CENTENNIAL CHRONICLE

100 Years of the Newburgh Story

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Illustrations and Historical Sketches

1865-1965



Edited by

HELEN VER NOOY GEARN

RALPH M. AIELLO

MAJOR KENNETH C. MILLER

A. H. MITCHELL

and

Written by NEWBURGH CITIZENS Cover by TERRY L. MURRAY

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STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE CHAMBER ALBANY

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER GOVERNOR

The 100th Anniversary of the granting of a Charter to the City of Newburgh is certainly an event to be celebrated proudly.

I am happy to add my voice with warm congratulations to the officials and the people of Newburgh. They may well be proud of the community in which they live and of its historic background, dating to the Revolution when George Washington made his headquarters there for a year and a half. It is good to know that the Dutch farmhouse where he lived is still standing in Washington Park.

It is also of the highest interest to recall that it was there that he wrote the famous letter in which he rebuked a correspondent for the suggestion that he assume the title of "King." In the same place, he also made his reply to the "Newburgh Addresses" calling for action by the Army to force Congress to redress its grievances. By the same token, it was in Newburgh that arrangements were completed for demobilizing the Continental Army.

Newburgh has been fortunate in having many distinguished citizens including Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. who served two terms in the early part of the century. Many others, of course, have contributed to the growth of the community and of the State. Newburgh has had a brilliant past and I am sure it is destined to an equally brilliant future.

My best wishes for a happy celebration.

Q Colaps

March 24, 1965



JOSEPH X. MULLIN

MAYOR

CITATY OF NEWBURGH

MAYOR'S OFFICE

NEWBURGH, N.Y.

April 22, 1965

To the Citizens of Newburgh:

One hundred years ago today, we received our Charter as a City. For more than a century preceding that date, the early settlers had been building homes and businesses that were to be the foundation of the City of which we are now so proud.

During the immediate past one hundred years, there have been many changes toward a still bigger economy and a better place in which to live.

Now we turn our eyes and our efforts to the future, with the hope that the years ahead may be conducive to leadership that will produce good planning, good accomplishments and good citizens.

Newburgh has a good heritage. Let us hope that we may all capitalize on it through cooperation to build an even better Newburgh in the years ahead.

with my best wishes for prosperity for you all, I am

Cordially yours,

Joseph X. Mullin Mayor of Newburgh

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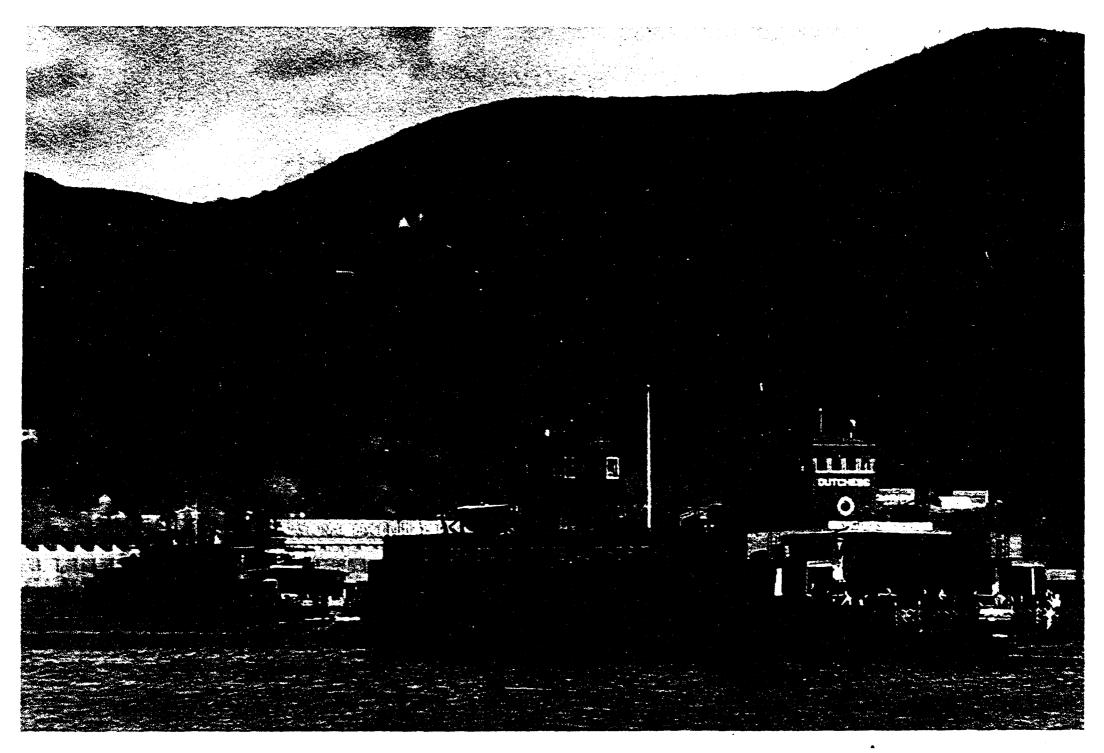
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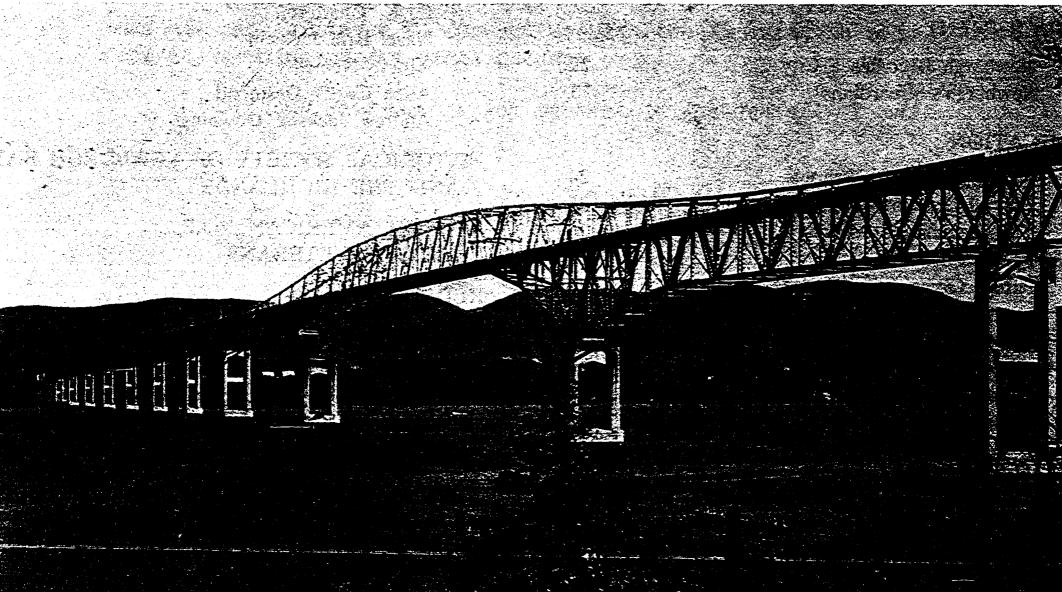
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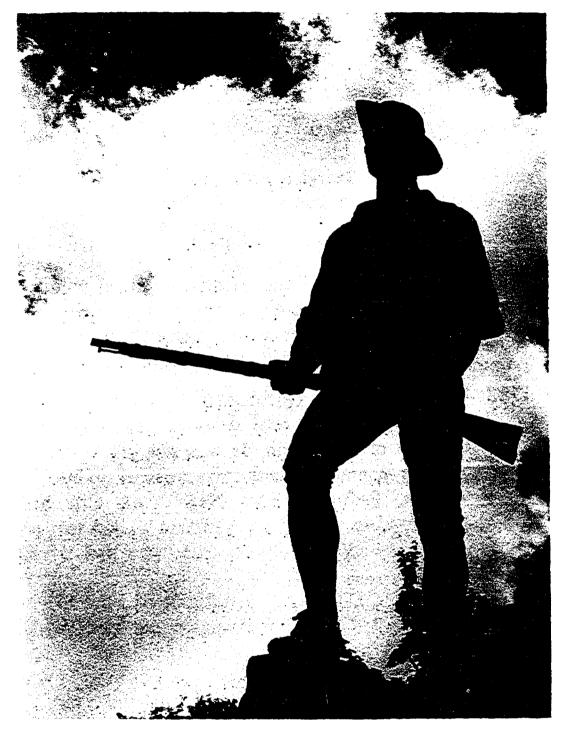
The end of one era and the beginning of a new in river crossings at Newburgh.



History

PRELUDE TO CITY STATUS By Major Kenneth C. Miller and

Helen Ver Nooy Gearn



Statue of Minuteman by Henry Kitson at Washington's Headquarters.

- 1699 May 12, this patent annulled by the Colonial Assembly, the land reverted to the Crown, Queen Anne.
- 1709 Palatinates were given the 2190 acres of this land by the Queen.
- 1713 April 30, Augustine Graham, Surveyor General of the Province, so directed by Gov. Hunter, made a survey for the map and the patent for the Parish by the Quassaick. Allotment of 50 acres per head and 500 acres for the Glebe (a benefice used for the incumbent of the church) was made. On the map, Broadway was planned 8 rods wide from the river to the western line of the Parish.
- 1714 June 17, the German settlers requested about a further English mile to the west for meadow land. This was granted.
- 1719 Dec. 18, Glebe Patent issued, the first of the land developments for the Parish by the Quassaick. (Land conferred on certain persons by letters patent of Queene Anne of England.) Queen Anne, not herself a Lutheran, made

allowance in the Glebe for the upkeep of this church of the German settlers.

- 1730 "The Town of Newburgh Plot" was Cadwallader Colden's land development. In it 8 Rod Road, now Broadway, was confirmed its full width and length to the west line of the Parish.
- 1733 The Glebe Church was built.
- 1743 Alexander Colden obtained the Patent for the Newburgh Ferry from the Hon. George
- 1609 Sept. 3, Henry Hudson anchored the Half Moon in the New York Harbor.
 Sept. 15, Hudson and the Half Moon were in Newburgh Bay. Juet in his Journal, kept for Henry Hudson, quotes Hudson as saying, "This is a very pleasant place to build a town on."
- 1684 Gov. Dongan paid 90 pounds, 11 shillings for the patent for the tract from "Paltz to Murderer's Creek" and from the Shawangunk Mountains to the Hudson River.
- 1694 Dongan sold to Capt. Evans, but no settlements were made at this time.

Clark, Lieut. Gov. of the Province, and Council for King George II.

1752 — Parish of Newburgh — the 2nd Patent was accompanied by a change of name. The Glebe benefice was given to Alexander Colden and Joseph Albertson in trust for the minister of the Church of England and for the schoolmaster.

> The Glebe development was the settlement's 3rd. 200 acres were kept for the use of the minister and the schoolmaster; 300 acres were laid out in streets and lots to be leased for life with yearly payments. This was the first money set aside for the schools and it preceded the State's law, setting money aside

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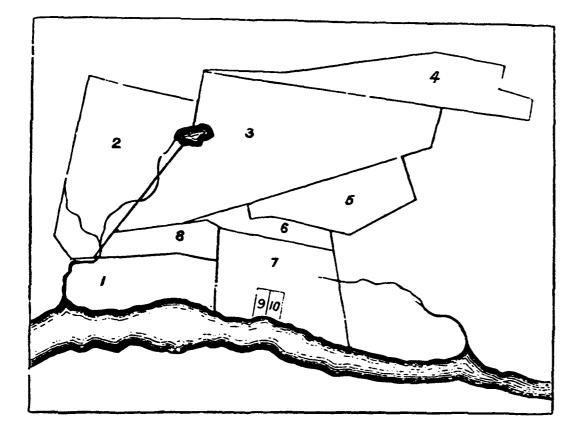
for the public school, by 100 years.

A public landing place was established at the foot of North St.

The parsonage and the Schoolmaster's houses (the latter had a long schoolroom across the back) were built. 2 agricultural fairs were granted for each year.

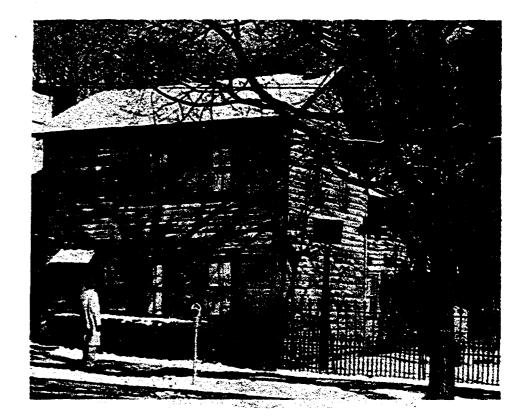
- 1770 The Royal Charter was given to St. George's Church.
- 1772 The area of the Highland Precinct was divided into the Newburgh Precinct and the New Windsor Precinct. The latter contained the territory south of the Quassaick Creek; the Newburgh Precinct, land north of the Creek to the Paltz Patent.

It contained among others the Patent of the Parish of Newburgh. See map.



Patents - Precinct — Newburgh

•
6. Bradley Patent
7. Harrison & Co.
8. John Spratt
9. Melchoir Gillis
10. John Johnston



Weygant's Tavern

into the hands of the English.

- 1778 Burgoyne and the Hessians passed through Newburgh enroute to the military prison in the South. Other militia housed in Newburgh were a great hardship to the tiny community.
- 1782 "Township of Washington" was the name given to the 4th land development within the area of Newburgh. It was not yet a village. The Benjamin Smith farm was cut up into 72 lots. Refugees from New York City had helped to swell the population as had soldiers from that part of the army who had stayed here.

Colden Dock was at the foot of First St.

April 1, General Washington and Mrs. Washington arrived.

May 22, Crown Letter from Col. Nicola was received by the General and answered by him on the same day.

- 1783 March 15, Washington's speech at Temple
- 1774 The Non-importation resolution of Provincial Congress led to the Committee of Safety and Observation. Pledge to be signed by all was left at the Weigand's Tavern.
 2 militia companies raised: Sam. Clark's and Arthur Smith's.
- 1775 Committee of safety was organized at Martin Weigand's Tavern.
- 1777 Depot for military stores was established near the Continental Dock, foot of Third St.
- 1777 Families near the river were moved inland when the Forts Montgomery and Clinton fell

Hill stopped the incipient military take-over of the government by the military forces.

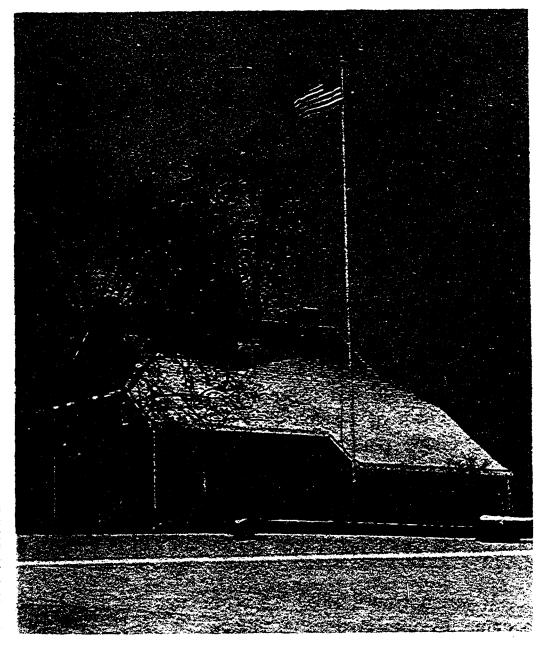
June 8, Washington issued his famous letter to the governors of the states. This wise and gentle missive laid the foundations for our liberties.

Aug. 19, the General having been called by Congress, left Newburgh.

- 1790 The Academy first suggested by the Rev. Spierin was given donated land and subscriptions were taken up for the building. The connection of the English Church and the school was protested.
- 1795 The Newburgh Packet, the first newspaper, was issued.

- 2 -

- 1796 The school built, a definite separation of the schoolmaster's and the minister's job was accomplished. The Newburgh Post Office was established.
- 1800 March 25, the Village of Newburgh was incorporated.
- 1805 The Glebe charter was amended to have income applied to the support of the schools.
- 1811 March 22, the Bank of Newburgh was incorporated.
- 1812 Companies of artillery and light infantry left for the war, David Crawford among them.
- 1813 A building was erected to house the out-oftown pupils of the Academy. This later became the Home of the Friendless, which was torn down when the Montgomery St. School was built.
- 1824 Sept. 14, General Lafayette returned for a visit to Newburgh.
- 1834 April 26, the Highland Bank was chartered.
- 1841 The Newburgh Court House was erected. Thornton M. Niven was the architect.
- 1850 April 10, Hasbrouck House became State property.
 July 4, Washington's Headquarters was



opened to the public. It was the first historic site in the United States set aside for permanent preservation.

- 1852 April 6, the public school system came into existence by law. Newburgh had taken care of this in 1752 when Glebe money had been set aside for the common schools.
- 1865 April 22, The CITY OF NEWBURGH was incorporated.

June 13, the 124th regiment returned from the Civil War. Made up largely of men from Orange County it was popularly known as the "Orange Blossoms."

Col. A. Van Horne Ellis killed at Gettysburg and the other two high ranking officers being wounded or killed, the regiment returned home under the command of Col. Charles H. Weygant.

NEWBURGH'S EARLY TOWN PLANNING

By Irene E. Wegle and Helen VerNooy Gearn

Subdivisions and developments are not just a product of today. In the period between 1719 and 1782, Newburgh, called at the earliest of these dates "The Parish by the Quassaick", had four developments. From them came many of our streets.

The patent granted in 1719 to the settlers of 1709 in the Parish by the Quassaick was the first. On the map drawn by Augustine Graham, Surveyor General of the Colony of New York, at the command of Queen Anne, was shown 50 acres of land for every man, woman, and child of the 53 settlers of the German colony.

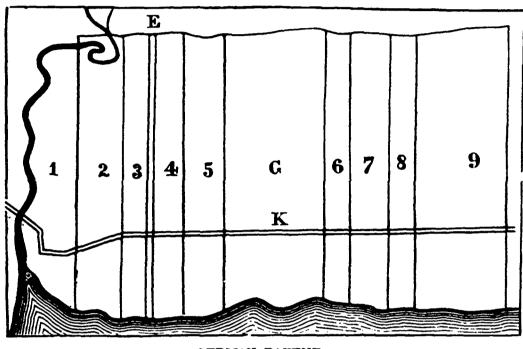
8 Rod Road, not named at this time, was later so-

Washington's Headquarters

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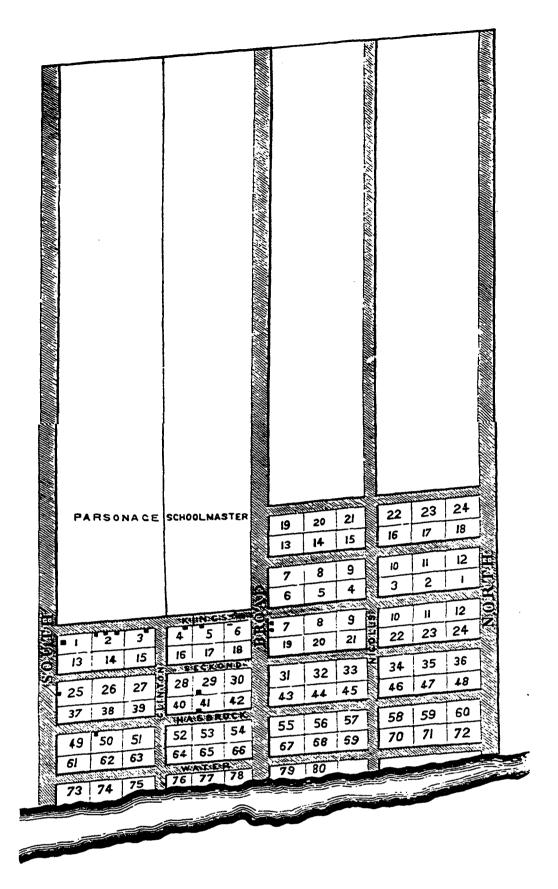
called because Graham had planned it 8 rods in width on that 1719 map. This piece of settlement planning allowed 40 acres for roads. It is thought the remainder was used in the King's Highway, later renamed Liberty St.

About 1730, Cadwallader Colden, the Colony of New York's lieutenant governor, with a group of associates planned the settlement's second development. Of the gentlemen involved, James Alexander, was a memer of the governor's council and had been Deputy Secretary of the Colony. The group had bought the eastern part of Lot No. 4, from "His Excellency, Gov. William Burnett" who had earlier bought it of Christian Henricke, the Palatinate original owner. The project divided the land between the river and the present High St. From 8 Rod Road, later Western Ave., and now Broadway it extended to the street named First on the later Benjamin Smith map. For the first time the name Newburgh appears. This development was called "The Town of Newburgh Plot". The streets here were laid out on natural plateaus. 8 Rod Road, we know, was reaffirmed in this planning in its full width and its present length. S. Water St., Colden, (a part of this followed Wagon St.) and High St. must have been laid out on this plan although not until later were they so named. No copy has been found of this map.



GERMAN PATENT. E-Western Avenue; G-Glebe Land; K-King's Highway.

In 1752, the Parish by the Quassaick acquired a new patent, a new name, "The Parish of Newburgh", and new rights were given to the Trustees of the Glebe. Originally held as a benefice for the minister, the Glebe's revenues were now to be divided between the minister and a schoolmaster. One of the first acts of the new Trustees brought Newburgh another piece of town planning. This divided 300 of the 500 acres of Glebe land into streets and lots which were to be leased for life with yearly rentals. The copy of this map is found in E. M. Ruttenber's, History of the Town of Newburgh. On it King's St. (Liberty now) was definitely named. New streets laid out and named were: Seckond (now Grand), Hasbrouck (now Montgomery), Water St. near and paralleling the river, South (the Glebe's southern boundary), Clinton (obviously named for the brilliant Clintons, of whom George was the State's first governor and twice a vice president of the United States, and DeWitt was a State Governor and later a Mayor of New York City), Broad, and North St. (the northern boundary of the Glebe acreage). South, Broad and North were each planned 2 chains wide.*



A Rough Map of the Glebe Development

many men from the army came to live in Newburgh because they saw that it possessed great natural advantages. More home sites were needed. Mr. Benjamin Smith laid out in lots and streets that part of his farm east of Montgomery St. between First St. and

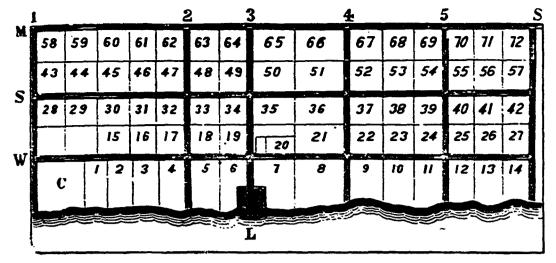
The fourth of these Newburgh plans, made in 1782, was called "The Township of Washington". The name, not much liked, was soon lost except on the old maps.

Refugees from the English-held New York City had swelled Newburgh's population. After the war South St.

On the map for this we see First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets running east from Montgomery, crossing a new Smith St. to Water St. and the River. Water St. was extended from the earlier street on "the Town of Newburgh Plot" to the one laid out by the Glebe plan. The angles resulting from streets laid out on natural plateaus joining streets laid out parallel to the river will long remind us of their early planners and of the fact that the River's boundary like that of the Quassaick Creek's does not run in a straight line.

It was not until 1800, 18 years later that Newburgh became incorporated as a village. *1 chain = 4 rods = 66 feet

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TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON. Streets designated by letters and figures. C-Colden's Dock. L-Continental Dock.

NEWBURGH IN THE CIVIL WAR

By Augustus W. Bennet

The difficulty in composing a short summary of Newburgh's participation in the Civil War lies in selecting from the voluminous material which is available.

President Lincoln's call for volunteers met with a prompt response in this locality. Indeed, Co. B of the Third Regiment, Infantry, has some claim to being the first company recruited and ready for muster in the entire state. Copies of the recruiting handbill, dated April 17, 1861, and signed "James A. Raney, Recruiting Officer" are still in existence. In one form or another, the company served throughout the entire war and was in many engagements.

Every call under the Draft Act was not only met but exceeded. While Civil War bookkeeping is open to criticism, there is some evidence to support the claim of the Town of Newburgh (of which the Village of Newburgh was then a part) that it furnished 2,250 enlistments (including re-enlistments) against a requirement of only 1,226. These figures are for the Union Army alone and do not include numerous volunteers for naval service for which the rivermen of this area were then well qualified.

It has been said of Newburgh that "every church spire became a staff from which floated the national flag." from here, or were mustered out here. Names still familiar in our area were liberally sprinkled through the muster rolls.

The "Orange Blossoms" deserve special notice since they were, at least at the outset, a solidly Orange County unit, and the organizing committee met at the old United States Hotel here. Recruiting for it was slow at first.

This regiment was in the hottest of hot spots at the two great battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the former, they were, for awhile, practically alone on the Union right flank facing Stonewall Jackson's men. There is good reason to believe that it was this regiment which "Stonewall" encountered while reconnoitering in darkness and whose fire caused him to ride hastily back toward his own lines where he and his staff were mistaken for Union cavalry, resulting in the mortal wound from which he died soon afterward.

At Gettysburg again, the 240 men of the regiment found themselves in the "Devil's Den", on the extreme left flank, in the 2nd day's fighting, and here they repelled several attacks by Longstreet's Confederates. They thus gave the Union regiments in their rear time to organize a defense. Outflanked they finally fell back after losing more than half of their number, including 2 highest ranking officers. Col. A. Van Horn Ellis and Maj. James Cromwell were killed; Lt. Col. Cummins was wounded. The 124th Regiment returned to Newburgh under the command of Col. Charles H. Weygant.

They also participated in the decisive battle at Sailor's Creek on April 6, 1865, where one-third of Lee's army was destroyed. Here they captured several hundred prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

This regiment is included in a list of "Fighting Regiments of the Union Army" compiled after the war. Its return on June 13, 1865, produced a crowd of over 10,000 spectators to witness the parade.

No other war in our history has produced such suffering for the American people and Newburgh sustained its full share.

Furthermore, it has been estimated that, in contributions to special funds, war bonds, and income taxes for the prosecution of the war, Newburgh citizens furnished at least half a million dollars — a stupendous sum for those days and for a population of around 17,000.

Newburghers served in many military organizations, among which may be specially mentioned the 56th New York ("Tenth Legion") organized at Newburgh in 1861 with men from Orange, Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware Counties and the 124th New York ("Orange Blossoms") in 1862. Company I, 71st New York organized in May 1861 at Newburgh; 19th Regiment Militia, 166th, 168th, and 176th New York, all of which were either organized here or left for the war As the Union armies were turning homeward, Newburgh became a city, April 22, 1865.

NEWBURGH IN WORLD WAR I

By Helen VerNooy Gearn

Do we smile now at the idea of war to save the world for democracy? It is hard at some distance in time to picture the stress of those days before World War I came to Newburgh. This writer can well remember the heated discussions which took place at the family dinner

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table prior to America's entrance, and the anxious hours which followed. it.

Many Newburgh people felt so strongly that this was a war to turn back the barbarians who were destroying civilization that they did not wait for the United States to declare war.

Newburgh men were among the first to be involved. While they were not yet Federalized and the nation was not technically at war, our State Guard Companies E and L were sent to guard the New York City Aqueduct nearby. They were Federalized Jan. 4, 1917.

They were moved to Peekskill on Feb. 5, 1917, a day which must have added to the already high emotions of the kinsfolk gathered to see them off. With grey threatening sky, knee-deep snow, blizzard winds, so cold that the bands could hardly play, it might have foretold what the war years would be like for all.

Aug. 16 both companies were sent to Van Cortlandt Park to wait for the camps in the south to be ready. Their next objective was Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Company E and Company L were to be widely scattered. So tremendous was the army that it was not easy to spot local groups. Some became part of the 27th, 77th and 78th Divisions. Also the 1st Pioneers, the 51st Pioneers, and 87th Division, which included the 346th, 347th and 348th Infantry, contained quite a few Newburgh men.

Many Newburgh men did not go or return with any particular Newburgh group, thus missing the excitement of the sendoff and the return celebration.

To fill the vacancy caused by the Federalization of the Guard units which had left, a new State Guard was recruited.. These new E and L companies again were available for local duties. Still another force was brought together to replace the new Guard in case they also were called from home. Volunteers between the ages of 31 and 64 formed the Newburgh Corps of the Home Guard.

Voluntary recruiting was suspended and a draft took over. But until that time, recruiting by the Army and Navy was being pushed. Schoonmaker's store housed a Navy recruiting station. Maj. Hamilton Fish came to Newburgh for recruits for the 15th Infantry. This regiment of Negro Americans won much fame in France. Other Newburgh men joined the Marines or the Air Corps.



Barnstorming plane at Recreation Park shortly after World War I.

THE WAR INDUSTRIES

At the beginning of World War I, Newburgh had no war industries. As a result she suffered economically until many of the manufacturers converted their plants to aid in the war effort.

