

ITINERARY

FRIDAY

3:00 PM Check into the Poughkeepsie Grand Hotel

Poughkeepsie Grand Hotel
40 Civic Center Plaza
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
845 485 5300

4:00 PM Visit Monitor Cannon Site

U.S.S. Monitor Cannon
Adriance Memorial Library
93 Market Street,
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
(845) 485-3445



6:00 PM Dinner at Shadows

Shadows on the Hudson
176 Rinaldi Boulevard
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

SATURDAY

9:30 AM Breakfast at the hotel

11:00 AM Visit Poughkeepsie
Journal

Poughkeepsie Journal
85 Civic Center Plaza
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
(845) 454-2000
<http://www.poughkeepsiejournal.com/>



12:00 PM Lunch at Alex's Diner

Alex's Diner
1 Market Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601-3207

2:00 PM

Visit Poughkeepsie Court House

Poughkeepsie City Courthouse
62 Civic Center Plaza
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
(845) 483 - 8200
Hours: 8am – 4pm



5:30

Dinner at Artist Palate

Artist's Palate
307 Main Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601-3116

7:30

Ice skating at the Civic Center

SUNDAY

11:00 AM

Brunch at Eveready Diner

Eveready Diner
4189 Albany Post Rd. Route 9
North
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1763



1:00 PM

Golf at College Hill Golf Course (Site of Camp Dutchess)

149 North Clinton Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
845-486-9112

4:30 PM

Tour Civil War Memorials in Dutchess County (see attached pages for locations)

6:00 PM

Dinner at Bull and Buddha or Soul Dog (Thai food or Vegan)



Bull and Buddha
319 Main Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Soul Dog
107 Main Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601-3034

MONDAY

9:30 AM

Breakfast in hotel

12:00 PM

Visit Nine Partner's Meeting House

Nine Partners Meeting House and Cemetery.
Church St/Rte. 343

Millbrook, NY 12545



3:00 PM

Tour more Civil War Memorials

(see attached pages for locations)

7:00 PM






Dinner at Culinary Institute and Apple Pie Bakery




The Culinary Institute of America
1946 Campus Drive
Hyde Park, NY 12538



Dutchess County's Civil War Monuments

Town	Name	Image	Erected By	Address
Beacon	Town of Fishkill Soldiers & Sailors Monument		The Soldiers & Sailors Monument Assn. of the Town of Fishkill on Sept. 5 th 1898	GAR Plot Fairview Cemetery Washington Avenue Beacon, NY
Fishkill	Cannon in the Howland Post 48 G.A.R. Plot			Fishkill Rural Cemetery Fishkill, NY
LaGrange	Monument at the Grave of Lt. David B. Sleight		His Townsmen & Friends in 1867	LaGrange Rural Cemetery 5 Miles East of Poughkeepsie LaGrange, NY

<p>Pawling</p>	<p>Pawling Civil War Monument</p>			<p>West Main Street and Charles Corman Blvd. Pawling, NY</p>
<p>Pawling</p>	<p>Admiral John L. Worden Marker</p>			
<p>Poughkeepsie</p>	<p>Monument to the 128th NYVI "Old Steady"</p>			<p>Clinton Square Poughkeepsie, NY</p>
<p>Poughkeepsie</p>	<p>The Soldiers' Memorial Fountain</p>			<p>Eastman Park Poughkeepsie, NY</p>
<p>Poughkeepsie</p>	<p>For God and Country Civil War Monument</p>			<p>St. Peter's Cemetery Salt Point Turnpike Poughkeepsie, NY</p>

Poughkeepsie	USS Monitor Cannon	 A black iron cannon mounted on a large, rough-hewn stone base. The cannon is positioned on a grassy area with trees in the background.	This cannon made for the Monitor was presented to the City of Poughkeepsie By Mary C. W. Blake 1926	Adriance Memorial Library Poughkeepsie, NY
Poughkeepsie	Hamilton-Sleight Post GAR Cannon	 A black iron cannon mounted on a stone base, surrounded by small American flags and a pile of cannonballs.	Dedicated By Hamilton-Sleight Post Grand Army of the Republic 1923	Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery Route 9 Poughkeepsie, NY
Rhinebeck	Armstrong GAR Post 104 Civil War Monument	 A tall, ornate stone monument featuring a central figure, likely a soldier, standing on a tiered base.	Erected in 1899 by local marble dealer H.N. Secor and dedicated on Memorial Day May 30, 1900 in honor of the Post's fallen comrades from the 150th, 128th, 80th, and 44th N.Y. Vols.	Rhinebeck Rural Cemetery Route 9 Rhinebeck, NY

Stanfordville	Stanfordville Civil War Monument	 A bronze statue of a Civil War soldier standing on a stone pedestal in a park setting. The soldier is wearing a uniform and a hat, and is holding a rifle. The pedestal has a plaque that reads "FREEDOM SQUARE PARK". The background shows a grassy hill and trees.	Freedom Square Park Stanfordville, NY
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Source: <http://www.suvcw.org/ny/monuments/dutchess/dutchess.htm>

Guidebook

Poughkeepsie Journal
85 Civic Center Plaza
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
(845) 454-2000
<http://www.poughkeepsiejournal.com/>

Hours: 8-5, Monday through Friday

Notes: A parking lot is available and Poughkeepsie LOOP bus service stops at Main and Market Streets in downtown Poughkeepsie for access to the Journal.

Historical Description: The Poughkeepsie Journal was a prominent source of information during the Civil War Era in Dutchess County. The New York Constitutional Convention took place in Poughkeepsie, the acting state capital, in 1788. The Journal reported news about the convention debates and soon became a daily publication as the demand for news about the Civil War increased. The Journal ran ads such as “Will the Union be Dissolved!

Before the above question is answered, we would

respectfully invite all who feel interested to call at the One Price Store” right before the war began. The Journal also endorsed appeals for volunteers to the war, which was crucial for

Dutchess County militia units. What was once a four-page paper now releases over 300 pages of material per week. The newspaper is the second oldest in the United States and the oldest in New York State, founded by Nicholas Power in 1785. It is one of the original 11 newspapers in continual publication since the 18th century.

The site: By visiting The Poughkeepsie Journal building, visitors can see the home of a fully operational newspaper as well as a collection of historical art. The foyer, or main entrance, contains New Deal Murals painted under commission from Franklin Roosevelt’s Works Progress Administration. The murals spiral around the lobby, depicting the transformation of the printed word from the Bible to movable type to the newspaper. Visitors can then



walk through the circulation department, the computer rooms and the information center to understand the steps of creating a daily newspaper. The newspaper helped raise civilian support, encourage enlistment, and spread news during the Civil War time. It gathered enough support to start a Dutchess County regiment and turned into a daily publication because of the high news demands of the war. Any questions can be directed to the customer service desk located on the first floor of the lobby.

Directions: From the George Washington Bridge, head east on I-95 and then take exit 1C for I-87/Maj. Deegan Expressway. Merge onto I-87N for approx. 4 miles, then take exit 12 towards Henry Hudson Pkwy S/Saw Mill Pkwy N. Merge onto Mosholu Pkwy and continue on Saw Mill Rive Pkwy N for 16 miles. Take the ramp to Taconic Pkwy/Albany, then merge onto New York 987G N/Taconic State Pkwy for 43 miles. Merge onto NY-55 via ramp to Poughkeepsie for 8.2 miles, then turn right at Civic Center Plaza. Trip approximately 1.5 hours. Alternate routes include route US-9N.

Poughkeepsie City Courthouse
62 Civic Center Plaza
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
(845) 483 - 8200
Hours: 8am – 4pm

During the time of the Civil War, Poughkeepsie was the most significant city, the center of political authority and activity. It was the city in which Dutchess County law enforcement officials and courthouses were located. The courts were responsible for settling civil and criminal



court cases, issuing marriages and land grants, and resolving personal and town disputes over war issues, responsibilities similar to those of county courts today.

Site: This structure, built in 1902, is not the original court house of Dutchess County, but rather a recreation on the site of four former courthouses. Today this building houses copies of documents from the Civil War era including censuses, marriages, land deeds, and naturalizations. The original building housed meetings about volunteer soldiers' salaries and a Recruitment Office that was once a Sheriff's Office.

Directions: NYS Thruway Exit 18, New Paltz, turn right at end of toll to Rt 299, at end of Rt 299 turn right onto Rt 9W South, follow signs to the Mid-Hudson/F. D. Roosevelt Bridge, once over bridge, turn left at 3rd light onto Market Street at 3rd light make a left at intersection, and stay in the far right lane, City Hall is a brick building across the intersection on the hill, the parking garage is under the building, there is a small sign: City Hall Parking.

College Hill Golf Course/Camp Dutchess

149 North Clinton Street
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
845-486-9112

Hours: Tee times vary. Call ahead to schedule.

