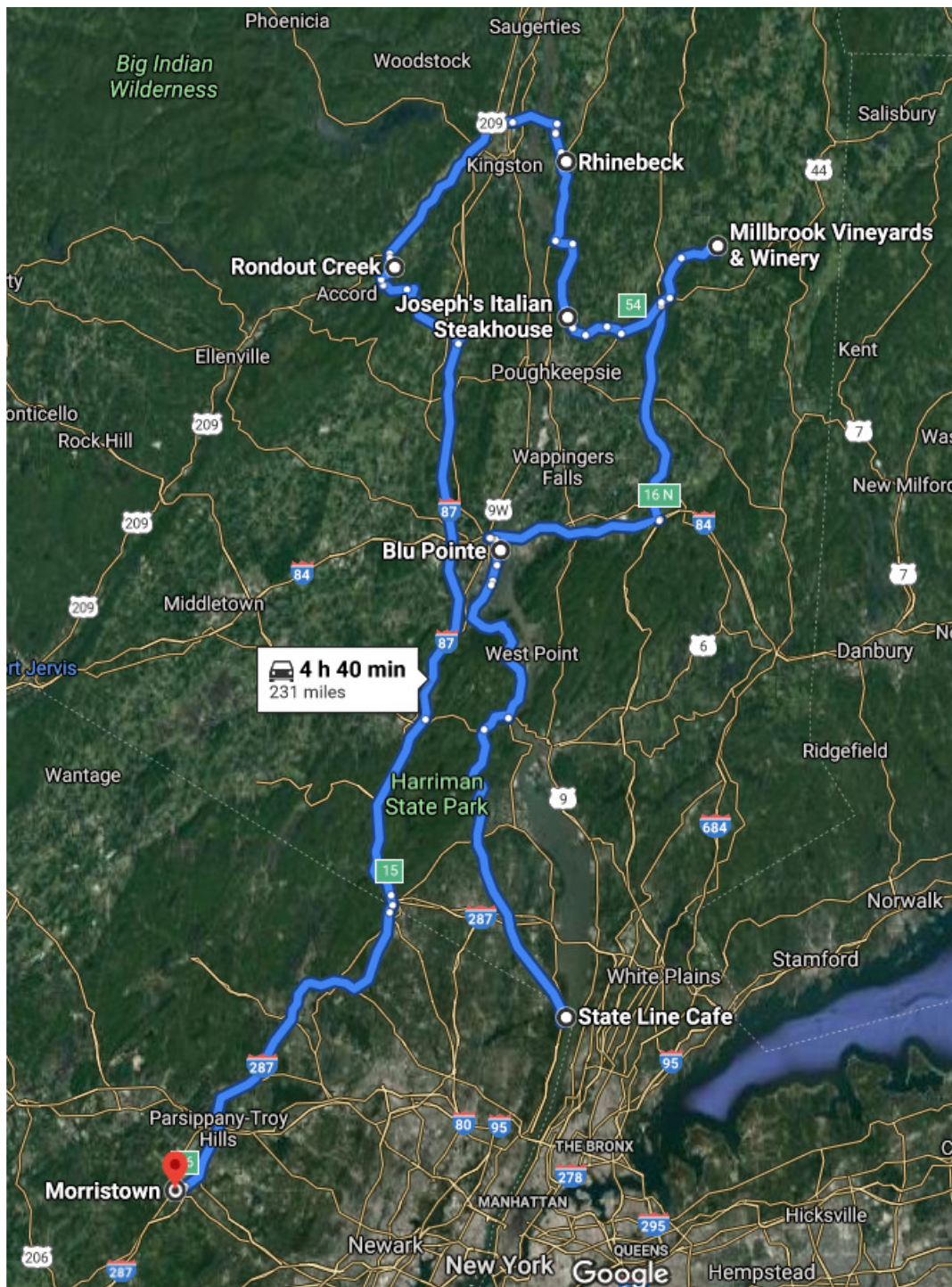


▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲  
October 17-18, 2020 ▲ Two days ▲ 231 Miles



Google Map Link <https://goo.gl/maps/GVczSH7xntFZCUT98>

▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲  
**Contact Information & Notes**

<b>Attendee Phone Numbers</b>		
Peppy Bath	609-658-2905	
Rob Fini	215-680-7556	Will join group at lunch in Newburgh
Christine Fini	203-918-8871	
Bill & Karen Fisher	609-221-2633	
Karen Fisher	609-221-2719	
Carl Janson	215-813-6400	
Ernie Schirmer	609-917-4559	
<b>Venue Phone Numbers</b>		
Mercedes-Benz of Wappingers Falls 134 Old Post Road 12590	845-298-0600	Saturday service hours 8:00 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Blu Pointe Restaurant	845-568-0100	
Millbrook Winery	845-677-8383	
Wing's Castle	845-677-9085	
Innisfree Garden	845-677-8000	
Joseph's Italian Steakhouse	845-473-2333	
Eveready Diner	845-229-8100	
Mariner's Harbor	845-340-8051	

<b>NOTES</b>

▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲  
Itinerary Summary

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2020

**11:00 A.M. Assemble at the State Line Café and Overlook on Palisades Parkway**

*The State Line Café and Overlook has its own unnumbered exit from the Palisades Interstate Parkway in Alpine, NJ, about 2 miles north of Exit 2 (only accessible northbound). See page 4.*

**12:45 P.M. Lunch at Blu Point on the Hudson**  
120 Front Street, Newburgh, NY 12550

**3:00 P.M. Millbrook Vineyard and Winery**  
26 Wing Road, Millbrook, NY 12545  
Or  
**Wing's Castle**  
717 Bangall Road, Millbrook, NY 12545  
Or  
**Innessfree Gardens**  
362 Tyrrel Road, Millbrook, NY 12545

