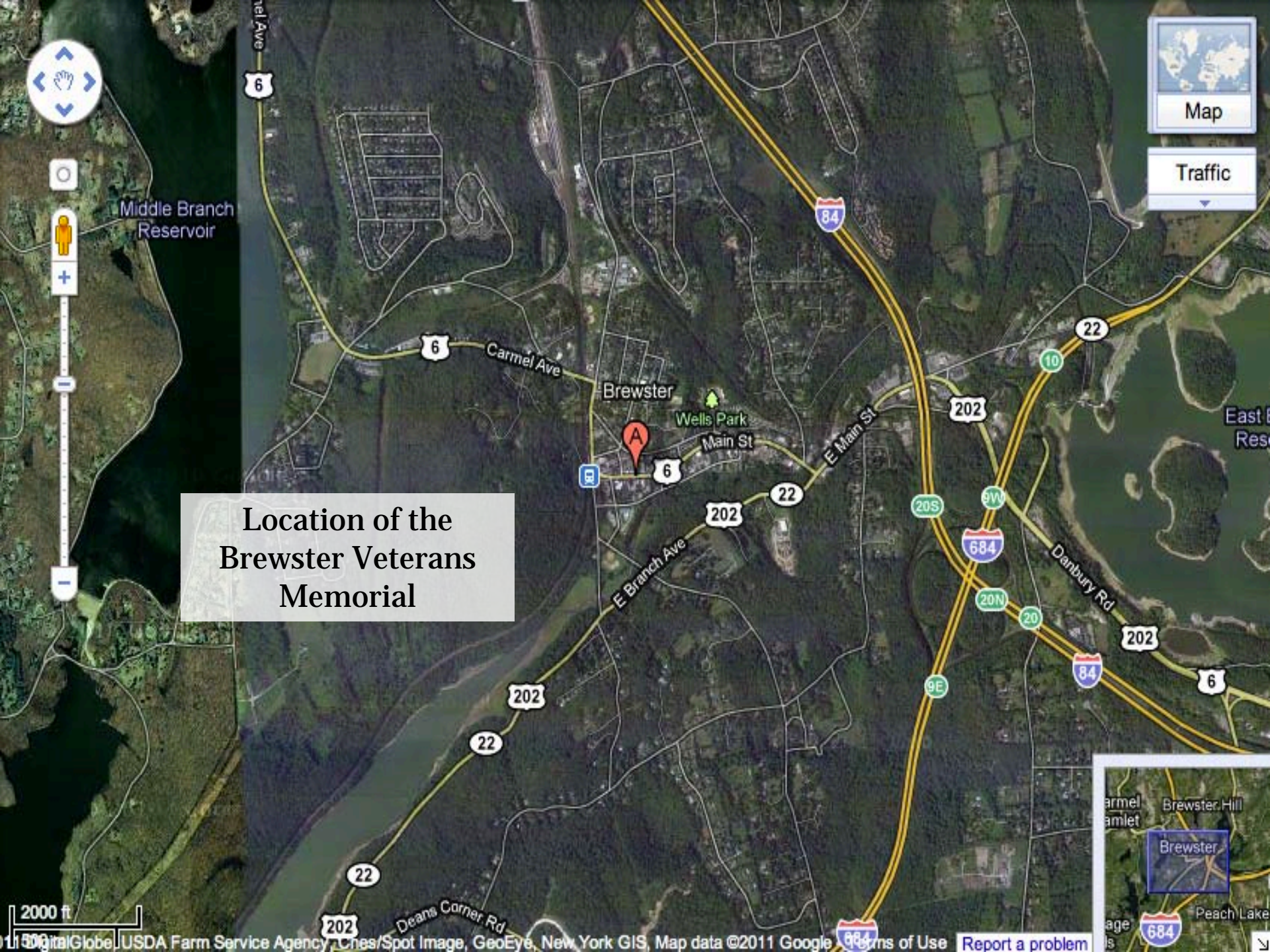
500 ft

Brewster Veterans Memorial

Dedicated to all those
from Brewster /
Southeast Who Served
in the Armed Forces Of
the United States of
America During Time of
Conflict



Location of the
Brewster Veterans
Memorial



The New York Milk Condensery

In 1864, Gail Borden constructed a milk condensery at the juncture of Routes 6 & 22. The New York Milk Condensery was



The NY Milk Condensery, which produced Gail Borden's

the largest and most advanced milk factory at that time. A model of cleanliness and efficiency, it was Borden's

first commercially successful plant. Demand for condensed milk was high due to the Civil War, and over 200 dairy farmers supplied 20,000 gallons of milk each day. The U.S. government ordered huge amounts of it as a field ration for Union soldiers. Soldiers returning home from the Civil War soon spread the word. By the late 1860s, condensed



Can of Borden's condensed milk

milk was a major product. The factory flourished for over fifty years before the Croton Reservoir System flooded much of the area's viable farmland early in the twentieth century, and production at the plant ceased. In 1935, the building was ravaged by fire. Today, only part of the main factory building and a small outbuilding remain of what was once one of Brewster's most important industries.

RIVER RUNNERS

Primary Business Address

Marist College
3399 North Rd.
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Phone: 555-555-5555

Fax: 555-555-5555

E-mail: madison.kinnard1@marist.edu



Kristen Kurre
Madison Kinnard
Rachel Flaherty
Nicole Weir

PUTNAM COUNTY: KEY CIVIL WAR SITES



RIVER RUNNERS

PUTNAM COUNTY:
SUPPORTING SOLDIERS
ALL DAY EVERY DAY!



Tel: 555 555 5555

Key Civil War Key Sites

The West Point Foundry Preserve



The main office building of the WP Foundry still stands today

Once home to a bustling iron-works, a pace-setter in America's Industrial Revolution, West Point Foundry Preserve now provides a great opportunity to explore history and nature. Hikers at West Point Foundry Preserve in Cold Spring enjoy the gentle murmur of Foundry Brook. That's a far cry from the noise heard by 19th-century visitors to the sprawling West Point Foundry that filled this ravine. Established in 1818 to supply the U.S. government with artillery, the iron-works employed hundreds of workers who helped produce and supply the famous Parrott rifle—a cannon that turned the tide of the Civil War—as well as other munitions. The cannon is credited with providing the Union Army and Navy with the military advantage necessary to emerge triumphant at the war's end. The Foundry also manufactured a variety of iron products for civilian use during the Civil War with the help of the iron mines in Putnam Valley. President Abraham Lincoln visited and inspected the ironworks in June of 1862.

Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park

This park is dedicated "to honor all men and women of Putnam County, NY who answered our nation's call to duty and service in time of war and time of peace." The memorial is a round red brick memorial with 7 vertical stone pillars and flags, each of them representing one branch of the US Armed Forces and the Putnam County Joint Veterans Council. The horizontal bricks contain the names of veterans of the US Armed Forces.

New bricks can be purchased and dedicated at Putnam



Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park

Park. Things to

do at the park include hiking, swimming, fishing, ice skating, cross country skiing, volleyball, basketball, horseshoes, and visiting the Veteran's Museum. You can also dedicate a brick for the Veteran's Memorial, rent a pavilion in the lower or upper Park, and purchase beverages and ice cream at vending machines near restrooms by parking lot. This park is the venue of numerous events throughout the year including the 4-H Fair, Irish Feis, Daniel Nimham Pow-Wow, Tour De Putnam, Horse and Dog Shows.

Brewster Veterans Memorial

Located on Main Street, next to the Brewster Public Library, the Brewster veterans memorial is dedicated to all those from Brewster and Southeast who Served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America during time of conflict.



Brewster Veterans Memorial

RIVER RUNNERS

Primary Business Address

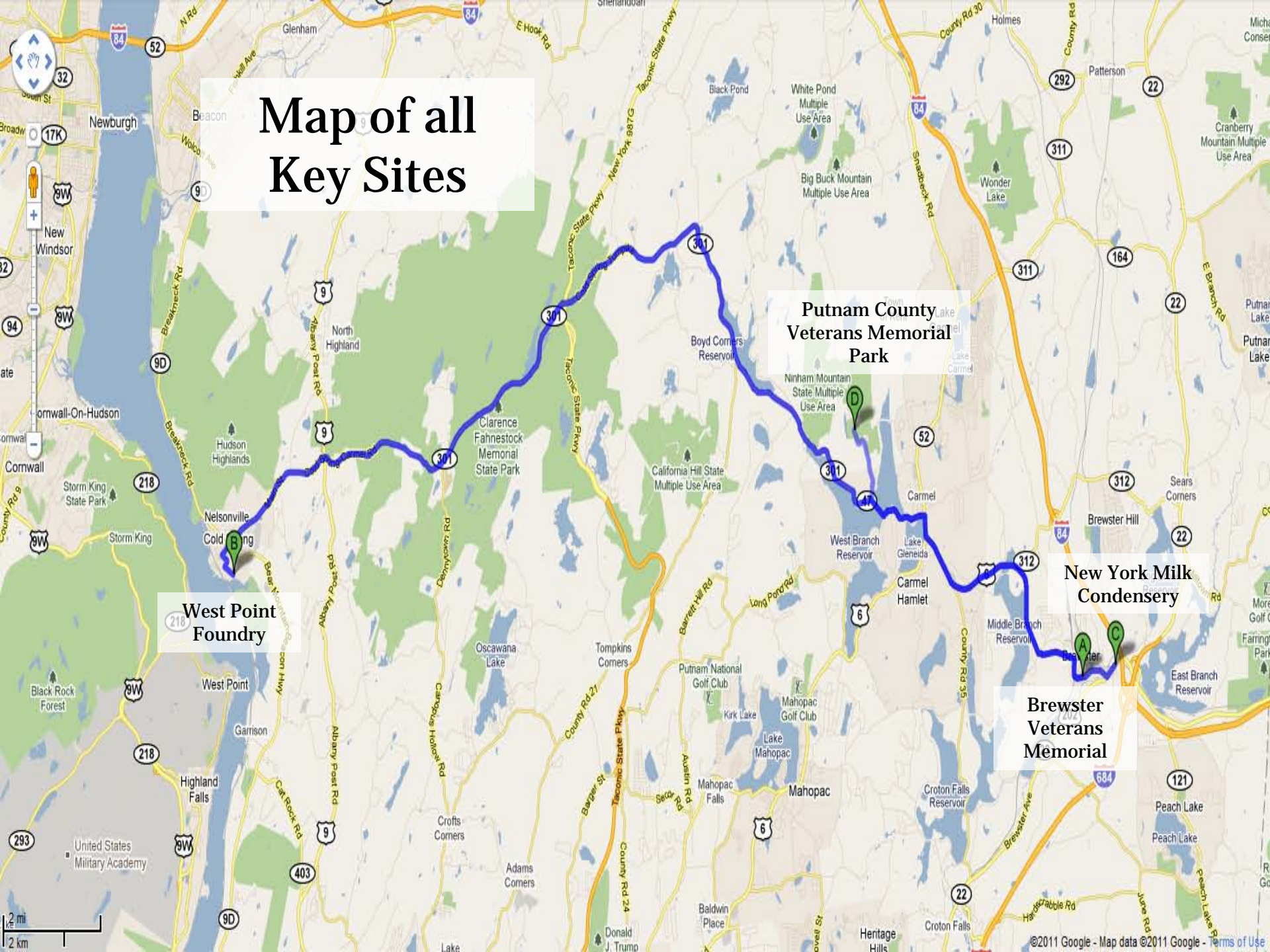
Marist College
3399 North Rd.
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Phone: 555-555-5555

