

Vam scores pinellas county Printable PDF

VAM Scores Pinellas County: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding and Analyzing Educational Value-Added Measures

Introduction

VAM scores Pinellas County are a critical component in evaluating the effectiveness of teachers and schools within the district. These scores play an integral role in shaping educational strategies, informing policy decisions, and ultimately improving student outcomes. As the educational landscape becomes increasingly data-driven, understanding what VAM scores are, how they are calculated, and their implications within Pinellas County is essential for educators, parents, and stakeholders alike. This article provides a comprehensive overview of VAM scores in Pinellas County, exploring their purpose, methodology, benefits, limitations, and future outlook.

What Are VAM Scores?

Definition of VAM Scores

VAM scores, or Value-Added Models scores, are statistical measures that assess a school's or teacher's impact on student academic progress over time. Unlike traditional test scores that reflect student achievement at a single point, VAM scores estimate the contribution of educators or schools to student growth, adjusting for various background factors.

Purpose of VAM Scores in Pinellas County

In Pinellas County, VAM scores serve multiple purposes:

- Teacher Evaluation: Providing data on teacher effectiveness based on student progress.
- School Performance: Identifying schools that are making significant gains or facing challenges.
- Policy Formation: Guiding resource allocation, professional development, and intervention strategies.
- Accountability: Holding educators and schools accountable for student growth.

How VAM Scores Are Calculated in Pinellas County

The Methodology Behind VAM

VAM calculations involve complex statistical models that analyze student scores across multiple years. The process generally includes:

- Data Collection: Gathering standardized test scores, demographic data, and other relevant information.
- Baseline Establishment: Determining initial student performance levels.
- Growth Estimation: Measuring the progress students make from one year to the next, controlling for factors such as socioeconomic status, prior achievement, and other variables.
- Attribution: Assigning the estimated growth to individual teachers or schools based on which students they taught.

Key Components of VAM in Pinellas County

- Student-Level Data: Including test scores, attendance, and demographics.
- Teacher-Student Linkage: Tracking which students are taught by specific teachers over time.
- Statistical Models: Commonly employing hierarchical linear models (HLM) or similar techniques for accuracy.

Frequency of VAM Reporting

In Pinellas County, VAM scores are typically updated annually and used in the district's evaluation frameworks, ensuring timely feedback for educators and administrators.

Interpreting VAM Scores

What Do VAM Scores Indicate?

- High VAM Scores: Suggest that the teacher or school significantly contributed to student growth.
- Low VAM Scores: May indicate areas where improvement is needed, but should be interpreted cautiously considering other contextual factors.

VAM Score Categories

Pinellas County often categorizes VAM scores into performance tiers such as:

- Highly Effective
- Effective

- Developing
- Ineffective

These categories aid in making transparent evaluations but are used alongside other qualitative assessments.

Benefits of Using VAM Scores in Pinellas County

Data-Driven Decision Making

- Enables targeted professional development for educators.
- Helps identify best practices from high-performing teachers and schools.
- Supports tailored interventions for students and schools lagging behind.

Enhances Accountability

- Promotes transparency in educational effectiveness.
- Encourages continuous improvement among educators.

Supports Student-Centered Strategies

- Focuses on student growth rather than static achievement levels.
- Facilitates early identification of students needing additional support.

Limitations and Criticisms of VAM Scores

Variability and Reliability

- VAM scores can fluctuate due to factors outside a teacher's control, such as student motivation, home environment, or testing conditions.
- Statistical models may not fully capture the complexities of classroom dynamics.

Potential for Misinterpretation

- Over-reliance on VAM scores can lead to unfair evaluations if contextual factors are ignored.
- Scores should be considered as one component within a comprehensive evaluation system.

Equity Concerns

- Teachers working with historically underserved or high-need student populations may have lower VAM scores, which could unfairly impact evaluations.
- Emphasizing VAM scores without considering socioeconomic and contextual factors can perpetuate inequities.

VAM Scores and Pinellas County Educational Policy

Current Use in the District

Pinellas County integrates VAM scores into its teacher evaluation system, often in conjunction with classroom observations, student surveys, and other performance indicators.

Impact on Teacher Development

- Data from VAM scores inform personalized professional development.
- Encourages reflective practice and instructional improvement.

Future Directions

- Increasing transparency and communication about how VAM scores are used.
- Combining VAM data with qualitative assessments for holistic evaluations.
- Exploring ways to adjust models to better account for contextual factors and promote equity.