Note: Is a nine-hole golf course

About: The College Hill Golf Course is the oldest golf course in Poughkeepsie. It is a quick nine-hole course that will appeal to beginners and experts alike. On top of a well manicured course with great views overlooking Poughkeepsie on the last hole, the course is also situated on the original spot of the famous Civil War Camp Dutchess where the 150th New York Infantry Regiment was raised. The regiment had a mess hall and bunks there and was entered into the service of the United States on this historic ground. So if you have an hour or two to spare, come play a round of golf on this very historical golf course!



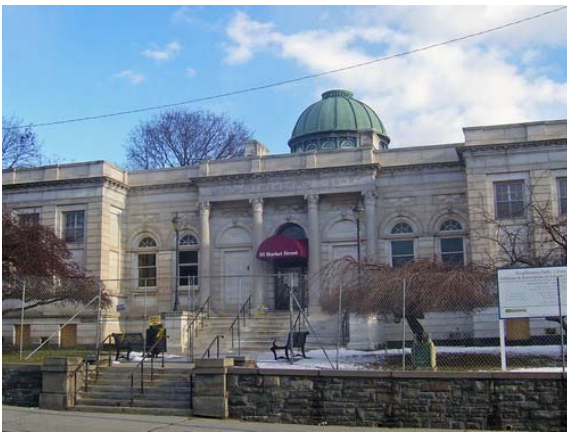
Directions: Merge onto I-95 N/US-1 N (Portions toll) (Crossing into NEW YORK). Take the I-87/MAJ DEEGAN EXPWY exit, EXIT 1C, toward ALBANY/QUEENS. Merge onto I-87 N via EXIT 3N toward ALBANY. Take the CENTRAL PARK AVE exit, EXIT 5, toward RT-100/WHITE PLAINS. Stay STRAIGHT to go onto CENTRAL PARK AVE. Merge onto SPRAIN BROOK PKWY N via the ramp on the LEFT. SPRAIN BROOK PKWY N becomes TACONIC STATE PKWY N. Take the CR-21/NOXON RD exit toward NOXON/LAGRANGEVILLE. Turn

LEFT onto NOXON RD/CR-21. Turn RIGHT to stay on NOXON RD/CR-21. Turn LEFT onto MANCHESTER RD/RT-55 W. Continue to follow RT-55 W. Turn RIGHT onto N CLINTON ST. The golf course is just past OAKLEY ST (If you reach PARKER AVE you've gone about 0.2 miles too far).

**U.S.S. Monitor Cannon
Adriance Memorial Library
93 Market Street,
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
(845) 485-3445**



History: This cannon was the “first war vessel carrying an armored turret.” It was built by John F. Winslow and John A. Griswold to be used on the ship U.S.S. Monitor.



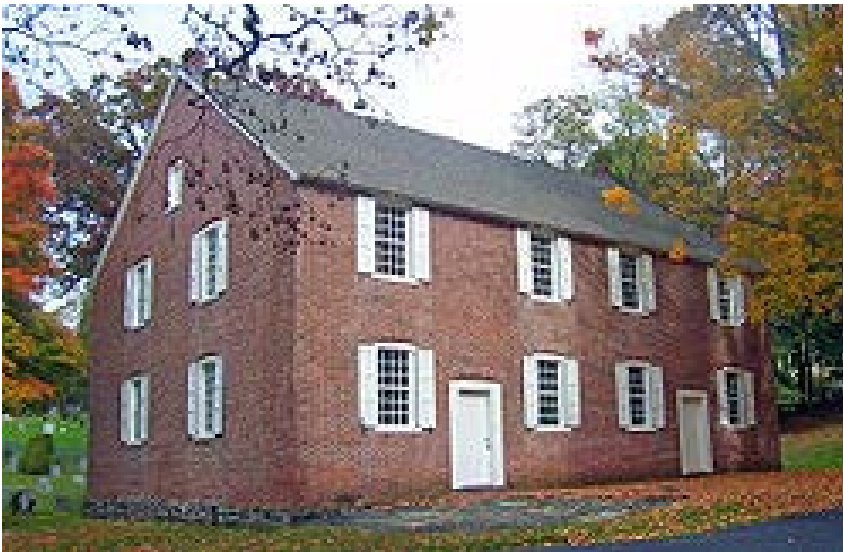
Site: Today you can visit this memorial at the Adriance Memorial Library in Poughkeepsie. The cannon has been placed on the grounds of the library to be admired by passers-by and Civil War enthusiasts. This cannon made for the Monitor was presented to the City of Poughkeepsie by John F. Winslow's daughter, Mary C. W. Blake, in 1926.

Directions: Start out going NORTH on CIVIC CENTER PLZ toward MILL ST/US-44 W/RT-55 W. Take the 1st LEFT onto US-44 W/RT-55 W/MILL ST. Turn SLIGHT LEFT onto US-44 W/RT-55 W. Stay STRAIGHT to go onto COLUMBUS DR. Turn LEFT onto CHURCH ST/US-44 E/RT-55 E. Take the 1st RIGHT onto MARKET ST. 93 MARKET ST is on the LEFT.



**Nine Partners Meeting House and Cemetery.
Church St/Rte. 343**

**Millbrook New York 12545
Visits by appointment only: 845-677-9638**



History: In 1769, the Oblong and Nine Partners meeting house members began freeing slaves and later formed committees to persuade other slave owners to free their slaves, according to research by the Dutchess County Historical Society. Members who refused to emancipate their slaves were threatened with expulsion from the community. The last slave in the Oblong community was freed in 1777, according to society research. The meeting house was a Quaker school that also made strides towards women's rights and gender equality.

Site:

“During the 1830s, freed slaves sought protection in the Nine Partners Meeting House and one Friend, Stephen Haight, acted as a conductor for the Underground Railroad, according to historical society research” (Poughkeepsie Journal). Lucretia Mott also attended the Nine Partners Quaker School; she assisted slaves through the Underground Railroad and housed many slaves in her personal home. As a prominent figure in the anti-slavery movement, Mott was granted the opportunity to speak to Congress and President John Tyler regarding her beliefs of antislavery.

Below: a middle school visiting the site for a project on the underground railroad



Directions: Head North on Civic Center Plaza toward East-West Arterial/Mill St; Take the first left onto East-West Arterial/Mill St; Slight right at Church St/Columbus Dr/East-West Arterial; Make a U-turn at Jefferson St; Continue onto NY-82 S; Continue onto NY- 343 E; Arrive at Nine Partners Cemetery Millbrook, NY 12545

