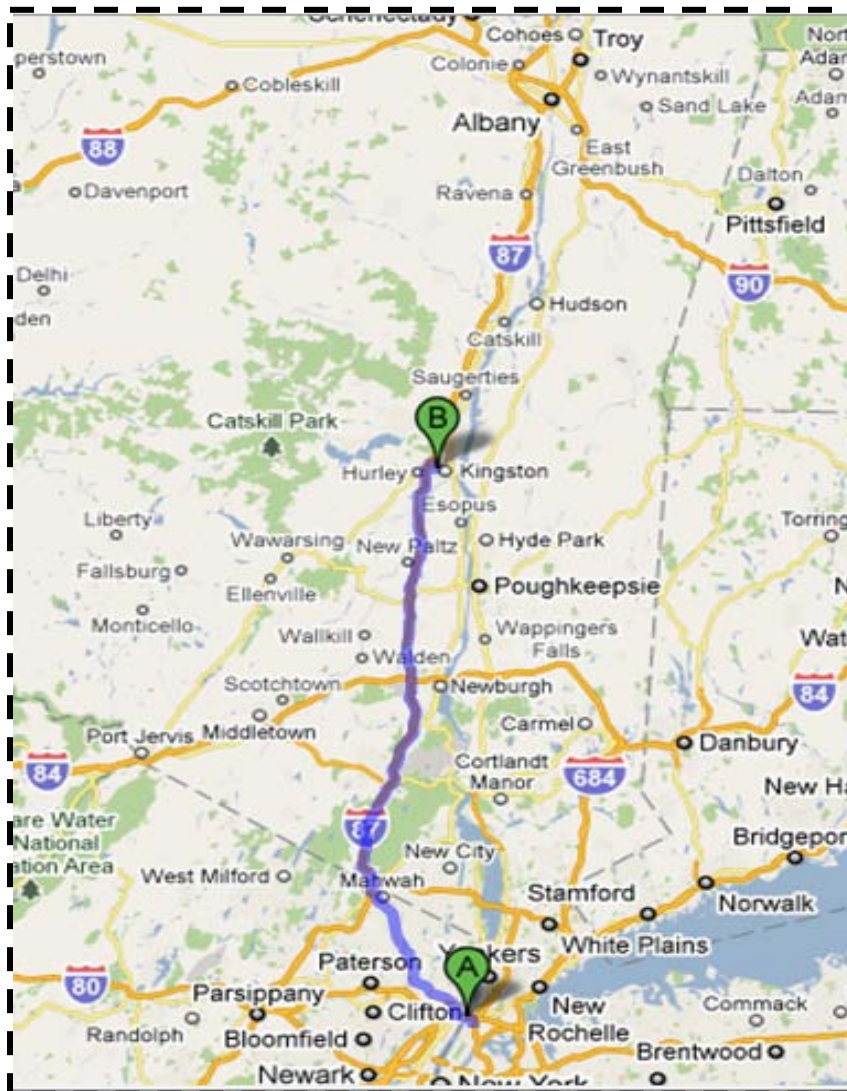


Guidebook to the Civil War in Ulster County



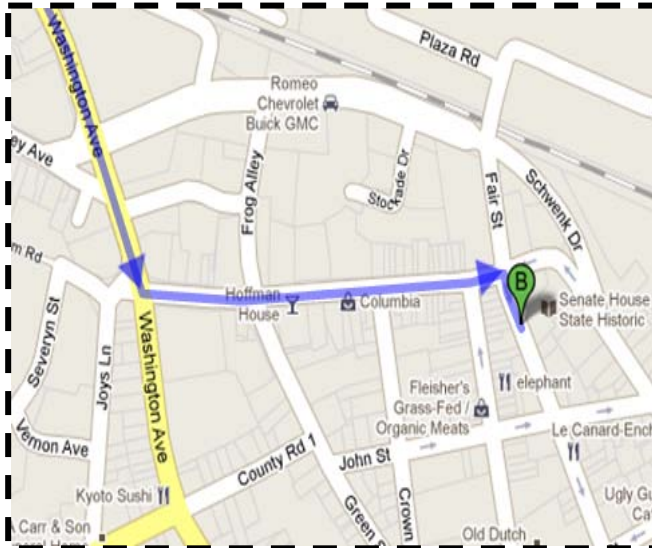
Welcome to Kingston!



