

The Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Stree Updated Version

The Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street is an invaluable resource for residents, visitors, real estate professionals, and anyone navigating the diverse and expansive roadways of King County. Known for its detailed mapping and comprehensive street-level information, the 2006 edition of the Thomas Guide remains a trusted reference for accurate directions, neighborhood insights, and geographic understanding of this vibrant region in Washington State. Whether you're planning a route through Seattle, Bellevue, Redmond, or the surrounding suburbs, understanding the features and benefits of the Thomas Guide 2006 for King County can significantly enhance your navigation experience.

Overview of the Thomas Guide 2006 for King County, Washington

What is the Thomas Guide?

The Thomas Guide is a series of detailed atlases and maps primarily used in the United States, renowned for their clarity, accuracy, and user-friendly layouts. The 2006 edition for King County offers a comprehensive street-level view, including major and minor roads, landmarks, neighborhoods, and points of interest. It combines cartographic precision with practical features that make local navigation straightforward.

Importance of the 2006 Edition

While newer editions have been published, the 2006 version holds historical and practical significance:

- It captures the road layouts, neighborhoods, and landmarks as they existed at that time.
- It serves as a snapshot of development and urban growth in King County during the early 2000s.
- It remains useful for archival purposes or for those who prefer physical maps over digital navigation tools.

Features of the Thomas Guide 2006 for King County

Detailed Street-Level Maps

The guide provides highly detailed maps that:

- Cover all cities within King County, including Seattle, Bellevue, Redmond, Kirkland, Issaquah, and Renton.
- Display major highways such as I-5, I-405, I-90, and SR-520, alongside local streets.
- Include neighborhood boundaries and subdivisions for precise location identification.

Landmarks and Points of Interest

The 2006 edition highlights:

- Museums, parks, and recreational areas
- Public transit hubs and stations
- Shopping centers, malls, and entertainment venues
- Government offices and emergency services

Navigation Aids and Additional Features

The map includes:

- Index of streets and landmarks for quick reference
- Coordinate grids and latitude/longitude markers
- Scale bars for distance estimation
- Color-coded zones for different land uses

Using the Thomas Guide 2006 to Navigate King County

Finding Specific Locations

To locate a specific address or landmark:

- Use the index to find the street or landmark name.
- Refer to the corresponding map section for detailed routing.
- Use the scale bar to estimate distances and plan travel time.

Planning Routes

The guide helps in:

- Identifying the most efficient routes avoiding traffic congestion or construction zones.
- Finding alternative paths through neighborhoods.
- Understanding the proximity of different destinations.

Understanding Neighborhoods and Districts

The 2006 map delineates neighborhoods such as:

- Capitol Hill
- Queen Anne
- Ballard
- South Lake Union
- Redmond Town Center

This helps users grasp the layout of urban and suburban areas.

Advantages of Using the 2006 Thomas Guide for King County

Reliability and Accuracy

Despite the age of the edition, the guide offers a high level of detail and accuracy, especially useful for:

- Planning trips in areas with limited digital coverage.
- Cross-referencing current digital maps with historical data.

Durability and Accessibility

Physical maps are not dependent on battery life or internet connectivity, making them reliable during:

- Outdoor adventures.
- Emergency situations.
- Areas with poor mobile reception.

Complementing Digital Maps

The Thomas Guide serves as a valuable backup or supplement to GPS devices and online mapping services, providing:

- A broader overview of the region.
- Additional context such as neighborhood boundaries and landmarks.

Where to Find the Thomas Guide 2006 for King County

Bookstores and Map Retailers

You can locate the 2006 edition through:

- Major bookstores that stock regional atlases.
- Specialty map shops in King County or online retailers.
- Used bookstores or online marketplaces like eBay, which sometimes list older editions.

Libraries and Archives

Public and university libraries often keep copies of historic maps, which can be useful for:

- Research purposes.
- Comparing urban development over time.

Digital Alternatives

While the official Thomas Guide may not be available digitally for 2006, similar digital maps and GIS data can be accessed through:

- King County GIS resources
- Online mapping services like Google Maps or Bing Maps with historical overlays
- Archived versions of map websites or digital libraries

Maintaining and Updating Your Map Collection

Why Keep an Older Edition?

Storing the 2006 Thomas Guide offers benefits such as:

- Historical reference for urban development.
- Baseline data for local planning or real estate analysis.
- Backup navigation in case of digital failures.

