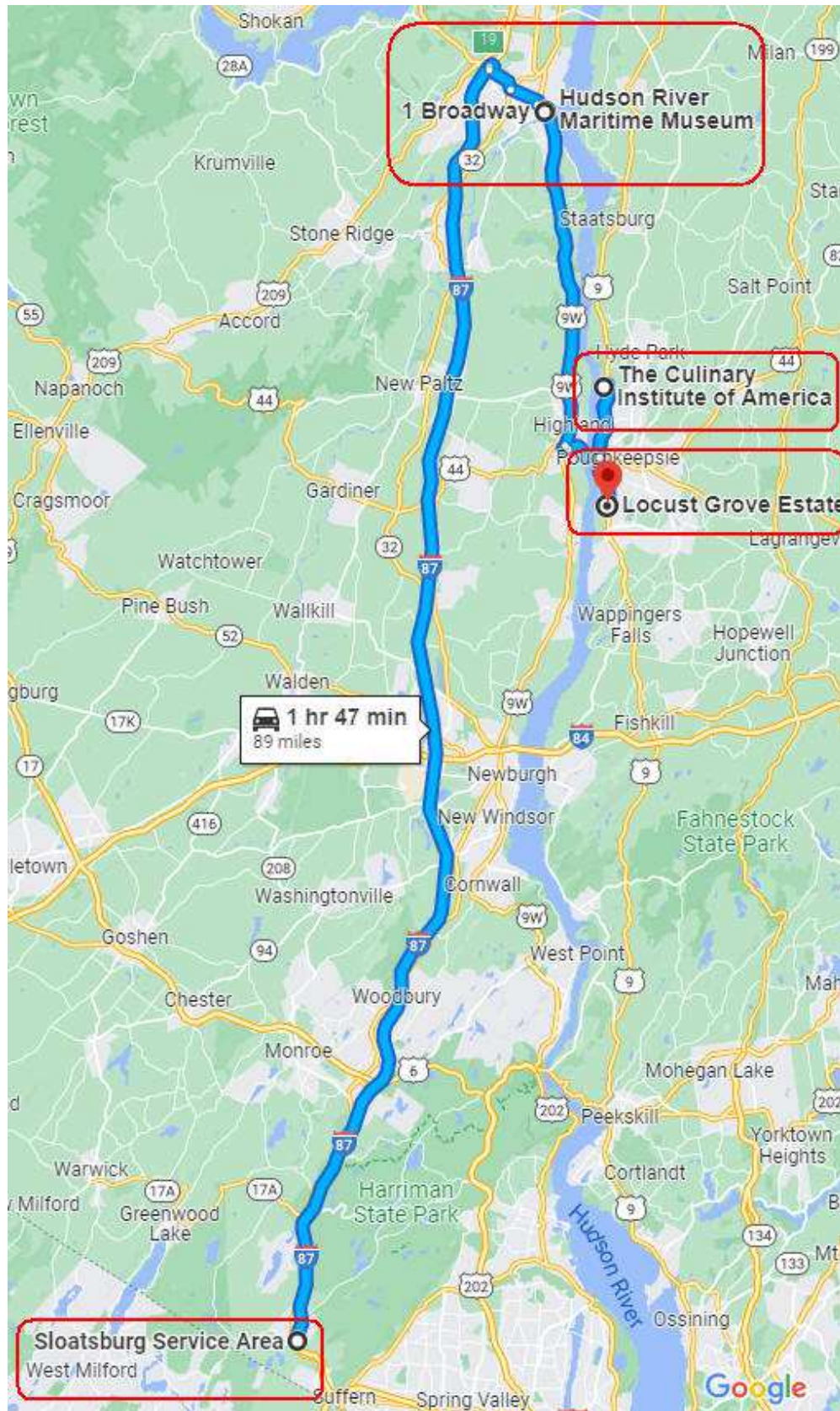


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Saturday, October 15 & Sunday, October 16



