United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name General John Hathorn Stone House
other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town

☐ not for publication
city or town Warwick
☐ vicinity
state New York code NY county Orange code 071 zip code

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this □ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 80. In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally □ statewide □ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

☐ In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action
5. **Classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ public-local</td>
<td>□ district</td>
<td>Contributing Noncontributing buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ private</td>
<td>□ building(s)</td>
<td>002 000 buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ public-State</td>
<td>□ site</td>
<td>000 000 sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ public-Federal</td>
<td>□ structure</td>
<td>000 000 structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ object</td>
<td>002 000 objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name of related multiple property listing**
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

6. **Function or Use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Function</th>
<th>Current Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic/Single Dwelling</td>
<td>Domestic/Single Dwelling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLONIAL</td>
<td>foundation Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof Metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Narrative Description**
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
The General John Hathorn Stone House is situated on the north side of Hathorn Road, just east of its intersection with County Route 1. The nominated property includes 14 acres of land historically associated with the original 300 acre Hathorn farm. The property is located in the town of Warwick and is surrounded by scattered residential and commercial development.

The Hathorn stone house is a one and one-half story dwelling constructed of a combination of coursed ashlar and uncoursed rubblestone. The building is rectangular in plan with late nineteenth century frame side and rear wings. The entire building rests on stone foundations and is covered by asphalt shingle clad gable roofs. Windows throughout the house contain late nineteenth century double hung windows with two-over-two light sash. Wood louvered shutters flank most windows.

A description of the house is contained in Ferdinand V. Sanford’s 1904 essay titled “Gen. John Hathorn, A revolutionary Soldier, Patriot and Statesman. The description reads as follows:

This house is built of limestone, with a gambrel roof, covered with hand-made split shingles—a story and a half in height and about 30 x 38 feet with a kitchen on the east and one story in height. In the south gable of this house near the peak are inlaid the letters:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H} \\
\text{I} \quad \text{&} \quad \text{E} \\
\text{1773}
\end{align*}
\]

standing for “John and Elizabeth Hathorn, 1773.” It is said that these brick were imported from Holland. All the nails were wrought iron hammered out by the blacksmith. The flooring in the old house was split and hewn planks of oak timber; some of the boards were 30 inches wide, and were worn in grooves between paths, which is extraordinary in a private house. These same floors were used for 105 years. The timbers used in the construction were immense in size. All hardware, locks, hinges and casings were hand made, and the hinges were blocked in place by leather under them. The roof had four dormer windows in front and sloped down from the house proper to cover the porch. The interior of the house contained one big room in front, two bedrooms in the rear and hall in the south end, on the first floor, and four rooms on the second floor, with a nice old stairway. There were four fire-places—three downstairs and one in the second story. The chimneys were also built of stone extending up from the cellar. One of them was 6 feet deep and 16
feet long. The front door was an old fashioned Dutch door, divided in the middle. There was also a store house, built of wood on the south end of the main house, size 30 x 40 feet, two stories.

The House is oriented south and faces Hathorn Road. The facade is six bays wide. The western three bays of the house are constructed of stone and were erected by Hathorn in 1773. The eastern three bays are part of a nineteenth century expansion of the main house. The stone masonry on this elevation is finely executed with regular size ashlar units.\(^1\) The three westernmost bays of this elevation each contain a single window containing, double-hung, two-over-two light sash. The original entrance to the house would have occupied one of these bays. When the house was renovated after the Hathorn family the entrance was moved to the new frame section of the house and the original entrance filled with a window. The current entry is recessed and is composed of a pair of Victorian style glazed and wood paneled doors. The two east bays of the frame wing each contain a double hung window with two-over-two light sash. A single story Victorian era porch spans the entire length of this elevation. The porch roof is an extension of the south slope of the main gable roof. The porch is highlighted by turned post, with decorative brackets. A long low shed dormer spans the roof on this elevation. This single dormer replaced four early nineteenth century dormers.

The west gable elevation of the stone house features two windows on both the first and second floors. Of particular significance on this elevation are the initials and date of the house set with brick into the stone gable of the house. As depicted above, the large letters reference John and Elizabeth Hathorn. While the date “1773” is the construction year for the stone dwelling. This feature is unusual for the large size of the letters as well as the care with which the builder set the brick amongst the stone blocks to create the monogram.