**7:00 P.M. Dinner at Joseph's Italian Steakhouse**  
728 Violet Avenue, Hyde Park, NY 12538

**9:30 P.M. Optional after dinner get together**  
**Hyde Park Brewing Company**  
4076 Albany Post Road Route 9, Hyde Park, NY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2020

**9:00 A.M. Breakfast at the Eveready Diner**  
4184 Albany Post Road Route 9, Hyde Park, NY

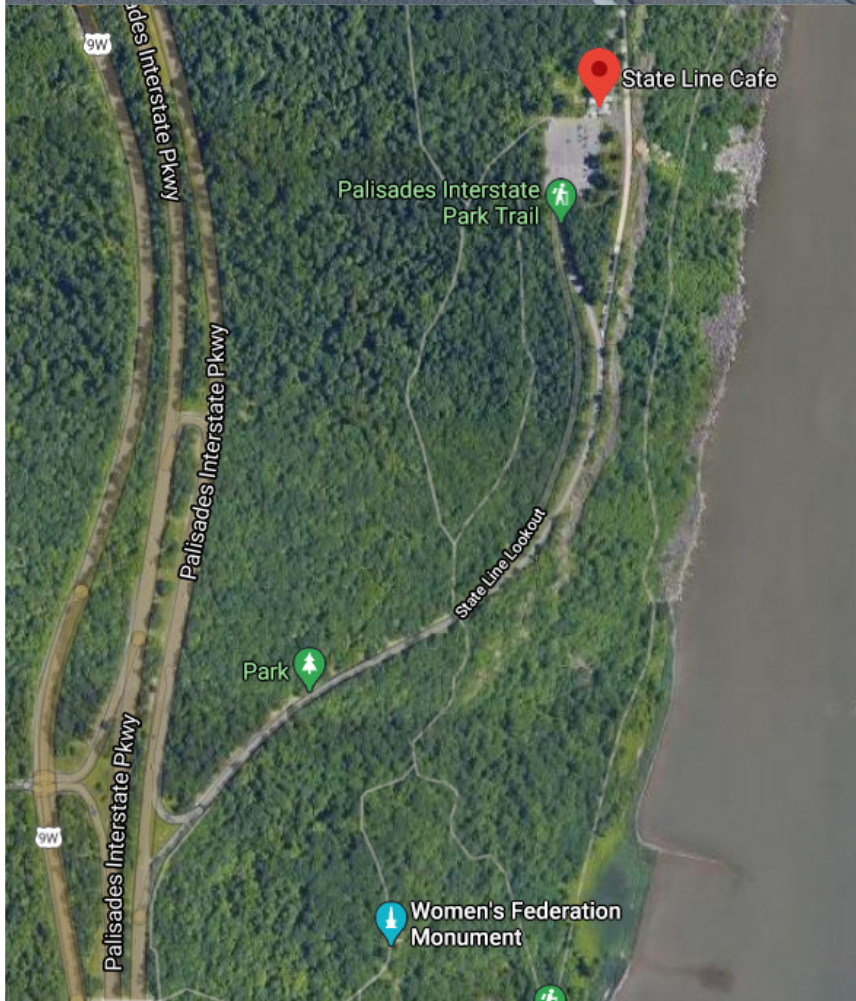
**10:00 A.M. Tour Historic Rhinebeck NY**

**1:00 P.M. Lunch at the Mariner's Harbor**  
1 Broadway, Kingston, NY 12401 (**Rondout Creek**)

**2:30 P.M. Homeward Bound**

▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲

State Line Café, Palisades Interstate Parkway  
Unnumbered exit about 2 miles north of Exit 2



**Palisades Parkway Gift Shop & Bookstore  
Restrooms, Tourism Information, Books and Maps  
Approximately 25 miles north of State Line Café. Exit from left lane.**



▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲  
Saturday, October 17, 2020

**Lunch – Newburgh Blu Pointe Restaurant**



Blu Pointe sits at the northern end of Newburgh's bustling waterfront district. It's a grand space, with huge walls of retractable windows that open fully in warm weather for a briny breeze and an amazing view of the Beacon shore and the Newburgh-Beacon bridge on the Hudson River. The main dining room is elegantly rustic, with high ceilings, modern chandeliers and lots of reclaimed barn wood.

This feels like special occasion dining, but you don't have to be dressed up to enjoy it. You can go for the full-court press and have a multi-course dinner (save room for dessert, please) but you can also hop off your Boston Whaler at the restaurant's dock, sit at the bar and have a glass of wine and a plate of oysters.

The menu here is seafood-centric with a massive raw bar, lobsters, king crab and, of course, oysters. There's whole branzino and snapper, great looking steaks and stuffed chicken. For those craving something lighter, the choices include ahi tuna salad, lobster roll and two burgers. There's a bountiful Sunday brunch buffet and a tapas menu at lunch and dinner.

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Saturday, October 17, 2020

**Afternoon Tour Option 1 - Millbrook Winery**



In 1982 after some successful plantings of vinifera grapes on his father's farm in Millbrook, New York, John Dyson purchased the 130-acre Wing Dairy Farm for his first vineyard and winemaking venture. The southwest facing slopes of the former dairy farm with its gravelly soil proved excellent for viticulture and in 1983 the first plantings were made at the site of what is today Millbrook Vineyards & Winery. In 1984, winemaker John Graziano was brought on board as the winemaker and the initial plantings of Chardonnay, Pinot Noir and Cabernet Franc were quite successful. Pleased with those results, John decided to expand his commitment to making high-quality New York wines. Millbrook Vineyards & Winery's 35 acres of vines include plantings of Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Cabernet Franc, Riesling and an Italian grape varietal called Tocai Friulano.