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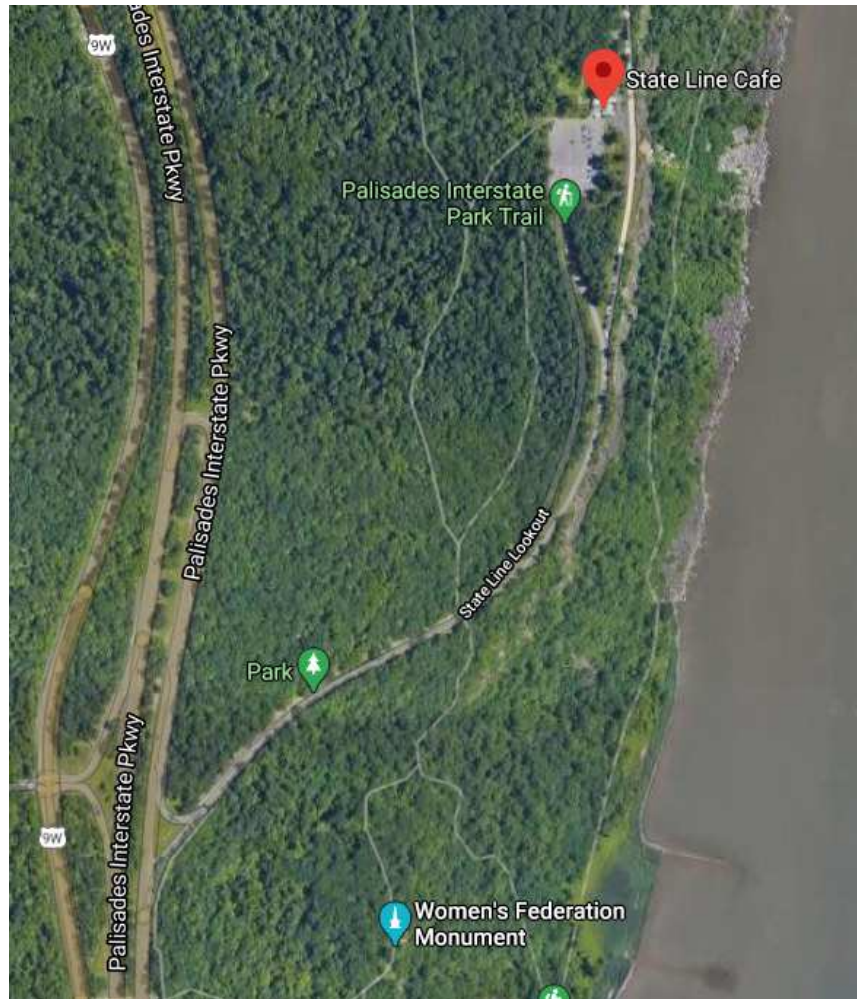
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Venue Phone Numbers		
Mariner's Harbor 1 Broadway Kingston, NY 12401	845-340-8051	Saturday Lunch
Hudson River Maritime Museum 50 Rondout Landing Kingston, NY 12401	845-338-0071	Saturday Afternoon Boat Trip & Lighthouse Tour
Culinary Institute of America 1946 Campus Dr Hyde Park, NY 12538	845-452-9600	Saturday Evening Dinner
Samuel F. Morse & Locust Grove Estate 2638 South Rd Poughkeepsie, NY 12601	845-454-4500	Sunday Morning House & Garden Tour

Important Phone Numbers		
Mercedes-Benz of Wappingers Falls 134 Old Post Road 12590	845-298-0600	Saturday service hours 8:00 a.m. – 5 p.m.
HealthAlliance Hospital 396 Broadway Kingston, NY 12401	845-331-3131	
Northern Dutchess Hospital 6911 Spring Brook Ave Rhinebeck, NY 12572	845-876-3001	
Mid-Hudson Regional Hospital 241 North Rd (Route 9) Poughkeepsie, NY 12601	845-483-5000	
Vassar Brothers Hospital 45 Reade Place Poughkeepsie, NY 12601	845-454-8500	

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Palisades Parkway State Line Café and Overlook
Unnumbered exit about 2 miles north of Exit 2



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Palisades Parkway Gift Shop & Bookstore

Approximately 25 miles north of State Line Café. Exit from left lane.



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Itinerary

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2022

12:00 P.M. Mariner's Harbor Lunch

1 Broadway, Kingston, NY 12401
845-340-8051

2:00 P.M. Hudson River Maritime Museum Rondout Lighthouse Tour

Ride the solar-powered *Solaris* to the lighthouse
50 Rondout Landing, Kingston, NY 12401
845-338-0071

7:00 P.M. CIA Dinner

Ristorante Caterina de Medici
Private dining room, smart casual dress recommended
1946 Campus Drive, Hyde Park, NY 12538
845-452-9600

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2022

10:00 A.M. Samuel F. Morse Home & Locust Grove Estate Tour

Private tour
2683 South Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
845-454-4500

Saturday, October 15, 2022, 12:00 p.m.

