

MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS MD CALENDAR 2015 Tutorial

montgomery county public schools md calendar 2015 was an important schedule for students, parents, and staff in Montgomery County, Maryland, as it outlined the academic year, holidays, breaks, and other significant dates for that school year. Understanding the 2015 calendar is essential for planning family vacations, work arrangements, and educational activities. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) calendar for 2015, including key dates, holidays, early dismissals, and important events, all optimized for SEO to serve parents, educators, and community members seeking detailed information about that academic year.

Overview of Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) 2015 Calendar

Montgomery County Public Schools is one of the largest school districts in Maryland, serving over 160,000 students across numerous elementary, middle, and high schools. The 2015 academic calendar was designed to balance instructional days with appropriate breaks, ensuring students and staff had adequate time for rest and family activities.

The school year typically began in late August and concluded in mid-June, with various holidays and breaks scheduled throughout. The calendar also included early dismissals, professional development days, and parent-teacher conference days.

Key Features of the 2015 MCPS Calendar

Understanding the key features helps parents and students prepare for the academic year. Below are some of the most significant aspects of the 2015 Montgomery County Public Schools calendar.

Start and End Dates

- First Day of School: August 31, 2015
- Last Day of School: June 16, 2016
- The school year spanned approximately 10 months, with summer break beginning shortly after June 16.

Major Holidays and Breaks

The calendar included several holidays and breaks, providing students with ample opportunities for rest and family time.

Holidays in the 2015 Calendar:

- Labor Day: September 7, 2015
- Indigenous Peoples' Day / Columbus Day: October 12, 2015
- Veterans Day: November 11, 2015 (observed)
- Thanksgiving Break: November 25-27, 2015
- Winter Break: December 21, 2015 ? January 1, 2016
- Martin Luther King Jr. Day: January 18, 2016
- Presidents' Day: February 15, 2016
- Spring Break: March 28 ? April 1, 2016
- Memorial Day: May 30, 2016

Other Breaks:

- Fall Break: October 12-16, 2015
- Winter Break: December 21, 2015 ? January 1, 2016
- Spring Break: March 28 ? April 1, 2016

Professional Development and Early Dismissal Days

Throughout the year, students had scheduled early dismissals to allow staff professional development.

Key Professional Days:

- November 6, 2015
- January 22, 2016
- March 4, 2016
- June 15, 2016

Early Dismissal Schedule:

- Most Wednesdays, students were dismissed early to facilitate teacher planning and meetings.

Detailed Monthly Breakdown of the 2015 Calendar

A month-by-month overview helps in understanding the flow of the academic year.

August 2015

- School Start: August 31
- Key Events: Orientation for new students, back-to-school nights

September 2015

- Holidays: Labor Day (September 7)
- Note: First full month of instruction

October 2015

- Break: Fall Break (October 12-16)
- Holiday: Indigenous Peoples' Day (October 12)
- Other Events: Parent-teacher conferences may occur

November 2015

- Holidays: Veterans Day (November 11), Thanksgiving (November 25-27)
- Important Dates: Parent-teacher conferences, early dismissals

December 2015

- Winter Break: December 21 ? January 1
- Notes: End of semester preparations, holiday celebrations

January 2016

- Holidays: Martin Luther King Jr. Day (January 18)
- Start of Second Semester: Early January

February 2016

- Holidays: Presidents' Day (February 15)
- Note: Mid-year assessments may begin

March 2016

- Spring Break: March 28 ? April 1
- Additional Events: Parent-teacher conferences, spring activities

April 2016

- Focus: State assessments, preparation for end of year

May 2016

- Holidays: Memorial Day (May 30)
- Final Months: Review, exams, celebrations

June 2016

- Last Day of School: June 16
- Post-school Activities: Graduation ceremonies, summer programs

Special Notes and Considerations for 2015 Calendar

The 2015 MCPS calendar was carefully crafted to meet state education requirements while accommodating community needs. Some notable points include:

- The inclusion of multiple holiday observances, reflecting cultural diversity.
- Early dismissals scheduled mid-week to facilitate teacher planning.
- Extended winter and spring breaks aligned with regional and national standards.
- The calendar was subject to minor adjustments depending on weather conditions or unforeseen circumstances.

