

# George E. Meach

## Medal of Honor Recipient



George Elmore Meach was born in Arlington and Fanny Meach their land in the village of Home.

Seventeen year old George E. Meach served for Paul Sherman at a factory in Mills Mills. He was transferred to an Quartermaster in 1861 and later to a Private.



The President of the United States of America, in the name of the United States of America, hereby presents to you the Medal of Honor for your gallantry and valor in the presence of the enemy at the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Company E, 9th New York Cavalry, in the 1st Cavalry Division, Virginia, at Antietam, Md.

General Order, Department of the Army, September 17, 1862.

George E. Meach  
Rank Private  
Company E, 9th New York Cavalry  
Antietam, Md. New York Cavalry



Company E, 9th NY Cavalry was engaged in many battles during the Civil War. Possibly the most memorable for 21-year-old Private George E. Meach was the 3rd Battle of Winchester, also known as Chancellorsville, on September 19, 1862. It was during this battle that the young Union/Michigan captured a Confederate flag, battle flag 200.

The flag is from an unidentified unit that was mistakenly sent of General Gabriel C. Wharton's Division of the Virginia Infantry.

It is permanently housed at the Confederate Museum in Richmond, VA.

Photo courtesy of the Confederate Museum, Richmond, VA.

The capture of the flag did not go unrecognized. George E. Meach was awarded the Medal of Honor on September 24, 1862.

At the time the war ended he was promoted to 1st Sergeant. Meach was not with his company in Appomattox for Lee's surrender because he was in a hospital in Washington, D.C., with neck and hand pain.

**GEORGE E. MEACH**  
MEDAL OF HONOR  
FARRIEL CO. I. S. NY CAS  
CIVIL WAR  
1862-1875

Private George E. Meach, Company E, 9th New York Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, Virginia, captured a Confederate battle flag at the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. The following campaign report was published in the National Army Register on April 4, 1863.

Private George E. Meach, Company E, 9th New York Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, Virginia, captured a Confederate battle flag at the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. The following campaign report was published in the National Army Register on April 4, 1863.

Town of Home Museum

Company I, 6th NY Cavalry was engaged in many battles during the Civil War. Possibly the most memorable for 21-year-old Private George E. Meach was the 3rd Battle of Winchester, also known as Opequan, on September 19, 1864. It was during this battle that the young farrier/blacksmith captured a confederate flag, battle flag 200.

The flag is from an unidentified unit that was tentatively part of General Gabriel C. Wharton's Division of the Virginia Infantry.

It is permanently housed at the Confederate Museum in Richmond, VA.

Photo courtesy of the Confederate Museum, Richmond, VA.

The capture of this flag did not go unrecognized; George E. Meach was awarded the Medal of Honor on September 24, 1864.

By the time the war ended he was promoted to Duty Sergeant. Meach was not with his company in Appomattox for Lee's surrender because he was in a hospital in Washington, D.C., sick with typhoid fever.

Town of Hume M

... United States of America, in the name  
... pleasure in presenting the Medal of  
George E. Meach, United States Army, for  
... oism on 19 September 1864, while serving  
... 1, 6<sup>th</sup> New York Cavalry, in action at  
... inia, for capture of flag.

... Date of Issue: September 27, 1864  
September 19, 1864

... Company I  
6<sup>th</sup> New York Cavalry



GEORGE E MEACH  
MEDAL OF HONOR  
FARRIER CO 16 NY CAV  
CIVIL WAR  
1844 1873

Eight years later civilian George E. Meach was working on the Alabama Central RR as a conductor. The following newspaper article was published in the Auburn Daily Bulletin on April 4, 1873.

*Who Geo. Meach is—It will be remembered that we published a telegram, some days since, received from Meridian, Miss., by Manager Tom. A. Graham, of the W. U. Telegraph office, inquiring as to what disposition should be made of the body of George E. Meach, who had been shot, and whose families were supposed to reside in this city. The Syracuse Standard has the following:*

*A man named George E. Meach, was recently murdered at Meridian, Mississippi, and it is believed Meach was a native of Syracuse, N.Y. He was about thirty-five years of age, and was a Royal Arch Mason. Deceased had been acting as a conductor on the Alabama Central railroad, but was recently superseded by a man named Peoples, and a quarrel ensued, in the course of which it is believed Meach was murdered by Peoples.*

*It is believed his body was returned to Hume on the railroad since he had been employed by the Alabama Central. He is buried in Pine Grove Cemetery on County Road 4, Town of Hume.*

... in many battles  
... memorable for 21-  
... the 3rd Battle of  
... mber 19, 1864. If  
... blacksmith





UNION ARMY CAP  
MADE IN 1863  
FOR THE ARMY CADETS  
"BARE WITH THE WIND"

BADGES AND MEDALLIONS  
FROM STATE AND NATIONAL  
ENCAMPMENTS OF  
THE  
G.A.R.

LETTERHEAD  
OF THE G.A.R. NO. 101, 2nd  
EDGAR WOODRUFF  
WHEELER, CHAIRMAN

ALL COPY  
AND PRESERVE  
A COPY

AGENT WHO  
LIVED IN NILE, IN.

N.Y.

Photo of a man and a woman, likely a historical couple, with a caption below them.

Photo of a man in a military uniform, likely a historical figure.







**NOTICE**  
 THIS AREA IS  
 UNDER 24 HOUR  
 VIDEO  
 SURVEILLANCE



★ WINFIELD SCOTT ★  
 GENERAL OF THE ARMY, 1811  
 HERO OF 1812, HEAD OF THE

1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820
1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830
1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900

**Died in prison**

1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820
1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830
1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900

**Died of disease or in captivity**

1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820
1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830
1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900



WOODEN CANNONS  
 (CEREMONIAL)  
 FROM











### 1st New York Dragoons Annual Reunion Ribbons

The 1st New York Dragoons were organized in 1790 as the 1st New York Cavalry. They fought in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The regiment was reorganized as the 1st New York Dragoons in 1861. The 1st New York Dragoons were the only cavalry regiment to fight in the Civil War. The regiment was disbanded in 1908. The 1st New York Dragoons were the only cavalry regiment to have a separate band. The band was organized in 1861 and was the only cavalry band in the United States. The band played at many of the regiment's reunions. The band was disbanded in 1908. The 1st New York Dragoons were the only cavalry regiment to have a separate band. The band was organized in 1861 and was the only cavalry band in the United States. The band played at many of the regiment's reunions. The band was disbanded in 1908.



Civil War

## 1<sup>st</sup> New York Dragoons Annual Reunion Ribbons

The 1<sup>st</sup> New York Dragoons was a cavalry unit originally formed as the 130<sup>th</sup> New York Infantry with its members recruited from Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming Counties. They were mustered into the Union Army in September of 1862. On July 28, 1863, this infantry regiment was converted to the 19<sup>th</sup> New York Cavalry and on September 10, 1863, they were converted to the 1<sup>st</sup> NY Dragoons. (This special cavalry regiment rode to the battle scenes and then dismounted to fight in the dense swamplands.)

One of the reasons the South won the majority of the battles in the first two years of the war was their excellent use of cavalry. The north had very few quality cavalry regiments and they realized this weakness in 1863 and converted a few new infantry regiments to cavalry. The units chosen were based on the fact that most of their members came from rural areas and were well-versed in horsemanship.

The 130<sup>th</sup> NYV Regiment/19<sup>th</sup> NY Cavalry/1<sup>st</sup> NY Dragoons trained before being mustered into the army at present-day Letchworth State Park's Parade Grounds on the east side of the park near Portageville. This unit held annual reunions in late August on the Parade Grounds from shortly after the war until about 1940 when its members were too infirmed to attend.

At each of these reunions, the returning members were given that year's ribbon to wear until next year. Even though each member probably had accumulated many such ribbons over the years, they are rare today and hard to find for collectors. You might be curious as to why they are rare! The only reason that makes sense is that the veterans were proudly wearing them when they went into their grave.

PLEASE DON'T TOUCH

Andersonville, Georgia  
Civil War Prison Camp

XEROX

Andersonville was the most infamous of the 63 Civil War prison camps. It was in operation from late 1863 until the end of the war in April of 1865. A total of over 30,000 soldiers were held captive there including about 500 men from Allegany County in the 85<sup>th</sup> New York Regiment. This regiment was captured in the Battle Of Plymouth, North Carolina in April of 1864. **About 200 men from Allegany County died in this prison and are buried in the Andersonville National Memorial National Cemetery.**

In the years following the war, many lithograph companies made various depictions of the Andersonville Prison. These paintings were based on drawing submitted by prison survivors. Thousands of these prints were made and purchased by the veterans and G.A.R. Posts throughout the North.

Our Bolivar and Friendship American Legion Posts today own copies of the largest known print – about 6 feet by 4 feet and are on display in their Legion Posts.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ANDERSONVILLE PRISON FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

PLEASE DONT TOUCH

PLEASE DONT TOUCH

War Prison Camp

CELEBRATION  
STAGE

First of  
NEW YORK  
ANNIVERSARY  
**Reunion**  
STAGE

Grand Army of the Republic



# ALLEGANY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Several documents are displayed on a dark board below the banner. The documents contain various text, including what appears to be a list of names or dates on the left, and several paragraphs of text on the right. Some documents are partially obscured by others.









Exhibit by  
Angelica Booster Citizens

Angelica Booster Citizens  
Exhibit

Angelica Booster Citizens  
Exhibit

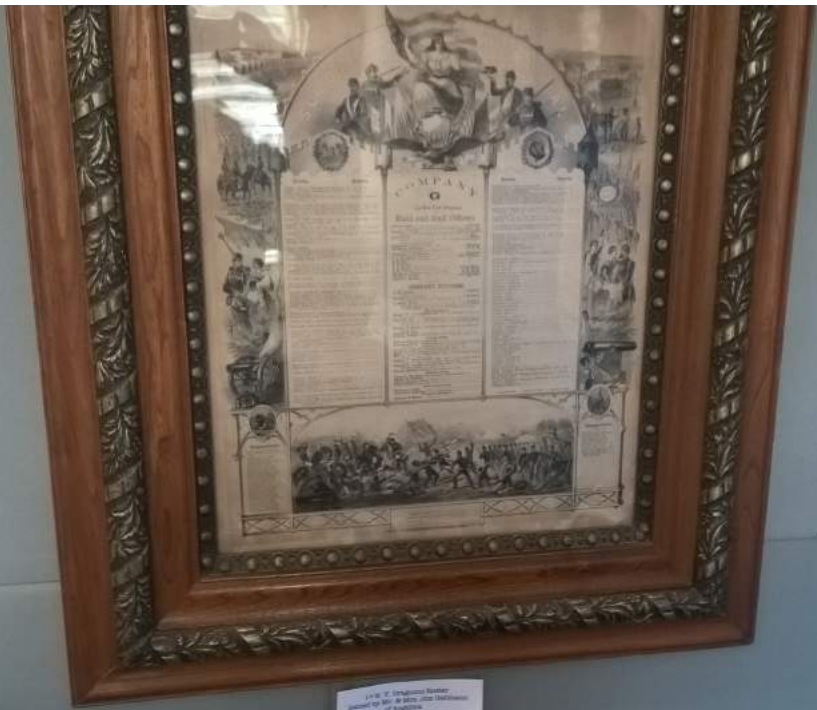
Angelica Booster Citizens  
Exhibit



Best Staff Drummer as a private  
at a battle in early 1862.

colting drum call was "the  
n was the signal to attack.  
would just beat-beat-beat -  
ir drummer in hearing  
i beat-beat-beat - until all  
heard was an overwhelming  
ing the army forward.  
is drummer boys weren't  
ounding the calls, they had  
. They were stretcher bearers.  
d around the battlefield looking  
inded and brought them to  
use. . . .