Lunch – Mariner’s Harbor
1 Broadway, Kingston, NY 12401



Mariner's Harbor Restaurant is on Rondout Creek on the southern edge of Kingston, New York within an historic building that housed the headquarters of the *Kingston Freeman* newspaper for 40 years.

Rondout Creek is a 63.3-mile-long tributary of the Hudson River in Ulster and Sullivan counties, New York. It rises on Rocky Mountain in the eastern Catskills, flows south into Rondout Reservoir, part of New York City's water supply network, then into the valley between the Catskills and the Shawangunk Ridge, where it goes over High Falls and finally out to the Hudson River at Kingston, receiving along the way the Wallkill River.

The Rondout Creek became economically important in the 19th century when the Delaware and Hudson Canal followed closely alongside it from Napanoch to the village of Rondout (now part of Kingston) which grew rapidly as the canal's northern port. Today it is important not only for the reservoir, but for the fishing and other recreational opportunities it provides.

The Wallkill River, a tributary of Rondout Creek, drains a vast area stretching over 1,100 square miles (2,850 km²) all the way down to Sussex County, New Jersey. The high mountains around its upper course and the reservoir, which collects water from three others, also add to its flow.

Saturday, October 15, 2022, 2:00 p.m.

**Hudson River Maritime Museum (HRMM)
Solaris Boat Ride & Rondout Lighthouse Tour**
50 Rondout Landing, Kingston, NY 12401



The HRMM's collections are devoted to the history of shipping, boating and industry on the Hudson and its tributaries, such as the Rondout, where Kingston grew prosperous early in the 19th century as the northern end of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The city was the busiest port between New York City and Albany.

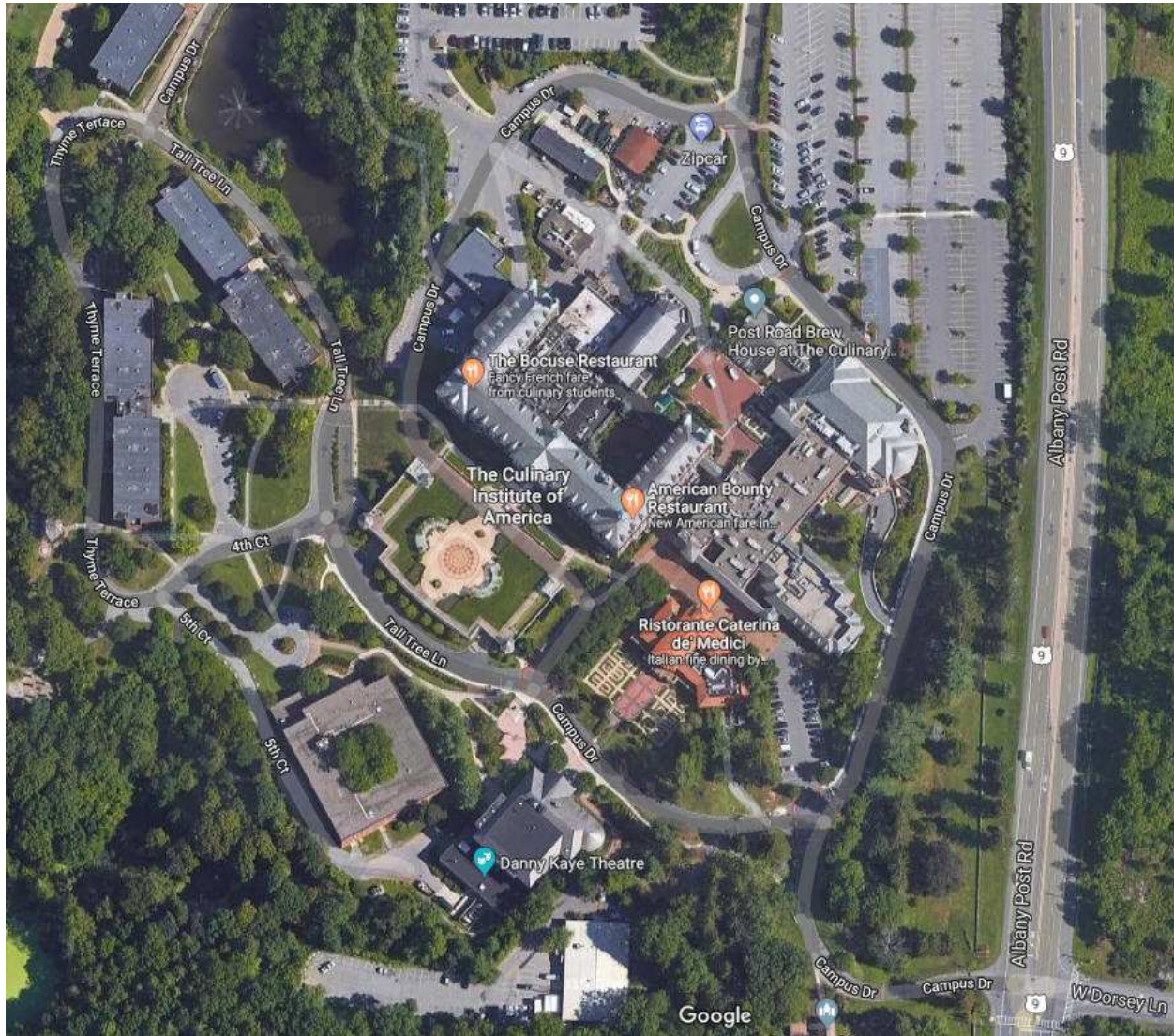
The museum was founded in 1980 by local Hudson River enthusiasts, but did not move to its present property, an old boat shop, until 1983. Its exhibits include various small craft, artifacts of river steamships such as the Mary Powell, a research library, ice-harvesting tools and maps, paintings and sketches from past eras. The 1898 steam tugboat Mathilda is displayed in the yard next to the museum. Boats putting in at the dock range from privately owned pleasure craft to oceangoing cruise liners. The Hudson River Sloop Clearwater has its winter home port here and visits frequently as do many historic reproduction vessels such as the Onrust and the Half Moon.