Sweet-Orr manufactured a half-million war garments. Cleveland and Whitehall produced 10,000 denim shirts weekly. The Betsy Ross Flag Co. made 50 of the ensigns which went with Gen. Pershing's first contingent, and thousands of other banners.

Stroock Plush Co. made medical blankets, and the Crawshaw Carpet Co. turned out thousands of yards of horse blanket lining. The Ferry Hat Co. made 1,500,-000 Army hats. Turl Iron Co. produced 1,200 steel tanks for ships. Ice machines for the Navy were made by Coldwell-Wilcox, and by the Alberger Pump and Condenser Co. Potter Carpet Mills made cotton duck. The Lazell Co. made dental paste and shaving cream for welfare groups to send to men in service. William Crabtree spun yarn; P. Delaney and Co. produced boilers and buoys, and DuPont Fabrikoid made artificial leather.

Army Newburghers outnumbered their Navy brothers. Of the city's 97 heroic dead, nine were Navy men.

What a gay occasion was Nov. 7, 1918. A false armistice it may have been but Newburgh citizens thought it was real and went hysterical with joy. When the authentic one came four days later, it was a quieter time of rejoicing, a time of looking forward to the homecoming of brothers, sons, fathers and husbands. All these, and the coming of Newburgh Shipyards Co. not only gave people at home a chance to aid the war effort, but also helped the city's prosperity. The shipyard was the fulfillment of a vision. Newburgh's early history was full of names of shipbuilders and of the craft which had slipped down the ways. The Marvels were helping to keep the tradition alive, but now another large yard was to come to the area. It was to cost \$3,000,000 and employ 4,000 men.

Thomas C. Desmond, only 29 at the time, was president of the company, and Edward C. Bennett was vice president and general manager. A 9,000-ton cargo ship, the Newburgh, was launched on Sept. 3, 1918. Col.

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Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, made the address. Twelve ships of this type were constructed in the Newburgh yard.

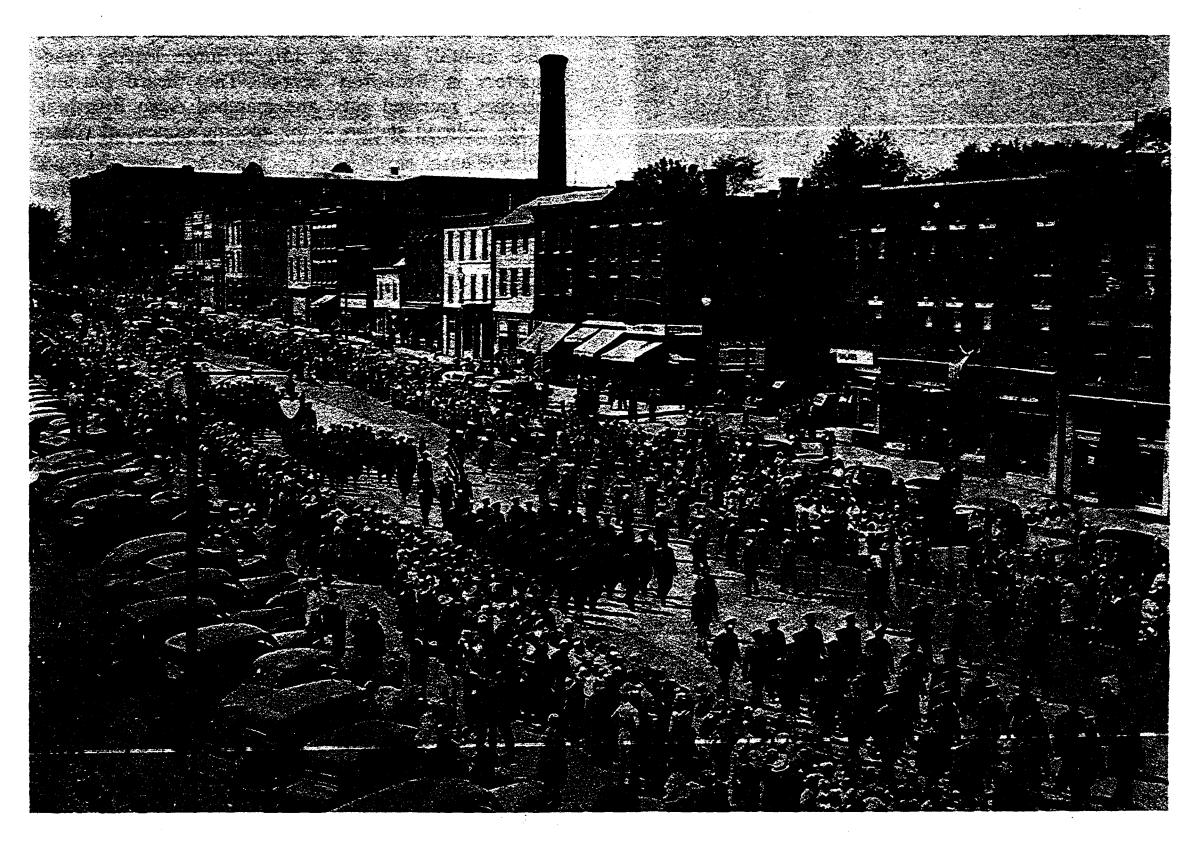
The shipyard and other activities had caused a great housing shortage. Mr. Desmond interested the government in this matter. Citizens of the city subscribed \$50,000 to buy a site and the Newburgh Housing Corp., with the help of \$1,300,000 from the government, built the Colonial Terraces. The project, started in October 1918, was finished the following April, and became an asset to the city. Later, the government's claim was purchased by the Colonial Terraces Corp. of which Mr. Desmond was one of the principal stockholders. All of the original subscribers had a share in the Corporation.

RED CROSS — CANTEEN

The Newburgh Chapter of American Red Cross got its start during World War I. Dr. W. Stanton Gleason planned the first organization meeting. Men and women of all faiths, of every walk of life, from practically every organization in the city took part. Quotas were more than filled.

A drive for 6,000 members resulted in a total of 7,620. The National Red Cross assigned the chapter a quota of \$35,000, and it raised \$65,000. The monthly budget of \$804 grew to \$1,700 and then the subscriptions grew to \$2,700 per month The work done by the chapter was prodigious.

The Newburgh-Cornwall Canteen did great work under the direction of Mrs. Harriet E. Winne. Set up first to help the boys of the State Guard on their cold and tedious job of guarding the Aqueducts, it later served the troops who passed through the city or Cornwall. On some days, 7,000 soldiers were met with coffee or other refreshments by this group of volunteer minute-women. The minute a troop train's coming was announced, the Canteen workers rushed for their cars. In some cases, lunches were provided for men from a great distance.



Military units march down Broadway in World War II parade.

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NEWBURGH IN WORLD WAR II

By Ralph M. Aiello

Most Newburghers were relaxing after their Sunday dinners on that fateful day of Dec. 7, 1941. Some were at the movies, and others were watching a football game at Recreation Park.

Then came word of the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor. Some heard the news on their radios, at home or in their cars. Others heard announcements at places of public assembly. There were mingled feelings of shock and disbelief, but the awesome truth soon became manifest.

There were some Newburghers in service at Pearl Harbor when the attack came. Among them were Joseph F. Hogan, Elbert D. Stillwaggon, Peter Bivona, Thomas Leydy and Borden Davis.

As it had done in every conflict since the nation was born, Newburgh immediately went on a war footing. The day after the Japanese attack, recruiting stations were thronged with patriotic young men coming forward to offer their services. The Army accepted 73 volunteers and the Navy received 43 that day. Civilian defense forces were mobilized under direction of Peter Cantline. Servicemen on leave hastily went back to their posts. The State Guard was alerted. The Red Cross set out to raise an emergency fund of \$40,000.

Even before the war began, many Newburghers

were in uniform. The 156th Field Artillery, New York Army National Guard, was federalized on Sept. 16, 1940. The four units from Newburgh were among the first troops to receive training at Fort Dix since World War I.

The Guard units were dispered among various Army divisions but about 50 Newburgh men remained with the new 44th Infantry Division, which made a powerful thrust into the Saar region of western Germany in November, 1944.

Meanwhile, militia duties at home were taken over by the newly-organized 56th Infantry Regiment, New York State Guard, under Col. John T. Sheehan.

The Selective Service System was set up to conscript the nation's manhood for military service, and two draft boards were formed in Newburgh. Augustus W. Bennet was chairman of Board 302, and Joseph P. Monihan of Board 303. At the conscription registration of Oct. 16, 1940, the two boards enrolled 3,937 Newburgh men eligible for military duty. As more young men reached military age, this figure swelled to hundreds more before the end of the war.

The draft quotas were small at first, but they increased as the war gathered momentum until there were monthly groups of 150 or more leaving headquarters in Broadway School. They heard patriotic speeches, received gifts, and marched down Broadway to the railroad station to the accompaniment of cheers and tears.



Newburgh men were assimiliated into the vast forces from other cities and hamlets throughout the country, and it would be impossible to detail their individual service records.

But Newburgh men were at Oran and Anzio; at Omaha Beach and at the Remagen bridgehead; in the Flying Forteresses over Schweinfurt and in the Liberators over Rabaul; on convoy duty in the North Atlantic; and in the titanic battles of Midway and the Coral Sea.

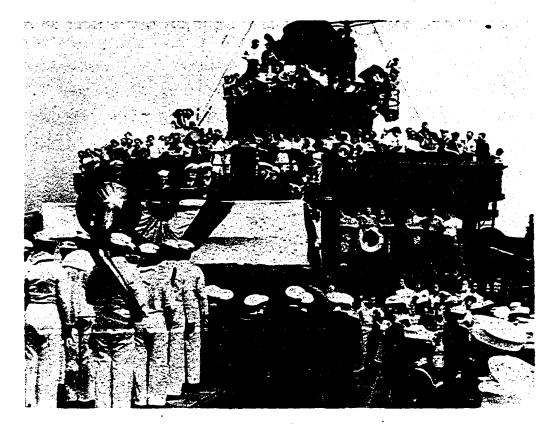
They fought in the deserts of Africa, the steaming jungles of the South Pacific, and the wintry blasts of the Aleutians. With their comrades and their allies, they helped push the war back where it started — to Berlin and Tokyo.

A total of 4,080 of Newburgh's sons were engaged in this greatest of all wars and 78 of them paid the supreme sacrifice — 58 in the Army, 18 in the Navy and two in the Marines. Another 110 were wounded, in all branches of service.

On the home front, industries mobilized to aid the war effort. In one year, the DuPont plant made three and a half million yards of coated fabrics for life jackets, jungle hammocks and other military uses. The plant earned the Army - Navy "E" award.

Also receiving an "E" award was the Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., which leased the former Newburgh Shipyard from the Navy to build three large floating drydocks and several smaller pontoon barges. About 1,700 men were employed. One of the large drydocks contributed to an important sea victory. It was used to repair two cruisers of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet in time to permit the ships to take part in the Second Battle of the Philippines.

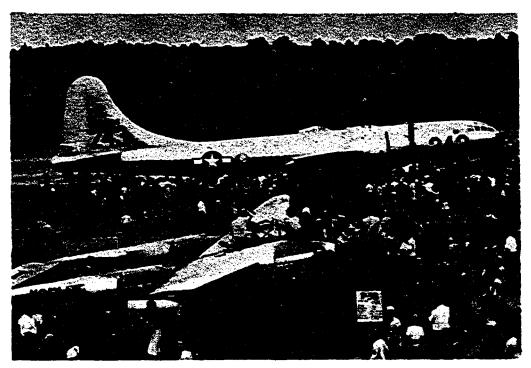
The Turl Iron and Car Co. received a Maritime Commission "M" award for making condensers, fuel oil heaters and evaporating plants for cargo ships.



The Eureka Shipbuilding Co., with a work force of up to 1,800 men, built barges, lighters and tugs for the Navy; converted a Navy cargo freighter into a radar repair ship, and did major repair work on 42 large vessels.

Many other Newburgh plants produced materials for the armed forces.

Stewart Air Force Base, started as a municipal airport for Newburgh, became an important factor in the war. The original site was given to Newburgh by Samuel L. Stewart. The city had purchased additional land, and the entire tract was transferred to the government for \$1. The 220-acre field was expanded to 1,700 acres and became the "Wings of West Point", where flight training was given to hundreds of U. S. Military Academy cadets.



First Superfortress visits Stewart AFB.

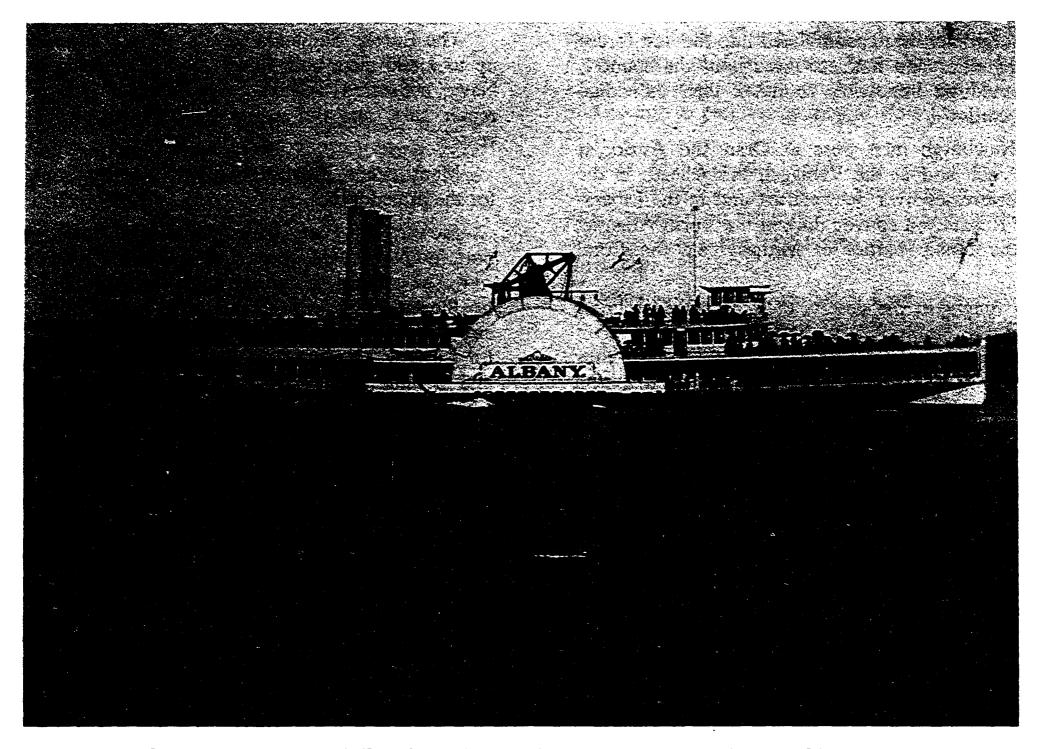
Newburgh citizens were called upon to subscribe several millions of dollars in war bonds. Rationing was imposed on auto tires, gasoline, food and clothing. Salvage drives were conducted for fats, scrap metal, rubber and tin cans. Blood banks provided hundreds of gallons of life fluid for those wounded in battle. A corps of volunteers kept a round-the-clock vigil at an observation post atop St. Luke's Hospital for possible

Navy accepts ship converted at Eureka yard.

air attack. Civil defense police and air raid wardens were trained.

Through the dark days of the war, Newburghers worked and prayed. As victory neared the city prepared to celebrate. The first opportunity came on May 8, 1945 when Germany surrendered, ending the war in Europe. President Truman proclaimed the victory, but warned that the job was only half done.

A little more than three months later, on Aug. 14, 1945, Japan surrendered unconditionally. Nine blasts of the fire sirens were sounded in Newburgh, and the city turned out for its biggest celebration since the end of World War I. Mayor Herbert A. Warden issued a proclamation of thanksgiving, and Newburgh slowly resumed its peace-time activities.



The Albany — one of the river sidewheelers with its fascinating walking beam.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS:

THE SHIPYARD AND THE RIVER, 1908-1914

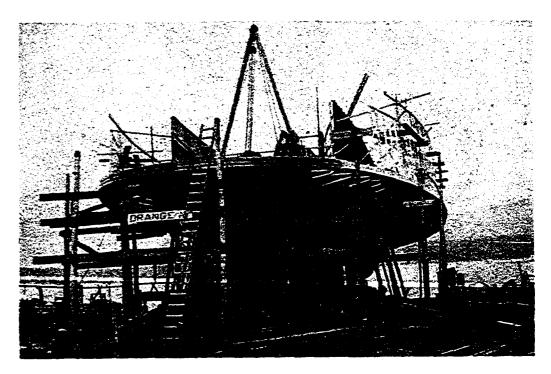
By Thomas S. and Gordon S. Marvel

"The River that Flows Both Ways", the Indians called it, and to two boys, barely of school age, growing up within daily sight of it, that was quite a natural thing for a river to do. It was not until later that we came to realize that our Hudson was like few other rivers of the world. propeller boats ever used in our cross-Hudson service. But secretly we were disappointed. We missed the side-wheelers, the City of Newburgh and the Fishkillon-Hudson. We missed that comfortable "thump-thump" of their paddles as they rhythmically beat the Hudson waters into foam; we missed the two rows of giant waves which followed in our wake, whipped up by the paddle wheels. And we missed the "walking beam" which loomed over the upper deck; that steel truss which bowed low, first at one end, then the other, as it

(Once, when we were taken on a rare inland excursion all the way to Port Jervis via the Erie, we remember saying as we viewed the Delaware through the critical eyes of two pre-ten year-olds, "Gee, this isn't much of a river. It doesn't even have a ferry-boat.")

For we were a nautical-minded pair of youngsters, as might well be expected. Hadn't we stood on the deck of the ferryboat Dutchess as she slid down the ways of Grandfather's shipyard in 1910? And watched the Orange follow her in 1914, while her sister's whistle bellowed a welcome, and all the anchored boats nearby bowed and danced on the new arrival's first, and biggest, wave of her career?

These new ferryboats, the most up-to-date of their time, we were led to believe, were the first screw



Building of the Orange.

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took the thrust from the cylinder and carried it to the wheel shaft.

And the engine room of the side-wheelers, if one were lucky enough to find an open door from off the main deck, marked "teams", was a wonder to behold those huge, flashing arms of polished steel, up and down, up and down, the occasional clang of a firebox door, the tiny (from our height) overalled men 'way below, who seemed to be doing nothing but bending over sheets of paper or watching sets of dials, oblivious to all this action.

Our new propeller boats had a subdued throb and their driving force was out of sight, under water. Their waves weren't nearly so impressive, their engine rooms less exciting. And there was no walking beam. These were all criticisms we kept wisely to ourselves.

But they did redeem themselves when winter froze our river. In those days, long before government icebreakers kept the channel open, the boats were on their own. Up-river, down-river, stretched an unbroken field of foot-thick ice. In between was our pathway, but it regularly got out of line, as it shifted with tidal currents.

For only the unchecked tides could move this solid ice layer; you could see the evidence of its strength where the shattered blocks piled up along the shore line, while out on the broad, firm surface an occasional "boom" or a sharp report, like a pistol shot, would tell of weights and pressures, too powerful to measure, battling invisibly beneath . . .

Our ferryboats took the ice in their stride. Their prows at either end were built ruggedly, with extra heavy, hardened steel, to take the punishment — and deliver it. They seemed to enjoy lunging forward, at full speed, into a field of ice. We'd stand at the bows and watch the contest. If the ice were new, the broken fragments would scatter off, in a musical clatter of protest, over the smooth ice on either side.

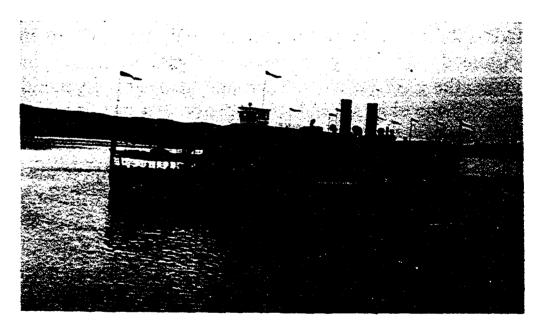
Then there'd always be that "big one" lying, like a sleeping crocodile, right in our path. No matter, smash right ahead! At the impact, the floe would either split in two or sink, like a stricken monster, beneath the surface and we'd hear it, bumping its way along our stout hull. in white, smashing the bottle of champagne. We wondered why one of the grandsons of the builder was not chosen for that honor . . .



A launching at Marvel Shipyard.

The occasion of the Hendrik Hudson's maiden trip, up from New York, we remember well . . . Father (Thomas S. Marvel Jr.) at the office, telephening the boiler room to make sure there was pienty of steam for a prolonged whistle . . . Miss Vicarage, the office secretary and unofficial photographer, with her red leatherbellows Kodak in hand, ready to press the bulb . . . Grandfather, (Thomas S. Marvel) the very embodiment of the master shipbuilder, erect in his trim, six-foot frame, clothed in spotless black, gold chain across his waistcoat, a fine full beard beneath the grey-blue eyes of his Scottish forebears. It must have been a proud day for him.

Grandfather had begun his career at the age of 13 as a ship's carpenter in his father's shipyard around 1847; and at 20 he succeeded his father and ran the yard until 1861, when, as Captain Marvel, he raised a company of Newburgh Volunteers in the Civil War. He was known to the men in the yard as "The Captain" ever after.



Looking back, I would conclude that our Newburgh ferryboats battled heavier winter odds to give day-byday, year 'round service than any other river ferries in America. We were immensely proud to read our own family name on the foot-plates of these handsome icesmashers.

But perhaps our greatest pride was the Day Line's flagship, the Hendrik Hudson. Launched from the Marvel yard in 1906, she marked a high point of notable ship construction in Newburgh. The launching is dim in memory, but a beautiful young girl was recalled, dressed Hendrick Hudson.

And now the Hendrik Hudson hove into view, all pennants flying, her decks lined with cheering, waving passengers. Every steam whistle in Newburgh, each with a different pitch, and every craft in the Bay got in

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the act. We sensed the city's pride and basked in quite undeserved glory.

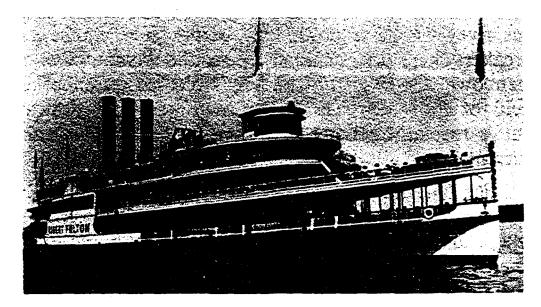
In later years the Marvel Shipyard, located on the River Front between Washington and Renwick Streets, built many other well-known river craft. They include: the Rensselaer, dredges for the Panama Canal, drydock for the Baltimore harbor, many well-known yachts of the 1890's and early 1900's including the Corsair II for J. P. Morgan, John L. Sullivan (a ferry of the Boston harbor), about 80 per cent of the propeller ferries in the New York harbor, and many Hudson River and oceangoing tug boats.

There were tragedies, too, through the years. The Day Liner New York, undergoing repairs, burned and sank at the shipyard in 1908. I remember her three tall, buff-painted stacks, standing grimly out of the water; her iron railings, twisted by the heat, lying awash. There was the muffled boom of the underwater dynamite that morning, after the helmeted diver climbed back to safety. The first Homer Ramsdell met a similar fiery end one dark night at our dock.

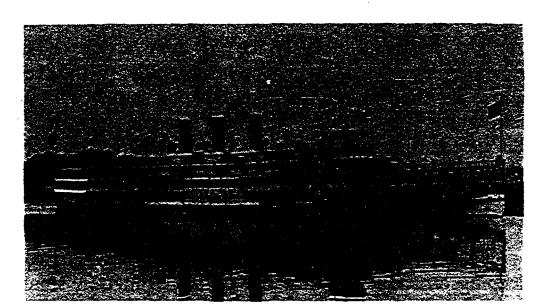
The shipyard itself had a bad fire a few years later. Father said, "we're going to rebuild . . this time with electric power". We were supposed to be cheered and appeared so, but we secretly mourned the passing of the steam engines, every part of which we had come to know and to understand, from eccentric rods to fly-ball governor, for we played with alcohol-burning, working models at home.

One of the powerful steam engines (there were three of them, supplying power to the various shops) was attached to a huge drum, over which was wrapped the biggest chain we had ever seen. When in action, the chain, one end of which disappeared into the river, suddenly would grow taut, the engine would labor and puff . . and out on to dry land would slowly come one of the smaller river boats, maybe the Petrel or the Hudson Taylor, standing high on its cradle, spouting and dripping from water-line to keel, the hull greenscummed and mossy. Then at a signal to the engine house, the chain would slacken and lie dead in its muddy others which old-time river men will remember. Then there was the Queen of the Hudson, the Mary Powell built in the post Civil War years, a morning boat from Newburgh to New York, run by the Mary Powell Steamboat Co. before the Day Line bought her.

Only once did we glimpse a ship of the Albany Night Line, for these passed Newburgh well after bedtime. That was the occasion when, for the first time in our lives, we spent the night on the water, as guests on a steam yacht moored at the yard. Father awoke us at midnight to watch the ghostly passage of the Adirondack gliding up-river to Albany with paddles beating, lights aglow. Her piercing searchlight streaked up Mount Beacon, then turned and flashed directly into our bunk. We lay low, scared out of our wits, yet thrilled to death. I still remember the rolling and creaking of our yacht after the big ship passed . . .



Robert Fulton



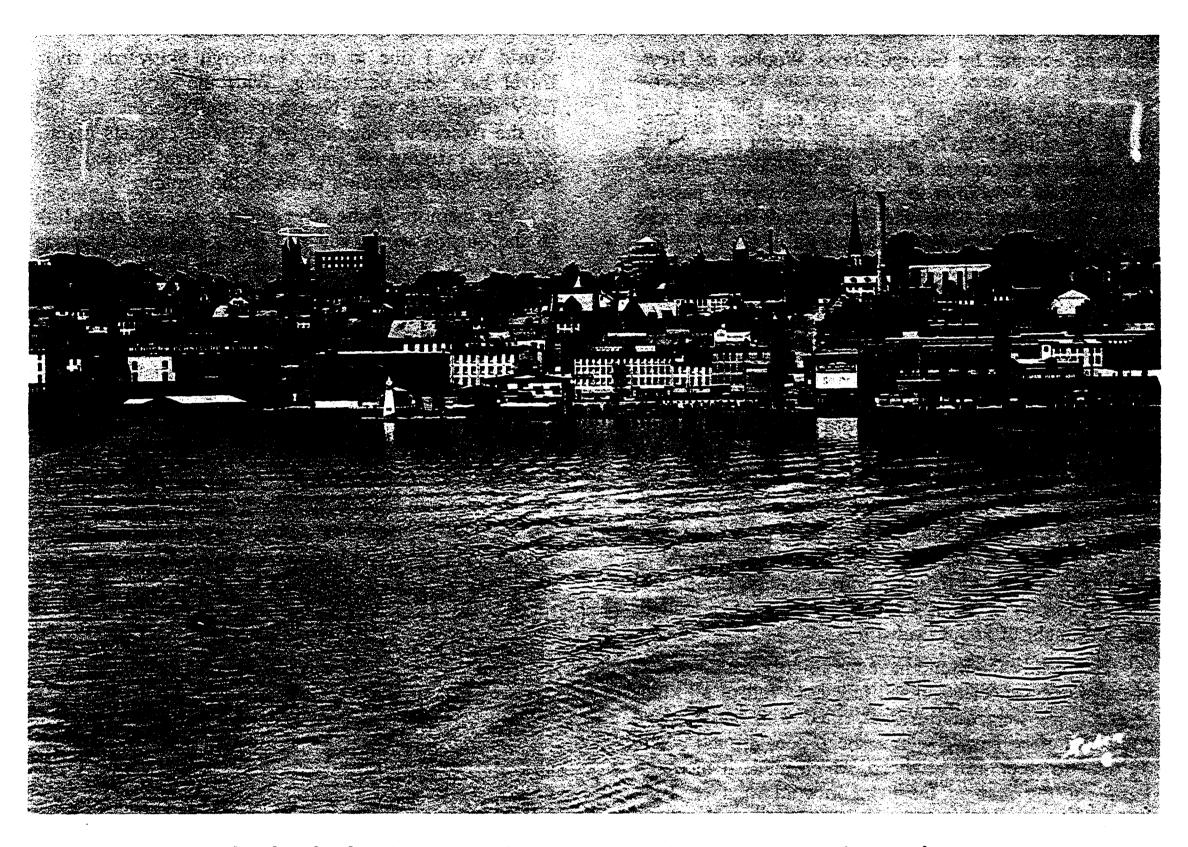
bed and the ship stood high and dry. An awe-inspiring sight for big, wondering pre-teen eyes!

The River offered endless diversions and excitements. The long tows of many brick barges, with puffing steam tugboats far ahead, moved up and down the broad bosom of Newburgh Bay, sometimes unnaturally fast, sometimes slow, as tide helped or hindered their progress. On some of the barges, "wash" would be waving from the clothes line, a dog could be seen trotting along the rail. A host of lesser steamers plied the river: there was the Emmaline from Haverstraw, and those of the Catskill Evening Line and the Saugerties Line, the Central Hudson Line and others. There were the Petrel, the Hudson Taylor, Benjamin B. Odell, Newburgh, Robert A. Snyder, Jacob H. Tremper and many, many

Washington Irving.