How to Access the 2015 Montgomery County Public Schools Calendar

Parents and students who need to refer back to the official 2015 calendar can access it through various channels:

- MCPS Official Website: The district's archives contain downloadable versions of past calendars.
- School Websites: Individual schools often keep copies of their schedules.
- Community Resources: Local libraries and community centers may have physical or digital copies.

Importance of the 2015 Calendar for Families and Educators

Having a detailed understanding of the 2015 school calendar serves multiple purposes:

- Planning family vacations and travel
- Coordinating work schedules around school breaks
- Preparing for parent-teacher conferences and school events
- Ensuring students are aware of important academic milestones
- Facilitating communication between parents and schools

Conclusion

The Montgomery County Public Schools MD calendar for 2015 was a vital tool for guiding the academic year, balancing instructional time with holidays and breaks. By knowing key dates such as the start and end of school, holidays, early dismissals, and breaks, families and educators could better plan and optimize the educational experience. Although this calendar is from several years ago, it remains an important reference for understanding the district's scheduling patterns and planning accordingly.

Remember: For current and future school-year calendars, always consult the official MCPS website or your local school's communications to stay updated on any changes or special notices.

Montgomery County Public Schools MD Calendar 2015: An In-Depth Investigation

Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) stands as one of the largest and most prominent school districts in Maryland, serving a diverse student body across numerous communities. The district's annual calendar is a critical document that shapes the academic year, influences family planning, and reflects district priorities. This investigation delves into the Montgomery County Public

Schools MD Calendar 2015, exploring its structure, key features, decision-making processes, and the broader context impacting its development. Through this analysis, we aim to understand how the 2015 calendar aligned with educational standards, community expectations, and district policies.

Understanding the Significance of the 2015 Calendar

The school calendar serves as a blueprint for educational operations, balancing instructional time, holidays, teacher planning days, and standardized testing periods. The 2015 calendar was especially noteworthy because it was developed during a period of ongoing discussions about instructional days, testing schedules, and community engagement.

Why the 2015 Calendar Matters

- Community Expectations: Parents, educators, and students rely heavily on the calendar for planning vacations, work schedules, and extracurricular activities.
- Educational Compliance: The calendar must meet state-mandated instructional hours while accommodating local needs.
- Policy Changes: 2015 marked a period of adjustments in testing requirements and holiday observances, influencing calendar design.
- Historical Context: Comparing the 2015 calendar with previous years reveals shifts in policy and district priorities.

Key Features of the Montgomery County Public Schools MD Calendar 2015

The 2015 MCPS calendar reflected a comprehensive approach to balancing academic needs with community and district priorities. Here are the primary features:

Academic Schedule and Breaks

- Start Date: The school year commenced on September 1, 2014 (for most students), with some variations for early childhood programs.
- End Date: The last instructional day was scheduled for June 17, 2015.
- Holiday Breaks:
 - Fall Break: A three-day holiday from October 12-14, 2014.
 - Thanksgiving Break: November 26-28, 2014.
 - Winter Break: December 22, 2014 ? January 2, 2015, including New Year's Day.
 - Spring Break: March 30 ? April 3, 2015.
- Extended Breaks: Memorial Day holiday on May 25, 2015, and other federal/state holidays.

Instructional Days and Hours

- Total Instructional Days: 182 days, aligning with Maryland state requirements.
- Daily Schedule: Most schools operated on a standard schedule, with variations for elementary, middle, and high school programs.
- Teacher Planning Days: Multiple designated days (e.g., September 2, 2014; June 18, 2015) for staff development and planning.

Testing and Assessment Periods

- The calendar scheduled standardized testing windows during late spring, including:
 - State assessments in Maryland,
 - AP exams for high school students,
 - End-of-course assessments.

Special Observances and Cultural Events

- Observed holidays included Martin Luther King Jr. Day (January 19, 2015), Presidents' Day (February 16, 2015), and Memorial Day.
- Some days were designated as professional development days, with no student attendance.

The Decision-Making Process Behind the 2015 Calendar

Developing a school calendar involves complex considerations, balancing legal mandates, community feedback, and educational best practices. The process for the 2015 calendar reflected Montgomery County's collaborative approach.