- Head east on Interstate 95
- Take exit 2 toward FDR Dr/Manhattan
- Keep right toward Amsterdam Ave
- Turn right at Amsterdam Ave
- Continue on Interstate 95
- Take NJ-4/I-95 exit
- Take exit 72A to NJ-4 W
- Exit on NJ-17 N
- Merge to I-287 N/NJ-17 N
- Take exit onto I-87N/NY-17N
- Take exit 19 to NY-28/Kingston

Senate House Museum

312 Fair St.



- At the traffic circle, take the 2nd exit onto Washington Ave
 - Turn left at N Front St
 - Turn Right at Fair St
 - Arrive at Senate House Museum
- 1 Hour 38 Minutes**



Senate House

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/kingston/K2.htm>

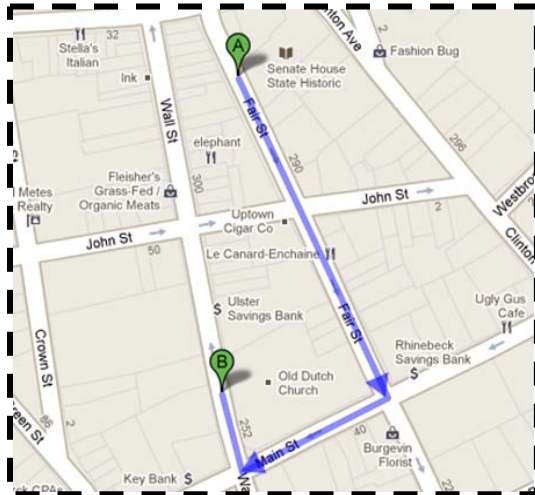
The Kingston Senate House Museum also has a large collection of Civil War artifacts. Their collection includes correspondence from General George H. Sharpe, letters from Civil War soldiers to their families in Kingston, uniforms, artillery, regimental

posters for the local regiments, the soldiers' hospital reports, newspapers from the Civil War era,

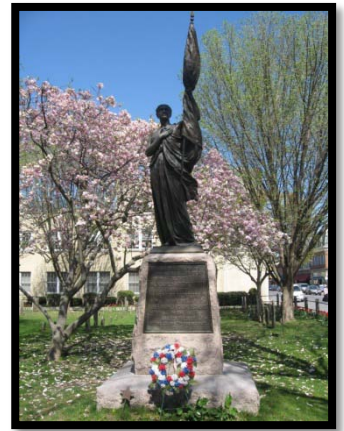
and a collection of Civil War prints by Matthew Brady. The House archives over one-thousand documents from the civil war. One of their unusual collections is an assortment daguerreotypes which are old photographs that were imposed on tin. Their most prized artifact is a piece of black silk from the cloth that covered President Lincoln's funeral casket. This collection is not currently on display but my still be observed in the museum's archives.

Old Dutch Church

272 Wall St.



- Head SE on Fair St toward John St
 - Turn right onto Main St
 - Turn right onto Wall St
 - Arrive at Old Dutch Church
- 1 Minute**



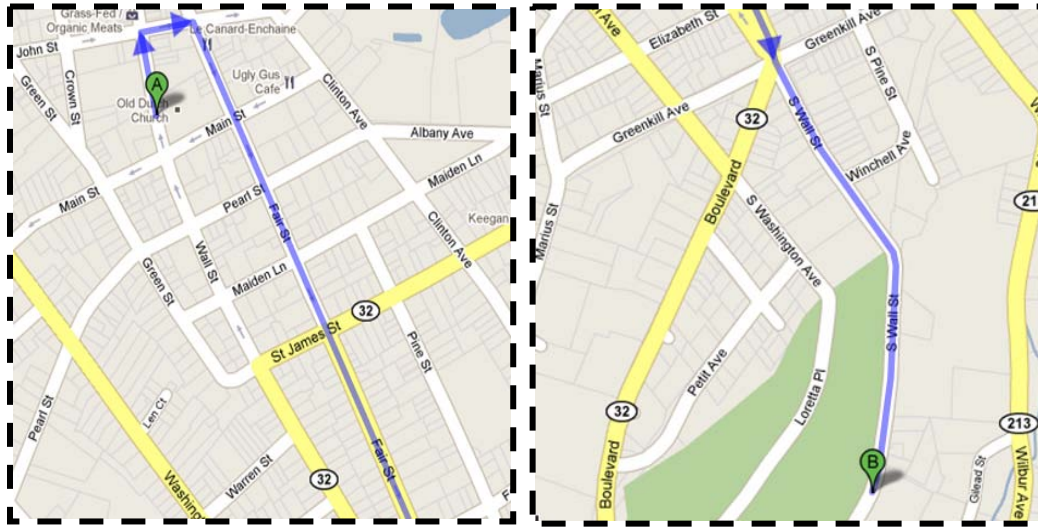
The Civil War Memorial "Patriotism", erected by General Sharpe in honor of his men, found in the graveyard.
<http://www.olddutchchurch.org/gallery-museum.php>