But all in all, it was the great white ships of the Day Line which dominated the riparian scene: The Albany, doyenne of the fleet, the Robert Fulton, the Hendrik Hudson and later, the Washington Irving . . how beautiful they were! They were the newer Queens of the River, and they seemed to know it, and the ferryboats knew it and stayed carefully out of their majestic way.

Yes, it was a glorious period in which to be young on the banks of the Hudson. It was a period in which Newburgh's industries seemed still geared to the river which gave our city birth.



Newburgh's location on riverfront was major factor in city's early growth.

THE RIVER AND NEWBURGH

By Oliver E. Shipp

Our beautiful heritage, the Hudson River, the reason for our founding fathers locating on the hills of Newburgh, has been continously traveled for more than 350 years by commercial vessels, starting with the early Dutch settlers who were thefirst to travel extensively the full length of the navigable river between New Amsterdam (New York City) and Fort Orange (Albany). Supplies brought to the Indian-plagued inhabitants of the early Dutch colony of Esopus, between 1630 and 1660, were cargoes consisting of matches, powder, muskets, cannon, swords, shirts, shoes, socks, cutlasses, linen, axes, farm implements, brandy, grain, wheat, spices, bacon, meat, peas, cattle, horses, books, psalters, wampum and duffels. These supplies after being unloaded on the river bank, were later transported by horse and wagon to the protection of the fortified stockades.

demanded of the Governor of New Netherlands that he surrender the province at once to the King of Great Britain. Governor Stuyvesant was forced by his own colony against his will to surrender on September 8th whereupon the Dutch officers, we are told, hauled down their flag and sailed back to Holland.

For two centuries, starting with Henrick Hudson's

Exactly three hundred years ago the Dutch period along the river ended and the English era began. This happened in August 1664 when Colonel Richard Nicolls Half Moon in 1609, the Hudson blossomed with sails, first those of the Dutch trading vessels, the yachts of the patroons and later the English frigates. During the Revolutionary War the river and its shores saw more activity than any other areas of the thirteen original states. It was not until August 17, 1807, when Robert Fulton's famous Clermont steamed up the river, that a new era of powered navigation gradually began supplanting the sailing vessels that had served so well for so long a time. During the initial period of steamboats, the sloops which by then were highly perfected were in direct competition with the steamboats. They often made better time between Newburgh and New York.

This period is described in the book entitled "The Sloops of the Hudson" by Wiliam E. Verplank and Moses W. Collyer printed in 1908, which gives the

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following account by George Davis Woolsey of Newburgh :

"I became quite familiar with the names of the packet sloops sailing from Newburgh, for at that time, 1825, my father was captain of the packet sloop, Illinois, running from Newburgh to New York, carrying passengers and produce from the farms and sailing from David Crawford's wharf at Newburgh.

"There were also the sloops: Favorite, 1825; Orange Packet, 1825; Eclipse, 1825; James Monroe, 1830; Meridian, 1835; David Belknap, 1838; Benjamin Stagg, 1838; and the John Beveridge, 1838. The greater number of these vessels, with many others, were built here at ship building yards at the Village of Newburgh, and at Sand's dock, Milton before my recollection. However, they were in use, and employed in the freight and passenger business from Newburgh, some of them before and some after my coming on the scene of action.

"All of the vessels built in those early days were very sharp, much dead rise, deep keel, with great draught of water. For vessels of their carrying capacity, the Illinois with a capacity of about 135 to 140 tons, when loaded, had a draught of about twelve feet.

"Frequently we would have the Illinois loaded decksto-the-water, especially in the fall; hold full of all kinds of grain; the long quarter-deck filled with butter, dead hogs, and often I have seen a sheep-pen, around where we used to steer, full of sheep, which made it nice and warm for the man at the helm in cold weather. Frequently we would have live-stock on the main deck, lashed to a pole running fore and aft from mast to quarter-deck.

"I have seen all kinds of produce in wagons, waiting for their turn to be unloaded, standing from Crawford's dock up into Water Street for some distance, and when the packets were thus so full and heavily loaded, they were towed to New York, for there were steamboats also, of the first old type, running from Newburgh at that time."

During the 1840 period, mail sent from Newburgh in the evening would be delivered in New York City the next morning. World War I due to the Newburgh Shipyards, river travel has been decreasing. With the closing of the ferry service between Newburgh and Beacon, the last on the river, the remaining river travel consists mainly of ships carrying oil and lumber, barges loaded with traprock, and excursion boats in the summer.

The memory of the river when it was the main link to the outside world will still linger on, and its charm and beauty, as well as its interesting history will provide a source of enjoyment and inspiration to all who live along its banks.

THE RAILROADS

By Ralph M. Aiello



Erie railroad yards.

Although the Hudson River was an important factor in the early growth of Newburgh, it was a mighty network of railroad lines which made the city a bustling

This lively river trade contributed to the rapid growth and prosperity of Newburgh around 1890. Newburgh was an important ferrying point at this time for railroad cars loaded with coal from Pennsylvania headed for the New England States.

The importance of the river lessened at the turn of the last century due to the extensive railroad system linking Newburgh to all important points in the United States. Another factor was the rapidly growing network of good roads serving the rural areas which facilitated the transportation of farm products to the railroad depots.

With the exception of the impetus provided during

metropolis in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

A history published in 1891 tells of eight railroad lines serving the city directly, with several others reachable through short branch lines. Those with terminal facilities in Newburgh provided as many as 47 daily passenger trains, and a staggering total of freight movements in every direction.

The wide Hudson was no barrier. A mammoth steamer took loaded freight cars across the river so that cargoes of through trains did not have to be unloaded in Newburgh. This was particularly vital to the coal industry, and Newburgh became the gateway to New England for coal and freight shipments.

Probably the most important railroad serving Newburgh was the West Shore, which had a passenger sta-

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tion, a large freight yard and riverfront facilities for transporting cars across the river. Twenty passenger cars arrived and departed daily. The West Shore, now a part of the New York Central system, still provides freight service to Newburgh but its passenger service is only a memory.

The Newburgh Branch of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway extended from Newburgh to a junction with the main line at Greycourt, 18 miles southwest. It provided a direct route to the Pennsylvania coal fields and to major mid-West cities. It had extensive freight and passenger facilities in Newburgh and ran eight daily passenger trains over the branch line. Now known as the Erie-Lackawanna, it is still an important freight link for the city.

The New York and New England Railroad extended to a junction with the Erie at Newburgh Junction. Through trains ran from Newburgh to Jersey City.

The New York Central, although located on the east shore of the Hudson, provided extensive passenger and freight service to Newburgh by means of the ferry.

The New York and New England Railroade xtended from Newburgh (by means of the railroad ferry) to various points in New England. It handled both freight and passenger service.

The Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad extended from Newburgh (also by means of the railroad ferry) to Millerton, N. Y., and connected with several other lines including the Central New England, which is part of the present New Haven Railroad system. ¹ had terminal facilities at Dutchess Junction, across the river from Newburgh, and operated 11 trains daily.

A four-mile spur to Cornwall connected Newburgh with the New York, Ontario and Western Railway an gave the city direct access to Catskill resorts as well as other points north and south.

Through the branch line to Greycourt, Newburgh also was connected to the Lehigh and Hudson River Railway, and with numerous other railroad lines fanning out from Campbell Hall, and later from the sprawling terminal at Maybrook. forerunners of our modern road systems. But it was the turnpikes and plank roads which contributed in a great measure to the development and growth of Newburgh and the surrounding towns.

The history of the turnpike goes back many centuries to England. From the English we borrowed this method of road building; the first turnpike in this country was built in Virginia in 1785. According to early records and maps the first charter in our country was granted in 1800. Early laws required each inhabitant to work a certain number of days on a designated road section and to be responsible for the repairs and upkeep of that section. Not always a satisfactory solution, this led to the organization of private companies on whose roads toll gates were established at frequent intervals with revenue from the tolls used for road care and maintenance.

The turnpike was originally a gate or obstruction across a path composed of pointed bars or pikes which could rotate like a turnstile on a pivot. The gatekeeper was responsible for preventing the use of the roads until tolls were paid. This was not unlike the collecting of tons on todays thruways.

The toll gate keepers received small salaries plus living quarters. The job frequently passed from father to son, with as many as three generations holding the position. Toll charges were two or three pennies. Foot passengers were allowed to use the little path, skirting the toll house, as pedestrians were not thought damaging to the road. The toll gate was sometimes operated from inside the house, built close to the road, through a small door similiar to a Dutch door. Toll was sometimes collected in "a dipper with a long handle". The gate keeper was permitted to open the gate at night after a stated hour for free passage, or if he then preferred to collect tolls he could keep the revenue for himself.

The Newburgh-Cochecton Turnpike Company received its charter March 20, 1801. This road, now 17K, opened a vast area of country to the west of Newburgh, and migration flourished. There was a great stimulus to agriculture and trades, such as cattle raising, tanneries, farming, trapping and lumbering. Furthermore much produce was brought into Newburgh by this route for use here or to be sent by sailing ships, and, later, steam to New York City. Drovers were frequently seen driving their cattle and sheep to slaughter or the docks.

In recent years, many of the nation's railroads have gone out of existence, and those which survive have yielded much of their former business to other methods of transportation. But Newburgh can never forget the part played by the railroads in making her the Queen City of the Hudson at the turn of the century.

TURNPIKES ON PLANKS

By Mildred Deyo

It is a far cry from the old winding trails of the Indians, to the present thruways, quickways, arterial highways—yes, even the airways. Those early trails were the Two other highways, of great importance to Newburgh, were the North Plank, Route 32, and South Plank, Route 52, roads. Today they follow closely their early alignment. A "plank road" was one made with planks laid crosswise over the road-bed of earth, gravel and broken stones. This made a fairly even surface, a great improvement over the old muddy surface of the spring terrain or the dusty one of summer.

On April 3, 1801, the New Windsor-Blooming Grove Turnpike Co. was incorporated and extended

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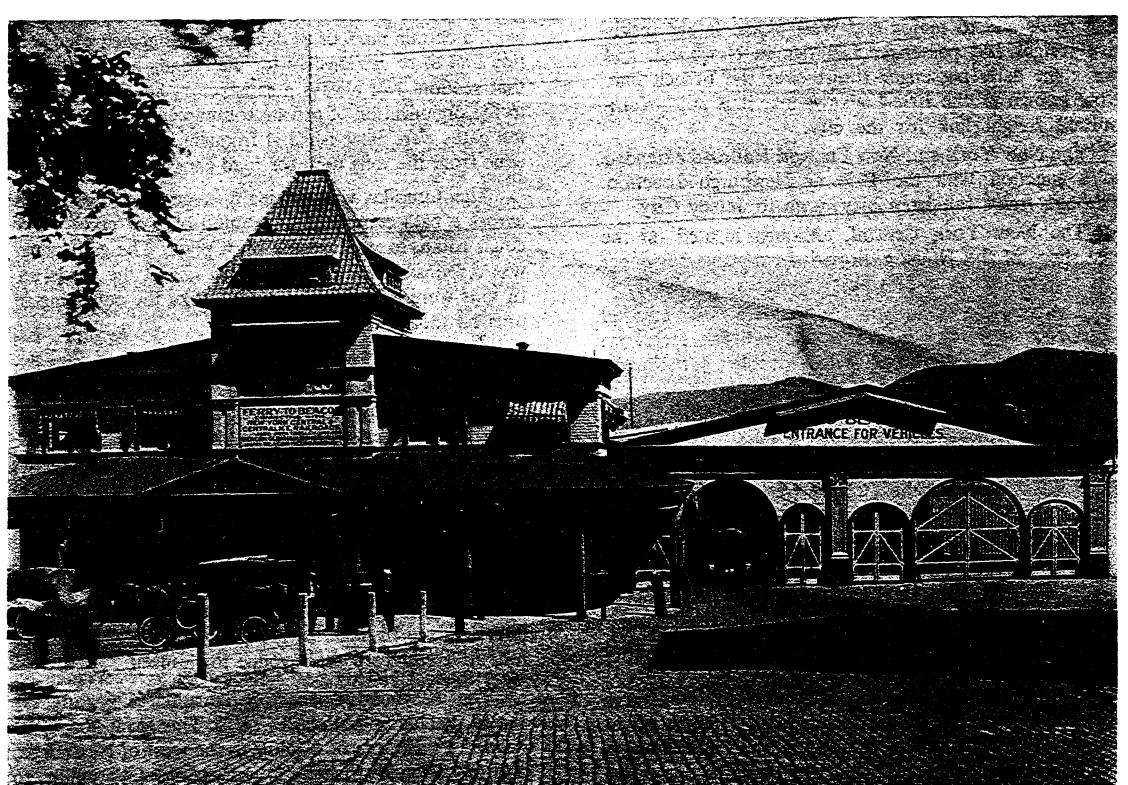
from the village of New Windsor to the intersection of the Goshen and Warwick Roads. Several toll gates were built along this turnpike.

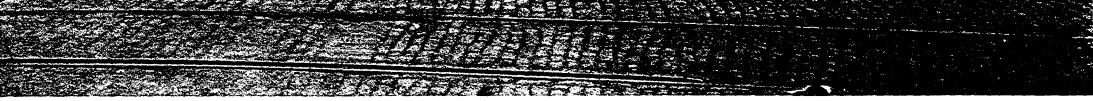
Some inhabitants objected to the payment of so many tolls and built their own private roads, paralleling the turnpikes which were known as "shun-pikes". Such a road existed at Blooming Grove. A good deal of rivalry existed between villages and towns, and in order to attract trade, some communities advertised "free tolls".

Early roads left much to be desired. Weather played

a considerable part in their usefulness. Spring thaws brought quagmires which made travel hazardous. Winter, too, produced problems with huge snow drifts in the open country making the roads almost impassable.

On a map of 1850, we can trace another "shun-pike" paralleling the South Plank Road, and extending from the old Powder Mills, now Algonquin Park, to a point beyond Orange Lake. We also can find an occasional stone mile-post. These were placed at regular intervals to mark the distance from place to place.





Newburgh ferry terminal several decades ago.

AN OLD TIMER BOWS OUT

By Pauline E. Hoffman

The Newburgh-Beacon Ferry, recently retired, had a long and interesting history. Since it was pre-revolutionary, quite possibly it was one of the oldest in the United States.

In 1709, Queen Anne gave a grant of more than 2,000 acres of land, northward from Quassaick Creek.

This grant extended 219 chains up the middle of the Hudson giving rights to the land under the water.

The Queen's grant of land paved the way for Alexander Colden to petition King George II for a ferry charter which he obtained in 1743. Mr. Colden established a landing place at the foot of First Street, using sail and row boats for the one mile run to Fishkill Landing.

At the time of the Revolutionary War, the ferry

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grew in importance. It was the principal means of transporting supplies from the New England colonies to the army fighting in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Newburgh and Fishkill became supply depots. The landing place now was at the foot of Third Street, and the ferry was called the Continental Ferry.

A bronze plaque on the brick building of the northwest corner of Third and Front Streets records the following information:

"At the foot of this street was the ferry to Fishkill, used by the Continental soldiers while encamped at Newburgh, 1782-1783. Here the Connecticut and Massachusetts Patriots returned to their homes when the army was disbanded."

At the outbreak of the war, the ferry charter was disregarded and the operation of the ferry fell into other hands. Martin Wiltsie and Daniel Carpenter operated aferry from Fishkill to New Windsor. During the war, the ferry was placed in the hands of Continental officers, including Isaac Belknap of Newburgh.

Three business men, Peter Bogardus, John Anderson and James Denton, set up a Newburgh-Fishkill ferry, their boat docking at First Street.

When the war ended, the treaty of peace with England confirmed all earlier charter privileges and Governor George Clinton recognized the early Colden charter. In 1802, the heirs of Alezander Colden sold the Colden Ferry charter for \$2500 and the New Windsor Ferry combined with the Continental to form the Newburgh Ferry.

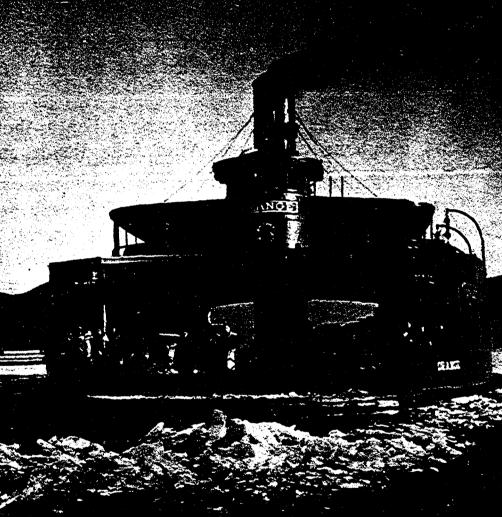
At this time canoe shaped boats called pirogues were used. Then came perlangers which were small twomasted vessels. The first boat powered by a horse was the Moses Rogers in 1816. A tread mill was used to accomplish this purpose. Cleats were fastened to the wheel in order to give the horse footing. He was trained to walk on these treadles which turned the wheel and propelled the boat across the water.

Horse boats were not practical and by 1828 a new steam powered ferry was put into operation, was named either Jack Downing or Post Boy. Newburgh was developing into a river town of prominence and the steamer-ferries added to the prestige. During the period (around 1833) a dock was built by Isaac Carpenter at the foot of Second Street and has remained the landing place to this day. On Jan. 8, 1864, the Daily Journal reported: "The ferry boat Union, which has for a week been blockaded by the ice in her Fishkill slip, was this morning got out and is now making her trips."

And there was this item from the Daily Journal on Jan. 14, 1864: "Fatal Gas Explosion on the Ferry Boat Union; Engineer Killed (Moses Hanmare) and Three Men Badly Burned. No damage was done the boat by the explosion."

By 1865, when Newburgh became a city, the ferry was well established and under the capable management of the Ramsdell family.

One of the best known boats, the Dutchess, was built at the Marvel shipyard in 1910. She served the people of the area for more than a half century. On April 10, 1950, at 7 o'clock on a Monday morning, the Dutchess ran aground off the Beacon slip. At the time she was carrying 20 passengers and seven cars. The passengers went ashore by lifeboat.



Little is known of the ferry during the Civil War years. The Newburgh Daily News of April 19, 1861 carried the following:

"The 7:00 o'clock P.M. train from N. Y., is, after all, going to be a great convenience. Mr. Ramsdell has decided to run the ferry boat in connection with the train so that people doing business in N. Y., may now have a 'long day' before them. This is an excellent arrangement, and one which will be fully appreciated."

The Orange Plows through river ice.

Efforts of the Orange to free its sister craft were unsuccessful and tugs were summoned. Two tugs managed to free her the following morning, 24 hours after the grounding. The Dutchess was undamaged, and returned to service immediately.

Hard luck pursued the Dutchess. On July 1, 1961, she was the victim of a destructive fire. The whole superstructure was a charred mass, and damage was extensive. She was towed to a shipyard on Staten Island for

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repairs. Four months later she returned, looking odd because of a squared off appearance and no upper deck.

Radar was installed on the ferry boats in 1958, and proved a boon to navigation during rain, snow and fog.

After 220 years of continued service, the Newburgh-Beacon Ferry gave way to a bridge that spans the Hudson at one of its widest points.

THE TELEPHONE IN NEWBURGH

By L. R. McMullen

Newburgh's telephone history began in 1879 just 14 years after the incorporation of the city — as a result of the efforts of two visionary men who were impressed with the potential of the device that enables men to talk over great distances.

That year, James Bigler and William C. Chambers formed the Newburgh Telephone Co. and applied to the Common Council for permission to put telephone poles along city streets. The office was at Third and Smith Streets.

By October, when operations formally began, there were 64 telephone customers. Miss Julia Boyde and Miss Ada Peck were the first operators.

Two years later, the Hudson River Telegraph and Cable Co. received a Bell System license to operate a long distance line to Poughkeepsie. As an outgrowth, the Hudson River Telegraph and Telephone Co. was formed in 1882 and the following year changed its name to the Hudson River Telephone Co. It took over operations of telephone business in Newburgh.

In 1899, the company moved its offices to 72 Second St. Eugene W. Bigler, son of one of the founders of the Newburgh Company, was general manager. Service to the company's 550 telephone customers was of the "turn the crank" type. 19 operators. In 1909, the Hudson River Co. merged with the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Co. and that company in turn merged with the New York Telephone Co.

By 1920, there were 5,000 telephones in Newburgh. Growth was such during the next ten years the company needed more space for additional switchboards and equipment. An addition to the telephone building was started and in 1931 when it was completed, the number of telephones had increased to 8,000.

The post-war years saw the company embark on a huge expansion and improvement program. New cables fanned telephone lines in all directions from the central office, facilities were improved and the number of telephone jobs increased steadily.

Service has grown rapidly during the intervening years. Today, there are 19,311 phones in Newburgh from which 180,000 calls are handled daily.

The story of telephone services doesn't end here. Telephone progress never stops. New York Telephone will soon be offering its upstate New York customers its new Touch-Tone telephone, which has push-buttons instead of a dial. Newburgh is expected to be among the first communities to receive it.

GAS AND ELECTRIC UTILITIES

By Frank W. Shay

Among the many events and achievements reflected in the colorful history of the Newburgh area are ones that find it the cradle of gas and electric service in the Mid-Hudson Valley and the present day home of the Valley's major electric production facility.

Newburgh was one of the first cities in the world to have central electric service and probably the second in the valley to have utility gas service. Utility services to Newburgh started with the organization of the Newburgh Gas Light Co. in 1852, the year Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin was published and Louis Napoleon became emperor of France.

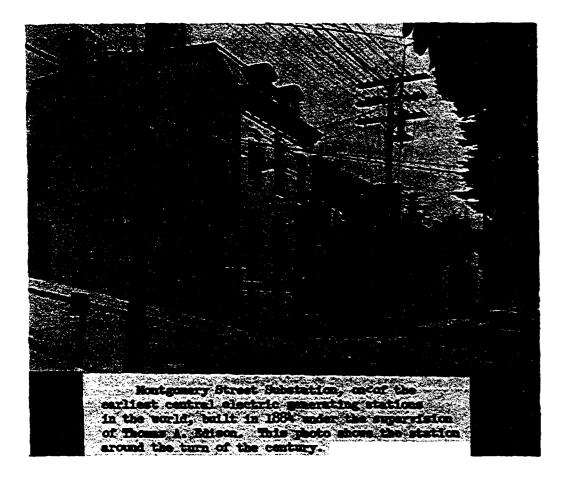
During this period the Colonial Telephone Co. made a brief appearance in Newburgh. Its offices were at 75 Second St. — directly across the street from the Hudson River Co. For a time many Newburgh customers had two telephones since the systems were not interconnected..

In 1905, the Colonial Co. merged with the Hudson River Co. and the duplication of service and its extra cost were ended.

Heralding the merger, the Hudson Co. launched a huge construction and improvement program. A new central office building was constructed at 105 Second St. — the present central ofice location — and a new switchboard was installed. The new switchboard, serving 1,000 telephones in Newburgh, was manned by Newburgh's Common Council helped make utility industry history when, in 1883, it awarded a franchise to one of the world's earliest electric light companies. In 1884, only 18 months after Thomas A. Edison opened the first central electric generating station in New York City, and certainly before most of the world, the Edison Illuminating Co. brought electric service to Newburgh.

The Illuminating Company started operations in a plant built under Mr. Edison's supervision on the corner of Montgomery and Third Streets.

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In 1885, a Newburgh Electric Light Co., with generating facilities adjacent to the Illuminating Co. plant on Montgomery Street, was formed as a competitor. Ten years later the two electric utilities combined.

As the area grew, Balmville resident William R. Beal and his son Thaddeus, already established in the utility industry in Westchester County and in New Jersey, turned their interests to Newburgh.

The Beals invested in the city's two utilities, the Consolidated Co. and the Consumers Gas Co., successor to the original Newburgh Gas Light Co. In 1900, under the leadership of the Beals and another Newburgh resident, attorney John L. Wilkie, the Newburgh Heat, Light and Power Co. was organized by consolidating the two remaining utilities. The new company was the first unit of what is now the highly integrated regional utility known as the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corp.

In 1901, the same management purchased and reorganized the gas and electric companies in Poughkeepsie, creating the Poughkeepsie Light, Heat and Power Co., and one year later purchased the electric properties in Marlboro.

and new electric interconnections. Construction was started on a hydroelectric plant on the Wallkill river near Rifton and connections were made with companies in Kingston, Saugerties and Catskill.

The next decade saw remarkable growth. A second hydroelectric plant was constructed on the Wallkill. Beacon and other communities were added to the system.

In 1925, the first step toward interconnecting gas service was taken with the laying of a high pressure main under the Hudson River from Newburgh to Beacon. The following year, the more than 60 companies in the system were joined under the name of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation.

In 1950, Central Hudson introduced natural gas into the company's extensive gas transmission and distribution system by connecting with a transcontinental pipeline near Tuxedo. In 1957, it tied in with another cross country pipeline near Albany.

Central Hudson selected Danskammer Point, near Roseton, as the site of its major steam electric generating station. The location itself has historical interest in that it is said that as Henry Hudson's "Half Moon" passed up the river on its discovery voyage 350 years ago, the crew saw Indians dancing and shouting on a great flat rock jutting out from the shore. So frightful was the spectacle that they exclaimed, "De Duyfels Dans Kammer!" — the Devil's Dance Chamber!

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

By Joseph J. Laskar

The St. Luke's Hospital of today began in a cottage 90 years ago as a home for the aged and infirm women. The ladies of St. George's Church of Newburgh, under the leadership of Rev. John Brown, D. D., were the founders of the hospital.

In 1905, the Hudson Counties Gas and Electric Co. was formed to serve the Cornwall area, and by the following year the Newburgh, Cornwall, Marlboro. Highland and Poughkeepsie areas were interconnected by an electric transmission line to mark the beginning of the regional characteristic of the utility.

In 1911, with the companies serving a population of about 80,000, it was decided that additional economies and better service would result in the merging of the Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Hudson Counties companies. The Central Hudson Gas and Electric Co. was formed.

The management of the Central Hudson Co. began studies in 1916 contemplating new water power sources

St. Luke's Hospital and Home of Newburgh and New Windsor opened its doors on May 4, 1875-three beds in capacity. During the first year only two patients were cared for. When St. Luke's opened its doors, there were only 149 hospitals in the United States, and none on the west bank of the Hudson River from New York to Albany.

The first site of the hospital was a rented cottage on the northeast corner of Third and Dubois Streets. In a few years, the space was inadequate and the hospital moved to the southwest corner, occupying two cottages. Five years later, in 1883, the Peter Ward place was purchased on Liberty Street (where the present Elks Club is located) and remained as St. Luke's Hospital until 1909.

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St. Luke's Hospital continued to be managed by women until 1906, when it was felt that the responsibility had grown to such proportions that it should be shared by other members of local Episcopal churches On St. Luke's Day, 1906, the hospital by-laws were amended to eliminate its board of 13 women and create in its place a new board of 21, either men or women, representing the entire community. A year later, the name was shortened to St. Luke's Hospital of Newburgh.

During this year the site of the present hospital was purchased. It had once been a theological seminary, followed by a private institution known as Singlar's School.

The present south wing was the original building and it was occupied in July of 1909. By 1921, a need for a separate building for maternity care was felt. The Esmond property was purchased. This became the original north wing.

By 1925, the hospital had again outgrown its quarters and plans were made to build the Sneff Building (main part of the hospital). Funds for the construction were spearheaded by a generous contribution by Louise Sneff Cameron as a memorial to her father, Frederick W. Sneff, who served as a member of the board of managers from 1904 to 1926, and also held the post of treasurer.

Since the time that St. Luke's opened its doors, the demand for the services has increased, and again in 1956 a movement to provide the needs for the ill and injured in the Newburgh area was initiated. Funds for this expansion of the new North Wing were provided by the local residents and businesses, private foundation and by the governmental agencies. On June 1, 1962, patients were hospitalized in the new North, Wing.

Thus from its early beginning of 3 beds, St. Luke's has grown to an institution of 283 beds, offering to the communities of the Hudson Valley the best for their care when they need it. manufactured some coated textiles but was engaged principally in waterproofing various commodities with pyroxylin.

Meanwhile, the Du Pont Company has become interested in the manufacture of cellulose-nitrate products other than smokeless powder and had established an experimental unit for developing pyroxylin coated fabrics. In 1910, in order to extend activities in this field, the Du Pont Company purchased the "Fabrikoid Plant" and the name was changed to "The Du Pont Fabrikoid Company". The plant operated under this name until December 31, 1920, when it became the "Fabrikoid" Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. It is presently designated as the Fabrics Division, Newburgh Plant, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

The products being manufactured and sold today are a far cry from the products manufactured 54 years ago, and employment has grown from a few score to over 1,000 people at the present time.