Source: <http://www.oakwoodfriends.org/08newsletter/OL%20Winter%2007-08.pdf>

THE MIGHTY CHUCKS



Becca

Allie

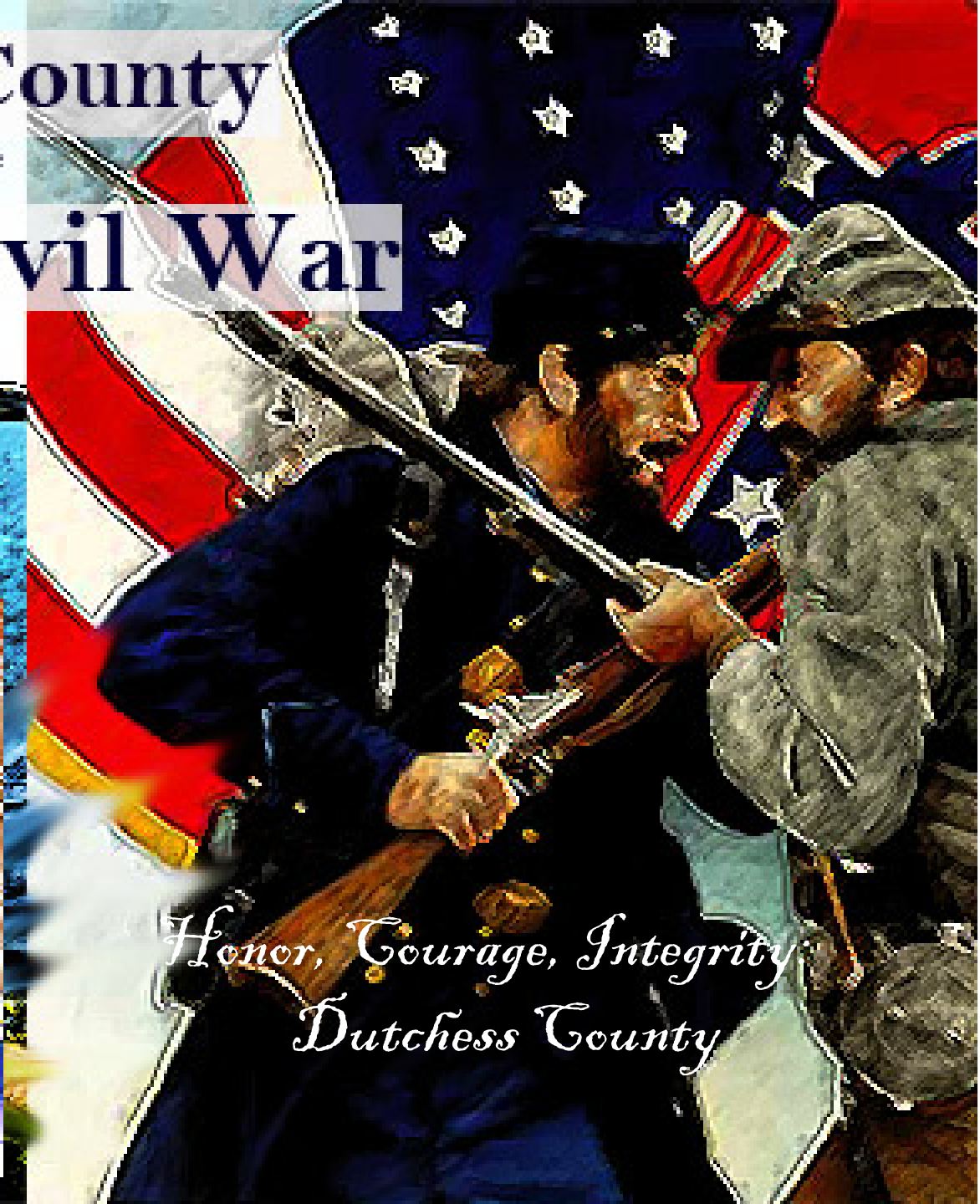
Heather

Nicole

Dutchess County

in the

Civil War



Honor, Courage, Integrity
Dutchess County



Dutchess County

and the **Civil War:**

A Diversion

from the Textbook

History

Thesis

Although not the focus of Civil War literature or history books, Dutchess County did contribute to and was affected by the American Civil War. The County offered industrial products, soldiers, and civilian support to the Union cause.

Table of Contents:

- I. Revised Midterm Papers
- I. Maps and Road Signs
- II. Condensed Itinerary
- III. Guidebook & Pamphlets
- IV. Site One
 - I. Wayside Exhibit
- V. Site Two
 - I. Wayside Exhibit
- VI. Site Three
 - I. Wayside Exhibit
- VII. Site Four
 - I. Wayside Exhibit
- VIII. Site Five
 - I. Wayside Exhibit
- IX. Memorials
- X. Bibliographies



Midterm Corrections



- Railroads
- Number of soldiers serving from Dutchess County



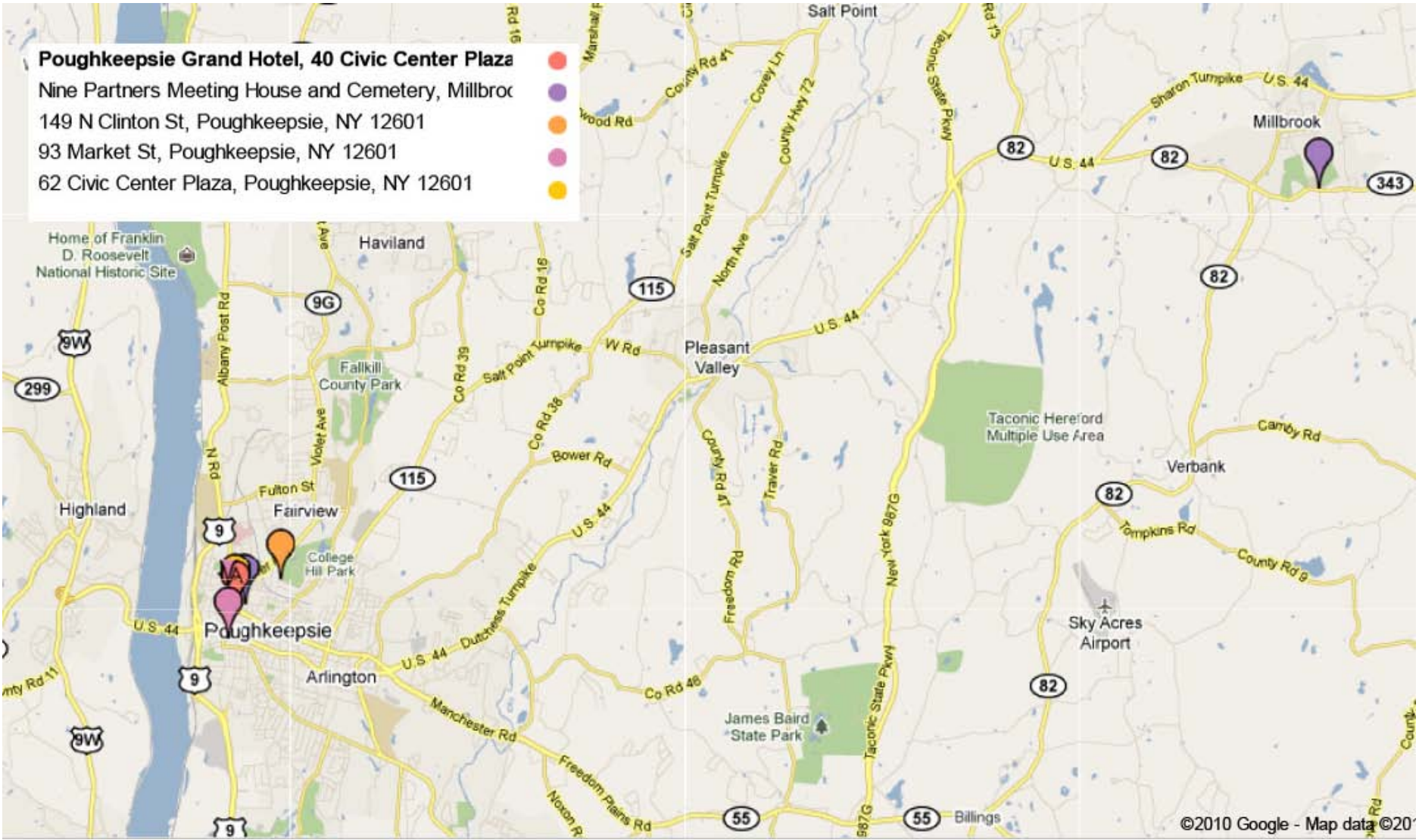
- Railroads
- Republicans/Democrats



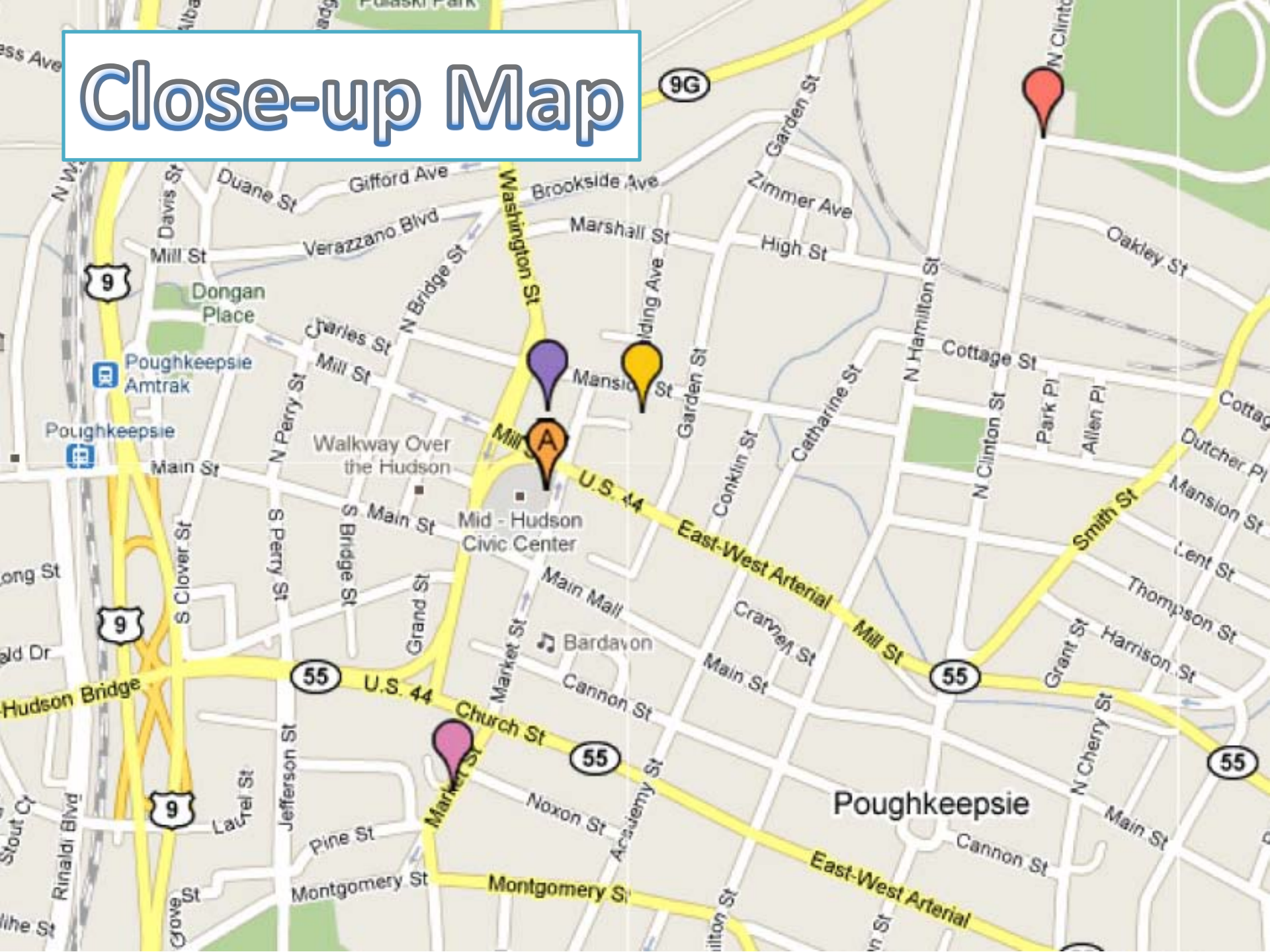
- Other regiments
- More industrial and citizen-run sites
- More memorials