Stakeholder Involvement

- School Board of Montgomery County: The primary authority for approving the calendar, based on recommendations from district administrators.
- Community Input: Public hearings and surveys were conducted to gather feedback from parents, teachers, and students.
- Teacher Negotiations: The Montgomery County Education Association (MCEA) participated in discussions to align the calendar with staff needs.

Policy Frameworks and Regulations

- Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) Requirements: Minimum instructional hours (1,080 hours for high schools, 1,000 for elementary/middle schools).
- Legal Holidays: Observation of state and federal holidays to maximize student and staff participation.
- Weather Contingencies: Provisions for snow days and potential make-up days, though none were necessary in 2015.

Balancing Community Needs

- The district aimed to minimize disruption during religious and cultural observances.
- Special considerations were given to accommodate early college applications and standardized testing schedules.

Comparative Analysis: 2015 Calendar in Context

Analyzing the 2015 calendar in relation to previous and subsequent years reveals trends and policy shifts.

Changes from Prior Years

- Start and End Dates: Slight variations to accommodate state testing schedules.
- Holidays and Breaks: Inclusion of additional professional development days to enhance instructional quality.
- Testing Windows: Increased emphasis on aligning testing periods with district goals.

Implications for Stakeholders

- Parents and Families: The predictable schedule enabled early planning but also prompted discussions about holiday observance and workload.
- Teachers and Staff: Professional development days were strategically placed to improve instructional delivery.
- Students: Breaks and testing periods were designed to optimize learning and assessment outcomes.

Community Response and Critiques

While the calendar aimed to serve the district's educational goals, community feedback highlighted certain concerns.

Common Feedback Points

- Holiday Observance: Some community groups advocated for additional religious or cultural holidays.
- Instructional Time: Debates about the balance between instructional days and breaks, especially in the context of standardized testing.
- Weather-Related Flexibility: Calls for clearer policies on snow days and make-up schedules.

District Responses

- The district maintained a flexible approach, prioritizing compliance with state mandates while seeking community input.
- Adjustments in subsequent years reflected lessons learned from 2015 community feedback.

Broader Impacts and Lessons Learned

The 2015 calendar served as a case study for effective district planning in a large, diverse community.

Lessons for Future Calendars

- Community Engagement is Crucial: Early and transparent communication helps build trust and acceptance.
- Flexibility Matters: Contingency planning for weather and unforeseen events is vital.
- Aligning with State Goals: Ensuring instructional hours and assessment periods are synchronized with state requirements enhances educational consistency.

Ongoing Challenges

- Balancing instructional time with extracurricular and cultural activities.
- Addressing disparities in holiday observances across diverse communities.
- Ensuring calendar policies adapt to changing educational standards and community needs.

Conclusion

The Montgomery County Public Schools MD Calendar 2015 exemplifies a thoughtful, community-oriented approach to academic planning. It reflects a careful balancing act?meeting state

mandates, accommodating community expectations, and fostering an environment conducive to learning. Analyzing its development, features, and community reception provides valuable insights into district policymaking and the complexities inherent in managing a large, diverse school system.

As Montgomery County continues to evolve its calendar policies, the lessons from 2015 remain relevant?emphasizing transparency, flexibility, and stakeholder engagement as cornerstones of effective educational planning. Ultimately, the calendar is more than a schedule; it is a reflection of the district?s priorities, values, and commitment to its students' success.

Question What are the key dates for Montgomery County Public Schools MD calendar 2015? The Montgomery County Public Schools MD calendar 2015 included a start date in early September, winter and spring breaks, and the last day of school in late June, with specific dates published by the school district. When did the 2015 summer break start and end for Montgomery County Public Schools? In 2015, summer break for Montgomery County Public Schools began in late June and extended into early September, aligning with the district's academic calendar for that year. Were there any early release days or professional development days in the 2015 Montgomery County schools calendar? Yes, the 2015 calendar included scheduled early release days and professional development days, which are typically designated to improve teaching and administrative planning. Did Montgomery County Public Schools observe any holidays in the 2015 calendar, and which ones? Yes, the 2015 calendar recognized major holidays such as Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, and Memorial Day. How can I access the detailed Montgomery County Public Schools MD calendar for 2015? The detailed 2015 calendar was available on the Montgomery County Public Schools official website and could also be obtained through school offices or district communications from that year.