Transitioning to Newer Editions or Digital Maps

While the 2006 edition remains useful, users should consider:

- Upgrading to newer editions for the latest road changes and developments.
- Using digital maps for real-time traffic updates and route planning.
- Combining physical and digital resources for comprehensive navigation.

Conclusion: The Enduring Value of the Thomas Guide 2006 in King County

The Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street remains a significant navigational tool, especially for those who value detailed, reliable, and tangible maps. It captures the region's geography as it was over a decade ago, providing essential insights into neighborhood layouts, road networks, and landmarks. Whether for everyday navigation, historical research, or backup planning, this edition continues to serve as a practical resource for residents, travelers, and map enthusiasts alike. Embracing both its historical importance and practical utility, the 2006 Thomas Guide exemplifies the enduring relevance of well-crafted physical maps in an increasingly digital world.

The Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street Map: An In-Depth Review and Analysis

In the realm of cartography and navigation, physical atlases and map guides have historically served as indispensable tools for travelers, commuters, and urban planners alike. Among these, the Thomas Guide series has long been recognized for its detailed, user-friendly mapping solutions tailored for specific regions across the United States. The Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street Map stands out as a noteworthy edition, capturing a snapshot of one of the Pacific Northwest's most dynamic and sprawling counties at a pivotal moment in its development. This article provides a comprehensive review and investigation into the features, accuracy, usability, and historical significance of this particular guide, offering insight into its role within the navigation and cartography landscape of the mid-2000s.

Historical Context and Significance of the 2006 Thomas Guide

Before delving into the specifics of the 2006 King County edition, it's essential to understand the context in which it was produced. The early 2000s marked a transitional period in navigation technology, with GPS devices gaining popularity but physical maps remaining vital for many users. The Thomas Guide, originally published by Landmark Publishing, had established itself as a trusted resource for drivers and urban explorers for decades.

By 2006, King County—home to Seattle and numerous suburbs—was experiencing rapid growth, urban sprawl, and infrastructural development. The guide served as both a navigation aid and a historical record of the county's evolving street network. Its publication provided users with a detailed, immutable reference amidst a landscape of continual change.

Scope and Coverage of the 2006 Edition

The Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street Map covers a broad geographic area, including:

- The City of Seattle and its neighborhoods
- Surrounding suburbs such as Bellevue, Redmond, Kirkland, Renton, and Federal Way
- Outlying communities like Issaquah, Kent, Auburn, and Woodinville
- Major transportation routes, including Interstates, State Routes, and local streets

The map is designed to be comprehensive, featuring:

- Detailed street-level information
- Neighborhood boundaries
- Points of interest (POIs) such as parks, hospitals, schools, and government buildings
- Transit lines and stops
- Major landmarks and geographic features

The scale typically used in the Thomas Guide for King County was 1:24,000, allowing for a detailed street-level view while maintaining broad coverage.

Design and Usability Features

One of the hallmarks of the Thomas Guide series is its user-centric design, and the 2006 King County edition exemplifies this with several features:

Clear Color Coding and Symbols

- Streets are differentiated by color based on their classification (e.g., highways, arterial roads, local streets)
- Symbols denote points of interest, transit stops, and geographic features
- Neighborhood boundaries are delineated with dashed lines for easy identification

Index and Cross-Referencing

- An extensive street index makes locating specific addresses straightforward
- The guide includes an alphabetical listing of streets, landmarks, and neighborhoods
- Cross-references facilitate quick navigation from a street name to its map location

Grid System and Page Layout

- The map employs a grid system for easy referencing
- Pages are organized geographically, allowing users to navigate from one section to another seamlessly
- Insets highlight major urban centers and high-traffic corridors

Durability and Size

- The physical map is printed on durable, spiral-bound or laminated paper, designed for frequent handling
- Compact enough for use in vehicles or backpacks, yet large enough to display detailed information

Additional Features

- Road construction zones and detours relevant to 2006
- Updated points of interest reflecting the local economy and infrastructure at that time
- Emergency services locations and routes

Accuracy and Reliability: A Critical Evaluation

The primary purpose of any physical map is to provide accurate and reliable geographic information. The 2006 Thomas Guide's accuracy can be evaluated based on several criteria:

