

Attendance Sheets

District	Last Name	Present	Absent	Present/Late
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black	✓		
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner	✓		
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli	✓		
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell	✓		
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini	✓		
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards	✓		
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito	✓		
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser	.	XO	✓
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston	✓		
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson	✓		
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson	✓		
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney	✓		
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith	✓		
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias		✓	
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul	✓		
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger	✓		
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn	✓		
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page	✓		
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni	✓		
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek	✓		
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	✓		
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano	✓		
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman	✓		
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt	✓		
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike	✓		
Present:	<u>24</u>	Total:	23	1
Absent:	<u>1</u>		1	
Vacant:	<u>0</u>			

Date: 1/7/2020

Roll call vote on the motion to elect Legislator Sagliano as Temporary Chairman of the Legislature proceeded as follows:

AYES: 24 Black, Bolner, Brendli, Caswell, Edwards, Garito, Hauser, Houston, Jeter-Jackson, Johnson, Kearney, Keith, McHoul, Metzger, Miccio, Munn, Page, Paoloni, Polasek, Pulver, Sagliano, Surman, Truitt, Zernike

NAYS: 0

ABSENT: 1 Llaverias

Motion carried.

Legislator Sagliano was elected Temporary Chairman of the Legislature.

Legislator Truitt made a motion, duly seconded by Legislator Garito, to nominate Legislator Pulver as Chairman of the Legislature.

Roll call vote on the motion to elect Legislator Pulver as Chairman of the Legislature proceeded as follows:

AYES: 21 Bolner, Caswell, Edwards, Garito, Hauser, Houston, Jeter-Jackson, Johnson, Kearney, Keith, McHoul, Metzger, Miccio, Page, Paoloni, Polasek, Pulver, Sagliano, Surman, Truitt, Zernike

NAYS: 3 Black, Brendli, Munn

ABSENT: 1 Llaverias

Motion carried.

Legislator Pulver was elected Chairman of the Legislature

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	✓	
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner		
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger		
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards		
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page		
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<i>absent</i>	
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano		
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek		
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black		
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith		
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt		
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli		
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson		
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson		
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney		
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni		
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini		
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike		
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul		
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn		
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell		
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito		
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser		
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman		
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston		

Present: 24
 Absent: 1
 Vacant: 0

Resolution:
 Motion: ✓

Total: 24 0
 Yes No
 Abstentions: 0

*1) B/W T
 Election of Temporary Chair
 Sagliano*

1/7/20

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	1	
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner	2	
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger	3	
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards	4	
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page	5	
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<i>absent</i>	
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano	6	
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek	7	
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black		1
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith	8	
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt	9	
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli		2
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson	10	
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson	11	
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney	12	
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni	13	
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini	14	
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike	15	
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul	16	
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn		3
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell	17	
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito	18	
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser	19	
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman	20	
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston	21	

Present: 24
 Absent: 1
 Vacant: 0

Resolution: ✓
 Motion: ✓

Total: 21 3
 Yes No
 Abstentions: 0

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN – PULVER

January 7, 2020

Chairman Pulver read the foregoing address.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS TO THE DUTCHESS COUNTY LEGISLATURE
Organizational Meeting - January 7, 2020

Today, I am humbled you all have trusted me once again to lead this body. I invited my friend, the Honorable Ibis Guzman, to preside tonight over this special swearing-in ceremony. Ibis' father brought him to the United States at the age of 9. He grew up in Dutchess, attending Stissing Mountain High School, Dutchess Community College, and Binghamton University. In his 30 years in this country, he became an Assistant Vice President of a local bank and a town justice. Our responsibility, as elected officials, is to ensure that Dutchess remains a place where anyone, like my friend Ibis, can succeed and we must look for ways to encourage more opportunity, more growth, and success for all.

To our new legislators, congratulations. You have been given an enormous opportunity to affect lives and livelihoods in our County. I hope that prior to your election you looked at this body with admiration for not only what we accomplish, but how we accomplish. Look not to Albany or Washington for those who to emulate or how government business should be conducted. Here, we bring ideas and ask questions. We actively look for ways to make change. This is a body composed of a diverse set of individuals with different backgrounds, different passions, and different beliefs. And, together we accomplish much. In 2018 and 2019, when I was elected Chairman, I pledged this body would conduct itself with civility and respect both within these chambers as well as outside them. We all must strive to continue to conduct ourselves with these qualities. If someone does not live up to those expectations, they must be held accountable. Local elected officials are held to a higher standard because we interact with our constituents every day.

Two years, that's how long we serve and only one of those years is outside the election process. It feels like such a short period of time to make a difference so we must hit the ground running. On the other side of the coin, it certainly is a long time to affect many and accomplish much. We had the most productive legislative session in history. The past two years- together- we accomplished more than any legislature in our 50+ year history. Animal Abuse Registry, Canine Tethering Regulations, Ethics reform, Independent Reapportionment (which I expect to pass on this year's referendum), Term Limits, Right to Farm, outlawed single-use plastic bags, extended Liquor Store Hours (okay, that one isn't quite over the finish line yet). Do you see what I mean about it being a long time to accomplish a lot?

This year, we have already begun a new initiative. In front of you are no longer binders with hundreds of pieces of paper. Instead, you have a tablet. This will save not only an extraordinary amount of time in the Clerk's Office but also boxes and boxes of paper. As the County and the Climate Smart Communities Task Force continue their mission of a more environmentally sustainable future, we will continue to contribute in any way we can.

I don't want to simply tell you the direction of the Legislature for the next two years. We need to do this together through ideas and discussions. You already know that I am an animal lover and I will continue studying this topic for future reforms. Our neighbors in Ulster County are considering reducing the size of their Legislature which along with longer terms may be a topic we could discuss. If we decided to move forward with such a proposal it would make sense to implement it in conjunction with the upcoming reapportionment. And I hope, we will again look for ways to deliver a property tax cut, while maintaining and expanding programs, and find ways to keep our local economy humming along.

Two years ago, we celebrated the Legislature's 50th Anniversary. The Dutchess County Fairgrounds and the County Fair acted as our host to celebrate not only this body but the County and its rich agricultural history. The cows may have been a bit loud during the meeting but at least the milkshakes were good. I would like to make that more of a tradition in which we have one "on the road" meeting every year. Not necessarily at the Fairgrounds but a location that represents our County.

This body cannot become stale or even worse, hostile. Our constituents deserve better than that. A promise we all should make is: to be prepared, be polite, and be productive. And, how do we start doing that? After our January 21st meeting, I would like every Legislator to stay and participate in a 100 Cups of Coffee event. You have seen these transformative dialogue projects take place all over the County as well as in these chambers. We will start this term with the tradition of breaking bread, which has represented togetherness and cooperation since the beginning of time. And I hope those ideals carry us forward throughout our term.

Now, let's get to work.

The Chairman entertained a motion from the floor, duly seconded, to suspend the rules to allow the public to address the Legislature with respect to agenda items.

No one wishing to be heard, the Chairman entertained a motion from the floor, duly seconded, to resume the regular order of business.

RESOLUTION NO. 2020001

RE: APPOINTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY LEGISLATURE

Legislators PULVER, BOLNER, and METZGER offer the following and move its adoption:

RESOLVED, that Carolyn Morris be and hereby is appointed Clerk of the Dutchess County Legislature of the County of Dutchess.

STATE OF NEW YORK

ss:

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess have compared the foregoing resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 7th day of January 2020, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 7th day of January 2020.


CAROLYN MORRIS, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	✓	
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner		
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger		
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards		
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page		
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<i>absent</i>	
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano		
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek		
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black		
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith		
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt		
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli		
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson		
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson		
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney		
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni		
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini		
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike		
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul		
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn		
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell		
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito		
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser		
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman		
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston		

Present: 24 **Resolution:** ✓ **Total :** 24 0
Absent: 1 **Motion:** * **Yes** **No**
Vacant: 0 **Abstentions:** 0

2020001 APPOINTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

January 7, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. 2020002

RE: APPOINTMENT OF THE DEPUTY CLERK OF THE COUNTY
LEGISLATURE

Legislators PULVER, BOLNER, and METZGER offer the following and move its adoption:

RESOLVED, that Leigh Wager be and hereby is appointed Deputy Clerk of the Dutchess County Legislature of the County of Dutchess.

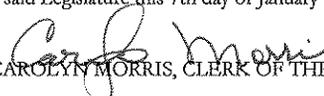
STATE OF NEW YORK

ss:

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess have compared the foregoing resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 7th day of January 2020, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 7th day of January 2020.


CAROLYN MORRIS, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	✓	
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner		
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger		
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards		
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page		
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<i>absent</i>	
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano		
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek		
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black		
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith		
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt		
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli		
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson		
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson		
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney		
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni		
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini		
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike		
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul		
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn		
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell		
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito		
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser		
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman		
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston		

Present: <u>24</u>	Resolution: <u>✓</u>	Total : <u>24</u>	<u>0</u>
Absent: <u>1</u>	Motion: <u> </u>	Yes	No
Vacant: <u>0</u>		Abstentions: <u>0</u>	

2020002 APPOINTMENT OF THE DEPUTY CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

January 7, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. 2020003

RE: CONFIRMATION OF REAPPOINTMENT OF KAREN E. HAGSTROM AS
COUNSEL TO THE DUTCHESS COUNTY LEGISLATURE

Legislators PULVER, BOLNER, and METZGER offer the following and move its
adoption:

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article II, Section 2.14 of the Dutchess County Charter,
Gregg Pulver, Chair of the Dutchess County Legislature, has reappointed Karen E. Hagstrom as
Counsel to the Dutchess County Legislature, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that said appointment of Karen E. Hagstrom, as Counsel to the Dutchess
County Legislature, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

STATE OF NEW YORK

ss:

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess have compared the foregoing resolution with
the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 7th day of January 2020, and that the
same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 7th day of January 2020.