Fax: 555-555-5555

E-mail: madison.kinnard1@marist.edu

Map of all Key Sites



**Putnam County
Veterans Memorial
Park**

**West Point
Foundry**

**New York Milk
Condensery**

**Brewster
Veterans
Memorial**

LESSON PLAN

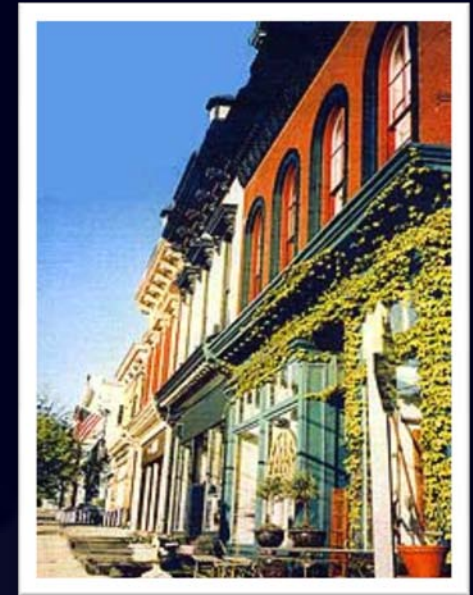
- **Trip to West Point Foundry**
 - Students will visit the West Point Foundry and understand its important contribution and significance during the Civil War.
- **Learning Styles:** Auditory, Visual, & Kinesthetic
- **New York State Standards:**
 - **Social Studies Standards:**
 - Standard 1: History of the United States and New York
 - Standard 3: Geography
 - Standard 4: Economics
 - **English Language Arts Standards**
 - Standard 1: Language for information and understanding
 - Standard 4: Language for social interaction



[West Point Foundry Main Office Building](#)

LESSON PLAN

- **Objectives:** Students will be able to understand the West Point Foundry and its importance throughout the Civil War by visiting the site and producing a digital portfolio. Students will learn about the development of the foundry, what it produced and its economic role throughout Putnam County, as it provided jobs to hundreds of employees.
- **Materials:**
 - Camera/ Phones
 - Notebook to record thoughts and information to add in portfolio
- **Teacher Resources:**
 - <http://www.scenichudson.org/parks/westpointfoundrypreserve>
 - <http://www.hudsonvalleyruins.org/yasinsac/foundry/foundry.html>



[Village of Cold Spring, Putnam County](#)



LESSON PLAN

- **Procedure:**

- 1. Students will identify the historic location of various shops such as the machine shop.
- 2. Students will visit the house of William Kemble.
- 3. Students will hear a story about a day in the life of a foundry worker and take up a role in the foundry process during the Civil War to learn how iron was forged and delivered to the military.
- 4. Students will listen to a story about Governor Kemble, one of the Company's founders.
- 5. After visiting the site, students will construct a digital portfolio using the pictures they took on the trip and the information they recorded in their notebooks. They will also write a story about their day as if they were a foundry employee during the Civil War, assuring their understanding of the West Point Foundry.

- **Evaluation:** Students will be assessed on their level of engagement and participation throughout the role-playing and discussion. They will also be evaluated on their portfolios in which they write responses to the trip and add pictures they took throughout the trip.

ITINERARY SUMMARY

• Stops Include:

- The Garrison Hotel & Valley Restaurant
- The Boscobel House & Gardens
- Putnam County Historical Society & Foundry School Museum
- Foundry Café
- Putnam Symphony Orchestra
- The Kittleman House Hotel

- Croton Falls Trout Streams
- Constitution Marsh Nature Preserve
 - The Garden Gate Café
 - Sarabeck Antiques
 - The Country Touch
- The Riverview Restaurant

Itinerary

DAY 1 / NIGHT 1

- THE GARRISON HOTEL & VALLEY RESTAURANT AT THE GARRISON
- THE BOSCOBEL HOUSE AND GARDENS

Overlooking the Hudson River, The Garrison has an inn, restaurant, 18-hole golf course, yoga studio, and day spa.

Nearby activities:

- Kayaking
- Manitoga and Boscobel Museums
- Cold Spring riverfront town
- Woodbury Commons outlets
- Hiking in Bear Mountain and Fahnestock Parks
- Historic sites, including West Point

DRIVING DIRECTIONS FROM MARIST COLLEGE TO THE GARRISON HOTEL
Trip to: 2015 Route 9, Garrison, NY, 10524-4031 (25.10 miles, 25 minutes)

1. Start out going SOUTH on NORTH RD / US-9 S toward DELAFIELD ST. Continue to follow US-9 S for 25.1 mi
2. Arrive at 2015 ROUTE 9.
 * Destination is 0.4 miles past FOXGLOVE LN
 * If you reach TRAVIS CORNERS RD, you've gone about 0.2 miles too far

DRIVING DIRECTIONS FROM THE GARRISON HOTEL TO THE BOSCOBEL HOUSE AND GARDENS
Trip to: 1601 Route 9, Garrison, NY, 10524-4406 (4.24 miles, 8 minutes)

1. Start out going SOUTH on US-9 / ALBANY POST RD toward TRAVIS CORNERS RD. for 0.2 mi
2. Turn RIGHT onto SNAKE HILL RD / CR-11, go 1.6 mi
 * SNAKE HILL RD is just past TRAVIS CORNERS RD
3. Turn RIGHT onto RT-9D / BEARMOUNTAIN-BEACON HWY, go 2.2 mi
4. Arrive at 1601 ROUTE 9D.
 * Destination is just past BELLE LN
 * If you reach INVERGUE LN, you've gone a little too far

SCHEDULE

1. Begin at 9:00 AM: From Marist we will go to the Garrison Hotel to check in and put down our bags.
2. 11:30 AM-12:30 PM: We will have a picnic on the grounds of the Hotel. This will include fruit, sandwiches, and juice or water.
3. 12:30-3:00 PM: We will enjoy the different services the hotel has to offer. Guests can choose from golf, yoga, the day spa, using the gym, and going on a nature walk. This is the time to enjoy the beautiful grounds of the hotel.
4. 3:30-6:30 PM: After enjoying some time at the hotel we will take a bus to the Boscobel Home and Gardens for a tour. We will first see the home and then see the gardens. To see both it will cost each adult \$16.00 each. We will also make a stop at the gift shop!
5. 7:30-9:30 PM: Dinner will be served at the Valley Restaurant at the Garrison Hotel. They are open from 5:30 to 9:30 for dinner. They serve a variety of food and are known for their farm fresh products from their very own Garrison farm. Some options on their a la carte dinner menu are steak, cod, risotto, and duck.
6. 9:30 PM: Return to your room in the hotel for a good night's sleep in preparation for Day 2.