Saturday, October 15, 2022, 7:00 p.m.

Dinner – Culinary Institute of America
1946 Campus Drive, Hyde Park, NY 12538



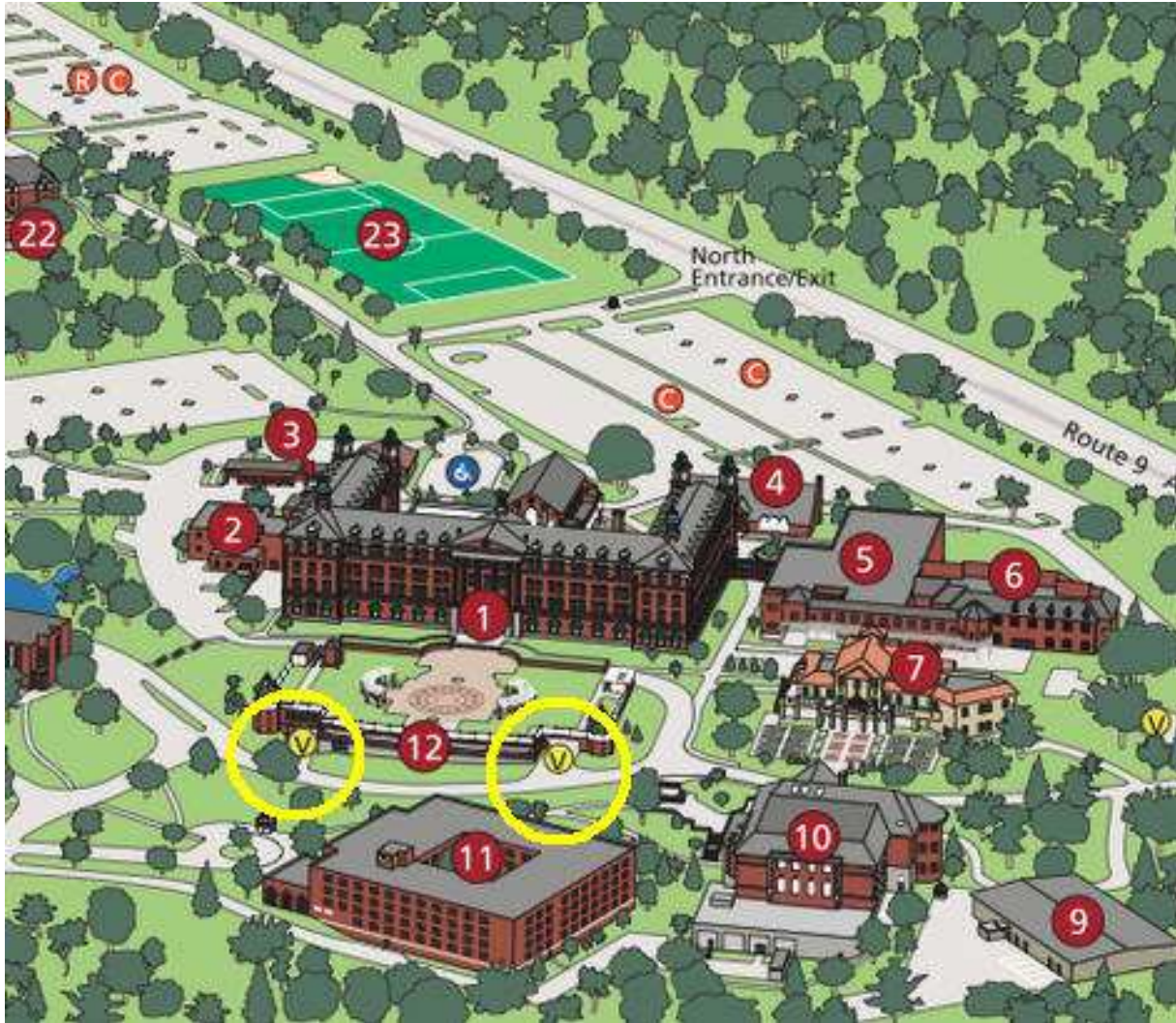
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The Culinary Institute of America (CIA) offers associate and bachelor's degrees and certificate programs in culinary arts and baking and pastry arts. The Hyde Park campus is the school's primary and largest campus, with about 2,300 students. The Maryland-New York Province of the Society of Jesus purchased the land around 1897. The Jesuits constructed the present-day Roth Hall and other buildings between 1903 and 1970. In 1970, the Culinary Institute of America purchased the property and moved its school there from New Haven, Connecticut.