Site Map

Poughkeepsie Grand Hotel, 40 Civic Center Plaza
Nine Partners Meeting House and Cemetery, Millbrox
149 N Clinton St, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
93 Market St, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
62 Civic Center Plaza, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601



Close-up Map



General Road Signs

**Dutchess County
Civil War Historic Site**



POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL

0 10 20 30 40
Miles

Local Road Signs



ITINERARY

FRIDAY

- | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------------|
| 3:00 PM | Check into the Poughkeepsie Grand Hotel |
| 4:00 PM | Visit Monitor Cannon Site |
| 6:00 PM | Dinner at Shadows |

SATURDAY

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| 9:30 AM | Breakfast at the hotel |
| 11:00 AM | Visit Poughkeepsie Journal |
| 12:00 PM | Lunch at Alex's Diner |
| 2:00 PM | Visit Poughkeepsie Court House |
| 5:30 | Dinner at Artist Palate |
| 7:30 | Ice skating at the Civic Center |

ITINERARY

SUNDAY

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 11:00 AM | Brunch at Eveready Diner |
| 1:00 PM | Golf at College Hill Golf Course (Site of Camp Dutchess) |
| 4:30 PM | Tour Civil War Memorials in Dutchess County |
| 6:00 PM | Dinner at Bull and Buddha or Soul Dog (Tai food or Vegan) |

SUNDAY

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 9:30 AM | Breakfast in hotel |
| 12:00 PM | Visit Nine Partner's Meeting House |
| 3:00 PM | Tour more Civil War Memorials |
| 7:00 PM | Dinner at Culinary Institute and Apple Pie Bakery |

Guidebooks



Poughkeepsie Journal



Dutchess County in the Civil War

Dutchess County helped the Union recruit, muster, and train troops, most notably the 150th New York at Camp Dutchess. The Poughkeepsie Journal became a daily publication and municipal buildings assumed military roles. The county also contributed wool and iron from its mills and mines, and clothes and bandages sewn by its citizens. Dutchess County was home to war surgeon Desaut Guernsey and the provider of the USS Monitor: John Winslow. Twelve Civil War memorials can be found throughout the county.



Poughkeepsie Journal

The Poughkeepsie Journal, then the 'Daily Eagle,' jumped from weekly to daily publication as a result of the demand for news during the excitement and terror of the Civil War (Smith 402). The newspaper endorsed an appeal for volunteers, and in two days the General War Committee had several requests for permission to recruit soldiers and "enter the US service in a Dutchess County regiment" (Gilersleeve 9).



Left: Oldest copy of the newspaper, called the "Country Journal" in 1785



Right: "Poughkeepsie Journal" cover from the 1860s

Poughkeepsie Journal

VISIT! Open 8-5, Mon.-Fri.

Take a tour through the grand foyer, circulation and computer rooms to see where the magic

Dutchess County in the Civil War

Dutchess County helped the Union recruit, muster, and train troops, most notably the 150th New York at Camp Dutchess. The Poughkeepsie Journal became a daily publication and municipal buildings assumed military roles. The county also contributed wool and iron from its mills and mines, and clothes and bandages sewn by its citizens. Dutchess County was home to war surgeon Desault Guernsey and the provider of the USS Monitor: John Winslow. Twelve Civil War memorials can be found throughout the county.

Poughkeepsie Court House

This building is a reconstruction built in 1902 on the site of the original court house.

The Sheriff's Office in the original Court House turned into a Recruiting Office (Gilersleeve 12) and on July 19, 1864, citizens held a meeting at the Poughkeepsie Court House to determine how much to pay each volunteer soldier (Smith 440). Today this building houses copies of documents from the Civil War era including censuses, marriages, land deeds, and naturalizations.



Dutchess County in the Civil War

Dutchess County helped the Union recruit, muster, and train troops, most notably the 150th New York at Camp Dutchess. The Poughkeepsie Journal became a daily publication and municipal buildings assumed military roles. The county also contributed wool and iron from its mills and mines, and clothes and bandages sewn by its citizens. Dutchess County was home to war surgeon Desault Guernsey and the provider of the USS Monitor: John Winslow. Twelve Civil War memorials can be found throughout the county.

Camp Dutchess

Camp Dutchess, located in Poughkeepsie, was the primary Headquarters of the 150th New York



Above: Civil War reenactment

Infantry Regiment. It served as the mustering site and a place for troops to stay. Camp Dutchess was temporary, but barracks and a mess hall were constructed. While you can no longer see those structures, it is truly remarkable to be able to visit the site where, on the 11th of October, 1862, the Dutchess County Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States

Below: Union soldiers in Tennessee, similar to those mustered at Camp Dutchess



Dutchess County in the Civil War

Dutchess County helped the Union recruit, muster, and train troops, most notably the 150th New York at Camp Dutchess. The Poughkeepsie Journal became a daily publication and municipal buildings assumed military roles. The county also contributed wool and iron from its mills and mines, and clothes and bandages sewn by its citizens. Dutchess County was home to war surgeon Desault Guernsey and the provider of the USS Monitor: John Winslow. Twelve Civil War memorials can be found throughout the county.



Left: A cannon from the Monitor, now a Civil War memorial



Above: Land Civil War cannon

“The Monitor of 1862 fame, the invention of Capt. John Ericson, was the first war vessel carrying an armoured turret. It was built through the efforts of John F. Winslow and John A. Griswold, and with money furnished by them. This cannon made for the Monitor was presented to the City of Poughkeepsie By Mary C. W. Blake, Mr. Winslow's Daughter, in 1926”

(<http://www.sfnw.org/ny/monuments/dutchess/poughkeepsie.htm>).



Left: illustration of Monitor wreck

1862, March the 4th

U.S.S. Monitor Cannon Memorial

Dutchess County in the Civil War

Nine Partners School

Dutchess County helped the Union recruit, muster, and train troops, most notably the 150th New York at Camp Dutchess. The Poughkeepsie Journal became a daily publication and municipal buildings assumed military roles. The county also contributed wool and iron from its mills and mines, and clothes and bandages sewn by its citizens. Dutchess County was home to war surgeon Desault Guernsey and the provider of the USS Monitor: John Winslow. Twelve Civil War memorials can be found throughout the county.

& Meeting House





“During the 1830s, freed slaves sought protection in the Nine Partners Meeting House and one Friend, Stephen Haight, acted as a conductor for the Underground Railroad, according to historical society research” (Poughkeepsie Journal).

Lucretia Mott also attended the Nine Partners Quaker School; she assisted slaves through the Underground Railroad and housed many slaves in her personal home. As a prominent figure in the anti-slavery movement, Mott was granted the opportunity to speak to Congress and President John Tyler regarding her beliefs of antislavery.