Millbrook Winery has been voted "Best Winery" in the Hudson Valley for the last 20 consecutive years.

▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲  
Saturday, October 17, 2020

**Afternoon Tour Option 2 – Millbrook Wing’s Castle**



Some 48 years ago, newlyweds Toni Ann and Peter Wing began to think about building a home in their Hudson Valley hometown of Millbrook on 12 acres of land that had been in the Wing family since 1888. They'd met as teenagers, and Peter had spent his childhood exploring the rocky grounds; he knew exactly where to build. But it wasn't a house he had in mind. "Peter said he wanted to build a castle," says Toni. It appealed to her too. "I guess we were just romantics," she says.

They were also young—both 23—and short on money. But that didn't deter them. A month after the couple were married in June 1971, they broke ground. Peter designed and, over the next 23 years, built the castle, based on his sketches and largely using recycled and salvaged materials they bought or found throughout the Hudson Valley, including pieces from 11 barns they bought and demolished "just before that was vogue," says Toni. "We'd save the stone foundations, floorboards, beams; even the nails we'd take out and reuse." They bought bricks for a nickel apiece "and abutments of an old railroad bridge in a farmer's field that Peter had seen when he was eight years old." For the first three years, the couple lived under the structure in progress, camping out under a tarp. After that, the framework was solid enough to move indoors.

In the '80s, the castle started becoming something of a tourist attraction, with frequent guests hearing about it from neighbors or driving by and feel compelled to get out of the car. That's when the family decided to open the castle to formal tours.



▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲  
Saturday, October 17, 2020

**Afternoon Tour Option 3 – Millbrook Innisfree Garden**



Recognized as one of the world's best gardens, Innisfree is a powerful icon of mid-twentieth century design now listed on the National Register of Historic Places for exceptional significance in landscape architecture.

Over 50 years in the making, it is largely the work of landscape architect Lester Collins, FASLA (1914 - 1993). Innisfree's sweeping 185-acre site merges the essence of Modernist and Romantic ideas with traditional Chinese and Japanese garden design principles in a form that evolved through subtle handling of the landscape and slow manipulation of its ecology. Innisfree is a model for both environmental and economic sustainability. Collins developed innovative techniques that rely more on knowledge and patience than labor or capital to create gardens by working with natural ecosystems. In total, Innisfree is a distinctly American stroll garden: a sublime composition of rock, water, wood, and sky achieved with remarkable economy and grace.

One long main trail winds through the grounds, with smaller trails splintering off to reveal other pockets of the park. Go for a walk, and you'll come across peaceful views across a small lake and tiny waterfalls burbling with life. You'll cross quaint stone bridges and spot a variety of art and wildlife nestled within the greenery. It feels as though you'll find a new space to explore with every turn you take.

▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲  
Saturday, October 17, 2020

**Dinner – Hyde Park Joseph’s Italian Steakhouse**



Following in Eleanor Roosevelt’s footsteps is a pretty tall order. Yet Joseph Wilson, the owner of Joseph’s Steakhouse in Hyde Park, seems up to the task. The building that currently houses his restaurant once belonged to the famous First Lady as part of her Val-Kill property. In 1933 she began using it as a tearoom, where she entertained European royalty including Britain’s Queen Elizabeth during the royal family’s famous 1939 visit. After Roosevelt’s death, the edifice was reincarnated, first as a cabaret and then as an Italian restaurant; Wilson reinvented it as a steakhouse.

The main dining room manages the transition from elegant tearoom to American steakhouse, combining a sophisticated atmosphere with hearty American food. In keeping with Wilson’s penchant for history, he affectionately dubbed the dining area the “Sinatra Room,” since the legendary crooner’s songs are played continuously and photos from his Rat Pack days adorn the walls.

The kitchen is staffed by a chef who spent 30 years at Poughkeepsie’s former Little Brauhaus and another chef who hails from the nearby CIA. It serves up killer Sauerbraten and crab cakes, but ultimately it’s all about a great steak. There are 12 different beef dishes on the menu, all of which use certified Angus beef that has been dry-aged in-house for 30 days before it hits the plate.

▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲  
Sunday, October 18, 2020

Optional Breakfast Location – Hyde Park Eveready Diner



Lunch - Mariner's Harbor – Kingston (Rondout Creek)



## ▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲ A Short History of Dutchess County, NY

When Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson River in 1609, laying claim to the valley for the Dutch Crown, the east bank of the river had been home for centuries to the Wappinger Indians and other members of the Algonquin Federation. They called one of their encampments Poughkeepsie, "the reed-covered lodge by the little water place."

In 1683, the colonial assembly established the twelve original counties of New York. Dutchess was among them, named after Mary of Modena, then Duchess of York and wife of the future King James II of England.

Early European settlements clustered along the Hudson River at modern Beacon, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, and Red Hook. Colonists from New England founded communities throughout the disputed areas of eastern Dutchess in the opening decades of the eighteenth century. The Treaty of Dover of 1734 stabilized the border zone.

Until the American Revolution, much of Dutchess County was organized into large land patents owned by a few rich men, including the Rombout Patent, the Beekman Patent, and the Nine Partners Patent. These owners subsequently sold lots or rented out allotments to tenants, leading to fraught relations that presaged the American independence movement.

During the Revolutionary War, the Village of Fishkill hosted the primary supply depot for the entire Northern Department of the Continental Army, including barracks, a hospital, and workshops. After the burning of Kingston in October 1777, Poughkeepsie served as the state capitol until the conclusion of hostilities.