The restaurant is in the building designated #1 on the map. Follow the signs to the visitor parking under the plaza (#12). The entrances to the visitor parking are indicated by the two yellow dots with a "V" in the center, one on either side of #12 on the map.

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Arrows indicate entrances to garage under terrace

After parking your car, take the stairs or elevator up to the ground level of the campus. Enter the building through the doors in the center of the building, then turn right and walk down the corridor to the Ristorante Caterina de' Medici Restaurant.

The CIA book store and gift shop is located immediately inside the main entrance on the left side of the lobby. It closes at 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and is not open on Sunday.

Sunday, October 16, 2022, 10:00 a.m.

Samuel F. Morse Home & Locust Grove Estate Tour

2683 South Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601



The House That the Telegraph Built

Morse never had his own home until the telegraph took off. When it did, he bought an old farm in Poughkeepsie, in 1847. The house was a fixer-upper, and he began fixing it up almost immediately, especially after he remarried in 1848. By 1852 he had turned what Kenneth F. Snodgrass, executive director of Locust Grove Estate, calls “a pretty plain, white box — Morse’s line was that it had ‘no pretensions to taste’” — into an ornate, Italianate-style home that “reflected his style as one of the best-known artists of his time. I call it the house that the telegraph built.”

The History of Kingston, NY

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 Walkill 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.

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.

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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 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

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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 guilders 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

"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)

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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.

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 hast 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.

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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.

“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.”