Left: Nine Partners Meeting House





Dutchess County's Civil War Monuments

Town	Name	Image	Erected By	Address
Beacon	Town of Fishkill Soldiers & Sailors Monument		The Soldiers & Sailors Monument Assn. of the Town of Fishkill on Sept. 5 th 1898	GAR Plot Fairview Cemetery Washington Avenue Beacon, NY
Fishkill	Cannon in the Howland Post 48 G.A.R. Plot			Fishkill Rural Cemetery Fishkill, NY
LaGrange	Monument at the Grave of Lt. David B. Sleight		His Townsmen & Friends in 1867	LaGrange Rural Cemetery 5 Miles East of Poughkeepsie LaGrange, NY
Pawling	Pawling Civil War Monument			West Main Street and Charles Corman Blvd. Pawling, NY

Dutchess County's Civil War Monuments

<p>Pawling</p>	<p>Admiral John L. Worden Marker</p>			
<p>Poughkeepsie</p>	<p>Monument to the 128th NYVI "Old Steady"</p>			<p>Clinton Square Poughkeepsie, NY</p>
<p>Poughkeepsie</p>	<p>The Soldiers' Memorial Fountain</p>			<p>Eastman Park Poughkeepsie, NY</p>
<p>Poughkeepsie</p>	<p>For God and Country Civil War Monument</p>			<p>St. Peter's Cemetery Salt Point Turnpike Poughkeepsie, NY</p>

Dutchess County's Civil War Monuments

<p>Poughkeepsie</p>	<p>USS Monitor Cannon</p>		<p>This cannon made for the Monitor was presented to the City of Poughkeepsie By Mary C. W. Blake 1926</p>	<p>Adriance Memorial Library Poughkeepsie, NY</p>
<p>Poughkeepsie</p>	<p>Hamilton-Sleight Post GAR Cannon</p>		<p>Dedicated By Hamilton-Sleight Post Grand Army of the Republic 1923</p>	<p>Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery Route 9 Poughkeepsie, NY</p>
<p>Rhinebeck</p>	<p>Armstrong GAR Post 104 Civil War Monument</p>		<p>Erected in 1899 by local marble dealer H.N. Secor and dedicated on Memorial Day May 30, 1900 in honor of the Post's fallen comrades from the 150th, 128th, 80th, and 44th N.Y. Vols.</p>	<p>Rhinebeck Rural Cemetery Route 9 Rhinebeck, NY</p>
<p>Stanfordville</p>	<p>Stanfordville Civil War Monument</p>			<p>Freedom Square Park Stanfordville, NY</p>

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<http://www.poughkeepsiejournal.com/projects/cultures/fr070804s1.shtml>

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<http://www.planetware.com/i/photo/wilsons-creek-national-battlefield-springfield-mo232.jpg>

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Hudson Valley trees:

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Monitor Wreck:

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Nine Partners:

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3e/Nine_Partners_Friends_Meeting_House,_Millbrook,_NY.jpg/250px-Nine_Partners_Friends_Meeting_House,_Millbrook,_NY.jpg

Nine Partners background:

http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.millbrookhistoricalsociety.org/roadtrip_files/

NY road maps:

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Poughkeepsie Court House (façade):

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/24/Dutchess_County_Courthouse.jpg

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Poughkeepsie court house:

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Regiment Camp:

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~indiana42nd/Mortongate.JPG>

Union Soldier Cartoon:

<http://us.123rf.com/400wm/400/400/caraman/caraman0605/caraman060500120/402822.jpg>

Nicole Grosjean

Dutchess County in New York State is home to a wide variety of activities, events and a wealth of historical places and information. It is the home of esteemed academic institutions such as Marist College and Vassar College, which overlook the majestic Hudson River. In 2000, the population of Dutchess County was 280,150, more than quadruple the population of 64,941 in 1860 (“Census and Demographics”). Here, the social history and significance of Dutchess County will be analyzed in order to determine how the county contributed in the Civil War in the 18th century.

Established in 1683 as a civil unit, Dutchess County was considered one of the five original “Hudson River” counties (Frisbie). The county was called “Dutchess” as a compliment to the Dutchess of York, not after the Dutch. Although growth of the county was initially slow,

Dutchess surpassed Ulster, Westchester and Orange Counties in the late eighteenth century to become the second largest county in the Province of New York (Frisbie).



THE VAN KLEEK HOUSE

Left: A sketch of home of original Dutchess County settler Baltus Van Kleeck, built in 1702 in the town of Poughkeepsie (Lossing).

Dutchess County was established as a white settlement, although Indian settlers inhabited the land first. Unlike in many instances of settlement, the Indian inhabitants of Dutchess County were not warlike, and in fact lived in peace amongst the white settlers. White settlers even bought land from the Indians and also leased properties (Frisbie). Most of the Indians who lived

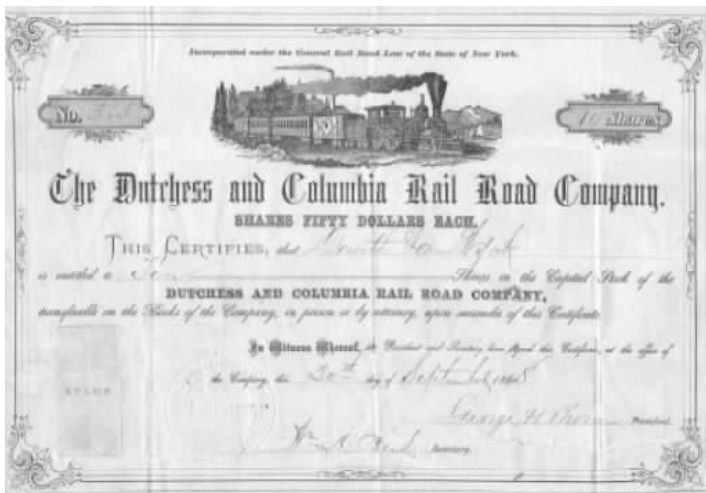
in Dutchess County were called Wappingers Indians, and the tribes included were run by sachems and counsellors (Frisbie).

White settlers used the land to their best advantage, as Dutchess County was conveniently located along the Hudson River, making trade easy and efficient. According to Richard Frisbie, Dutchess County “has always taken advantage of opportunities for diversified enterprise.” This shows that the settlers attempted to use the land in various ways to enhance their social and business ventures.

The spread of the railroad system to Dutchess County in the 19th century impacted the demographics of the county. The first railroad system was Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, under the direction of elected company president George H. Brown. In November 1868, Brown leased the operation of the D&C Railroad to the Boston Hartford & Erie Railroad. However, when the Boston Hartford & Erie Railroad failed in 1870, Brown reinstated the operation of the D&C

Railroad. By 1871, the tracks ran 58 miles across Dutchess County, but construction never reached Columbia County as the name suggested (“Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad”).

Left: A stock certificate for the D&C Railroad (“Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad”)



In 1873, Brown became president of the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, in which the D&C Railroad would remain part of. However, financial troubles halted the completion of this railroad and once again the D&C remained the main system in Dutchess County. Throughout this time, many other smaller railroad companies tried and failed to compete with the D&C, such as the Rhinebeck & Connecticut and the Poughkeepsie & Eastern (which eventually was sold as the Poughkeepsie, Boston & Hartford). The Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad lasted for 25 years through times of struggle and prosperity (“Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad”). A final system, the Dutchess County Railroad, was completed in 1892, allowing people to travel other than by boat on the Hudson, which proved impossible during the harsh winter months.

Right: A poster announcing the opening of the Dutchess County Railroad in 1892 (“The Maybrook Line”).



According to author Richard Wiles, an “ethnic mix” of people lived in Dutchess between 1683 and 1983. The 1860 Census shows a dominance of Irish people working on the railroads in Dutchess, although higher official positions and power was held by non-Irish citizens. During this time, Dutchess experienced an indirect growth of retail and service enterprises, and a relatively large number of workers throughout the duration of the 19th century. However, the 1900 Census showed that economic activity was declining, as “small factories were no longer viable” (Wiles 1986). This caused employment shifts southward and more inland to post-road towns.

Dutchess County citizens were involved in the military as well, helping to fight in the Civil War. Over three hundred citizens entered into military corps before the Battle of Bull Run, which began in 1861 just before the Civil War itself (Wendell). The 150th Dutchess County regiment alone had a total of 1,300 soldiers, of which 132 died due to injury or disease during the war itself (“150th NY Infantry Regiment during the Civil War”). These people were united in their patriotic feelings, and the county was “alive with enthusiasm, large assemblies of the people were seen everywhere, listening to patriotic speeches—assisting in raising the national flag upon staff and mast-head and public buildings, and in taking measures to raise funds for the promotion of volunteering and the assistance of the families of volunteers” (Wendell).

Overall, it is evident that Dutchess is a historically significant and culturally rich area of the Hudson Valley. From traditional roots to growing enterprises, Dutchess County citizens knew how to use their land to the fullest and built strong relationships with the native population.

Bibliography

“150th NY Infantry Regiment during the Civil War.” New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center.

<<http://dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infantry/150thInf/150thInfMain.html>>
(accessed 10 December 2010).

This site provided information about the Dutchess County 150th Regiment, including total number of soldiers and casualties during the war.

“Census and Demographics”

<<http://www.co.dutchess.ny.us/countygov/departments/Planning/PLcensus.html>>
(accessed 10 October 2010).