Carolyn Keedar, Washington Post,  
February 21, 2012



1-18-62, Company Roster  
issued by W. A. Miles, 10th  
of Regulars



NOTES INCLUDE ANGELICA T  
1870-1871  
The staff of the 10th Cavalry of the United States Army  
at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in 1870-1871. The  
document is a list of names and ranks of the  
staff members of the 10th Cavalry of the United States Army  
at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in 1870-1871. The  
document is a list of names and ranks of the  
staff members of the 10th Cavalry of the United States Army  
at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in 1870-1871.





**Lafayette Thomas &  
Mary Miranda Brown Thomas**

In 1864, many years before this photo was taken, Mary Miranda sent her husband a "soldier's wife" (included in this exhibit) to repair his clothing while he was away at war.



**SOLDIER'S WIFE  
OF LAFAYETTE THOMAS**  
By Robert M. McWinch

My G. D. Grandfather, born 1832, died 1902. His first wife was Sylvia Hurlburt (d. 1800). She was the mother of my grandmother, Ma (Thomas) McWinch. Sylvia is buried in an unmarked location in the "Thomas" cemetery South of Belmont. He later (not much) married Mary Miranda Brown. Lafayette and Mary M. "Brown" Thomas are buried in the small cemetery at West Almond. It has become a tradition to place a flag on the grave site at Memorial Day time.

The cloth portion of this display was made by Mary Miranda about 1864. It was a sewing kit containing buttons, thread and needles. It was an item that could be rolled up with contents that could be used for repairs to a person's clothing. It was called a "Soldier's Wife."

When Lafayette received his Soldier's Wife, it contained the necessary repair items, and an 1864 half-dime. Lafayette knew that the home family had little money, and this coin would have purchased quite a bit at that time. It was in the "soldier's wife" when my father gave me this item.

The "S" is a brass item which was attached to a soldier's uniform. Lafayette was in Company H, 1<sup>st</sup> P<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division, 3<sup>rd</sup> Corp., US Army.

The stamp was missing the stamp. The stamp is one that would have been in use at the time the mail was posted.

The soldier's button and new and used percussion caps, paper from cartridges, were found in the Soldier's Wife. The picture is of Lafayette later in life.

We have a letter dated April 1<sup>st</sup> 1865, postmarked "Bucksville-Kentucky" Va. Three days after the war ended, Lafayette and his brother were at this R.R. station and were well and anticipating a homecoming.

"Soldier wife" and M. M. Thomas letter loaned by Meredith Chilton of Arroyo

**Lafayette Thomas &  
Mary Miranda Brown Thomas**

In 1864, many years before this photo was taken, Mary Miranda sent her husband a "soldier's wife" (included in this exhibit) to repair his clothing while he was away at war.



**SOLDIER'S WIFE  
OF LAFAYETTE THOMAS  
By Robert M. McWinch**

My G.G. Grandfather, born 1832, died 1902. His first wife was Silvia Harburt (d. 1890). She was the mother of my grandmother, Ida (Thomas) McWinch. Silvia is buried in an unmarked location in the "Olden" cemetery south of Belmont. He later (1861) married Mary Miranda Brown. Lafayette and Mary M. "Brown" Thomas are buried in the small cemetery at West Alton. It has become a tradition to place a flag on the gravesite at Memorial Day time.

The cloth portion of this display was made by Mary Miranda about 1864. It was a sewing kit containing buttons, thread and needles. It was so thin that could be rolled up with contents that could be used for repairs to a person's clothing. It was called a "Soldier's Wife."

When Lafayette received his Soldier's Wife, he realized the necessary repair items, and in 1864 had some. Lafayette knew that the home family had little money, and this outfit would have purchased quite a bit at that time. It was in the "soldier's wife" when my father gave me this item.

The "W" is a brass item which was attached to a soldier's uniform. Lafayette was in Company H, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, 5<sup>th</sup> Corp., US Army.

The envelope was minus the stamp. The stamp is one that would have been in use at the time the mail was posted.

The soldier's buttons and sew and used persuasion caps, paper from cartridge, were found in the Soldier's Wife. The picture is of Lafayette later in life.

We have a letter dated April 1<sup>st</sup> 1863, postmarked "Newville-Jackson" Va. Three days after the war ended, Lafayette and his brother were at this N. E. Junction and were well and anticipating a homecoming.

"Soldier wife" and M. M. Thomas letter  
loaned by Meredith Chilson of Amity





**SOLDIER'S WIFE  
OF LAFAYETTE THOMAS**  
By Robert M. McNinch

My G.G. Grandfather, born 1832, died 1902. His first wife was Silvia Hurlburt (d. 1860). She was the mother of my grandmother, Ida (Thomas) McNinch. Silvia is buried in an unmarked location in the "Thibou" cemetery South of Belmont. He later (not much) married Mary Miranda Brown. Lafayette and Mary M. "Brown" Thomas are buried in the small cemetery at West Almond. It has become a tradition to place a flag on the gravesite at Memorial Day time.

The cloth portion of this display was made by Mary Miranda about 1864. It was a sewing kit containing buttons, thread and needles. It was an item that could be rolled up with contents that could be used for repairs to a person's clothing. It was called a "Soldier's Wife."

When Lafayette received his Soldier's Wife, it contained the necessary repair items, and an 1854 half-dime. Lafayette knew that the home family had little money, and this coin would have purchased quite a bit at that time. It was in the "soldier's wife" when my father gave me this item.

The "H" is a brass item which was attached to a soldier's uniform. Lafayette was in Company H, 179<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, 9<sup>th</sup> Corp., US Army.

The envelope was minus the stamp. The stamp is one that would have been in use at the time the mail was posted.

The soldier's button and new and used percussion caps, paper from cartridges, were found in the Soldier's Wife. The picture is of Lafayette later in life.

We have a letter dated April 10<sup>th</sup> 1865, postmarked "Burkville Junction" Va. Three days after the war ended, Lafayette and his brother were at this R.R. Junction and were well and anticipating a homecoming.

"Soldier wife" and M. M. Thomas letter  
loaned by Meredith Chilson of Amity



Sergeant Thomas  
Co H 11th Regt. - 6th. vol.  
Army Div. 9 Corps  
Army Mail  
Washington D.C.



Lafayette Thomas (*standing*)  
Lafayette and his two brothers from a farm in  
the Town of Amity were volunteer soldiers in  
the Civil War.



**LAFAYETTE THOMAS**

Town of AMITY



Lafayette Thomas (*standing*)

and his two brothers from a farm in





Lafayette Thomas (*standing*)  
Lafayette and his two brothers from a farm in  
the Town of Amity were volunteer soldiers in  
the Civil War.

T



1. Gen. E. PERRY. 2. John H. CHARLES.

PRIVATES.

Abbey, Gabriel  
 Abbey, David B.  
 Aves, Roy A.  
 Agard, Francis W.  
 Bremer, Thomas W.  
 Bailely, Clara  
 Barrow, John W.  
 Beattie, Geo. D.  
 Baskett, David O.  
 Biggs, George  
 Bantick, William H.  
 Bantick, Butler O.  
 Bidwell, C. L.  
 Blake, Samuel K.  
 Barnhart, Frank  
 Beebe, Isaac  
 Charles, Robert T.  
 Cookson, Alexander  
 Crawford, James  
 Clark, Wm J.  
 Cook, Harvey  
 Cole, Henry  
 Dudley, Homer E.  
 Young, Egmont S.  
 Davis, Charles G.  
 Elwood, Osho  
 Parsons, Luther ..... Died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 18, 1862.  
 Fuller, James S.  
 Spitzer, Daniel  
 Gordon, Joseph L. .... Discharged May 1863.  
 Smith, Joseph H. .... Promoted to Major Muster.  
 Green, Andrew P.  
 Smith, Isaac  
 Smith, Peter  
 Telford, William  
 Harris, John M. .... Discharged March 4, 1863.  
 Jones, James H. .... Transferred to Reg. Artillery.  
 Kingless, Alexander  
 Lewis, Louis L.  
 Kelly, James  
 Lilly, John  
 Lyon, Otto F.

REMARKS.

LIEUTENANT  
G. WILEY WELLS  
A. W. CHAMBERLAIN

Field and Staff Officers.

ALFRED GIBBS, Colonel, New York  
 T. J. THORP, Lt. Colonel, Almond, N. Y.  
 RUFUS SCOTT, Major, Friendship,  
 GEO. H. COWEE, Adjutant, Albany.  
 L. R. A. BRITTON, Nunda,  
 Promoted to Adjutant Oct. 18, 1862. Died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 18, 1862.  
 Lt. Wm. H. H. EMMONS, Lockport,  
 Promoted to Adjutant, March 1, 1863.  
 BENJ. F. KNEES, A. D. C., Surgeon, Nunda,  
 JNO. PATTERSON, A. D. C., Livonia,  
 JAS. SAUNDERS, " Attica,  
 JOSHUA B. PURCHASE, Sparta,  
 Promoted to Surgeon, August 20, 1862.  
 D. C. FOWLER, Syracuse,  
 Promoted to Surgeon, August 20, 1862.  
 ABM B. LAWRENCE, J. M., Warsaw.

UN-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sgt. Maj. ANDREW J. DORRIS, Attica, N. Y.  
 Sgt. JOS. N. ELIST, promoted by Sgt. Maj. DORRIS, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Sgt. Maj. JIM N. ELIST, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Promoted by Sgt. DORRIS, Oct. 1, 1862.  
 Sgt. HENRY GALE, promoted by Sgt. Maj. DORRIS, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Sgt. MAJ. HENRY GALE, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Promoted by Lt. Col. THORP, Oct. 1, 1862.  
 Q. M. Sgt. ARTHUR H. WATTS, Warsaw,  
 Q. M. Sgt. GEORGE DOMANN, Waterville,  
 Hosp. Sgt. GEO. D. WALDO, Nunda.

PRIVATES.

Lindsay, Maria W.  
 Loveland, Edward M.  
 McDonald, Robert M.  
 Moore, Albanus S.  
 Ruffin, A. B.  
 Murchey, Mathew  
 Mitchell, Daniel  
 Newville, John A.  
 Newville, Van H.  
 Ogden, Moses  
 Palmer, Leonard  
 Parry, George A.  
 Parry, Frank H.  
 Parry, William H.  
 Parker, Lawrence W.  
 Payne, Willard N.  
 Ray, Charles M.  
 Reno, George  
 Ragan, Richard  
 Saylor, Martin W.  
 Sharp, Daniel H.  
 Smith, Isaac ..... Died at Ft. Monroe April 29, 1863.  
 Sowley, P. Humphrey  
 Sylvester, Alpheus, Shot by enemy at Suffolk, April 18, 1863.  
 Sylvester, Christopher  
 Sloggin, Calvin A.  
 Slicker, William  
 Thurston, George  
 Thurston, James ..... Promoted to Corporal.  
 Yaker, George W.  
 Yarnes, John ..... Transferred to Reg. Artillery.  
 Van Dusen, John W.  
 Van Gordon, Albert  
 Walker, Theodore H.  
 Williams, Henry  
 Warner, Edward  
 Warner, Arthur H. .... Died at Suffolk Nov. 22, 1862.  
 Warner, James  
 Wain, John  
 Wain, Frank H.  
 Wills, Amosak F.  
 Wills, John  
 Wiggins, Wm. P.

REMARKS.

1. Wm. A. FERRIS, 2. SAMUEL DODD,  
3. BENJ. SMITH, 7. A. D. VANDERBILT,  
4. MITO C. GROVER, 8. EDWARD L. BOZEMAN

ENGAGEMENTS  
"Dorsey's Mass." - September 1862-1863  
"Burgess of Suffolk" - April 11th, 1862, to May 4th, 1862.

Motto:  
Death to traitors in Arms, and Blue Hair  
"Copperheads" at home.

ENGAGEMENTS

SECRET PRINTED  
By J. B. ...

