

Boscobel will not be open to the public this summer. There is much to be done to bring this dream to fulfillment, though it is even now a delight to see.

The Putnam County Historical Society's Antique Auction added much to realizing soon their working museum. Congratulations!

The Statue of Sybil Ludington's Ride has been dedicated. It is located on a national highway in Carmel in a beautiful setting and surrounded by the care New York City gives its property. We are indebted to Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington for her imagination, creative ability and skill in visualizing the daring and courage of a sixteen year old girl. Her generous gift of this master work of art was entrusted to the Enoch Crosby DAR Chapter who so successfully carried out the planning and location of the Statue. We salute you!

Last Call. About 20% more veterans of the Civil War have been located for our Civil War Honor Roll. We need more. We need Regiment and Company. Here are men whose names were made up in 1886. They are in the Putnam County Historical Society's files. What do you know about them? James Ashmond, Henry Banckham, John Bertman (d 7/16/64), William Derbyshire (Put.Valley), Lewis A. Garrison, James Hopper, Francis D. Owen, Charles R. Owen, William J. Owen, Benjamin Purdy (2nd N.J.Cavalry), James Patterson, Augustus Warren, Frederick M. Warren, Henry Wallace, James Wood, Cornelius Zeliph.

Here are additional veterans located in the 95th Infantry, Co. K: John Barrett, Thomas Booth, John S. Boyd, Jacob Brown, Jeremiah Curry, George W. Dakins, Zephaniah J. Dakins, John P. Daniels, Oliver Daniels, John W. Griffin(?), William H. Heady, Alvah Kirk, John Kruly, Charles W. Leveridge, Charles H. Miller, Thomas Stimson, Charles H. Travvis, David W. Travvis, Nathaniel J. Travvis, Patrick Tracy, Peter Worden, Stephen Worden, Joshua B. Young.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT ** COMPANY K

In each of our three previous editions, we have followed the organization of a Company, largely made up of Putnam County volunteers. We have also followed their most severe battles. We have recovered the names of many veterans in these early volunteer companies that had been lost to our County Honor Roll.

William F. Bailey, when 21 years of age, was among those who had enlisted in the 38th Infantry Regiment. During the organization of the Brigade, he was selected for larger duty. The women of the County made it possible for him to wear a uniform suitable for his new rank. After the first Battle of Bull Run, he was commissioned to enlist a Company from Putnam County and near-by areas.

Hon. Chauncey Weeks, grandfather of our recently deceased neighbor, Robert Weeks, became their patron in enlistments and in financial help. He had represented our County on two different periods in our State Assembly. The volunteers in appreciation designated themselves "WEEK'S GUARDS". Later, "Chauncey Weeks was a member of the mounted Home Guards who rode around Putnam County, flushing out deserters." This picture of our Assemblyman was taken about the time of this Company's enlistments.

Enlistments moved slowly. By February, 40 volunteers from Putnam County were drilling at Sing-Sing. To fill out a full company, volunteers from Peekskill, White Plains and Rockland County were consolidated with the Week's Guards. William Bailey was chosen Captain. The proposed Regiments were also consolidated. The two companies of the Third Regiment, Eagle Brigade were merged into the 95th Infantry Regiment. The above Company became Company K. In March, their Regiment under Col. George H. Riddle left for the front.

They were under General Wadsworth's command in the Army of Northern Virginia and were stationed at Aqua Creek.

General McClellan was soon to give up his march on Richmond. General Pope was called to Washington from the West. The three armies in Western Virginia were hastily grouped under Pope. The 95th Regiment was brought into this larger army a few days before the Second Battle of Bull Run.

With McClellan in retreat, Lee sent Stuart's Cavalry and Jackson's Army on a long march to the west, then slipped behind Pope and destroyed his insufficient supplies. Pope's promised reinforcements did not arrive in time. While Pope looked for Jackson, Longstreet got into position to strike. The first day's battle was favorable to Pope. But the next day, Longstreet unexpectedly appeared and Pope was severely beaten. The 95th Regiment had more than 100 casualties, mostly missing.