The north elevation of the house is dominated by a two story, Victorian-era frame wing, which covers the eastern half of this elevation. The wing is simple in design. It is rectangular and covered by a gable roof. Double-hung windows containing two-over-two light sash pierce the wing on both floors on all three elevations. The exposed stone north elevation of the house is highlighted by a Late Victorian era grouping of three large windows with stained glass toplights.

The gable end of the frame east wing dominates the east elevation of the house. The gable end is sheathed with clapboards on the first story and fish-scale singles in the gable. An enclosed porch spans this elevation.

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\(^1\) The stone on this elevation may have been reworked at some time. The fineness and regularity of its courses as well as the lack of evidence of the location of the original entrance location would support this idea.
On the interior the house retains primarily fabric and finishes from the Victorian era renovation. The main entrance leads into a broad stair hall. The stair hall provides access to a front and rear parlor on the west. A Victorian era archway separates these two rooms. Architraves, moldings, flooring and a finely crafted marble mantel date from this period.

Located behind the house is a mid-nineteenth century out building (contributing). The two story Greek Revival style frame building has been used for a combination of residential and agricultural purposes.
8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Politics
Military

Period of Significance
1773-ca. 1850

 Significant Dates
1773-1810

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
General John Hathorn

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
John Hathorn

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other Name of repository:
The General John Hathorn stone house is architecturally and historically significant as an outstanding example of mid-Hudson Valley Colonial-era stone residential craft practices. The venerable home derives additional significant through its association with General John Hathorn.

General John Hathorn was born on January 9, 1749. He was trained as a surveyor and was on the survey team that delineated the boundary between New York and New Jersey. It was during this time that John first came to the Warwick area of Orange County. He settled in the region in 1770 establishing a store and iron forge. He married Elizabeth Welling on January 9, 1772.

At the onset of the Revolutionary War, John Hathorn was commissioned as a Captain. He would later serve as Colonel of the Fourth Orange County Regiment (February 7, 1776) and was later promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of the of the Orange County Regiment (September 26, 1786). He was elevated to the rank of Major General of the State Militia on October 8, 1793. During his service, Hathorn had a close relationship with Governor George Clinton. A number of correspondences between the two men survive and chronicle John Hathorn’s role in the American Revolution.

Originally he served as the commander of the local militia. During the conflict, Hathorn’s troops remained stationed in the Hudson Valley region. He served on the Committee of Safety and Observation. In 1777 he was named as a member of the first session of New York’s State Assembly at Kingston and Poughkeepsie. On July 22, 1779 Hathorn commanded his troops at the battle of Minisink, in which a detachment of approximately 85 Indians and Tories (although this number varies in report to a high of 160 men), led by Mohawk Chieftain Joseph Brant, defeated approximately 120 New York and New Jersey militia, led by Colonel John Hathorn. Brant’s party had concluded a foraging raid on frontier settlements in the Peenpack (Port Jervis) area two days earlier. Brant’s immediate objective was to secure food for his forces. He may also have had intelligence that General Sullivan’s army was gathering in the Wyoming Valley for its intended rendezvous with General Clinton at Tioga, and may have hoped to divert their attention away from destruction of Indian settlements in northern Pennsylvania and central New York. Brant was attempting to escape westward to the southern tier area of New York when he was attacked by pursuing militia, while fording the Delaware River. The militia, after an exhausting, two-day forced march, were able to intercept Brant as planned, but lost the element of surprise and was unable to fully deploy. Brant responded quickly, using a party of 40 men to split the militia’s line and attack the rear of the larger segment, on a rocky hilltop less-than-a mile from the ford. The militia who were separated from the main body fled. After a lengthy exchange, Brant’s forces charged en masse. The depleted militia, suffering from thirst and out of ammunition, were routed, with 47 Americans killed. Although the battle involved a relatively small number of combatants, it is significant for the high number of casualties sustained.² (see Appendix I)

² The narrative on the Battle at Minisink is taken from the National Register nomination entitled “Minisink Battlefield.” It was written by Mary Curtis and was placed in the register in 1993.
Following the close of the hostilities, Hathorn would serve as a member of the New York State Assembly (1778, 1780, 1782-1785, 1795 and 1805). In 1783 and 1784 he served as speaker of the New York State Assembly. He was elected to the New York State Senate for two terms (1786-1790 and 1799-1803). He was elected to the Continental Congress 1788 (although no sessions were held). He was elected to the first United States Congress (March 4, 1789-March 3, 1791). He failed in his next two elections to the Congress, but was re-elected as a Republican to the fourth Congress (March 4, 1795-March 3, 1797). In 1822 a ceremony was held in Goshen (the Orange County seat of government) to mark the return of the remains of the American Militiamen who died at the battle of Minisink and their placement in the cornerstone of a monument to the battle. At this event, which was attended by more than 12,000 citizens, an aged General John Hathorn was asked to address the crowd. He stated:

Monuments to the brave are mementos to their descendants. The honors they record are stars to the Patriot in the path of glory. Beneath the mausoleum whose foundation we now lay repose all that was earthly of Patriots and Heros.