CAROLYN MORRIS, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	✓	
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner		
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger		
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards		
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page		
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<i>absent</i>	
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano		
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek		
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black		
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith		
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt		
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli		
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson		
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson		
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney		
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni		
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini		
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike		
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul		
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn		
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell		
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito		
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser		
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman		
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston		

Present:	<u>24</u>	Resolution:	<u>✓</u>	Total:	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>
Absent:	<u>1</u>	Motion:	<u> </u>	Yes		No
Vacant:	<u>0</u>			Abstentions:	<u>0</u>	

2020003 CONFIRMATION OF REAPPOINTMENT OF KAREN E. HAGSTROM AS COUNSEL TO THE DUTCHESS COUNTY LEGISLATURE

January 7, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. 2020004

RE: ADOPTION OF THE TEMPORARY RULES OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY
LEGISLATURE

Legislators PULVER, BOLNER, and METZGER offer the following and move its adoption:

RESOLVED, that the 2019 Rules, as attached hereto, be and they hereby are adopted as the
Temporary Rules of the Dutchess County Legislature, effective January 1, 2020.

STATE OF NEW YORK

ss:

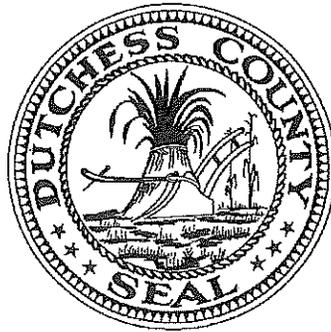
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess have compared the foregoing resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 7th day of January 2020, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 7th day of January 2020.


CAROLYN MORRIS, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

2019



**Permanent Rules of the
Dutchess County Legislature**

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***PERMANENT RULES OF THE
DUTCHESS COUNTY LEGISLATURE
FOR THE YEAR 2019***

ARTICLE I

***ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE
COUNTY LEGISLATURE***

RULE 1.1 ORGANIZATION MEETING:

The Dutchess County Legislature shall annually, by resolution duly adopted during the month of December, fix the date, time, and place of the meeting to organize the board.

RULE 1.2 NOTICE OF ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING:

The Clerk of the County Legislature shall serve upon each member of the Legislature a written notice stating the date, time and place of meeting pursuant to Section 151 of the County Law. In the event of a vacancy in the Office of the Clerk of the Legislature, or his/her inability or failure to act in accordance with this provision, notice shall be given by the Deputy Clerk. If the offices of Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Legislature are vacant, notice shall be given by the County Clerk.

***RULE 1.3 ELECTION OF CHAIR OF THE
LEGISLATURE AND LEADERSHIP:***

A. A Chair of the County Legislature shall be elected by a roll call vote from the membership of the County Legislature at its Organizational Meeting, or at an adjourned meeting thereof, who shall serve as Chair for the balance of the calendar year. In

the event of a vacancy, the County Legislature shall fill the office of Chair in the manner provided by its rules. Should the County Legislature fail to select a Chair within thirty (30) days after the office shall become vacant for any reason, the County Executive shall appoint a member of the County Legislature to serve as its Chair for the balance of the calendar year, as provided in Section 302 (j) of the Dutchess County Charter.

B. Prior to the commencement of the Legislative Term, Members of the two political parties which shall have polled the largest vote in the past general election for the County Legislature shall elect leaders of their respective parties. The leader of the political party whose membership constitutes a majority shall be known as Majority Leader; the leader of the other political party shall be known as Minority Leader. The assistant leader of the political party whose membership constitutes a majority shall be known as Assistant Majority Leader; the assistant leader of the other political party shall be known as the Assistant Minority Leader.

RULE 1.4 APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF LEGISLATURE

A Clerk of the Legislature shall be appointed by the Legislature at its Organizational Meeting, or at an adjourned meeting thereof, in the manner provided by its rules. The Clerk shall be and remain an elector of the County, and he/she shall serve at the pleasure of the Legislature and until his/her successor shall be appointed and shall qualify. A vacancy in the Office of the Clerk shall be filled by the County Legislature. The Legislature may appoint such Deputy Clerks and employees as it may require.

RULE 1.5 APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL TO THE LEGISLATURE:

A Counsel to the Legislature shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.14 of the Dutchess County Charter.

RULE 1.6 CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS:

Confirmation of appointment, where required by the Dutchess County Charter, shall be by affirmative roll call vote of a majority of the members of the County Legislature, except that if the Legislature shall fail to take action within sixty (60) days after the filing of written notification of appointment with the Clerk of the Legislature such appointment shall be deemed approved.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

RULE 2.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS OF MEETINGS:

The County Legislature shall, in addition to its Organizational Meeting, hold regular meetings at stated intervals and special meetings as herein provided, all of which shall be public and may be adjourned from time to time. All such meetings shall be held at the Legislative Chambers in the Dutchess County Office Building, City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, and shall begin at the hour specified in these Rules unless a different time and place shall be provided by a motion for adjournment, or by notice of a special meeting. All meetings - regular, adjourned, or special - shall begin with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The time of convening and adjournment of each meeting shall be recorded in the Proceedings of the County Legislature.

RULE 2.2 REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS:

A. Regular monthly meetings of the County Legislature shall commence at 7:00 pm on the second Monday in each month during the year, except when the second Monday of a month shall fall on a legal holiday, in which case, such regular monthly meeting shall be held on the following day at the same hour and place, except in the month of January when the regular monthly meeting shall be on the fourth Monday of the month. Meetings of the Legislature may be established by resolution at the Organizational meeting for the ensuing term.

B. The Clerk of the County Legislature shall serve upon each member of the Legislature electronic notice or if requested written notice stating the date, time and place of the meeting at least forty-eight (48) hours before the date of the meeting, stating the subject matter of all resolutions, ordinances and local laws to be voted on at such meeting, except as otherwise provided in Rule 4.5. Such meeting may be postponed for up to 24 hours by the Chair of the Legislature.

RULE 2.3 SPECIAL MEETINGS:

Special meetings shall be held at the Call of the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the Legislature upon direction of the Chair or upon written request signed by a majority of the members of the Legislature; notice in writing stating the time, place and purpose of the special meeting shall be served either personally, by mail, and electronic mail upon each member by the Clerk of the Legislature. In the event that such service is personal, it shall be made at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of such meeting, upon each member of the Legislature by the Clerk of

the Legislature or his/her designee, who is competent to execute service of process in the State of New York. In the event that such service is by mail it shall be made upon each member of the Legislature at least seventy-two (72) hours in advance of such meeting by the Clerk of the Legislature. Service shall be deemed complete when deposited in a postage, prepaid envelope in a duly maintained depository of the United States Postal Service.

Service either personal, or by mail and by electronic mail shall be evidenced by a notarized affidavit of service duly executed by the person making service. A member may waive the service of notice of such meeting by a waiver signed by the member.

Such meeting may be postponed for up to 24 hours by the Chair of the Legislature.

***RULE 2.4 DUTIES OF THE CLERK OF THE
LEGISLATURE:***

The Clerk of the Legislature shall keep a record of all acts and proceedings of the Legislature and be the custodian of the records, vouchers and other papers required or authorized by law to be deposited in his/her office. The Clerk's responsibilities will include, but are not limited to, forwarding to all Legislators committee reports and printed draft minutes of all committee meetings and full Legislature meetings. He/she shall perform such additional and related duties as may be prescribed by law and/or directed by the County Legislature.

ARTICLE III

ORDER OF BUSINESS

RULE 3.1 ORDER OF BUSINESS:

The Order of Business at each meeting of the County Legislature shall be as follows:

- a) Roll Call by the Clerk of the Legislature;**
- b) Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, Invocation, and a Moment of Silent Meditation;**
- c) Proclamations, Commendations and Presentations;**
- d) Privilege of the Floor with respect to printed agenda items; (limited to three minutes)**
- e) Approval of prior month's meeting minutes;**
- f) Reports of standing committees, special committees, and liaisons to other committees and boards;**
- g) Resolutions**
 - 1) Consent Resolutions**
 - 2) All Other Resolutions**
 - 3) Resolutions for Unanimous Consent;**
- h) Other County business;**
- i) Announcements; (limited to three minutes)**
- j) Privilege of the Floor with respect to agenda and non-agenda County business; and**
- k) Adjournment.**

Condolence resolutions shall be permitted as part of the "adjournment" when they relate to a current or former Dutchess County employee or Dutchess County elected official.

ARTICLE IV

RULES OF ORDER AND PROCEDURE

RULE 4.1 ROLL CALL:

The members of the County Legislature shall be called to order by the Chair at every meeting of the Legislature and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Legislature to call roll and record names of those members who are present or absent. Any member arriving after the roll call has been completed shall report to the Clerk and shall be recorded "Present, Late."

RULE 4.2 ATTENDANCE AND QUORUM:

A. A Majority of the whole of the members of the County Legislature shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a lesser number may adjourn.

B. A member of the County Legislature who has answered roll call at any meeting of the Legislature shall not be permitted to absent himself/herself from such meeting without notifying the Clerk.

C. Any legislator failing to be properly seated at any regular or special meeting of the Legislature shall be recorded absent by the Clerk.

RULE 4.3 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE CHAIR:

A. It shall be the duty of the Chair of the Dutchess County Legislature:

- a) to become familiar with the property, function and fiscal affairs of the County;**
- b) to see that the statutes, local laws and resolutions of the County Legislature and directions of County officers empowered to make the same are faithfully executed and report to the Legislature any neglect of duty; and**
- c) to make recommendations to the County Legislature on legislation and such other matters deemed material and advisable.**

B. The Chair shall preside at all meetings of the Legislature at which he/she is present; shall preserve order and decorum and in the event of disruption or disorderly conduct in the chamber, gallery, or hallway the Chair may cause the same to be cleared until order is restored; shall decide all questions of order subject to appeal to the Legislature; and shall perform such duties as are provided by Law and these Rules.

C. In the event that the Chair fails to appear within fifteen (15) minutes of the time fixed for a meeting of the Legislature, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Legislature to call the meeting to order and the Legislative members present, by a majority vote, shall select a member of the Legislature as Chair who shall have and exercise all the duties and powers of the Chair as temporary Chair for said meeting.

D. The Chair shall designate a Legislator as acting Chair to preside when the Chair desires to speak from the floor on any

pending matter. Such designation shall be effective until the question on the floor is disposed of or the Chair elects to return to the Chair.

E. The Chair shall in all cases, have the right to vote, except on appeals to the Legislature from decisions of the Chair; on all other questions, when the vote is equally divided, including the vote of the Chair, the question shall be lost.

F. The Chair shall have the power to:

- a) determine what officers and employees of the Legislative Branch may attend conferences and schools conducted for the betterment of County government.**
- b) perform such other duties as the Legislature may determine to be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of the County Law or these Rules.**

G. The Chair may declare an emergency and adjourn a regular or special meeting to a date not to exceed seven (7) days beyond the meeting so adjourned.