**ROSTERS INCLUDING ANGELICA TROOPS**  
**130<sup>th</sup> Infantry later designated 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoons \***

*(Lyman S. Deming of Angelica, Jim Gallmann's ancestor, is listed on both rosters)*

Mustered in as 130th regiment of infantry in the counties of Allegany, Livingston, and Wyoming. Organized at Portage, and there mustered in the service of the United States for three years on September 2, 1862

*see unframed roster of Company G, on display*

The 130<sup>th</sup> regiment is designated 1st regiment of dragoons: September 10, 1863. Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoons was recruited at Angelica, Lima, Genesee Falls, Conesus, Livonia, and Springwater.

*see framed roster on display*

**SOURCE: *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, 3rd ed.  
Frederick Phlaterer. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, 1912**

\* Dragoons were hybrid forces that were armed as cavalrymen but were expected to fight on foot as well.





# DAVID PLUNKET RICHARDSON

Town of ANGELICA

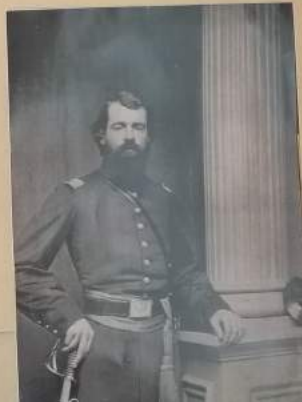
## DAVID PLUNKET (D.P.) RICHARDSON

Born into a Quaker family in Macedon, NY, in 1835, and a graduate of Yale, "D.P." moved to Angelica in 1855 to help Rev. Samuel Center establish the Angelica Academy.

In fall 1861, along with his future brother-in-law (Hartan Page Lloyd of Angelica) he raised a cavalry unit that included men from Angelica—Company I of the 6th Regiment of New York. He served on the staff of three generals in the Army of the Potomac and later with General Eberden in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He mustered out with the rank of Captain.

Discharged to recuperate from a serious illness in 1863, D.P. returned to Angelica to recuperate. There he married Julia Starr Lloyd in early 1864 before again taking up arms and returning to his war duty.

After the war, Richardson held several local offices including Assessor and Supervisor of Angelica. In 1878, as a Republican, he was elected to Congress from New York's 9th Congressional District. He served from 1879 to 1881 and 1881 to 1883. He was



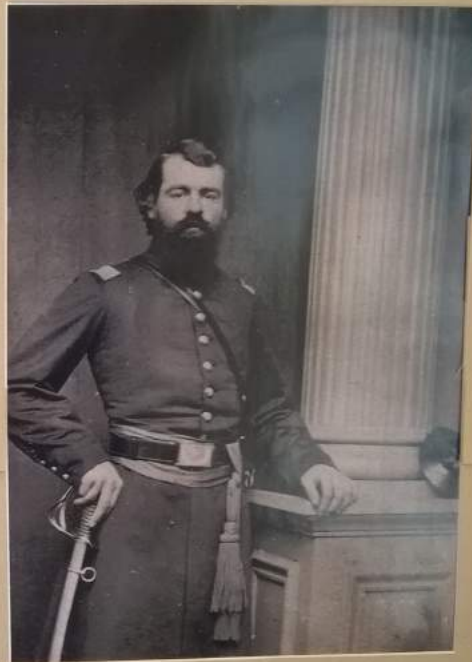
**DAVID PLUNKET (D.P.) RICHARDSON**

Born into a Quaker family in Macedon, NY, in 1833, and a graduate of Yale, "D.P." moved to Angelica in 1856 to help Rev. Samuel Center establish the Angelica Academy.

In fall 1861, along with his future brother-in-law (Harlan Page Lloyd of Angelica) he raised a cavalry unit that included men from Angelica—Company I of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment of New York. He served on the staffs of three generals in the Army of the Potomac, and later with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He mustered out with the rank of Captain.

Discharged to recuperate from a serious illness in 1863, D.P. returned to Angelica to recuperate. There he married Julia Starr Lloyd in early 1864 before again taking up arms and returning to his war duty.

After the war, Richardson held several local offices including Assessor and Supervisor of Angelica. In 1878, as a Republican, he was elected to Congress from New York's 29<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. He served two terms, 1879-1881 and 1881-1883. He was remembered for his impassioned defense of the political rights of veterans on pensions.



taking up arms and returning to his war work.

After the war, Richardson held several local offices including Assessor and Supervisor of Angelica. In 1878, as a Republican, he was elected to Congress from New York's 29<sup>th</sup> Congressional District. He served two terms, 1879-1881 and 1881-1883. He was remembered for his impassioned defense of the political rights of veterans on pensions.



**In March 1880, as the newly elected Congressman from NY State's 29<sup>th</sup> District, D.P. Richardson rallied his colleagues in the House of Representatives to defeat a bill that would have required any soldier or sailor who contributed to a political party to forfeit his pension.**

"Should they as much as pay for a conveyance to carry a disabled comrade to the polls, they forfeit in the terms of this bill, the pittance due them for wounds and disease contracted in fighting a rebel crew, or starving in prison pens. And yet, these are they who, on a battlefield testified their devotion to country, and but for those efforts these halls would be silent to legislation — and they are now to be branded as malefactors by the laws of the very Government they preserved, for exercising rights so freely enjoyed by traitors, who, by all the machinery of war attempted to destroy it."





Civil War Discharge Paper  
 Captain and Postscript  
 Arthur Sherman Hooker  
 1862 - 1865

Satchel  
 Belonged to  
 Harry Hooker  
 1854 - 1867  
 Used in field to know when  
 to go home for dinner

PLEASE DO NOT TOUCH



**Cake Server**  
Wedding gift to Julia Baker Lloyd,  
a 3<sup>rd</sup> generation Angliana,  
who married David F. Richardson  
in 1884 while he was on medical  
leave during the Civil War.  
Loaned by Gail Richardson



**Cake Server**

Wedding gift to Julia Starr Lloyd,  
A 3<sup>rd</sup> generation Angeleno,  
who married David F. Richardson  
in 1904 while he was on medical  
leave during the Civil War.

Loaned by Gail Richardson

# ANDOVER CIVIL WAR VETERANS



Andover Men Who Were Killed in Service

1862	1863	1864	1865
1866	1867	1868	1869
1870	1871	1872	1873
1874	1875	1876	1877
1878	1879	1880	1881
1882	1883	1884	1885
1886	1887	1888	1889
1890	1891	1892	1893
1894	1895	1896	1897
1898	1899	1900	1901
1902	1903	1904	1905
1906	1907	1908	1909
1910	1911	1912	1913
1914	1915	1916	1917
1918	1919	1920	1921
1922	1923	1924	1925
1926	1927	1928	1929
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1986	1987	1988	1989
1990	1991	1992	1993
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2002	2003	2004	2005
2006	2007	2008	2009
2010	2011	2012	2013
2014	2015	2016	2017
2018	2019	2020	2021
2022	2023	2024	2025

THE CHALLENGE OF CIVIL WAR RECONSTRUCTION WAS TO REBUILD A NATION DIVIDED BY SLAVERY AND BLOODSHED. IT WAS A TASK OF UNPRECEDENTED DIFFICULTY AND IMPORTANCE. THE CIVIL WAR HAD DESTROYED THE UNION AND LEFT A WASTELAND OF DESTRUCTION IN ITS WAKE. THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA WAS A TIME OF GREAT CHANGE AND GROWTH FOR THE NATION. IT WAS A TIME WHEN THE UNION WAS REBUILT AND A NEW NATION WAS BORN. THE CIVIL WAR HAD SHOWN THE NATION THAT IT WAS CAPABLE OF GREAT DEEDS AND GREAT SACRIFICES. THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA WAS A TIME WHEN THE NATION WAS REBUILT AND A NEW NATION WAS BORN. THE CIVIL WAR HAD SHOWN THE NATION THAT IT WAS CAPABLE OF GREAT DEEDS AND GREAT SACRIFICES.

ALBANY, N.Y. 1862

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1863

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1864

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1865

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1866

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1867

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1868

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1869

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1870

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1871

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1872

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1873

ANDOVER, N.Y. 1874

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ANDOVER, N.Y. 2019

ANDOVER, N.Y. 2020

ANDOVER, N.Y. 2021

ANDOVER, N.Y. 2022

ANDOVER, N.Y. 2023

ANDOVER, N.Y. 2024

ANDOVER, N.Y. 2025

OUT OF THE 79 CONFLICTS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES  
has fought, ANDOVER VETERANS have served in 25.

Civil War - 287  
World War I - 116  
World War II - 99  
Korean War - 174

The First World War













Grand Army of the Republic

The Commander of the Department of New York  
George W. Backman

*[Handwritten text, likely a certificate of membership or service]*

MEMORIAL

*[Decorative border with illustrations of soldiers and ships]*

<i>[Column of text]</i>	<i>[Column of text]</i>	<i>[Column of text]</i>
<i>[Column of text]</i>	<i>[Column of text]</i>	<i>[Column of text]</i>
<i>[Column of text]</i>	<i>[Column of text]</i>	<i>[Column of text]</i>

BRAC HISTORICAL SOCIETY













Special Model 1811 Rifle-Musket

U.S. Model 1801 Rifle-Musket

U.S. Model 1802 Rifle-Musket

U.S. Model 1802 Rifle-Musket  
Springfield, 89 Caliber, Patented

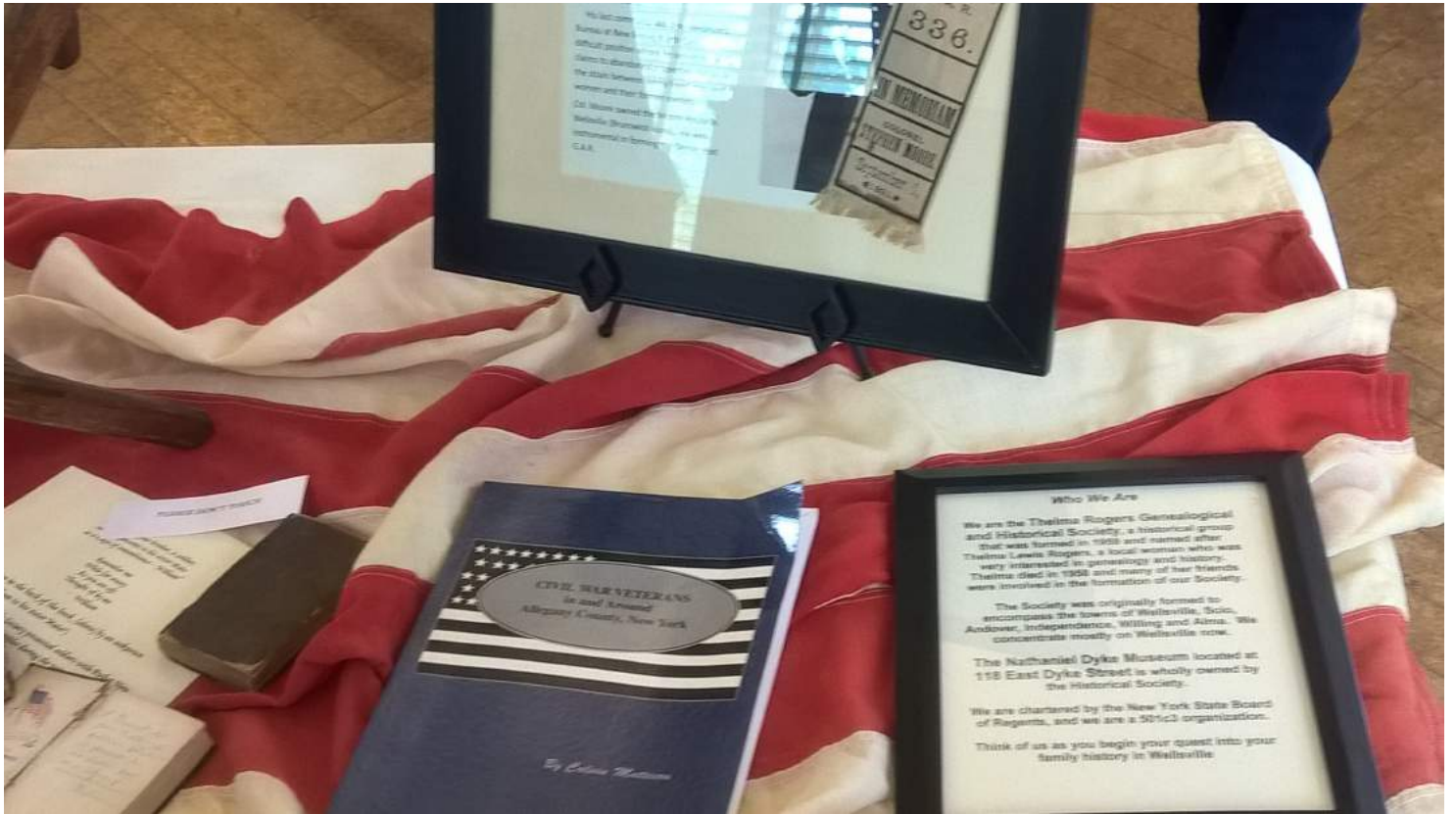
U.S. Model 1812 Musket  
Waltham Contract, 89 Cal., Patented



Model 1812 Musket  
The Model 1812 Musket was the last of the long-barreled, muzzle-loading muskets used by the Continental Army. It was designed by the Springfield Armory and was the most common type of musket used during the American Revolutionary War. The musket was 54 inches long and had a caliber of .69. It was used by the Continental Army from 1776 to 1796. The musket was replaced by the shorter-barreled Model 1795 Musket in 1795. The Model 1812 Musket was also used by the British Army during the American Revolutionary War. It was used by the British Army from 1776 to 1796. The musket was replaced by the shorter-barreled Model 1795 Musket in 1795. The Model 1812 Musket was also used by the British Army during the American Revolutionary War. It was used by the British Army from 1776 to 1796. The musket was replaced by the shorter-barreled Model 1795 Musket in 1795.