This website was used to find statistics and Census information regarding the population of Dutchess County, both presently and historically.

Frisbie, Richard. “Dutchess County.” <<http://www.hopefarm.com/dutches1.html>> (accessed 10 October 2010).

This source was used to understand the early history of Dutchess County and the ways in which settlement of the area occurred. It discusses the relationship between the Native Americans and the White settlers as peaceful and coercive.

Lossing, Benson J. “The Hudson from the Wilderness to the Sea.”

<<http://www.fortklock.com/hudsonch10pt2.html>> (accessed 11 October 2010).

This site provided sketches of various historical places across Dutchess County, including the Van Kleek house and Locust Grove.

“Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad.”

<<http://www.kinglyheirs.com/CNE/NDCMain.html>> (accessed 10 December 2010).

This site provided the history of railroad systems in Dutchess County in the 19th century and is useful for understanding how railroad travel impacted the county and its industries.

“The Maybrook Line across Dutchess County.”

<<http://www.kinglyheirs.com/CNE/MaybrookDutchess.html>> (accessed 11 October 2010).

This site provided pictures of the Dutchess County Railroad system, as well as information and posters regarding the various stations and stops across the Hudson Valley.

Wendell, C. “Dutchess County, New York in the Civil War.” New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center.

<<http://dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/counties/dutchess/dutchess.html>> (accessed 10 October 2010).

This article discussed the role of Dutchess County citizens in the Civil War and how the war impacted the sense of patriotism amongst the area.

Wiles, Richard. 1986. *The Impact of the Hudson River Railroad on Tivoli and Germantown. Transformations of an American County: Dutchess County, NY 1683-1963.* Poughkeepsie, NY: Dutchess County Historical Society.

This source was used in discussing the role that the advent of the railroad system played in Dutchess County and how the population was affected by it. It discusses the changing demographics and the influx of Irish citizens during this time.

Allie Rogers

The economy of Dutchess County shifted around the time of the Civil War. Previously, it was an agricultural economy based mainly on subsistence farming. This means that farm families worked to produce only what was necessary for their families to survive. While still an agricultural based society, in the mid-1800s Dutchess County was experiencing effects of the Industrial Revolution occurring in the North Eastern part of the country. This industrial development resulted in a faster and more efficient production of goods, allowing the people of Dutchess County to provide adequate supplies to the Union soldiers. A man by the name of Elias Titus began a wool mill in the county that benefited the economy by allowing for the production of wool material and great monetary gain (Herrick 83). However, the greatest change experienced was as a result of the expansion of the railroad system.

No longer relying on the use of canals, the development of railroads made it possible for goods to be shipped farther and faster than ever before. Thus, goods produced by farmers and manufacturers in Dutchess County could be sent to soldiers in New York City and other areas around the country (Jeanneney 46). The railroad also



A railway track built in Poughkeepsie in the mid-1800s

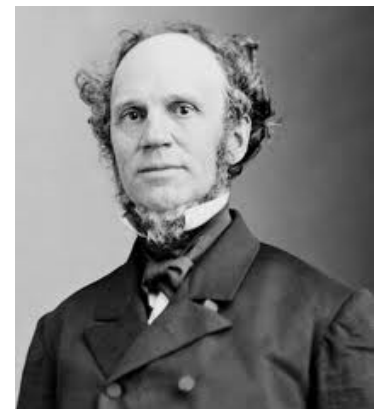
brought more activity to the Dutchess County area “All this activity spurred supporting enterprises such as shipping agents, blacksmiths and coopers or barrel makers (there were three), as well as grocery stores, barbers and shipping agents”(www.abouttown.us). Other industries that benefitted were those involved in the production of food, livestock, cloth, and iron.

Because of the area’s strong patriotism, the people of Dutchess County were the most enthusiastic in the Union to work and donate their time and supplies to the war cause. For

example, people in Poughkeepsie, the economical, shipping, and manufacturing center of the county (Buff6), willingly raised one dollar per citizen to donate to the army (Greene 710).

Women also played a role in the war by providing relief and aid for the Union soldiers (MacCracken 53). The production of goods increased, and Dutchess County sent what they could in the form of men, money, food, arms, aid, and other supplies (Greene 710).

The people of Dutchess County held different political opinions about the war and performed various activities correlating to their beliefs. There were many people who greatly opposed going to war. These people outwardly expressed their feelings by burning public buildings, threatening pro-war public officials, and committing other damaging acts. Around this time, Horatio Seymour became the new governor of New York, representing the Democratic residents of the area. He too caused public angst by denying soldiers the right to vote. The draft was also a hot topic during the Civil War, one causing public uprisings in Dutchess County and all of New York (MacCracken 51).



Horatio Seymour: The Democratic governor of New York during Civil War.

Dutchess County was mainly a Republican county, in contrast to surrounding counties. There was a group of Democrats who outwardly opposed the war, a group Republicans referred to as Copperheads. These people wanted to make peace with the Confederacy rather than fight.

However, “as a whole, Dutchess was quite loyal to the nation’s call” (MacCracken 52). Town meetings were held throughout the county where people eagerly discussed and voted on topics to help lead the Union army to victory. The government was based in Poughkeepsie which along with being the economic center was also the political center of Dutchess County (Buff 6). This government was in charge of recruiting and deploying regiments of the area (Hasbrouck 194).

Aside from patriotic men and those who opposed the war, there were other groups seen in Dutchess County at this time. There was a group of men who fought as Confederates in the war, and there was also a network of Quakers from Dutchess County who “ran a successful underground railway for many slaves” (MacCracken 53). These factions prove that the politics of this county varied during the Civil War.

Overall, the “Hudson River watershed section was the key of the successful defense” (Greene 718) of the Union. The Union army was successful in the Civil War because of the contribution of supplies and soldiers from Dutchess County and the area of the Hudson River Valley in New York (Greene 718).

Bibliography

Buff, Sheila. 2009. *Insider's Guide to the Hudson River Valley*. Morris Book Publishing.

The author provides the reader with a brief history of the Hudson River Valley area with specifics about key towns. This book was written mainly as a travel guide to the area containing descriptions of key sites and things to do today in the Hudson River Valley. I used a small section of this work to discuss the town of Poughkeepsie in the mid-1800s.

Greene, Nelson. 1931. *History of the Valley of the Hudson River of Destiny*. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company.

The author of the section used compared the differing views held by the residents of Dutchess County toward war during the mid-1800s. While some people outwardly opposed going to war, a majority of the residents were loyal to the Union and supported the war. Men, women, and children all worked enthusiastically to provide money, supplies, and soldiers to the Union army.

Hasbrouck, Frank. 1909. *The History of Dutchess County New York*. Poughkeepsie: S. A. Matthieu.

The author of this book focused one chapter on the government of Dutchess County during the Civil War. Poughkeepsie was the center of government for the county. The government was in charge of recruiting and dispatching soldiers and holding town meetings to discuss and vote on issues regarding the war.

Herrick, Margaret E. 1994. *Early Settlements in Dutchess County*. Rhinebeck: Kinship.

The author of one chapter in this book focused on the economy of Dutchess County during the mid-1800s. She talked mainly about the boom of the wool industry and the development of a wool mill in Dutchess County started by a man named Elias Titus.

Jeanneney, John, and Jeanneney, Mary L.. 1983. *Dutchess County: A Pictorial History*. Norfolk: The Donning Company Publishers

In Chapter 4 of this book, the authors discuss the great impact the development and expansion of the railroad system had on Dutchess County. It increased their trading ability by allowing farmers to ship goods farther and faster than previously possible with the use of canals. It also allowed for the transportation of men and supplies from Dutchess County to areas around the country during the war.

MacCracken, Henry Noble. 1958. *Blithe Dutchess*. New York: Hastings House

The author of this book describes the political scene of Dutchess County during the Civil War, including the division of war supporters and war opponents. He mentions other

groups seen in the county at this time including men fighting for the Confederacy and Quakers providing protection to runaway slaves. There was also public angst at this time due to the draft and Governor Seymour denying soldiers the right to vote.

<http://www.abouttown.us/dutchess/articles/winter05/saga.shtml>

http://books.google.com/books?id=7_1EAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA308&lpg=PA308&dq=political+copperheads+dutchess+county&source=bl&ots=GeVK-J2PJz&sig=dBAwZ32vbRHCSxeJbyD7f_4ausg&hl=en&ei=U9L_TOrYIIG78gazpqn3Bw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBcQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false

<http://www.hudsonrivervalley.org/themes/civilwar.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copperheads_%28politics%29

Becca Chernyha

In the midst of doing research at the library, I came across a book, The Hudson through the Years, which offers a very disheartening quote about the Hudson Valley and its relation with the Civil War. Author Arthur Adams writes, “The years 1860 through 1865 saw the great tragedy of the Civil War, with its great draft riots of 1863 in Troy and New York City. Otherwise, there was relatively little direct effect upon the Hudson Valley” (Adams 243). While it is accurate to say that the Civil War did not impact the Hudson River Valley by razing its towns in the name of battle, it is incorrect to assume that the Hudson River Valley did not have an impact on the Civil War. If one looks at it from a strictly military standpoint, Dutchess County provided New York’s only county regiment and the man who is responsible for the construction of the battle ship the *Monitor*. These are two huge contributions that had significant, although overlooked, roles in the Civil War.