H. After the Organizational Meeting of the Legislature, the Chair shall establish a seating plan. Such plan shall be observed at all regular and special meetings of the Legislature.

I. The Chair will notify, in a timely fashion, the sponsors of any resolutions, including those resolutions submitted by the Executive Branch, petitions, reports, or local laws which may have conformed to all other requirements of the Legislative rules but have been pulled by the Chair. This notification will be accompanied by a written explanation from the Chair.

RULE 4.4 PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR:

Persons not members of the County Legislature may, on motion to suspend the rules, be permitted to speak in regard to matters pending before the Legislature or in the process of being presented to said Legislature.

***RULE 4.5 PETITIONS, REPORTS, MOTIONS ,
RESOLUTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS:***

A. All petitions, reports, and resolutions shall be reduced to writing, sponsored by at least two members of the Legislature and filed with the Clerk.

B. Any Legislator who wishes to be a sponsor of any resolution shall notify the Clerk, at any time prior to the taking of the vote, and the Clerk with the permission of the sponsors(s) shall add the Legislator's name to the resolution as a sponsor or co-sponsor.

C. Petitions, reports, and communications may be presented to the County Legislature by the Chair or any member of the Legislature and the same or a summary thereof shall be read by the Clerk.

D. All petitions, reports, motions, resolutions and communications requiring action of a committee shall be referred by the Chair without motion to the committee having in charge matters relating to the same.

E. All resolutions, to be presented at a regular, adjourned or special meeting of the County Legislature shall be filed with

the Clerk of the County Legislature not later than 4:45 pm on the resolution deadline date established annually except that this requirement may be waived by the Chair of the Legislature.

F. All resolutions amending the adopted budget or directing a capital expenditure must be submitted with a fiscal impact statement. If the chair determines that the estimate or estimates contained in the fiscal impact statement are inaccurate or unsupported by specific budgetary data, such inaccuracies shall impair or invalidate such resolution and such resolution can be pulled by the chair in the same manner set forth in Rule 4.3(I).

G. All resolutions authorizing the bonding of expenditures of \$500,000 or more shall be presented at a meeting of the relevant Committee no later than seven (7) calendar days prior to the regularly scheduled legislative committee day and copies thereof shall be placed immediately thereafter in the mailbox of each legislator located in the legislative office This requirement may be waived by the Chair of the Legislature.

H. No resolution except those subject to Rule 4.5 (G) shall be considered by a committee unless the same shall have been placed in the mailbox of each legislator located in the legislative office at least three (3) calendar days prior to the legislative committee day. This requirement may be waived by the Chair of the Legislature or in his/her absence by the Chair of the relevant Committee.

I. A proposed local law may be introduced by a member of the Legislature at a meeting of the Legislature by laying it on the desks of each Legislator.

As an alternative means of introduction, the Chair of the Legislature may introduce the Local Law by mailing copies to each Legislator in postpaid, properly addressed and securely

closed envelopes or wrappers in a post box or post office of the United States Post Office, at least ten (10) calendar days, exclusive of Sunday, prior to a meeting of the Legislature and, at the same time, placing copies in the mailbox of each Legislator at the Legislative office.

J. The Clerk will notify, in a timely fashion, the sponsors of any resolutions, including those resolutions submitted by the Executive Branch, petitions, reports, or local laws which have conformed to all other requirements of the Legislative rules which have been pulled by the Committee Chair.

K. A Consent Agenda may be presented by the Chair of the Legislature at the beginning of a meeting. Any item of business requiring action by the Legislature but considered to be routine or not controversial in nature, may be presented as part of the Consent Agenda. The Consent Agenda shall be introduced by a motion “to approve the Consent Agenda” and shall be considered by the Legislature as a single item. The motion to approve the Consent Agenda is not debatable. Upon objection by any Legislator to inclusion of any item on a Consent Agenda, that item shall be removed from the Consent Agenda. Such objections may be recorded any time prior to the taking of a vote on a motion to approve the Consent Agenda. Any item removed from the Consent Agenda shall be considered as part of all other resolutions portion of the agenda. The approval of motion to approve the Consent Agenda shall be fully equivalent to approval, adoption or enactment of each such motion or resolution or other item of business thereon, exactly as if each had been acted upon individually.

L. The Legislature can discharge from committee a matter that has been referred to it upon which the committee has not reported back to the Legislature, or which has been defeated

in committee, by a majority vote of the Legislature as fully constituted, or a majority of those present and voting if previous notice of intent to discharge from said committee is given.

M. A memorialization resolution is used to make any statement that asks another government official or body to act, or intended to encourage support or opposition to an action by or being considered by another government official or body. Any memorialization shall require at least four sponsors and must have a direct impact on Dutchess County Government and also provide a fiscal impact statement and other supporting documentation for such proposed action. Any memorializations to the NYS Legislature or the US Congress must have bill numbers in both houses and the bills must be referred to and attached to the resolution.

N. With respect to Rule 3.1 (h) “Announcements”, all such announcements must be submitted to the Clerk of the Legislature by 5:00 p.m. on the day of the Board Meeting and will be announced by the Clerk.

RULE 4.6 PRIORITY OF BUSINESS:

All questions relating to the priority of business under the same order of business shall be decided by the Chair without debate.

RULE 4.7 WHEN DEBATE IN ORDER:

No debate shall be in order until the pending questions shall be stated by the Chair.

RULE 4.8 ADDRESSING THE CHAIR:

A member rising to debate, to give notice, to make a motion, or report, or to present a petition on other Legislative business, shall address the Chair and shall not proceed until recognized by the Chair. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide and determine which member is entitled to the floor.

RULE 4.9 CALLS TO ORDER:

If a member shall breach or violate the Rules of the County Legislature or *Robert's Rules of Order* (newly revised), the Chair shall call him/her to order, in which case the member so called shall yield the floor and observe order and decorum until recognized by the Chair. A point of order can be made by the chair or any member of the Legislature who thinks that the rules of the Legislature are being violated. A point of order takes precedence over any pending question out of which it may arise. It is in order when another has the floor who can be interrupted by a member or the chair making the point of order. A point of order does not require a second. It is not debatable but must be explained, if necessary and with the chair's consent, and must be ruled on by the chair before debate can resume.

RULE 4.10 FLOOR MOVEMENT

In order to preserve the order, decorum and security of the Legislature, the floor of the Legislative Chamber will be restricted during meetings to Legislators, Legislature Staff, Countywide Elected Officials, Administration Representatives, Department heads, and those granted permission by the Chair.

RULE 4.11 BANNER, SIGNS AND PLACARDS

Banners, signs and placards are disruptive to the deliberative process. Any display of banners, signs, or placards in the

Legislative Chambers is prohibited.

RULE 4.12 PUBLIC CONDUCT

A. All visitors and spectators in the Dutchess County Legislature must be respectful and obey the rules of order promulgated by the Legislature

B. Except for during commendations and proclamations applause from the public is prohibited.

RULE 4.13 MEMBERS ENTITLED TO VOTE:

A. Any member who shall be present when the Chair announces a vote shall vote, unless he/she has obtained permission of the chair to abstain. A member who refuses to cast a vote or who does not obtain permission to abstain, shall be deemed to have voted with the prevailing side on the motion. In the event of a tie vote, the vote shall be deemed to be a nay vote.

1. A member may be allowed to abstain from voting aye or nay on the adoption of minutes of legislative meetings that transpired prior to the member's election to the Legislature.

2. A member may be allowed to abstain from voting aye or nay on the adoption of minutes of legislative meetings wherein that member was not in attendance.

B. A member has the right to change his/her vote up to the time the vote is finally announced by the Clerk.

C. A member who declares a conflict or an intent to abstain

may not participate in the discussion of the question. A member with an actual conflict as defined in the Dutchess County Code of Ethics shall obtain permission to recuse themselves and shall remove themselves from the Chambers during deliberations.

D. Any member who shall leave the Legislative Chambers without permission from the Chair shall be considered an unauthorized absence and they shall be deemed to have voted with the prevailing side on any motion during their unauthorized absence. In the event of a tie vote, the vote will be deemed to be a nay vote.

RULE 4.14 APPEAL FROM DECISION OF CHAIR:

A. Any member of the Legislature may appeal from any decision of the Chair, except when another appeal is pending, but it can be made only at the time the ruling is made. If any debate or business has intervened, it is too late to appeal.

B. When a member wishes to appeal from the decision of the Chair, he/she shall do so as soon as the decision is made, even though another has the floor and without waiting to be recognized by the Chair, saying, "Madame/Mr. Chair, I appeal from the decision of the Chair." If this appeal is seconded, the Chair should state clearly the question at issue and his reasons for the decision if he/she thinks it necessary and then state the question. If there is a tie vote, the Chair is sustained.

C. An appeal cannot be debated when related to indecorum, transgression of rules of speaking, priority of business or while the immediately-pending question is undebatable. When debatable, no member is allowed to speak more than once except the Chair, who may at the close of the debate answer the arguments against the decision.

RULE 4.15 VOTE REQUIRED FOR ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS:

A. It shall require a majority vote of all members of the Legislature to adopt a resolution; however, any procedural matter may be adopted by a majority of the members present, except where these rules expressly provide to the contrary and where otherwise required by law.

B. Once the County Budget in any given fiscal year has been adopted it shall require 2/3 affirmative vote of all members of the Legislature to adopt resolutions authorizing the transfer of funds from any contingency line in the adopted County Budget or from the fund balance.

RULE 4.16 EFFECTIVE DATE OF RESOLUTIONS

All resolutions shall become effective as provided by law.

RULE 4.17 POWER TO AMEND OR REPEAL RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES AND LOCAL LAWS:

Except as otherwise expressly provided by law or these Rules, the Legislature shall have the power to amend, repeal or supersede any local laws, ordinances or resolutions theretofore adopted.

RULE 4.18 ROLL CALL VOTE TAKEN:

The roll call vote shall be taken on any questions when required by statute or these Rules, or upon demand by any member of the Legislature at any time prior to stating the next question.

RULE 4.19 WITHDRAWAL OF A MOTION:

A motion for leave to withdraw a motion may be made by the mover at any time before voting on the question has commenced, even though the motion has been amended and it requires no second. After the question has been stated, it is in possession of the Legislature, and a member can neither withdraw nor modify it without the consent of the Legislature.