During the next three major battles, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the 95th was present but not heavily engaged.

Something is missing here.

When the 95th was before Gettysburg, only a fourth of their original strength was present. They were heavily engaged on the first day and lost nearly half their men. General Reynolds, leader of their corps, was killed. Then Colonel Biddle was wounded. General Warren, Chief Engineer, of the Army, became temporary Commander of the First Corps. Meade, Hancock and Warren laid out the line of battle and the 95th found itself



in a position on the fish hook of Culp's Hill on the Army's right. After Gettysburg, the 95th was part of the Army that followed Lee into Virginia.

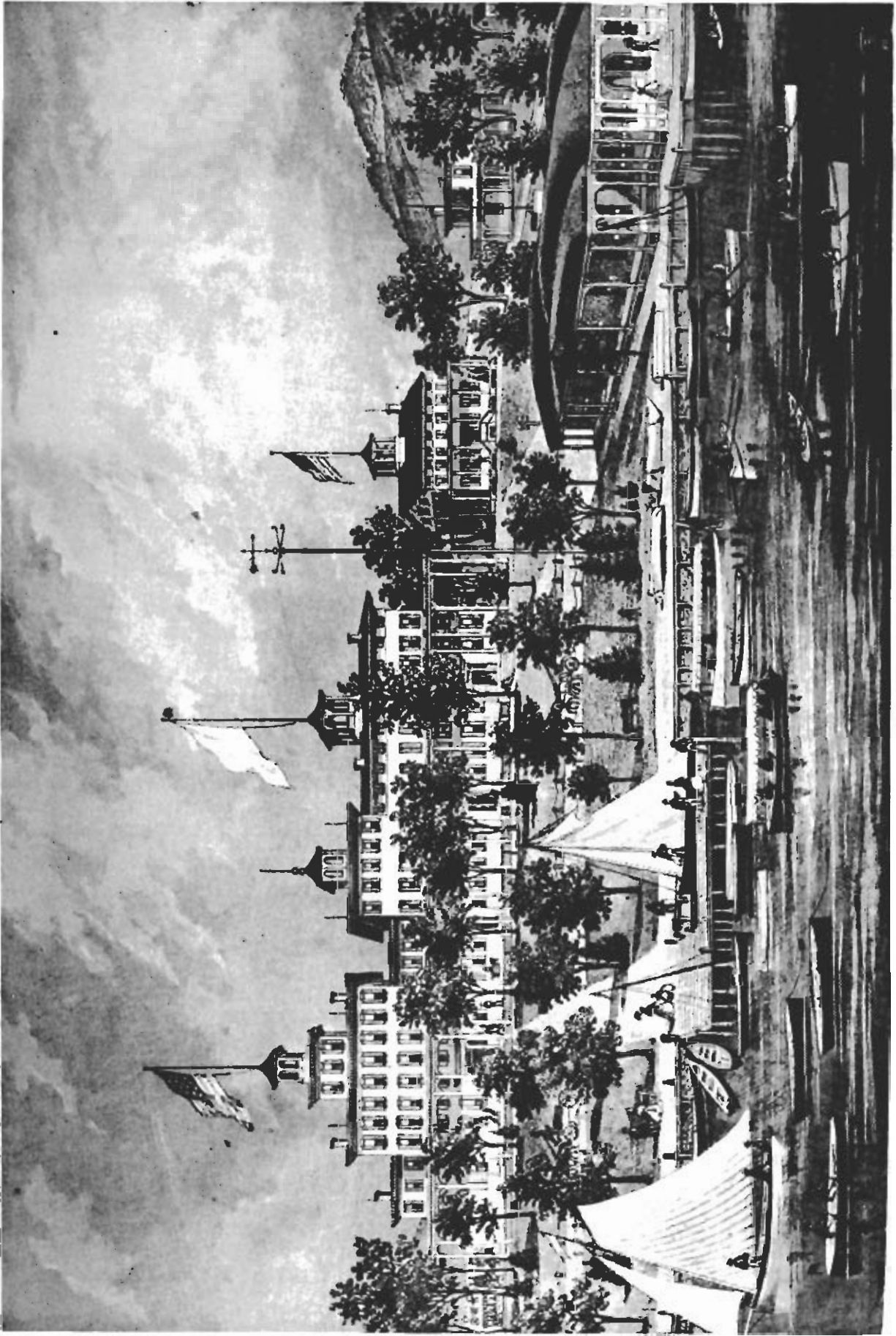
In October, there was a general shake-up of the Army of the Potomac in preparation for the next campaign. Both Col. Biddle and Lt. Col. Post of the 95th Regiment resigned their commands. They were succeeded, first by Col. Edward Pys, and later by Col. James Creney. In the campaign against Richmond, Col. Creney was twice wounded, but carried on to muster out the Regiment.