Founded in 1659 and organized by Dutch settlers, the Old Dutch Church was the only church in Kingston for over 175 years. In 1852, the congregation moved across the street, and the building was eventually sold to the state of New York. During the Civil War, the old church structure (now St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church) housed a field hospital, an armory and drill hall (Old Dutch Church), and was in use from September 1859 to July 1867. The Dominie of the Church strongly supported the Union cause even before the Civil War began (similarly, a former Dominie supported the patriots during American Revolution). The church raised and fielded its own regiment, and many men from the Old Dutch Church congregation were enlisted in the New York 120th Infantry, whose general, George H. Sharpe, was a prominent parishioner of the church. During the war, the men in the armory would cross the street to the church, and chip off pieces of an old cedar post for souvenirs. The flags carried by the regiment are displayed in the narthex of the church

By the end of the war, General Sharpe was a member of General Ulysses S. Grant's staff. After the Civil War had ended, General Sharpe presented a statue, titled "Patriotism", to the church in honor of his men in the 120th Infantry. This statue can still be found in the church graveyard, and is the only war monument ever constructed by a general to his men on a plot deeded to the monument itself.

Mt. Zion Cemetery

South Wall St.



- Head North on Wall St toward John St
 - Turn right on John St
 - Turn right on Fair St
 - Continue on S Wall St
 - Arrive on Mt. Zion Cemetery
- 6 Minutes**

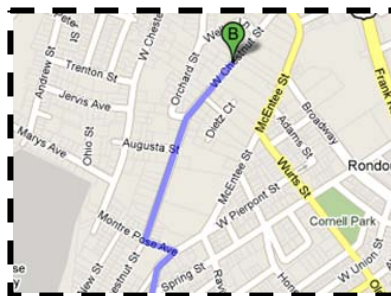
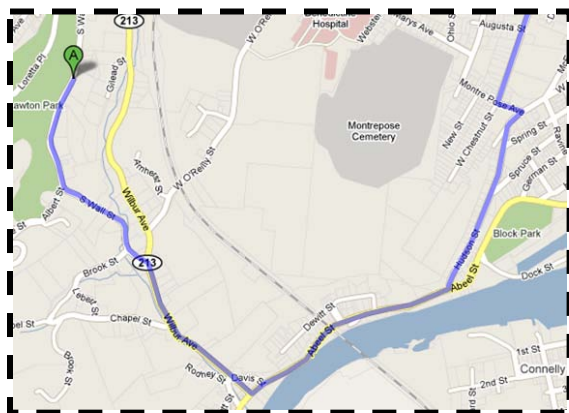


Entrance to Mt. Zion Cemetery
<http://kingstonburialgrounds.files.wordpress.com/2010/10/mt-zion-cemetery.jpg>

Mt. Zion Cemetery, located on South Wall Street in Kingston, is the second African American Cemetery in Kingston. The earliest documented grave is believed to date back to 1856. A notable number of African American soldiers who served in the Civil War are buried in this cemetery. These men served in the US Colored Troops, the 20th Regiment of Ulster County. The cemetery was designated a Historic Landmark in 1987. Currently this cemetery is going through a restoration process by the Kingston Land Trust. Recently the Kingston Veterans Association and nine Seabess Veterans donated a new sign for the cemetery. This site documents the deaths of the men “whose activities helped determine the course of events in national history during the Civil War.”

Dr. Crispell's House

60 West Chestnut St.



- South toward Albert St
 - Right on Wilbur Ave
 - Left on Abeel St
 - Left on Hudson St
 - Left on Montre Pose Ave
 - Right on W Chestnut St
 - Arrive at Dr. Crispell's 60 W Chestnut St
- 7 Minutes**

Born in Hurley, New York, Dr. Abraham Eltinge Crispell (1823 – 1881) attended medical school at the Berkshire Medical College in Massachusetts, and New York University. After graduating, he moved to Rondout (now part of Kingston) in 1849. In 1853 he was appointed to Surgeon of the 20th Regiment in the 8th Brigade in the 2nd Division of the New York State Militia. During the Civil War, Dr. Crispell was made Brigade Surgeon of volunteers, while serving as a health officer at Hilton Head, South Carolina.