Street Network Precision

- The guide accurately depicts the street network as of 2006, including new developments and modifications made in the preceding years
- However, given the rapid urban growth in King County, some newer roads or changes post-2006 would not be reflected, necessitating supplementary sources for current navigation

Inclusion of Infrastructure Developments

- The guide incorporated major infrastructural projects completed before 2006, such as highway expansions and new transit lines
- Smaller or less prominent roads, especially in newly developed suburbs, may have been omitted or simplified

Geographic Features and Landmarks

- Natural landmarks such as lakes, parks, and mountain ranges are accurately depicted
- Some points of interest may be outdated or no longer operational, reflecting the time-specific nature of the guide

Limitations and Challenges

- As with all static maps, the guide cannot account for real-time changes such as temporary road closures, construction, or new developments after publication
- Users should verify critical navigation details with current sources when planning trips

Comparison with Digital Alternatives and Contemporary Relevance

By 2006, the rise of GPS navigation systems and online mapping services like Google Maps was beginning to challenge traditional paper maps. The Thomas Guide maintained its relevance through:

- Its reliability in areas with poor satellite reception (e.g., tunnels, urban canyons)
- Its detailed depiction of local streets and neighborhoods not always available on digital platforms
- Its suitability for planning trips, especially in regions experiencing rapidly changing infrastructure

However, the limitations of static maps—outdated information, lack of real-time updates, and the inability to reroute dynamically—highlighted the eventual decline of physical atlases. Today, the Thomas Guide 2006 edition remains a valuable historical artifact and a backup navigation resource in areas with limited digital connectivity.

Collectibility and Cultural Significance

Beyond its practical use, the Thomas Guide 2006 King County edition holds cultural and collectible value:

- It captures a snapshot of King County's geography and urban development at a specific moment
- It serves as a nostalgic item for residents and collectors interested in cartography
- The guide reflects the design aesthetics and cartographic standards of the mid-2000s

Some enthusiasts collect editions from different years to track urban development, making the 2006 version part of a broader historical collection.

Conclusion: The Legacy of the 2006 Thomas Guide King County Edition

The Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street Map exemplifies the peak of physical mapping technology in the pre-digital era. Its meticulous detail, user-friendly design, and comprehensive coverage made it an essential resource for residents, visitors, and professionals navigating the vibrant and expanding landscape of King County.

While modern navigation tools have largely supplanted paper maps, the 2006 Thomas Guide remains a testament to the importance of reliable, durable cartographic resources. It offers not only practical utility but also a historical record of the region's growth and development at a pivotal point in time.

For collectors, urban historians, or those interested in the evolution of cartography, the 2006 King County edition provides invaluable insights. For everyday users, it exemplifies the enduring value of well-crafted physical maps, especially in an age increasingly dominated by digital navigation.

In summary, the Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street Map is more than just a navigational aid; it's a snapshot of a region in flux, a tool rooted in tradition yet integral to understanding the development of King County's urban landscape during the early 21st century.

Question What is the Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street directory? The Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street directory is a detailed map book that provides street-level navigation, street names, and geographic information for King County, Washington, published in 2006. **Answer** How can I use the Thomas Guide 2006 for navigation in King County? You can use the Thomas Guide 2006 by locating your destination on the detailed street maps, identifying the corresponding page and grid coordinates, and then following the map to navigate through King

County's streets. Is the Thomas Guide 2006 still relevant for current navigation in King County? While the Thomas Guide 2006 provides valuable historical and geographical information, it may be outdated for current navigation due to new road developments, closures, and changes since 2006. For the most accurate navigation, newer maps or digital GPS services are recommended. Where can I find a copy of the Thomas Guide 2006 King County Washington Street directory? Copies of the Thomas Guide 2006 for King County can often be found in libraries, used bookstores, online marketplaces, or collector's shops that specialize in maps and atlases. What features differentiate the Thomas Guide 2006 from other maps? The Thomas Guide 2006 features detailed street-level maps, easy-to-read grid references, and comprehensive coverage of King County, making it a popular choice for detailed navigation and planning in the area during that time period. Are there digital alternatives to the Thomas Guide 2006 for King County? Yes, digital alternatives include online mapping services like Google Maps, Bing Maps, and various GPS navigation apps that provide real-time, updated maps and directions for King County.

Related keywords: Thomas Guide, King County, Washington, maps, street directory, road map, navigation, atlas, fold-out map, geographic information, urban planning

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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