General John Hathorn died at his home on February 19, 1825. The house remained in the family until 1834. At that time the house was purchased by Ezra Sanford. The Sanford family would own the house until 1922. It is during their ownership that the small stone house was expanded and the rear wing added. In 1923 the house was sold to Charles F. Walling. In 1923 and again in 2000 the house has served as a setting for the descendents of John Hathorn as they gathered from around the country to pay tribute to their ancestor.

As built by John and Elizabeth Hathorn, their stone house is an outstanding example of mid-eighteenth century Colonial era residential architecture in New York. Erected in 1773, the house is a rare and highly intact example of traditional Hudson Valley stone building craft practices. Stone houses are most commonly associated with the Dutch or Palatine settlements of the Hudson Valley region. The use of native stone in residential construction was familiar to many of the region's settlers. Even though brick construction predominated in the Netherlands, stone construction was the form familiar to many of the Dutch who came from central Europe where stone construction prevailed in the area running from Cologne to Magdeburg as well as parts of Great Britain and France.

Throughout the mid-eighteenth century, stone houses in the region are most aptly defined as vernacular in design. These early dwellings were generally one and one-half stories in height with one or two rooms and a gable end wall hearth. These houses were most often asymmetrical; the entrance was seldom centered, most often located under the eaves to one side. Throughout
the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries many of these early dwellings underwent a series of
expansions. Most often this renovation included the addition of a matching stone wing in linear
fashion to the gable end(s) of the dwelling. In other instances the roofline of the house would be
raised or large dormers would be added to bring light and ventilation into the former garret
space.

Of particular interest in the Hathorn house is the introduction of the initials of the owners
and the date of construction in brick within the gable of the house. This is once again a building
tradition that is more closely associated with Germanic influenced architecture rather than
English design.

Once part of a large and prosperous farm, the house now stands as the sole surviving
remnant of General John Hathorn’s significant life and times. Despite nearly two and one-half
centuries of continuous occupation, the house retains an outstanding degree of architectural and
historical integrity. The stone dwelling serves today as a reminder of regional Revolutionary
War activities and remains one of the Hudson Valley’s significant landmarks.
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14 acres

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 552850 4566119
Zone Easting Northing
2 18 552805 4565957
Zone Easting Northing
3 18 552680 4565898
Zone Easting Northing
4 18 552489 4566188
Zone Easting Northing
5 18 552717 4566315
Zone Easting Northing
6 18 552778 4566270
Zone Easting Northing

□ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John A. Bonafide, Historic Preservation Program Analyst
organization NYS OPRHP
date November, 2000
street & number PO Box 189
telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford
state NY zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(name/title Mr. Wilfred L. Raynor, Jr.
street & number Hathorn Road
city or town Warwick
state NY zip code 10990

telephone n/a

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
Bibliography


Verbal Boundary Description
The boundary for the nominated property is shown as the heavy black outline on the accompanying map entitled General John Hathorn Stone House, Warwick, Orange County, New York.

Boundary Justification
The boundary for the nomination has been drawn to include the current parcel of land associated with the General John Hathorn Stone House.
General John Hathorn Stone House
Warwick, Orange County
Photo by: John A. Bonafide, 2000
Neg. at: NYS OPRHP, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, NY

Photographs

1. South façade
2. South façade and west elevation
3. Entrance detail
4. West elevation gable with builder’s initials and date
5. North elevation
6. North and east elevations
7. East elevation and south façade
8. Interior view
9. Interior view
10. Interior view
11. Out building
General John Hathorn Stone House
Warwick, Orange County, New York

scale 1 inch equals 200 feet
boundary
photo key
General John Hathorn Stone House
Warwick, Orange County, New York
General John Hathorn Stone House
Warwick, Orange County, New York

View of the Hathorn house ca. 1890
General John Hathorn Stone House
Warwick, Orange County, New York