Through June and July 1788, the Dutchess County Courthouse at Poughkeepsie provided the scene for New York's Ratification Debates on the United States Constitution. Celebrated luminaries including Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and NY Governor George Clinton argued alongside local notables like Melancton Smith. Smith, the one-time sheriff of Dutchess County, is credited with throwing the vote in favor of ratification by introducing the idea for what would become the Bill of Rights.

During the post-Revolutionary era, the county began a slow climb to economic prosperity. In 1785, New York State granted the first license for the Post Road, formally establishing a series of taverns and inns along modern Route 9, some of which still stand today. These include the Elmen-dorph Inn at Red Hook and the **Beekman Arms in Rhinebeck**. The road network continued to grow throughout the nineteenth century, eventually being eclipsed by the railroad, which reached Poughkeepsie in the 1830s.

The combination of highways, railroads, and river access transformed western Dutchess into an industrial powerhouse, while strengthening agriculture in eastern Dutchess. Construction of the Borden Milk Company's headquarters at Wassaic in Amenia insured the long prominence of the dairy industry in that region.

Ease of access and economic prosperity brought the first families of American from New York City to found or expand estates along the Hudson River. The Astors, Rogers, and Vanderbilts were among the families whose vast and beautiful properties dotted the landscape along the river and in the eastern highlands.

## ▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲ A Short History of Dutchess County, NY

As this leisure class with money and time to pursue learning and culture emerged, literary and historical societies, schools, and institutions of higher learning emerged. From Vassar College to small community libraries, learning thrived in Dutchess County from the second quarter of the nineteenth century onwards.

Landscape painters Frederick Church and Thomas Cole gained fame and patronage as the Hudson River School flourished, while landscape architects including Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux selected Dutchess County as the canvass for several remarkable projects, including Springside in Poughkeepsie.

Early in the twentieth century, Dutchess County regained political prominence as the home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. During his service as governor and subsequently as President of the United States, Roosevelt and his wife Eleanor made Dutchess an experimental laboratory for New Deal ideas. FDR was the only President to win a fourth term in the White House: when Thomas E. Dewey from Pawling ran against him in 1944, it was the only time in American history when two men from the same county vied for the Presidency.

The seeds for post-World War II prosperity in Dutchess were planted in 1942 when IBM purchased property in Poughkeepsie.

Dutchess County's history is visible at every turn. Colonial homesteads, gothic cottages, clap-board farmhouses, Victorian villas, Beaux Arts mansions, stone churches, country inns all stand in silent witness to past lives and events that have shaped the distinctive character of Dutchess County.

## A Short History of Kingston, NY (c. 1872)

Kingston was incorporated by patent on May 19, 1667 and was recognized as a town on May 1, 1702; the native Indians called it Atkankarten. Over the next 200 years, Kingston was divided: Fox Hall Patent was annexed on March 12, 1787 while Esopus and Saugerties were created in 1811; Esopus was annexed in 1818 and part was annexed to Saugerties in 1832.

Kingston's surface is broken and hilly, the highest summit being Kuykuyt or Lookout Mountain, about 600 feet above tide. Esopus Creek flows northeast receiving water from Sawkill Creek, a tributary to the west. **Rondout Creek** forms the southeast boundary. The soil is principally a clay loam. An extensive business in coal, ice, stone and brick, is carried on by the river and Delaware and Hudson Canal, which terminates at Rondout Creek.

Kingston, located on Esopus Creek (about two miles west of the Hudson River), was incorporated on April 6, 1805. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, the streets are well laid out, nicely shaded and have good flagstone walks. It contains nine churches, viz., two Reformed, two Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Colored; four banks, four newspaper offices, several manufacturing establishments of various kinds, a large number of hotels, stores, & c., and about 8,000 inhabitants. Many of the churches are very fine. It is a station on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad and is destined soon to be the terminus of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, which is already being graded in the outskirts of the village. It is connected with Rondout and the Hudson River by a Horse Railroad, and by stages with this and other towns.

## ▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲ A Short History of Kingston, NY

The Public Schools of the village, consisting of the consolidated districts 5, 8, 11 and 15 are under the management of a Board of Education. They are graded, and with the Kingston Academy for the highest grades, afford facilities for the study of all the branches usually taught in first-class academies. From the last Report, dated August 28, 1871, we learn that the number of pupils in the Academy during the past year has been sixty-five; the average number per term has been fifty-two. The whole number enrolled in the other departments was 1,092, with an average daily attendance of 1,000. The number of volumes in the libraries is 1,261. The number of teachers employed is about 25. The amount expended for salaries of teachers and superintendent is \$16,407.82, and the whole amount expended for school purposes, \$24,720.63.

The Excelsior Iron Works of Blackwell, Gross & Co., are extensive, and manufacture everything in the machine line, from a steam engine to the simplest castings.

**Rondout**, situated on the Hudson, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, was incorporated April 4, 1849. It was formerly known as The Strand and Kingston Landing, and for a time as Bolton, in honor of the president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. The surface is very uneven and the streets laid out with little regard to regularity. It is a thriving business place and has a greater tonnage than any other place on the river above New York. More than thirty steamers are owned here, many of which, as well as a large number of barges and sailing vessels, are engaged in the transportation of stone, coal, cement and brick. Regular steamers ply between this place, New York and intermediate points. A steam ferry connects it with Rhinebeck on the Hudson River Railroad, and another with Sleightsburg. A Horse Railroad connects it with Kingston. It contains ten churches, viz., Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, two Roman Catholic and two Jewish; three banks, two newspaper offices, three public schools, several manufactories and about 10,000 inhabitants.

The Dutch word "**Ronduit**" means, literally, a small fort or redoubt. The original name, slightly varied, still designates the place. The Dutch "**Ronduit**" is now **Rondout**. In pronunciation these words have a strong resemblance, which perhaps accounts for the alteration in the spelling. Those therefore err who say that the present name is a corruption of the word redoubt. It is, with the variation already stated, the name originally given to the place." - Hist. N. Netherland, Vol. 2, p. 357.]