Related keywords: Montgomery County Public Schools calendar 2015, MCPS 2015 school year, Montgomery County school holidays 2015, Maryland public school calendar 2015, Montgomery County Maryland academic calendar, MCPS 2015 teacher schedule, Montgomery County school break dates 2015, Maryland school year start 2015, Montgomery County public schools calendar PDF 2015, MCPS 2015 parent resources

History of orange county new york

History of Orange County New York

Orange County, New York, is a region rich in history, culture, and influence that dates back centuries. Located in the southeastern part of the state, it has played a pivotal role in the development of the United States, from Native American settlements to colonial expansion, and

through industrialization and modern growth. Understanding the history of Orange County provides insight into the shaping of this vibrant area and its contributions to the broader history of New York State and the nation.

Early Inhabitants and Native American Heritage

Indigenous Peoples of Orange County

Long before European settlers arrived, the region now known as Orange County was inhabited by Native American tribes, primarily the Lenape (Delaware) people. These Indigenous communities thrived in the area, utilizing the abundant natural resources for sustenance and trade.

- The Lenape people were semi-nomadic, engaging in hunting, fishing, and agriculture.
- They established villages along rivers and lakes, taking advantage of the fertile land.
- Their culture was deeply connected to the land, with spiritual and social practices centered around nature.

Native Influence on the Land

The Lenape's presence influenced the geography and early use of land in Orange County, with trails and settlements that later European settlers would encounter and utilize.

European Settlement and Colonial Era

Early European Exploration

The 17th century marked the beginning of European interest in the region, primarily by the Dutch and the English.

- The Dutch were the first Europeans to explore the area, establishing trading posts in the 1600s.
- The area was part of New Netherland, a Dutch colony that included parts of present-day New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.
- Dutch influence is still evident in place names, such as "Haverstraw" and "Kingston," the latter serving as the first capital of New York State.

English Control and Colonial Development

In 1664, the English seized control of New Netherland, renaming it New York. This transition significantly impacted Orange County's development.

- The region was primarily used for agriculture, with settlers establishing farms and small communities.
- Land grants and treaties with Native Americans facilitated European settlement.
- County boundaries were initially fluid, with areas being subdivided as populations grew.

Formation of Orange County

Orange County was officially established in 1798, carved out from portions of Ulster and Rockland counties.

- Named after Prince William of Orange, later King William III of England.
- The county seat was established in Goshen, which remains a central hub.
- Early administrative structures laid the foundation for growth and governance.

19th Century: Growth, Industry, and Civil War Impact

Development of Transportation Infrastructure

The 1800s saw significant advancements in transportation, fueling economic growth.

- Construction of roads, bridges, and canals, including the Delaware and Hudson Canal.
- The arrival of the railroad in the mid-19th century connected Orange County to larger markets.
- These developments facilitated the movement of goods and people, attracting industries and settlers.

Industrialization and Economic Expansion

Orange County's fertile land and transportation networks fostered a robust industrial economy.

- Key industries included textiles, ironworks, and paper manufacturing.
- The county became a hub for agriculture, with dairy farming and fruit orchards thriving.

Role in the Civil War

During the Civil War (1861-1865), Orange County contributed manpower and resources.

- Many residents enlisted in Union Army regiments.

- The war impacted local economies, causing shifts in labor and production.
- Post-war, the county experienced growth as industries expanded.

20th Century: Modernization and Suburban Development

Transition to Suburban Community

The 20th century marked a transition from predominantly rural to suburban landscapes.

- Post-World War II suburbanization led to population growth.
- Development of commuter towns, especially due to proximity to New York City.
- Expansion of transportation corridors, including highways and rail lines.

Industrial Decline and Economic Shifts

Like many regions, Orange County faced industrial challenges.

- Decline of traditional manufacturing industries in the mid-1900s.
- Growth in service sectors, healthcare, education, and tourism.
- Preservation of historical sites and natural parks became priorities.

Notable Developments and Attractions

Orange County developed a reputation for its natural beauty and cultural heritage.

- The emergence of parks such as Storm King Art Center.
- Growth of historic towns like Goshen and Newburgh.
- The establishment of educational institutions contributing to local culture.

Key Events Shaping Orange County's History

Revolutionary War Significance

Orange County played a strategic role during the American Revolution.