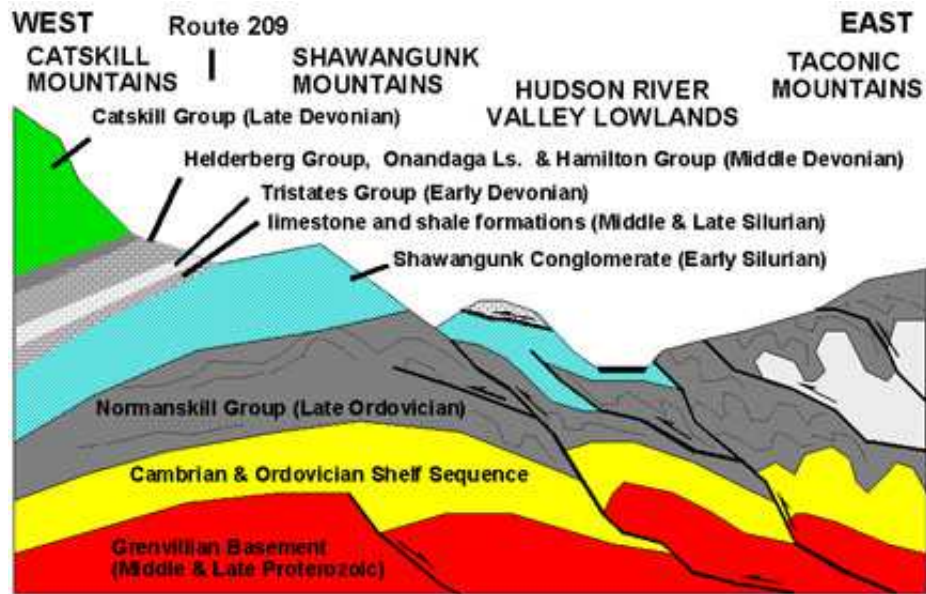
“And be it further ordained, That if any person shall in any of the streets, yards or gardens within this village, have in his mouth a pipe with lighted tobacco or a lighted segar, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar. And every person shall be subject to a like penalty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

To learn more, refer to “The History of Kingston New York” written by Marius Schoonmaker in 1888.

<https://ia802605.us.archive.org/18/items/historyofkingsto02scho/historyofkingsto02scho.pdf>

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.

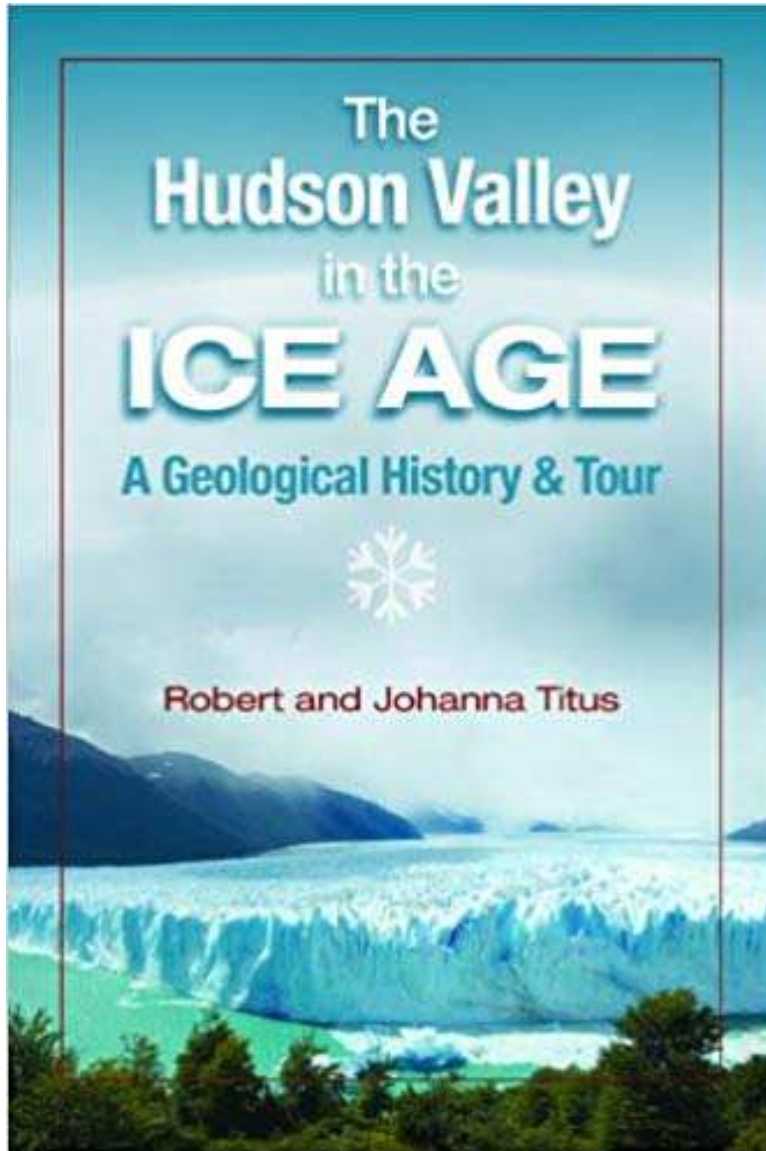
Jurassic Period (± 200 to 150 million years ago). The land mass that ultimately became the Hudson Valley was thrust upward. Time and subsequent physical events eventually channeled massive glacial runoff that eroded the landscape and created the Hudson Valley as we know it today.