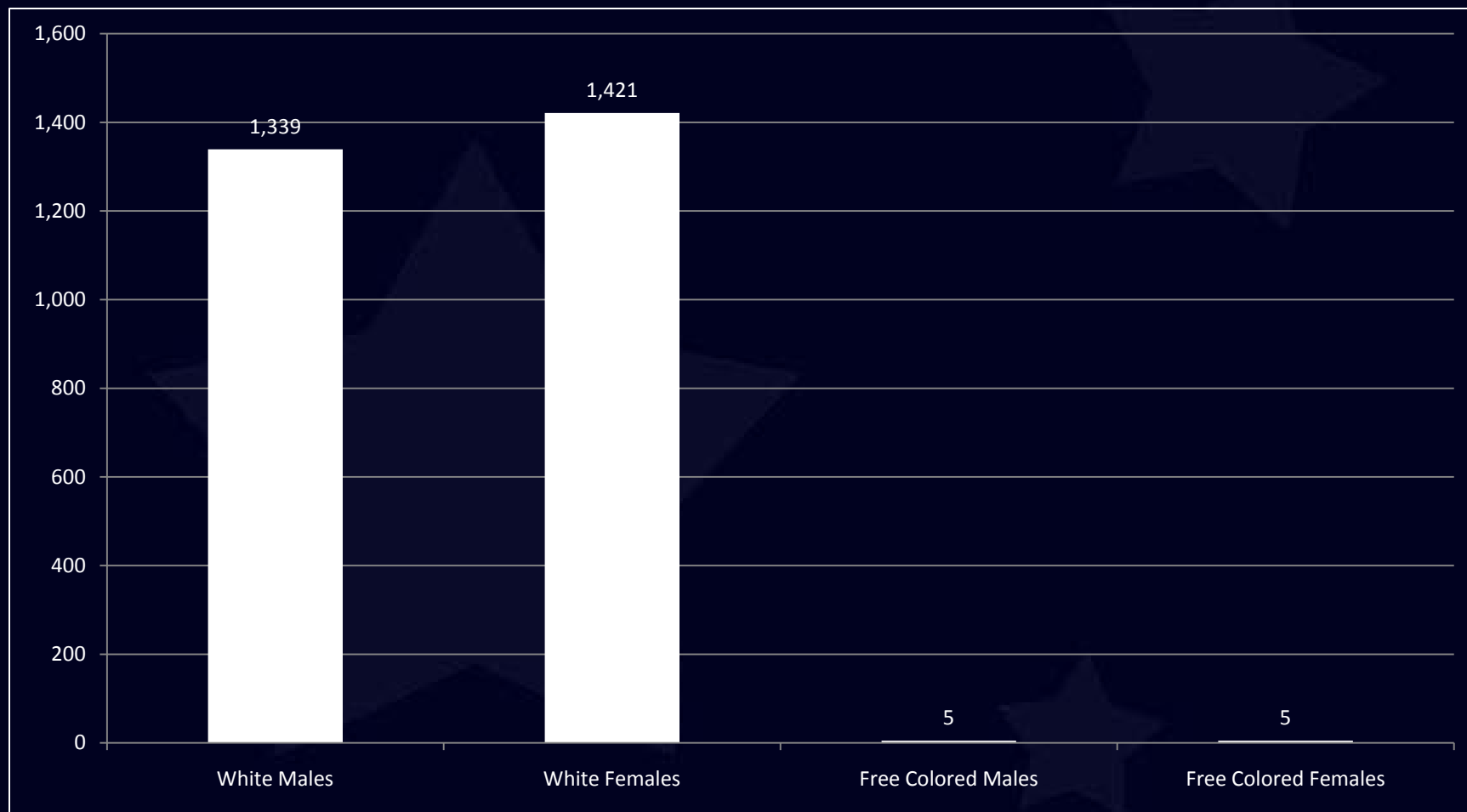




First 2 pages of our itinerary

COLD SPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK

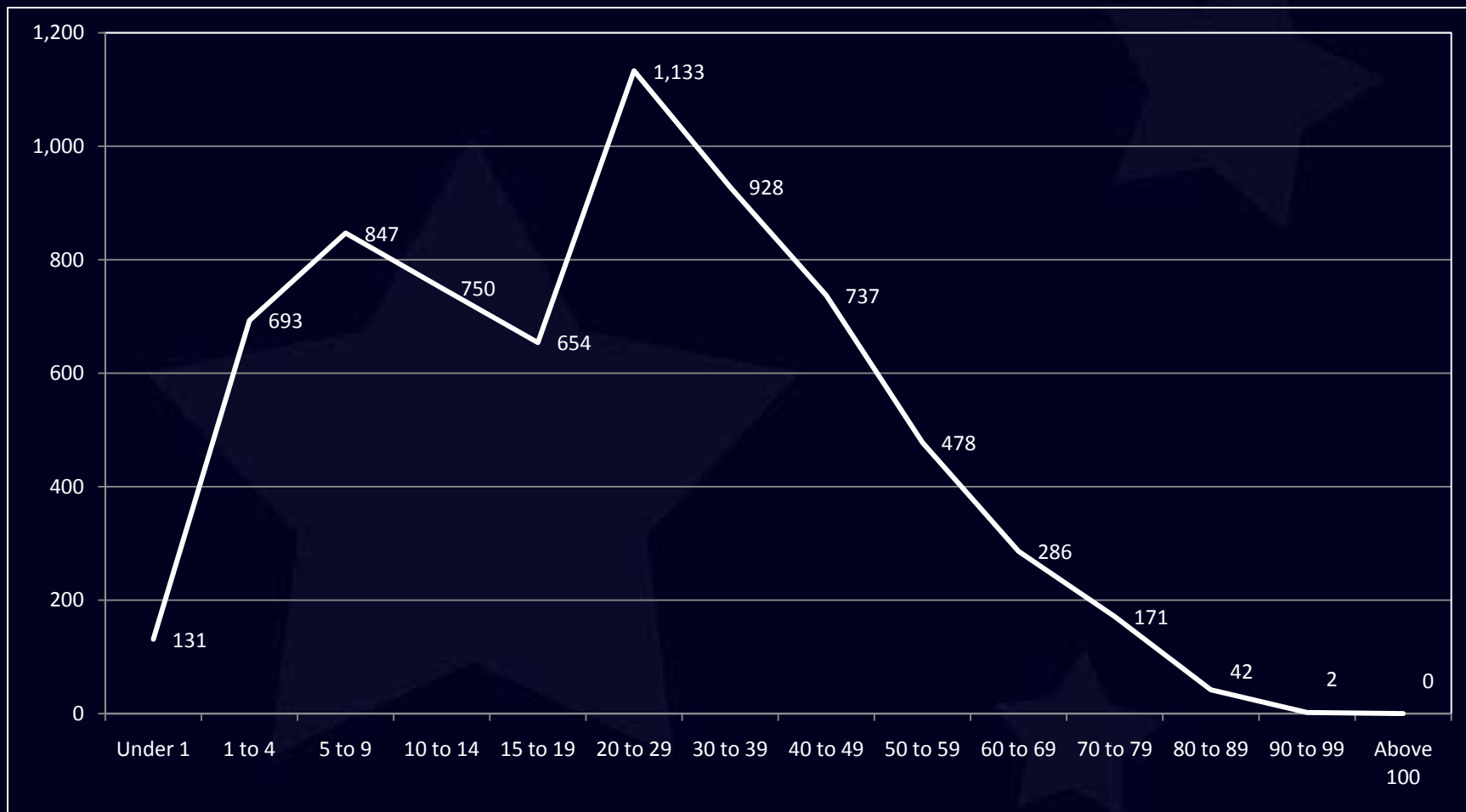
1860 POPULATION BY SEX & RACE*



*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK

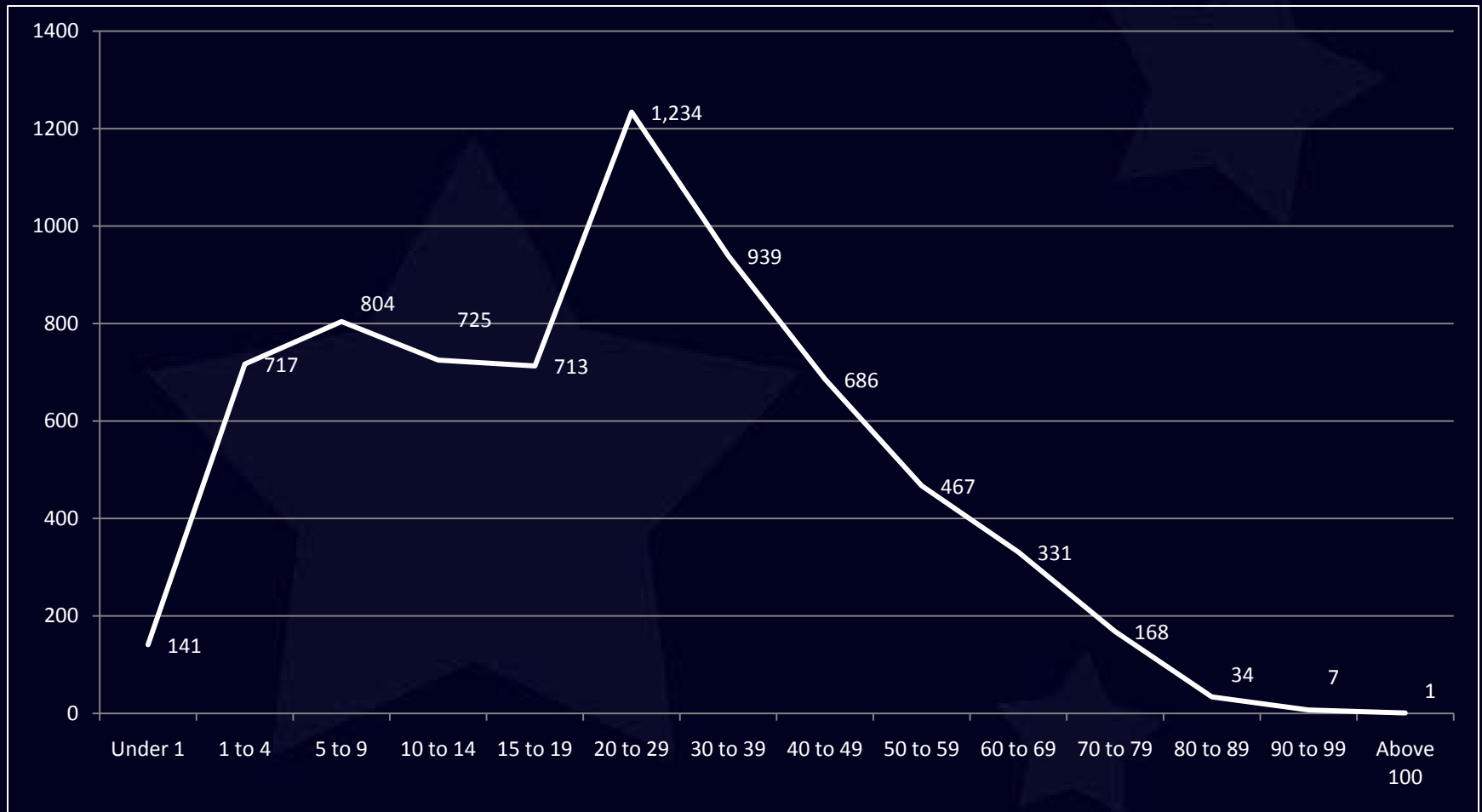
1860 POPULATION OF *WHITE MALES* BY AGE*



*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK

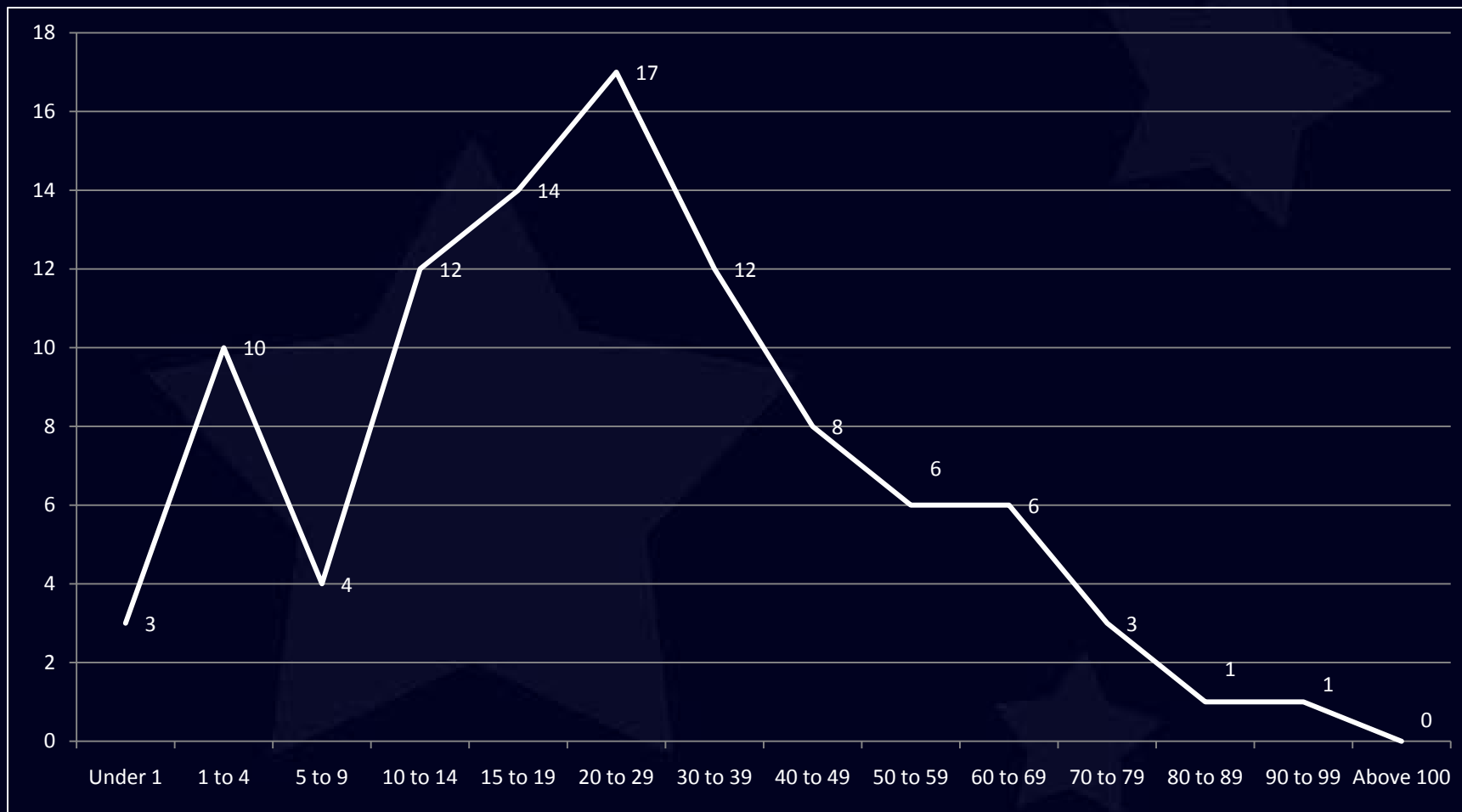
1860 POPULATION OF *WHITE FEMALES* BY AGE*



*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK

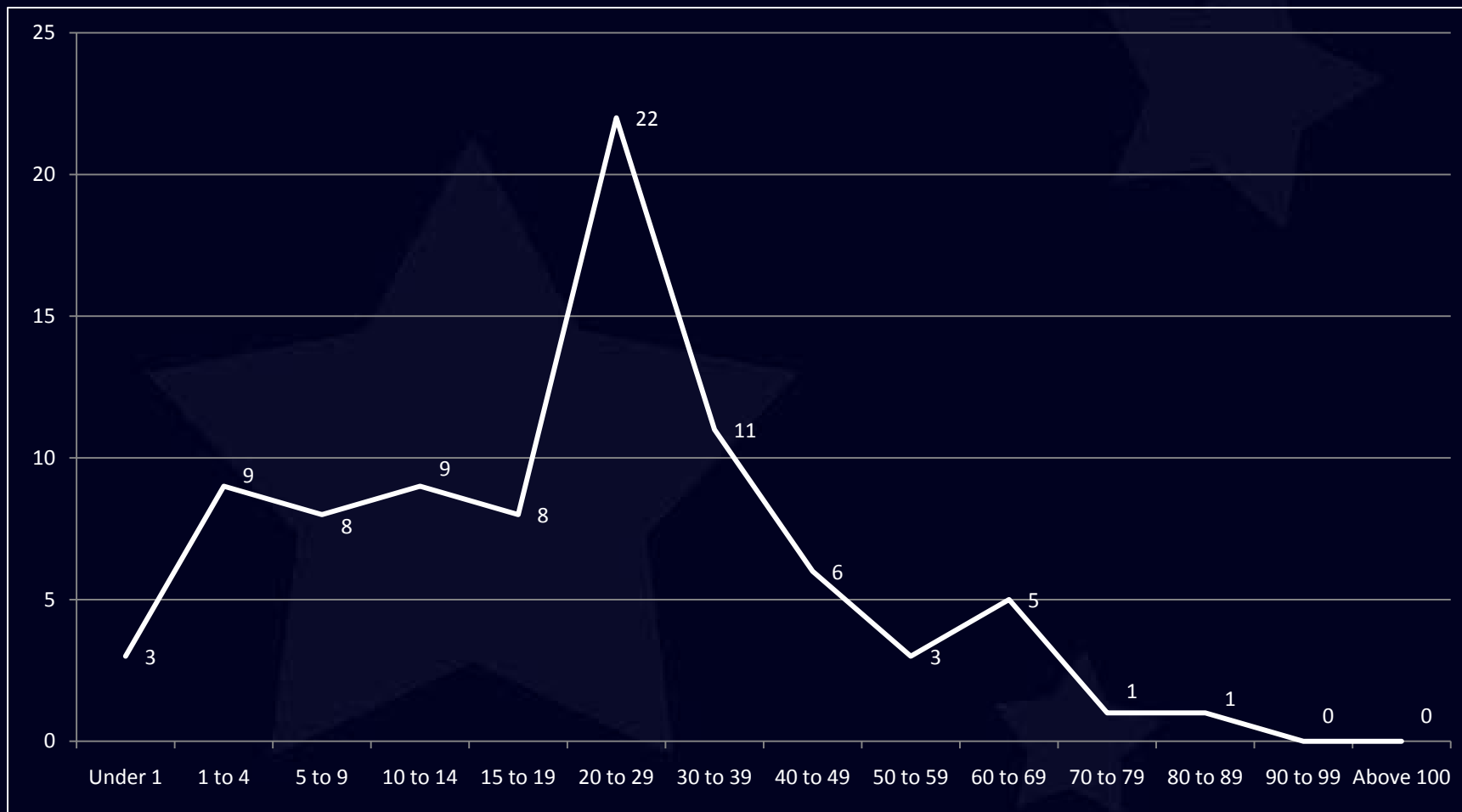
1860 POPULATION OF *FREE COLORED MALES* BY AGE*



*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK

1860 POPULATION OF *FREE COLORED FEMALES* BY AGE*



*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

A horizontal banner at the top of the slide features a close-up of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The word "CONCLUSION" is written in a large, white, serif font across the center of this banner.