During the winter and spring depleted regiments were enlarged. The 95th received more new recruits than there were veterans.

In May, General Grant in command of the Army of the Potomac opened the last eleven month's campaign against Lee. Warren led the Fifth Corps. Most service men from Putnam County were under Warren, including the 95th.

In the Battles of the Wilderness and of Spotsylvania, the 95th lost more heavily than in any other engagement. Their Division Commander Wadsworth was killed. This was followed by losses at Petersburg, Weldon Road and Popular Springs. When the final engagement began at Five Forks, only 94 men were in action from the 95th. Of these only 22 were in service when Appomattox was reached. How many of these 22 men were from the original enlistment? How many were from Putnam County?

When the 95th was mustered out, the new enlistees or the veterans who had reenlisted in Company K were transferred to another Regiment.



GREGORY HOUSE LAKE MAHOPAC PUTNAM CO. N.Y.
LEWIS H. GREGORY PROPRIETOR

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LAKE MAHOPAC

The Indian Village of Pussapanum lay a short distance south-east of Lake Mahopac. The largest island in the Lake was the Indian's Council Area. Among the earliest roads laid out were those that run to and from this Indian Village.

Among the blanks in our early County history is when and how these Indians were dispossessed. Tradition says that when they refused to be moved, they retired to their Council Island. This was set afire by the whites and when the Indians swam for shore, they were shot down like ducks.

Within the memory of the event, these poetic words caught the scene:

"The calm and the silence of safety is here,
Where once the wild yell of the savage arose;
Where, fierce as the tempest, with heart void of fear,
With the shriek and the war-whoop he rushed on his foes".

During the Revolutionary War, the islands and the lands surrounding the Lake were seized by the State and sold to those lessees of Colonel Roger Merrison and to other patriots who were able to cover their bids.

The next 50 years were somewhat conventional in development. By 1830 people from New York had begun to sail or steam up the Hudson River to Peekskill and then take the daily stage across to the lake to enjoy the water and the cool nights so near the City.

By 1834 Stephen Monk saw the possibilities of developing this resource. Later Dr. Lewis Gregory bought out Monk's interests. As popularity increased, stage service from Peekskill in season was doubled.

During the close of the Mexican War, the Harlem Railroad had reached Croton Falls, and the bus runners for the Lake Mahopac hotels lined up passengers at the railroad station. These four horse stages raced each other to their destinations and were a daily source of conversation, excitement and wager.

In the War years, an attractive "Mahopac Lake Waltz" was written, which music was wafted over the Lake by the Amateur Cornet Club.

A picture of the Dean House at that time showed the main building around which the present wings were constructed.

Gregory's second hotel was built in 1853. For a quarter century, it was the most popular Hotel on the Lake. It was destroyed by fire in 1878. The accompanying picture indicates its popularity.

Among other hotels then vying for growing popularity was the old Thompson House. When it burned, the present Hotel Mahopac was built. The Baldwin Hotel; the Carpenter House, now the Wendelin Inn; and the Old Lake House were well-known and successful.

During the Civil War and immediately following the War, Lake Mahopac reached its relative peak of renown.

A local paper gives this expectation of the 1864 season: "The season at this fashionable summer resort has fairly commenced and judging from appearances and the statements of those who should know, the season will be one of the best and most brilliant ever witnessed there. Greenbacks are plenty and so are the wives and daughters of Government contractors, to say nothing of the substantial representatives of wealth who generally frequent Mahopac."