View of the Hathorn house ca. 1890
Col. John Hathorn’s
Official Report of the Battle of Minisink
as transcribed in the
Weekly Register, Newburgh NY
July 23, 1879

Warwick, 27 July 1779

“Sir—

In conformity to the Militia Law I embrace this first opportunity to communicate to your Excellency my proceedings on a late tour of duty with my Regiment. On the Evening of the 21st of this incident I received an order from his Excellency General Washington, together with a requisition of the Commissary of Prisoners to furnish one hundred men of my Regiment for to guard the British Prisoners on their way to Easton (?), at the same time received an Express from Minisink that the Indians were ravaging and burning that place. I ordered Three Companies of my regiment—including the Exempt Company to Parade for the Purpose of the General, the Other Three Companies to March Immediately to Minisink on the 22. I arrived with a part of my people at Minisink, where I found Col. Thurston & Major Meeker of New Jersey with part of their Regiments who had marched with about forty men the whole amounting to one hundred and Twenty Men Officers Included. A Spy came in and informed me the Enemy lay about four hours before and Mungap Six Miles distant from us. Our people appeared in high spirits, we marched in pursuit with and Intention either to fall on them by Surprise or to gain and front and ambush them. We were soon informed that they were on their March up the River. I found it Impracticable to surprise them on the Grounds they now were and took my Rout along the Old Keshethton(?) Path. The Indians Encamped at the Mouth of the halfway brook, we encamped at 12 O’clock at Night at Skinners Saw Mill three Miles and a half from the Enemy where we lay the Remainder of the Night. The Mountains were so exceedingly ragged and high we could not possibly get at them as they had passed the ground the most favorable for us to attack them on before we could overtake them. Skinners is about eighteen miles from Minisink. At day light on the morning of the 24th after leaving our horses and disengaging of every thing heavy we marched on with intention to make the attack the moment and opportunity offered. In Indians probable from some discovery they had made of us marched with more alacrity and usually with an intention to get their Prisoners Cattle and plunder taken at Minisink over the river. They had almost affected getting their Cattle and baggage across when we discovered them at Lacawak, 27 miles from Minisink some Indians in the river and some had got over. It was determined in council to make an attack at this place. I therefore disposed of the men into three Divisions, ordered Col. Thurston to Command the one on the Right and to take the one on the right and to take post about three hundred yards distance on an eminence to secure our right, sent Col. Wessner with another Division to file out to the left and to dispose of himself in the like manner. In order to prevent the Enemy from gaining any advantage on our flank, the other Division under my Command to attack them with that Vigour Necessary to Strike Terror in such a foe. Capt. Tyler with the Advance Guard unhappily discharged his Pierce before the Divisions could be properly posted which put me under the necessity of bringing on the Action. I ordered my Division to fix their Bayonets and push forcibly on them, which order being resolutely executed put the Indians to the utmost confusion great numbers took into the river who fell from the well directed fire of our Rifle men and incessant blaze from our Musketery without returning
any fire. The Division in the rear not subject to order broke, some advanced down the hill toward me other fled into the woods. I soon perceived the enemy rallying on our right and recrossing the river to gain the height, I found myself under the necessity to really all my force which by this time was much less that I expected. The enemy by this time had collected in force and from the best accounts can be collected a reinforcement from K7 began to fire on our left. We returned the fire and kept up a constant brush firing up the hill from the river in which the brave Capt. Tyler fell, several were wounded. The people being exceedingly fatigued obliged me to take post on a height which proved to be a strong and advantageous ground. The enemy repeatedly drew toward me. These spirits of these few notwithstanding their fatigue, situation, and unallayed thirst, added to that the cruel yelling of those bloody monsters, the seed of Anak in size, exceed thought or description. We defend the ground near three hours and a half during the whole time one blaze without intermission was kept up on both sides. Here we have three men killed and nine wounded. Among the wounded was Lt. Col. Thurston, in the hand, Major Meeker in the shoulder, Adjt. Finch in the leg, Capt Jones in the foot, and Ensign Wood in the Wrist. The chief of our people was wounded by Angle shots from the Indians behind Rocks and Trees. Our Rifles here were very useful. I found myself under the necessity of ceasing the fire, our Ammunition from the continued fire of more than five hours naturally suggested that it must be Exhausted, ordered no person to shoot without having his object sure that no short might be lost. This gave spirits to the Enemy who formed their whole strength and force the North East part of our Lines. Here we gave them severe Gaul. Our people not being able to support the lines retreated down the hill precipitately towards the River. The Enemy kept up a constant fire on our Right, which we returned. The people by this time was so scattered I found myself unequal to rally them again consequently every man made choice of his own way. Thus ended the Action.