How Parents and Community Members Can Engage

Understanding VAM Scores

- Recognize that VAM scores are one piece of the puzzle in evaluating school quality.
- Engage with school reports and district communications to understand how these scores influence decisions.

Supporting Student Growth

- Foster a supportive learning environment at home.

- Advocate for fair and comprehensive evaluation practices that consider multiple measures of effectiveness.

Participating in District Initiatives

- Attend school board meetings and provide feedback on evaluation policies.
- Support initiatives aimed at equitable resource distribution and professional development.

Conclusion

VAM scores Pinellas County represent a significant advancement in educational assessment, providing valuable insights into student growth and teacher effectiveness. While they offer numerous benefits in fostering a data-driven culture and promoting accountability, it is vital to interpret these scores within a broader context, acknowledging their limitations and the diverse factors influencing student achievement. As Pinellas County continues to refine its evaluation systems, balancing quantitative measures like VAM with qualitative insights will be crucial to ensuring an equitable and effective educational environment for all students.

Additional Resources

- Pinellas County Schools Official Website
- Florida Department of Education VAM Guidelines
- Research Studies on VAM Effectiveness and Limitations
- Parent and Community Engagement Tools for Educational Data

By understanding and thoughtfully applying VAM scores, Pinellas County can continue to improve its educational outcomes, ensuring every student receives the support they need to succeed.

VAM Scores Pinellas County: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding and Interpreting Value-Added Measures in Education

In the landscape of educational assessment, VAM scores Pinellas County have emerged as a significant tool used by school administrators, teachers, and policymakers to evaluate teacher effectiveness and student growth. These scores provide insights into the impact that individual educators have on their students' academic progress over a given period. As Pinellas County continues to emphasize data-driven decision-making, understanding what VAM scores are, how they are calculated, and their implications becomes crucial for educators and stakeholders committed to improving educational outcomes.

What Are VAM Scores and Why Do They Matter?

Defining Value-Added Models (VAM)

Value-Added Models (VAM) are statistical methods designed to measure a teacher's or school's contribution to student achievement, controlling for various factors outside the teacher's influence such as prior achievement, socio-economic status, and other student characteristics. VAM scores aim to isolate the effect that a teacher has on student growth, providing a more nuanced picture than traditional test scores alone.

The Role of VAM Scores in Pinellas County

In Pinellas County, VAM scores are used as part of a broader teacher evaluation system, often influencing professional development decisions, tenure evaluations, and merit pay structures. They serve as a tool to identify areas where teachers excel and where additional support might be necessary, ultimately aiming to enhance the quality of education across the district.

How Are VAM Scores Calculated?

Understanding the calculation process of VAM scores is essential to grasp their significance and limitations.

Data Inputs Required

- Student Test Scores: Standardized assessments administered annually.
- Prior Achievement Data: Previous test scores to measure growth.
- Student Demographics: Information such as socio-economic status, English language learner status, and special education designations.
- Teacher Assignments: Data linking students to their respective teachers.

The Calculation Process

- Baseline Measurement: Establish each student's initial achievement level based on prior test scores.
- Predictive Modeling: Use statistical algorithms (like regression analysis) to estimate expected student performance, considering demographic factors.
- Actual vs. Predicted Performance: Calculate the difference between actual student scores and predicted scores.
- Aggregating Data: Sum these differences across all students taught by a teacher to generate an

overall measure of effectiveness.

- Normalization: Adjust scores to account for variability across different subjects, grade levels, and testing cycles.

The resulting VAM score reflects the teacher's contribution to student progress, with higher scores indicating greater effectiveness.

Interpreting VAM Scores in Pinellas County

VAM scores are typically expressed as a number or a percentile ranking. A positive score suggests that students performed better than expected under a particular teacher's instruction, while a negative score indicates below-expected growth.

Categories of VAM Scores

- Highly Effective: Teachers whose students outperform expectations significantly.
- Effective: Teachers whose students perform as expected or slightly better.
- Developing/Needs Improvement: Teachers with scores indicating less than expected growth.
- Ineffective: Teachers whose students perform significantly below expectations.

It's important to interpret VAM scores within context and alongside other evaluation measures, such as classroom observations and student feedback.

Limitations and Criticisms of VAM Scores

While VAM scores are valuable, they are not without controversy or limitations.