150th Infantry Regiment Colors

First and foremost, it is important to recognize the 150th New York Infantry Regiment, also known as the Dutchess County Regiment. This regiment is considered the flagship regiment of Dutchess County. The 150th Infantry was recruited and commanded by General John H.

Ketcham of Dover Plains, NY (Herrick 27). As mentioned before, the 150th Infantry was the only regiment in the state of New York that came from a specific county (MacCracken 57). General Ketcham was given permission to start recruiting on

August 27, 1862. The regiment was organized in Poughkeepsie, but men were culled from all over Dutchess County. The list of companies and where the men were pulled from is represented in the chart below (New York State Military Museum).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
Poughkeepsie	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Amenia	X								X	
Washington	X		X						X	
Pleasant Valley	X		X							
Clinton			X					X		
Stanford			X						X	
Hyde Park				X				X		
Pine Plains				X						
North East				X						
Rhinebeck				X		X				X
Dover					X					
Pawling					X					
Red Hook						X				
Milan						X				
Beekman							X			
Union Vale							X			
Fishkill							X			X
La Grange									X	

The regiment was mustered in on October 10, 1862, and then they were promptly dispatched to Baltimore, Maryland. Once there they performed garrison



150th Infantry Regiment at Baltimore, MD

and guard duty. In October 1862, they joined the 3rd Separate Brigade, 8th

Corps. From February 1863, they joined with the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps. It is with

this brigade that they fought at the Battle of Gettysburg and the monument dedicated to the 150th Infantry Regiment of New York is positioned on Culp's Hill. After Gettysburg, the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Corps. melded with the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps. and from there, they joined up with Sherman's Atlanta Campaign. In December 1863, they received even more troops when the 145th New York Volunteer Infantry (organized at Staten Island, NY) disbanded and some soldiers joined up with the 150th New York Infantry Regiment. On June 8, 1865, the 150th New York Infantry regiment was honorably discharged near Washington DC. (New York State Military Museum). Over the course of the three years the infantry was in service, only 132 lives were lost. Afterwards, some soldiers joined up with the 60th New York Infantry (organized at **Ogdensburg, N.Y**) to continue their service. To quote Major Henry A. Gildersleeve, "There was never a blemish on its record; it did its whole duty and was never in a losing fight. Nearly all of its members were from Dutchess County, and it was composed of many who were relatives, friends and acquaintances. It was probably nearer an harmonious family in its composition and feeling than any regiment in the service. There were no jealousies, no selfish rivalries." I think that this quote adequately sums up the overall attitude of the 150th New York Infantry Regiment. They were honorable soldiers that really valued where they came from.

Although the majority of the soldiers from Dutchess County marched with the 150th New York Infantry Regiment, many also elected to join up with other regiments out of New York. Some major examples are the 20th Infantry (organized at New York City), the 48th Infantry (organized at Brooklyn, NY), the 111th Infantry (organized at Auburn, NY), or the 128th Infantry (organized at Hudson, NY). Some even enlisted in the cavalry or artillery branches (Bartlett, "Dutchess County Regiment) (The Civil War Archive).



or

Another influential Dutchess County man in the Civil War was John Flack Winslow who is responsible for financing and overseeing the construction of the battleship the Monitor (MacCraken 54). The Monitor is actually considered one of the most famous achievements of the American industry, and it just so

happened to be pioneered by a man from our very own Dutchess County. It started when Cornelius Bushnell (agent) and Captain John Ericsson (designer of a floating battery) were trying to get in with a specialized congressional board of ironclads, but they had zero influence and no one would give them the time of day. Winslow stepped in and went straight to President Lincoln with their idea. There were some ruffled feathers on the Naval Board, because they questioned what gave Winslow the authority to oversee this operation over them. However, a conference was put together and the Naval Board was present. The proposal passed under the conditions that the ship would be built in 100 days, it must be able to take care of 100 men for 90 days and if it failed any tests, funding would be pulled and it would be up to Winslow to find the money to cover production. The government did pay three fourths of the total cost up front (MacCraken 55). The other quarter would be given after the ship was complete, but unfortunately this did not happen until about six months after the ship was complete. Winslow took out a loan to cover the other quarter and went to work. \$275,000 and 101 days later, the ship launched. It

150th Infantry
Regiment's
Monument at
Culp's Hill at
Gettysburg, PA

defeated the Merrimac after four hours of close range fighting and went down in history as a revolution in the way battles can be conducted (MacCraken 56).

Between the regiment and the Monitor, Dutchess County provided a lot more to the war effort than they get credit for. While none of the towns were witnesses to major battles a la Gettysburg and although the Hudson River Valley was not a major throughway for armies, the people clearly jumped head first into the war effort offering up whatever they had. Whether it was the money and moxie to finance the construction of a battleship or just another pair of hands willing to fight, they all shaped the fabric of the Civil War.



Works Cited

Adams, Arthur G., The Hudson through the Years, New York: Fordham University Press, 1983.

This book simply provided me with the quote in my introduction paragraph. It had no pertinent information.

Bartlett, Reverend Edward O., The Dutchess County Regiment, Danbury: The Danbury Medical Co., Inc., 1907.

(http://www.archive.org/stream/dutchesscountyre00cook/dutchesscountyre00cook_djvu.txt)

This book helped me to locate Camp Dutchess and gave me more information on the regiments that men from Dutchess County joined.

Herrick, Margaret E., Early Settlements in Dutchess County, New York, Rhinebeck: Kinship, 1994.

This was one of the first books that I found, and it introduced me to General John H. Ketcham and the 150th Infantry Regiment. Although I only cited it once in my paper, it pointed me in the right direction in terms of finding other resources.

MacCraken, Henry Noble, Blithe Dutchess: The Flowing of an American County from 1812, New York: Hastings House, 1958.

This book was a wealth of information. It provided me with information on both the 150th Regiment and the history of the Monitor.

“150th Infantry Regiment.” New York State Military Museum. Accessed 6 October 2010. Available from

<http://dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infantry/150thInf/150thInfMain.htm>

This website provided very detailed information and helped me to compile the chart showing where each of the companies within the regiment were recruited from.

“150th Infantry Regiment.” Civil War Archive. Accessed 6 October 2010. Available from <http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unnyin10.htm#7>

Although this website did not provide nearly as much information as the New York State Military Museum, it was useful in helping me order where the regiment moved and who they merged with.

Photos (In order shown)

150th New York Infantry Regiment Colors: <http://www.angelfire.com/ny4/djw/150th.html>

150th New York Infantry at Baltimore, Maryland: <http://www.angelfire.com/ny4/djw/150th.html>

Model of the Monitor: <http://www.papershipwright.co.uk/ps03/details.shtml>

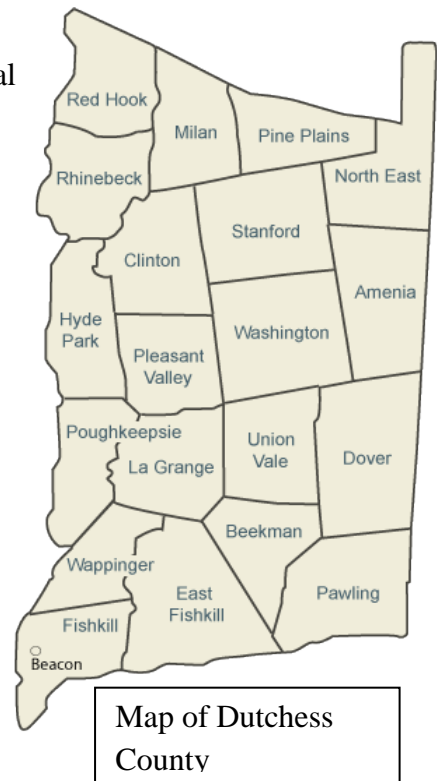
150th New York Infantry Regiment's Gettysburg Monument on Culp's Hill:
<http://www.angelfire.com/ny4/djw/150th.html>

Summary

Dutchess County was very willing to volunteer its resources for the Union cause during the civil war. Primarily it sent the 150th Infantry Regiment (also known as the Dutchess County Regiment) into battle. They started out in Baltimore, MD and then traveled through the south and even fought at Gettysburg. The regiment was in service for three years and was honorably discharged in 1865. The second major contribution came from one Dutchess County man, John Flack Winslow. He was the one who took the risk and financed and oversaw the construction of the USS Monitor. The construction of such a battleship raised many eyebrows, but it proved to be one of the most influential constructions during the Civil War. Not only did it defeat the Merrimac in a mere four hours, but it is still considered one of the most notable inventions in American industry.