The following are missing in the whole from the last accounts:

Col. Ellison's Regiment:
Lieut. Col. Thurston
Capt. Jones
Capt. Wood
Capt. Little
Capt. Duncan
And Twelve privates

One private of New Jersey

Adjutant Finch
Ensign Wood and one private of my own regiment

In the whole twenty one men.
Several wounded men are in. I hope others will yet be found. I received a wound on my head, one on my leg and one on my thigh. [Slighty] the one on my thigh from Inattention is a little Troublesome. Several spies that lay near the Enemy that night following the action inform me that they moved off their wounded in canoes in the day following; that on the ground where they lay there was great quantities of blood, and the whole encampment was marked with wounded men. Great numbers of plasters and bloody rags
was found. Although we suffered by the loss of so many brave men, the best for the number, without sensible error in the Precinct It’s beyond doubt the enemy suffered much more. From the various parts of the action can be collected a greater number of Indians dead that we lost, besides their wounded. The number of Indians and Tories is not ascertained. Some accounts say 90 other 120, others 160. Col. Seward of New Jersey, with 93 men, was within five or six miles of the action on the Pennsylvania side, did not hear the firing, approached and lay near the Indians all night following, and from their conduct and groaning of the wounded gave rise to the belief that they had been in some action where they had suffered and would have attacked them round their fire but a mutiny arose among some of his people which prevented — a very unfortunate and to be lamented circumstance. If in their situation he had attacked them with the common smiles of Providence he must have succeeded and put them to total rout.

Dear Governor it’s not in my power to paint out to you the disagreeable situation I was In, surrounded by a foe with such a handful of valuable men not only as soldiers but as fellow citizens and members of society, and nothing to be expected but the hatchet, spear, and scalping knife. The tremendous yells and whoops, all the fiends in the confines of the Infernal Regions with one united cry, could not exceed it. Add to this the cries and petitions of the wounded around me not to leave them, was beyond parallel or idea. My heart bleeds for the unfortunate wounded who fell into their hands. However, circumstances give me little consolation. Mr. Roger Townsend of Goshen received a wound in his thigh; exceedingly thirsty, making an attempt to go to some find some water, was met by and Indian who very friendly took him by the hand and said he was his prisoner and would not hurt him. A well-directed ball from one of our men put the Indian into a dose, and Mr. Townsend ran back into the lines. I hope some little humanity may yet be found in the breasts of the savages.

I should be at the greatest loss was I to attempt to point any officer or soldier that exceeded another in bravery during the time of the general action. To much praise cannot be given to them for their attention in receiving orders and alacrity in executing them.

I have acquiesce with Col. Woodhull in ordering one eighth of our Regiments to Minisink as a temporary guard until your Excellency’s pleasure is known on the subject.

The Indians were under the command of Drant, who was either killed or wounded in the action. They burnt Major Decker’s house and barn, Samuel Davis’s house, barn and mill, Jacobus Fleck’s house and barn, Daniel Vaneker’s barn (here were two Indians killed from a little fort round the house which was saved, Esquire Cuykindall’s house and barn, Simon Westfall’s house and barn, the Church, Peter Cuykindall’s house and barn, Mertinus Decker’s fort, house, barn, and saw-mills, and Nehemiah Patterson’s saw-mill; killed and scalped Jeremiah Vanoker, Daniel Cole, Ephriam Ferguson and one Tavern and took with them several prisoners mostly children, with a great number of horses, cattle, and valuable plunder. Some of the cattle we rescued and returned to the owners.

I hope your Excellency will make allowance for the imperfect stile, razzors and blotts on this line, whilst I have the honor to subscribe myself with the most perfect esteem, in haste,

Your Excellencies
Most Obt.
Servt.
John Hathorn, Col.
Mr. Wilfred L. Raynor, Jr.
26 Main St.
26 Main St.
Warwick NY 10990

Mr. John Bonafide
Field Services Bureau
New York State Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation
Pebbles Island P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

October 2, 2000

Dear Mr. Bonafide,

I am requesting that the Hathorn House and property be placed on the New York State
and the National Register of Historic Places. I am the executor and beneficiary of the
Dorothy Raynor Estate, current owner of the property.

My phone number is 845-986-3472 if you need to speak with me.

Sincerely,

[Signature]