RULE 4.20 MOTIONS WHEN RECEIVABLE:

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be entertained unless:

- 1) for an adjournment;**
- 2) to lay on the table;**
- 3) for the previous questions;**
- 4) to postpone;**
- 5) to refer to a committee;**
- 6) to amend.**

These motions shall have preference in the order in which they are here stated; the first four motions are neither amendable nor debatable.

RULE 4.21 ADJOURNMENT:

A motion to adjourn may be made by a member who has the floor; it cannot be made during a roll call or when the Legislature is engaged in voting and it shall be decided without debate.

RULE 4.22 MOVING THE QUESTION:

- A. The Chair shall not close debate so long as any member**

who has not exhausted his/her right to debate desires the floor, except by order of the Legislature, which requires a 2/3 majority of those present and voting.

B. The form of this motion is "I move (or demand, or call for) the question on (here specify the motion on which it is desired to be ordered)." It cannot be debated or amended and must be voted on immediately. When the Legislature shall order the question and amendments are pending, the questions shall first be taken upon such amendments in reverse order and then upon

the main question without further debate or amendment.

RULE 4.23 POSTPONEMENT OF CONSIDERATION:

A. A motion to lay a question on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate. This motion cannot be applied to anything except a question actually pending.

B. A motion to postpone to a day certain or to make the consideration of the question a special order for a day certain shall until it is decided preclude all amendments to the main question. A question cannot be postponed beyond the next regular session of the Legislature.

RULE 4.24 REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE:

The motion to commit or refer to a committee shall, until it is decided, preclude all amendments to the main question.

RULE 4.25 RECONSIDERATION GENERALLY:

No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless made on the same day, or the meeting, regular or special, next succeeding that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered

took place, it must be made by a member who voted with the prevailing side on the vote of the motion or resolution proposed to be reconsidered.

RULE 4.26 MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE:

A. All resolutions, reports of committees of this Legislature, reports of County Officers, notices and communications from State Officers directing the levy of any tax shall be printed in full in the proceedings of the Legislature.

B. The printed minutes of the Clerk shall record the reading of other communications with sufficient description to show their nature and purpose, but they need not be printed in full in the proceedings except upon the order of this Legislature. Public comment shall be included in the minutes, which will include the name of the person who speaks.

C. In all cases where a resolution or motion is entered on the minutes the Clerk shall enter the name of the moving members.

D. A draft of the previous regular monthly meeting's minutes shall be given to Legislators, either by e-mail or in their mail boxes, no later than five days before the next regularly scheduled monthly meeting. Accepted minutes shall be made available to Legislators no more than seven days after the meeting at which they were accepted. Accepted minutes to the meetings of the County Legislature's committees shall be added to the County Legislature's website separately titled as Committee Meeting Minutes with appropriate date. The same requirements shall apply to the minutes of any special meeting conducted by the Legislature.

RULE 4.27 WHERE NO EXPRESS RULE IS PROVIDED:

Except as herein otherwise provided, *Robert's Rules of Order* (newly revised), shall be applicable and shall govern.

***RULE 4.28 STATE STATUTE OR COUNTY CHARTER
SHALL GOVERN:***

A. In the event that any Rules herein, or portion thereof, is inconsistent or in conflict with any State Statute or County Charter, the said State Statute or County Charter shall govern.

B. In the absence of any rule or in the event of an inconsistency of any rules of this Legislature with respect to any requirement of the statutes of the State of New York or the County Charter, such statutory provision or requirement shall be deemed to be a part of these Rules and such statute shall govern.

RULE 4.29 AMENDMENT TO RULES:

The Legislature shall have the power to amend these Rules by affirmative vote of a majority of the whole Legislature.

ARTICLE V

COMMITTEES

RULE 5.1 CREATION OF COMMITTEES:

For the purpose of aiding or assisting the Legislature in the transaction of its business, the Legislature shall create Standing and Special Committees. The local law or resolution creating such Standing or Special Committee shall specify the power, duties and number of such committee members.

RULE 5.2 GENERAL DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

OF COMMITTEES:

Every committee shall have actual or implied authority to do whatever is necessary to carry out the functions of the committee or whatever is reasonably incidental thereto, and shall do things as may be necessary or advisable to comply with the requirements of the law and of this Legislature.

RULE 5.3 TIME AND MANNER OF APPOINTMENT COMMITTEES:

Except as specifically required by law, all committees of this Legislature shall be appointed from its membership by the Chair within thirty (30) days from the date of the Organizational Meeting by filing with the Clerk a list showing the name of the committee and the membership thereof and all vacancies shall be filled in like manner. The Clerk shall, upon receipt of such list, mail a copy to each member of the Legislature. Those committees specifically required to be appointed pursuant to law shall be created as directed by Statute. The Chair of the Legislature, Majority Leader, Assistant Majority Leader, Minority Leader and Assistant Minority Leader shall be ex officio members of each of said Committees.

RULE 5.4 TERM OF COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP:

A member of any Standing or Special Committee shall serve until the end of the year of his/her appointment unless sooner replaced by the Chair for stated written cause. Each member of any Special Committee shall serve for a period specified in the resolution appointing him/her unless sooner replaced by the Chair, provided, however, no committee member shall serve longer than the term of which he/she shall have been elected as Legislator.

RULE 5.5 RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR COMMITTEES:

A. The Chair of each committee shall be the Presiding Officer and shall cause the members thereof to be notified twenty-four (24) hours in advance of each meeting and call all necessary and required meetings. Upon his refusal or neglect to call any meeting, the Clerk of the Legislature upon written request signed by a majority of the committee shall call such meetings. Each committee shall perform the duties assigned to it by the Legislature and such other duties as may be required by law.

B. The Order of Business at each meeting of Committees of the County Legislature shall be as follows:

- a) Roll Call by the Clerk**
- b) Presentations and Reports**
- c) Privilege of the floor with respect to printed agenda items, except during budget review sessions of the Budget, Finance & Personnel Committee subject to Rule 5.13 (A) and the review session of the Capital Project Plan during Public Works and Capital Projects Committee**
- d) Consideration of Resolutions with respect to printed agenda items**
- e) Other Business**
- f) Adjournment**

C. A quorum shall be defined as a majority of the members of any given committee including the Chair of the Legislature, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, the Assistant Majority Leader, and the Assistant Minority Leader.

For the purpose of conducting the business of any given committee, a quorum must be maintained. Except as provided in Rule 4.13, once a quorum has been established all voting

shall be decided by a majority of those present and voting, including the Chair of the Legislature, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, the Assistant Majority Leader and the Assistant Minority Leader. Except as provided in Rule 4.13, all committee determinations shall be on recorded roll call vote of a majority of those present and voting. All votes shall be cast in person in open session of the committee.

D. The chair of a committee shall not close debate so long as any member of the committee who has not exhausted his/her right to debate desires the floor, except by order of the committee, which requires a 2/3 majority of those members present. Every member of the committee present shall have the opportunity to speak at least once for a period not to exceed ten minutes.

E. No report shall be made by any committee on any subject referred to it in the absence of approval by a majority of the said committee unless a majority of the Legislature so orders or directs.

F. All committee meetings shall be open to the public, except as otherwise provided by law.

G. The Chair of each committee shall appoint a standing subcommittee for the purpose of reviewing and making recommendations regarding appointments submitted for confirmation by the Legislature. Such appointments to the standing subcommittee will be provided to the Majority and Minority leaders by February 1st along with any changes that are made during such term.

***RULE 5.6 COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT
HELP FROM NON-MEMBERS***

Any committee of this Legislature is authorized to accept

advice and counsel from citizens who are not members of the Legislature.

RULE 5.7 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE NOT BE DELEGATED:

Except when expressly authorized by law, nothing herein shall be deemed to authorize the delegation of the power, duties, or responsibilities of the legislature, or of any officer.

RULE 5.8 REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES:

A. No action shall be taken by the Legislature upon any matter or resolution on the same day on which it is presented, except for the election or appointment of the Chair, Clerk, and Deputy Clerk of the County Legislature, members of committees whose terms have expired, resolutions directing the Chair and the Clerk of the Legislature to sign tax rolls and affix the seal of the Legislature thereto, resolutions ratifying and confirming the tax rolls and directing the collection of taxes, and matters or resolutions which have theretofore been considered by and reported out of committee.

B. Except by unanimous consent of the Legislature in attendance, no matter, except the election or appointment of the Chair, Clerk, and Deputy Clerk of the County Legislature, shall be acted upon by the Legislature until after reported out by the proper committee.

C. Any resolution considered by a committee shall be considered by any subsequent committee in the form reported out by the prior committee. The resolution considered or amended by the last committee to consider or amend such resolution shall be the version of such resolution listed on the Legislature's meeting agenda.

RULE 5.9 REFERENCE TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE:

Upon the majority vote of all members of the Legislature, any matter entrusted to any committee may be withdrawn from the consideration of such committee and referred to a special committee appointed in such manner as the resolution withdrawing such matter shall direct.

RULE 5.10 RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE:

No member shall be entitled to resign from any Committee to which he/she has been appointed unless said application has been approved by the Chair of the Legislature.

RULE 5.11 PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:

In forming a Committee of the Whole Legislature, the Chair shall leave the Chair and appoint another Legislator to preside.

RULE 5.12 RULES FOR THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:

A. The Rules of the Legislature shall be observed by this Committee so far as they may be applicable except limiting the number of times of speaking and except that the yeas and nays shall not be taken on substantive matters and except that a motion to rise and report progress shall always be in order and decided without debate.

B. The Committee of the Whole shall be open to the public, except as otherwise provided by law, with no public comment.

***RULE 5.13 STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE
LEGISLATURE:***

A. BUDGET, FINANCE, AND PERSONNEL

This committee shall consist of twelve (12) members of the Legislature inclusive of ex officio members.

Except as to matters specifically assigned to other committees, this committee shall have referred to it all matters relating to or arising out of the requirements of the law and the action of the Legislature with respect to:

- 1) Annual Budget Review**
- 2) Arts, History, Tourism**
- 3) County Comptroller**
- 4) Dutchess Community College**
- 5) Economic Development Corporation**
- 6) Economic Development Zone**
- 7) Employee Contracts**
- 8) Finance**
 - Real Property Tax**
- 9) Grants**
- 10) Human Resources**
 - Risk Management**
- 11) Industrial Development Agency**
- 12) Leases**
- 13) Merit Awards**
- 14) Off-Track Betting**
- 15) Taxes - hotel/motel, property, sales**
- 16) Above Department Budget Amendments**

Notwithstanding Rule 5.5 (B)(c) it is intended that public

comment on the Tentative Budget and Capital Project Plan and the reports by these committees will be reserved for a public hearing(s) on said budget and capital project plan.