Edward Joyce says: "The recreational life---consisted of swimming, boating, bowling, horseback riding, croquet and the wealthy driving throughout the countryside in their fancy carriages drawn by a team in silver-mounted harness and driven by coachmen in livery. In the evening, dancing was indulged in at the ball rooms of the hotels, the men in full dress and the ladies beautifully attired."

The drought of 1870 turned the eyes of Boss Tweed and Tammany to Lake Mahopac. Without permission, New York City tapped the Lake's water supply for city use. Seven years later no compensation had been received for damages caused.

By 1871 the Tweed Ring created "The Lake Mahopac Improvement Company". An excellent road was built around the Lake. On July 4, 1871 the railroad reached the Lake. Plans for a "National Museum of Natural History" and a "Musical and Art College" were made. Property was bid up at fantastic prices. One instance is told of a farmer two miles from the Lake selling his property for four times its normal value. He was paid a deposit and the balance at 10%. After three years, he had received the real value of his farm and then got his farm back. By this time, the Tweed Ring considered taking the whole of Putnam County as a park for New York City. The downfall of Tweed, and the depression of 1873, sharply deflated the hopes and expectations of those interested in Lake Mahopac. Vacationists turned their attention to other resorts.

For a time, much was expected by the combination of six proposed railroads from New York by way of Lake Mahopac to Boston and Montreal carried forward by English capital. This too failed.

Iron ore had been mined occasionally on the larger island in the Lake. In 1881 this ore body was opened up. The ore was brought to the mainland by steamboat.

The most severe blow came by the last cholera scare. Property was condemned all over the County. By 1900 New York City caused the removal of many buildings near the Lake. In the next thirty years, the center of population moved three times.

But in 1913, the first modern development was planned. Since then Lake Mahopac has taken on the atmosphere of a year-round community. Its future promises to be more substantial than at any time in its history.

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BRIG. GENERAL JOHN CAMPBELL
Life Time Army Surgeon

John Campbell was born in Albany in 1821. He attended Albany Academy. In 1843 he graduated from Albany Medical College. During the Mexican War (1847) he volunteered his services as Assistant Surgeon of the US Army. He saw service at Vera Cruz, Mexico City and other areas of Mexico.

After furlough home, he was ordered to Texas. Next he sailed from New Orleans for California. He ascended the Charges River and then traveled by mule back to Panama. Arriving at San Francisco, he proceeded to Monterey and later to several other army posts. Trouble with the Indians in Oregon was "punished" by the Drago Company to which he was attached.

Transferred to New York for two years, he was next sent to the middle west. He marched across Minnesota and Dakota with the Second Infantry with Colonel Abercrombie and two or

three soldiers, they journeyed by rowboat across hostile Indian country to Fort Randall.

After an extended leave to his home in Albany, he was stationed at West Point for three years. His impressions there probably influenced his selection of Cold Spring for retirement.

During the disturbed conditions on the eve of the Civil War, he was ordered to Plattsburg, then to Governor's Island. He was stationed at the General Hospital at Fort McHenry, Washington, when war was declared.

With the beginning of the War, he sailed for Fort Pickins where he remained for 15 months. From there he was recalled to Washington as Medical Director. This was followed by short periods in charge of the General Hospital in Bedloe's Island and the Retiring Board at Wilmington, Del. For 15 months he was Medical Director at Philadelphia.

For twenty years after the war he continued his profession in the Army. First in the deep South, then in New England and New York for four years. Again he spent two years in the Dakotas where conditions were much different from those of nearly twenty years before. Six years were spent as Post Surgeon at Fort Adams, R.I. His last five years before retirement were at Atlanta, New Port, and New York City.

He was retired from the Army in 1885 after 38 years service with the full rank of Colonel. In 1904 President Theodore Roosevelt reviewed the records of officers who had served in the Mexican and Civil Wars. John Campbell was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General "for long and distinguished service."