Many new products, each designed for a specific use, have been developed at the Newburgh Plant. Most recent development to come from the Newburgh Research Laboratory and Plant is "Corfam" poromeric shoe upper material, which has been receiving countrywide publicity.

20TH CENTURY BAR AND BENCH IN THE CITY OF NEWBURGH

By William Browning

During the first six decades of this century, civilization has evolved from the horse and buggy to the high speed airplane; from the steam engine to the nuclear engine; from the oil lamp to the flourescent light. The Bar and the Bench of Newburgh have likewise evolved, but not so drastically. It has rather tended to stabilize and control the speed of change. Particularly in the realm of human behavior it has been a stabilizing influence.

To those close to it, St. Luke's is more than a pile of stone and steel. It is a living, breathing being set in the middle of Newburgh, an edifice restoring health and hope to the community.

DU PONT IN NEWBURGH

By Harry McNear

The modern history of the Newburgh Du Pont Plant began in 1900 when "The New York Leather & Paint Co." moved to Newburgh and changed its corporate name to "The Fabrikoid Company". This company In the first and second decades, the Bar of the City of Newburgh was notable for its hearty, robust representatives, giving to the succeeding generation of lawyers some of their zest for life, devotion to the law and love of argument. It is a characteristic of the lawyer, by many misunderstood, that he can fight hard and bitterly with his colleagues at the Bar in the interest of his client and yet no rancour or jealousy, no hatred or dislike results between the antagonists so long as the contest is fought within the rules. The men of this period exemplified this attribute in every way. Among them were Michael H. Hirschberg, Albert H. F. Seeger, John B. Corwin, Henry Kohl, Peter Cant-

line, J. Bradley Scott, Charles W. U. Sneed and J. R. Thompson. They had and found the time to gather round a trembling board to discuss the law, horse racing, fishing and good liquors; and with it all, were truly able lawyers and great gourmets.

The third, fourth and fifth decades of this century were marked and flavored with the flare and ability of Henry Hirschberg, Jacob Decker, Raphael A. Egan, J. Townsend Cassedy and Stanley B. Johnson. In this period, there began a new era and into it came a new kind of lawyer. A no more studious lawyer, but one with less time for the frolicsome pleasures of his predecessors; a lawyer who tended to be less of a general practitioner and more of a specialist; a lawyer, who, affected by his clients' lack of interest in the abstract principles of law had to devote himself to the material interests of the client.

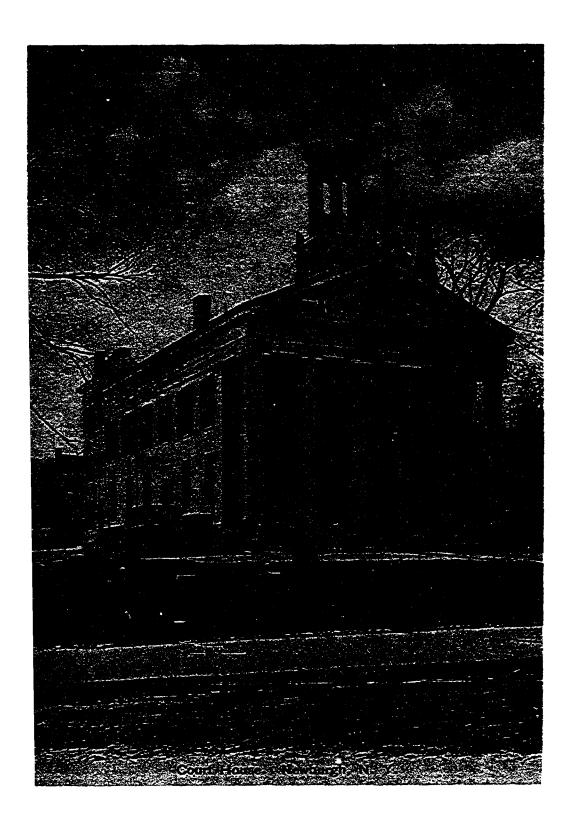
During the sixth and this, the seventh decade, the number of practising attorneys in Newburgh has increased so greatly that it is impossible to select any for special mention.

Throughout the entire period covered by this sketch,

the lawyers of Newburgh have devoted many hours to community affairs, charitable and religious organizations, the school system, the hospital and, of course, politics.

In this Twentieth Century the Bar of the City of Newburgh has given to the Bench of the

- Supreme Court: Justices William D. Dickey, Michael H. Hirschberg (appointed to the Appellate Division), Albert H. F. Seeger (appointed to the Appellate Division and retired as an Official Referee), Graham Witschief (who died in office), Charles W. U. Sneed (appointed to the Appellate Division and retired an Official Referee) and Clare J. Hoyt, presently serving in the Ninth Judicial District;
- to the Bench of the County Court: Judges Albert H. F. Seeger (1907-1916), Johnathan D. Wilson (1931-1940), and Raphael A. Egan (1941-1957);
- and to the Surrogate's Court: Surrogate W. Newcomb Calyer (1953 until his death June 22, 1960).



NEWBURGH'S ORANGE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

By Helen VerNooy Gearn

Orange, among the earliest counties in the State, had been organized in 1683 according to the appendix found in the Revision Laws of 1813. It had been formed by the general act of organization in 1788 and in the 1798 revision, Rockland County was set off and five Ulster County towns were added to make the present dimensions of Orange County. Newburgh and Goshen planned as half-shire towns held court alternately which provided greater facility for transacting legal business.

A law of 1699 directed that the courts of Sessions

and Pleas be held in Orange County. This was not put into operation until later. On March 8, 1702, the commissions to hold such courts were granted "at Fort Anne with His excellency, Edward Cornhill and Wm. Smith, Peter Schuyler, and T. Samuel Boughton, Esqrs. of the Council present". Permission was signed by Queen Anne April 5, 1703. Actually, courts were first held in Goshen in 1727. An old court record shows that the first court of Orange County was held in Orangetown Oct. 29, 1705.

There was talk in 1823 of dividing the counties of Orange and Ulster to erect a new county to be called Jackson, but no action was taken on this matter.

In 1840, a new court house was needed in Goshen whose old one had been built in 1773. Newburgh had

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held court in the Academy and she too needed a proper one. Rivalry between the two towns was intense.

The proposition of erecting a new county, this time with the suggested name of Newburgh, was reopened. The legislature again failed to accede to the application. Another application asking for the right to levy a tax on the people of the county to raise \$30,000 for the much needed buildings passed. But the legislature gave \$17,000 to Goshen and \$13,000 to Newburgh for their respective shares. However, the Board of Supervisors picked the south east corner of the present site for the new building. Through voluntary contributions made by the people of the Village of Newburgh, of which the largest were those of Thomas Powell, Peter de Wint, and Henry Robinson the present square block was purchased. Thus architect T. M. Niven's handsome Greek Revival building is well located in a large open site. Subscribers asked that the ground should "be forever kept open as a public square."

Government

NEWBURGH BECOMES A CITY

By Lemma Crabtree

On March 11, 1866, the Common Council of the City of Newburgh held its first meeting. Mayor George Clark and eight aldermen, two elected from each of the four wards of the brand new city, were present. Newburgh had been incorporated as a city April 22, 1865. The citizens elected their officers there-after. The new officials took their oaths of office and then adjourned until the next evening, when they met once more, heard a stirring message from Mayor Clark and then settled down to the business of running a city.

Their problems, by and large, were not far different from those of the present day. Mayor Clark called attention to the funded indebtedness inherited from the



Board of Trustees of the Village of Newburgh, recommended action to increase the water supply (there had been a severe drought the year before and the supply was dangerously low), spoke of the dread of a cholera epidemic and urged immediate appointment of a Board of Health and a Health Officer. He called for action on a new trunk sewer from Western Avenue (now Broadway) to the Hudson River.

The Common Council operated by committees petitions were referred to such committees as Watch and Light, Streets, Finance, Fire Department and Water, Laws and Ordinances, and Police, and the committee to which a matter was referred would at a later meeting bring in its report and recommendation, which was then voted on by the Council as a whole.

The first ordinance adopted by the Common Council had the impressive title of "An ordinance to prevent vice and immorality, to preserve peace and good order, to prevent and quell riots and disorderly assemblages in the City of Newburgh." The second ordinance provided for the licensing of circuses, menageries, concerts, minstrel shows, exhibitions of spiritualism, and other amusement enterprises.

Regular meetings of the Common Council were

Hon. George Clark, city's first mayor.

scheduled once a month but the new aldermen and the

Mayor spent far more time than that on city business special meetings were held frequently. "Suitable rooms" for meetings and for the City officers had to be found, a seal for the city had to be designed and procured, constables, a marshal and other officers were appointed, and all manner of ordinances had to be considered and voted on, to regulate the conduct of the city.

To preserve decorum in the city an ordinance was adopted forbidding swimming in the Hudson River, "while divested of clothing", between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. You could be fined \$1 for a violation of this law. If you were caught sliding down hill on any street between Washington and Nicoll Streets, east of Liberty Street, in a sleigh or "on any object",

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you were fined \$2. Ballplaying was not allowed in any city street, and no ballplaying or pitching of quoits was allowed in the city on Sundays.

One of the new city officers was the Field Driver, later known as the Poundmaster. His duties were to pick up stray animals from the streets and impound them in the city pound, on Chambers Street. An ordinance made it illegal to allow horses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, geese or ducks to go at large in the streets.

It would seem that the Field Driver at first had to carry water to the animals he had impounded, for the minutes show the Council voted to install a pump and hydrant in the public pound. In one of his monthly reports, the Field Driver reported that he had picked up four cattle, and had collected fines from the owners, and that one heifer had been impounded, was taken from the pound by persons unknown and had been later seen in custody of the owner. No fee seems to have been collected by the Field Driver for the roving heifer.

Dogs at large on the streets were to be muzzled from June 1 to Oct. 1.

A constable was dismissed for "absence of several days from the city" and it was some time before his patron, one of the aldermen, was able to have him reinstated.

There were wage problems then, too. The lamplighters asked for more money — the sum of \$25 per month. The Council refused their petition, and the lamplighters then gave notice that they would no longer light and care for kerosene lamps but would light the gas lamps for the sum of \$20 a month. The dispute must have been settled, however, for the Council moved to pay them \$25 a month "to light all the lamps."

Consideration of sewer installations took up a lot of the Council's time — people asked to have sewers installed and other people protested plans to install sewers. A large number of petitioners asked to have South Street laid out and extended from Dubois Street to the westerly boundary of the city, and an almost equally large number of residents filed a protest against this extension. government. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that taxation has become burdensome and that economy in all affairs of public concern is of the utmost importance ... I am also informed that the Police Department costs us about \$10,000 annually. I do not underate the value of an efficient police force, but it may be well to inquire whether the city requires the expenditures of so large a sum in this department and whether a reduction of the police force will injuriously affect the good order of the community"

Despite the Mayor's message, and various motions by one of the aldermen, the police force was not reduced at that time.

By 1915 the city was 50 years old and the population had grown so that the Common Council consisted of 13 aldermen, two elected from each of the six wards, and one elected by the city at large. This form of government proved unwieldy for the Newburgh of 1915. In 1914 the legislature had adopted a law to simplify municipal government, by local option. A petition was presented to the Council asking that Plan C form of government be adopted under this new law. Plan C was described as government by limited council with an appointive city manager. The law set the number of councilmen for a third class city, such as Newburgh, at four. The Mayor was to preside at all meetings of the Council and was to be the official head, of the city, but administrative and executive powers were to be vested in a city manager to be appointed by the Council to hold office during the pleasure of the Council.

A special election was held in May of 1915 and the citizens of Newburgh chose to adopt the new Plan C form of government. A new Council was elected that November and took office on Jan. 1, 1916. They chose a professional from Ohio, Fred C. Alber, as city manager. Mr. Alber's stay in Newburgh was not for long, politics being politics, regardless of Plan C.

Newburgh government has been administered by 17 city managers since January of 1916, several of these 17 men having served more than once. Some have been

The Common Council ordered a census of the city (it cost \$30) and found that there were 15,293 residents of the city.

By the year 1872 the charter had been amended to provide that the Common Council should elect one of its members as president, to serve for one year, and the Mayor was relieved of that much of his duties. He retained his veto power over all legislation, however, and all other powers.

In 1872 the incoming mayor said, in his annual message: "I cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of an economical administration of the city

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Newburghers, with business, legal or professional experience, and some have been career men from outside the city.

NEWBURGH'S GUARDIANS

By John E. Tierney

On May 25, 1836, the following act was established: "The Board of Trustees of the Village of Newburgh shall have the right to appoint a suitable number of Watchmen as may be required for the safety of the Village." On April 22, 1865, the Mayor and Common Council was granted the right to appoint a City Marshal, as many constables and special constables, (also known as watchmen) as was deemed best, all of whom would hold office at the pleasure of the Mayor and Common Council.

On April 6, 1869, there passed by the Common Council of the City of Newburgh an act to establish and regulate the Police Department of the City of Newburgh:

"The Police Department will consist of one Chief of Police, Two (2) Police Sergeants and Policemen as needed. All would be appointed by the Mayor with consent of the Common Council. All to hold office at the pleasure of the Mayor and Common Council." At this time Police Headquarters was established in a three story building on First Street between Smith Street and Montgomery Street. Headquarters was moved to the present location in 1896.

Starting about 1900, members of the Police Department were placed under Civil Service.

Marshals and Chiefs of Police who have been in charge of the Police Department since 1866 are: Alexander Morgan, 1866-1869; Alfred Goodrich, 1870-1871; John W. Chase, 1872-1873; John W. Forsythe, 1874; Robert C. Bancroft, 1875-1886; James H. Sarvis, 1887-1895; Emmanuel Perrott, 1895-1915; Fred G. Brown, 1915-1946; John J. Mullarkey, 1946-1957; John E. Tierney, 1957 to date.

Education

NEWBURGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By Robert D. Fowler

A plot of ground between Montgomery and Grand Streets, just north of South Street, is not only the birthplace of public education in the City of Newburgh, but it may well hold the distinction of having the longest continuous history as a public school site in the State of New York. This is the birthplace of Newburgh Free Academy in 1796 and of "free" education in Newburgh.

In the 1800's, Newburgh Free Academy was almost inseparably interwoven with gracious living of that century: the family gatherings before the fireplace, the leisurely travel by horse-drawn carriage or the exhilaration of racing cutters over snow-covered roads, the appreciation of the world's great and undying literature during the long evening hours at home.

Just as intimately bound with this long-honored high school, and the elementary schools which followed more than a half-century later, is Newburgh's history as a river port, as an important railway center, as a vital banking center, as a pioneer in machine and foundry development in the East, and as a vital thread in the fabric of culture and refinement in the Hudson Valley. Newburgh's early and rapid development as a village and city came largely from within. Its leaders were educated in the local private and public schools. Newburgh of the 1800's was notable for its almost prodigious source of bank and railroad presidents, clergy of wide renown, lawyers and judges of great repute, doctors, transportation and public utility pioneers, bank presidents of prominence locally and in New York City, a New York State governor, and other eminent State officials and widely known educators.

history of a community, a state, a nation, the evershrinking world. Education in the struggling community that has become Newburgh can be judged only as it has been an inseparable part of its history. Education affirmed its leadership in Newburgh's infancy, and today it stands as its staunchest ally.

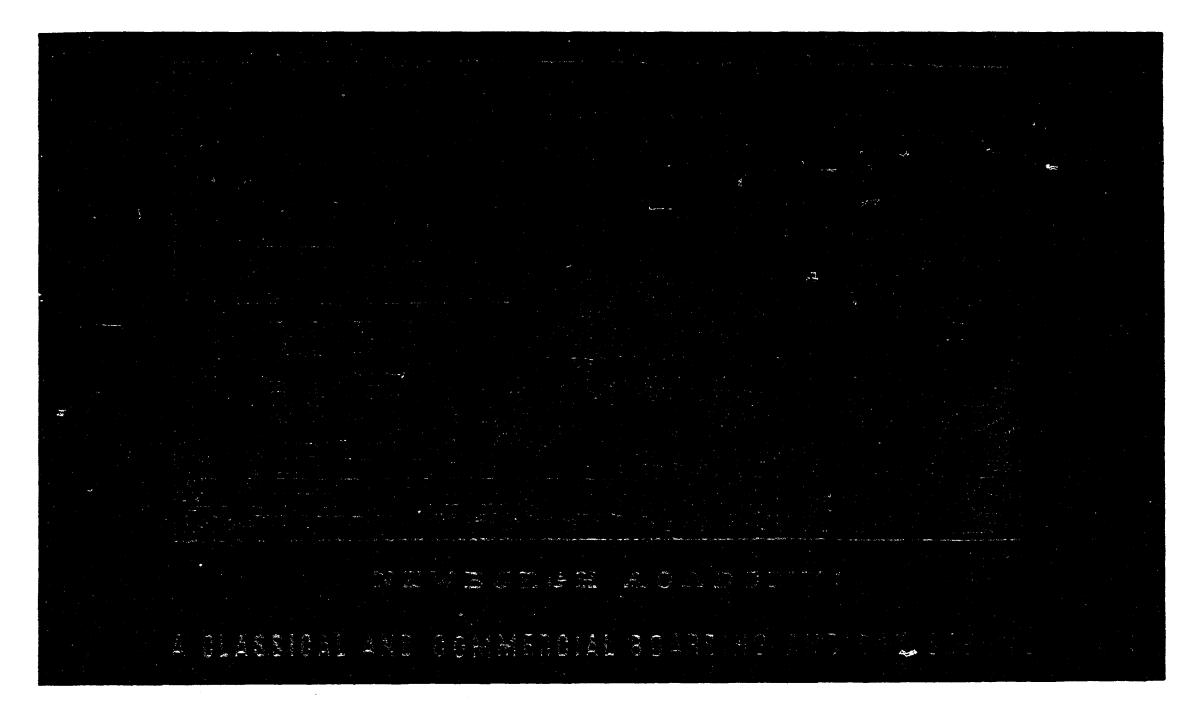
Although first proposed as early as 1790, the first Academy became a reality as a 40' x 60' structure in 1797 at a cost of \$2,500. It served then as "a home for the teacher, a school, a courtroom, a church, and a public meeting place."

It was erected on Glebe land consisting of 500 acres set aside for the first settlers — the Palatinates — for the support of a Lutheran minister in the patent agreement of 1719, revised in 1752 and transferred to private ownership "to hold the benefice for the support of a minister of the Church of England and a school master."

The term "free academy" seems anachronistic to us today since the students were charged tuition. After 100 years of service, the original building was sold for \$332.93, removed to Roseton, and replaced by the stately brick towered structure which served as the high school until January of 1928 when it was converted into an elementary school known as the Montgomery Street School. In 1960, this building which had prepared in its 75-year existence hundreds of Newburgh area citizens for distinguished careers in business and the professions, fell under the blows of a demolition team and was replaced by a building designed to provide courses of study best suited for present-day educational needs. When the present N.F.A. structure was completed in 1928 at a cost of nearly one million dollars to serve a maximum of 1,500 students, it provided the most up-todate facilities for high school education. By 1960, the building's capacity had been exceeded and in 1964 construction of additional space was begun to provide for nearly 2,800 students.

Is this the history of education in Newburgh? It is. Education is both the father and the offspring of the

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CENTRAL GRAMMAR AND THE

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

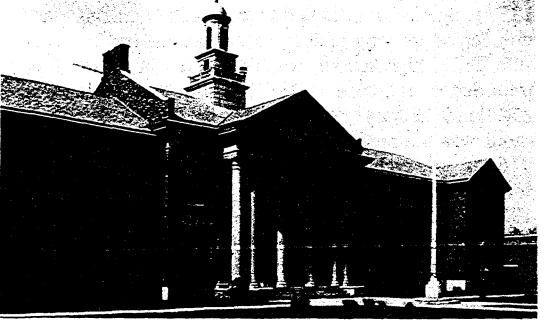
Shortly after the opening of the new Newburgh Free Academy building, South Street School was renamed Central Grammar and for about two decades was Newburgh's version of the new junior high school concept.



In the depression years of the 1930's, the school board's dream of a junior high organization embracing grades 7, 8, and 9, was realized by voters' approval of a \$668,250 bond issue and the acceptance of a PWA grant of \$546,750 to purchase sites and erect North and South Junior High Schools.

South Junior opened on September 13, 1937, with Otis V. Guilfoil as principal. In November of the same year, Ira D. Minard, long-time principal of South Street



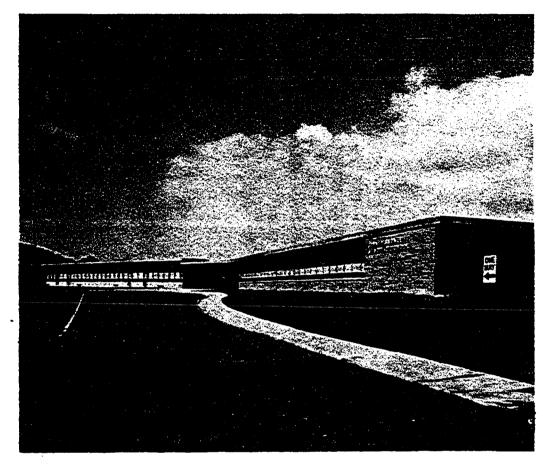


North Junior High School.

South Junior High School.

School and Central Grammar, formally opened North Junior High. After 37 years of fruitful service in the Newburgh schools, Mr. Minard passed away at his school desk on March 24, 1942. He was succeeded by David B. McKeever, then vice-principal of Newburgh Free Academy. Alfred C. DiCesare succeeded Mr. Guilfoil upon the latter's retirement in 1962 as principal of South Junior.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS



Gidney Avenue Memorial School.

A system of free public education in the village of Newburgh came into being on April 6, 1852. Added to the "Old Academy" were the "Intermediate and Primary Departments" in the so-called "High School" on Grand Street, the first elementary school building to be built in Newburgh for educational use. The first Board of Education began its duties on May 12, 1852, and shortly thereafter, such temporary school structures as the gymnasium on the N.F.A. property and the mission building of the Baptist Church on West Washington Street, were replaced by the Washington Street School (1857). South Street School, which still stands as a sad reminder of its long history as an elementary and erstwhile junior high school, was completed in 1866. West Street School followed in 1867, Grand Street School in 1872, and Liberty Street School in 1891. Broadway School was honored at the San Francisco Exposition in 1916 as an architecturally beautiful school building. More recent additions have been Chestnut Street School (1927); the Gidney Avenue Memorial School and the new Washington Street School (1958) as well as the Montgomery Street School mentioned above.

1891, only 50 per cent or 3,531 were attending public school, with 235 enrolled at N.F.A. At the same time, 11 private schools had an enrollment of 1,384, or 28 per cent. Today, these private schools exist only in the memories of our older citizens.

Among the better known were Siglar's Preparatory School (primarily for Yale), founded in 1864 and occupying what is now the South wing of St. Luke's Hospital; Miss Mackie's Boarding School for Girls, 160 Grand St.; Quassaick Hall (for girls) on Liberty Street; Miss Bogardus' "Select School" at 70 Clinton St.; Miss Edgar's "Third Street Young Ladies School"; Miss Parkhurst's "Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies" at 78 Clinton St.; W. L. Chapman's School at 139 Liberty St.

PARENT ORGANIZATIONS

Increased parent interest in public school education und pupil activities both within and outside the school is manifest in parent groups affiliated with the Newburgh schools. Some of these, known as Parent-Teacher Associations, are members of the PTA Central Council. Independent parent groups, known variously as P.T.O.'s Mothers Clubs and Parents Clubs, serve similar purposes in some of the local schools. According to available records, the West Street School PTA, founded in 1922, enjoys the distinction of pioneering the movement in Newburgh.

The activities of both the affiliated and independer groups are manifold. Sponsorship of Cub, Brownie, Boy, and Girl Scout troops, class trips, open house events. purchase of school audio-visual equipment, financing substantial scholarships, support of the exchange student program, presentation of class pins and the purchase of Christmas gifts for needy pupils dominate their activities. The West Street School PTA initiated and financed the first elementary school matron.

CURRICULUM

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

It is significant to note that of 7,066 children in

The advertisement in 1797 for the "proposed opening of an Academy for the instruction of youth in the Greek and Latin languages and other branches of literature" is a remarkable contrast to modern curricula.

By 1890, the high school subjects began to reveal other basic needs. French and German were testimonials to a widening world consciousness. The sciences began to reveal the discoveries of Archimedes, Galileo, Newton and Darwin (grudgingly). Botany and physiology. algebra and mathematics, manual training and industrial drawing reflected the need of the community. Music, both instrumental and choral, had established itself.

The high school sciences of seven decades ago are now devoured by our sub-teenagers. Greek, alas, and

Latin to a lesser extent have yielded to Chinese, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish studied by nearly one-half of Newburgh's students. High school mathematics reach into the content of college mathematics. Biology, chemistry and physics, embracing the phenomenal explosion of knowledge in 75 years, present an awesome challenge to the present-day student.

TEACHERS

Miss Ida C. LeRoy, class of 1871, long time teacher and local historian, began teaching at the age of 16 with only a high school diploma. In subsequent years, a two- year normal school diploma was required and as recently as 30 years ago, the two-year requirement was extended to three years of normal school for elementary and early secondary school certification, while secondary high school teacher certification was based on four years of college.

Yet this era is notable for teachers whose inspiration and instruction are long remembered. The original Academy began with a faculty of one, and the 1890 yearbook lists eight teachers and a principal. When the new NFA was opened in 1928, the instructional staff had grown to 35 and a principal and a vice-principal. Today the professional staff has grown to 115. The enlarged Newurgh district has a total enrollment of nearly 11,000 students and slightly more than 500 teachers and other educational personnel.

To mention only a few of the teachers for whom so many have held cherished memories is undeniably unfair to many others just as greatly admired. Our parents and grandparents remembered James M. Crane, teacher, principal, and superintendent; Miss Dora M. Townsend, Miss Ida Clifton LeRoy, Snyder J. Gage, and Miss R. Bell Chapman. Miss Chapman's skill in the classroom, her generosity to many a college student, her prodigious devotion to friends, and her legacy of prose and poetry mark her as one of the Hudson Valley's great women.

A BIT OF NOSTALGIA

50 years ago — more or less —

NFA's teams traveled by trolley to Walden - by train to Kingston — by automobile if any good citizen would offer his car. Two baseball games and a track meet were lost by NFA because automobiles broke down en route.

A student could play football for eight years and did! Many an NFA athlete competed for five and six years.

The football, baseball, and basketball player and track man paid for his own uniform or had his mother sew it.

The 1889 football team had two substitutes.

The school day began at 8:45 or 9:00 a.m., lunch hour (no cafeteria lasted from 11:45 until 1:15 (almost everyone went home for lunch). The afternoon session ended at 3:00 p.m.

Everyone either walked to school or came by trolley car or bicvcle. Many walked 3, 4, or even 5 miles each way each day.

There were no "snow days."

One girl who lived in the stone house on Powder Mill Road had 12 years of perfect attendance. (The winters of 1916-17 and 1917-18 were among the most severe on record!)

NFA opened in January, 1928 with three bookkeeping rooms and *one* typing room.

NFA had no gymnasium, no athletic field, no track until 1928.

Only 50 years or so ago, there were no athletic coaches. Kind-hearted citizens or the boys themselves served as coaches.

From 1922 to 1929 there was only one paid coach at NFA, and from 1929 to 1936 only two.

Within the past decade or two or three there have been others who have left an indelible print upon NFA students: Sarah W. Snowden, Margaret Stewart, Katherine Lozier, Roberta Smyth, Margaret T. MacDonald, Robert D. Williams, Arthur C. Burnett, C. Everett Stevens, Alice Hitchcock, Elizabeth Totten, Anna Jewell, Jane Marvel, Marietta Shaw, Jane Carmichael, Elizabeth Sheridan, Elsie Scott, Anna Roth, Marion Blodgett, Harry Simmons, Harold H. Smith, M. Irene McCord and Ann Wells.

And there are almost untold numbers of teachers in the elementary schools whose influence remains vivid in memory.

Until about 1930, there was no admission charge to football games. A "collection" was taken.

Classes of 45 or so were common in NFA until 1928.

There were 111 post-graduate students in NFA in 1940.

Married women teachers could not teach in the Newburgh schools until about 30 years ago!

The Franklin Debating Society is nearly 75 years old.

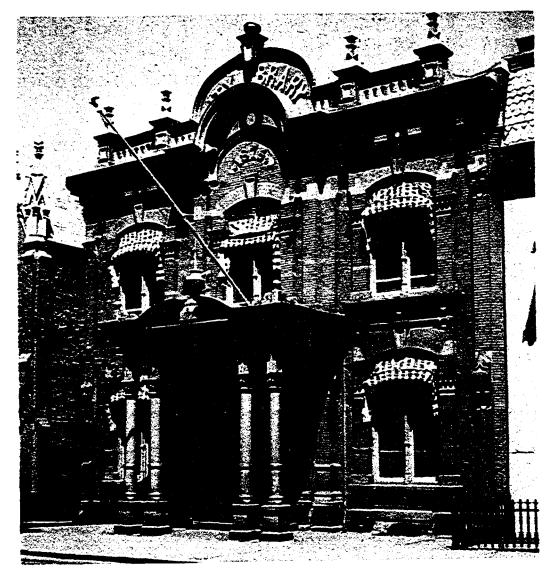
In the first 53 years, NFA had 21 principals. In the next 112 years there have been only eight.