336  
MEMORANDUM  
DATE: FEBRUARY 1902  
BY: [illegible]

History  
Some of the...  
difficult...  
dates to...  
the...  
women and their...  
Dr. Moore...  
Wellsville...  
commemorial in...  
C.A.A.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS  
in and around  
Allegany County, New York  
By [illegible]

Who We Are

We are the Thelma Rogers Genealogical and Historical Society, a historical group that was formed in 1958 and named after Thelma Lewis Rogers, a local woman who was very interested in genealogy and history. Thelma died in 1958 and many of her friends were involved in the formation of our Society.

The Society was originally formed to encompass the towns of Wellsville, Scio, Andover, Independence, Willing and Alma. We concentrate mostly on Wellsville now.

The Nathaniel Dyke Museum located at 158 East Dyke Street is wholly owned by the Historical Society.

We are chartered by the New York State Board of Regents, and we are a 501(c)3 organization.

Think of us as you begin your quest into your family history in Wellsville



















**ALLEGANY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
 1000 Main Street, Allegheny, PA 15515  
 Phone: 814-338-1111  
 Website: www.alleganyhistoricalsociety.org

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**More on the History**

The history of Allegheny County is rich and varied, with many interesting stories to tell. From the early days of settlement to the present, the county has played a significant role in the development of the region. This section provides a detailed look at the county's past, including its early settlers, its role in the American Revolution, and its growth into a major industrial center.

**Did You Know?**

- 1. The first settlement in Allegheny County was established in 1763.
- 2. The county was named in honor of the Allegheny River.
- 3. The county was one of the first to be established in the state.
- 4. The county was one of the first to be established in the state.
- 5. The county was one of the first to be established in the state.

**Allegheny County's Local History Awareness Schedule**

Monday: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM - **Historical Society**

Tuesday: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM - **Historical Society**

Wednesday: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM - **Historical Society**

Thursday: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM - **Historical Society**

Friday: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM - **Historical Society**

Saturday: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM - **Historical Society**

Sunday: 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM - **Historical Society**

**Allegheny County Museum Hosts for Local History Awareness Week**

Allegheny County Historical Society and Museum, 11 Chestnut St., Allegheny, PA 15212

Local History Awareness Week, 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM, 11 Chestnut St., Allegheny, PA 15212

**Altoona - Stephens House** (Home of M. Kelly G. and George J. Kelly)

11 Chestnut St., Allegheny, PA 15212

**Butler Historical Society**, 101 N. Butler St., Butler, PA 16001

**Cherry Hill Historical Society**, 101 N. Cherry Hill St., Cherry Hill, PA 15212

**Franklin Historical Society**, 101 N. Franklin St., Franklin, PA 15212

**Greensburg Historical Society**, 101 N. Greensburg St., Greensburg, PA 15212

**Warren Historical Society**, 101 N. Warren St., Warren, PA 15212

**Westmoreland Historical Society**, 101 N. Westmoreland St., Westmoreland, PA 15212

**Allegheny County Historical Society**, 101 N. Allegheny St., Allegheny, PA 15212

**Allegheny County History Awareness Week**

Allegheny County Historical Society and Museum, 11 Chestnut St., Allegheny, PA 15212

Local History Awareness Week, 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM, 11 Chestnut St., Allegheny, PA 15212

**Altoona - Stephens House** (Home of M. Kelly G. and George J. Kelly)

11 Chestnut St., Allegheny, PA 15212

**Butler Historical Society**, 101 N. Butler St., Butler, PA 16001

**Cherry Hill Historical Society**, 101 N. Cherry Hill St., Cherry Hill, PA 15212

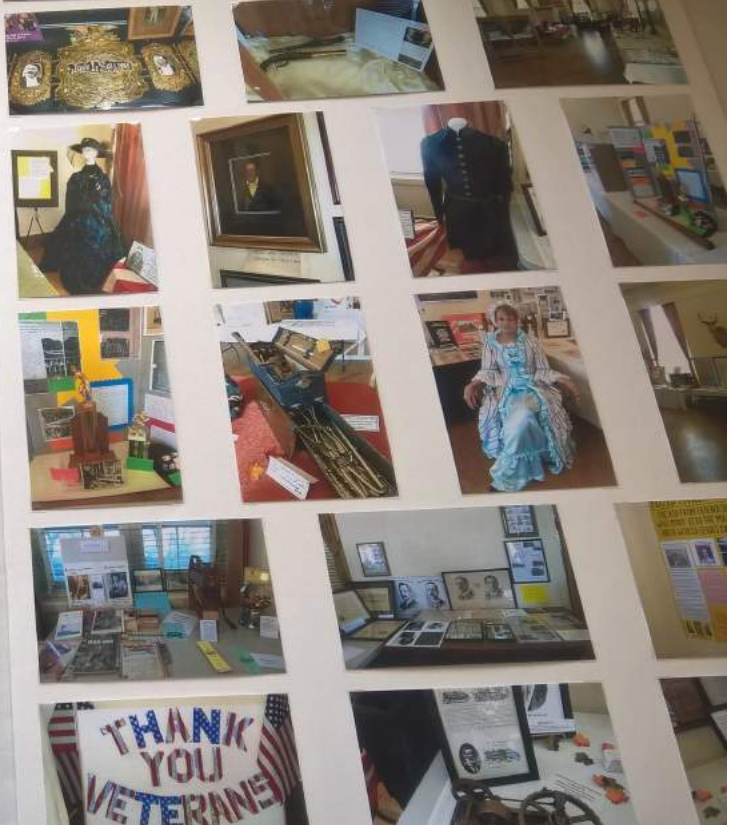
**Franklin Historical Society**, 101 N. Franklin St., Franklin, PA 15212

**Greensburg Historical Society**, 101 N. Greensburg St., Greensburg, PA 15212

**Warren Historical Society**, 101 N. Warren St., Warren, PA 15212

**Westmoreland Historical Society**, 101 N. Westmoreland St., Westmoreland, PA 15212

**Allegheny County Historical Society**, 101 N. Allegheny St., Allegheny, PA 15212

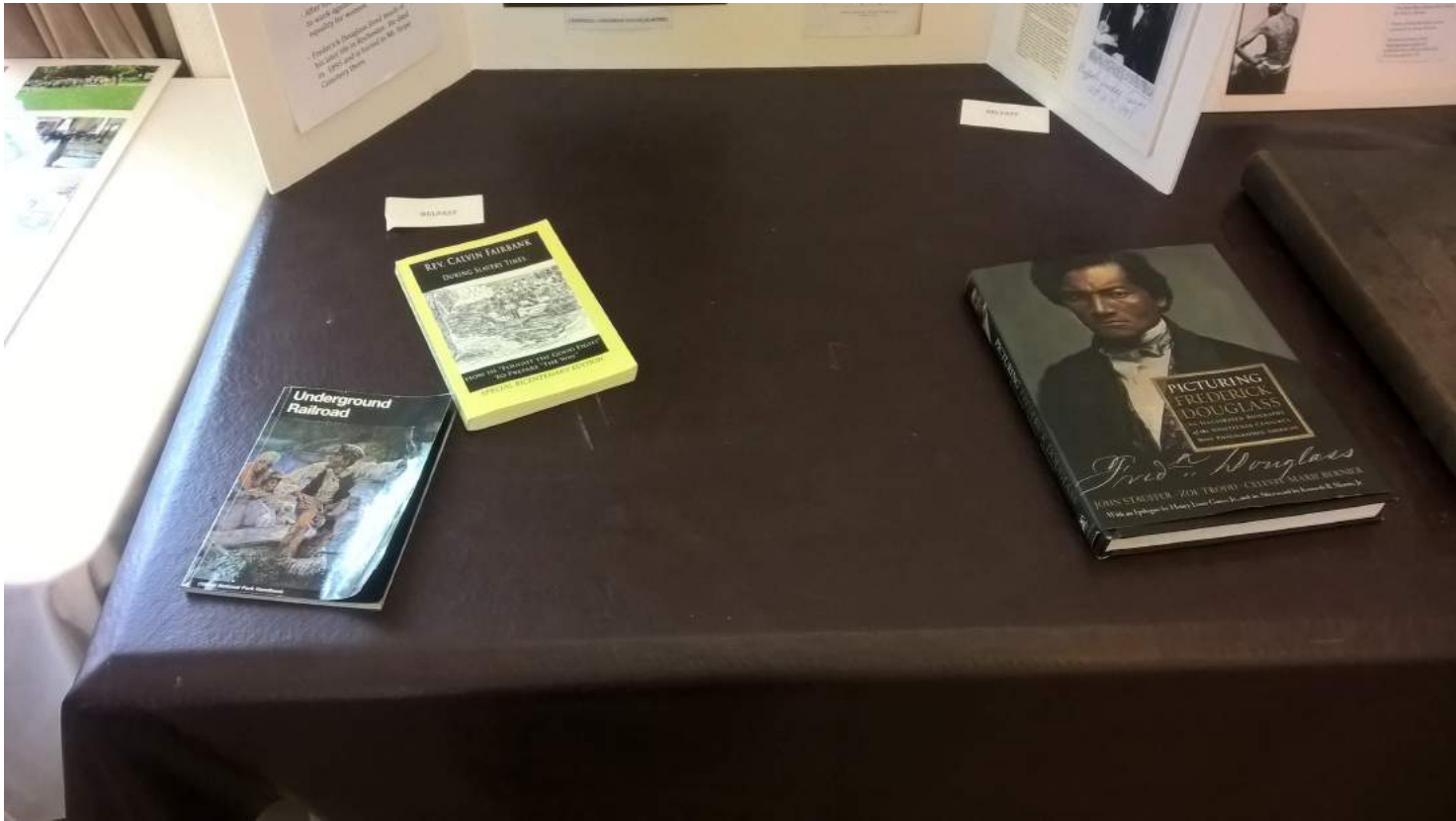














**Frederick Douglass, 1818-1895**  
 Born in slavery, Douglass became a writer, orator, and abolitionist.

... born in Maryland

... escaped slavery in 1835

... at the age of 21, Douglass began working as a free man.

... in 1845 he wrote his first autobiography, "Life among the Lowly."

Douglass worked in hundreds of places, and in 1851 he published "My Bondage and My Freedom."