In 1888 he cast his lot with Putnam County. His attractive home is located in Cold Spring. He died from an operation on Christmas Day 1905. He retained his fine memory and remarkable faculties to the last. He had the pleasure of seeing around him in his last days, his wife, his six sons and two daughters. A military escort accompanied the funeral to the family pbt in Cold Spring.

PUTNAM COUNTY HISTORIAN

Horace E. Hillery
Patterson, New York

PUTNAM COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR - FIFTH EDITION 1961

HOW OUR COUNTY PAID ITS WAY

(taken mostly from County Supervisors' Minutes)

In 1861 our County Supervisors did not meet until six months after the war began. From then on their usual two weeks a year in Carmel was a thing of the past. Special meetings were frequent.

During the War the local military tax ranged from \$300 to \$1000. When the Supervisors met, they also had a State and Federal Tax of about \$5000. This was more than a fifth of all state taxes. The next year, this cost was doubled.

For the first fifteen months volunteers were largely on their own. The first company under Gerard Brown, later Company G of the 38th Infantry Regiment, had almost no assistance for food, clothing, etc., except by relatives, until Horatio Seymour, later New York Governor, became their patron. Former Assemblyman Chauncey Weeks sponsored a company which in appreciation called themselves "Weeks Guards".

Communities outside the County were paying a bonus to volunteers. As a result a few from Putnam County were found in many regiments. But by August 1862, public spirited men in each town were advancing a bonus for volunteers. In Carmel, 145 men had contributed \$25. each. A similar practice was followed in Patterson. SouthEast spent considerable money as temporary relief to veterans' families. Charles Ludington gave checks on the Bank of Kent, 75 from Carmel were paid by townsmen. Gouverneur Kemble advanced \$1500. Robert Parrott, paying taxes on over \$2,000.000 income in one year, also paid the local taxes of volunteers from Philipstown.

The Supervisors asked the State for authority to repay these advances. At that time, they estimated that \$40,000. had been advanced. The next year, when the draft was begun, they asked the State permission to raise the bounty to \$300.

In 1864, the County sold \$75,000. in Bonds at 7%, repayable by one-fifth each year. One man offered a premium of \$500. for the entire Bond issue. Later another \$5000. was put out. Philipstown took \$25,000. They also gave their volunteers I. O.U.s up to \$12,000. Carmel took \$27,000., Kent \$15,500., Putnam Valley \$12,400., Patterson spent \$20,000. but handled it through the Bank of Pawling. Southeast mentions over \$20,000. handled through the Croton National Bank, but their total bonus was more than this. In 1864 Carmel paid 14 men \$725 each. In the proposed call for 1865, Kent estimated a cost of \$525. for 15 men. By 1864 recruiting was extended to Virginia, South Carolina and Florida in order to meet our quotas. Except for Philipstown, who had taken on additional expenses, all these costs were met within five years.



Sgt. Isaac W. Parker, 6th Heavy Artillery, Co. G. Born Feb. 11, 1842, died Feb. 4, 1913. Dairy farmer near Gypsy Trail. Deacon and Clerk of Farmers Mills Baptist Church over 30 years. Interment in Smalley Cemetery. Grandfather of Elmer Lee.



Lt. Gerard C. Brown, 38th Infantry, Co. G. Born Nov. 12, 1842 in London. Died July 20, 1899. Buried in Debroy, Pa. Wounded at First Battle of Bull Run. Pennsylvania Senator. Ancestor a Revolutionary patriot. Grandfather of Mrs. J. F. Rorer.



Lt. Epenitus Platt Benedict Jr., 6th Heavy Artillery, Co. D. Graduate Albany Law School. Patterson Justice of Peace. Son of "Priest" Epenitus Benedict Sr. 40 years pastor of Patterson Presbyterian Church and Academy head.



Brevet Major Lewis Ludington Young, 6th, Heavy Artillery Co. L. Born Marlboro May 28, 1838. Interred Highland Cemetery Feb. 17, 1904. Descendent of Col. Henry Ludington. By Lewis Ludington Young, Jr., his son.



