

HATHORN HOUSE & ITS FAMILIES

John and Elizabeth's house was built of limestone and fieldstone, as were other local stone houses such as Baird's Tavern. Into the southwest gable they worked the date and their initials in red brick. In addition to businesses run on the farm such as a blacksmith shop, the house was used as an inn.

The house remained in the Hathorn family until 1834, when it was purchased by Ezra Sanford, Jr. The prominent Sanford family made alterations to the house, but a one story kitchen wing on the northeast side and a two story storehouse on the southwest side are described in early accounts.

The Sanfords owned the house until 1924, when it was sold to Charles Walling. Then in 1926 Wilfred L. Raynor, Sr. bought the farm. He and his wife Dorothy Dunton Richards were also prominent members of the community. Their son Wilfred, Jr. ("Bill") owned the Morehouse house, adjacent, another pre-Revolutionary home. He and his wife Norma Dorothy Vail raised their family next door to the Hathorn house.

Wilfred, Jr. had the Hathorn home listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. He also protected much of the Hathorn farmland under Warwick's land preservation program in 2005.

Between 2009-2013, the house was owned by the Manza family, who still own the front and back fields. The house is currently owned by the Raynor family heirs.

A PRESERVATION COALITION

The Raynor family and the Friends of Hathorn House, in cooperation with other local and government organizations and state and national heritage preservation groups, are working to preserve and restore the homestead for future generations.

We are working on a vision for the property that will include adaptive reuse which generates income for continued maintenance, and includes public access to the building with interpretive displays.



A LINK IN THE CHAIN

This important site of New York's Revolutionary War heritage must be preserved, and can become an attraction for regional historical and agricultural tourism.

To Join Us Or Learn More Contact:

hathornhouse.wordpress.com

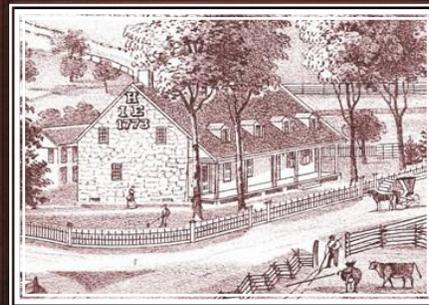
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Friends of Hathorn House

A Patriot Life:

John Hathorn and his Home



Warwick ~ New York

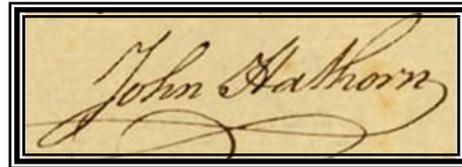


TIMELINE OF HATHORN'S LIFE AND CONNECTIONS TO REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS

1749 Jan. 9	Born January 9, 1749
1772 Jan. 7	Marriage to Elizabeth Welling
1773	John and Elizabeth build house
1776 Feb. 7	Appointed as Lt. Colonel to his regiment; is Chairman of the Committee of Goshen to the Continental Congress
1778 Jan.	Served as a commissioner on placement of Great Chain across the Hudson at West Point for New York Provincial Convention. His regiment helped build and guard the fortifications at West Point and Sterling Forge
1779 July 22	Co-commander of the Battle of Minisink
1780+	Commissioner of Forfeiture
1783 - 1784	Speaker of the New York State Assembly
1785	Votes in favor of abolishing slavery in NY
1786	First of several terms in the NY Senate
1786 Sept.	Brigadier General of the Orange County Militia
1788	Elected to Continental Congress; government changed form, so his service was to the first Congress
1789	Appointed to NY Commission for Holding Treaties with the Indians
1789 April	Takes his seat in the first Congress of the United States
1789 April	Attends inauguration of George Washington at Federal Hall, NYC
1790 April	Dines with George Washington
1791 April	Elected honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, exclusive organization of Continental Army officers
1793 Oct. 8	Major General of the New York State Militia
1795	Elected to fourth Congress of the United States
1804 April 3	Elected Warwick Town Supervisor
1810	Death of Elizabeth Hathorn
1821 Nov.	Named to committee to recover Minisink Battle bones
1825 Feb. 20	Death of John Hathorn.

WHO WAS JOHN HATHORN?

John was born in Delaware, or Pennsylvania, and was educated in Philadelphia. He arrived in Warwick around 1770 as part of the survey team working on the border of New Jersey and New York, and also taught school. He settled here and established himself in the community, marrying Elizabeth, the daughter of well-to-do farmer Thomas Welling. Their farm was adjacent to her family's lands.



TIDES OF REVOLUTION

John soon actively supported the revolution, serving the cause by February of 1776. After being assigned a militia regiment, he and his men served in many locations independently and as adjuncts to the Continental Army. The region was a divided community, with Loyalist spies and raiders attempting to disrupt the rebel cause. The trust of his superiors is evident in his appointment to the commission to survey and decide on placement of the Great Chain across the Hudson. His men served at the Battle of Stony Point, the Battle of White Plains, and helped construct Forts Montgomery and West Point; Hathorn was one of the commanders at the Battle of Minisink, where over 45 men were lost. The community was so traumatized by this disaster that it took 43 years for a committee to be organized to return to the site to search for and gather the remains of the dead for burial at Goshen.

LIFELONG SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY

After the War, Hathorn was elected to the first Congress of the United States. As a delegate from New York, he attended the inauguration of Washington, standing near the President at the Federal Hall balcony. He was acquainted with many of the Founding Fathers of our country. He served as Speaker of the New York State Assembly, and was so well liked and respected that he was almost continuously elected to other public posts for the remainder of his life. He was one of a select few who were awarded honorary membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, an organization made up exclusively of Continental Army officers.

ELIZABETH WELLING HATHORN

Born June 14, 1750, Elizabeth was the daughter of one of Warwick's prominent families. As the wife of a man who established several business enterprises and engaged in a great many activities and official duties, the running of the farm would have fallen to her during his many absences. She could read and write, and one of her letters has been found. She bore six sons and three daughters, and died August 29, 1810.