CONCLUSION

Although small, Putnam County played a significant role in the American Civil War effort, providing food, weaponry, and troops. Remnants and remembrances of these contributions still remain today in the beautiful and historic Putnam County, New York.

USEFUL WEBSITES

- <http://dmna.state.ny.us/>
- <http://longislandgenealogy.com/civilwar.html>
- <http://www.putnamcountyny.com/historian/ourhistory.htm>
- <http://sites.google.com/site/putnamcivilwar/>
- <http://www.scenichudson.org/whatyoucando/visitourparks/westpointfoundrypreserve>
- <http://www.pchs-fsm.org/pchsGeneral.html>
- <http://www.hudsonvalleyruins.org/yasinsac/foundry/foundry.html>
- http://www.southeastmuseum.org/SE_Tour99/SE_Tour/html/borden_s_milk.htm
- http://www.southeastmuseum.org/html/borden_s_milk.html
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Point_Foundry
- http://web.archive.org/web/20070629101949/http://www.scenichudson.org/land_pres/wpfp_research.htm
- http://www.putnamcountyny.com/historian/ourhistory.htm#The_Coming_of_the_Railroads_and_the_Civil_War
- <http://www.historicpatterson.org/PDFs/CivilWar1-12.pdf>
- <http://sites.google.com/site/putnamcivilwar/>

BIBLIOGRAPHY

“38th Infantry Regiment: Civil War.” (2009). *New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs: Military History*. Retrieved from <http://dmna.state.ny.us/>

This site gave a very detailed account of the 4th Artillery Regiment during the Civil War. It included a brief history of the organization of the regiment, the dates that the regiment mustered in and out, the number of troops included, the Colonels and officers in charge, the key battles fought, and information about casualties.

“6th Heavy Artillery Regiment: Civil War.” (2010). *New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs: Military History*. Retrieved from <http://dmna.state.ny.us/>

This site gave a very detailed account of the 6th Artillery Regiment during the Civil War. It included a brief history of the organization of the regiment, the dates that the regiment mustered in and out, the number of troops included, the Colonels and officers in charge, the key battles fought, and information about casualties.

Archer, Tyler, A., *Putnam County and the Civil War*. (2010). Putnam County Museum Online. <<http://sites.google.com/site/putnamcivilwar/>>

A look at Putnam County during the Civil War as compiled by Tyler A. Archer, the current curator of the Putnam County Museum. Includes history and photos of the museum's exhibits.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

De Lisle Jr, Joseph H. "Canons in the Hudson River Valley: Providing Thunder for the American Military From the Civil War On." Internship paper, Hudson River Valley Institute at Marist College, 2007. <http://www.hudsonrivervalley.org/library/pdfs/cannonsjoedelisle.pdf>

This essay chronicles the use of canons in the Hudson River Valley from the time of the Civil War on. It provided me with necessary information on the amount of Parrott rifles produced at the West Point Foundry.

Dunwell, Frances F. (2008). *The Industrialized River*. The Hudson America's River.

Explained importance of the Hudson River and the Parrott rifle to the success of the Union.

Hillery, Horace E. "Putnam County In the Civil War – 1961." (1961). *Putnam County in the Civil War—First Edition*. Retrieved from <http://www.historicpatterson.org/PDFs/CivilWar1-12.pdf>

This source is an account from a Putnam County historian. It provided us with the key regiments that had volunteers from Putnam County, as well as specific dates and battles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

“Long Island & New York—Civil War Information.” (2010). *Long Island Genealogy*. Retrieved from <http://longislandgenealogy.com/civilwar.html>

This site gave a list of all of the regiments from Putnam County, including Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineer Units.

Putnam County Government. “The Coming of the Railroads and the Civil War.” *Putnam County Online*. http://www.putnamcountyny.com/historian/ourhistory.htm#The_Coming_of_the_Railroads_and_the_Civil_War

This is the website for Putnam County, providing a plethora of information on the county. This specific article spoke a bit about the county’s involvement in and contribution to the Civil War.

Putnam County Government. (2008). *Putnam County Works for You*. Putnam County Online. <<http://www.putnamcountyny.com/historian/ourhistory.htm>>

Explains the significance of and events that occurred throughout Putnam County during the Civil War. The history of Putnam County from its beginnings to present day as researched and compiled by the Putnam County government.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Putnam County Historical Society and Foundry School Museum. (2008). <http://www.pchs-fsm.org/pchsGeneral.html>

Historian and librarian explained the importance of the West Point Foundry during the Civil War, and its assist to the triumph of the Union.

Scenic Hudson. "Archaeological Research at West Point Foundry Reserve." *Scenic Hudson Foundation Online*. http://web.archive.org/web/20070704155242/www.scenichudson.org/land_pres/wpfp_research.htm

This online archive was very helpful in providing information about the West Point Foundry and Robert Parker Parrott's involvement with the Parrott rifle and its importance to the Civil War.

Scenic Hudson. (2011). *Saving the Land that Matters Most*. Scenic Hudson Foundation Online. <<http://www.scenichudson.org/whatyoucando/visitourparks/westpointfoundrypreserve>>

Scenic Hudson is an organization devoted to protecting and restoring the Hudson River for all citizens. It outlines all of the national parks and important areas along the Hudson River by county.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Southeast Museum. "Borden's Milk." *Southeast Museum*. http://www.southeastmuseum.org/SE_Tour99/SE_Tour/html/borden_s_milk.htm

This website is a great source for information on the New York Milk Condensery, especially its contribution to the Civil War soldiers. Information on how much milk was produced during the Civil War is also given.

Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Military Statistics of the State of New York, Albany: [The Bureau], (C. Wendell), 1866.

This source was an account of Putnam County before the Civil War. It discussed how the county reacted to the President's call for men to fight in the War.

Wikipedia contributors. "West Point Foundry." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=West_Point_Foundry&oldid=399214270

This online encyclopedia was also very useful in providing information about the West Point Foundry, specifically what it manufactured and when it operated.

Yasinsac, Robert, J. (2008). *West Point Foundry*. Hudson Valley Ruins Online. <http://www.hudsonvalleyruins.org/yasinsac/foundry/foundry.html>

This website displays the history and important facts of the West Point Foundry in Cold Spring, New York during the Civil War.

The New York Milk Condensery

In 1864, Gail Borden constructed a milk condensery at the juncture of Routes 6 & 22. The New York Milk Condensery was



The NY Milk Condensery, which produced Gail Bor-

den's the largest and most advanced milk factory at that time. A model of cleanliness and efficiency, it was Borden's

first commercially successful plant. Demand for condensed milk was high due to the Civil War, and over 200 dairy farmers supplied 20,000 gallons of milk each day. The U.S. government ordered huge amounts of it as a field ration for Union soldiers. Soldiers returning home from the Civil War soon spread the word. By the late 1860s, condensed milk was a major product. The factory flourished for over



Can of Borden's condensed milk

fifty years before the Croton Reservoir System flooded much of the area's viable farmland early in the twentieth century, and production at the plant ceased. In 1935, the building was ravaged by fire. Today, only part of the main factory building and a small outbuilding remain of what was once one of Brewster's most important industries.

RIVER RUNNERS

Primary Business Address

Marist College
3399 North Rd.
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Phone: 555-555-5555

Fax: 555-555-5555

E-mail: madison.kinnard1@marist.edu



Kristen Kurre
Madison Kinnard
Rachel Flaherty
Nicole Weir

PUTNAM COUNTY: KEY CIVIL WAR SITES



RIVER RUNNERS

PUTNAM COUNTY:
SUPPORTING SOLDIERS
ALL DAY EVERY DAY!



Tel: 555 555 5555

Key Civil War Key Sites

The West Point Foundry Preserve



The main office building of the WP Foundry still stands today

Once home to a bustling iron-works, a pace-setter in America's Industrial Revolution, West Point Foundry Preserve now provides a great opportunity to explore history and nature. Hikers at West Point Foundry Preserve

in Cold Spring enjoy the gentle murmur of Foundry Brook. That's a far cry from the noise heard by 19th-century visitors to the sprawling West Point Foundry that filled this ravine. Established in 1818 to supply the U.S. government with artillery, the iron-works employed hundreds of workers who helped produce and supply the famous Parrott rifle—a cannon that turned the tide of the Civil War—as well as other munitions. The cannon is credited with providing the Union Army and Navy with the military advantage necessary to emerge triumphant at the war's end. The Foundry also manufactured a variety of iron products for civilian use during the Civil War with the help of the iron mines in Putnam Valley. President Abraham Lincoln visited and inspected the ironworks in June of

Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park

This park is dedicated “to honor all men and women of Putnam County, NY who answered our nation’s call to duty and service in time of war and time of peace.” The memorial is a round red brick memorial with 7 vertical stone pillars and flags, each of them representing one branch of the US Armed Forces and the Putnam County Joint Veterans Council. The horizontal bricks contain the names of veterans of the US Armed Forces. New bricks can be purchased and dedicated at Putnam



Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park

County Veterans Memorial Park. Things to do at the park include hiking, swimming, fishing, ice skating, cross country skiing, volleyball, basketball, horseshoes, and visiting the Veteran’s Museum. You can also dedicate a brick for the Veteran’s Memorial, rent a pavilion in the lower or upper Park, and purchase beverages and ice cream at vending machines near restrooms by parking lot. This park is the venue of numerous events throughout the year including the 4-H Fair, Irish Feis, Daniel Nimham Pow-Wow, Tour De Putnam, Horse and Dog Shows.

Brewster Veterans Memorial

Located on Main Street, next to the Brewster Public Library, the Brewster veterans memorial is dedicated to all those from Brewster and Southeast who Served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America during time of conflict.



Brewster Veterans Memorial

RIVER RUNNERS

Primary Business Address

Marist College
3399 North Rd.
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Phone: 555-555-5555

Fax: 555-555-5555

E-mail: madison.kinnard1@marist.edu

Team 4: River Runners

Social Studies Field Trip Lesson Plan: The West Point Foundry

Concept Overview: Students will visit the West Point Foundry and understand its important contribution and significance during the Civil War.

Learning Styles: Auditory, Visual and Kinesthetic

New York State Standards:

Social Studies Standards:

- Standard 1: History of the United States and New York
- Standard 3: Geography
- Standard 4: Economics

English Language Arts Standards

- Standard 1: Language for information and understanding
- Standard 4: Language for social interaction

Objectives: Students will be able to understand the West Point Foundry and its importance throughout the Civil War by visiting the site and producing a digital portfolio. Students will learn about the development of the foundry, what it produced and its economic role throughout Putnam County, as it provided jobs to hundreds of employees.