The most important manufacturing establishment is that of The Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company. The extensive business now under the control of this Company was originated and established at Newark, N.J., in the year 1830, by Calvin Tomkins, Esq., of that city, now of Tomkins Cove, Rockland County, N.Y. The cement made by this Company has the highest reputation throughout the United States, and is extensively used on fortifications and other Government works requiring solidity and strength. It was used on the Croton, Cochituate, Albany, Washington and other water works. It is also extensively used in making drain pipe. It finds a ready market in every portion of the seaboard, from New Brunswick to Texas. It has been exported to California and South America, and is largely used in and around New York, Boston and Philadelphia, upon public and private buildings where strength and permanency in construction are desired.

Wiltwyck is a small village connecting Rondout and Kingston. Wilbur, about a mile above Rondout, is a great shipping point of blue stone, amounting to about a million and a half dollars

## ▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲ A Short History of Kingston, NY

annually. Many acres of the most beautiful flagstones await shipment. Though about 25 vessels of 150 to 200 tons are constantly employed in transporting the stone to New York and other cities, the quantity on hand is scarcely diminished on account of the hundreds of loads daily coming in from the surrounding country. The village contains a Union church, two hotels, three stores, a blacksmith shop, four dealers in blue stone, two ice houses, a flouring mill, a manufactory of lime, a tannery, a mill for planing and polishing stone, two coal yards, a lumber yard, bone dust manufactory and about 1,000 inhabitants.

Eddyville, (Fly Mountain Post Office) on the west side of Rondout Creek, contains a Methodist church, 12 stores, a hotel, Lawrence Cement Factory, Newark & Rosendale Cement Works, and about 400 inhabitants. It is the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Brick is manufactured extensively along the Hudson River, above the mouth of Rondout Creek.

East Kingston is a new and thriving village on the Hudson, about three miles above Rondout, and about the same distance from Kingston. It contains a store, the Hudson River Cement works, the ice-houses of the New York City Ice Co. and of the Washington Ice Co.

Dutch Settlement, in the north part of the town, contains two churches, Reformed and Roman Catholic; two stores, a blacksmith shop and about 300 inhabitants.

Stony Hollow is a station on the R. & O.R.R., on the west border of the town.

The scenery as viewed from many points in this town is exceedingly fine. That from the residence of Mr. Henry A. Stone, about two miles from the villages, is one of the finest. The Catskills, Shawangunk, Huzzy's Hill, Dutchess Co. and the Hudson's Valley, all appearing in view from different points of the compass.

The first settlement of this town was made by the Dutch in 1614, by building a fort and trading post on the present site of Rondout. This fort is said to have stood in a part of the village known as Ponkhockie. It was not until 1652-3 that any permanent settlers took up land in that quarter, and then for several years they were subjected to the attacks of hostile Indians.

On the 16th of May, 1661, Gov. Stuyvesant granted the settlement a charter, under the name of Wiltwyck, by which "a subaltern court of justice" was organized "as far as possible and the situation of the country will permit in conformity with the customs of the city of Amsterdam in Holland, but so, that from all judgments an appeal may be made to the Director-General and Council in New Netherland, who shall reserve the power to give their final decision." There were to "be chosen judges, honest intelligent persons, possessing real estate, peaceable men, good subjects to their Lords and Patroons, and the high administration appointed by them, professors of the Reformed religion as it is now preached in the United Netherlandish churches, in conformity to the word of God and the orders of the synod of Dordrecht." This Court consisted of a Sheriff and three Schepens. Roeloff Swartwout was the first Sheriff, and Evert Pels, Cornelis Barentsen Sleght and Elbert Heymans Roose, the Schepens. All cases involving fifty gilders or less were not subject to appeal. The Sheriff and Commissioners were directed "to hold their court in the village aforesaid, every fortnight-harvest time excepted - unless necessity or occasion might otherwise require." All criminal cases were referred directly to the Director-General and Council in New Netherland, but

## ▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲ A Short History of Dutchess County, NY

“Lesser crimes as quarrels, injuries, scolding, kicking, beating, threatenings, simply drawing a knife or sword without assault or bloodshed, are left to the judicature and decision of the aforesaid court in which cases the Sheriff may act as plaintiff before said court, with reservation of the clause of appeal, if the condemned fell himself aggrieved by the decision of said court. \* \* \* \*

All criminals and delinquents guilty of wounding, bloodshed, fornication, adultery, public and notorious thefts, robberies, smuggling or contraband, blasphemy, violating God's holy name and religion, injuring and slandering the Supreme Magistrates or their representatives, shall with the informations, affidavits and witnesses, be referred to the Director-General and Council of New Netherland.”

After sundry other provisions the charter closes in these words:

“Whereas it is customary in our Fatherland and other well regulated Governments that annually some change takes place in the magistracy, so that some new ones are appointed, and some are continued to inform the newly appointed, so shall the Schepens now confirmed pay due attention to the conversation, conduct and abilities of honest and decent persons, inhabitants of their respective village, to inform the Director-general and Council about the time of the next election, as to who might be sufficiently qualified to be then selected by the Director-general and Council. Done and given by the Director-general and Council, at their meeting in Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherland, this 6th day of May, 1661.”

On the 7th of June, 1663, as most of the people were at work in the fields, and the gates of the village were open, the Indians made a sudden attack, plundering, burning, murdering and carrying into captivity, sparing neither age nor sex. The settlers rallied under Captain Thomas Chambers, routed the Indians and, with the aid of other settlements, commenced a war that resulted in the destruction of the power of the Indians and in nearly exterminating them. In the attack on the village, eighteen were killed and forty-two were carried into captivity. Many of the latter were recovered. The settlement was disturbed more or less by Indians, for several years, but gradually became established in the arts of peace, and ultimately a prosperous settlement.