B. ENVIRONMENT

This committee shall consist of twelve (12) members of the Legislature inclusive of ex officio members.

Except as to matters specifically assigned to other committees, this committee shall have referred to it all matters relating to or arising out of the requirements of law and the action of the Legislature with respect to:

- 1) Cooperative Extension**
- 2) Environmental Impact Statements**
- 3) Environmental Management Council**
- 4) Fish & Wildlife**
- 5) Grants**
- 6) Forest Practice Board**
- 7) Planning and Development, Department of**
- 8) Resource Recovery Agency**
- 9) Soil Conservation Board**
- 10) Solid Waste Agency**
- 11) Water and Natural Resources**
- 12) Above Department Budget Amendments**

C. FAMILY AND HUMAN SERVICES

This committee shall consist of twelve (12) members of the Legislature inclusive of ex officio members.

Except as to matters specifically assigned to other committees, this committee shall have referred to it all matters relating to

or arising out of the requirements of law and the action of the Legislature with respect to:

- 1) Aging
- 2) Community Action Agency
- 3) Community and Family Services, Department of
Youth Services
- 4) Family Court
- 5) Grants
- 6) Health Department
Weights and Measures
Veterans Services
- 7) Mental Hygiene Department
- 8) Voluntary Action Agency
- 9) Above Department Budget Amendments

D. GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION

This committee shall consist of twelve (12) members of the Legislature inclusive of ex officio members.

Except as to matters specifically assigned to other committees, this committee shall have referred to it all matters relating to or arising out of the requirements of law and the action of the Legislature with respect to:

- 1) Board of Elections
- 2) Board/Code of Ethics
- 3) Central and Information Services, Office of
Central Services
- 4) County Attorney
- 5) County Charter
- 6) County Clerk
- 7) County Executive
- 8) County Legislature
- 9) Grants

- 11) Local Laws
- 12) Above Department Budget Amendments

E. PUBLIC SAFETY

This committee shall consist of twelve (12) members of the Legislature inclusive of ex officio members.

Except as to matters specifically assigned to other committees, this committee shall have referred to it all matters relating to or arising out of the requirements of law and action of the Legislature with respect to:

- 1) Commissioner of Jurors
- 2) County of Courts (except Family Court)
- 3) County Sheriff
- 4) District Attorney
- 5) Emergency Response, Department of
- 6) Grants
- 7) Homeland Security
- 8) Probation & Community Correction, Department of
- 9) Public Defender
- 10) STOP-DWI
- 11) Traffic Safety
- 12) Above Department Budget Amendments

F. PUBLIC WORKS AND CAPITAL PROJECTS

This committee shall consist of twelve (12) members of the Legislature inclusive of ex officio members.

Except as to matters specifically assigned to other committees, this committee shall have referred to it all matters relating to

or arising out of the requirements of law and the action of the Legislature with respect to:

- 1) Capital Budget
- 2) Capital Projects
- 3) Grants
- 4) Public Works, Department of
 - Airport
 - Buildings and Grounds
 - Dutchess Stadium
 - Highways
 - Parks
- 5) Above Department Budget Amendments
- 6) Transportation

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Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	✓	
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner		
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger		
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards		
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page		
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<i>absent</i>	
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano		
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek		
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black		
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith		
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt		
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli		
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson		
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson		
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney		
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni		
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini		
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike		
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul		
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn		
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell		
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito		
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser		
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman		
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston		

Present: 24 **Resolution:** ✓ **Total :** 24 0
Absent: 1 **Motion:** **Yes** **No**
Vacant: 0 **Abstentions:** 0

2020004 ADOPTION OF THE TEMPORARY RULES OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY LEGISLATURE

January 7, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. 2020005

RE: ATTENDANCE AT CONVENTIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR
THE YEAR 2020

Legislators PULVER, BOLNER, and METZGER offer the following and move its adoption:

RESOLVED, that pursuant to Section 77-b of the General Municipal Law the Clerk and the Deputy Clerk of the County Legislature be and hereby are authorized to attend the official and unofficial conferences and conventions of the New York State Association of Counties and the official and unofficial conferences and conventions of the Association of Clerks of the Board of Supervisors, and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the members of the Dutchess County Legislature are hereby authorized to attend the official and unofficial conventions and conferences of the Association of Supervisors and County Legislators, the official and unofficial conferences and conventions of the New York State Association of Counties, the official and unofficial conferences and convention of the New York State Conference of Mayors and other Municipal Officials, the official and unofficial conferences and conventions of the Association of Towns, and the official and unofficial conferences and conventions of the National Association of Counties, and, be it further

RESOLVED, that this Legislature does hereby ask members of the County Legislature to notify the Chairman of the County Legislature when attending aforesaid meetings, conferences, and conventions.

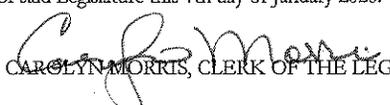
STATE OF NEW YORK

ss:

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess have compared the foregoing resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 7th day of January 2020, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 7th day of January 2020.


CAROLYN MORRIS, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Present: 24 **Resolution:** **Total :** 24 0
Absent: 1 **Motion:** **Yes** **No**
Vacant: 0 **Abstentions:** 0

2020005 ATTENDANCE AT CONVENTIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR THE YEAR 2020

January 7, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. 2020006

RE: ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS – BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Legislators PULVER, BOLNER, and METZGER offer the following and move its adoption:

RESOLVED, that the two Election Commissioners of Dutchess County be and they hereby are authorized to attend conventions of the County Officers Association, and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the two Election Commissioners of Dutchess County and their Deputies be, and they are authorized to attend conventions of the Election Commissioners Association of the State of New York, State Board of Elections Commissioners seminars and training programs, and Downstate Region I Meetings.

APPROVED

MARCUS J. MOLINARO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Date 1/22/2020

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

ss:

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess have compared the foregoing resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 7th day of January 2020, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 7th day of January 2020.


CAROLYN MORRIS, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Mllan	Pulver	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Present: 24 **Resolution:** **Total :** 24 0
Absent: 1 **Motion:** **Yes** **No**
Vacant: 0 **Abstentions:** 0

2020006 ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS – BOARD OF ELECTIONS

January 7, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. 2020007

RE: UNDERTAKINGS 2020

Legislators PULVER, BOLNER, and METZGER offer the following and move its adoption:

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 87 of 1973, the County Legislature authorized a blanket undertaking in lieu of individual undertakings in accordance with Section 11, Subdivision 2 of the Public Officers Law of the State of New York, and

WHEREAS, Section 2.02 (1) of the Dutchess County Charter requires that the County Legislature shall establish the amount of bonds of officers and employees, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the blanket undertaking be continued in force and that the amount of the bond shall be \$100,000 for each covered officer and employee.

APPROVED

MARCUS J. MOLINARO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Date 1/22/2020

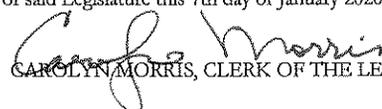
STATE OF NEW YORK

ss:

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess have compared the foregoing resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 7th day of January 2020, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 7th day of January 2020.


CAROLYN MORRIS, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Present: 24
 Absent: 1
 Vacant: 0

Resolution:
 Motion:

Total: 24 0
 Yes No
 Abstentions: 0

2020007 UNDERTAKINGS 2020

January 7, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. 2020008

RE: ESTABLISHING DATES OF REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS FOR 2020

Legislators PULVER, BOLNER, and METZGER offer the following and move its adoption:

WHEREAS, for various reasons, it is not convenient for the regular monthly meetings of the Dutchess County Legislature for 2020 to be held on the dates specified by the Rules of the Legislature, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Dutchess County Legislature does hereby adopt the following schedule for its regular meetings for the calendar year 2020:

DATES OF MEETINGS

*Tuesday, January 21
Monday, February 10
Monday, March 9
**Tuesday, April 14
Monday, May 11
Monday, June 8
Monday, July 13
Monday, August 10
Monday, September 14
***Tuesday, October 13
Thursday, November 5
Monday, November 9
Monday, November 30
Thursday, December 3
****Monday, December 14

*NYSAC/Martin Luther King
**Easter
***Columbus Day
****Budget Override

STATE OF NEW YORK

ss:

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess have compared the foregoing resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 7th day of January 2020, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 7th day of January 2020.


CAROLYN MORRIS, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	✓	
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner		
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger		
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards		
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page		
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<i>absent</i>	
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano		
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek		
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black		
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith		
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt		
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli		
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson		
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson		
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney		
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni		
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini		
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike		
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul		
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn		
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell		
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito		
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser		
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman		
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston		

Present:	<u>24</u>	Resolution:	<u>✓</u>	Total :	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>
Absent:	<u>1</u>	Motion:	<u> </u>	Yes		No
Vacant:	<u>0</u>			Abstentions:	<u>0</u>	

2020008 ESTABLISHING DATES OF REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS FOR 2020

January 7, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. 2020009

RE: DESIGNATION OF OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF LOCAL LAWS, NOTICES, AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY LAW TO BE PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 214 (2) OF THE COUNTY LAW

Legislators PULVER, BOLNER, and METZGER offer the following and move its adoption:

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 214 (2) of the County Law at least two newspapers published within the County shall annually be designated by the Legislature to be official newspapers for the publication of all local laws, notices, and other matters required by law to be published, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Dutchess County Legislature does hereby designate the Poughkeepsie Journal and Southern Dutchess News as the official newspapers for the year 2020 for the publication of all local laws, notices, and other matters required by law to be published pursuant to Section 214 (2) of the County Law.

APPROVED

MARCUS J. MOLINARO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Date 1/7/2020

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

ss:

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Clerk of the Legislature of the County of Dutchess have compared the foregoing resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office of said clerk, and which was adopted by said Legislature on the 7th day of January 2020, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of said original resolution and of the whole thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Legislature this 7th day of January 2020.


CAROLYN MORRIS, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Discussion on Resolution No. 2020009 proceeded as follows:

Legislator Bolner made a motion, which was seconded and unanimously carried by voice vote, to amend the resolution to add the Poughkeepsie Journal and Southern Dutchess News.

Roll call vote on the foregoing amendment resulted as follows:

AYES: 23 Black, Bolner, Brendli, Caswell, Edwards, Garito, Hauser, Houston, Jeter-Jackson, Johnson, Kearney, Keith, McHoul, Metzger, Miccio, Page, Paoloni, Polasek, Pulver, Sagliano, Surman, Truitt, Zernike

NAYS: 1 Munn

ABSENT: 1 Llaverias

Motion adopted.