Materials:

- Camera/ Phones
- Notebook to record thoughts and information to add in portfolio

Teacher Resources:

<http://www.scenichudson.org/parks/westpointfoundrypreserve>

<http://www.hudsonvalleyruins.org/yasinsac/foundry/foundry.html>

Procedure:

1. Students will identify the historic location of various shops such as the machine shop.
2. Students will visit the house of William Kemble.
3. Students will hear a story about a day in the life of a foundry worker and take up a role in the foundry process during the Civil War to learn how iron was forged and delivered to the military.
4. Students will listen to a story about Governor Kemble, one of the Company's founders.
5. After visiting the site, students will construct a digital portfolio using the pictures they took on the trip and the information they recorded in their notebooks. They will also write a story about their day as if they were a foundry employee during the Civil War, assuring their understanding of the West Point Foundry.

Evaluation:

Students will be assessed on their level of engagement and participation throughout the role-playing and discussion. They will also be evaluated on their portfolios in which they write responses to the trip and add pictures they took throughout the trip.

Kristen Kurre, Nicole Weir, Rachel Flaherty, Madison Kinnard

Colonel Johnson

HIST 218-111

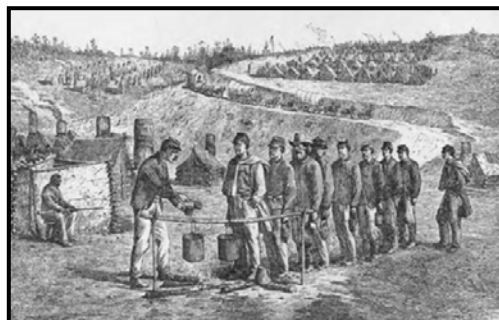
10 May 2011

Putnam County in the Civil War

Putnam County, New York played a vital role in the Civil War because about one-third of the men and boys between the ages of 15 and 55 served in the military, and, in addition to the ordnance supplied by the West Point Foundry and the condensed milk sold by Borden's, Putnam contributed to the cause by feeding both the troops and those civilians at home. Putnam County was formed in 1812 when it detached from Dutchess County. Putnam was able to function as a separate county due to its increasing population and its easy transportation provided by the Hudson River. Immigrants and loyalists came to the county and settled their slowly. The county was named in honor of Israel Putnam, a hero in the French and Indian War and a general in the American Revolutionary War. The land was hilly and rocky, which made it unattractive to farmers looking for cropland and desirable farming soil. Herewith, the acreage of Putnam County was limited to dairy farming and wood cutting. Transportation improved again when the Harlem Line on the railroad was created, connecting Putnam to New York City.



When the President called for 75,000 men to fight during the Civil War, Putnam County did its very best to contribute (Third Annual, 1866). Under the Infantry Unit included 38th, 59th, 65th, 95th, 154th, and 194th regiments. The Cavalry Unit included the



1st Mounted Rifles regiment, and the Artillery Unit consisted of the 4th, 6th, 13th, and 14th regiments. The Engineers Unit was the last of the county's contributions, which included just the 1st Engineer Regiment. Putnam County did not necessarily make up entire regiments, but did volunteer troops to many of the regiments that fought in the war. The 6th Artillery Regiment and the 38th Infantry Regiment from Putnam County were especially important. The 6th Artillery Regiment officially mustered in on October 3, 1862, and mustered out on August 24, 1865. Colonel W.H. Morris and Colonel J. Howard Kitching helped lead the Regiment in battles fought in Virginia (6th Heavy Artillery, 2010). The 38th Infantry Regiment mustered in during June of 1861, and mustered out on June 22, 1863. Colonel J.H. Hobart Ward began recruiting for the Infantry Regiment on May 25, 1861. The 38th Infantry Regiment left New York on June 19, 1861, and made its way to Washington D.C. and then to Virginia to fight in several key battles (38th Infantry Regiment, 2009). The troops that were recruited from Putnam County undoubtedly had an impact on the outcome of the war. Without the contributions of these men, the regiments may not have had the successes that they did.

A number of key Civil War sites still exist in Putnam County today, along with monuments honoring those who served. The West Point Foundry in Cold Spring manufactured, produced, and supplied the Parrott rifle and other military supplies during the Civil War. "The cannon is credited with providing the Union Army and Navy with the military advantage necessary to emerge triumphant at the war's end" (Scenic Hudson). The WP Foundry also manufactured a variety of iron products for civilian use with the help of the iron mines in Putnam Valley. In addition, the New York Milk Condensery in Brewster was constructed by Gail Borden in 1864 for the production of his Eagle Brand Consolidated Milk. This condensery was the largest and most advanced milk factory of the time. Due to its storage and transportation benefits,

the U.S. government ordered huge amounts of the condensed milk as a field ration for the Union soldiers during the War. Over 200 dairy farmers supplied 20,000 gallons of milk each day



(Southeast Museum). In the Cold Spring Cemetery in Putnam County lay a number of notable Putnam County residents who contributed to the Civil War, including Gouverneur Kemble, William Hopkins, Robert Parrott, and Emily Roebling. Finally, The Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park in Carmel and

the Brewster Veterans Memorial in Brewster are both dedicated to all of those from Putnam County who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during time of conflict.

Although small, Putnam County played a significant role in the American Civil War effort, providing food, weaponry, and troops. Remnants and remembrances of these contributions still remain today in the beautiful and historic Putnam County, New York.

Picture Captions & URLs

- Page 1
 - Seal of Putnam County
 - (<http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/us-ny-pu.html>)
- Page 2
 - Volunteer Regiment
 - (<http://sites.google.com/site/putnamcivilwar/home/marching-off-to-war/marching-off-to-war-2/soldiers>)
 - Borden's Evaporated Milk Can
 - (http://www.southeastmuseum.org/html/borden_s_milk.html)

Bibliography

“38th Infantry Regiment: Civil War.” (2009). *New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs: Military History*. Retrieved from <http://dmna.state.ny.us/>

This site gave a very detailed account of the 4th Artillery Regiment during the Civil War. It included a brief history of the organization of the regiment, the dates that the regiment mustered in and out, the number of troops included, the Colonels and officers in charge, the key battles fought, and information about casualties.

“6th Heavy Artillery Regiment: Civil War.” (2010). *New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs: Military History*. Retrieved from <http://dmna.state.ny.us/>

This site gave a very detailed account of the 6th Artillery Regiment during the Civil War. It included a brief history of the organization of the regiment, the dates that the regiment mustered in and out, the number of troops included, the Colonels and officers in charge, the key battles fought, and information about casualties.

Hillery, Horace E. “Putnam County in the Civil War – 1961.” (1961). *Putnam County in the Civil War—First Edition*. Retrieved from <http://www.historicpatterson.org/PDFs/CivilWar1-12.pdf>

This source is an account from a Putnam County historian. It provided us with the key regiments that had volunteers from Putnam County, as well as specific dates and battles.

Scenic Hudson. “Archaeological Research at West Point Foundry Reserve.” *Scenic Hudson Foundation Online*. http://web.archive.org/web/20070704155242/www.scenichudson.org/land_pres/wpfp_research.htm

This online archive was very helpful in providing information about the West Point Foundry and Robert Parker Parrott’s involvement with the Parrott rifle and its importance to the Civil War.

Southeast Museum. “Borden’s Milk.” *Southeast Museum*. http://www.southeastmuseum.org/SE_Tour99/SE_Tour/html/borden_s_milk.htm

This website is a great source for information on the New York Milk Condensery, especially its contribution to the Civil War soldiers. Information on how much milk was produced during the Civil War is also given.

Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Military Statistics of the State of New York, Albany: [The Bureau], (C. Wendell), 1866.

This source was an account of Putnam County before the Civil War. It discussed how the county reacted to the President’s call for men to fight in the War.

Kristen Kurre
Colonel Johnson
HIST 218-111
10 May 2011

“The History of Putnam County Leading up to and Including the Civil War”

Putnam County, NY, is located in the lower Hudson River Valley. Putnam County formed in 1812 when it detached from Dutchess County. It was named Putnam County in honor of Israel Putnam, a hero in the French and Indian War and a general in the American Revolutionary War. Putnam was slow to be settled compared to other parts of the Hudson Valley. It was privately owned and settlement was limited to tenant farmers. Also, it was hilly and rocky, which meant it was unattractive to farmers looking for cropland and desirable farming soil. Therefore, was limited to dairy farming and wood cutting. The flight of the Philippses (Loyalists) and other Tory families created opportunities for New Englanders and others looking for vacant land, creating an influx of immigrants to the County.

Putnam was able to function as a separate county due to its increasing population and its easy transportation provided by the Hudson River. In the winter, when the river froze, fewer goods could be brought into the county. Transportation improved again when the Harlem Line on the railroad was created, connecting Putnam to New York City. Gail Borden built his new milk processing plant in Brewster, where he could ship his condensed milk to market by rail. His operation required nearly 90,000 quarts of milk each day from the farmers in eastern Putnam County. Transportation of raw milk to Brewster encouraged the development of a network of good roads in the area. Infrastructure was enhanced and improved. Putnam County played a crucially important role in the Civil War. There were intense political divisions in the County

about whether or not war should be waged to preserve the Union and end African American slavery. Despite these divisions, those at home worked to support soldiers as well as their families and looked forward to the end of wartime divisions and the restoration of peace. The West Point Foundry, which was founded and still exists today in Putnam County, was a technological powerhouse that manufactured Parrott guns. Approximately 600 guns were purchased during the Civil War. These guns were credited for winning the Civil War helping the North. By the end of the Civil War both sides were using Parrott guns. It also manufactured a variety of iron products. In addition to the iron goods and weapons supplied by the West Point Foundry, and the condensed milk sold by Borden's, Putnam also contributed to the cause by feeding troops and civilians. Declining sheep farming received a boost by a renewed wartime demand for woolen clothing when Southern cotton was unavailable.

When the war ended, Putnam County citizens celebrated the Union's preservation and honored the sacrifices of its soldiers. Just as the Civil War was the defining moment for a young nation, it also marked an era in which Putnam County matured and transformed. To remember Putnam County's Civil War history is to honor the perseverance of its heroes through turmoil and tumult and acknowledge their strength and sacrifice. The Civil War took its toll on Putnam County's industry and agriculture. Iron mining which had prospered during the Civil War was unable to compete and keep up with iron manufacturing. The increasing need for drinking water in New York City led the city to search the Hudson Valley for a useable supply of drinking water. In Putnam County, much of the farmland was flooded. This created huge reservoirs. In particular it created the Croton Reservoir. The Croton Reservoir is split into three portions by Putnam County Routes 35 and 38, which cross over the reservoir with causeways and bridges. Improved roads such as the Taconic brought vacationers, which led to the creation of the Taconic State

Parkway. Putnam County's population doubled during the summer months because of this increase in tourism.



(This picture shows the view of the River from Putnam County. <http://www.aihc-assn.org/Default.aspx?tabid=706>)



(This picture shows the Harlem Line railroad connecting Putnam County to New York City.
<http://www.hudson-river-valley.com/htm/Putnam/Link0625.html>)

Works Cited:

Putnam County Government. (2008). *Putnam County Works for You*. Putnam County

Online. <<http://www.putnamcountyny.com/historian/ourhistory.htm>>

The history of Putnam County from its beginnings to present day as researched and compiled by the Putnam County government.

Archer, Tyler, A., *Putnam County and the Civil War*. (2010). Putnam County Museum

Online. <<http://sites.google.com/site/putnamcivilwar/>>

A look at Putnam County during the Civil War as compiled by Tyler A. Archer, the current curator of the Putnam County Museum. Includes history and photos of the museum's exhibits.

Scenic Hudson. (2011). *Saving the Land that Matters Most*. Scenic Hudson Foundation

Online.

<<http://www.scenichudson.org/whatyoucando/visitourparks/westpointfoundrypreserve>>

Scenic Hudson is an organization devoted to protecting and restoring the Hudson River for all citizens. It outlines all of the national parks and important areas along the Hudson River by county.