There have been some changes!

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NEWBURGH FREE LIBRARY

By Mary Hastings Marsden



Newburgh Free Library.

Newburgh Free Library is one of the oldest *public* libraries in the United States. The Library is the outgrowth of several old organizations and societies, the earliest being the Newburgh Academy Library founded in 1815 by the trustees of the Academy. Before 1850, there were no public libraries in Great Britain. There were only 20 in the United States.

Two years later, in 1852, a motion of the Newburgh Board of Education consolidated all of the public school libraries. The books were then moved to a school room at the Newburgh Academy. This collection of 2,001 books was made available to the public on Saturdays from 2 to 3 P. M. In 1861, the rules were amended to permit ladies to use the library "exclusively" on Thursday from 1 to 5 P. M. From 1865, however, the Newburgh Free Library has been open to the public daily except on Sundays and holidays. From its beginning, the Newburgh Free Library has been under the direction of the Board of Education. genealogical collection was developed. Miss Sarah Corwin succeeded Miss Estabrook as librarian. In 1938, soon after Miss Corwin became librarian, a newspaper room, periodical room and a modern children's room were added.

In 1945, the West Street Branch Library was opened in West Street School. The branch library was made possible by a bequest from Col. Joseph M. Dickey whose will directed that approximately \$200,000 be used to "provide, maintain and assist in the support of a public library or branches thereof for all time . . . "

In 1952, the 100 year old library, under the direction of Miss Helen Eldridge, extended its services to include the lending of recordings and paintings. The reference collection was strengthened and a microfilm reader was installed to permit patrons to read the materials that were being microfilmed to insure their preservation as well as the conservation of book space.

In November, 1959, the Board of Education voted to join the Ramapo-Catskill Library System. Newburgh Free Library, the largest in the area, was designated the Central Reference Library in the newly formed system. Within ten years, as Central Reference Library, Newburgh Free Library is expected to maintain a collection of 100,000 volumes of non-fiction, as well as a stronger permanent reference collection.

In 1960, the West Street Branch Library acquired larger quarters in West Street School and in 1963 the branch circulated 41,682 books. The Newburgh Free Library staff has grown from the original librarian and two assistants to the present staff of 13 with Mrs. Helen Eldridge Monson as director and Mrs. Mary Hastings Marsden, assistant director.

The library's book stock, particularly the non-fiction, has been conscientiously updated and augmented. In addition, several thousand titles in the subject fields of applied science, social sciences and biography have been added.

Registration and circulation have consistently increased. The 1963 annual report noted 13,276 registered borrowers, a book stock of 49,465 volumes, a total circulation of 184,189. The 1964 annual budget is \$134,000.

In 1860, a small library building was erected on the corner of Grand and Campbell Streets. Across the street, in 1877, the present library building was completed and furnished at a cost of a little more than \$28,000. The new building was stocked with 10,421 volumes. Charles Estabrook was appointed librarian.

In 1916, Miss Lillian Esterbrook, daughter of Charles Esterbrook, succeeded Thomas M. Hawthorne as librarian. During this period a strong local history and

EDUCATION UNDER CATHOLIC AUSPICES IN NEWBURGH

Sister Mary Francis—President,

Mount Saint Mary College

The Sisters of Saint Dominic have been educators in Newburgh since 1883 when they purchased a seven-acre parcel of land from George McAlpine for the establishment of Mount Saint Mary Academy. Within four years,

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the Academy was registered and chartered by the State Board of Regents.

In the beginning the school served also as a parish school for the children of St. Mary's Parish, but by 1886 the parish had its own school on Gidney Avenue. This school has been staffed continously by the Sisters from the Mount. It has an enrollment of over 400 pupils in its new building, constructed in 1954.

By 1913 the need for additional buildings resulted in the purchase of the adjoining VanDuzer estate. Its carriage house and stables were adapted for the unique Domus Angelorum, the music school; the storehouse became the foundation for the Casa San Jose in 1916, and subsequently the mansion of the estate was named Villa Madonna and served for Academy classrooms.

In 1927, the greater Mount Saint Mary, a large Tudor Gothic structure, was erected. This building contains a convent, complete high school, residence facilities, auditorium, offices, chapels. The fully accredited high school has an enrollment of girls from Newburgh, from other cities and states, and many from foreign countries as well.

With attendance increasing in the grade school, located in Casa San Jose, more modern facilities were made available in the Bishop Dunn Memorial School in 1950. In this building are eight classrooms, a special kindergarten room, library, auditorium, offices, and cafeteria. The classes serve as the demonstration school for the education department of Mount Saint Mary College.

A higher level of education was instituted in 1930 with the establishment of Mount Saint Mary Normal and Training School, which changed in status in 1954 to a liberal arts college for women. Initially restricted to Sisters, it was opened to lay students in 1960. Mount Saint Mary College is authorized to grant both the B. A. and B. S. in Ed. degrees and an Associate degree in Nursing Education.

In February 1963, college classes moved to the

the school. A new school building was completed on Liberty Street in 1959, serving as a coeducational institution for elementary pupils.

The second oldest parochial school in Newburgh is St. Mary's, which opened in 1886 in a wooden frame building. A large brick structure replaced the original building in 1894. This, in turn, yielded to the present building which was erected in 1956 at a cost of \$400,000. It is staffed by the Dominican Sisters and accommodates some 425 pupils.

In 1944, the Christian Brothers who had been teaching boys since 1885, started St. Patrick's High School in the former Wheelmen's Club building on Grand Street, adjacent to St. Patrick's Church.

A fund raising campaign was begun in 1944 by Sacred Heart Parish, and a building was completed for classes to begin in 1951. This school has grown steadily to the present 430 pupils.

The parish school of St. Francis Church was opened in September 1934. It was staffed by the Dominican Sisters from the Mount until 1940. From then until 1944 the Sisters of the Presentation conducted Sunday and release time classes for the parish. In 1944, the Sisters of the Resurrection took on the staffing of the school.

The Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary came to Newburgh and opened a Novitiate on Little Britain Road in 1921. In 1925, they opened an Elementary School Military Academy for boys. In addition the Sisters operate a Junior College for the Sisters of the community.

THE HEBREW ACADEMY

By David R. Shapiro, M. D.

The Hebrew Academy was founded in August 1964 by a group of individuals dedicated to the preservation and fostering of traditional Jewish values in America.

new \$3,000,000 Aquinas Hall. At one end of the building a theater seats 1,100; at the other end a threestory library has accommodations for more than 50,000 volumes. In the central section of the building are the college offices, cafeteria, classrooms and modern laboratories.

In addition to the Mount Saint Mary complex of education, there are other schools from kindergarten through high school age under Catholic auspices in Newburgh. In 1858, St. Patrick's School, for girls, was established on Liberty Street. Moved to Grand Street in 1868, a boys' school was added in 1886. The girls' school was conducted by the Sisters of Charity from 1862 until 1942 when it was necessary for this group to relinquish some of its elementary schools. Then the Dominican Sisters of Mount Saint Mary began to staff Affilated with Torah Umesorah, the National Society for Hebrew Day Schools, the Academy is one of some 300 day schools in more than 110 communities across the country, catering to 54,000 students on the elementary and high school level.

The initial effort, a kindergarten class currently housed at the Agudas Israel Synagogue on Grand Street, is now on the way toward the completion of its first successful year. Future plans call for the addition of a grade each year until the full elementary program is complete.

The Hebrew Academy of Newburgh is supervised by Rabbi Norman Pauker, spiritual leader, and Rabbi Moshe Alon, educational director.

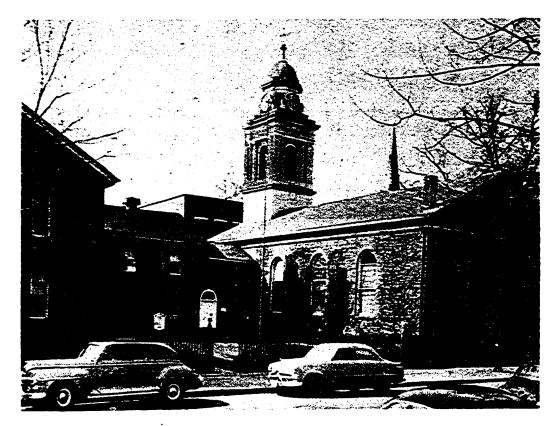
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Religion

NEWBURGH'S OLDEST CHURCH

By Miss Mildred Deyo

The history of St. George's Church goes back to the year 1728 when an appeal was sent to the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for missionaries to be sent to the "Precinct of the Highlands", an area comprising approximately 20 square miles, and containing about 400 inhabitants, "the chief of whom live in good credit and reputation".



St. George's Church.

In 1770, the Royal Charter was secured for St. George's from King George III of England.

In 1790, the Rev. George H. Spierin, an early Episcopal missionary, founded the Newburgh Academy in collaboration with the Trustees of the Glebe, and he was appointed the first schoolmaster of the institution now known as the Newburgh Free Academy. orial, not only to its first rector, but to the loyal and dedicated lives of those who have followed. The present and ninth Rector of St. George's Parish is William Evans Ridgeway.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF NEWBURGH 1964

By George F. Weyand

The earliest religious group in Newburgh was Lutheran, refugees from the Palatinate of Germany. The census of 1709 shows that there were 53 persons in the colony, all Lutheran. The first trustees of the Glebe were charged with administering its affairs for the benefit of a Lutheran minister. A minister from New York made annual visits to the parish until 1723, and after 1725 his successor made semi-annual visits.

By 1743, the control of the settlement had passed from the Germans to the Scotch and English. In 1747, outnumbering the Lutherans, they elected Alexander Colden and Richard Albertson trustees of the Glebe, and the latter immediately prepared to open the church to the ministers of the Church of England. By 1749, the Lutheran parish was partically extinct.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

The present Lutheran congregation was organized in 1876. This "German Evangelical Lutheran Church" purchased a building on Johnston Street. In 1937, it moved to Fullerton Avenue at South Street. Now named "Christ Lutheran Church of Newburgh", the congregation numbers 548 members. The pastor is the Rev. Richard W. Siemann.

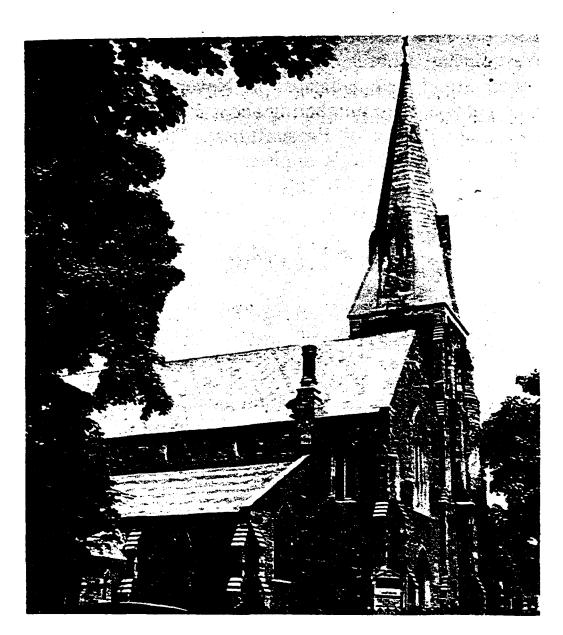
St. Luke's Hospital was founded, financed, and maintained by St. George's Parish for many years, until it became nonsectarian.

Prior to the Revolution and following the war for independence, the Episcopal church became almost nonexistent, due to the great feeling against England, and the church of England. However, in 1805 St. George's was revived and reincorporated, and in 1815 the Rev. John Brown was called as first rector of the parish. With his own hands he helped to build the beautiful stone church which today is one of the oldest buildings in Newburgh. Soon it was necessary to enlarge the church, and galleries were added, also a sanctuary, and steeple. The parish house also has been enlarged at three different periods, and the church today stands as a living mem-

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, although loosely banded together during the Revolutionary War, was organized on July 12, 1784. The present building on Grand Street at South was built in 1857-58 and dedicated on Nov. 4, 1858. In 1856, because of a dispute over the calling of a pastor, a group of 45 members left First Church and organized Calvary Church. On Feb. 24, 1858, the new Calvary Presbyterian Church at the corner of Liberty and Farrington streets, was dedicated. First and Calvary were reunited in 1945 and the merged congregation took the name "Calvary" and occupied the First Church building on Grand Street. In 1955 an educational building costing \$150,000 was add-

ed. Present membership is 513. The Rev. David R. Aaronson is Calvary's minister.



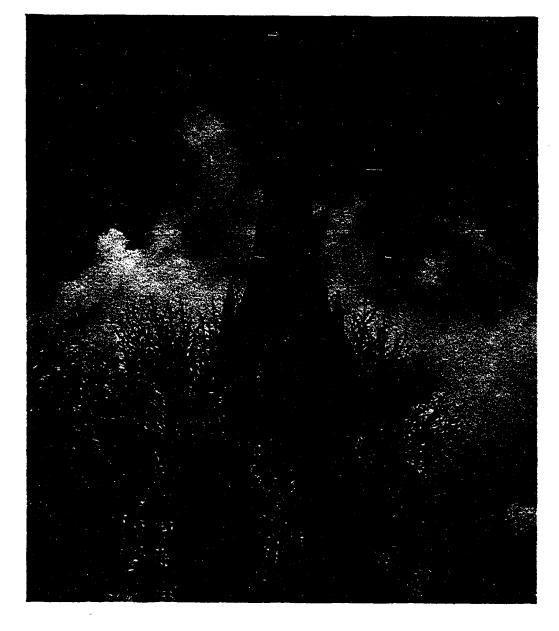
Calvary Presbyterian Church.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

The First United Presbyterian Church was organized Dec. 6, 1859. A building at Montgomery and Fourth Streets was purchased from the trustees of the First Baptist Church. The congregation is now located at First and Dubois Streets, in a building constructed in 1914. Since the merger of the United Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in 1958, First is now of the same denomination as Calvary Church. The membership at present is 218. Presently the Rev. Carl C. Schiffeler is the minister.

York Conference. A changing neighborhood and severe storm damage to the building forced the 1955 merger.

The Rev. John L. Latshaw and the Rev. John L. Letshowdri are the present pastors.



First Methodist Church.

GRACE METHODIST

The Sunday School at Grace Methodist Church goes back to 1848 when it was begun by teachers from First Church. Grace Church dates its regular organization, however, from April 25, 1868. Part of the present church building was dedicated Sept. 2, 1868. There were various remodelings and an educational building was constructed in 1914. This building was remodeled and a new wing added in 1963 at a total cost of \$175,000. Grace Church now has over 1,100 members and has a Sunday School attendance of approximately 300 each Sunday, largest of any Methodist Church in the Hudson West District. The present minister is the Rev. Irving Morsland Jr.

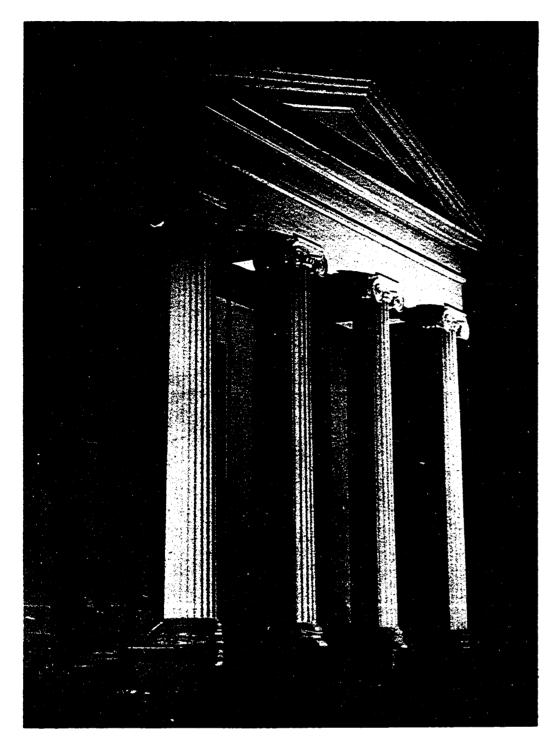
FIRST METHODIST

Although the circuit riders established Methodist classes as early as 1786 in the Newburgh area, the First Methodist Church was not organized until 1808. The present building at Liberty and Third Streets was begun in 1860 and dedicated by Bishop Mathew Simpson on Nov. 13, 1861. Known for many years as Trinity Church, the name "First Methodist Church" was again adopted in 1955 when it merged with St. John's Methodist Church. First Church now has about 1250 members. St. John's had been organized in 1852, purchased a building 1853, and was, near the close of the 19th century, one of the three largest churches in the New

DUTCH REFORMED

The beginnings of the Reformed Church go back to 1834 and the congregation was officially organized on Feb. 24, 1835. The beautiful and imposing building at Grand and Third Streets was dedicated on Dec. 7, 1837.

It was enlarged and remodeled in 1867. The membership has decided to build a new church in the Meadow Hill section of the Town of Newburgh. Membership is currently over 200.



Dutch Reformed Church.

FIRST ASSOCIATE REFORMED

One of the earliest congregations of Newburgh is that of the First Associate Reformed Church, dating

WESTMINSTER

During the fall of 1854 a large number withdrew from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church to form Westminster Church. A new building was built on Grand Street and dedicated in November 1855. The congregation, now numbering about 150, continues as a conservative voice of Protesetntism. The Rev. George Miller is Westminster's minister.

A.M.E. ZION

The Washington Street African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church has a long and stable history. It was founded in 1827, the first meeting being held in a private residence on Montgomery Street. They worshiped for a time in the basement of a Catholic Church on Liberty Street and erected their own building in 1832. The present building was constructed in 1905. The congregation numbers 215 with the Rev. Frank E. Jones as minister.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH

On Nov. 12, 1854, a second congregation of 33 members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church organized the Westminster Church. Services were held in the Court House until Nov. 25, 1855 when the church building at 167-9 Grand St. was dedicated. Enlarged in 1827, it now has a membership of about 125 under

the pastorate of the Rev. George Miller.

It has been known as the Westminster Church since 1917, since then it has not been affiliated with the Reformed Presbyterian groups.

GOOD SHEPHERD

back to 1798. The present edificie at Grand and First Streets was rebuilt in 1821. The congregation is small and for some years has been supplied by retired Methodist ministers.

COVENANTER

Known to many as the Covenanter Church, a Reformed Presbyterian congregation, was organized in Newburgh in 1802 and a building constructed in 1818. From time to time improvements were made to the edifice, including an enlarging of the building in 1877. The congregation continues on Grand Street under the pastorate of Rev. E. Bond Brown. In June, 1871, the opening of a Sunday School in McConkey's Hall on Broadway by the Rev. Dr. Applegate, rector of St. George's Church was the first step taken in the formation of this Parish.

A Chapel, known as "St. George's Mission Chapel", was completed and the first service held on February 16, 1873. Soon it was necessary to have larger quarters so in 1889 a lot was purchased on the corner of Broadway and Mill Street. A chapel and mission house was built and the cornerstone was laid on January 1, 1890.

In June, 1891, the mission was reorganized as the Church of the Good Shepherd with the Rev. John Marshall Chew as rector. The Church was consecrated by Bishop Potter on July 28, 1891. The church has the

distinction of having just two rectors since its incorporation. The Rev. John Marshall Chew was rector from 1891 to 1946 and the present rector, Rev. G. Melbourne Jones, from September 1946.

The Church is part of the Diocese of New York.

by Doris E. MacDowell

UNION CHURCH

This Presbyterian Church organized July 13, 1837 and built their first building on the corner of Clinton and Water Streets. When the congregation united with the Old School Presbyterians they bought the First Presbyterian Church property on the corner of Montgomery and First Streets. A new edifice, dedicated Sept. 24, 1872, was the design of E. K. Shaw, Newburgh architect.

The congregation sold this property and bought the beautiful former home of John S. Aspinwall on Balmville Road. Its dedication was in May 1957. A new Christian Education and Fellowship Hall will be begun this summer of 1965.

Fourteen pastors had ministered to the congregation in Newburgh of the Union Church since its beginning in 1837. The Rev. James F. Lupton is its present one.

FIRST BAPTIST

Although a Baptist society existed between 1821 and 1828, the First Baptist Church of Newburgh was not organized until Dec. 24, 1834. After occupying various buildings, a fine structure was erected on South Street near Grand Street in 1860. The congregation remained there until 1958 when it moved to South Street near West, erecting a new building partly through the donated labor of the members. Membership is about 150, and the Rev. Wm. C. Dietrich is pastor. the corner of First and Montgomery Streets. The building, purchased in 1957, has a membership of 700. The Rev. Wm. D. Burton is the minister.

UNITARIAN CHURCH OF OUR FATHER

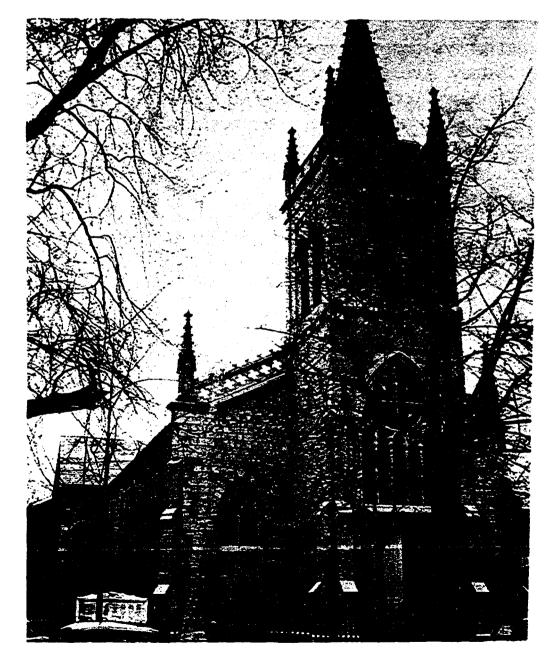
The Unitarian Church of Our Father is the outgrowth of a Unitarian congregation organized in Fishkill in 1847. Services were begun in Newburgh in 1855 and the present building on South Street, erected in 1870. Mr. Guy W. Meyer is pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

By Susan Dougherty

ST. PATRICK'S

Historic Newburgh on the majestic Hudson, from its beginning, has been a church-going community. Our forefathers dwelling in this locality always found time to serve their God as their consciences dictated.



MOULTON MEMORIAL BAPTIST

The Moulton Memorial Baptist Church was originally the Mission of the First Baptist Church and dates from June 1881. A building at the corner of William and Ann was dedicated in December 1883 and was enlarged in the fall of 1889. The present edifice was constructed in 1902. Membership in the congregation now stands at 604 with the Rev. Edward Cuthbert as pastor.

EBENEZER BAPTIST

The Ebenezer Baptist Church is a thriving congregation occupying the former Union Church property at



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Among the church spires pointing heavenward from this hillside community are four Roman Catholic Churches.

Before 1816, the home of Henry Gilmore on Western Avenue, now Broadway, opposite the site of the present St. Patrick's Cemetery was used as a place of worship.

By 1830, the upper story of the McIntosh house on Liberty Street on the southwest portion of the present church property was rented.

By 1836, this original band, having increased to approximately 200, purchased ground and in August 1838 began the construction of the St. Patrick's Church, the oldest Catholic parish in Orange County. In 1860, the church was enlarged, and it was completely renovated and beautified in 1885.

With the return to Newburgh of Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. Guinan, V. F., Dean of Orange County, as pastor of St. Patrick's in November 1962, renovations have been made in the priests' residence and he has already begun a monumental task in the rebuilding of the church.

ST. MARY'S

In 1875, the Catholics residing north of Third St. formed a separate parish and St. Mary's congregation had its beginning on March 19, 1875. On Easter Sunday, the first Mass was celebrated in the Opera House on Second St.

The Wilson property on South St. running through to Gidney Ave. was purchased for \$20,000. A frame building was erected on the Gidney Ave. side of the property and was used as a temporary church. But the increase in the congregation proved the need for a larger church and in 1879 the parish began the erection of the present brick church.

Interior renovations were made in 1946, with the installation of a beautiful marble altar and altar rail, a public address system and new stained glass windows.

SACRED HEART

Almost simultanerously with the founding of St. Francis parish, the Italian-speaking people of Newburgh determined to have their own parish and in 1912 founded the Church of the Scared Heart.

At first, parishioners attended Mass in a vacant store at 286 Washington St. In 1913, Masses were held in the basement of their uncompleted new church on the southeast corner of Robinson Avenue and Ann Street. The church and rectory were completed, and the parish grew spiritually and materially under the guidance of 10 pastors.

In 1944, the church suffered a serious loss by fire, necessitating a complete redecoration. The present pastor, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Salvatore Celauro, came to the parish in 1947. Four years later the parish dedicated a new parochial school.

Through the sacrifices of the congregation, the school was paid for and the parish immediately launched another campaign for a new church. This also was successful and a beautiful new edifice, built at a cost of more than a million dollars, was completed in December, 1964. Formal dedication is scheduled later this year.

TEMPLE BETH JACOB

By Rabbi Norman Kahan

Newburgh was settled in 1709, 55 years after the arrival in Niew Amsterdam of 23 Jewish refugees from Brazil. Some of them settled in the Newburgh area. The taxroll of the Marlborough area in 1717 has an assessment against "Gomez the Jew". The Gomez family had many business ventures in the area; in fact, one of the oldest houses still standing in Orange County is the Gomez House in the Town of Newburgh. A center for the large trading interests of the family with the Indians, the house stood in the midst of a large tract of land owned at various times by Daniel, Jacob and David, all sons of Lewis Moses Gomez who came to New York from England in 1703.

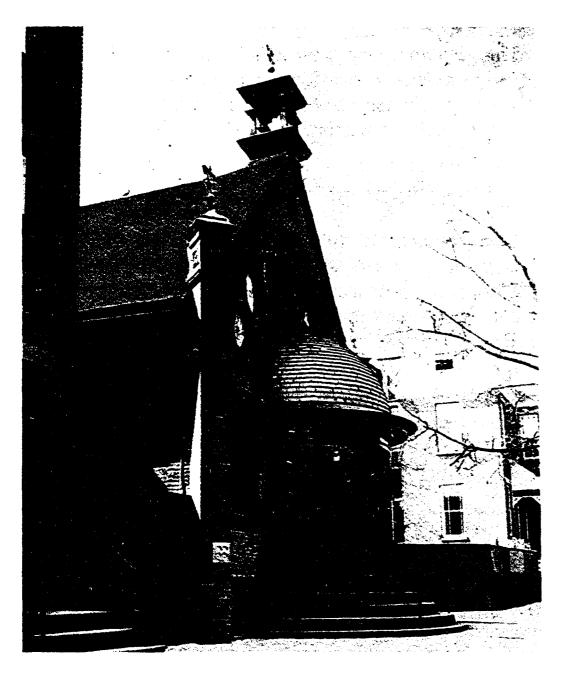
The present pastor is Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edmund Burke.

ST. FRANCIS

In 1909, the parish of St. Francis of Assisi had its humble beginning. Its first pastor said Mass in a hall across the street from the site of the present church. This church was the answer to the needs of the Polish-American people. In 1911, the present church on the southwest corner of Benkard Ave. and Avoca St. was built.

In 1960, Rev. Alexander Markowski was appointed pastor. His present big project is the building of a new school. The first Jewish settlers in the village of Newburgh gathered for worship in homes. In 1854, Congregation Beth Jacob was formerly organized. The first meeting place was Crawford Hall, southwest corner of Front and Third Streets, in 1863. In 1873, the synagogue was moved to 39 Third St. In 1890, the congregation bought a site on fashionable South Street, near Liberty, and the cornerstone for a new temple was laid on Oct. 21, 1890.

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The former Temple Beth Jacob.

In 1925, Rabbi Maurice J. Bloom, then a student in New York, was called to conduct a service. The congregation was so impressed with the 23-year-old student rabbi that he remained for 30 years. He was succeeded by this writer, the present spiritual leader, in 1956. The following year, the congregation purchased property at Gidney and Fullerton Avenues for a new synagogue, and started worshiping there in 1958. A new school wing was added in 1963.

CONGREGATION AGUDAS ISRAEL

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Congregation Sons of Israel. In 1907 it acquired the present site at 25 William St. The original building was used until the present imposing edifice was constructed in 1926. From an original membership of 14 families, the congregation grew to more than 300 families, and became the largest Jewish Orthodox congregation in the city.

In April, 1964, a merger was consummated between Congregation Agudas Achim and Congregation Sons of Israel under the name of Congregation Agudas Israel. This union was dedicated to the principles of modern Orthodox Judaism. The combined membership of more than 500 families makes it the largest Jewish congregation in the mid-Hudson Valley.

At present, both houses of worship are being utilized until a new synagogue can be erected. The merger has brought about expanded educational facilities and a broader spiritual and cultural program under the leadership of Rabbi Norman Pauker.

ST. NICHOLAS GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH By Peter C. Patsalos

St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Parish was organized in 1924. The first church services were held in a rented hall located on Chambers Street. This arrangement continued until 1934 when the present edifice was purchased at 19-21 Fullerton Ave.