Roll call vote on the foregoing Resolution No. 2020009 resulted as follows:

AYES: 22 Black, Bolner, Brendli, Caswell, Edwards, Garito, Hauser, Houston, Jeter-Jackson, Johnson, Kearney, Keith, McHoul, Metzger, Miccio, Page, Paoloni, Polasek, Pulver, Sagliano, Surman, Truitt

NAYS: 2 Munn, Zernike

ABSENT: 1 Llaverias

Resolution adopted.

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver		
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner		
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger		
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards		
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page		
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<i>absent</i>	
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano		
District 3 - Town of LaGrange	Polasek		
District 4 - Town of Hyde Park	Black		
District 5 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Keith		
District 7 - Towns of Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie	Truitt		
District 8 - City and Town of Poughkeepsie	Brendli		
District 9 - City of Poughkeepsie	Johnson		
District 10 - City of Poughkeepsie	Jeter-Jackson		
District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney		
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni		
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini		
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike		
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul		
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn		
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell		
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito		
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser		
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman		
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston		

Present: _____ **Resolution:** _____ **Total :** _____
Absent: _____ **Motion:** _____ **Yes** **No**
Vacant: _____ **Abstentions:** _____

DB / km
Moved to add Poughkeepsie
Journal + Southern/Northern
Dutchess News as official newspapers

1/7/20

Roll Call Sheets

District	Last Name	Yes	No
District 19 - Towns of North East, Stanford, Pine Plains, Milan	Pulver	✓	
District 13 - Towns of LaGrange, East Fishkill, and Wappinger	Bolner		
District 12 - Town of East Fishkill	Metzger		
District 6 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Edwards		
District 18 - City of Beacon and Town of Fishkill	Page		
District 1 - Town of Poughkeepsie	Llaverias	<i>absent</i>	
District 2 - Towns of Pleasant Valley and Poughkeepsie	Sagliano		
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District 11 - Towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton	Kearney		
District 14 - Town of Wappinger	Paoloni		
District 15 - Town of Wappinger	Cavaccini		
District 16 - Town of Fishkill and City of Beacon	Zernike		✓
District 17 - Town and Village of Fishkill	McHoul		
District 20 - Town of Red Hook/Tivoli	Munn		✓
District 21 - Town of East Fishkill	Caswell		
District 22 - Towns of Beekman and Union Vale	Garito		
District 23 - Towns of Pawling, Beekman and East Fishkill	Hauser		
District 24 - Towns of Dover and Union Vale	Surman		
District 25 - Towns of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley	Houston		

Present:	<u>24</u>	Resolution:	<u>✓</u>	Total :	<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>
Absent:	<u>1</u>	Motion:	<u> </u>	Yes		No
Vacant:	<u>0</u>			Abstentions:	<u>0</u>	

2020009 DESIGNATION OF OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF LOCAL LAWS, NOTICES, AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY LAW TO BE PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 214 (2) OF THE COUNTY LAW

January 7, 2020

MARCUS J. MOLINARO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



WILLIAM P. TATUM III
COUNTY HISTORIAN

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY HISTORIAN

January 7, 2020

Dear Clerk of the Legislature Morris,

Welcome to a new term in Dutchess County government!

As we plan for the upcoming 250th Anniversary of the American Revolution, the Department of History wishes to share the results of past major commemorative events. Here you will find two publications that resulted from the Dutchess County Tercentenary celebrations (1983) and a commemorative pin from the Bicentennial of the New York's Ratification of the United States Constitution (1988). The publications and card accompanying the pin provide a quick guide to important and interesting points in Dutchess County history.

The Department of History looks forward to working with you in continuing our longstanding partnership in providing educational outreach for present and future generations.

All the best in the New Year,

William P. Tatum III
Dutchess County Historian

Attachments: *Historic Markers & Monuments in Dutchess*
Building in Dutchess: Reading the Landscape
Bicentennial of the Ratification of the Constitution pin and card

HISTORIC MARKERS & MONUMENTS IN DUTCHESS



A Guide to Monuments and Markers in Dutchess County, New York: A Preliminary Inventory

One of the first assignments I was given as Historian for Dutchess County came in 1981 as a directive from Edmund J. Winslow, Senior Historian in the Division of Historical and Anthropological Services of the New York State Education Department. My task was to work with municipal historians in my county to inventory existing State Education markers. In the 1930s these blue and gold cast iron markers sprang up like mushrooms along the by-ways and back roads of the state. They served for a generation as the definitive statement of what was of historical importance in many municipalities despite the fact that much of the information they contain is unverified folklore accepted at face value from local history buffs. Abandoned by the state in the 1960s, in favor of a program of Historical Area Markers established in pull-offs along major highways, they suffered damage by snow plows and vandals. Those that remain often were adopted by local historians and historical societies who made certain that they were repainted or re-set as needed. Occasionally, they were replaced with new markers cast by the Walton East Branch Foundry Corporation in Walton, New York, which holds the mold for the original broad "T" shape signs. Over the years new ones have appeared as local scholars identify sites that were missed in that first effort to identify historical resources.

Since the first inventory in 1981, the Dutchess County Department of History has broadened its files to include mile markers along the Albany Post Road as well as the Dutchess and Salt Point Turnpikes, both of which began in the 19th century as private road companies. In each instance the markers served to count the cost of using the road, either for mail or travel.

Most recently we have begun to list local monuments, which continue to be erected all over the county. We have been aided in our search by members of the Dutchess County Landmarks Association whose Board members have assisted with preparations for the guide.

In 1916 George H. Sherman wrote to the President of the newly formed Dutchess County Historical Society of his concern that the markers along the turnpikes should be protected as important historical artifacts. He planned to raise the issue with the County Board of Supervisors. More than seventy years later, the safety and conservation of historical monuments and markers continues to be a public concern that is informally addressed at best. Monuments should not be moved, defaced or altered. If you know of a marker in need of attention, you will perform a public service in calling it to the attention of the appointed historian of the municipality in which it is found.

The contents of this small booklet by no means reflect every marker and monument in the area. It covers only those that are easily seen from public roads. We know that the job of inventory is ongoing and, in fact, look to those who use the guide to provide us with some of the information we know is missing.

Monuments and markers are arranged alphabetically by municipality. Inscriptions for all markers and monuments are in regular type. Locations and descriptions are in italics.

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MUNICIPAL HISTORIANS:

Amenia – Catherine Leigh	Pine Plains – Diane Kilpatrick
Beacon – Joan Van Voorhis	Pleasant Valley – Olive Doty
Beekman – Lee Eaton	Poughkeepsie (City) – Herbert Saltford
Clinton – Dr. William McDermott	Poughkeepsie (Town) – Mona Vaeth
Dover – Doris Dedrick	Red Hook (Town) – J. Winthrop Aldrich
East Fishkill – Everett Lee	Red Hook (Village) – Rosemary Coons
Fishkill (Town) – Willa Skinner	Rhinebeck – Richard Crowley
Fishkill (Village) – Rod Koopmans	Stanford – Mrs. Irving Burdick
Hyde Park – Diane Boyce	Tivoli (Village) – Richard C. Wiles
La Grange – Emily Johnson	Union Vale – Irena Stolarik
Milan – Norma Ingles	Wappinger (Town) – Brenda Von Burg
Millbrook (Village) – David Greenwood	Wappinger (Village) – Vicki Kolb
North East – Chester Eisenhuth	Washington (Town) – Carmine DiArpino
Pawling – Myrna J. Hubert	



Amenia

(1) AMENIA UNION— Home of Dr. Thomas Young, who named Amenia and Vermont; a Revolutionary patriot, and friend of Ethan Allen. (CR 2 at Amenia Union.)

(2) ULDRICK WINEGAR and his son Capt. Garrett Winegar, who came from the East Camp of the Palatines, Germantown, N.Y. Settled here in 1724. (CR 2, 0.5 mi. NW of Amenia Union.)

(3) NEW YORK STATE— Explored by Dutch, 1609. Settled by Dutch, 1624. Under English rule after 1664. Named for Duke of York, later King James II. (NYS 343, NE of Leedsville at NY-Conn. line.)

(4) DUTCHESS COUNTY— Created in 1683 and named for the Dutchess of York. The "T" in original name is still used. (NYS 343, NE of Leedsville at NY-Conn. line.)

(5) AMENIA— Named from the Latin "Amoenā," "Pleasant to the eye" by Dr. Thomas Young, early settler, who also named Vermont. (US 44, N. of Amenia.)

(6) SITE OF AMENIA SEMINARY— Built in 1835, it was directed by the Methodist Church. It had a high reputation and many noted graduates. (US 44, NYS 343, Amenia)

(7) TROUTBECK—Former home of Myron B. Benton, poet-naturalist, friend of John Burroughs, Emerson and Thoreau. (NYS 343 at CR 2).

(8, 9) MILE MARKERS— 27 (28) miles from P C House. (NYS 343 W. of Amenia; also US 22 N. of Amenia.)

(10) MONUMENT—Stone for Richard Sackett, first settler of Amenia, about 1711, and Commissioner of Palatine Settlement. (In cemetery on Benson Hill Rd. and S. Amenia Rd. State Ed. marker missing from NYS 22 at S. Amenia.)

(11) MONUMENT—Plow embedded in base of flagpole, inscribed C E Buckley, Amenia Union, NY. (Amenia Union.)

(12) MONUMENT—Square granite stone 5' high – to E.: CONN; to S.: 1909; To W.: NY; to N.: (Amenia Union.)

(13) MONUMENT—Flagpole base – To the men and women of the Town of Amenia who from the Revolution to the World War served in the Armed Forces on their country in time of need, the people of Amenia have erected this memorial and dedicated this park as a token of respect and gratitude – MDCCCCXXVI. Other sides list Civil War, War with Spain, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and World War. Also, plaque on rock just west of flagpole: American Legion – In honor of the men and women of the Town of Amenia who served in our country's Wars – World War II – Korean War.

City of Beacon

(1) Burial site of William Few, Jr. 1748-1828. Signer of US constitution for the state of Georgia— 1787. Reinterred in Augusta, Georgia— October 1973. (Ferry St. in front of Reformed Church).

(2) FISHKILL LANDING— one of the oldest landings along Hudson River. During Rev. supplies for troops in Newburgh & N.J. from New England brought across river. (Beekman & River Sts.)