1818-1895



1818-1895



1818-1895

**THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD**

WAS NOT REALLY AN UNDERGROUND ROAD WAS IT EVEN A RAILROAD. IT WAS A SERIES OF HOUSES IN WHICH SLAVES TRAVELED SECRETLY FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH AND THEN TO FREE COUNTRIES LIKE CANADA. THAT'S WHY IT WAS CALLED THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

ALONG THE WAY, THERE WERE SEVERAL OF THOSE HOUSES AND STORES CALLED STATIONS ALONG THE ROAD. SLAVES WOULD STOP THERE TO REST AND TO GET FOOD AND CLOTHING. THE STATIONS WERE RUN BY FREE PEOPLE WHO WANTED TO HELP SLAVES GET TO FREEDOM. THE STATIONS WERE CALLED STATIONS BECAUSE OF THE TRAINS AND ALONG THE WAY, THERE WERE SEVERAL OF THOSE HOUSES AND STORES CALLED STATIONS ALONG THE ROAD. SLAVES WOULD STOP THERE TO REST AND TO GET FOOD AND CLOTHING. THE STATIONS WERE RUN BY FREE PEOPLE WHO WANTED TO HELP SLAVES GET TO FREEDOM.



**Amos Carter Fairbank, 1816-1890**  
 Abolitionist and Friend to Pres. Abraham Lincoln

... born in Massachusetts

... began his anti-slavery career in 1835 when he moved to a Methodist meeting in Boston.

... head of school

... was instrumental in starting the first anti-slavery newspaper in Boston.

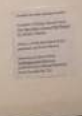
... Fairbank's work led to the founding of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833.



**LET THEM TELL THEIR OWN LIVES IN ALLIGANY**  
 BY ESSENTIALLY SLAVERY LARGED IN NEW YORK & AND THESE SLAVES WERE BY 1827 AND 1841.

... the first time that the Underground Railroad was mentioned in the Bible.

... the first time that the Underground Railroad was mentioned in the Bible.























THE NEW YORK HERALD.

IMPORTANT.



THE REBELS

EXTRA

DEATH

OF THE PRESIDENT

# ALFRED

Material in this display represents and comes from the collections of  
Alfred Historical Society  
Alfred University  
Baker's Bridge-Alfred Station  
Historical Association

### Valorus McElheney



### George Parker

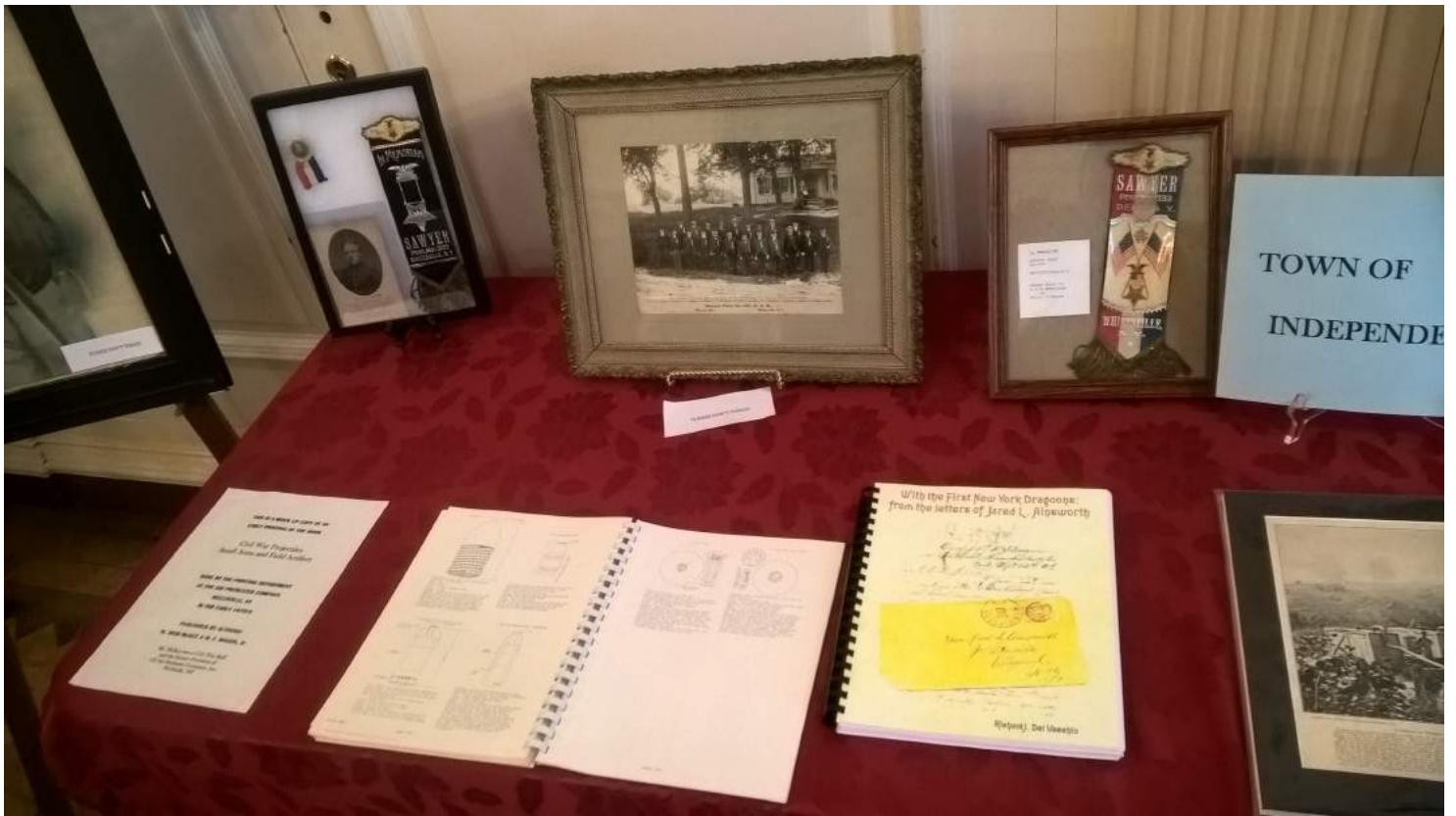


Handwritten document or letter, partially visible on the right side of the display.









TOWN OF  
INDEPENDENCE



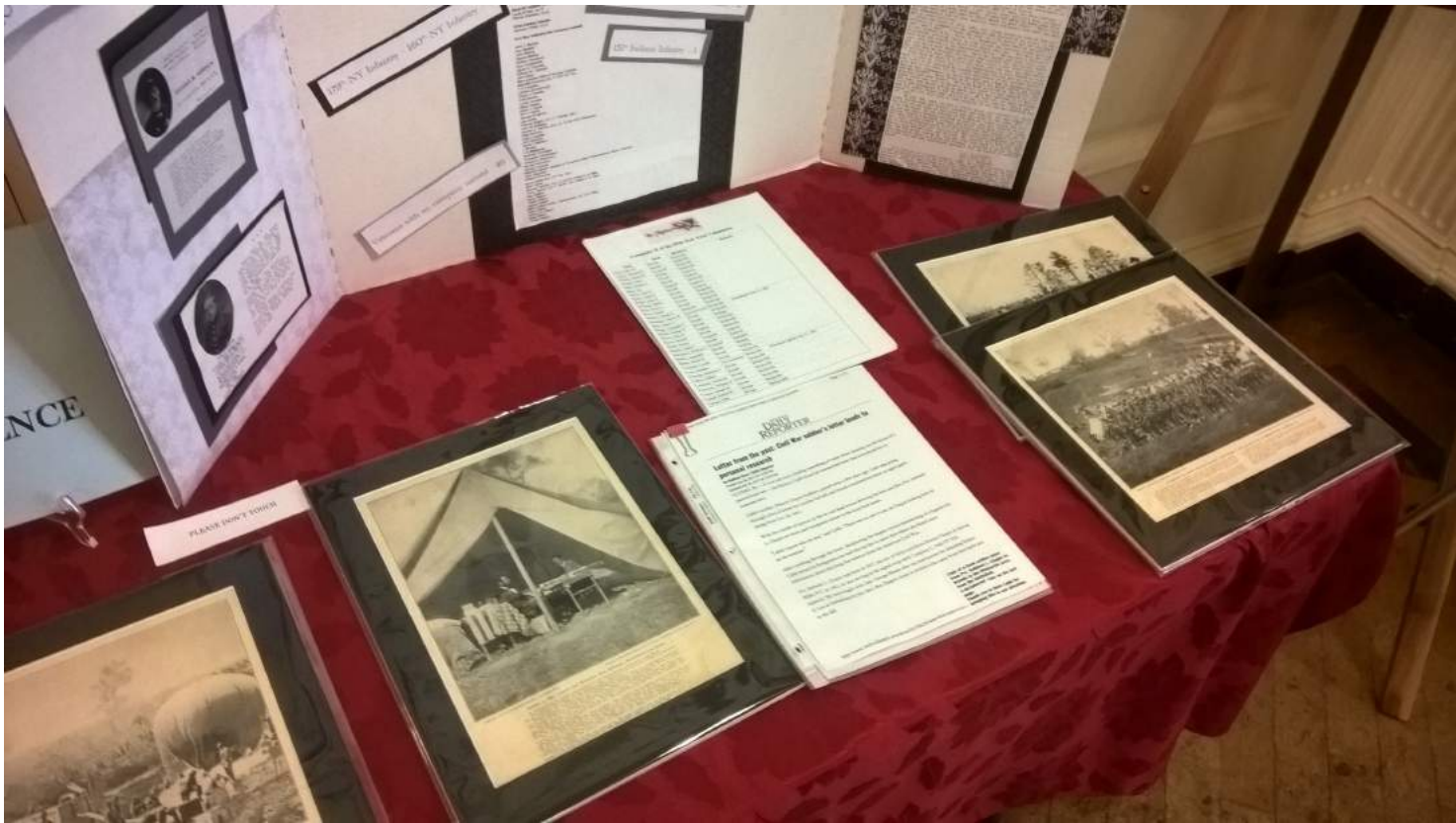
With the First New York Dragoons:  
from the letters of Jared L. Aligworth