William Niles Dean, 59th Regiment, Co. I. Born Aug. 22, 1844 in Kent. Severely wounded at Battle of Antetium. Lost part of jaw, speech difficult, back curved. Became expert fruit grower. Lived to be 70. Buried in Raymond Hill Cemetery 1914. By Mrs. Addison Hopkins, his niece.



Charles Tilford, 59th Regiment, Co. I. Half his comrades from Putnam County killed or wounded at Battle of Antetium. Was in most major battles of the Army of the Potomac from then on. By Mrs. Charles L. Bloomer, his great niece.



William D. Light, 6th Heavy Artillery, Co. G. Born May 24, 1842. Died Jan. 5, 1926. Interred Raymond Hill Cemetery. Dairy farmer on Fair Street. Sold to Borden's Condensery. Great uncle of Elmer Lee.



John Haviland Dean, 59th Regiment Co. I. Born Aug. 1, 1842 in Kent. Died of measles Jan. 25, 1862. First fatality from Carmel. Military funeral from the Baptist Church. In Raymond Hill Cemetery. By Mrs. Addison Hopkins, his niece.



BREVET MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. MORRIS

William H. Morris was born in New York City in 1827. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1851. He was stationed at Fort Yuma until 1854 when he resigned for reasons of health.

Returning to New York he became associated with his father, George P. Morris, author of "Woodman Spare That Tree." They published "The National Press", afterwards known as "The Home Journal."

With the coming of the Civil War, he volunteered for service and was appointed Chief of Staff under Major General John J. Peck with the rank of Captain. During the Peninsular Campaign in the Spring of 1862, he was in most of the engagements of that campaign. General Peck repeatedly commended him for courage and ability.

When an all-out enlistment was made in August-September 1862 for a Regiment from the Tenth Senatorial District in Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties, Morris was selected as Colonel of this 135th New York Infantry Volunteers.

Arriving at Washington, this Regiment made such progress in Regimental Drill and Discipline, that out of 12 Regiments considered, the 135th Infantry was chosen to become the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment.

Its initial task was the defense of Washington but with threat against the more exposed Harper's Ferry, the regiment was moved there.

On November 29, Colonel Morris was promoted to Brigadier-General with 8000 men under him. He remained at Harper's Ferry until the summer of 1863. When Lee advanced into the North, Morris Brigade was consolidated with the Third Army Corps.

They were not engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg but followed Lee in his retreat. That fall the Brigade distinguished itself in the severe fighting at Locust Grove.

When Grant moved against Richmond in the Spring of 1864, General Morris was under Major General Sedgewick. The Brigade lost heavily at the Battle of the Wilderness. A few days later at Spotsylvania, General Sedgewick was killed and General Morris was severely wounded. Because of his wounds, Morris was mustered out of service in August. He received the rank of Brevet Major General of Volunteers for "Gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of the Wilderness."

He returned to his home at Undercliff, Cold Spring. He married Kate Hoffman. One child, George P. Morris, was born to this union.

In 1867 he represented Putnam County in the State Constitutional Convention. Later he was appointed Inspector General of the National Guard of the State of New York under Governor John A. Dix. He died August 26, 1900 at the age of 73.

THE SIXTH HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT

Three months after the Civil War began, the First Battle of Bull Run indicated the possible extent of the War. A call for half a million northern volunteers was made. More than that number responded. With this response enlistments were closed for a year.

In our previous four editions of our County's part in the War, we have followed our enlistees in four major Regiments. Many other enlistments went from our County into other groups. These will be presented in our next issue.

In anticipation of the next call, New York State set June 3, 1862 as Enrollment Day for all men between 16 and 45 years of age, liable for military duty. This enrollment was made by the militia. Due to inexperience, the result was subject to criticism.

In July, New York State received an enlistment quota of 60,000. Governor Morgan made an appeal to fill the quota in 30 days. An extra state bonus was made for all who enlisted before October first. 3000 recruitment officers were designated. 32 enlistees made a Company. In practice, these units were consolidated into full companies.