In 1952 the church became affiliated with the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America. During 1955-56, extensive interior renovations were completed.

The Saint Nicholas Greek Orthodox community takes in a radius of 40 miles on the west side of the Hudson River. The current priest is the Rev. Philip Sakkelson.

By Robert Ushman

Congregation Agudas Achim, the second oldest synagogue in Newburgh, was organized in 1884 as an Orthodox congregation whose first rabbi was Rabbi Yoelson, father of the celebrated entertainer, Al Jolson. The first house of worship at Fourth and Montgomery Streets served until the dedication of the present Grand Street synagogue, the former St. Paul's Church.

In 1947, the concepts of Conservative Judaism were adopted and the congregation became affiliated with the United Synagogue of America. The congregation erected a modern religious school and formed the first Jewish nursery school in Newburgh.

In 1903, a small group of Jewish residents formed

Recently, the church celebrated its 40th anniversary. The church has a membership of 250 families.

OTHER CHURCHES

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL

The First Congregational Church dates back to Jan. 3, 1889. The present building at Liberty and Courtney was dedicated on March 26, 1891.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

From the three who in 1905, met in the rooms of the G. A. R., the Christian Scientists have grown to the present membership in a beautiful church.

In 1908 they moved to a larger meeting place in The Columbus Trust Company building. In 1909, they bought the Benjamin Odell house at 188 Grand Street, remodeled its interior and until 1940 managed quite well there. Then the necessity for more room pushed them into having the house razed and their present fine edifice was constructed.

In this interim, their meetings were held in the Y.W.C.A. Octobe r of 1940, the cornerstone was laid. Their first meeting in their new home was held March 16, 1941; the dedication of it December 20, 1942; and an organ was installed in 1949.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

The Newburgh Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses was first formed in the 1920's and was organized for the purpose of teaching the "good news of God's Kingdom" from house-to-house. As a result of this teaching, the congregation grew and a new Kingdom Hall was built at 655 South Street in 1953. Rapid growth followed and from this original congregation new congregations were formed in Walden, Monroe, New Paltz, and Cornwall. During the year of 1964 the Newburgh congregation devoted more than 9,000 hours to the teaching of the good news and distributed more than 12,000 pieces of Bible literature.

CHURCH OF GOD OF PROPHECY

This denomination was established in 1903, and a Newburgh assembly was formed in 1959, Worship sessions are conducted at 4 S. Water Street. The Rev. Nathaniel Taylor is pastor.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

This congregation was organized in Newburgh in 1936, meeting at 196 Ann St. The following year, the present church was constructed at First and Prospect Streets. The present membership is 45, and the pastor is the Rev. Ernest Myatt.

OAK STREET BAPTIST

This church was founded in 1915 as a chapel of the Moulton Memorial Baptist Church. It was incorporated as a separate church in 1927. The original building, ereced in 1914, has been enlarged twice, and the congregation plans to erect a new church on the same site. Membership is 164, and the pastor is Rev. Charles B. Conner.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

The Seventh-Day Adventists were organized in Newburgh in 1888. Meetings were held in a downtown building until 1927 when their present edifice was completed. Mr. Michael Philbrick, their minister, states that 60 is the number of the church's present membership.

Parks and Recreation

A FAVORITE PLAYGROUND OF NEWBURGH

The original patent to the area was granted to Jacobus Kipp and Co. in October, 1720. Cadwallader Colden acquired the property in June of 1749, and it is then believed to have been settled in 1767 by a group of lumbermen headed by Silas Gardner. Colden in turn sold the property to Elnathan Foster in November, 1785. Before 1798, a saw mill had been erected here by Asa Taylor, who purchased the run-down mill in 1815 to manufacture black gunpowder. The Taylor works operated for two years and Daniel Rodgers purchased the small mill in 1817. He made the Orange County Powder Mills into one of the largest black powder works in the United States prior to the Civil War.

CITIZENS

By William H. McCauley

About one mile northwest of the City of Newburgh on South Plank Road, is city-owned Algonquin Park, an intriguing and romantic spot consisting of 41 acres, with seven more acres presently available through the Newurgh Lions Club.

Due to the presence of the water power, the 18th and 19th Centuries saw many mills elbowing for room along the Indian-named Quassaick Creek: weaving mills cotton mills, saw mills, grist mills, coinage mills, and even mills for the manufacture of carnon and black gunpowder. At the site of this latter gunpowder mill, this city park is located.

Smith & Rand and Company, better known as Lafflin & Rand, purchased this plant in September of 1867 and operated it until its purchase in 1902 by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

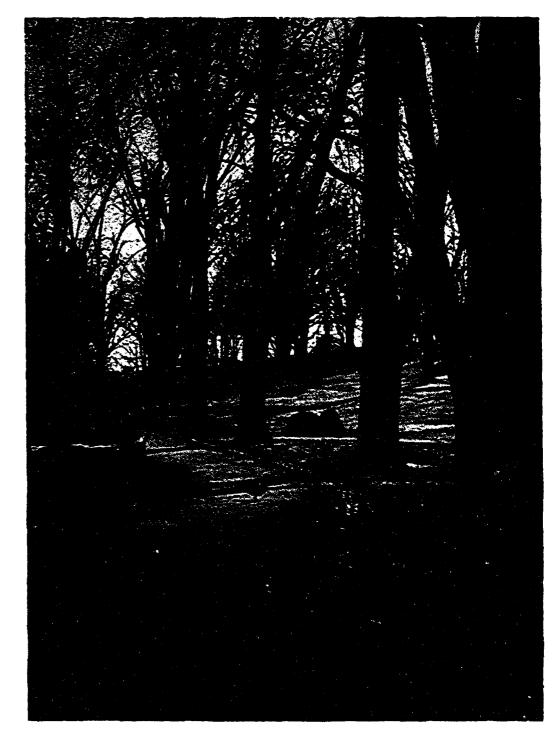
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DuPont partially closed the mill, shipping only charcoal to its other divisions; by 1919, the entire mill was dismantled, most of the machinery being shipped to Delaware.* It was, consequently, sold to A. N. Waring, who started the DuPont Park Housing Development.

J. R. Thompson, a prominent attorney and director of the Newburgh Recreation Department, interested Col. Frederic A. Delano in the area. Col. Delano purchased the park property and named it Algonquin after his home. In 1929 he leased it to the Newburgh Recreation Department, during which time the W.P.A. did extensive repair and restoration work. In 1934 the City of Newburgh accepted the gift of the property by Col. Delano to the people of the area. The City has maintained it under the supervision of the Park Department.

Black powder manufactured at the Orange County Powder Works influenced the destinies of many people. Prior to the Civil War, 29 men had lost their lives at the powder works, the result of buildings blowing up. But the quality of the powder was known and it was used the world over in guns for war and sport. Although its history of destruction is great, many others have been influenced by the placid serenity of this woodland site for it has been referred to as a "beautiful, romantic retreat" for well over 150 years.

Many of the original 32 stone buildings and foundations are still standing and one can walk leisurely along the forest floor paths of early industry. He can hear the rushing water in the raceways and picnic in three walled buildings so designed as to be easily rebuilt once they had blown up. He can feel the pulse of a young and growing nation; yet he can tranquillize his soul by mingling with that refreshing solitude of nature. It is as Col. Delano wished, "A simple woods-like park where people may enjoy picnicking, fishing, and simple outdoor sports". Downing Park's history had its origin in 1887. The mayor of Newburgh, Benjamin B. Odell, in his annual message to the Common Council, said:



Strollers in Downing Park.

"At various times it has been suggested that we should make use of the property now owned by the city, which was formerly a part of the Smith Estate, as well as such additional lands surrounding the same as might be deemed necessary, as a public park. Commanding as it does, a magnificent view of the surrounding country, it seems to have been designed by nature for such a

THE PARK DEPARTMENT

By Walter Haible Jr.

The facilities of the Newburgh Park Department offer a wide variety of opportunities for enjoyment and relaxation.

The city maintains two major parks, Downing Park and Algonquin Park, in addition to other smaller areas.

Downing Park was named for Andrew Jackson Downing, a native of Newburgh, who was the father of landscape architecture in America. purpose."

At a meeting of the Council on April 5, the Street Committee, with the mayor and the city attorney added, was instructed to make inquiries in reference to the purchase of land etween Dubois St. and Carpenter Ave., and between Third and South St., for the purposes of a public park. At the next meeting the committee made a favorable report.

A special election was ordered on May 24. On the evening prior to the election a public meeting was held at the Courthouse. A. S. Cassedy, Daniel S. Waring, James G. Graham, Rev. J. N. Shaffer and W. W. Gearn spoke in favor of the appropriation. On the morrow 373 taxpayers voted in favor of the appropriation of \$30,000 and 153 against. On July 1, W. L. Smith executed a

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^{*}Now the Hagley Foundation, a museum for the manufacturing of black powder, visited by 30,000 people a year.

deed of the property to the City of Newburgh.

Messrs. Calvert Vaux and Frederick Olmstead, architects and landscape gardeners, formerly pupils of the late Mr. Downing, volunteered, in consideration that the park should be named "Downing Park", to furnish plans for laying out the grounds. The sentiment of the people, as voiced by the press, seeming to concur, the offer was eventually accepted.

Foremost in the park's floral presentations is the annual tulip display, in which more than 12,000 tulips bloom in specially designed beds. Thousands of flower lovers from all over the area come to Newburgh each year to enjoy this display.

In addition, the Park Department each year displays flowers of many varieties, all of them raised in the Department's greenhouses.

Another feature of Downing Park is "The Polly", a pond which provides a haven for swans, geese and ducks. These water fowl are of special delight to children. The Polly, in winter, also affords skating for thousands of enthusiasts.

Still another of the facilities in Downing Park is the amphitheater which is used for summer band concerts and for religious services.

In addition to other parks, parkways and squares, the Park Department maintains Clinton Square, wherein stands the statue of George Clinton.

Clinton's statue was erected as a result of the publication of a letter, Jan. 7, 1896, by Miss Mary H. Skeel and addressed to E. M. Ruttenber.

Following the favorable endorsement of the press and the citizens, a statue was ultimately cast in bronze by H. K. Bush Brown. It is a duplicate of a statue of General Clinton standing in the Capital at Washington D. C., by his uncle, the famous sculptor, Henry Kirke Brown.

The statue was unveiled on Oct. 6, 1896 in Colden Square.

On November 26, 1917, Mrs. Annie Delano Hitch presented the City of Newburgh with a tract of land consisting of seventeen acres which was known as the "Driving Park". Later in 1919, Mrs. Hitch donated eight additional acres. The City of Newburgh through the years has added land to the Delano-Hitch Recreation Park, until in 1965 it consists of 30 acres.

In 1917, the City of Newburgh set up a Recreation Commission which had authority to establish, operate and maintain playgrounds, recreation fields, swimming pools and recreation centers. In 1919, the author was appointed Superintendent of Recreation and he served in this capacity for 46 years until his recent retirement.

The Recreation Department promotes a year-round program of recreation activities for children, youth, and adults. There are 45 acres of recreation facilities on the eight play fields. These include ice skating rinks, playground areas, 10 tennis courts, outdoor swimming pool, seven baseball and softball diamonds, football fields; also indoor centers for basketball leagues, and community gym programs are held evenings during the fall and winter months at the school gymnasiums. "Club 60" for the elderly is held in a rented building.

For the past forty-seven years, the Recreation Department has added to its physical facilities each year. All improvements have been acquired on a "pay-as-yougo" basis by the City of Newburgh. The Recreation Department has no financial indebtedness. In fact, many of the Recreation Department's facilities have been donated through the efforts of individual citizens or organizations. These include the Lions Playground, the Annie Delano Memorial Pool, the Ice Skating Shelter House, and the Thomas C. Desmond Tennis Courts.

The Playground and Recreation Board is especially grateful to the Newburgh Board of Education for the years of assistance they have given in providing school grounds and gymnasiums for public recreation use.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

By Douglas G. Miller

The first playground established in Newburgh was opened in the summer of 1908 by a group of women known as the "Mothers Council". The playground was located at the northeast corner of Grand and Broad Streets. For ten years, this group raised funds to keep three summer playgrounds open in the North, South, and West ends of the city.

NEWBURGH SPORTS

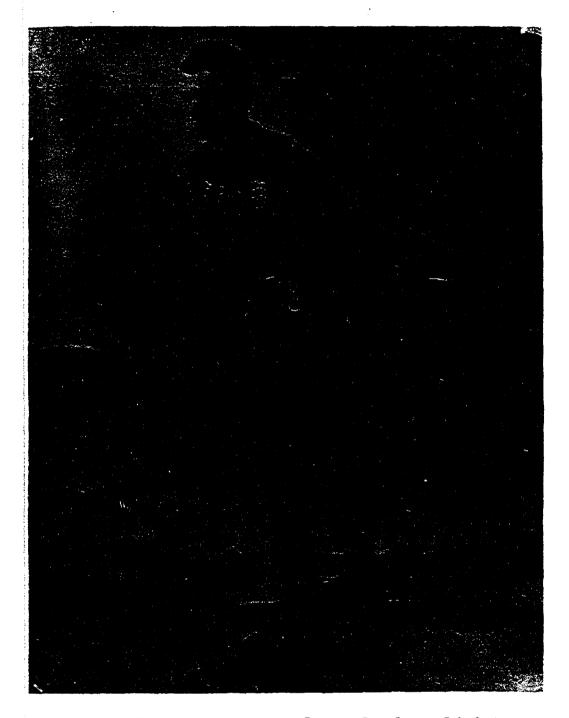
By Wesley Gill

Newburgh's sports, once confined to yachting, ice boating and skating, have developed into a varied program for all ages.

Boating is the lone sport of yesteryear which survived on the Hudson. Ice boating moved to Orange Lake when the use of large commercial vehicles broke up the river ice.

Ice skating continues on the picturesque Polly in Downing Park, and at the Delano-Hitch speed skating rink.

Newburgh has a great ice-skating tradition and one of the city's native sons, Joseph F. Donoghue, was perhaps the world's greatest skating champion. Born on Feb. 11, 1871, he began his career as a roller skater and then turned to ice skating. He won the New York State title at Albany in 1887, and won championships in Norway, Netherlands, Denmark and England in 1890.



Joseph F. Donoghue, the boy who brought international sports fame to Newburgh.

sports, winning championships in track under the late C. Everett Stevens; in baseball under Coach George Balcanoff; in basketball under Coach George (Lanky) Masterson; in football under Coach William H. Elder; in tennis under Robert D. Fowler; and in golf and swimming under Robert D. Minerley.

The YMCA and YWCA offer fine programs, along with Jewish Community Center, Community Workers Association, West End Junior Sportsmen's Club, and the Newburgh Recreation Department.

Semi-pro football, with George Chumas as the guiding hand, had a brilliant history until World War II. In 1963, Pop Warner Football was introduced for boys of 11 through 13.

Little League baseball was introduced in 1950 under the leadership of the writer and the Newburgh Optimist Club. Then followed the PONY, Colt, Bronco and Khoury leagues, embracing ages 6 through 16. Graduates moved into the Newburgh Rookie League under sponsorship of the American Legion.

Colt League All-Stars of 1958 participated in the World Series at Springfield, Ill., finishing fifth in a field of eight teams. The PONY League program has won six regional championships and one divisional crown.

Bowling moved from the basement of fraternal organizations to modern establishments.

Sports have flourished at Newburgh's Recreation Park, with Douglas G. Miller as director. Softball, swimming, baseball, ice skating, tennis and outdoor basketball are among the activities there, in addition to a playground program.

Several baseball teams made the sport popular in Newburgh, reaching a peak with the Twilight League in the 30's.

At one time he held practically every record from 100 yards to 100 miles. His 100-mile mark of 7 hours, 11 minutes, 38 seconds set in January, 1893, still stands. He died at the age of 50 and is buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery in Newburgh.

The Newburgh YMCA set the pace in baseball with a team as early as 1892. In that year, the Y lost to the West Point Cadet varsity, 21-5. In basketball, too, the Newburgh YMCA played West Point in 1904 and lost, 38-11.

Golf flourishes at the Powelton Club, the Newburgh Country Club, and at several other courses within easy driving distance of Newburgh.

Newburgh Free Academy won recognition in several

NEWBURGH YACHT CLUB

In 1885, a group of boating enthusiasts banded together under the leadership of William E. Bartlet to from the Newburgh Canoe and Boat Club. In 1905 the name was changed to the Newburgh Yacht Club, and it moved into its present building at the foot of Park Place. The club still flies the original flag which incorporated the half moon made famous by Henry Hudson.

The club, largest between New York and Canada, has facilities for all activities, including accommodations for boats up to 75 feet long. A marina constructed in 1954 provides berths for 75 boats of the 275 members. A marine railroad and storage yard complete the equipment.

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People

NEWBURGH WOMEN MEET

By Christine Schleiermacher

American Association of University Women (A.A.U.W.)—Organized locally in 1929 as the College Women's Club, it received its present name upon affiliation with the national A.A.U.W. in 1930. Although its program is dedicated to the advancement of all women by direct action after study, its members believe in continuing their own intellectual growth in that they have a responsibility to society owing to the advantage of a higher education. Projects include: Support of worthwhile community programs; awarding of an annual college scholarship to an area girl high school graduate; contributions to American and international fellowships awarded by the national association.

Business and Professional Women's Club of the Y.W.C.A.—Established in 1923, its purpose is to promote fellowship among business and professional women through educational, cultural, social activity and enrichment. In its welfare work the principal recipient is the Y.W.C.A., but this is closely followed by aid to the Community Chest, St. Luke's Hospital, Girls' Service League, Agency for Dependent Children, Red Cross, Orange County Cerebral Palsy Association and others.

Community Garden Club of Marlboro-on-Hudson —From its foundation in 1922 club membership has been composed largely of residents of the city and its immediate neighbors. Its purpose is to study the art of gardening and to promote beauty in the community. Projects include: conservation; work with the Y.M.C.A. Summer Day Camp; beautification of hospital grounds; Mother's Day remembrances for patients in St. Luke's Hospital; Christmas decorations and favors for nursing homes; memorial books for the Public Library. and patterns with a goal of trained volunteers and leaders as a result of the program. Projects include: volunteer work in St. Luke's Hospital and various city welfare agencies; establishment of and work with "Club 60"; financing of the in-school Concerts of the Hudson Valley Philharmonic Society; financing of and volunteer workers for the McQuade Home remedial reading program; refurbishment of the Day Nursery.

Ossoli Club—In 1898, in honor of Margaret Fuller, Marchioness of Ossoli, American woman of letters, the club was organized to study great literature. The program was eventually expanded to include music, history and civics. In 1931, Ossoli became an affiliate of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs and abandoned the arts for civic interests in order to seek a means by which the power of women could be effective in local, national and world affairs.

W. C. T. U. (Women's Christian Temperance Union), Newburgh Branch—As a national organization begun in 1874, the club program continues to make constructive contributions to community, state and national affairs through group study, discussion and the exchange of information on current problems.

Projects include early training of youth in wholesome living; preparation and distribution of educational leaflets, pamphlets and books on alcohol, tobacco and other narcotics. Currently, the club is engaged in a "Ten Year Program" for its centennial to enlist new members and raise a fund providing for field workers and speakers; films and other educational exhibits; radio and television programs; scholarship grants to narcotic education schools.

Newburgh Garden Study Club—Founded in 1941, the club's maximum membership is 50. The organization is a member of the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State, Inc. Basic interests are the planting and care of the Martha Washington herb garden at Washington Headquarters; garden therapy projects connected with the City Home; Castle Point Veteran's Hospital; and conservation.

Junior League of Newburgh, Inc.—Begun in 1916 as the Junior Welfare League of Newburgh, it adopted its present name in 1922 upon becoming a member of the Junior Leagues of America, Inc. Its purpose is to educate young women as provisional and active members in an awareness of changing community conditions

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Newburgh Council No. 444 was organized in 1899, with Francis J. Gorman as first grand knight. Meetings were held at Acme Hall, Broadway and Colden Street. Thereafter, quarters were leased at three locations until 1904 when the council purchased its present home at 81 Third St. An addition was built in 1913.

Knights have served in all of America's wars, and others have entered the priesthood and religious orders. Several years ago the organization changed its name to Monsignor Henry O'Carroll Council, in honor of the late priest who served as chaplain for many years.

An affiliated organization of fourth degree Knights of Columus is named after Francis Gorman.

CATHOLIC DAUGHTERS

In 1913, a group of Newburgh women formed a court of the Daughters of Isabella, a national Catholic organization. In 1921, it became Court Patricia, Catholic Daughters of America. Miss Anna Egan was the first regent.

The CDA motto is "Unity and Charity." During World War I it engaged in such projects as knitting and making bandages. It has made substantial contributions to the building programs of St. Luke's Hospital, Mt. St. Mary College, Sacred Heart Church, and others. Its program includes religious activities and assistance to many institutions.

and now numbers about 425. It meets in the Masonic Temple.

Mrs. Albert Nebling.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF THE AMARANTH

was created by Queen Christina of Sweden in 1654 to honor Amaranth, a lady of the Court of Sweden. She was celebrated for her beauty, charity and virture. During the reign of the founder, it flourished with great pomp and ceremony. About 1873, it was revived in America. A court was established in Newburgh in 1924 and the name Juanita was selected. A permanent charter was granted May 28, 1925. Juanita Court meets at the Masonic Temple and has some 200 members.

Mrs. Albert Nebling.

MOOSE

Newburgh Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose was instituted in 1912. It has 328 members.

The lodge gives protection to wives and children of departed members; security to members and their wives when they reach the age of 65; sponsors Mooseheart, a "city" for children in Illinois, and Moosehaven, for the aged in Florida; participates in local, state and national civic projects.

ODD FELLOWS

The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Newburgh was instituted March 29, 1842, and was known as Highland Lodge No. 65. Since that time there have been one or more lodges active in the city. The present organization, Newburgh Lodge 16, has its headquarters at 119 South St.

HISTORY OF FREE MASONARY IN NEWBURGH

By George R. Mitchell

Freemasonary in Newburgh and vicinity stemmed from a group of Freemasons in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army in 1776, stationed in camp at Roxbury, Mass. One Joel Clark was issued a warrant appointing him the first master of American Union Lodge, "wherever your body shall remove on the continent of America."

After transfer to New York, the troops were issued a new warrant under the name of Military Union Lodge No. 1. Subsequently, upon the suggestion of Rev. Israel Evans, there was erected for the use of the Army and Army lodges during the winter of 1782-83, a Public Building or Temple of Virtue at Temple Hill, Town of New Windsor. On a pyramid of fieldstone at the site, a tablet bears the following inscription:

"This tablet is inserted by the Masonic Fraternity of Newburgh, in memory of Washington and his Masonic Compeers, under whose directions and plans the Temp was constructed, and in which communications of the fraternity were held, 1783."

The order is dedicated to the principles of friendship, vove and truth. It works to promote peace, harmony and prosperity to all peoples.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—Hudson River Chapter, OES, had its beginnings July 6, 1905, when female relatives of Hudson River Lodge and Newburgh Lodge of Masons petitioned the New York State Grand Chapter to form a subordinate chapter. It was organized Sept. 14, 1905. During the 60 years of its existence, Hudson River Chapter has answered the call of fraternal, community and national need with wholehearted assistance. The Chapter had 29 members at its inception

In 1788, a petition by Ebenezer Foote, Francis A. Morris and Peter Nestell was granted under the title of Steuben Lodge No. 18. This lodge met in the home of Peter Nestell for a few months before moving to a house located at the corner of Liberty and Campbell Streets, meeting there until about 1792.

After a lapse of a few years, request was made for re-establishment of a lodge in Newburgh, and this was granted in 1806 when Hiram Lodge No. 131 came into existence. This lodge met until 1834 when the charter was surrendered. Nineteen years later (1853) Newburgh Lodge No. 309 was organized. Hudson River Lodge No. 607 was instituted in 1866.

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Kerem Lodge No. 1074 recently completed the full cycle of Freemasonary by erecting a new temple at the original Temple Hill site in 1964.

Other branches of Freemasonary include Highland Chapter No. 52, whose charter was granted in 1864; Hudson River Commandery No. 35, instituted in 1865; Hudson River Chapter No. 362, Order of the Eastern Star, 1906; Juanita Court No. 112, Order of Amaranth, 1924; and Order of DeMolay (for boys) and Order of Rainbow (for girls).

THE ELKS

Newburgh Lodge, No. 247, B.P.O. Elks was instituted on October 24, 1892 at Acme Hall, corner of Broadway and Colden Street.

In 1909 the trustees of the Lodge purchased the former property held by St. Luke's Hospital at 141-155 Liberty St. Construction was begun on the present lodge in 1931, and it was occupied in the spring of 1932.

The present membership of the Lodge is 790. Throughout the life of Newburgh Lodge, the cardinal principles of the order — Charity, Justice, Love and Fidelity — have been well exemplified by its members.

The Lodge has participated in many civic and charitable functions since its institution. — James Tamsen.

SERVICE CLUBS

By Clarence F. Stetser

JAYCEES

The Newburgh Junior Chamber of Commerce was

Little League baseball; Teen-Age Road-E-O to promote traffic safety in youth.

The present main project is the preservation of Algonquin Park, since city funds are not available to maintain it as a recreational site.

JAYNCEES

The Newburgh Jayncees (women's auxiliary of the Jaycees) was organized in March, 1957 to aid the Jaycees and to promote social, civic and educational activities.

They have assisted with clerical and mailing work at Odell Sanatorium, McQuade Home and the March of Dimes; sponsored queen contest for Community Chest; Halloween art contest for two years; had mitten tree at Christmas time in business window, mittens given to needy children after Christmas; annual card party for Association for Help of Retarded Children; aided County TB Association, Salvation Army, Council for Community Affairs, Hudson Valley Philharmonic Society, Newburgh Icemen, Welfare Bureau and Chamber of Commerce.

Newburgh Jayncees have won six state awards in eight years for outstanding work.

KIWANIS

The Newburgh Kiwanis Club was chartered on May 12, 1921. Among its contributions, the club has presented an obstetrical delivery table to St. Luke's Hospital at a cost of \$1,200, and a remote-controlled football scoreboard to Newburgh Free Academy at a cost of \$1,600.

Each year, the club awards two scholarships to students at NFA. It operates Key Clubs at NFA and Washingtonville Central High School. Under Kiwanis supervision, these operate in the schools as the Kiwanis Club operates in the community.

formed in February, 1957 to promote the welfare of the community and its citizens through active constructive projects.

The Jaycees have sponsored polio clinics; provided serum for public vaccinations; collected 10,000 signatures for Newburgh-Beacon Bridge petition; held Christmas parties at city welfare homes; driven handicapped children to bowling alleys to help them participate; cleaned up Temple Hill; installed auto seat belts to emphasize traffic safety.

The Jaycees sponsor an annual \$250 scholarship for a Senior at NFA, and civic concerts to provide money for projects. Youth projects include teen-age golf, tennis and swimming tournaments; Jay-Teens at NFA; athletic equipment for CWA and floodlights for ▲ *→*

The club sponsors the National Kids Day, and this past year entertained more than 1,100 children at Stewart Air Force Base. An annual Christmas party is given for boys and girls selected by local agencies. The club contributes to all fund drives where boys and girls are concerned, and to many other charitable and worthy organizations.

LIONS

The Newburgh Lions Club received its charter on Dec. 18, 1923. Walter S. Carney, the first president, immediately launched the club on a career of service and dedication to the Newburgh community.

Past projects included many activities such as the North End Lions Playground; the Annie Delano Hitch Memorial Swimming Pool; the skaters field house at Recreation Park; the shelter house in Downing Park; the acquisition and purchase of lands for enlargement and enhancement of Algonquin Park.

The club also purchased and presented to Newburgh Recreation Department equipment costing many thousands of dollars. Since 1942 the club has sponsored the Middle Atlantic Outdoor Speed Skating Championships, bringing to Newburgh the top amateur ice skaters from all over the East.

Financial contributions annually include: Community Chest, YMCA, YWCA, St. Luke's Hospital building fund, and many others. A program in sight conservation and help to the blind has provided eye examinations, glasses, medical and surgical care for many.

Youth achievements include four annual awards to Newburgh Free Academy graduates. Future projects include the establishment of an eye bank, the Skaters Hall of Fame and an artificial rink at Recreation Park.

OPTIMISTS

The Optimist Club of Newburgh was founded in 1949 with these objectives: To develop Optimism as a philosophy of life; to promote an active interest in good government and civic affairs; to inspire respect for law; to promote patriotism; to work for international accord and friendship; to aid and encourage the development of youth.

The club has had many youth projects to help achieve a better tomorrow. It pioneered Little League baseball and continues this program; Opti-Y Biddy Basketball is another long-time project, and the club provides partial Y memberships for most or the boys.

Other projects include an annual oratorical contest; bike safety week; a Boy Scout troop for physically handicapped boys, and annual Youth Appreciation Week.

Its main purpose is working for the benefit of the Cerebral Palsy Association, and all fund-raising activities are for this purpose. These benefit activities include candy sales and other projects.