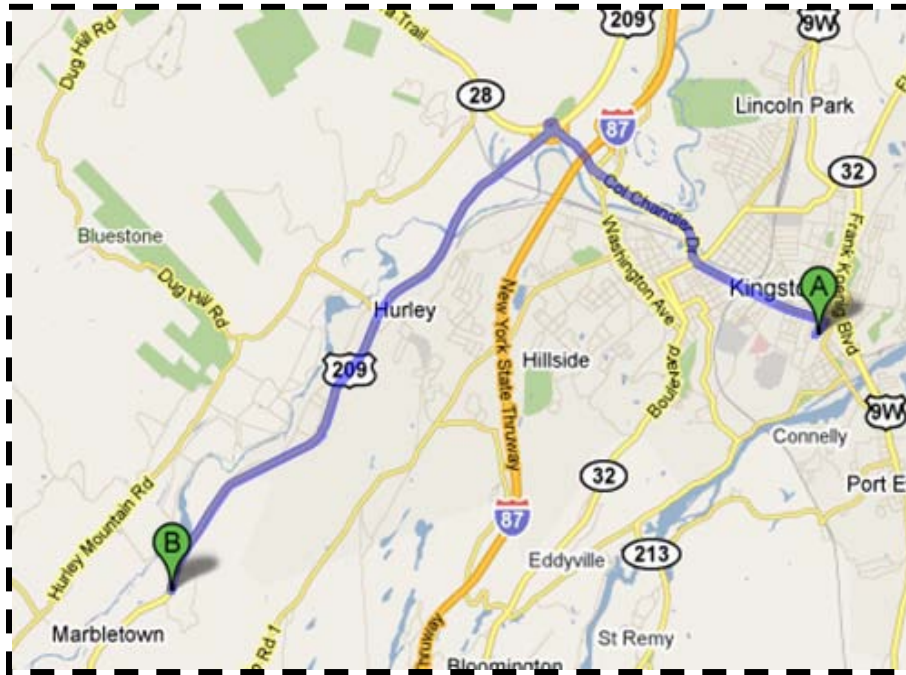
Dr. Crispell's grave.

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=11587165>

When he returned from the war, Dr. Crispell had his home built in the Italianate style, which was very popular from 1850-1880. A reaction to the formal classical ideas of the Renaissance, known as the Romantic movement, the Italianate style of architecture often has low-pitched roofs and overhanging eaves with decorative brackets beneath them. Dr. Crispell's house can still be found in the Chestnut Street Historic District (which is still home to many historic middle and upper-class homes) in Kingston, New York.

Bevier House Museum

2682 State Rt. 209



- Head NE on W Chestnut St toward Welles Ln
 - Turn left on Broadway
 - Continue on I-0587
 - At the traffic circle, continue straight on NY-28 W
 - Merge onto US-209 S
 - Arrive at the Bevier House Museum
- 15 Minutes**

The Bevier House off Route 209 houses the largest collection of Civil War artifacts on public display in Ulster County in their Civil War room. This collection includes war memorabilia, field drums, weapons, swords, guns, ammunition, army uniforms, regiment signs, and several Civil War documents. Artifacts from both Confederate and Union armies can be found here. State Senator George C. Pratt, Commanding Colonel of the 20th Regiment, was the original collector and also the founder of the Ulster County Historical Society established in 1859. The Bevier House is very proud of their collection and the county's role in the Civil War; in May of 2009, the House held a Civil War Encampment.

Civil War room
<http://www.bevierhousemuseum.org>



Ulster County was established in 1683; however, the Dutch settled in the area in the early 1600s. Kingston in particular was a prominent town in Ulster, especially during the Civil War. However, Ulster County appears to be a relatively small contributor to Civil War history. Despite such accusations, Ulster contributed numerous regiments from Kingston and, in later years, museums were constructed that now house artifacts from and exhibits of this infamous war. Cemeteries memorializing soldiers can be visited today.