(This picture shows a map of New York. Putnam County is in red.
http://www.knowledgerush.com/kr/encyclopedia/Putnam_County,_New_York/)



(This is the seal of Putnam County. <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/us-ny-pu.html>)



(Gail Borden built his milk processing plant in Brewster where he used the railroad to ship condensed milk. http://www.southeastmuseum.org/html/borden_s_milk.html)



(This is a picture of the Parrott Rifle created by the West Point Foundry in Putnam County.
http://www.civilwarwiki.net/wiki/20_pdr._Parrott_Rifle)

Madison Kinnard

Colonel Johnson

HIST 218-111

10 May 2011

Civil War Monuments & Key Sites in Putnam County

Putnam County in New York played a significant role in the Civil War. About one third of the county's men and boys between the ages of 15 and 55 served in the military at the time of the War (Putnam County Government). Furthermore, four notable generals who fought in the Civil War are associated with Putnam County. Generals Darius N. Couch, Gouverneur K. Warren, and William H. Morris all lived in Putnam County, while General Daniel A. Butterfield settled there after the War. During the Civil War, the West Point Foundry in Cold Spring supplied weaponry, and Gail Borden's New York Milk Condensery in Brewster sold condensed milk as field rations to Civil War soldiers. The Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park in Carmel represents and honors the United States Armed Forces, with names imprinted on bricks below monuments that represent each of the four service branches of the Army. Finally, the Brewster Veterans Memorial in Brewster contains six panels of names of soldiers from various wars, including the Civil War.



Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park
Carmel, NY
[Click for Source](#)

The West Point Foundry in Cold Spring of Putnam County, New York operated from 1817 until 1911. It became most famous for its production of Parrott rifles and other military supplies during the Civil War. The WP Foundry also manufactured a variety of iron products for

civilian use (Wikipedia Contributors). The iron mines in Putnam Valley, ordinarily fairly marginal, thrived with a steady market for iron at the WP Foundry during the Civil War. Captain Robert Parker Parrott, a West Point graduate, invented the Parrott rifle in 1860, and soon the orders of the Civil War military led the WP Foundry's operations to their peak (Scenic Hudson). Under his command, the WP Foundry was able to produce over 3,100 cannons, twice as many as the combined cannon production of all Confederate foundries (De Lisle Jr.). During the Civil War, the facility produced four Parrott rifled guns a day, of 10-, 20-, 32-, and 100-pounders. Each day, these guns were sold to the government and then given to the appropriate Union generals (De Lisle Jr.). "The cannon is credited with providing the Union Army and Navy with the military advantage necessary to emerge triumphant at the war's end" (Scenic Hudson). The WP Foundry's important contribution to the war effort was reinforced when President Abraham Lincoln visited and inspected it in June of 1862.

In 1864, Gail Borden constructed the New York Milk Condensery in Brewster, New York for the production of his Eagle Brand Consolidated Milk. This condensery was the largest and most advanced milk factory of the time.



Herewith, the demand for condensed milk was high because of the Civil War, and Borden began to see immediate profit from his factory. Due to

Borden's Evaporated Milk
[Click for Source](#)

its storage and transportation benefits, the U.S. government ordered huge amounts of the condensed milk as a field ration for the Union soldiers during the War. Over 200 dairy farmers supplied 20,000 gallons of milk each day. The factory employed about 100 people and over 200 farms supplied the milk (Southeast Museum).

The Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park in Carmel and the Brewster Veterans Memorial in Brewster are both dedicated to all of those from Putnam County who served in the



Brewster Veterans Memorial
Brewster, NY
[Click for Source](#)

Armed Forces of the United States during time of conflict. Several of the names engraved in brick at the Carmel Memorial and engraved in panels at the Brewster Memorial are of those who fought in the American Civil War.

1860 Census Information

A look at the 1860 U.S. Census shows the population of Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York at the time. There were 1,344 males in Cold Spring, 1,339 of which were white and only 5 of which were free-colored. Additionally, there were 1,426 females in Cold Spring, 1,421 of which were white and, again, only 5 of which were free-colored. There was an aggregate of 2,770 people living in Cold Spring in 1860. The Census also shows population information for all of Putnam County by not only sex and race, but also by age. It appears that, across all races and sexes, the largest population was in the 20-29 age range. Charts depicting this information are attached.

Bibliography

De Lisle Jr, Joseph H. "Canons in the Hudson River Valley: Providing Thunder for the American Military From the Civil War On." Internship paper, Hudson River Valley Institute at Marist College, 2007. <http://www.hudsonrivervalley.org/library/pdfs/cannonsjoedelisle.pdf>

This essay chronicles the use of canons in the Hudson River Valley from the time of the Civil War on. It provided me with necessary information on the amount of Parrott rifles produced at the West Point Foundry.

Scenic Hudson. "Archaeological Research at West Point Foundry Reserve." *Scenic Hudson Foundation Online*. http://web.archive.org/web/20070704155242/www.scenichudson.org/land_pres/wpfp_research.htm

This online archive was very helpful in providing information about the West Point Foundry and Robert Parker Parrott's involvement with the Parrott rifle and its importance to the Civil War.

Wikipedia contributors. "West Point Foundry." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=West_Point_Foundry&oldid=399214270

This online encyclopedia was also very useful in providing information about the West Point Foundry, specifically what it manufactured and when it operated.

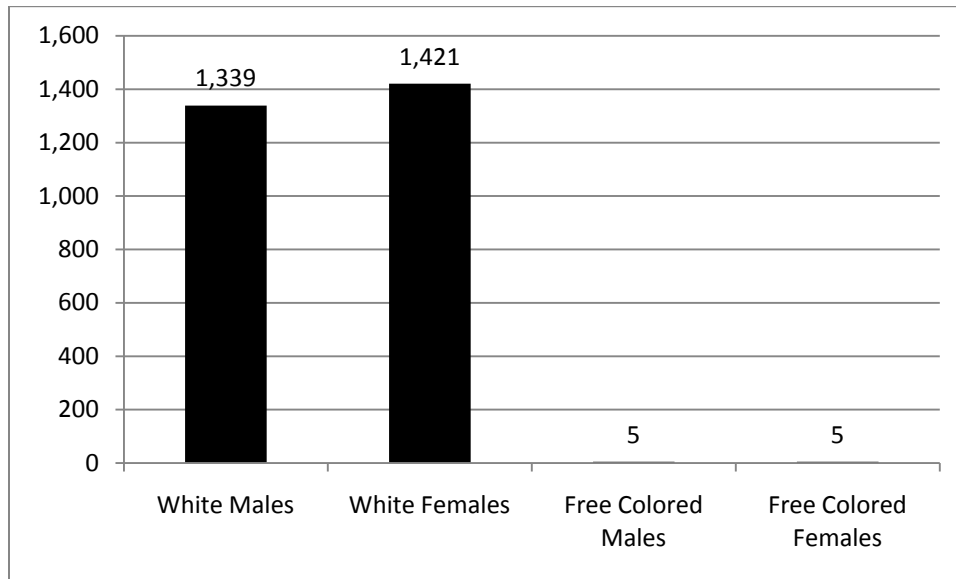
Southeast Museum. "Borden's Milk." *Southeast Museum*. http://www.southeastmuseum.org/SE_Tour99/SE_Tour/html/borden_s_milk.htm

This website is a great source for information on the New York Milk Condensery, especially its contribution to the Civil War soldiers. Information on how much milk was produced during the Civil War is also given.

Putnam County Government. "The Coming of the Railroads and the Civil War." *Putnam County Online*. http://www.putnamcountyny.com/historian/ourhistory.htm#The_Coming_of_the_Railroads_and_the_Civil_War

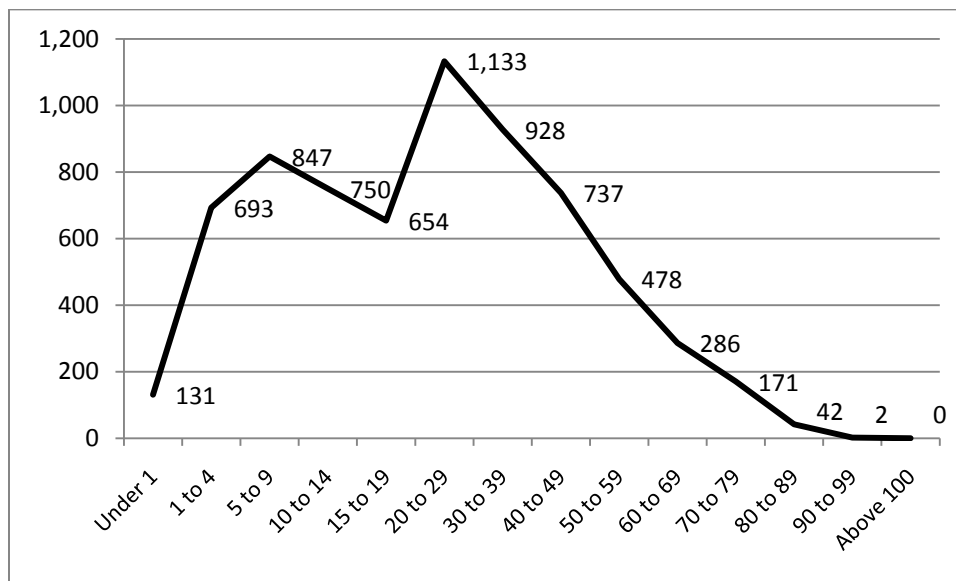
This is the website for Putnam County, providing a plethora of information on the county. This specific article spoke a bit about the county's involvement in and contribution to the Civil War.

Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York 1860 Population by Sex & Race*



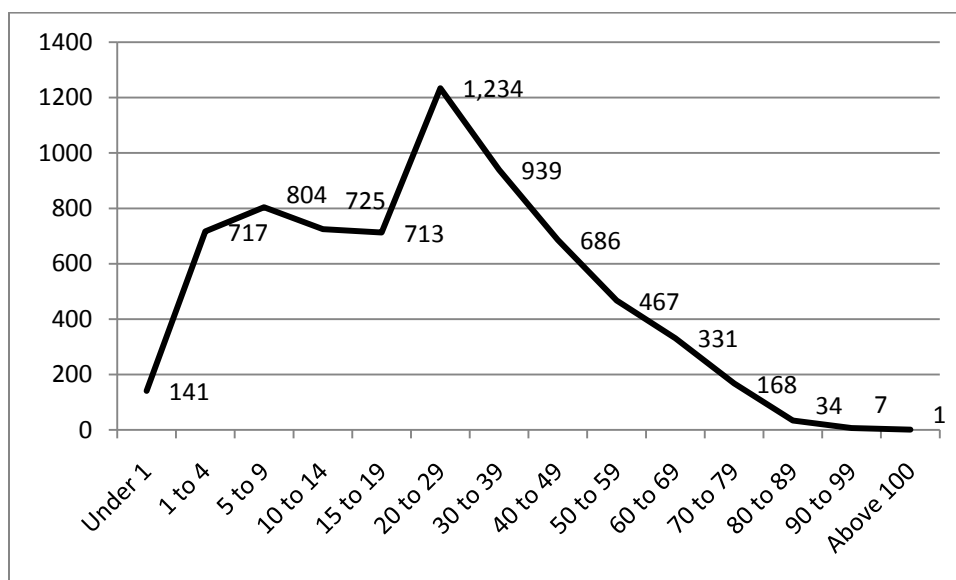
*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

Putnam County, New York 1860 Population of *White Males* by Age*



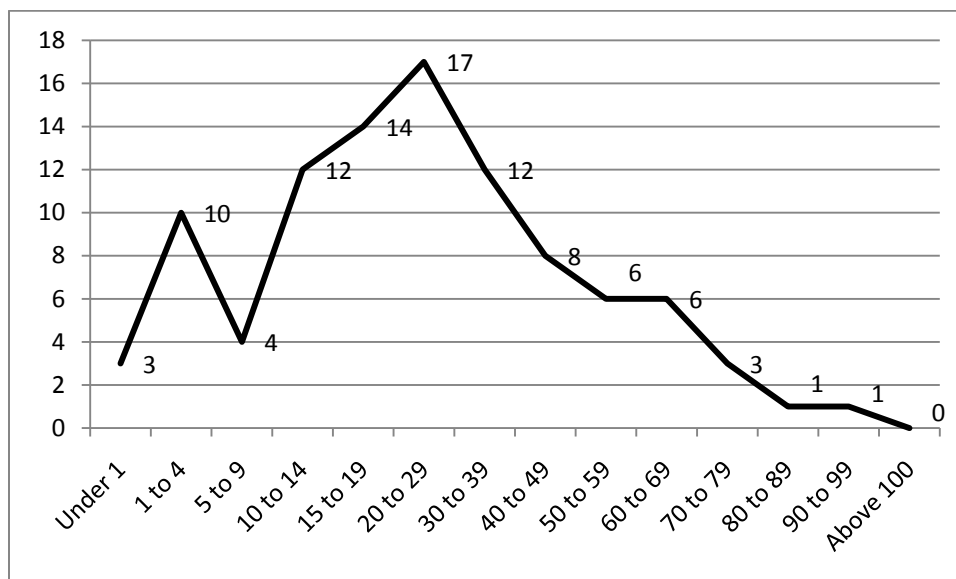
*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