ROTARY

The Newburgh Rotary Club was instituted in June, 1917, with Clarence Miller as the first president. The club's purpose is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, particularly high ethical standards in business and professions.

The club has sponsored fund-raising events for charities, including Castle Point Hospital. During World War II it sponsored a building at Stewart Field for servicemen. Currently it contributes 10 per cent of its budget to local organizations, including the Community Chest, St. Luke's Hospital equipment fund, National Temple Hill Association, and many others.

Another 10 per cent goes for youth work, including Girl Scout camperships, YWCA Day Camp, YMCA Camp Orange, YMCA memberships for worthy children, and the Stewart Club. It sponsors nursing scholarships and the National Honor Society in local schools. Through its connections with Rotary International's Foundation Fund, it helps carry on a program of better understandings and fellowship among all men of the world.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS By Walter A. Tuttle

SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI

On May 10, 1783 at the Cantonment of the American Army on Hudson's River, plans were proposed for organization of a Society to be formed of officers of the American Army. Washington then at his headquarters in Newburgh served as the first President General.

Youth Week is a seven-day program including Youth-in-Government, with young people filling city positions; a talent show; a parent-youth dinner, with awards for hobbies, speaking, community service, etc.; a career day for high school seniors; a youth forum; a school dance; religious services, with clergymen asked to mention the theme of the week, "Family Unity Fosters Juvenile Decency," in their sermons.

OPTI-MRS.

The Newburgh Opti-Mrs. Club was formed in 1954. It sponsored the upkeep of a room in the Newburgh Day Nursery, which has been recently redecorated.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The G. A. R. was represented in Newburgh by the Ellis Post No. 52 and Fullerton Post No. 589. The Sons of Veterans was represented by A. S. Cassedy. Post No. 18. These posts have long since ceased to exist.

AMERICAN LEGION

With the close of World War I, a movement was begun to organize a branch of the American Legion.

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Col. R. A. Egan was made County chairman, and the work of organizing in Newburgh devolved upon Lieutenant Arthur E. Brundage. The first meeting was held in the Armory in September 1919 with about 100 former servicemen. The Newburgh branch became the Judson P. Galloway Post, No. 152, named for the first Newburgher killed in action. He had been cited for gallantry and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The Post headquarters was built in 1938 with an additon on the rear in 1956. The Post has about 900 members and the present commander is Elwin Wayman.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

The Newburgh post of the Veterans of Foreign wars was organized in 1926, with Edward Hanlon chosen as Commander. The Post was named in memory of John T. Kenney who was killed in the Hindenburg line fight. The Post is located on Robinson Avenue in a building erected in 1954. There are 324 members and Anthony Gerentine is commander.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The only Orange County Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution was located in Newburgh. This Chapter of the Empire State Society became inactive in the early 1950's.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Newburgh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in 1893 and is one of the oldest Chapters. It presently has about 50 members and Mrs. Frederick MacDowell is Regent.

Jewish War Veterans—Newburgh Post 413 was organized in 1946 with Harry Pardoll as the first commander. The present membership is about 65. The present commander is Seymour Feinman. Community Workers Association was organized in 1946 to provide varied activities for Negro youth and adults to assist them to become better citizens. The organization is housed in the Bourne Apartments on North Water Street.

The Newburgh Day Nursery was established about 10 years prior to its incorporation in1203. It provides supervised and wholesome day care for children of working mothers.

The Family Service Association began in 1875 under the name of The Organization to Improve the Conditions of the Poor. Incorporated in 1886, its name was changed to The Associated Charities of Newburgh, and in 1942, to Family Service Association. It administers programs to keep families together and to improve family life. It engages in family case work counseling, participates in community planning and the improvement of social conditions affecting family life, and provides educational help for the achievement of successful marriage and good child care.

Girls' Service Association was organized in 1918 during World War I, was known as the Protective and Probation Association by the War Department, and was incorporated in 1951 as the Girls' Service Association of Newburgh. It provides counseling services and guidance to girls with problems ranging from relatively simple ones such as keeping late hours to the serious one of unwed motherhood.

Newburgh Public Health & T. B. Tssociation, first organized in 1907 as the anti-Tuberculosis Committee by the Associated Charities of Newburgh, was incorporated in 1927 under its present name. It provides year round health service programs.

The Salvation Army work was begun in the city in a tent in Downing Park from 1884-1890. Space was rented in various buildings until 1911 when it acquired the Citadel at 173 Broadway, moving in 1964 to a new building at 234 Van Ness Street. It is dedicated to the service of distressed persons, resident or transient, regardless of race, creed or color. It provides recreational, religious and educational programs.

United Veterans Association—Garrison No. 1 of Newburgh was organized in October 1931. There are about 150 members in this veterans organization and the present commander is Alfred Denton.

RED FEATHER AGENCIES

By Mrs. Frederick Small

The Community Chest of Newburgh, organized in 1927, now consists of 12 agencies receiving all or part of their support from the Community Chest.

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The U.S.O. sponsors wholesome recreational activities for men and women in the armed forces around the world.

Girl Scouts—The first Girl Scout troop was formed in Newburgh in 1921 at Calvary Church with Mrs. Dubois Schoonmaker as leader. It was followed closely the next year with the formation of a troop at Good Shepherd Church with Mrs. W. Clement Scott as leader. Due to the efforts of Mrs. Scott the Newburgh Council was formed in 1922 and incorporated in 1928. Not only was Mrs. Scott elected president of the Council, but she also was chairman of the first Girl Scout drive in 1927 prior to the formation of the Community Chest. Jurisdiction of the council has increased through the years so that it now covers the City and Town of Newburgh, New Windsor and Cornwall.

For several years the council operated from desk space in the Chamber of Commerce building on Montgomery Street. Later moves found the office located on Second Street and then Chambers Street, finally moving to its present location, the historic Glebe House on Clinton Street, in 1942. The latter house was at first rented from the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, and was subsequently purchased in 1954.

The council now includes some 90 troops with 2,000 Girl Scouts and almost 500 Adult Scouts. Camp Wakoda located on Lower Twin Lake in Palisades Interstate Park was started in 1924. About 80 Girl Scouts are accommodated there each week during the summer.

Dorothy E. Harper

Jewish Community Center—It was just 20 years ago, in 1945, that a vision in the minds of a dedicated few became in fact the Newburgh Jewish Community Center. The first active project was a teen lounge on Water Street. A summer day camp for children 6 to 14 began operation at Crystal Lake. Membership continued to grow, and a nine-acre site on Powell Avenue was acquired in 1949. In 1954, a swimming pool was built.

By 1955, there were 400 families in the organization and a building campaign was organized, resulting in the construction of a beautiful new Jewish Center building.

Among groups active in the Center are the Jewish Center Youth, Women's Division, Men's Club and Senior Citizens. The Center literally has programs from nursery school age to senior citizen age. George Handler is the current president. Camp Orange in Scotchtown, formerly owned by the Orange County YMCA, was taken over by the Newburgh Y. A year later, the modern Camp Isis, covering 35 acres, was developed near Walden. This Camp is used by both boys and girls.

More than 175 different groups, comprised of almost 2,000 youths and adults, use the various facilities of the Y on Grand Street, while over 500 youngsters enroll in the two summer camps.

E. V. Robbins

Joung Women's Christian Association—On April 24, 1888, a group of women from Newburgh held a meeting in Calvary Church and resolved to form a Joung Women's Christian Association in Newburgh. At this meeting 105 women enrolled for membership. At the time of formal organization, there were 129 charter members.

Shortly thereafter rooms were rented at 131 Broadway. In 1890 the unit moved to larger quarters at 32 Water Street and in May 1891 a building at 150 Liberty Street was purchased. As the years passed and the program expanded, the small rooms in the home were quite inadequate.

A new building was erected at the 150 Liberty Street address. It served the membership well until it was partially destroyed by fire in 1924 thus curtailing the activities to a serious degree.

In April 1927 the former Gov. B. B. Odell mansion, at 285 Liberty Street was acquired. The cornerstonelaying ceremonies at the newly renovated and enlarged building were held on December 8, 1928. During 1963 the 75th Anniversary of the Y.W.C.A. was observed.

Last year, the association had 478 adult members; 141 junior members between the ages of 12 and 17; 436 associate members aged 5 through 12; and 204 men and boy associates.

Boy Scouting in Newburgh—Newburgh's first Boy Scout Troop was chartered in 1910. George Peck served as Scoutmaster initially for 11 Boy Scouts. From that beginning, Scouting has grown and affected the lives of thousands of boys in Newburgh in the 55 year span to date

Howard B. Shapiro

Young Men's Christian Association—The constitution of this organization was adopted in 1858, and for 24 years, rooms for activities were rented in stores along Water Street. The cornerstone for the first building was laid in 1882 on Smith Street. Activities were carried on there until the present building on Grand Street was erected in 1912.

Under the guidance of Sumner F. Dudley, the Newburgh YMCA was responsible for the first boys' camp in America in 1885 when a camp was conducted at Pine Point, Orange Lake. It was moved three years later to Lake Champlain where Camp Dudley became the oldest established camp in the United States. In 1956, In 1922, a two county Orange-Sullivan Boy Scout Council was incorporated with offices in Newburgh and Middletown to service Boy Scout Troops in the two county area. In 1958, Pike County, Pa., was added to form the present tri-county Hudson-Delaware Boy Scout Council.

Scouts in early years attended Spruce Ridge Scout Camp shared jointly with the Girl Scouts. In 1938, Beech Mt. Scout Camp was acquired and provides 2,350 acres of wooded mountainside near DeBruce in Sullivan County.

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The National Boy Scout Council initiated a younger boy program known as Cub Scouting in the early '30's and later that decade came out with the Exploring program for young men of high school years.

Today, all three of thes eScouting programs for boys reach down through 19 Cub Scout Packs, Boy Scout Troops and Explorer Posts to affect 566 boys in the City of Newburgh.

West Street School Parent Teachers Association is currently the only sponsor in the city chartered to use all three programs.

Elbert D. Stillwagon

NEWBURGH ASSOCIATIONS

By Ruth Valenti

THE NEWBURGH S.P.C.A.

The Newburgh Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded in the 1890s to encourage care and protection of animals. A 22-acre site on Old Little Britain Road was purchased in 1950, and part of it was used for a pet cemetery.

Construction of a shelter began in 1964. It cost about \$25,000 and will provide care for 75 animals.

NEWBURGH CAMERA CLUB

A group of amateur photographers, led by Thomas Bogardus, organized the Newburgh Camera Club in 1937 and it achieved considerable recognition. It sponsors a monthly print competition, color slide activity, and an annual exhibition which drew 225 prints in 1964.

One of its guiding spirits was the late Dr. William

clinic fees. The organization includes a clergymen's advisory committee, a medical advisory group and a citizens' advisory group. A 20-member board of directors activates the clinic at 74 Ann St.

Current leaders are Mrs. Martin Toback, president; Dr. Irving Weiner, medical advisory chairman; Dr. Eric Steinthal, medical clinic chairman, and Rabbi Norman Kahan, clergymen's advisory chairman.

JUNIOR LEAGUE

The Junior League of Newburgh dates back to July, 1914, when a group of young women who wanted to do something for the community met in the home of former Gov. Benjamin B. Odell. It joined the National Association of Junior Leagues of America in 1922.

During World War I, League members helped the Red Cross, provided canteen service and assisted the draft board with clerical work. In 1949, it helped found Club 60 for senior citizens. It has conducted many other community projects, such as renovation of the Newurgh YWCA and the Newburgh Day Nursery.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB

The Automobile Club of Newburgh Inc., was organized in 1907 and incorporated two years later with Frederick W. Wilson as its first president. It is older than the American Automobile Association, with which it became affiliated for a number of years.

Its projects have included campaigns for road identification and construction of highways including the old Storm King Highway and the South Street arterial. It also campaigned vigorously for the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge.

GREATER NEWBURGH CHAMBER OF

F. Small, who achieved international acclaim for his salon prints, but who was always ready to share his knowledge with other members. For the first time in nearly two decades, the club is now open to women as well as men.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Planned Parenthood of Orange County dates from the early 1930s. Mrs. William Scott and Mrs. Russell Scobie were among the first presidents, and Dr. Paul Watson among the first physicians to volunteer time to the organization.

It is supported by private donations and small

COMMERCE

By H. William Osterhout, Jr.

This organization was begun in 1882 under the title of The Board of Trade of the City of Newburgh, with Daniel S. Waring as the first President. Interestingly enough, the purposes then, as now, were "to aid in the promotion and development of the commercial, industrial and other interests of this city."

A reorganization took place in 1900 under the name of Business Men's Association when the new constitution defined objectives in part: "Aid in the promotion and development of all that interests Newburgh and its suburban localities". The president of the

new organization was Samuel V. Schoonmaker. Ten years later, the name of the group was changed again, this time to Chamber of Commerce of the City of Newburgh. Finally, in 1954, the word "Greater" was added to the name because of the realization that there must be regional or area thinking and action — that the interdependence of the municipalities in the northeastern section of Orange County must be considered in most actions.

Similarity of effort and accomplishment of these three groups is evident as one scans the records: attraction and retention of industry; interest in the increase of water supply; raising of funds for moving plants to Newburgh, for hospital, for building a railroad siding, for conventions; advocating planning and zoning; creating non-profit organizations for inducement of industry.

The words of a secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, written more than 25 years ago, express very well the functions and work of the organization over the years: "Sometimes the accomplishment of an objective is so far removed from its origin that sight is lost of its creation. The history of the organization is so interwoven with that of the history of the city's growth and development that it would be difficult to separate them."

Newburgh Economy - 1965

By A. H. Mitchell

"What makes Newburgh tick?" is a question frequently asked at the office of the Greater Newburgh Chamber of Commerce by visitors who are investigating the possibility of starting a business or relocating a plant in the Newburgh area. The answer invariably takes time to explain because of the complexity and diversity of reasons for the existence of different types of business in the city and area.

Most visitors are surprised to learn that the City of Newburgh is composed of only a little less than four square miles with towns of over one hundred square miles surrounding it. Then it is explained that land use in the city is almost 100% so that there are no sizeable tracts of land on which a new industry could build. But the city is blessed with an excellent water supply and system, ample electric power and a natural gas system.

It is extremely difficult to confine the economy of Newburgh within the city limits since the livelihood of so many people depends on crossing city and town lines since the area communities are interdependent. ton. The route will provide easy access from Newburgh into the markets surrounding the huge metropolitan region. Numerous other state highways fan out in spoke fashion to communities up and down the Hudson River, to other communities in Orange County, to nearby West Point and the Catskills to the north. It is obvious that Newburgh is at the hub of a highway system that will help to spur its economy in the years to come.

In addition to land routes, Newburgh is fortunate in being located on the Hudson River which provides a thirty-two foot channel for ocean-going ships. Just south of the city are tank farms of several national distributors of gasoline, while north of the city are tanks for fuel oil. Under consideration at the present time are plans for deep-water docks in the city itself. Completing the transportation picture are two railroads—New York Central and Erie-Lackawanna—providing freight service into and out of the area from and to all parts of the nation.

Specifics of the economy break down into several

One important factor contributing to present economy—and to have a profound effect on the future of Newburgh—is transportation. Less than a mile from the city line is the Gov. Thomas E. Dewey Thruway (formerly the New York State Thruway), with New York City only sixty miles away. To the west is Route 17K, which, only 20 miles from Newburgh, connects with Route 17 (the Quickway). This route will soon provide a four lane highway across the "southern tier" to the western border of the state. Of special importance is the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge, completed in late 1963. This bridge is an integral part of Interstate Highway 84 which will extend from central Connecticut to the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike near Scrancategories: retailing, construction, manufacturing, distribution, commercial and financial businesses, government agencies, and an Air Base. Each of these segments contributes to produce the total picture of a thriving community. While ranking 25th in population among cities in New York State, Newburgh ranks 13th in manhours of production workers, and 16th in total wages of these workers. It ranks 17th in value added by manufacture, 15th in total sales in wholesale trade.

Even though Newburgh ranks 13th in the number of retail establishments, it rates a high 4th in per capita sales. In the city are more than 600 retail establishments covering items to satisfy all the needs of a trading area estimated to contain a population approaching a quarter of a million. Here the shopper will find a wide variety

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of household items, every make of automobile, and wearing apparel including high fashion items for men and women.

In the distribution field, items vary from foods to magazines to auto parts, to mill, plumbing and electrical supplies, to gasoline. With major highways and railroad and water transportation, Newburgh is a logical center from which to carry on distribution of a variety of products.

Construction can rightly be called the source of income for many Newburghers, for located here are many concerns engaged in a large number of fields ranging from home construction to large office buildings and manufacturing plants, and most importantly in road building. Skilled workers from Newburgh will be in constant demand as enlargement of facilities at near by West Point will be undertaken, and as school, incinerator, sewerage, manufacturing plant and home construction continues.

Manufacturing, always of prime concern, occupies an important place in Newburgh. Diversification is the keynote with products covering a wide range from components to goods for the shopper. Among these are textiles for auto manufacturers; women's coats, dresses, blouses; electric parts; aluminum castings; paper boxes; upholstered furniture; women's handbags; yarns; shoe material; candles. Always interested in the industrial economy of the city, the Chamber of Commerce two years ago sponsored active development by establishing Newburgh Area Industrial Developers Corp., a nonprofit organization aiming at the expansion and attraction of industry. Through its efforts, and in cooperation with the city manager and city officials, there will soon be started the first modern industrial park within the limits of the city. NAID (as the development corporation is commonly called), during last year, was instrumental in aiding in the relocation of one of the largest plants within the area, thus assuring the continued employment of some 300 residents.

Even though located a mile outside the city limits, Stewart Air Force Base provides a tremendous impact on Newburgh's economy, not only through the buying power of the personnel, but also in the purchases of supplies and services. The more than 8,000 military and civilian personnel and families represent the equivalent of a small city with all the needs for merchandise, apartments and homes, and services for everyday living.

So Newburgh has grown in its century of existence, and is now on the threshold of a bright and prosperous second century.

Entertainment and Culture

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

By Al Rhoades

Although the Academy of Music has long since gone from the Newburgh scene, its memory lingers in the hearts of those in and of the theater. The Academy, located in a large, stately red brick building at Broadhave been posted over the stage door of the Palace in New York City, persisted through the years, and was sworn to (and sometimes at) by the cream of footlight society.

On that rainy night in '88 more than a thousand people turned out, despite one of the heaviest downpours in the city's history. Carriage after carriage stopped at the marquee, discharging a "wealth of fashion and beauty," according to the Newburgh Daily News.

way and Grand Street, made its debut in a torrential rainstorm on a Monday night in September 1888.

Fire wrote a flaming finish to the theater's career on a cold, black night in February 1956. For many of its 68 years, however, the theater held top billing in the world of show business, along with the artists it featured.

It was here that many of New York City's top productions held their tryouts, warmups for their Broadway debut. There was a good reason. Newburgh became so used to top talent that only the very best could pass muster here. There were those performers who insisted that Newburgh audiences were too critical, but in any event, they demanded the utmost from a performer . . . so much so that a legend came into being: "If you think you're good, play Newburgh!" This admonition, said to Built by John P. Andrews and E. S. Turner at a cost of \$100,000, the "magnificant temple of amusement" was like a "vision of fairyland" on the starstudded night the Hudson Valley's tiara'd society christened it.

When the heavy, plush red velvet curtain had been rung down on "Adonis," starring Henry Dixey, the newspaper reviewer proclaimed delightedly, "It is impossible not to laugh!" As if anybody had tried not to!

As the years went by, the Academy's marquee carried most of the brightest lights in the theater world: Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, Maude Adams, E. H.

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Sothern, Richard Mantell, Walter Hampden, Helen Grace . . .

Chauncey Alcott's famous Irish tenor remained an unforgettable experience for Newburgh music lovers.

The Booths—Edwin, and his brother, John Wilkes —played Newburgh, but under highly different circumstances. Edwin played the Academy in a legitimate performance. John Booth was said to have come to Newurgh from Beacon to buy some shirts while on his way to an engagement somewhere. According to the story, he stopped for a little nourishment at a downtown tavern and supposedly gave an impromptu performance for the bar patrons. The audience consisted mostly of sailors, bargemen and river riffraff. John Booth, being pretty much of a dandy, was not much appreciated by the crew aboard the tavern that night, reports say.

The years brought rollicking minstrel troupes like Al G. Fields, and Harry Lauder and, later on, the stock company of Charles K. Chamberlain, with its almost unlimited repertoire, to drama-hungry Newburghers. These were the days of the "ten, twent', thirt" shows and there were always lines for the 10-cent balcony seats.

During vaudeville days the Academy was the mecca for big timers like Al Jolson, Eddie Cantor and others. A pioneer in American stage progress, the Academy was known by actors and producers from coast to coast for its wealth of modern mechanical equipment, the generous depth of the stage, the height of the handsome proscenium and its unexcelled acoustics.

The acoustics were said to be such that the hero's whispered "I love you" into the ear of the ingenue was heard even in the last row of the balcony.

The theater was said to have had one of the finest systems devised for the control of curtains, drops, flies and travelers.

Originally the building had a frontage of 85 feet and a depth of 140 feet. Later, an addition of 25 feet to the stage put it on a par with the best in the country. Two or three sets could be made and set up, one behind the other, brought into immediate use by the pull of a few ropes. Twenty years later another fire did some \$75,000 worth of damage, taking four adjacent stores along with it.

The fire in 1956, a spectacular blaze that brought crowds from all over the area to view it, was the one that rang down the curtain on the Academy of Music for all time.

For two years after the fire, until 1958, the blackened ruins of the Academy remained standing, the charred interior and wrecked, warped stage gaping nakedly toward the street.

A bank purchased the site and soon the casual crowbars of the wreckers cleared away the wreckage to make a parking lot. It was the end of an era, one that in actuality had come to a halt many years before.



NEWBURGH CIVIC THEATRE—An outgrowth of a drama study group of the American Association of University Women, this organization has provided live theatre for the Newburgh area for more than a quarter of a century. It has added to the cultural development of the community by bringing to the local stage the works of numerous famous playwrights. The group gives three performances a year and participates in many commun-

An amazing contraption known as a switchboard permitted a full scale of lighting effects never before seen outside the "big city." The Academy had a seating capacity of 1,300.

All of the tragedies at the Academy did not take place on the stage or the screen. Making headlines were three major fires. And in 1950 the theater manager lost his life when a section of the fire escape gave way, sending him 50 feet to the pavement.

The first fire in 1925 caused damages estimated at \$25,000. The theater was restored and reopened a year later.

ity projects.

THE HUDSON VALLEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY INC. presents local and guest artists. It has a central council with members from Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, as well as a local board in each community. It is supported by ticket sales and contributions. Some of the world's greatest concert artists have appeared with the Philharmonic Orchestra.

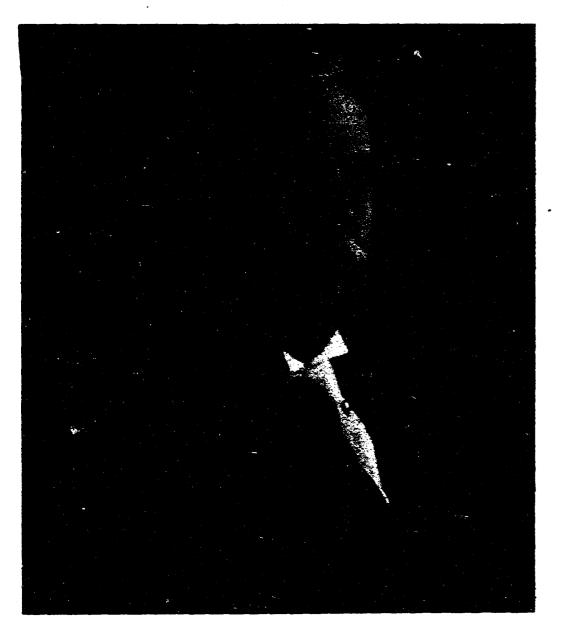
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Famous Citizens

BENJAMIN BARKER ODELL, JR.

By Estelle Odell Cassedy

Benjamin Barker Odell, Jr., twice Governor of the State of New York, was born in Newburgh, January 14, 1854. His parents, Ophelia Bookstaver and Benjamin B. Odell, had lived all their lives in Orange County where the latter had long been active in politics, serving as sheriff, and later, six terms as Mayor of Newburgh.



Benjamin B. Odell.

Mr. Odell was widowed by a tragic sailboat accident on the Hudson which claimed the life of his wife.

Mr. Odell displayed early a liking for politics and developed marked ability in handling the details of political management. Due largely to his leadership, Newburgh was changed from a Democratic city to a Republican stronghold in the county. His political genius was quickly recognized, and he advanced rapidly in Republican councils, soon becoming a member of the State Committee, then chairman of the State's Executive Committee. In 1894 he ran for Congress from his district comprising Orange, Rockland and Sullivan Counties. His election was considered a remarkable feat as the district formerly had been counted Democratic. A short time before this, Mr. Odell was married to Linda Crist Traphagen, younger widowed sister of his first wife. One daughter, Estelle, was born of this union.

In 1896, Mr. Odell was re-elected to Congress, serving as chairman of the important Ways and Means Committee. Two years later, he refused a third term, declining as well the position of Secretary of the Senate offered him by a Republican caucus of that body. In 1898, upon the death of the chairman of New York's Republican State Committee, Mr. Odell was the unanimous choice for the vacant chair. As State chairman, his conduct of the campaign of '98 (with Theodore Roosevelt, the gubernatorial candidate) was notable in political records of the state. That year Republicans faced almost certain defeat, but Chairman Odell, undismayed by the prospects, labored steadily, building up the campaign. Roosevelt was elected by a plurality of 18,000.

In 1900, Governor Roosevelt was persuaded to accept his party's nomination for vice president. Actually the office had been offered to Mr. Odell by the powerful senator from Ohio, Mark Hanna, a friend and advisor of William McKinley's. But Mr. Odell side-stepped the offer becoming instead the gubernatorial choice of 971 delegates at the State Convention. His subsequent election gave him confidence that he might succeed McKinley as president in 1905, for, as Governor of New York, he was by tradition in command of one of the most powerful approaches to the White House. An editorial of the day noted this when it said, "The eyes of the Nation are turned towards the occupant of the gubernatorial chair in Albany as Governor Odell is already regarded as the most formidable possibility to succeed our present illustrious President." The assassin's bullet, which killed McKinley in 1901, killed also the hope Governor Odell may have had for the presidency, for Theodore Roosevelt automatically slipped into the office which many felt had been destined for the New York Governor.

After being graduated from the Newburgh Free Academy, young "Ben" Odell entered Bethany College in West Virginia but transferred soon to Columbia University to pursue a course in mining engineering.

Upon leaving college, Mr. Odell returned to his home town where he became associated with his father in the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company. During this period he married Estelle Crist of Newburgh, who bore him three sons — Walter, Herbert and Bryant.

In 1888, Mr. Odell and a few other residents bought a majority of the stock of the Newburgh Electric Light and Power Co., of which Mr. Odell was elected president. Three years later he organized the Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., and served as head of that organization. It was in that year also that

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In 1902, Mr. Odell was re-elected Governor. His administration was marked by good business methods, carrying out a policy of economy and an extension of indirect taxes that ultimately wiped out all direct state taxes. At the same time, it improved conditions in state hospitals for the insane, and built at Haverstraw a hospital for the treatment of crippled children — the first such state institution in the entire nation.

In 1904, ex-Governor Odell retired to private life, where, for 22 years he devoted himself to the demands of his extensive business interests in Newburgh. In 1906. to end a serious trolley line strike, he acquired the Orange County Traction Co., which operated city and suburban lines to Orange Lake and Walden. Besides improving the service of the road he established Orange Lake Park which became a beautiful and popular resort and amusement park, attracting large numbers of visitors and businesses to the area. Mr. Odell also was instrumental in organizing the Central Hudson Steamboat Co., a freight and passenger line of ten ships operating between New York and Kingston.

Mr. Odell, always a loyal Newburgher, displayed interest in civic affairs in various ways. When the United States entered World War I and the National Red Cross opened a chapter in Newburgh, he was made its first Chapter Chairman, lending prestige and zeal to the success of the operation. In 1912, he gave the city a much needed hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis, which he named in memory of his first wife and son the Estelle and Walter C. Odell Memorial Sanitorium.

On May 9, 1926, Newburgh lost by death its most distinguished son. During his funeral every department of city government suspended activity, and the Council requested all citizens to stand silent, with bowed heads, in recognition of the community's loss. The Union League Club of New York City, oldest Republican Club in the nation, recorded in its minutes that "the State of New York had lost a foremost citizen and the Republ[:] can party a valued leader."

In its eulogy the press commented that "In his day Benjamin B. Odell wielded a political influence rarely exerted by any man in the history of the State." Newburgh's second mayor, was the brother of his grand-mother Chatterton. His father was a Newburgh lawyer.

Mr. Chatterton was of those who always wanted to be an artist. Graduated from Newburgh Free Academy, he studied at the New York School of Art under the "greats" of the time: William M. Chase, Robert Henri, Kenneth Miller and F. Luis Mora.