Captain Thomas Chambers first came to this country as a farmer, under the first Patroon Rensselaerwyck, and settled on the present site of Troy. He removed in 1652 to Esopus, (Kingston) where he accumulated, by commercial and other speculations, large parcels of land. On the 16th of October, 1672, an order was issued by Gov. Lovelace, setting forth that Capt. Thomas Chambers, a Justice of the Peace at Esopus, hath done signal and notable service in the time of the wars against the Indians; and having by his industry acquired a considerable estate, and having among the rest a mansion house not far from Kingston, with a great tract of land thereunto belong, which said house is made defensive against any sudden incursion of the Indians or others, in acknowledgement of those services, and in part recompense thereof, the said house and lands were erected into the Manor of Foxhall. This grant was confirmed in October, 1681, by Gov. Dongan, who invested the Manor with Power to hold Court Leet and Court Baron; to appoint a steward to try causes arising between the vassals; and granted also all waifs, strays, felon's property; &c., to the lord, with right of advowson and patronage to such church as he may establish on his premises. For fear that his name might become extinct of his Manor broker up, he established by his last will a most intricate entail. In spite of all precaution however, his Manor has disappeared.



## ▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲ A Short History of Kingston, NY

On the 16th of October, 1777, the British fleet under General Vaughan, came to anchor near the mouth of Rondout Creek, and meeting but little resistance, the troops soon landed and proceeded to the village of Kingston, which they burnt. At this time there were but three houses at the present site of Rondout, all of which were burnt. Most of the houses were of stone. The people fled in haste with such things as they could carry. From the diary of col. Abraham Hasbrouck, as quoted in the Ulster Historical Collections, we find the following:

“1777. Oct. 16. Then the enemy under the command of General Henry Clinton and General Vaughan, came to Kingston, in Esopus, and burnt my dwelling houses, barn, cider house or store house, and another barn, wagon house at my late dwelling house, and also a small out-kitchen which was left standing when my dwelling house was burnt down the 23d of October 1776, and the enemy burnt all the houses, barns, (except one house and barn,) in the town, church and county house likewise, laid everything in a rubbish of ashes, fences and everything they came to, and they conveyed with them one negro man named Henry, two negro wenches, Nancy and Flora, and destroyed all my household goods and furniture, and my library of books. My loss I sustained this time, I compute no less than £5,000 at least.”

The enemy, after burning the town, made a hasty retreat to their vessels and escaped.

By a resolution of the Provincial Convention, passed December 21, 1775, the Ulster County jail became the Jail of Congress. Johannes Sleght, Chairman of the Kingston Committee, in a letter written on the 8th of July, 1776, tells the Provincial Congress that “it is well known that our town has for a long time been crowded (and is yet) with a set of ministerial cutthroats, regular officers and soldiers sent here as prisoners.” On the 31st of January, 1776, a report was made to the Convention, that if it should move to Kingston “fifty members may obtain good accommodations. That the price will be twenty shillings per week. That the Court House or a large room in said building will be convenient for the Convention to meet in.”

The following curious preamble and resolution was passed March 18, 1777:

“Whereas from the past want of care of the prisoners now confined in the jail immediately underneath the Convention Chamber, the same is supposed to have become unwholesome, and very nauseous and disagreeable effluvia arises, which may endanger the health of the members of this Convention. Therefore

“Resolved, that for the preservation of their health, the members of this convention be at liberty at their pleasure to smoke in the Convention Chambers, while the house is sitting and proceeding on business.”

As already stated the village of Kingston was incorporated April 6, 1805. From a copy of the Ulster Gazette, April 13, 1806, we find the following “Ordinance for Regulating the Firemen in the village of Kingston and other purposes therein mentioned.” Every fireman was required to furnish himself with a “Leather Hat, painted white, which they shall wear whenever in any case they may attend as firemen.” The penalty for the violation was five dollars.

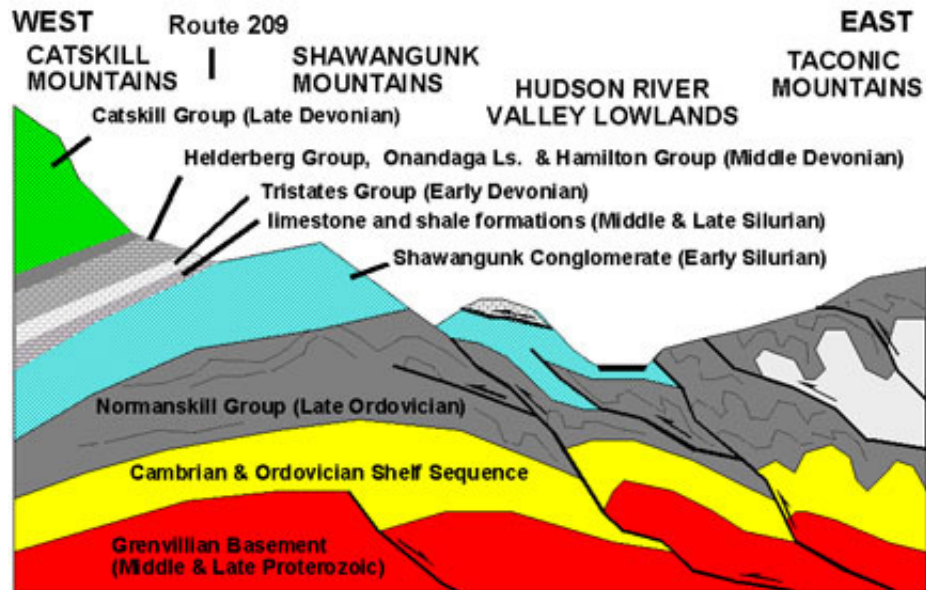
**▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲**  
**A Short History of Kingston, NY**

“And be it further ordained, That every firewarden shall furnish himself with a ward pole painted white, at least one inch and a half in diameter, and seven feet long, which he shall always carry with him while performing any of the duties enjoined by this or any former ordinance.”