In this Senatorial District, a full Regiment, the 135th Infantry, was designated. Putnam County proposed to raise two full companies in two weeks. Companies G and L were filled and an overflow was enrolled in Company D.

Much enthusiasm was aroused. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spoke. The Kent Bank offered to advance a local bonus of \$100. Some of these bonus checks are the property of Mrs. George Griffith. Captain Lewis Ludington Young had been called up for National Guard Duty in May. He was present to enroll enlistees. His stint as Militiaman being up, he reenlisted in the 135th Regiment.

Colonel William H. Morris of Cold Spring commanded the Regiment. A considerable number of volunteers from our County became Commissioned officers. Later more were breveted for bravery. Near the close of the War, Stephen Baker of South-East was made Colonel of the Regiment when several Regiments were consolidated into the Sixth Heavy Artillery.

About one-fourth of all enlistees from Putnam County, during the war volunteered in these two weeks.

Alex B. Denike kept a record of the Regiment's activities. They left Yonkers by barge Sept. 8. Arriving at Washington they drilled twice a day. Within four weeks they were selected from twelve regiments to be considered to become the Sixth Heavy Artillery.

Within a week they traveled by train into Pennsylvania in pursuit of Jeb Stuart but he eluded them. Returning to Washington they remained at Fort McHenry until December when they were sent to Harper's Ferry.

In March 1863 Morris became Brigadier General and J. Howard Kitching succeeded him in command. Major E.A. Travis became Lt. Colonel.

On Lee's invasion into the North, the Sixth Heavy Artillery eluded being captured with 11,000 other northern soldiers at Harper's Ferry. They were not in the Battle of Gettysburg. A week after Gettysburg they were in battle line expecting to engage Lee but found the southern defenses unoccupied.

THE SIXTH HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT (2)

On several occasions they guarded trains in transportation. In August they were attached to the Artillery Reserve. In December they went into winter quarters at Camp Hunt.

From January to March 1864, about 600 recruits joined the Regiment. A check of Company G indicates 100 new recruits whose names do not appear among the original volunteers. Capt. Edward Jones of Company D was promoted to Major.

In the spring of 1864, the Army was reorganized. The Regiment was divided into three Battalions. Two weeks before the march on Richmond, these Battalions were reviewed by General Grant.

The estimates of losses by Denike were much heavier than those officially listed. The official count records nearly one-half of all casualties occurred in three battles in May at Spotsylvania, North Anna and Totopotomoy.

During the assault on Petersburg, they lost heavily. For about six weeks they worked every night building breast works and strengthening their position.

In preparation for the "terrible explosion" of July 30, they and the Fourth Heavy Artillery reverted to Heavy Artillery preparation. But Northern men were in the line of fire, and obstructed much use of artillery.

By mid-August they traveled by transport to Washington where they lay for five weeks. Then by train by way of Harper's Ferry they arrived at Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley. Here they were under General Sheridan with 8000 artillery and 22,000 infantry sent to devastate this Southern breadbasket.

After three weeks of almost constant marching, they were back at Winchester for the third time.

On October 19 occurred the Severe Battle of Cedar Creek. Quoting from Denike: "We were called out at 4 A.M. Then we were ordered back to our quarters." Before we reached them, the rebel cavalry made a charge on our camp and took us all by surprise and we had to leave everything in the rebels' hands. We formed a line of battle near our camp and lay down but we had to retire from our position and we tried to form a line in a small piece of woods but it was impossible. But when General Sheridan came riding up, it put new courage into the men and we formed in a line of battle and drove the enemy far beyond where they had started from in the morning." The Colonel and Major were killed with many men.

We went into camp in November at Winchester. Just before Christmas, we came to Washington. Hampered by ice, it was slow progress by transport to Fort Monroe and up the James River to find ourselves part of the Army of the James under Major General Butler.

With Lee's retreat in April, we took over the old defenses at Petersburg. With large gaps in all Heavy Artillery Regiments, several were consolidated with the Sixth Regiment with Colonel Stephens Baker from SouthEast in command.

Early volunteers were mustered out June 24, 1865.