His earliest paintings were of Newburgh and vicinity. Street scenes in oil, drawings, water colors and oils of the river front, ship yards and docks form an artistic history of Newburgh.

From the detailed realism of his early work Mr. Chatterton's style has changed to a simpler broader handling with his interest in the "play of light" having been kept intact throughout the course of his painting career.

His paintings have been shown in all the major exhibitions in this country and in many abroad and in South America. "Clinton Square" has been one of these travelers. It was shown in Paris. Many museums and private collections own examples of his work. "House on a Cliff" in the Brooklyn Museum was reproduced as a print in 1944 and became one of the best sellers of American prints.

For 33 years, from 1915 until his retirement as Professor Emeritus, Mr. Chatterton established and taught in the Painting, Drawing and Sculpture Department at Vassar College.

HAZEL BRILL JACKSON, Sculptor

Hazel Brill Jackson, world traveler and winner of many prizes, is the sculptor in our midst.

Born in Pennsylvania of parents who had no interest in creative art, although her mother enjoyed "old masters" and her father "moderns", Miss Jackson cannot remember when she was not drawing. Horses were

TALENTED NEWBURGHERS

By Helen VerNooy Gearn

C. K. CHATTERON

C. K. Chatterton has painted the town so extensively that he might well be called Newburgh's own artist. He was born in Newburgh and his ancestors were active not only in business but civic affairs. Robert Stirling, her early specialty.

Clay became her medium at an early age. She had no one then to tell her of armatures, the wire or pipe skeletons which hold the clay braced in place.

A trip abroad followed a couple of years at The Friends Select School. Governesses taught her French, German and Italian.

Her love for and interest in animals took her often to the Zoological Gardens, to sketch the tawny yelloweyed cats.

A boarding school in Florence, Italy and serious painting lessons from Augusto Bastianini followed. World War I sent her family home and her to the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts. In the Intermediate Painting Class for six months, she changed to

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a modeling class under Bela Pratt, instructor, and after his death to that of Charles Gratly. Both men were splendid instructors. During four years at the Museum School, Miss Jackson won a couple of scholarships. She also worked in the Anatomy Department of Tufts Medical College.

For four more years she taught modeling to a class of talented slumboys at the South Bay Union Settlement House. A one term modeling class at Wellesley College was followed by the return with her family to Europe.

After her father's death in 1922, she and her mother traveled again to Italy. In Rome she worked for two years at the studio of the great sculptor Angelo Zanelli who carved the frieze "War" and "Peace" above the grave of Italy's Unknown Soldier.

Italy was home for 14 years. These were good years with a studio in the Via Margutta, the street of artists, and with the grandeur of the mountains which she climbed as a member of the Italian Alpine Club.

"St. George and the Dragon" was exhibited at the National Academy in Rome. Here it won a prize, as also in Trieste, and Edinburg. After its Scotch visit it was invited and sent to the Fair in California.

Her modelling of that splendid jumper, Ned, Mussolini's white horse resulted in a strong looking, handsome statute.

In America again, she was invited to become a member of the Guild of Boston Artists, and also of the National Sculpture Society. In 1950, she became a member of the National Academy.

For the best animal sculpture she won the Ellen Spayer Memorial Prize at the National Academy of Design three times. Of these, the prize winning "The Listeners", mother raccoon and cub, also won the Smithsonian Institute's prize in Washington at the Allied Artists Exhibition in 1963. Senator Thomas Desmond bought the bronze casting of this and presented it to the Newburgh Free Library.

Is Miss Jackson's work traditional? Her own feel-

quaintness of the subject matter, bits of Newburgh in which is told some of the City's history.

Mr. Nemethy was born in Budapest, Hungary. He has lived and worked in Newburgh about seven years.

His favorite medium is oil but he also works in water color, and in charcoal. His subject matter is portraiture, landscapes, historic and religious paintings and murals.

At Temple Beth Jacob is a very different mural. This has a mystical quality and a much more abstract treatment. For the Star Expansion Company he has painted 10 murals handled in a "modern fashion" and built around the atomic age.

When he came with his family to this country he left behind him many paintings and murals.

As of this writing, this quiet modest gentlemen is working on a 15 foot mural for the the Mid-Valley Mall.

ALICE CURTIS DESMOND

Alice Curtis Desmond's creative ability covers many fields. She is a clever photographer, she paints, and, to our great pleasure, she writes.

Born in Southport, Conn., she is the daughter of Lewis Beers and Alice Beardsley Curtis.

The young Alice Curtis, fresh from Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Conn. in 1916, was on her way to becoming an artist. She and Mr. Desmond met while she was attending Parson's Art School in New York. Writing soon took the place of painting. Her camera, which she uses well, became the implement of illustration for many of her books.

Mrs. Desmond is the wife of the former New York State Senator, Thomas C. Desmond, to whom the people of Newburgh need no introduction. Mr. and Mrs. Desmond are world travelers.

Courses at Columbia University may have helped her technical skill but could not hold her interest for long. Articles for the kind of magazine, for which they had nominated themselves the training school, lacked appeal for Mrs. Desmond. Branching out, she succeeded in getting her own first material published in the field of children's literature.

ing is that she uses the tools of her trade, technique and skills interwoven, which become that nebulous thing called style, to express what she "sees, thinks and feels". "Pop Art may be fun but it isn't Art. Short cuts are inadvisable, and I have always found that it is better and more fun to lift up one's eyes to the hills than it is to look down too much to the mud."

ALBERT NEMETHY

Most Newburghers became aware of a new talent in their midst when they had the chance to see Albert Namethy's charming mural in the Hotel Newburgh. Here they can see, in a style which carries out the

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Europe, South America, and the Orient have provided Mrs. Desmond with splendid material for books. The first two published were young people's travel books. Five other travel books for juveniles followed the Desmonds' journeys to Peru, Brazil, and the Argentine. Several more were the outcome of Alaskan journeys.

Translations have been made of some of her young peoples' books in the Portugese, Swedish, French, Dutch, and German languages. The Carnegie Foundation for International Peace used four of Mrs. Desmond's books about children in foreign lands for distribution for the promotion of international friendship.

Not only travel but her interest in history has found a major place in Mrs. Desmond's writing. A member of many historical societies, Mrs. Desmond also is a trustee of the Society of Colonial History, and a Fellow of the Society of American Historians. The honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on her by Russell Sage College, and she was made an Honorary Fellow for her historical writing by the Rochester Museum. Her historical novels show the result of thorough research which she enjoys doing and with which Mr. Desmond helps.

The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands is the proud possessor of a shelf of her books. The latest of these is the third about General Washington and the people around him: Martha Washington, his wife; his mother; and now, in the Sword and Pen for George Washington, we have the story of his aides.

Newburgh's Talented Son

ANDREW JACKSON DOWNING 1815-1852

By Margaret D. Foster

Landscape gardener, horticulturist, architect, author, "perhaps one of the greatest men this region ever produced," yet relatively unknown to the majority of Newurghers, Andrew Jackson Downing was born on October 30, 1815, in Newburgh.



though his mother wished him to be apprenticed to a dry goods clerk, Andrew had no liking for this. He preferred to spend his time working with his brother in the nursery business, studying landscape gardening, and reading classical literature. In the homes of wealthy neighbors, he came in contact with polished society. Here he met artists, painters, and writers, mainly English, whom he admired. He soon felt an urge to try his hand at writing. His first success was an essay, a description of Danskammer, which was published in the *New York Mirror*. Later, he wrote an account of Beacon Hill, as well as several botanical papers for a Boston journal.

At 23, he bought out his brother's share of the nursery business and married Miss Caroline Elizabeth de Wint of Fishkill for whom he designed and built his lovely Elizabethan home. Here he intended to show the possibilities of adapting European ideas to the needs of the new world. Also in this year, he began preparation of his first work on landscape gardening, "A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America". Thishis work, an immediate succes, became a classic.

In 1842, "Cottage Residences", which applied principles of landscape gardening to the needs of more humble folk, was published. In 1845, "The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America", published in New York and London, established his reputation as a pomologist; it was widely read and went through 13 printings. The following year, he accepted the editorship of "The Horticultrist", a new periodical. His editorials in the magazine attracted much attention, and many of them were published posthumously in a volume entitled "Rural Essays".

About this time, his writings and activities began to show an increasing interest in architecture. He also published, in connection with a work by George Wightwick, "Additional Notes and Hints to Persons About Building in this Country". This followed by "Architecture of Country Houses, Including Designs for Cottages, Farm Houses and Villas". He adapted ideas to meet requirements of our land and succeeded in producing a distinctly American Art.

The house designed and built by Andrew Jackson Downing for his bride.

Downing's father came to Newburgh from Lenox, Mass., and established a nursery. When Andrew was seven years old, his father died and the management of the nursery was taken over by the older son, Charles. Andrew, who was 13 years younger than Charles, was a lonely child who spent much time hiking about enjoying the beauties of nature.

His formal education ended when he was 16. Al-

On a trip to England and France in 1860, Downing was hailed and lionized everywhere he went. He made many friends on this trip, and he took into partnership a young English architect, Calvert Vaux, for the purpose of building houses and preparing landscape gardens in America. Together they designed and constructed the homes and grounds of many beautiful estates on Long Island, along the Hudson, and elsewhere. Perhaps the best known work of this partnership is the laying out and landscaping of the grounds of the White House, the Smithsonian Institute, and other government buildings in Washington, D. C.

The summer of 1852 brought to a tragic close this bright career. On July 28 of that year, Andrew Jackson Downing, with members of his family and some friends,

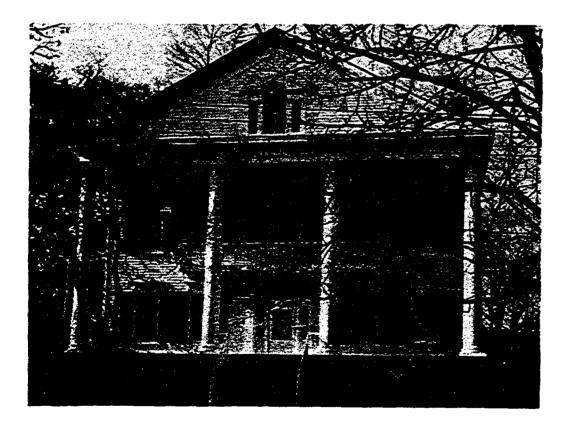
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embarked for New York City on the river steamer Henry Clay. As the boat approached Yonkers, the captain engaged in a race with another river steamer. The Henry Clay caught fire and many of the passengers were burned to death or drowned. Downing exhibited great calmness during the disaster, giving instructions to panicky passengers and throwing chairs overoard to assist those in the water, but although he was a strong swimmer, he was listed among the casualties. He was last seen struggling in the water attempting to save his friends. This man, in a relatively short span of years, literally left his mark on the face of his country. He is considered to have been the first great American landscape artist who created a national interest in the improvement of country homes and estates. His successors, including Calvert Vauz, continued to spread his influence after his death, particularly in the laying out of public parks. New York City's Central Park as well as Prospect Park in Brooklyn are examples of this influence, as is our own Downing Park—a most fitting memorial to one of Newburgh's truly distinguished sons.

Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands

By Mary Rogers

In February 1845, twenty years before Newburgh was incorporated as a city, a small group of historyminded Newburgh leaders felt a great need for an organization to collect data pertaining to the Revolutionary period. The Newburgh Historical Society was born.



The society was active only two years, but during that time many historical relics were collected.

Available records give no evidence of any historical society from 1847 to 1883. Then, on Sept. 3, 1883, the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands was organized. The first president was Enoch L. Fancher. The purpose of the orgnization was the collection, and presevation and publication of records and data pertaining to the Hudson River Valley, especially during the Revolutionary War period. Subsequently, this was amended to include records of all wars.

The society published books and pamphlets relating to the history of the region, and has accumulated an excellent library which is available to all who wish to do historical research.

During the presidency of Raphael A. Weed (1926-1931), the society's membership rose to 150. Then it dropped to 67. New life was injected during the 1940's under Mrs. Gordon Wightman's dynamic leadership. Present membership is nearly 400.

The David Crawford Mansion.

The Rev. John W. Forsyth, The Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, Samuel W. Eager, and Peter P. Hunn were among the founders. The Rev. John Forsyth became the first president. The society's first home, a room in the Newburgh Library, was provided by the Board of Education. In 1940, it became necessary to seek other quarters. Through the kindness of J. Renwick Thompson, two rooms were acquired at 48 Second St. In 1942-43, through the generosity and leadership of Calvin D. Myers, the society purchased Glebe House on Clinton Street. Eleven years later the David Crawford mansion at 189 Montgomery St. became the headquarters. This is said to e one of the most handsome Greek Revival buildings between New York and Albany. It is used as a cultural and historical center.

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THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

AND ITS VETERANS

By Rev. Ralph H. Northrop

When Pres. William McKinley signed the declaration of war with Spain on April 21, 1898, he called for 200,000 volunteers and asked that the regular army be increased to 50,000.

Newburgh's Company L of New York State's National Guard was ordered to camp along with those of the guards of the rest of the states. Most of these Newburgh men volunteered.

The blowing up, on Feb. 15, 1898, of the Maine, which had been ordered into Havana harbor as a protection for United States citizens in Cuba, aroused the feeling of many Americans to a fever pitch. Attempts from 1895, one of the Cubans to free themselves from the Spanish incubus had gradually built up the Americans' protective sympathy for their island neighbors.

In Newburgh this brought forth more volunteers from those not connected with our guard units. This group was called "The Little Tent".

The Peace signed in Paris on Aug. 11, 1898, the short war was over. Newburgh men after they returned home made efforts to create a veterans organization. From these efforts emerged "The United Spanish War Veterans". A "Camp" and "Ladies' Auxiliary" were set up in 1905, and named in honor of Hudson B. Moore. At the present there are only five members of the "Camp". The Veterans of Foreign Wars invited the Camp and Auxiliary to use a room in their fine Hall on Robinson Ave. The names of the surviving comrades are: John N. Conant, Jesse A. Miller, Edward Smith, Abram V. Burton, and Ralph H. Northrop.

WORLD WAR I

was owned at the time by Amos Holden of the Holden Paper Mills. He turned it over to the Red Cross for their occupancy during the war years.

The 6,000 membership drive resulted in a total of 7,620. For the National Red Cross appeal for \$35,000 the chapter raised \$65,000. The money raised for the chapter's budget of \$804, which would have been high for a city the size of Newburgh, grew to \$1,700 and then the subscriptions swelled to \$2,700 per month. The work done by the chapter was prodigious, too lengthy to enumerate here.

WORLD WAR II

NEWBURGH RED CROSS

By Marjorie Lane

The Newburgh Chapter remained active. The outbrea kof World War II found the staff and volunteers ready to offer their many humanitarian services throughout the world. The growing number of volunteers necessitated a larger building. Headquarters moved from 44 Third St. to the Glebe House on Clinton St. In 1942, the same reason required them to make a second move, to the South St. School.

One of the two responsibilities invested in the Amercan Red Cross, under its Congressional Charter, is to serve as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their armed forces. With Newburgh's proximity to two military installations this mandatory obligation created a great increase in Home Service-now known as Service to Military Families. The second responsibility is the alleviation of disaster-caused suffering. In this connection the Newburgh Chapter maintained a readied staff of volunteers trained to carry out the disaster relief plan should it have been necessary.

The space alloted does not allow for enumeration of the unending array of services performed during this period. Without the tireless effort, support and dedication of area residents who answered the call, this gigantic Red Cross task could never have been accomplished. Since 1946, the chapter house has been located at 70 Ann St.

NEWBURGH RED CROSS

By Helen VerNooy Gearn

Dr. W. Stanton Gleason, a Newburgh physician and a memer of the Medical Reserve, planned the organizational meeting of the Newburgh Red Cross in 1917. It is heartening to know that all differences were put aside and that men and women of all faiths, and of every walk of life, from practically every organization of the city took part then and on till the end of the war. The quotas were more than filled.

The chapter established headquarters at the Marquette. This had been a fashionable boarding house and

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THE NEWBURGH PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT

By Hubert E. Dunn

After many years under the volunteer fire department, Newburgh citizens felt they should have a fully paid department. On July 23, 1934, City Manager Joseph A. Fogarty recommended to the City Council that the City should have a paid chief, a paid assistant chief and 30 call men who would receive \$100 per year and respond to all box alarms of fire. This change was to take place Aug. 11, 1934. There were already 20 paid drivers in the department.

Volunteer Companies asked the City Council to reconsider the changes on Aug. 4, 1934, and again on Aug. 20, in a letter to the Council, made a protest. However, the council with one exception went along with the City Manager and on Aug. 30, 1934, the city ordinance creating the paid department was passed and became law.

Two of the volunteer companies, Highland and Victory Engine Companies reported that they were in favor of the changes. Sept. 17, Leonard Engine Co., Brewster Hook and Ladder Co., Chapman Engine Co., Columian Engine Co., and Washington Heights Engine Co. all notified the Council of the City that they were disbanding within thirty days. At a later date Leonard Engine Co. returned as a volunteer company.

Peter L. T. Van Tienen was appointed the first chief and George W. M. Brown was appointed the assistant of the newly organized department. Civil Service examinations were held and Mr. Brown became the permanent chief and Mr. Van Tienen became an officer of the department.

Under the new organization, there were six fire stations housing seven engine companies and one hook and ladder company.

Many changes have taken place through the years and at present we have four fire stations housing five pumpers, two ladder trucks, and one combination fog and foam truck. One of the ladder trucks, and elevated platform truck is brand new. Our 100 foot aerial ladder truck and the foam truck are also new.

HEALTH

Two achievements in the field of health gained national recognition for Newburgh in the past few decades. These were an anti-diphtheria campaign in 1926, and a flouridation program which began in 1945. city's drinking water as a means of reducing tooth decay.

The fluorides were added to Newburgh's water, and Kingston was used as a "control city" where no fluorides were added so that a comparison could be made. The study brought spectacular results, with Newburgh children reducing their tooth decay almost by half compared with their Kingston counterparts.

Since then, more than 2,000 other communities have fluoridated their water, and health officials from all over the world visited Newburgh to study the project at first hand.

CHURCH OF GOD

The Church of God holds its services at 217 First St. having moved there in April of 1961. Prior to this it had held its meetings at 56 Mill St. It was organized on Sept. 20, 1960. Its pastor is the Rev. Eddie R. Noel.

FAITH GOSPEL TABERNACLE

The present edifice of the Faith Gospel Tabernacle at 477-485 First St. was erected in 1951. The Rev. Samuel Bonfrisco its pastor counts its active membership at 40.

THE FIRST PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLY OF GOD

The Rev. Emanuel Karlson is the pastor of The First Pentecostal Assembly of God which meets at number 4 Avoca St.

ITALIAN REFORMED CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR

This church which began as an independent mission in 1913 became affiliated with the General Board of the Reformed Church in America in 1914. In 1922, it was incorporated under the same fellowship but still as an independent church. When the Rev. P. S. Moncada opened the first mission, services were held in the Baptist Tabernacle which was situated at the corner of Mill and Ann Streets. This he later moved back to use as the Italian Institute, and in 1923 the present church was built. It was dedicated in 1924.

In 1924, Newburgh had 45 cases of diphtheria and six deaths. The following year there were 109 cases and 20 deaths. The year 1926 brought 55 cases and six deaths. The City Health Department then embarked on its immunization program, inoculating 4,500 children and bringing the outbreak to a halt.

Newburgh's campaign against this disease was used as a pattern by many other cities throughout the country.

The fluoridation program, sponsored by the city and the State Department of Health, was a 10-year study to determine the effects of adding fluorides to the

NEW HOPE

The church of New Hope at 24 Colden St. is under the care of the Rev. Coleman Briggs, its present pastor.

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

This church, when it was originally organized met on Water St. The building there was sold and a new one was purchased at 111 South St. The Rev. James L. Best is the minister and the membership is about 50.

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Reference Reading

The following books are recommended for further and more intensive reading:

	History of Orange County
1859	E. M. Ruttenber & L. H. Clark 1881
1846-7	Newburgh John J. Nutt 1891
1783-1883	The Sleeps of the Undern
1866	The Sloops of the Hudson William E. Verplanck & Moses W. Collyer 1908
1872	Newburgh in World War I Edward P. Dunphy & Dr. John Deyo 1934
1875	Historic Papers of The Historical Society of Newburgh
1877	Bay and The Highlands — No. 1, 1884 through No. 41, 1956.
	1859 1846-7 1783-1883 1866 1872 1875

Credits

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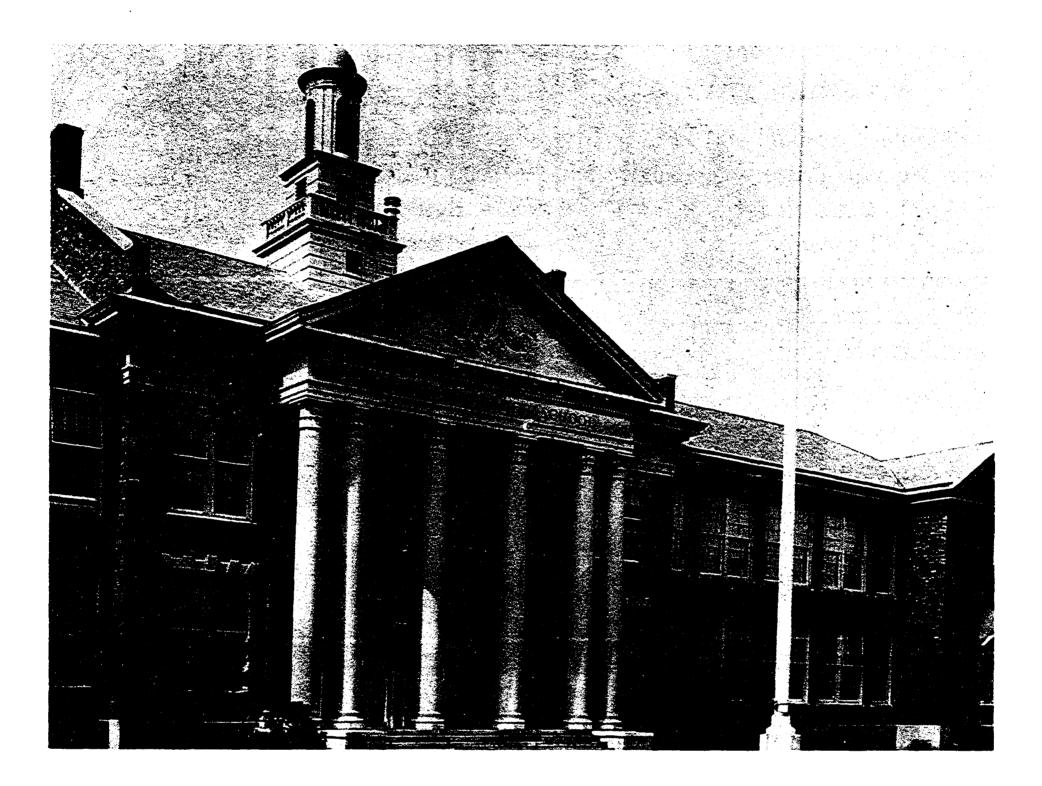
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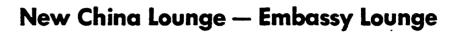
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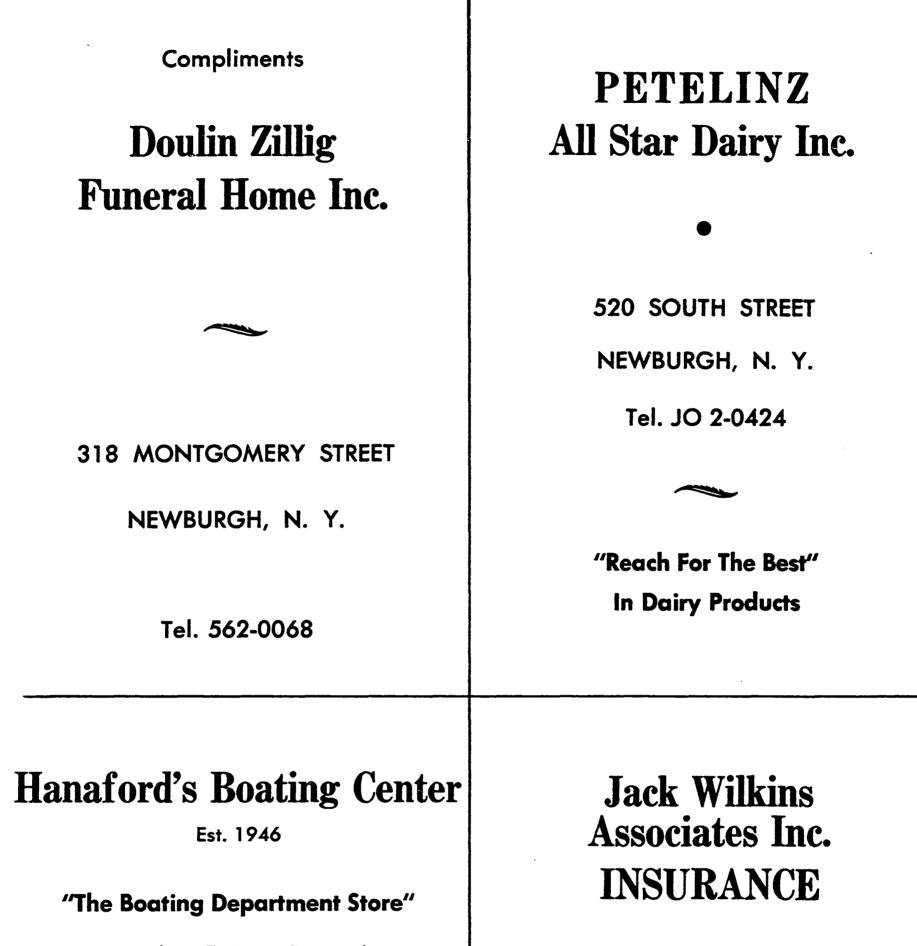
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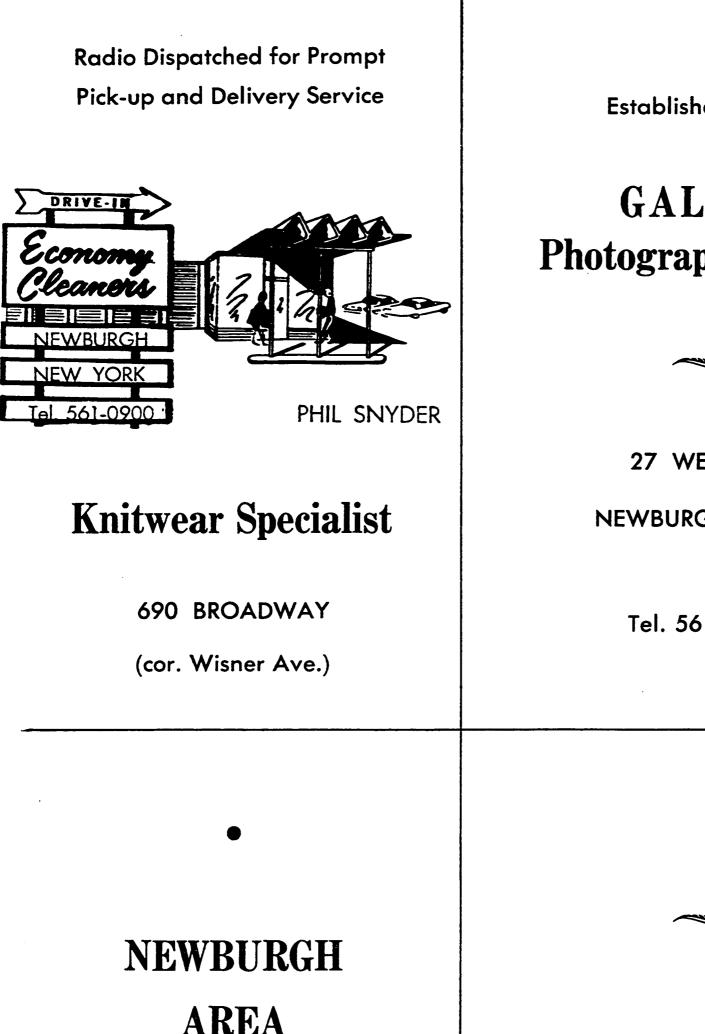
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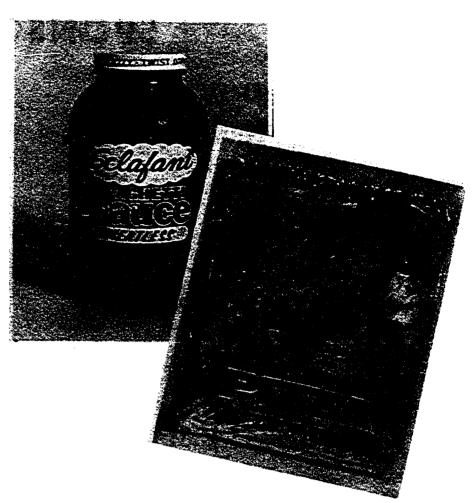


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