“And be it further ordained, That if any person shall in any of the streets, yards or gardens within this village, have in his mouth a pipe with lighted tobacco or a lighted segar, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar. And every person shall be subject to a like penalty who shall carry fire in the street, unless it be in some well covered vessel or other thing.”

In the same paper is an ordinance imposing a fine of twenty dollars on any person who should “case any substance of any nature or kind whatsoever in the creeks leading into Benjamin Borgardus's mill dam” and an advertisement for the sale of “A healthy, active Negro Wench about eleven years old. Also one about 27 years old who understands all kinds of housework.”

▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲  
**Geology of the Hudson Valley**



Retired Cornell University geology professor Rick Allmendinger says the Hudson River valley is home to some of the most scientifically significant geologic formations in Appalachia and North America.

**Jurassic Period** ( $\pm 200$  to 150 million years ago). The land mass that ultimately became the Hudson Valley was thrust upward. Time and subsequent physical events eventually channeled massive glacial runoff that eroded the landscape and created the Hudson Valley as we know it today.

**Pleistocene Period** ( $\pm 2.5$  million to  $\pm 10,000$  years ago). The mountains formed during the Taconic and Acadian Orogeny uplifting events ( $\pm 400$  million years ago) had been mostly eroded away. The Pleistocene Period saw at least four major glaciers advance and retreat in the Hudson Valley. In the process, the landscape was gouged, eroded and transformed with the creation of lakes, massive stone formations and sedimentary deposits.

**Late Quaternary Period** ( $\pm 10,000$  years ago to present). This period created many post-glacial lakes containing clay that, by the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, turned the Hudson Valley into the brickmaking capital of the world producing, at its peak, 1 billion bricks annually from 120 brickyards employing 10,000 people. The Hudson Valley's mineral treasures also include a limestone deposit 22 feet deep, three miles wide, covering an area of 32 square miles between High Falls and Kingston. Over a period of 150 years, the limestone deposit was used to produce Rosendale cement that accounted for about 50% of the annual cement production in the United States. Many of the original limestone kilns can still be seen along the roads of Ulster County.

## ▲ SJS-MBCA Hudson Valley Weekend ▲ The Palisades Interstate Parkway



The Palisades Interstate Parkway (PIP) is a 38.25-mile-long (61.56 km) highway on the west side of the Hudson River beginning in New Jersey at the George Washington Bridge; its northern terminus is at a traffic circle in Fort Montgomery, New York where it meets US Route 9W and US Route 202 at the Bear Mountain Bridge. North of the Bear Mountain Bridge the parkway is collocated with US Route 6. The PIP was built between 1947 and 1958 and officially opened over its entire length on August 28, 1958.

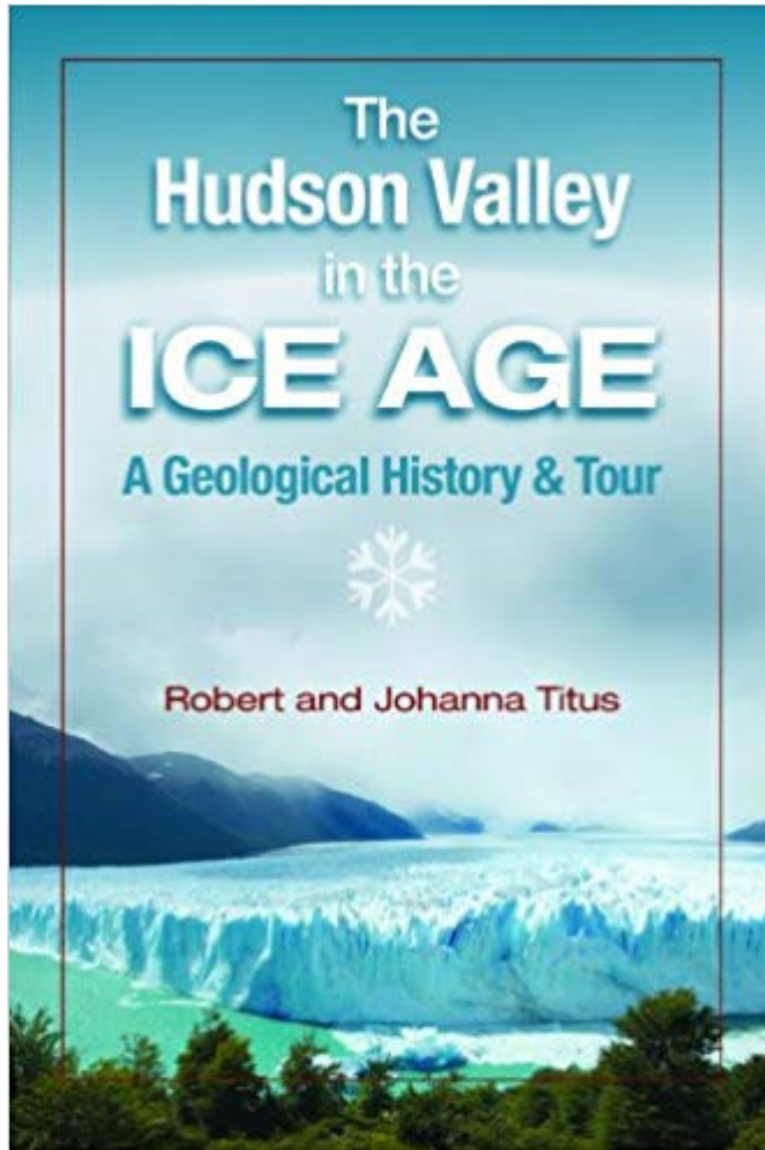
The route is named for the New Jersey Palisades, a line of cliffs rising along the western side of the Hudson River. The PIP is officially NJ State Route 445 and NY State Route 987C, but no signs have been installed showing the route numbers. As with most parkways, only passenger cars are permitted.