Potential Issues

- Data Sensitivity: Small sample sizes or test score anomalies can skew results.
- External Factors: VAM models may not fully account for external influences like home environment, attendance, or health issues.
- Teaching Style Variability: Different instructional approaches may not be equally captured by standardized tests.
- Impact on Teacher Morale: Overemphasis on VAM scores can lead to teaching to the test or reluctance to innovate.

Addressing Limitations

Pinellas County and other districts often supplement VAM scores with qualitative evaluations, peer reviews, and student surveys to provide a more comprehensive assessment of teacher effectiveness.

How Pinellas County Uses VAM Scores for School Improvement

Pinellas County recognizes the value of VAM scores as part of a holistic approach to educator development.

Professional Development Programs

- Tailored workshops targeting areas where teachers show less growth.
- Mentoring and coaching for teachers identified as needing support.

Policy and Decision Making

- Informing tenure and promotion decisions.
- Allocating resources to schools or departments requiring targeted intervention.
- Recognizing and rewarding high-performing teachers.

Communicating with Stakeholders

- Transparent reporting of VAM scores to parents and community members.
- Using data to foster a culture of continuous improvement.

Best Practices for Teachers and Administrators

To maximize the benefits of VAM scores and support student achievement, educators and administrators in Pinellas County should consider the following strategies:

- **Combine Data Sources:** Use VAM scores alongside classroom observations, student feedback, and other assessments.
- **Focus on Professional Growth:** Use scores as a catalyst for targeted professional development rather than punitive measures.
- **Engage Students and Families:** Communicate progress and strategies to support student learning.
- **Implement Differentiated Instruction:** Tailor teaching methods to meet diverse student needs,

which can positively influence VAM scores.

- Monitor and Adjust: Regularly review VAM data to identify trends and adjust instructional practices accordingly.

The Future of VAM Scores in Pinellas County

As educational research evolves, so too will the methods for evaluating teacher effectiveness. Pinellas County is likely to continue refining its VAM models to enhance accuracy and fairness, possibly integrating new data sources such as formative assessments, project-based learning outcomes, and social-emotional indicators.

Moreover, ongoing debates about the fairness and validity of VAM scores will influence policy decisions, emphasizing the need for balanced evaluation systems that recognize multiple facets of teaching excellence.

Final Thoughts

VAM scores Pinellas County serve as a vital component of the district's commitment to data-informed decision-making and continuous improvement. While they offer valuable insights into student growth and teacher impact, they should be interpreted carefully and within a broader context of educational quality. When used appropriately, VAM scores can support targeted professional development, promote equitable teaching practices, and ultimately, enhance student achievement across Pinellas County.

By understanding the intricacies of VAM scores, educators and stakeholders can better navigate the complexities of assessment-driven education and work collaboratively toward a brighter future for all students.

Question What are VAM scores in Pinellas County schools? VAM scores in Pinellas County schools refer to Value-Added Model scores that assess a teacher's impact on student learning based on standardized test performance. How are VAM scores calculated for Pinellas County teachers? VAM scores are calculated using student test score data over time, accounting for baseline performance and growth to evaluate a teacher's contribution to student progress in Pinellas County. Why are VAM scores important for Pinellas County educators? VAM scores help identify teaching effectiveness, inform professional development, and influence evaluations in Pinellas County schools. Can VAM scores in Pinellas County be used for teacher evaluations? Yes, VAM scores are often incorporated into teacher evaluations in Pinellas County to provide a data-driven measure of student growth related to individual educators. Are VAM scores in Pinellas County publicly available? Typically, VAM scores are part of internal evaluation processes and are not publicly disclosed; however, summaries may be included in district transparency reports. How do VAM scores impact teacher retention in Pinellas County? VAM scores can influence decisions on

teacher retention and professional development opportunities based on their evaluation results. What limitations are associated with VAM scores in Pinellas County? Limitations include potential for variability due to test design, student factors outside teacher control, and the complexity of accurately measuring teacher effectiveness solely through VAM scores. How can teachers improve their VAM scores in Pinellas County? Teachers can improve their VAM scores by focusing on effective instructional practices, engaging students, and utilizing data to tailor instruction to student needs. Are VAM scores used in other districts similar to Pinellas County? Yes, many districts across Florida and the U.S. use VAM scores as part of their teacher evaluation systems, including Pinellas County, to measure and support teaching effectiveness.

Related keywords: VAM scores, Pinellas County schools, teacher evaluations, value-added model, student performance, Pinellas County education, teacher effectiveness, school district metrics, assessment scores, educational accountability

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

Read the full article online: [History Of Orange County New York](#)