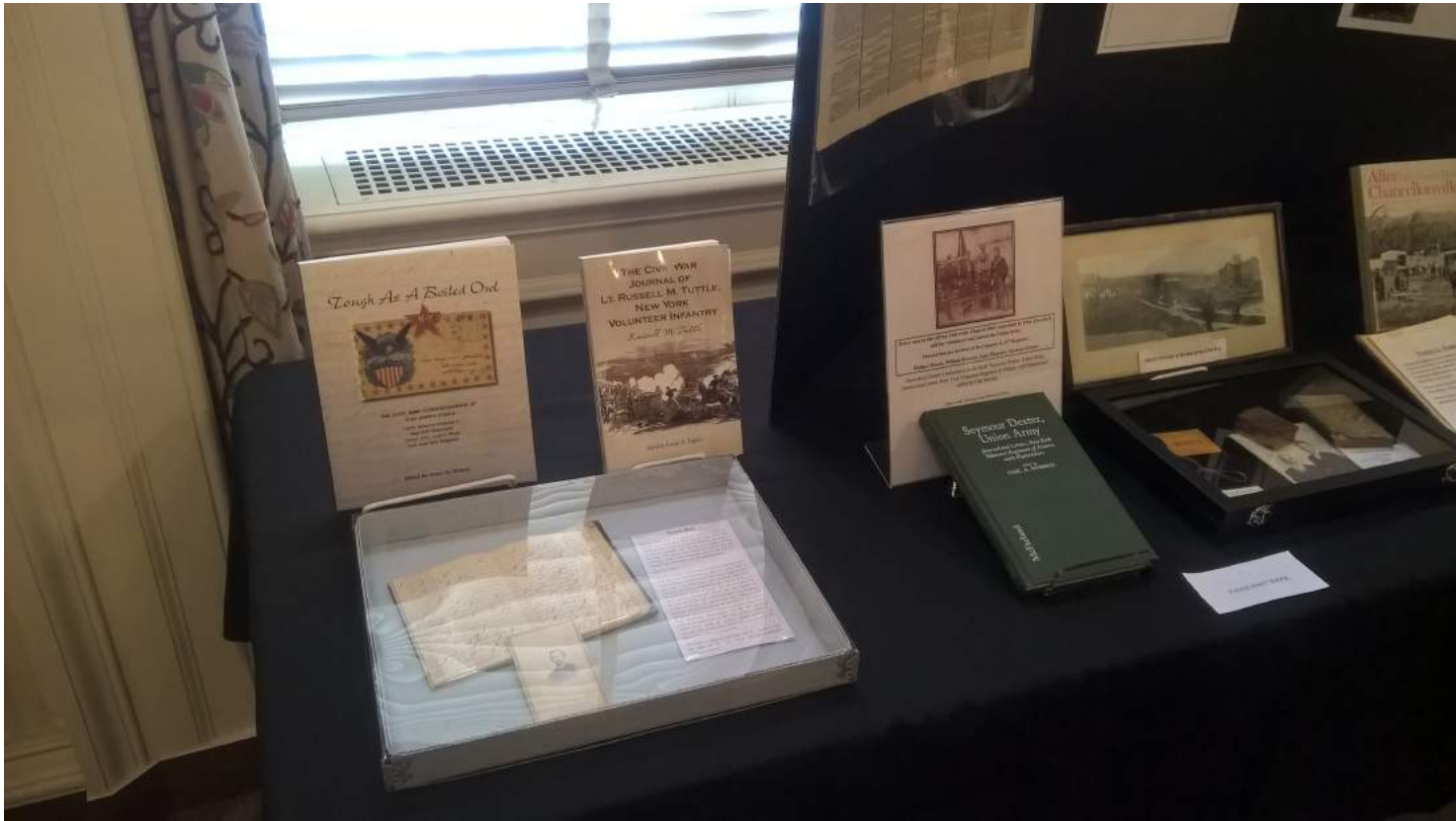
*Handwritten text on a yellow sticky note:*  
New York Dragoons  
Jared L. Aligworth  
1812

Windsor, Del. 1812

*Handwritten text on a page:*  
New York Dragoons  
Jared L. Aligworth  
1812

With the First New York Dragoons:  
from the letters of Jared L. Aligworth













Alfred University at the time of the Civil War

MEMORANDUM RECEIVED  
J. V. BOOTH.  
ALEX. DR. L.



*A pair of glasses belonging  
to John Wilkes Booth,  
the assassin of  
President Lincoln*



# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

THREE FOUR CENTS.

## IMPORTANT.

### ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT LINCOLN

The President shot at the Theatre last Evening.

### SECRETARY SEWARD

WOUNDED IN HIS BED  
AND NOT MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Clarence and Frederick Seward's Deadly Hurt.

### ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN.

Witness Excitement in Washington.

### SCENE AT THE BEDROOM OF MR. LINCOLN.

A Witness Tells the Story of the Assassination of the President.



## THE REBELS.

### JEFF DAVIS AT DANVILLE

His Latest Appeal to his Deluded Followers.

He Takes the Field of Retrospect, Showing the Progress of the Rebel Army from the Battle of Bull Run to the Present.

### REBELS PROMISE TO HOLD NO NEGOTIATIONS AT ALL RISK.

And Will Not Allow themselves to be Led by the Nose.

### REBELS AND THE BIRD OF PARADISE

THE DEATH OF GEN. WILSON, of North Carolina, and the Subsequent of the Rebels to the President's Death.

### REBELS HAVE LOST PROBABLY

THEIR LAST CHANCE.

THE DEATH OF GEN. WILSON, of North Carolina, and the Subsequent of the Rebels to the President's Death.

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EXTRA.  
8:10 A. M.

New York, Wednesday, April 13, 1865.

## DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Further Details of the Great Crime.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

What is Known of the Assassination.

## THE REBELS.

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THE DEATH OF GEN. WILSON, of North Carolina, and the Subsequent of the Rebels to the President's Death.



# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 10458

## IMPORTANT.

### ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

The President Shot at the Theatre Last Evening.

### SECRETARY SEWARD

MURDERED BY HIS SON

BY

BUT MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Clarence and Frederick Seward Badly Hurt.

### ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN

Intense Excitement in Washington.

SCENE AT THE HEATHEN OF MR. LINCOLN.



## THE REBELS.

### JEFF. DAVIS AT DANVILLE

His Latest Appeal to his Deluded Followers.

He Thinks the Fall of Richmond a Warning to Show up at 12 O'clock the Rebel Army Five to Six Miles From Point to Point.

JEFF. DAVIS PROMISES TO HOLD VIRGINIA AT ALL HAZARDS.

How would the Army Suffered by the Loss of Richmond.

WILSON AND THE REST OF DAVIDSON'S ARMY.

The Death of Gen. Vance, of North Carolina, and the Subsequent of the Rebels in President Lincoln's Terms.

JEFF. DAVIS' LAST PROCLAMATION.

EXTRA. 8:10 A. M.

New York, Saturday, April 15, 1865.

## DEATH

OF THE PRESIDENT.

Further Details of the Great Crime.

A considerable number of persons gathered for the purpose of celebrating the death of the late President Lincoln, at the theatre last evening. The scene was a most impressive one, and the services were conducted with the usual solemnity. The music was particularly beautiful, and the singing was well sustained. The services terminated at 10 o'clock, and the people dispersed in the most orderly manner.

Jeff. Davis, at Danville, Va., has issued a proclamation to his followers, in which he promises to hold Virginia at all hazards, and to defend the rebel cause to the last. He also promises to hold the rebel army together, and to defend the rebel cause to the last.

The fall of Richmond is a warning to the rebel army, and they are expected to show up at 12 o'clock the next day. The rebel army is now five to six miles from Point to Point.

How would the rebel army suffer by the loss of Richmond? It is a question which is being asked by many people. The answer is, that the rebel army would suffer very much.

Wilson and the rest of Davidson's army are now in the hands of the rebel army. They are being held as prisoners of war.

The death of Gen. Vance, of North Carolina, is a great loss to the rebel cause. He was a brave and able general, and his death is a great blow to the rebel army.

The subsequent of the rebels in President Lincoln's terms is a great insult to the Union. It is a declaration of war, and it is a declaration of war.

Jeff. Davis' last proclamation is a declaration of war. It is a declaration of war, and it is a declaration of war.

The death of the President is a great crime. It is a crime against the Union, and it is a crime against the people.

The scene at the theatre of Mr. Lincoln is a scene of intense excitement. The people are gathered in great numbers, and they are all looking for the news of the President's death.

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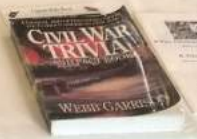








Large display board with text and photos, including a section titled "SOUTH GEORGIA".