Putnam County, New York 1860 Population of *White Females* by Age*



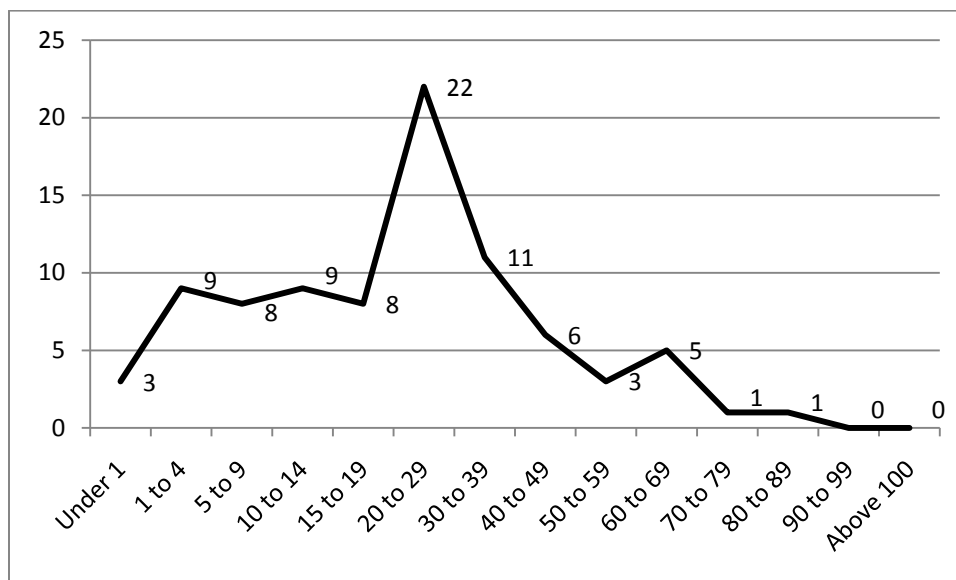
*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

Putnam County, New York 1860 Population of *Free Colored Males* by Age*



*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

Putnam County, New York
1860 Population of *Free Colored Females* by Age*



*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

Rachel Flaherty

Colonel Johnson

HIST 218-111

10 May 2011

Putnam County's Volunteer Regiments

When the President called for 75,000 men to fight during the Civil War, Putnam County did its very best to contribute. However, the lack of military organization in this rather small county, as well as the sparseness of population, made the contribution difficult. Despite these hardships, Putnam County was able to gather a solid number of men to volunteer to go to war. Although the amount of men willing to fight paled in comparison to other counties, "it was of her best, and freely given" (Third Annual, 1866).

Putnam County's volunteer troops helped to make up the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineer Units. Under the Infantry Unit included 38th, 59th, 65th, 95th, 154th, and 194th regiments. The Cavalry Unit included the 1st Mounted Rifles regiment, and the Artillery Unit consisted of the 4th, 6th, 13th, and 14th regiments. The Engineers unit was the last of the county's troops, which included just the 1st Engineer Regiment. Putnam County did not necessarily make up entire Regiments, but did volunteer troops to many of the Regiments that fought in the war. Each and every one of these regiments made vital contributions to the war, but some had more of an impact than others. Overall, the Artillery Unit was the one with the most men enlisted. The 6th Artillery Regiment was especially important to the outcome of the war, as well as the 38th Infantry Regiment from Putnam County. Companies H and L from the 6th Artillery Regiment and Companies G, H, I, and K in the 38th Infantry Regiment were volunteers recruited from

various towns in Putnam County. These towns primarily included Carmel, Cold Spring, and Kent (Long Island, 2010).

The 6th Artillery Regiment officially mustered in on October 3, 1862, and mustered out on August 24, 1865. Colonel W.H Morris and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Howard Kitching led the regiment, being granted authority to organize it on August 14, 1862. Companies were recruited from several towns across the state of New York, including Yonkers, Peekskill, White Plains, Mt. Pleasant, and Cold Spring from Putnam County. This regiment included ten total companies, and left the state of New York on September 5, 1862. Some of the key battles in Virginia that this regiment fought in included ones at Manassas Gap, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, and Cedar Creek. The Regiment lost the most people at the battle in Totopotomoy from May 27th to the 31st, losing 16 enlisted men. All battles included, 1 officer and 62 enlisted men died in action from the 6th Artillery Regiment during the battles fought in Virginia. 5 officers and 68 men died due to injuries from being wounded, and 9 officers and 344 men recovered from their injuries received on the battlefield. (6th Heavy Artillery, 2010)

The 38th Infantry Regiment was also critical during the Civil War. This troop mustered in during June of 1861, and mustered out on June 22, 1863. Colonel J.H. Hobart Ward began recruiting the Infantry Regiment on May 25, 1861. In December of 1862, the Regiment was split into six different companies, A, B, C, D, and F. Volunteers who transferred into the 38th Infantry Regiment made up new companies, G, H, I, and K. Some of the towns that the companies were recruited from included several places in New York City and Westchester County, as well as Carmel and Kent of Putnam County. Leaving New York on June 19, 1861, the Regiment served in Washington D.C., followed

by Virginia until July of 1862. The first battle of Bull Run, the siege of Yorktown, the Battle of Williamsburg, the Seven Days' Battles, and the Battle of Fredericksburg were all attacks that the Regiment actively participated in. The Regiment lost a significant amount of men in the first battle of Bull Run, with 128 volunteers being either killed, wounded, or missing. The Battle of Fredericksburg was another one in which many soldiers were lost, with 133 men killed, wounded, or missing. In total, 4 officers and 71 enlisted men died during the battles fought by the 38th Infantry Regiment. 3 officers and 43 men died from disease or other causes, with the total loss being 7 officers and 114 enlisted men (38th Infantry Regiment, 2009)

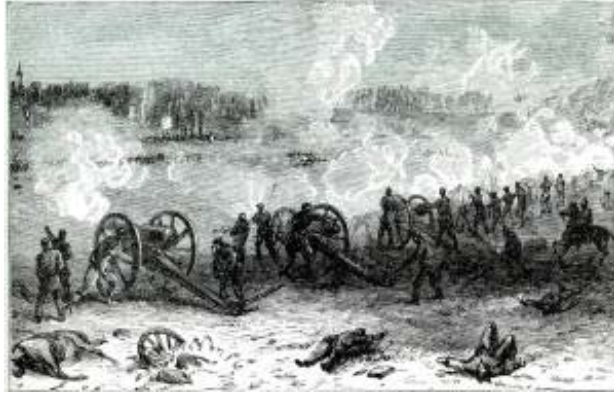
The volunteer troops that emerged from Putnam County undoubtedly had an important impact on the Civil War. The 6th Artillery Regiment and the 38th Infantry Regiment were two that were especially important, contributing many men who were willing to risk their lives for what they believed in. The turnout of the war might not have been the same without the efforts of these brave troops that helped make up key regiments during the Civil War.



The 38th Infantry Regiment

“Battle of Fredericksburg”

<http://usa-civil-war.com/Fredericksburg/fdksbg.html>



6th Artillery Regiment

“Battle of Cold Harbor”

<http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/battle-cold-harbor.htm>



6th Artillery Regiment

“Battle of Cedar Creek”

<http://www.v-r-a.org/ppp/CivilWar/pages/A12.htm>



38th Infantry Regiment

“Battle of Williamsburg”

http://www.ask.com/wiki/Kurz_and_Allison

Bibliography

“38th Infantry Regiment: Civil War.” (2009). *New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs: Military History*. Retrieved from <http://dmna.state.ny.us/>

This site gave a very detailed account of the 38th Infantry Regiment during the Civil War. It included a brief history of the organization of the regiment, the dates that the regiment mustered in and out, the number of troops included, the Colonels and officers in charge, the key battles fought, and information about casualties.

“6th Heavy Artillery Regiment: Civil War.” (2010). *New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs: Military History*. Retrieved from <http://dmna.state.ny.us/>

This site gave a very detailed account of the 6th Artillery Regiment during the Civil War. It included a brief history of the organization of the regiment, the dates that the regiment mustered in and out, the number of troops included, the Colonels and officers in charge, the key battles fought, and information about casualties.

“Long Island & New York- Civil War Information.” (2010). *Long Island Genealogy*. Retrieved from <http://longislandgenealogy.com/civilwar.html>

This site gave a list of all of the regiments from Putnam County, including Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineer Units.

Hillery, Horace E. “Putnam County In The Civil War- 1961.” (1961). *Putnam County in the Civil War- First Edition*. Retrieved from <http://www.historicpatterson.org/PDFs/CivilWar1-12.pdf>

This source was an account from a Putnam County Historian. It provided me with the key regiments that had volunteers from Putnam County, as well as specific dates and battles that these regiments were a part of.

Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Military Statistics of the State of New York, Albany: [The Bureau], (C. Wendell), 1866.

This source was an account of Putnam County before the Civil War. It discussed how the county reacted to the President’s call for men to fight in the War.

Madison Kinnard

Colonel Johnson

HIST 218-111

10 May 2011

Civil War Monuments & Key Sites in Putnam County

Putnam County in New York played a significant role in the Civil War. About one third of the county's men and boys between the ages of 15 and 55 served in the military at the time of the War (Putnam County Government). Furthermore, four notable generals who fought in the Civil War are associated with Putnam County. Generals Darius N. Couch, Gouverneur K. Warren, and William H. Morris all lived in Putnam County, while General Daniel A. Butterfield settled there after the War. During the Civil War, the West Point Foundry in Cold Spring supplied weaponry, and Gail Borden's New York Milk Condensery in Brewster sold condensed milk as field rations to Civil War soldiers. The Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park in Carmel represents and honors the United States Armed Forces, with names imprinted on bricks below monuments that represent each of the four service branches of the Army. Finally, the Brewster Veterans Memorial in Brewster contains six panels of names of soldiers from various wars, including the Civil War.



Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park
Carmel, NY
[Click for Source](#)

The West Point Foundry in Cold Spring of Putnam County, New York operated from 1817 until 1911. It became most famous for its production of Parrott rifles and other military supplies during the Civil War. The WP Foundry also manufactured a variety of iron products for

civilian use (Wikipedia Contributors). The iron mines in Putnam Valley, ordinarily fairly marginal, thrived with a steady market for iron at the WP Foundry during the Civil War. Captain Robert Parker Parrott, a West Point graduate, invented the Parrott rifle in 1860, and soon the orders of the Civil War military led the WP Foundry's operations to their peak (Scenic Hudson). Under his command, the WP Foundry was able to produce over 3,100 cannons, twice as many as the combined cannon production of all Confederate foundries (De Lisle Jr.). During the Civil War, the facility produced four Parrott rifled guns a day, of 10-, 20-, 32-, and 100-pounders. Each day, these guns were sold to the government and then given to the appropriate Union generals (De Lisle Jr.). "The cannon is credited with providing the Union Army and Navy with the military advantage necessary to emerge triumphant at the war's end" (Scenic Hudson). The WP Foundry's important contribution to the war effort was reinforced when President Abraham Lincoln visited and inspected it in June of 1862.

In 1864, Gail Borden constructed the New York Milk Condensery in Brewster, New York for the production of his Eagle Brand Consolidated Milk. This condensery was the largest and most advanced milk factory of the time.



Herewith, the demand for condensed milk was high because of the Civil War, and Borden began to see immediate profit from his factory. Due to

Borden's Evaporated Milk
[Click for Source](#)

its storage and transportation benefits, the U.S. government ordered huge amounts of the condensed milk as a field ration for the Union soldiers during the War. Over 200 dairy farmers supplied 20,000 gallons of milk each day. The factory employed about 100 people and over 200 farms supplied the milk (Southeast Museum).