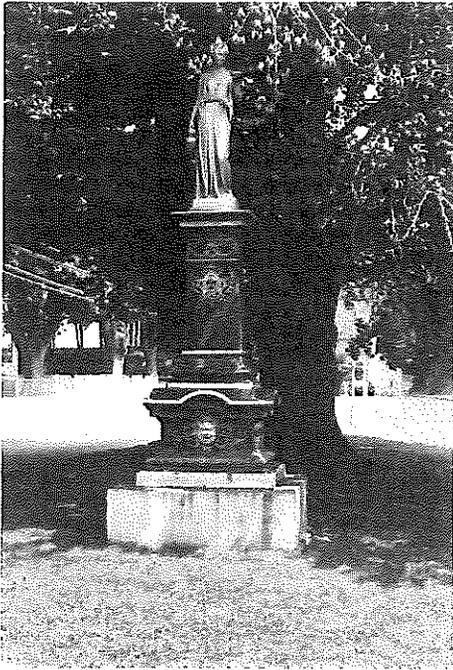
(3, 4) CITY OF BEACON— Incorporated May 15, 1913. Consolidation of Matteawan and Fishkill Landing Villages. (NYS 9D, N. of Beacon; also NYS 9D S. of Beacon)

(5) FISHKILL LANDING— In 1869, Pop. 1100; Contained 4 Churches, Newspaper office, Steamboat Landing, 2 Machine Shops, R.R. station, Steam Ferry to Newburgh. Ferry in 1743. (Willow St. & Verplanck Ave. -in shop)

(6) MONUMENT— Oak tree surrounded by metal fence with plaque reading: BEACON ROOSEVELT TREE presented by the high school graduates of the classes of 1919 and 1920 in remembrance of the Great American Theodore Roosevelt. (Corner Fishkill & Verplanck Ave. on Beacon High School property.)

(7) MONUMENT— In Honor of the Deceased members of the W. H. Mase Hook & Ladder Co. (Main St., next to Mase Hook & Ladder Fire Co.)

(8) MONUMENT— Pink granite in three sections: Center section approx. 4 ft. tall, fireman with hose engraved. Left Section American Shield— To the Memory and honor of those who have served and are now serving in the company. Right section— Maltese Cross— Erected by members of the Lewis Tompkins Hose Co #1, Beacon, N.Y. 1966. In front of above monument are three metal plaques set on pink granite, honoring and listing service records of 1st Lt. Francis G. Peattie (left), J. Robert Cramer (center), and Pvt. Joseph Sliinsky (right). (In front of Tompkins Hose Fire House, South Ave.)



(9) MONUMENT— Cast iron statue of Hebe, Goddess of Youth. Text: Hudson-Fulton 1909. (Commemorates the Hudson-Fulton celebration of 1909. In triangle at Verplanck & Willow St. facing St. John's Church.)

(10) MONUMENT— Shaft of Native Stone. This Monument is to commemorate the burning of signal fires on North and South Beacon during the War of the Revolution. July 4, 1900— Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution Melzingah Chapter. (On top of Mount Beacon.)

(11) MONUMENT— Bust of Shakespeare cut into stone. "All the World's a Stage." (Main St. in front of Beacon City Hall.)

(12) MONUMENT— In memory of the Deceased members of the Police Department, City of Beacon. (Main St. in front of Beacon City Hall)

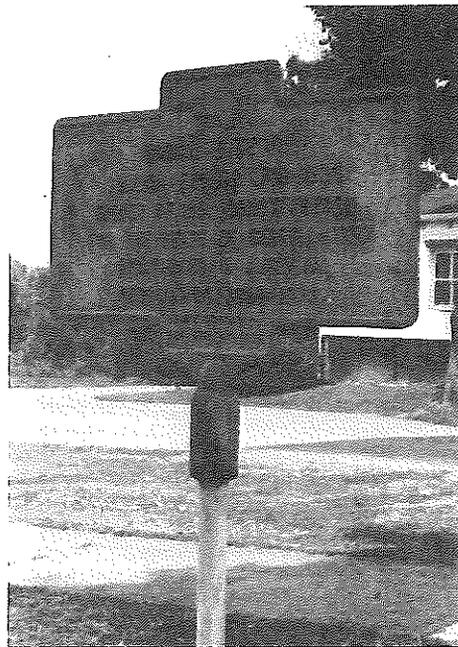
(13) MONUMENT— Statue of Civil War soldier. (Fairview Cemetery, Washington Ave.) (Statue pulled off base and stored in vault.)

(14) MONUMENT— Granite, three panels. God & Country— Dedicated to the men of Beacon who gave their lives in the War that generations yet unborn might walk in the ways of peace and understanding with the peoples of all nations— City of Beacon. (Corner of Main St. and Teller Ave. in front of Memorial Building.)

(15) MONUMENT— In this tomb rests the remains of WILLIAM FEW, born June 18, 1748, died July 16, 1828— Lieut. Col. Georgia Militia during the American Revolution, 1776-1779; Member of Continental Congress, 1780-1788; signed federal Constitution 1787, as member of Convention from Georgia— Member Georgia Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States January 2, 1788— one of the two first United States Senators from Georgia, 1789-1793— a founder, University of Georgia, 1784. (This marker placed by the Georgia Society, Sons of the American Revolution from granite quarried from famous Stone Mountain near Atlanta Georgia— 1939) Other side of marker: The

original resting place of Colonel William Few, Jr., was marked by the back half of this monument which covered the entrance to the Chrystie Family vault located 100 ft. west of here in the church cemetery. Colonel Few died in Beacon in 1828 at the home of his son-in-law, Major James P. Chrystie, and was interred in the nearby vault until his remains were removed and reinterred, with honor, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church Cemetery in his home city of Augusta, Georgia, October 19, 1973. (In front of Reformed Church, Ferry St.)

(16) MONUMENT— Granite block set into wall of Beacon Engine Fire Co. In memory of those men who served in this company with Untiring loyalty—1969. Metal Plaque above: In memoriam— the following members of Beacon Engine #1 Gallantly Gave Their Lives in the Service of Our Country: World War I—Fred A. Garrison, James J. Tomlins; World War II— Frederick H. Brewer, Robert Resek, John H. Keto. (East Main St. facing Liberty St.)



Beekman

No information available during preparation of this booklet.

Clinton

(1) DEWITT HOUSE— Built 1773 by John Dewitt, Captain, Revolutionary War, member of Assembly, Sheriff Dutchess Co. and member Constitutional Convention. (CR at Frost's Mills.)

(2) HISTORIC NEW YORK— DUTCHESS COUNTY— Dutchess County, extending from the Hudson River to the Taconic Mountains, stretched originally from Westchester to Albany County. It was formed in 1683 and named for the wife of the Duke of York. Principally a rolling upland, cut by streams and

deep valleys, it was divided into large land grants. Dutch settled along the river banks before 1690. In the 18th century the interior was occupied by the French Huguenots, German Palatines, and Quakers from Connecticut and Long Island.

Ore deposits in the Taconics led to small iron works in the 18th century. Shipbuilding flourished in river communities. In the 1830's and '40's whalers from Poughkeepsie ventured to distant seas. Abundant water power contributed to the growth of textile factories. Twentieth century industries include publishing and the manufacture of dairy appliances and business machines. The interior is still a prosperous agricultural area, specializing in fruit, livestock and dairy products.

Poughkeepsie was settled in 1687 and is the county seat. The state legislature met there several times between 1777 and the 1790's. Vassar College was founded there in 1861. Large estates of wealthy and prominent families, such as those of the Roosevelts, Vanderbilts and Ogden Mills, have occupied prospects along the Hudson. (Taconic Pkwy. overlook, southbound lane, 1 mi. S. of Nine Partners Rd. - temporarily closed.)

Dover

(1) DOVER STONE CHURCH— A cavern, with a waterfall, refuge of Sassacus, Pequot Chief, fleeing from rout of his tribe at New London, Conn., afterward killed by Mohawks. (NYS 22 at Dover Plains.)

(2) CLOVE ROAD CAMP— A mile west is Philip Hoag House, built 1750, where Washington and troops, en route from Boston to New York, encamped in 1776. (NYS 22, N. of NYS 55, at Wingdale.)

(3) MOREHOUSE TAVERN— Site of tavern, on road from Hartford, Conn., to Fishkill, N.Y., where Washington, Rochambeau, and De Chastellux stayed. (NYS 22, N. of NYS 55, at Wingdale.)



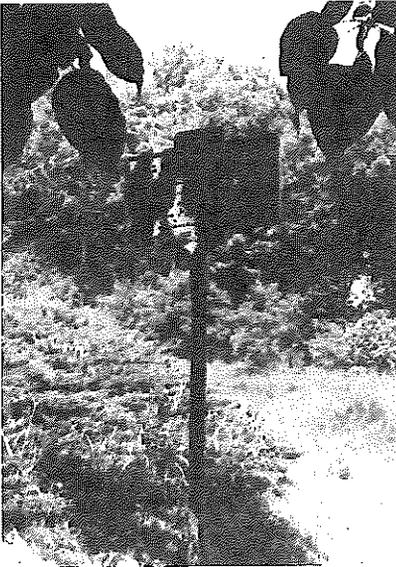
Dover Stone Church.

East Fishkill

(1) **MONUMENT—GRIFFINS TAVERN**—“The Rendezvous 1775” Original stone house & masonry monument with copper plaque. (Rt. 82, 0.2 mi. N. of All Angels Rd. intersection.)

(2) **HALSTEAD, BERRY—FAMILY CEMETERY** 1792. (Center of Stormville, Rt. 216.)

(3) **HALSTEAD, BERRY**—Families' cemetery on largest farm of this locality in 1792. Stone restored by residents in 1982. (Old Rt. 52, Stormville, near Rt. 216.) Also present is the upper part of a tombstone mounted in cement and stone. Text: In memory of John Halstead who, after a short illness departed this life July the 13th 1792 aged 64 years.



(4) **HOPEWELL HAMLET**—Formerly Adriance Post Office. Isaac Adriance a settler about 1740, after whom post office was originally named. (Corner of Beekman & Clove Branch Rds.)

(5) **REFORMED CHURCH**—Church Society of Hopewell organized by 19 members in 1757. The original church built 1764, present structure started 1833. (Beekman Rd. near Clove Branch Rd.)

(6) **DRILL GROUND**—Militia trained here under Col Jacob Griffin during Revolution on field then owned by Lt. Isaac Storm. (Intersection Stormville Rd. & Rt. 216.)