Heather Ayvazian

Hasbrouk's history of Dutchess County accounts for several towns being key places for mustering troops during the Civil War. Company A of the 20th regiment, commanded by Captain James Smith, and Company I of the 74th regiment were raised in Poughkeepsie in 1861 (Hasbrouck 193), and a company was also raised at Fishkill Landing. Dutchess County enlisted 135 men in September 1861, around which time the town of Washington recruited 55 men for a company of cavalry. Volunteers from Stanford, Pine Plains, and Clinton comprised almost a whole company of the Washington Greys. On the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, Captain Charles Bohrer opened one of the recruiting offices in Poughkeepsie that sparked Union support. There, 58 men were recruited for the Morgan Rifles and Captain Cromwell's company of the First New York State Cavalry (193-194).



The Poughkeepsie Journal, then the 'Daily Eagle,' jumped from weekly to daily publication as a result of the demand for news during the excitement and terror of the Civil War (Smith 402). The newspaper endorsed an appeal for volunteers, and in two days the General War Committee had several requests for permission to recruit soldiers and "enter the US service in a Dutchess County regiment" (Gilersleeve 9). The wool mill in the county, established by Elias Titus, served as an industrial site contributing to the war effort (Herrick 83). A Women's Relief Association was organized in Poughkeepsie and worked with the county's other auxiliary associations throughout war; women and children prepared "lint, bandages, have-locks and hospital

clothing for the soldiers” (Dutchess County, New York in the Civil War). A Deuel Hollow iron ore mine contributed to Monitor class warships and the marble industry grew as Ketcham’s quarries produced large quantities of monuments for cemeteries like Arlington National Cemetery (Dover History). During the 1830s, freed slaves sought protection in the Nine Partners Meeting House and one Friend, Stephen Haight, acted as a conductor for the Underground Railroad, according to historical society research (Lee).



Poughkeepsie Court

Gilersleeve, a soldier of the 150th regiment, recounts the general headquarters in Poughkeepsie were used for larger gatherings, but at night there were enthusiastic war meetings throughout the County; “[t]here was scarcely a place in Dutchess County, sufficiently large to support a post office, that did not have its one or more war meetings each week” (12). Poughkeepsie municipal

buildings began to assume military roles; the Sheriff’s Office in the city’s Court House turned into a Recruiting Office (Gilersleeve 12) and on July 19, 1864, citizens held a meeting at the Poughkeepsie Court House to determine how much to pay each volunteer soldier (Smith 440).

Dutchess County is also home to important sites concerning regimental camps. In response to the President’s July 2, 1862 call for 300,000 more troops, Dutchess and Columbia counties became the eleventh military district in New York and raised the 128th district regiment, whose camp was originally designated to be at Tivoli, but was moved to Hudson (Hasbrouk 194). On August 22, 1862, measures were taken to raise a Dutchess County Regiment with a regimental camp based in Poughkeepsie (Hasbrouk 195). Gilersleeve, a soldier in the regiment, recounts; “Our rendezvous at Poughkeepsie was named “Camp Dutchess” and was located

nearly a mile northeast from the Court House, and just north of the Old Alms House Farm. On that rocky side-hill field were built our barracks, of rough boards, and all of us had our meals in a common mess-hall. There was but little opportunity for drill and discipline, but the rudiments of a soldier's duties were inculcated... At this camp, on the 11th of October, 1862, the Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States... Our march down Main Street that night, uniformed and equipped for battle, has remained always in the memory of those who participated in or witnessed it" (13). Van Wyck further recalls that as the regiment departed, "[t]housands were gathered on the wharves and Kaal Rock and as the *Oregon* cast off, salutes of artillery gave the last goodbye" (18).




A memorial window honoring Civil War soldiers who lost their lives between 1863 and 1865 was built into the Presbyterian Church in Amenia (356). There are twelve more memorials spread throughout Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Stanfordville, Pawling, Beacon, Fishkill, and LaGrange (Civil War Monuments in Dutchess County).








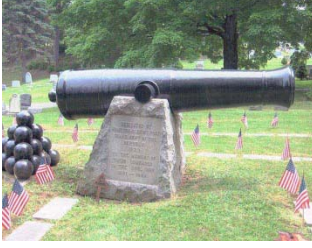


Pawling Civil War Memorial

Dutchess County is rich in sites steeped in the history of the American Civil War. Some of these include the towns from which soldiers were recruited, the recruiting offices themselves, Poughkeepsie government buildings that also fulfilled military operations, Camp Dutchess and the road and wharf from which the regiment departed, the headquarters of the Poughkeepsie Journal, Titus' wool mill, and several memorials dedicated to the brave Dutchess County soldiers of the Civil War.

Dutchess County's Civil War Monuments

Town	Name	Image	Erected By	Address
Beacon	Town of Fishkill Soldiers & Sailors Monument		The Soldiers & Sailors Monument Assn. of the Town of Fishkill on Sept. 5 th 1898	GAR Plot Fairview Cemetery Washington Avenue Beacon, NY
Fishkill	Cannon in the Howland Post 48 G.A.R. Plot			Fishkill Rural Cemetery Fishkill, NY
LaGrange	Monument at the Grave of Lt. David B. Sleight		His Townsmen & Friends in 1867	LaGrange Rural Cemetery 5 Miles East of Poughkeepsie LaGrange, NY
Pawling	Pawling Civil War Monument			West Main Street and Charles Corman Blvd. Pawling, NY

Pawling	Admiral John L. Worden Marker			
Poughkeepsie	Monument to the 128th NYVI "Old Steady"			Clinton Square Poughkeepsie, NY
Poughkeepsie	The Soldiers' Memorial Fountain			Eastman Park Poughkeepsie, NY
Poughkeepsie	For God and Country Civil War Monument			St. Peter's Cemetery Salt Point Turnpike Poughkeepsie, NY
Poughkeepsie	USS Monitor Cannon		This cannon made for the Monitor was presented to the City of Poughkeepsie By Mary C. W. Blake 1926	Adriance Memorial Library Poughkeepsie, NY

Poughkeepsie	Hamilton-Sleight Post GAR Cannon		Dedicated By Hamilton-Sleight Post Grand Army of the Republic 1923	Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery Route 9 Poughkeepsie, NY
Rhinebeck	Armstrong GAR Post 104 Civil War Monument		Erected in 1899 by local marble dealer H.N. Secor and dedicated on Memorial Day May 30, 1900 in honor of the Post's fallen comrades from the 150th, 128th, 80th, and 44th N.Y. Vols.	Rhinebeck Rural Cemetery Route 9 Rhinebeck, NY
Stanfordville	Stanfordville Civil War Monument			Freedom Square Park Stanfordville, NY

Source: <http://www.suvchw.org/ny/monuments/dutchess/dutchess.htm>

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I did not cite this in my paper directly, but I needed to refer to this site many times to see which towns, cities, and villages are included in Dutchess county.

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Regiment in the Civil War; Its Story as Told by Its Members. Ed. Stephen G. Cook, M.D. and Charles E. Benton. New York: The Danbury Medical Printing Co., Inc., 1907.

This book also contained primary sources, as the authors were actual soldiers in the Dutchess County regiment. I used Gilersleeve’s account of Camp Dutchess and his mentioning of the road the regiment marched out on. I also used his memory of how the local newspaper affected the war effort.

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Herrick, Margaret E., Early Settlements in Dutchess County, New York, Rhinebeck: Kinship, 1994.

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Smith, James H. *History of Dutchess County, New York, With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers*. New York: Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 1980.

This source contained much information on the history of the towns and citizens of Dutchess County. I used it for information on the newspaper and the Court house’s role in Civil War decisions. Also, it mentioned the memorial window in Amenia’s Presbyterian church.

“US Civil War Markers.” *The Historical Marker Database*. Accessed 6 October 2010. Available from: <http://www.hmdb.org/Results.asp?CategoryID=15&StartAt=2501>

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Van Wyck, Richard T. *A War to Petrify the Heart; The Civil War Letters of A Dutchess County, N.Y. Volunteer*. Ed. Virginia Hughes Kaminsky. New York: Black Dome Press, 1997

This was a great primary source containing the letters of a Civil War soldier from Dutchess County. I used his description of the site of Camp Dutchess and the point of his regiment’s departure.

Photos

Court House: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nydutche/poughkeep/courthouse.jpg>

Map of Dutchess County:

<http://www.countrycharmrealty.com/xSites/Agents/COUNTRYCHARMREALTY/Content/UploadedFiles/maps.gif>

Pawling Civil War Memorial: <http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=24655>