- The Hudson River Valley was a critical military route.
- Several battles and skirmishes occurred in the area.

- The county served as a base for Patriot operations.

Historic Landmarks and Preservation

Many historic sites are preserved in Orange County, reflecting its rich past.

- The Orange County Courthouse (built in 1912).
- historic homes and districts such as the Philipse Manor House.
- The National Register of Historic Places lists numerous sites.

Modern Contributions

Today, Orange County continues to honor its history through museums, festivals, and preservation efforts.

- The Orange County History Center and Museum.
- Annual events celebrating local heritage and history.
- Ongoing efforts to preserve historic architecture and sites.

Conclusion: The Legacy of Orange County

Orange County, New York, embodies a unique blend of Native American heritage, colonial history, industrial growth, and modern suburban development. Its strategic location along vital transportation routes, rich natural resources, and vibrant communities have shaped its evolution over centuries. Recognized for its historical landmarks, cultural contributions, and natural beauty, Orange County remains a testament to the enduring legacy of American history. Visitors and residents alike can explore its past through numerous historic sites, museums, and festivals, ensuring that the story of Orange County continues to be celebrated and preserved for future generations.

History of Orange County, New York: A Deep Dive into Its Rich Past

Orange County, New York, is a region steeped in history, from its indigenous roots and colonial settlement to its role in the American Revolution and industrial development. Its landscape, diverse communities, and evolving identity have made it a microcosm of broader American history. This comprehensive exploration traces Orange County's journey from ancient times to the modern era, highlighting key events, figures, and milestones that have shaped its unique identity.

Pre-Colonial and Indigenous Roots

Native American Presence

Before European settlers arrived, Orange County was inhabited by indigenous peoples, primarily the Lenape (Delaware) tribe. The Lenape were part of the larger Algonquian-speaking peoples and occupied much of the region, including present-day Orange County, for centuries.

- Lifestyle and Culture:
 - Semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers with seasonal settlements.
 - Engaged in fishing, hunting, and agriculture.
 - Utilized the fertile lands along the Hudson River and its tributaries.
- Settlements and Trails:
 - Established villages along waterways.
 - Used extensive trail networks connecting different parts of the region.
- European Contact:
 - First contact with Europeans occurred in the early 17th century through explorers and traders.
 - The impact of European arrival led to significant displacement and conflict over the subsequent centuries.

European Exploration and Colonial Foundations

Early European Exploration

Dutch explorers were among the first Europeans to explore the region, with Henry Hudson's voyage in 1609 marking a pivotal moment.

- Hudson River Exploration:
 - Hudson's voyage laid the groundwork for Dutch claims in the area.
 - The Dutch established trading posts and fur trading operations along the river.

Dutch and English Colonial Settlement

The region was initially part of New Netherland, a Dutch colony, before becoming English territory.

- Dutch Influence (17th Century):

- The village of Newburgh and other settlements emerged.
- The Dutch introduced advanced farming techniques, trade practices, and land grants.

- Transition to English Control (1664):
- The English seized New Netherland without significant conflict.
- Renamed the area from New Netherland to New York.

- Early Colonial Development:
- Land grants and patents encouraged settlement.
- Agriculture, especially grain and livestock farming, became vital.

Revolutionary Era and Early American History

Orange County's Role in the American Revolution

During the late 18th century, Orange County was a hotbed of revolutionary activity.

- Patriot Support:
- Many residents supported the Patriot cause.
- The county supplied troops, munitions, and supplies.

- Key Events:
- The Battle of Minisink (1779), a significant skirmish, took place near the county.
- The county's proximity to New York City and other strategic locations made it vital during the war.

Post-Revolutionary Developments

After independence, Orange County experienced growth and restructuring.

- Formation of Counties:
- Created in 1683, originally as part of Dutch and later English governance.
- Officially organized in 1798, carving out distinct communities.

- Settlement Expansion:

- Land grants to Revolutionary War veterans spurred settlement.
- The development of small towns and villages along trade routes.

19th Century: Industrialization and Growth

Industrial and Economic Development

The 19th century was a transformative period for Orange County.