The Dutch influence can still be seen in sites such as the Old Dutch Church in Kingston, which played a role in the Civil War. During the war, the old church housed a field hospital, an armory, and drill hall between September 1859 and July 1867. The church raised and fielded its own regiment, the 120th regiment, which was organized in Kingston. The regiment was under command of Colonel George H. Sharpe on July 14, 1862. It was highly involved in the defenses against Washington. During one of these battles, Colonel Sharpe died and Lieutenant Colonel Adam L. Lockwood was given control. General Sharpe's memorial statue can be found in the graveyard across from the Old Dutch Church. In addition, some of his letters of correspondence, along with other Civil War artifacts, can be found at the Senate House Museum, which is also located in Kingston.



"Patriotism," the statue dedicated to Colonel Sharpe's men.
<http://www.olddutchchurch.org/gallery->

Although there is some debate, Kingston is considered the first capital of New York State. In 1823, work began on the D&H Canal as way to stimulate the economy and solve the energy crisis created by the War of 1812. The D&H Canal became the support system of the entire Mid-Hudson Valley and caused Ulster County's population to explode. One important



The D&H Canal
<http://ellenvillenyt.tripod.com/33cf8660.jpg>

historical figure born in Ulster County was Sojourner Truth, who recruited black troops for the Union Army and gathered supplies for black regiments. Another important figure was Dr. Abraham Eltinge Crispell, who was appointed to Surgeon of Volunteers of the 20th Regiment in the 8th Brigade in the 2nd Division of the New York State Militia. Dr. Crispell's house can still be found in the Chestnut Street Historic District in Kingston.



A portrait of Dr. Crispell.
<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=11587165>

Two regiments of Ulster County fought in the Battle of Bull Run and Gettysburg. The 10th regiment, known as Ulster Guard, was formed by Colonel Pratt after the fall of Fort Sumter. It was mustered out April 29th, 1861 and joined McClellan's force at Centerville on March 10th. Colonel Pratt led the army at the Battle of Bull Run where he fought till his death. In addition, 323 of his soldiers either died, wounded, or were captured.



A portrait of Colonel Pratt.
http://academic2.marist.edu/foyer/esopus/blo/wups/b_pratt%20in%20brady%20photo.html

Colonel Pratt started the collection of Civil War artifacts that is now housed in the Bevier House in Kingston. The collection includes war memorabilia, field drums, weapons, swords, guns, ammunition, army uniforms, regiment signs, and several Civil War documents. Pratt's 10th regiment also fought in

the battle of Gettysburg from July 1-4, 1863 and served until January 28, 1866. The other Ulster County regiment that contributed to the Battle of Bull Run as well as Gettysburg was the 80th regiment, which was led by Jacob B. Hardenberg. At the second battle of Bull Run, it lost 279 soldiers. In June of 1863 the regiment was closely engaged in Gettysburg, which resulted in 170 killed mostly due to Pickett's Charge on the last day of battle.

In addition, there were two other important regiments from Ulster that largely contributed to the Civil War. One of these was the 156th regiment. It was organized at Kingston on

November 16, 1862 under the command of Colonel Jacob Sharpe. On December 4, 1862 it served in Sherman's division. The 20th colored infantry regiment, which bravely served in the Civil War, is another. Many men from this regiment were buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery, which was declared as a Historic Landmark in 1987.

Evidently Civil War history impacted the history of Ulster County. Regiments directly contributed to the war effort. In addition, cemeteries honor the civil war soldiers from the county who fought in the war, and museums house

important artifacts from the time, which helps people to continue celebrating the county's history today.



The Bevier House Museum
<http://www.bevierhousemuseum.org/>

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[s&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEEsimfm0xQ3I8HDa1FSOxdExBx8O5abDTDLeBib59Mweaxf_QzG_htHrVaaLsJVWKRVEYg8ttpSVzpsHvBsPVTzThVZJjU6Ymz5HQhTgi30b5dPV_TUi82s0jThoWabley47UZyM1&sig=AHIEtbQXor76bDG7Ufm37I6zEPkvWMzu4A](http://www.bibliography.com/s&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEEsimfm0xQ3I8HDa1FSOxdExBx8O5abDTDLeBib59Mweaxf_QzG_htHrVaaLsJVWKRVEYg8ttpSVzpsHvBsPVTzThVZJjU6Ymz5HQhTgi30b5dPV_TUi82s0jThoWabley47UZyM1&sig=AHIEtbQXor76bDG7Ufm37I6zEPkvWMzu4A)

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[ent](#) (accessed Dec 13, 2010).

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