Little  
Saxton  
James M. Smith  
Historian







Little Schenck San Millard History

For Sale

For Sale

CENTERVILLE, NY

VALID CORPS

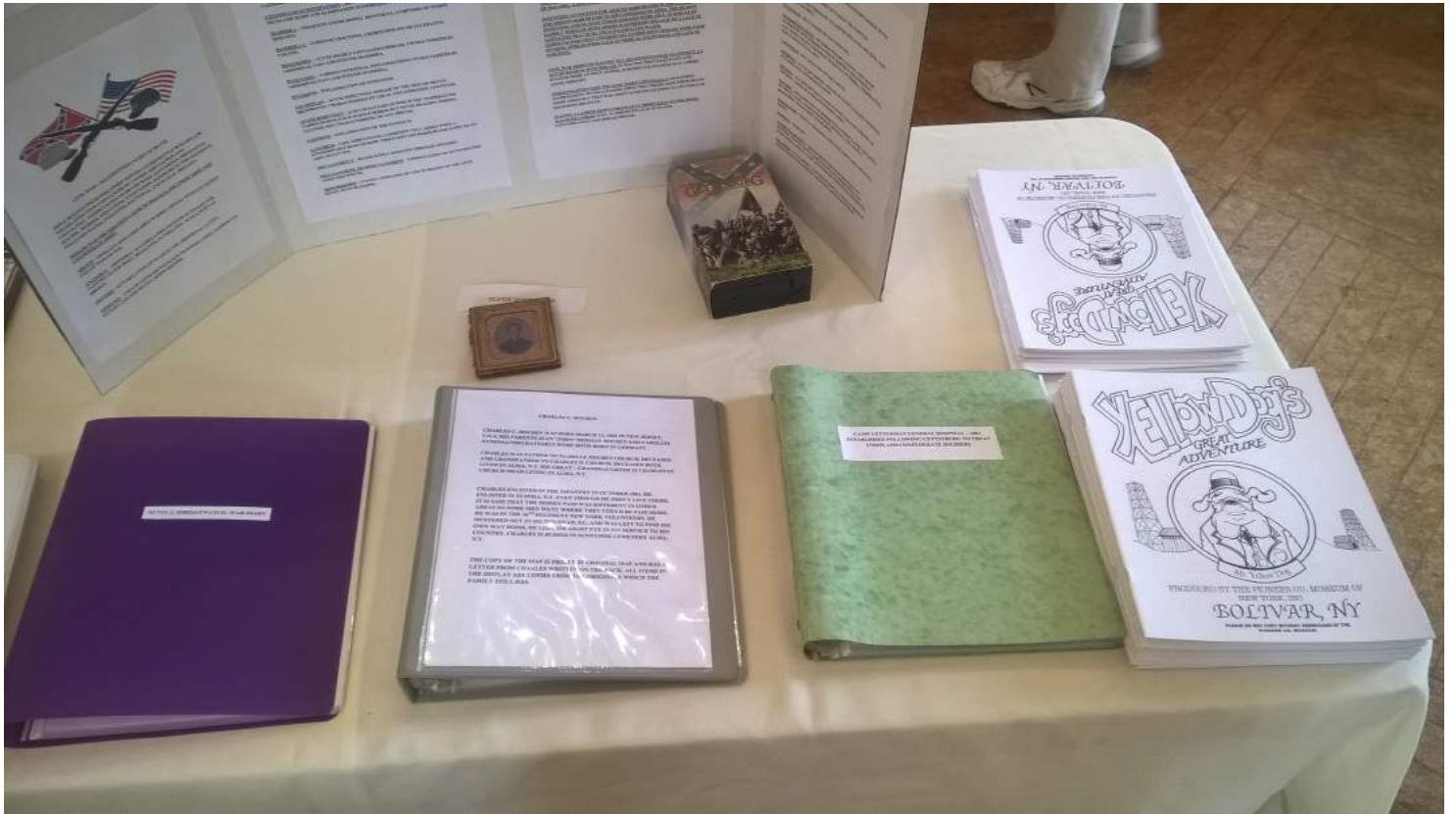


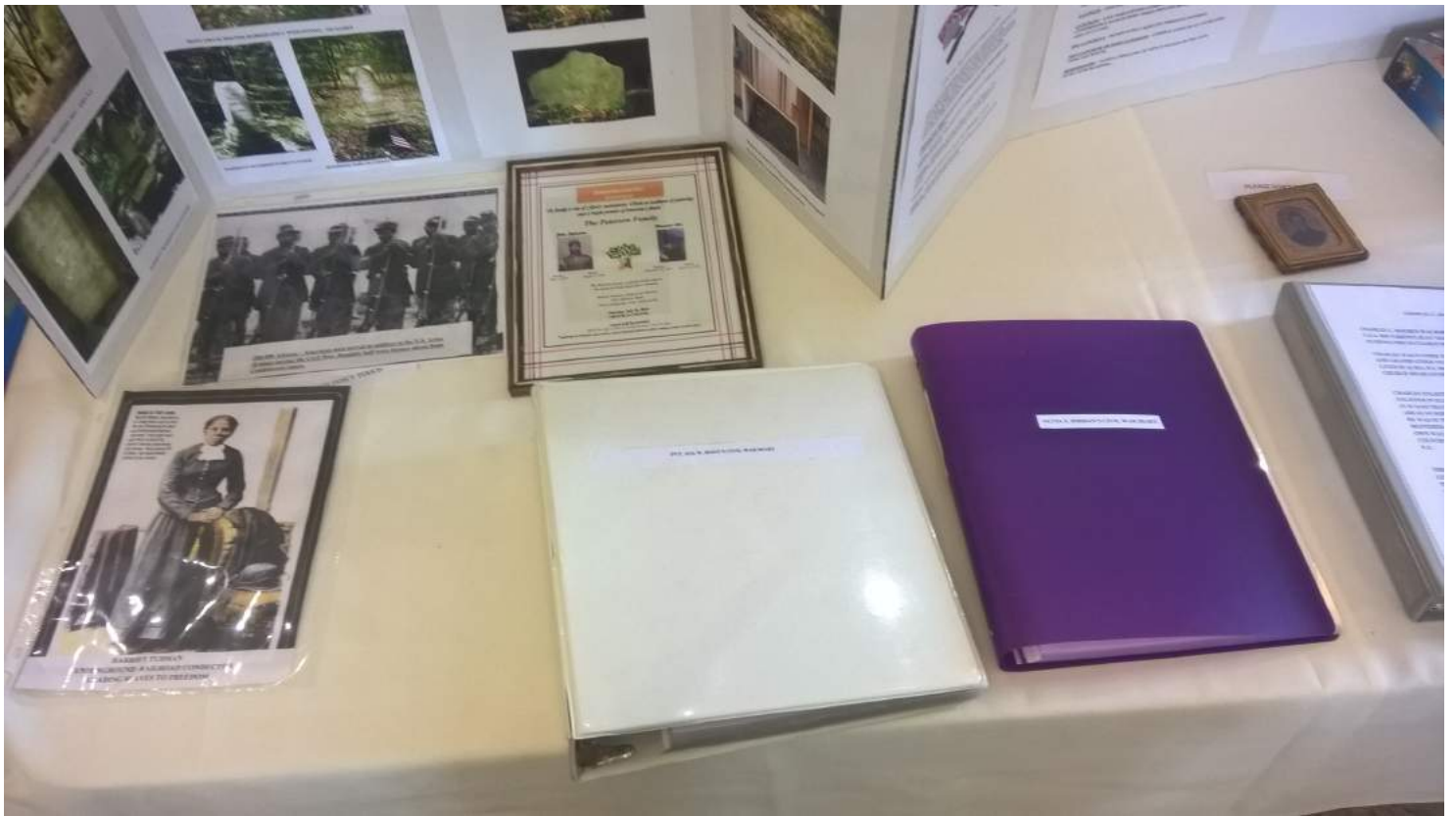












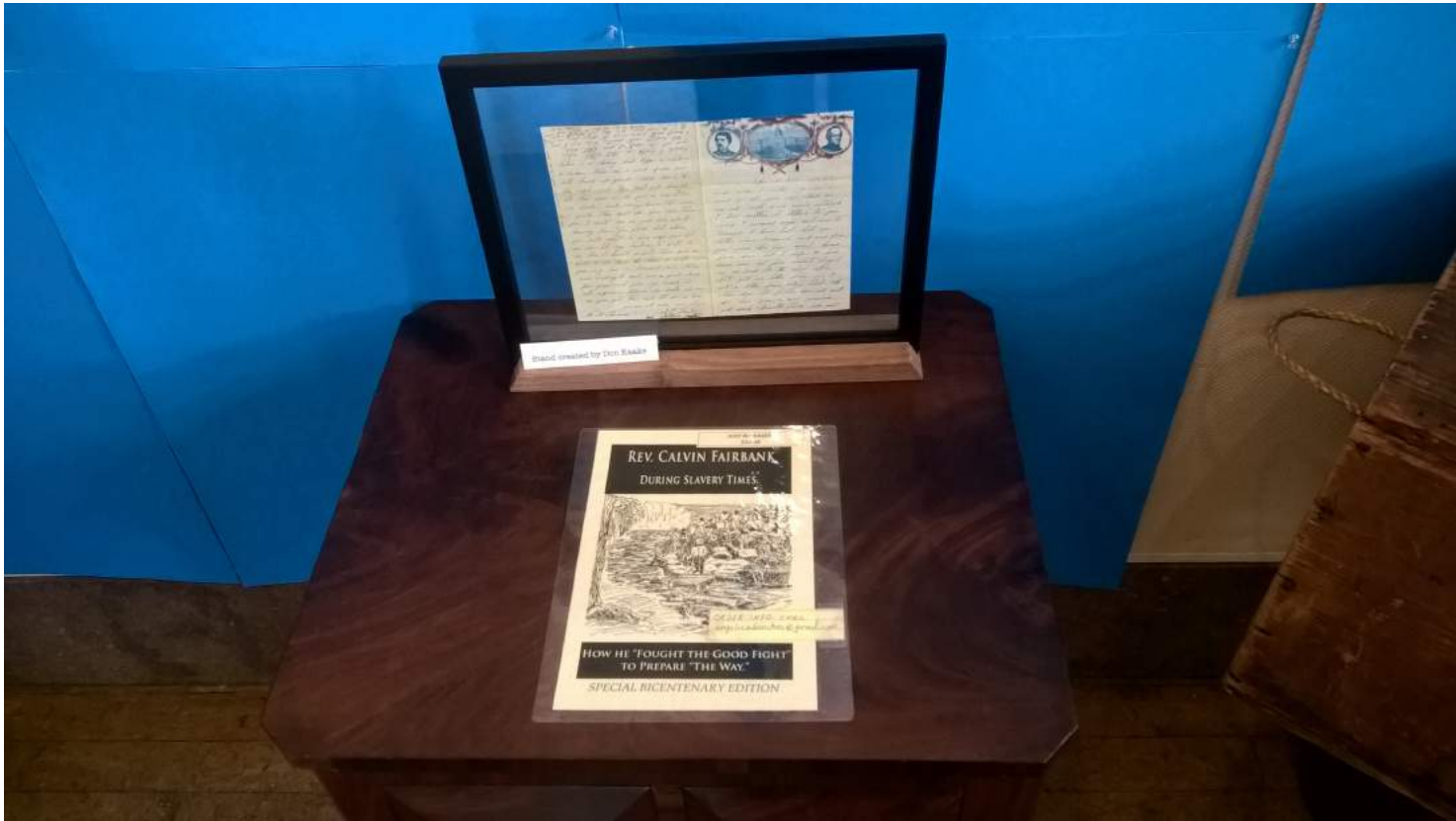












I have a shilling and eggs a shilling  
 a dozen there is a good price for  
 all kind of garden ware down to  
 the creek and they cant get enough  
 at that price in the part of our dollar  
 our books and string beans the same  
 I guess they will do for this time  
 for I dont see as you can about  
 hearing from the fleet but when  
 you dont want to hear any more let  
 us see all my letters to write to  
 us for I dont forget them and do  
 want to see them all when I write you  
 give my love to Samuel and Mary  
 and LaFayette and give a good share  
 for your all give my respect to  
 all my friends friends as much as ever  
 as you get this and let us see how  
 you are all are and give  
 M. H. Thomas and J. P. Taylor

July 20th 1864  
 Dear sister I write you in  
 and a lot you see that we  
 are all well and more although  
 I dont mention it letters to you  
 since I received none and since the  
 summer I have had but one  
 letter from Samuel and not from  
 you since the day we dont have  
 from dear but I hope to hear  
 some soon if you dont forget  
 us we send to the office after  
 dont get no letter from you I  
 got a letter from Mary before the  
 other day the folks was all well  
 as they were a good season  
 and would be well soon and wait



Stand created by Don Kaake













ALLEGANY COUNTY'S CIVIL WAR  
MONUMENTS



SOLDIERS



GETTYSBURG



GETTYSBURG



tributing cases of it

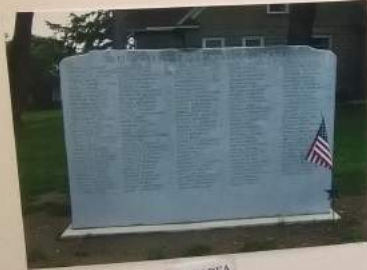
capture of Angelica, owner of all the slave women of the county has agent, Everett who owned at least two of 1810 showed him had a population over slaves... church very with the building with workmen areas. [From And Why since C. Phelan.]



GETTYSBURG



GETTYSBURG



CANADEA



BELMONT





BOLIVAR

GETTYSBURG

GETTYSBURG



CANADÉA



BELMONT



BELFAST



FRENSHAM



SMART TRACK/TRACK



ANGOLICA

BELFAST

not every state, by Hensie C. Prichard.



BOLIVAR

GETTYSBURG

GETTYSBURG



CANEADEA



BELFAST



FRANKFORD



SHIRT FRANKFORD

Central High School, 1870-1871  
The first building of the  
Central High School was  
located on the corner of  
Broadway and  
Broadway. It was  
burned in 1871 and  
replaced by the present  
building in 1872.

Bellevue Park, 1870-1871  
The first building of  
Bellevue Park was  
located on the corner  
of Broadway and  
Broadway. It was  
burned in 1871 and  
replaced by the present  
building in 1872.

BELFAST





CANEADEA



PAERDENON



STONY BROOK



AMERICA



BELMONT

BELFAST

CO

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, THERE ONCE WAS SLAVERY IN ALLEGANY COUNTY. EVENTUALLY, SLAVERY WAS BANNED IN NEW YORK STATE, AND THESE SLAVES WERE FREED BY 1827 AND 1841.



Philip Church

Slavery was one of the contributing causes of the American Civil Wars.

"Philip Church, the squire of Angelica, is probably the best known of all the slave owners of Allegany County (his agent, Evertt Van Wickle, we also know owned at least one slave). . . . the census of 1810 showed that Allegany County then had a population of 1,942 of which 21 were slaves. . . Church had also employed slaves with the building of "Belvidere" along with workmen imported from other areas." (from And Why Not Every Man? By Helene C. Phelan.)



imported from other areas." (from And Why Not Every Man? By Helene C. Phelan.)