- Transportation Infrastructure:
 - Canal System:
 - The Delaware and Hudson Canal (1828) connected the region to New York City, facilitating trade.
 - Railroads:
 - The Hudson River Railroad and other lines expanded connectivity.
 - Enabled movement of goods and people, fostering economic growth.
- Manufacturing and Industry:
 - Textile mills, ironworks, and breweries emerged.
 - The county became a hub for agricultural processing.
- Agriculture:
 - Continues to be vital, with dairy farming, apple orchards, and other crops.

Settlement Patterns and Communities

- Growth of towns such as Newburgh, Middletown, and Port Jervis.
- Development of villages and rural communities.

Social and Cultural Changes

- Immigration increased, with Irish, German, and Italian settlers.
- The population diversified, leading to an evolving cultural landscape.

20th Century: Modernization and Transformation

World Wars and Economic Shifts

The two World Wars had profound impacts on Orange County.

- World War I and II:
 - Increased industrial production.
 - Military training and installations established in the region.
- Post-War Boom:
 - Suburbanization accelerated.
 - Growth of commuter towns for those working in New York City.

Environmental and Preservation Movements

- Recognized the importance of natural landscapes.
- Establishment of parks and historic sites to preserve heritage.

Technological and Educational Advancements

- Expansion of educational institutions.
- Development of healthcare and technological infrastructure.

Key Historical Landmarks and Cultural Heritage

- Goshen Historic District: Showcases 18th and 19th-century architecture.
- Woodbury Common Premium Outlets: Reflects modern commercial development but located near historic sites.
- Mills at Port Jervis: Industrial remnants illustrating the 19th-century manufacturing boom.

- The Newburgh Trust: Preserves Revolutionary War history.

Contemporary Orange County: A Blend of Heritage and Modernity

- The county today balances its rich history with modern growth.
- Preservation efforts maintain historic districts, while new industries and developments flourish.
- Active cultural festivals, reenactments, and museums celebrate its diverse history.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of Orange County's Past

Orange County, New York, stands as a testament to the enduring spirit of American history. From its indigenous roots and colonial foundations to its pivotal role in the revolution and industrial revolution, the county's past is woven into its present identity. Its landscapes, historic sites, and communities continue to reflect the layers of history that have shaped it. As it moves forward into the future, Orange County remains a vibrant mosaic of tradition and innovation, deeply rooted in its storied past.

In summary, understanding the history of Orange County, New York, requires appreciating its layered evolution—from native settlements to a key player in national events. Its strategic location, diverse communities, and resilient spirit continue to define its character today, making it a fascinating subject for history buffs and casual visitors alike.

Question What is the historical significance of Orange County, New York, in the American Revolution? Orange County played a vital role in the American Revolution, serving as a strategic location with several important battles and skirmishes, including the Battle of Minisink. Its residents actively supported the Patriot cause, and the county's rugged terrain provided defensive advantages. **How did Orange County, NY, develop during the 18th and 19th centuries?** Initially settled by Dutch and English colonists, Orange County developed as an agricultural region. In the 19th century, it experienced growth with the expansion of the Erie Canal and the rise of industries such as textiles, ironworks, and manufacturing, contributing to its economic development. **What impact did the Erie Canal have on the growth of Orange County?** Completed in 1825, the Erie Canal significantly boosted Orange County's economy by facilitating the transportation of goods and people. It opened up markets, encouraged settlement, and helped establish the county as an important hub for commerce and industry in New York. **Who were some notable figures in Orange County's history?** Prominent figures include Philip Schuyler, a Revolutionary War general and senator; and William Lewis, a lawyer and politician. Additionally, Orange County was home to many early settlers and influential families who shaped its development. **How has Orange County, NY, preserved its historical sites?** Orange County has preserved many historical landmarks, including the clearly marked Revolutionary War sites, historic districts, and museums like the Orange County Historical Society Museum. These efforts help maintain its rich history for educational and tourism

purposes. What role did Orange County play in the industrialization of New York State? During the 19th century, Orange County contributed to New York's industrialization through manufacturing, ironworks, and milling industries. Its strategic location and transportation networks allowed it to become a vital center for regional economic growth during this period.

Related keywords: Orange County history, Orange County NY past, Orange County New York heritage, Orange County NY settlement, Orange County historical sites, Orange County NY development, Orange County NY landmarks, Orange County NY pioneer history, Orange County NY archives, Orange County NY early settlers

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