During 1933 and 1934 the first thoughts of a Palisades Interstate Parkway were developed by William A. Welch. The plan was to build a parkway to connect the New Jersey Palisades with the state parks along the Hudson River in Rockland and Orange counties. Welch would soon garner the support of John D. Rockefeller who donated 700 acres (2.8 km<sup>2</sup>) of land along the New Jersey Palisades. The parkway was accepted as a Civil Works Administration project under FRD's New Deal program, but the New Jersey Highway Commission did not support its construction.

During the 1940s Rockefeller renewed the push for a parkway and teamed with Robert Moses to establish and design the parkway. Construction began on the current PIP in New York on April 1, 1947. Construction on the New Jersey portion began about one year later. Construction was delayed twice due to material shortages, but that did not stop the PIP from being opened in stages during the 1940s and 1950s. The route was completed in New Jersey in 1957 and, on August 28, 1958, the final piece of the PIP was completed between exits 5 and 9 in southern Rockland County.

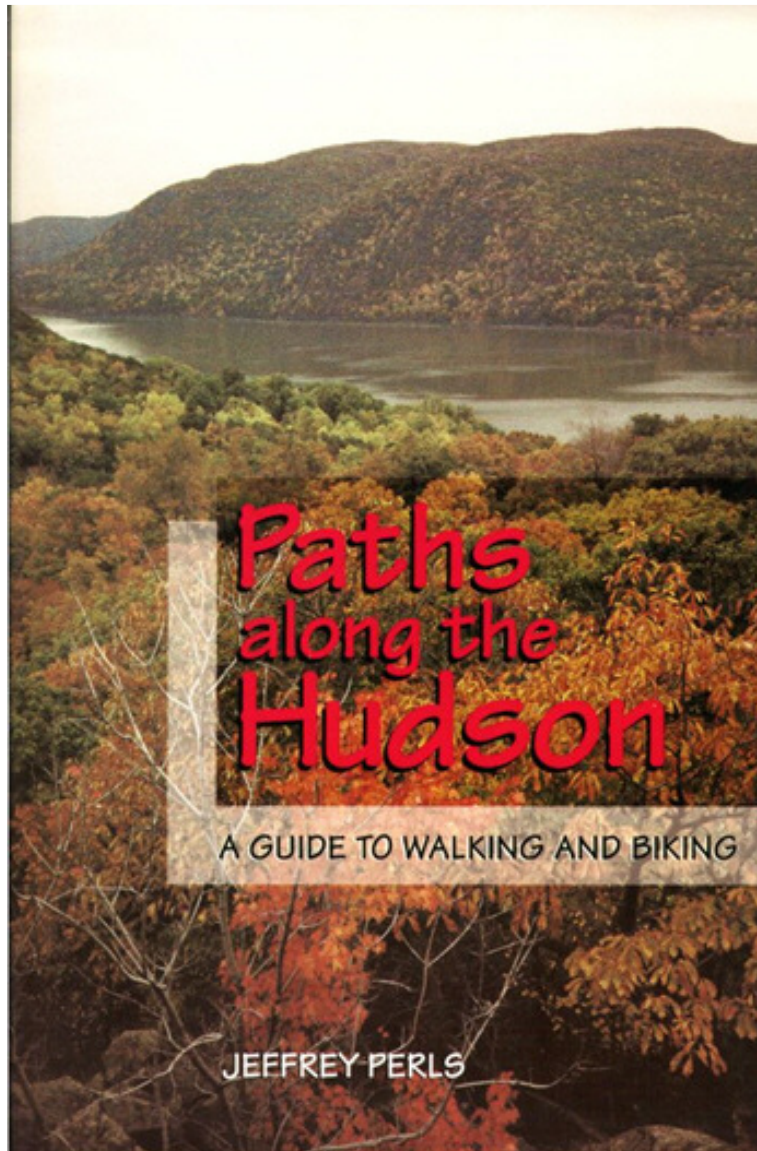
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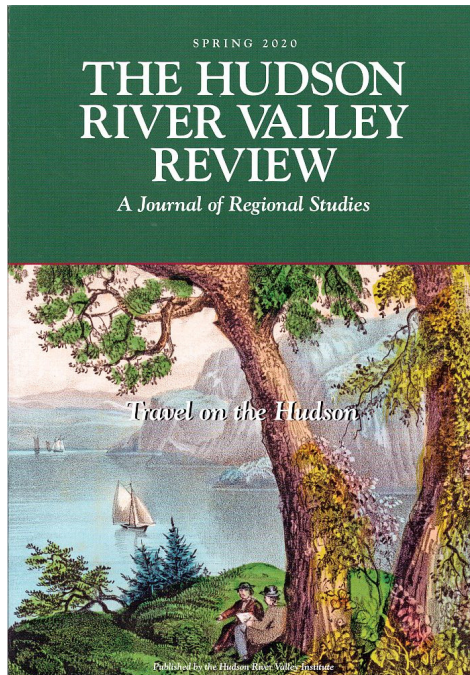
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