The Putnam County Veterans Memorial Park in Carmel and the Brewster Veterans Memorial in Brewster are both dedicated to all of those from Putnam County who served in the



Brewster Veterans Memorial
Brewster, NY
[Click for Source](#)

Armed Forces of the United States during time of conflict. Several of the names engraved in brick at the Carmel Memorial and engraved in panels at the Brewster Memorial are of those who fought in the American Civil War.

1860 Census Information

A look at the 1860 U.S. Census shows the population of Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York at the time. There were 1,344 males in Cold Spring, 1,339 of which were white and only 5 of which were free-colored. Additionally, there were 1,426 females in Cold Spring, 1,421 of which were white and, again, only 5 of which were free-colored. There was an aggregate of 2,770 people living in Cold Spring in 1860. The Census also shows population information for all of Putnam County by not only sex and race, but also by age. It appears that, across all races and sexes, the largest population was in the 20-29 age range. Charts depicting this information are attached.

Bibliography

De Lisle Jr, Joseph H. "Canons in the Hudson River Valley: Providing Thunder for the American Military From the Civil War On." Internship paper, Hudson River Valley Institute at Marist College, 2007. <http://www.hudsonrivervalley.org/library/pdfs/cannonsjoedelisle.pdf>

This essay chronicles the use of canons in the Hudson River Valley from the time of the Civil War on. It provided me with necessary information on the amount of Parrott rifles produced at the West Point Foundry.

Scenic Hudson. "Archaeological Research at West Point Foundry Reserve." *Scenic Hudson Foundation Online*. http://web.archive.org/web/20070704155242/www.scenichudson.org/land_pres/wpfp_research.htm

This online archive was very helpful in providing information about the West Point Foundry and Robert Parker Parrott's involvement with the Parrott rifle and its importance to the Civil War.

Wikipedia contributors. "West Point Foundry." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=West_Point_Foundry&oldid=399214270

This online encyclopedia was also very useful in providing information about the West Point Foundry, specifically what it manufactured and when it operated.

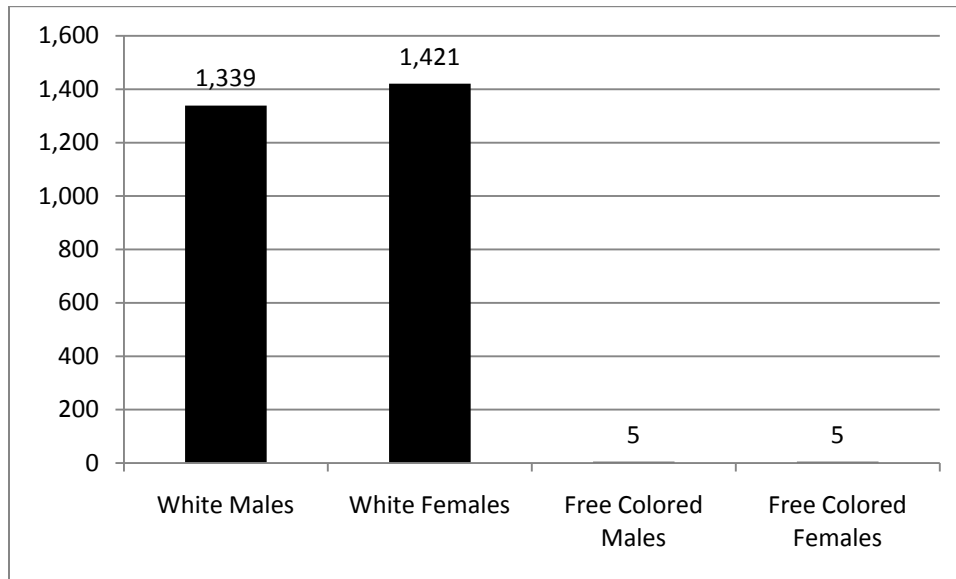
Southeast Museum. "Borden's Milk." *Southeast Museum*. http://www.southeastmuseum.org/SE_Tour99/SE_Tour/html/borden_s_milk.htm

This website is a great source for information on the New York Milk Condensery, especially its contribution to the Civil War soldiers. Information on how much milk was produced during the Civil War is also given.

Putnam County Government. "The Coming of the Railroads and the Civil War." *Putnam County Online*. http://www.putnamcountyny.com/historian/ourhistory.htm#The_Coming_of_the_Railroads_and_the_Civil_War

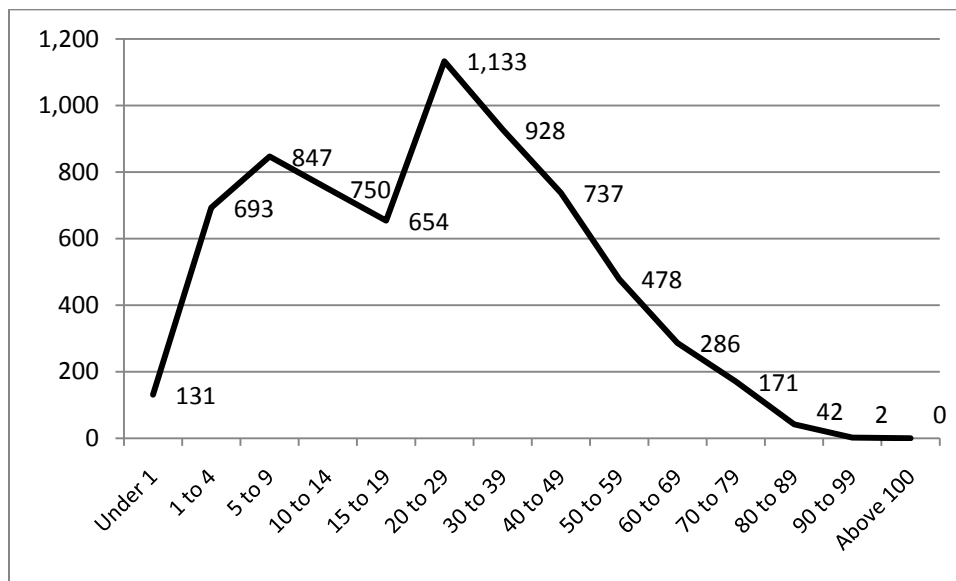
This is the website for Putnam County, providing a plethora of information on the county. This specific article spoke a bit about the county's involvement in and contribution to the Civil War.

Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York 1860 Population by Sex & Race*



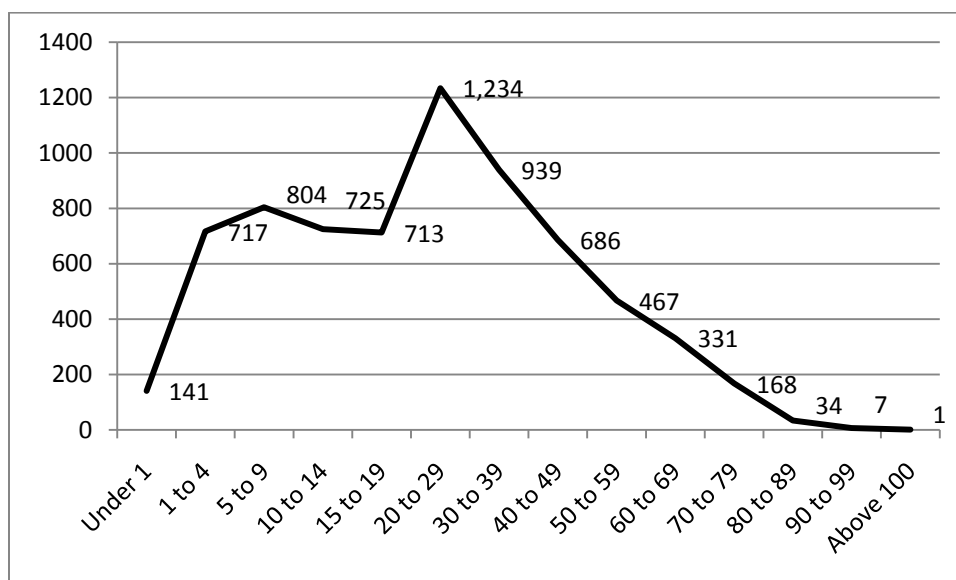
*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

Putnam County, New York 1860 Population of *White Males* by Age*



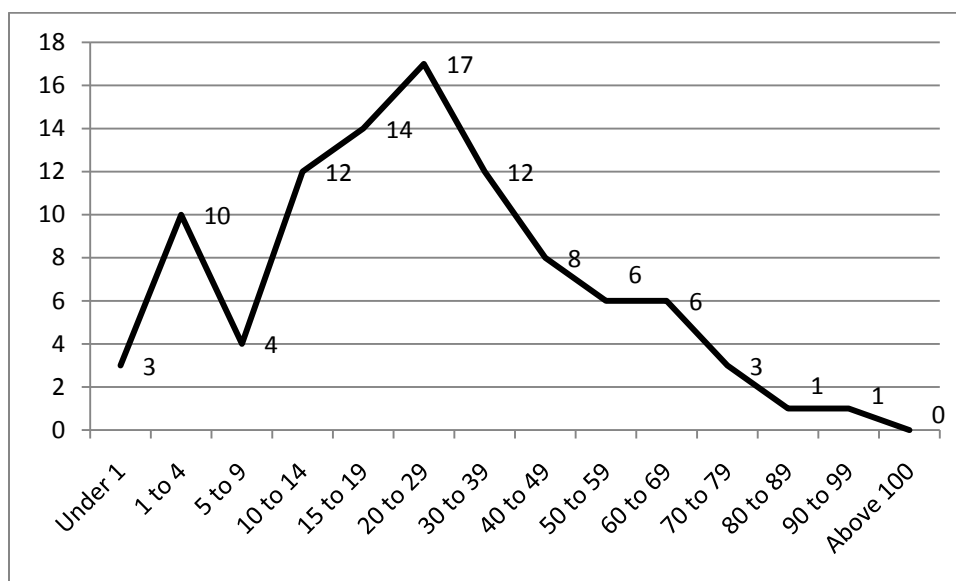
*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

Putnam County, New York 1860 Population of *White Females* by Age*



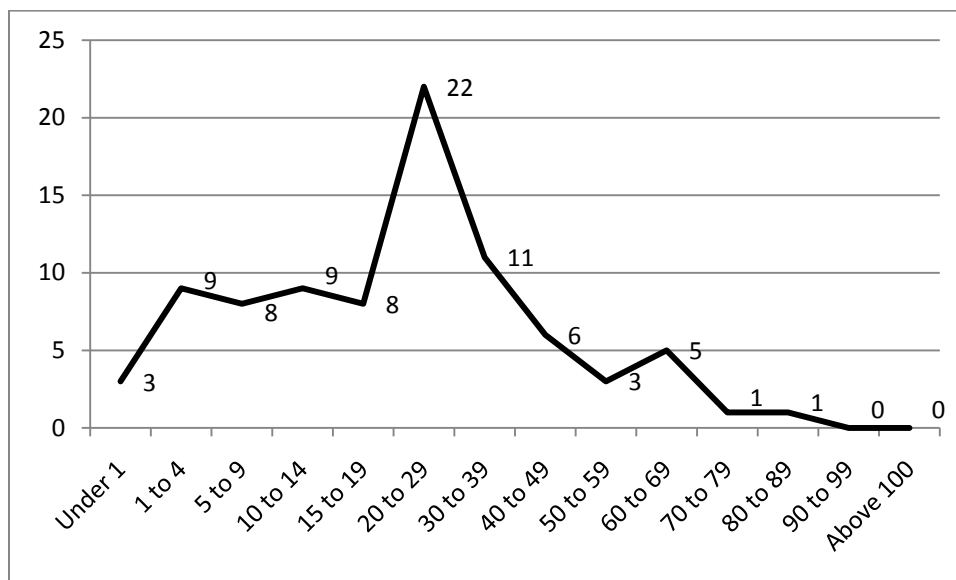
*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

Putnam County, New York 1860 Population of *Free Colored Males* by Age*



*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census

Putnam County, New York
1860 Population of *Free Colored Females* by Age*



*Information based on 1860 U.S. Census