Pleistocene Period (± 2.5 million to $\pm 10,000$ years ago). The mountains formed during the Taconic and Acadian Orogeny uplifting events (± 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 20th 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.

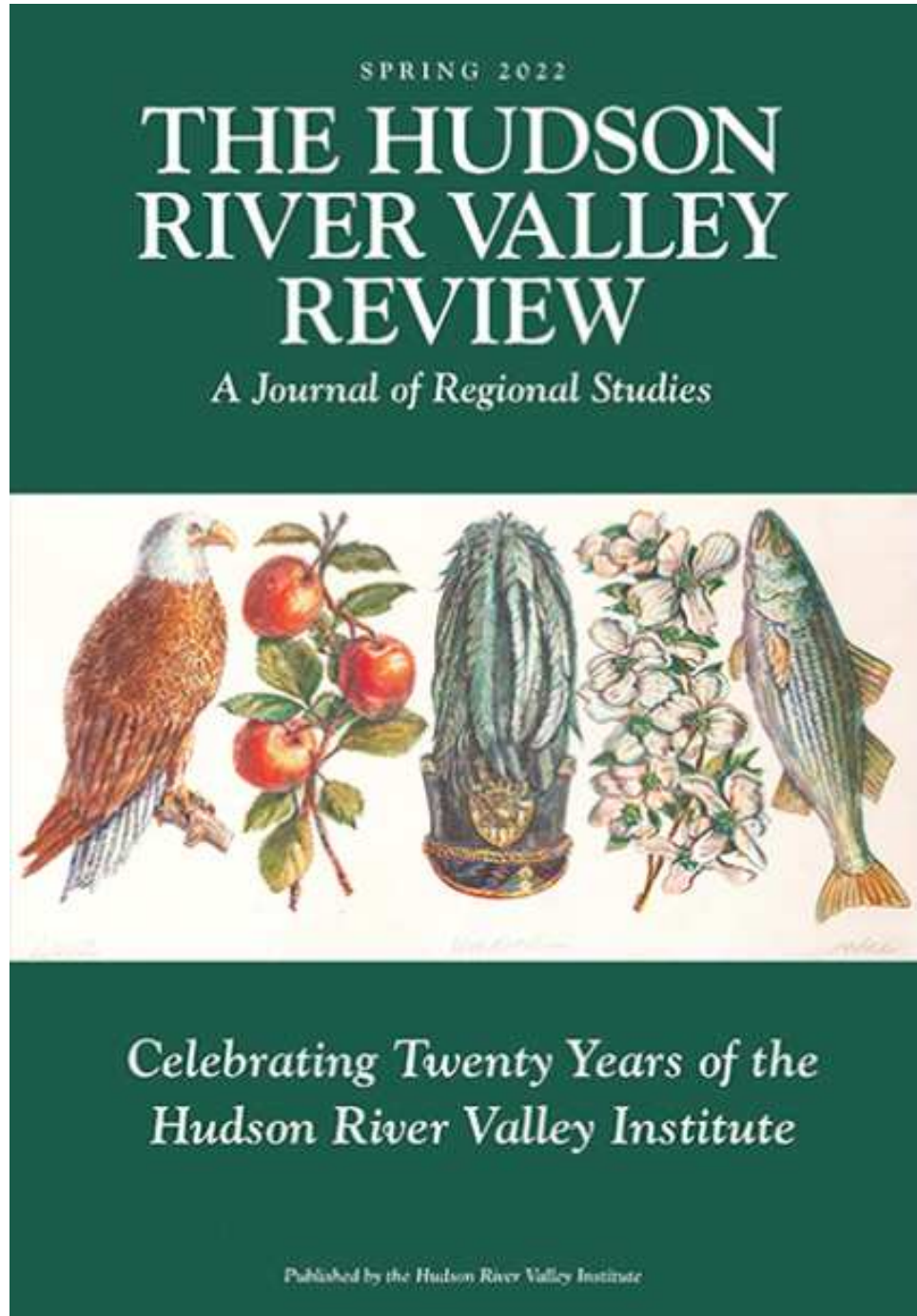
To Learn More

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To Learn More

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