Philly Green



**CALL FOR A REFORMATION** of our great and noble nation...

**OUR MINDS AND EVERY BODY** are now in a state of confusion...

**OUR MINDS** are now in a state of confusion...

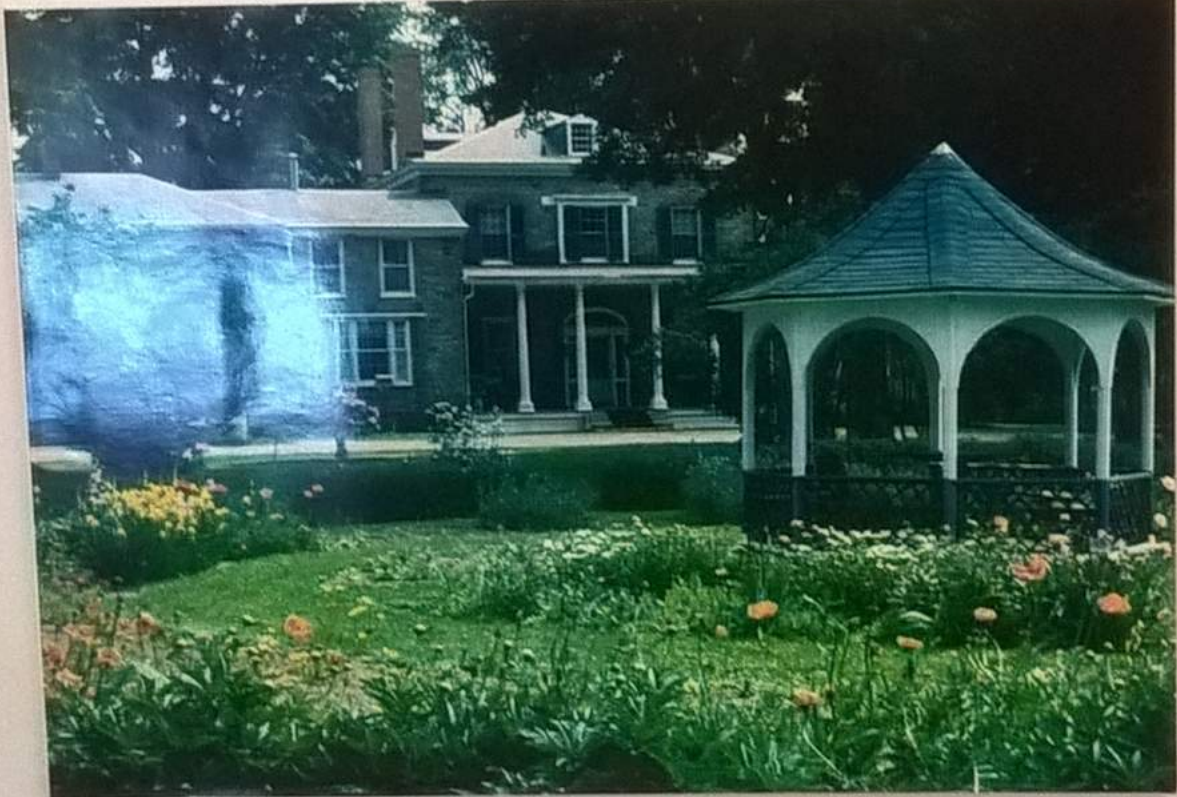




















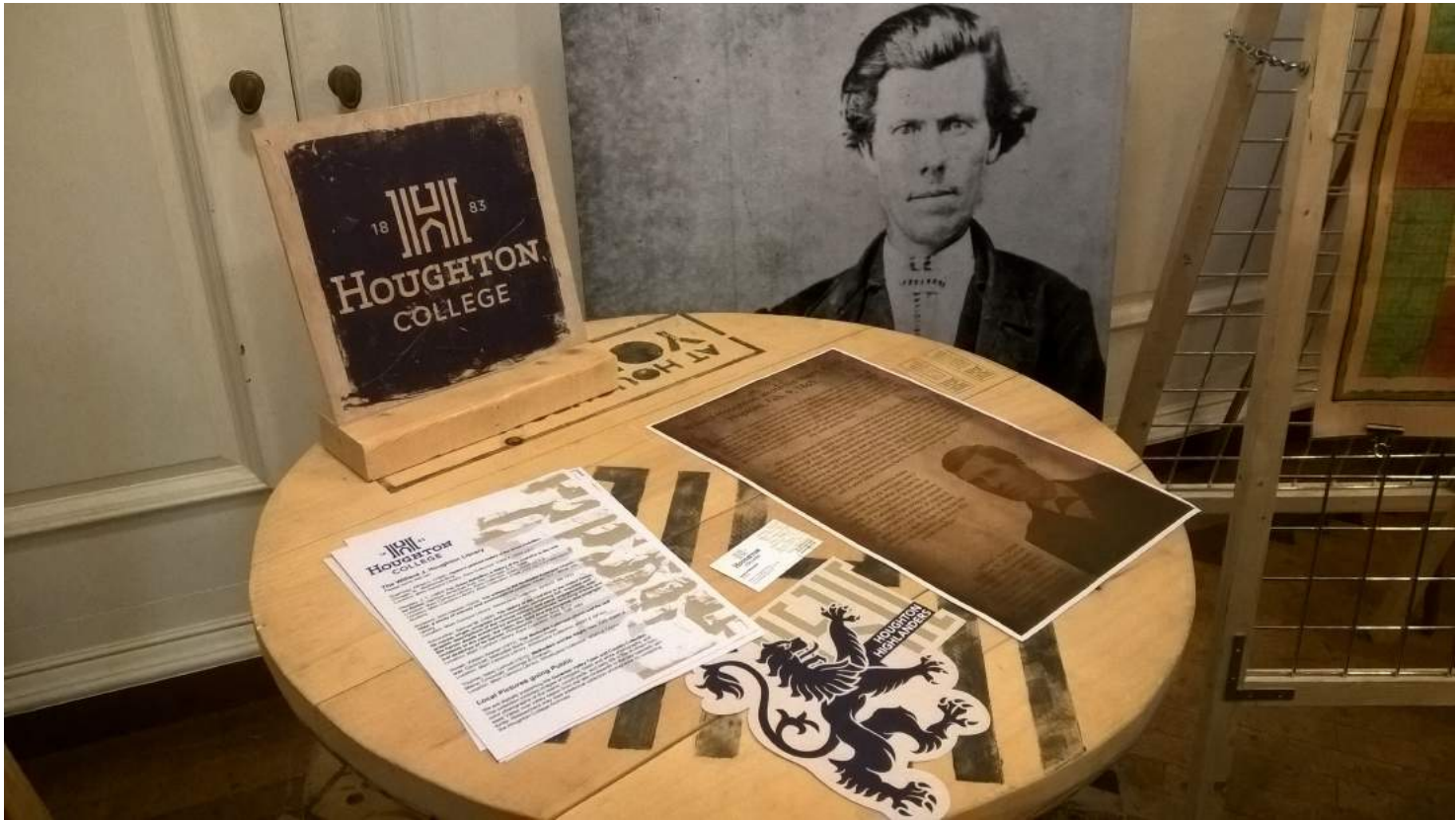



























 Story of the Underground Railroad 




The Monkey Wrench  turns the Wagon Wheel  toward Canada.



With help from Jessa, the Carpenter  follow the Boar's Trail  through the woods.

Fill your Baskets  with enough food and supplies to get you to the

Crossroads . Once you get to the Crossroads, dig a Log Cabin  in the ground.

Shaully  told us to dress up in cotton and satin Bow Tie . Follow the Flying Geese

 and Birds in the Air , stay on the Drunkard's Path . Take the Sailboat



 across the Great Lakes to the North Star  above Canada.



**IN MEMORIAM**  
 Helene C. Phelan  
 1911-2008  
**Underground Railroad Quilt**  
 Made by  
 Mary Ellen Worlock  
 Almond, New York  
**REQUIESCAT IN PACE**

Quilt Blocks


Monkey Wrench	Wagon Wheel	Carpenter's Wheel	Boar's Trail
Basket	Crossroads	Log Cabin	Bow Tie
Bow Tie	Flying Geese	Birds in the Air	Drunkard's Path
Sailboat	North Star	Star Patch	Underground Railroad







 Story of the Underground Railroad 




The Monkey Wrench  turns the Wagon Wheel  around Canada.



With help from Jesus, the Carpenter,  follow the Bear's Trail  through the woods.

Fill your Baskets  with enough food and supplies to get you to the

Crossroads . Once you get to the Crossroads, dig a Log Cabin  in the ground.

Stealthy  told us to dress up in cotton and swim Bow Tie . Follow the Flying Geese

 and Birds in the Air , stay on the Drunkard's Path . Take the Sailboat

 across the Great Lakes to the North Star  above Canada.

**IN MEMORIAM**  
Helen C. Phelan  
1911-2004

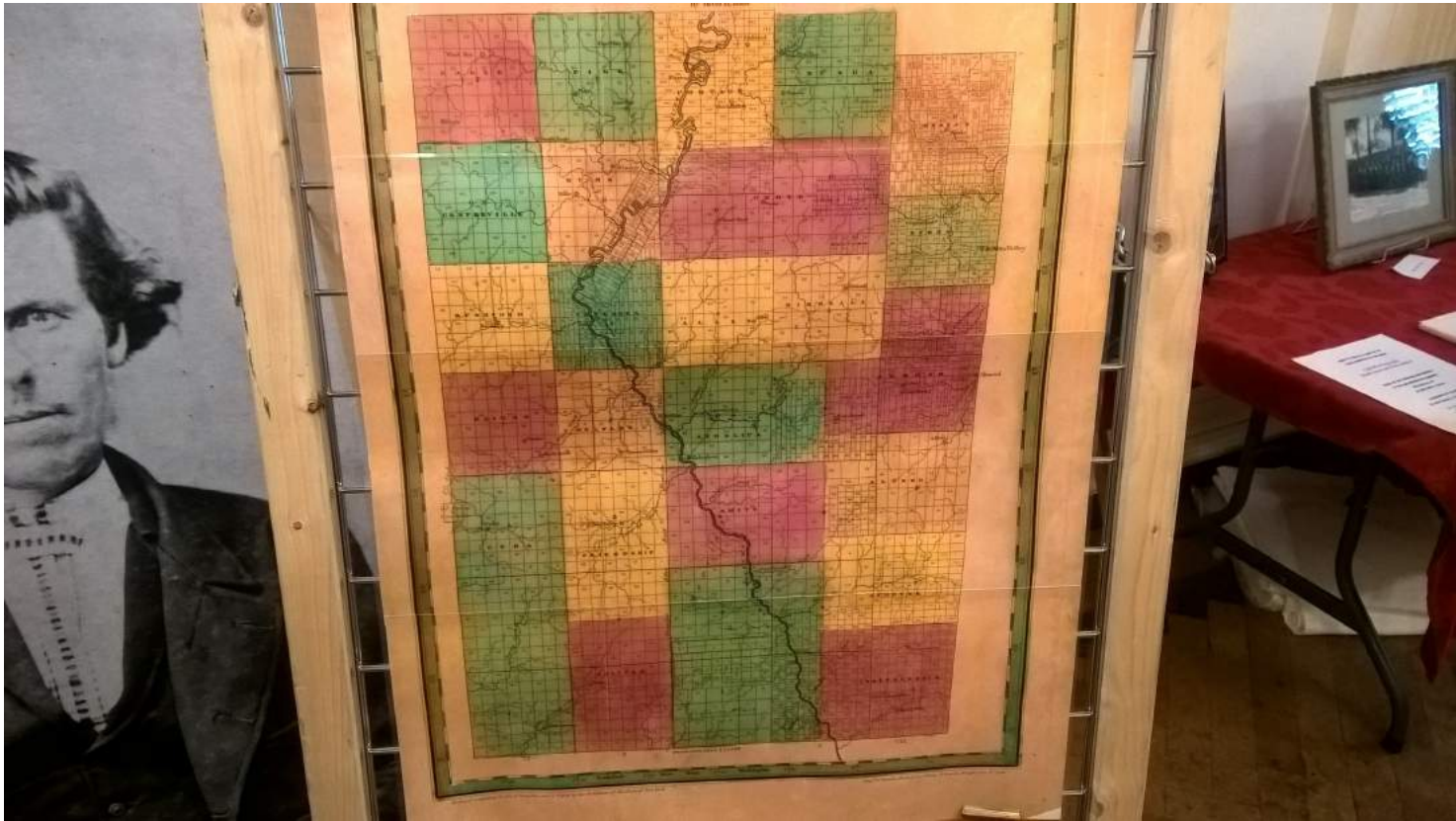
**Underground Railroad Quilt**

Made by  
Mary Ellen Worthen  
Almond, New York

REQUIESCAT IN PACE

Quilt Blocks:

Monkey Wrench	Wagon Wheel	Carpenter's Wheel	Bear's Paw
Baskets	Crossroads	Log Cabin	Stealthy
Bow Tie	Flying Geese	Birds in the Air	Drunkard's Path
Sailboat	North Star	Bow Patch	Underground Railroad



Copy of a map of Allegheny County, January 3, 1829, by David H. Burr of the State of New York (original is located in the Houghston College Archives)



Several sheets of paper are scattered on the red tablecloth, including what appears to be a document or a set of instructions.



Published by the SURVEYOR GENERAL  
pursuant to an Act of the Legislature

(COUNTY)  
OF  
(ALLEGANY)  
By David H. Burr

Flouring Mills     \* \* \*  
Manufactories   \* \* \*  
Forges             \* \* \*  
Saw Mills         \* \* \*  
Churches          \* \* \*