(7) **FIRST ACADEMY**—1765-1790 (building destroyed). (0.1 mi. off Rt. 52 on Old State Rd.)

(8, 9) **TOWN AND COUNTY LINE**—East Fishkill, Dutchess Co. formed from Fishkill 1849. Kent, Putnam Co. formed as Frederickstown 1788. Changed to Frederick 1795, Kent 1817. (CR, 1 mi. W. of Pecksville at Dutchess-Putnam Co. line; also NYS 52, 0.5 mi. S. of Pecksville, at Dutchess-Putnam line.)

(10) **VAN WYCK FAMILY**—Came to Dutchess County from Long Island in 1733. Buried their dead in this vault during the 19th century; monument bears 36 names. (At entrance to St. Columbia School at intersection of Rts. 82 and 376, Hopewell Junction.)

(11) **HOUSE** built in 1740 by Judge Theodorus Van Wyck. Occupied 1776-1777 by John Jay who here presided at Provincial Court. (NYS 52 W. of Wicopee, presently stored in John Jay High School.)

Fishkill

(1) 1776-1783—Brave men who gave their lives during the Revolution (granite gravestone, Rt. 9, 0.1 mi. S. of I-84 at Van Wyck Museum.)

(2) **MAJOR GEN. THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE** (Long inscription not included here—Rt. 52 Brinckerhoff, in cemetery across from site of Fishkill Tea Party.)

(3) **STAR MILLS**—Built by Abram Brinckerhoff. Burned 1777. Rebuilt by order of Gen. Washington while his soldiers encamped at Fishkill. Later demolished. (S. of NYS 52, in Brinckerhoff.)

(4) **VERPLANCK HOUSE**—Built 1740 by Gulian Verplanck, burned 1931. Headquarters Baron Steuben, 1762. Society of Cincinnati organized here in 1783. (NYS 9D, 0.5 mi. N. of Beacon.)

(5) **HOME OF HENDRICK KIP**—Built 1753. Fishkill Headquarters of Baron Von Steuben about 1777. Gen. Washington and Count Pulaski visited here. (SW of NYS 52, near Glenham.)

(6) **WASHINGTON'S SWORD** was forged or repaired near here by John Bailey. The sword is now in Smithsonian Museum, Washington, D.C.. (NYS 52 at Glenham.)

(7) **ENOCH CROSBY**—American spy, taken with recruits for British Army, confined here after mock trial by Committee of Safety; was allowed to escape. (NYS 52 at Fishkill.)

(8) **DUTCH CHURCH**—Reformed Church of Fishkill, organized 1716, built 1725, occupied 1776 by New York Provincial Congress, also prison during Revolution. (NYS 52 at Fishkill.)

(9) **DUTCHESS COUNTY**—Created in 1683 and named for the Dutchess of York. The “T” in original name is still used. (US 9 at Dutchess-Putnam county line. NYS Ed. marker missing; this is a Town of Fishkill historical marker.)

(10) **BATTERY** on this hill during the American Revolution was a battery for the defense of “The Gorge of the Mountains,” Fishkill Clove. (US 9, 1/8 mi. N. of Dutchess-Putnam county line.)

(11) **TRINITY CHURCH**—Organized by Rev. Samuel Seabury 1756, built 1760. Provincial Congress met here Sept. 1776. Used as hospital during Revolution. (NYS 52 at Fishkill.)

(12) **SITE OF FISHKILL TEA PARTY**—Aug. 26, 1776, 100 women forced Abram Brinckerhoff, storekeeper, to sell them tea at lawful price of six shillings per pound. (NYS 52 at Brinckerhoff, 100 yds. W. of Rt. 82.)

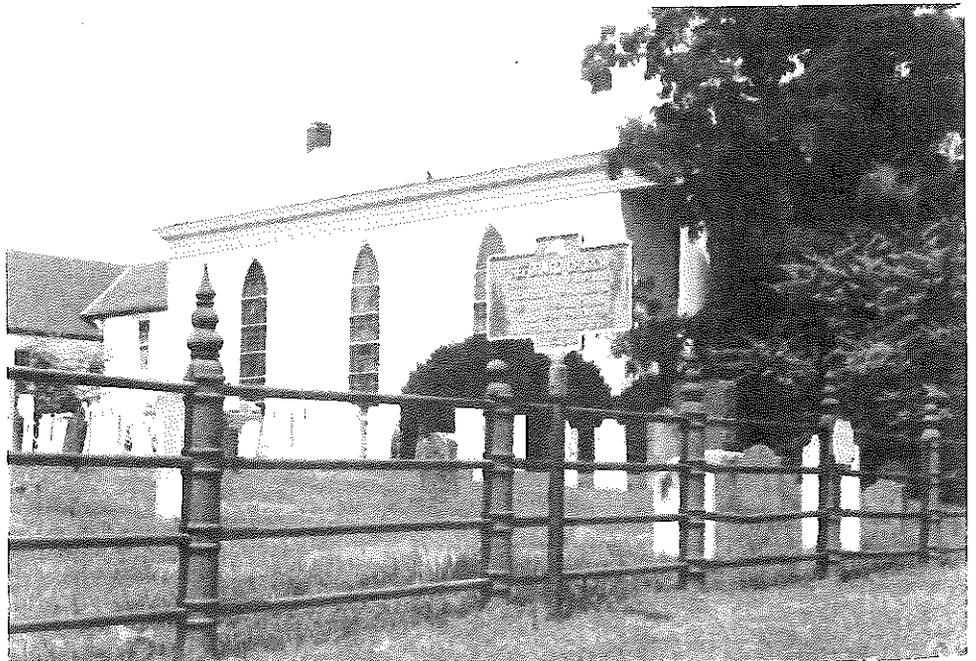
(13) Built 1738 by **COLONEL JOHN BRINCKERHOFF**, Washington's headquarters while army was in Fishkill. (NYS 82, E. of Brinckerhoff.)

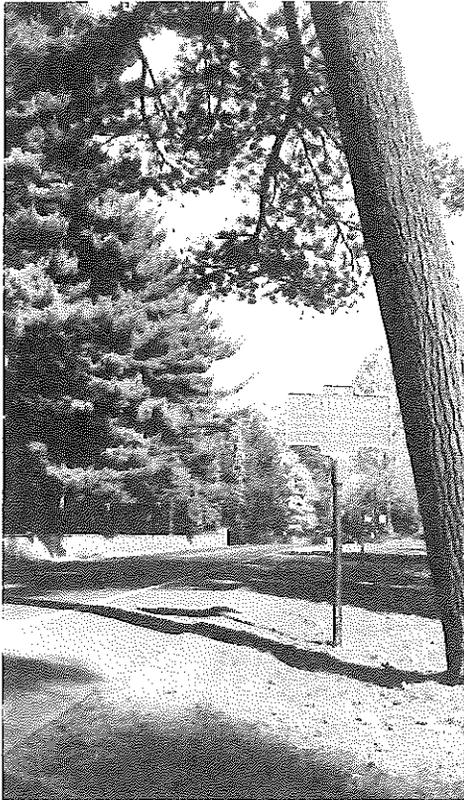
(14) **MILE MARKER: 69th** [?] milestone. [unreadable] miles to New York. (West side of Osborne Hill Rd.- entrance to Hebrew Alliance Cemetery.)

(15) **MILE MARKER: 66th Milestone.** 66 miles N. York. (Entrance to Dutchess Mall, Rt. 9.)

(16) **MONUMENT**—Daniel Nimham, Chief Sachem of the Wappinger Indians, Born in Dutchess County, was killed in engagement at Cortland's Ridge, N.Y., August 31, 1778, defending the American Cause. Erected by the State of New York, 1937. (Bronze tablet on large native boulder, on triangle at intersection of Rt. 82 & Rt. 52.)

(17) **TRIANGULAR MASONRY & STONE MONUMENT**—Stones are from all different historical sites throughout the 13 original colonies, battlefields, memorial buildings, etc. Rt. 9, S. of I-84 at Van Wyck Homestead (Wharton House).





(8) MILE MARKER— red sandstone set into mortared fieldstone wall, with cut granite arched capstone. 87 miles to N York. (Rt. 9, 0.1 mi. S. of Watson Pl.)

(9) MILE MARKER— red sandstone with mortared fieldstone enclosure, cast concrete capstones. No text visible. (Rt. 9, 100 ft. N. of Dominican Camp Dr.)

(10) MILE MARKER— red granite with fieldstone enclosure, pedimented bluestone cap. No text visible except "9(?) Mile" (Rt. 9, 0.5 mi. S. of Norrie State Park south entrance.)

(11) MILE MARKER— red sandstone with fieldstone enclosure, cast concrete capstones. 85 miles to New York. (Rt. 9, 0.5 mi. N. of Culinary Institute of America)

(12) MILE MARKER— 3 PC. Not postal markers but toll road markers, erected by Salt Point Plank Road Company under law of 1847. P C in this case means Poughkeepsie Corporation limits. (On Rt. 115, W. of B.O.C.E.S. bldg.)



Hyde Park

(1) ST. JAMES CHURCH— Erected 1844. Attended by Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32d President of the United States, and his family. (US 9, 1 mi. N. of Hyde Park.)

(2) SITE OF JAMES K. PAULDING HOUSE, 1841-1860. Paulding was a distinguished author, collaborated with Washington Irving. Was Sec'y of Navy under Van Buren. (US 9, 2 mi. N. of Hyde Park.)

(3) MONUMENT— Cast bronze in stone field dry wall with cut stone cap. STOUTENBURGH Family burying ground. Established by deed in 1768 by Jacobus Stoutenburgh, first colonial settler of Hyde Park. In Memoriam Benjamin Peter Stoutenburgh, 1870-1968, Clyde and Margaret Stoutenburgh, 1878-1942, 1882-1960. (N. end of Doty La., off W. Market St.)

(4) MONUMENTS (3)— Veterans' memorials for WW I, WW II, and Vietnam [lists names of veterans]. N. side of Main St. at south drive of Town Hall.

(5) MONUMENT— Cast in metal, on granite. The first colonial settler of Hyde Park, Jacobus Stoutenburgh, built this home on this site 1741. (?) Erected by Hyde Park Historical Assoc., 1972. (SW corner of intersection of W. Market St. & Park P.)

(6) MILE MARKER— red sandstone with mortared fieldstone enclosure, cast concrete base and capstones. (?) miles to (?) York. (Rt. 9, 0.1 mi. N. of River Rd.)

(7) MILE MARKER— red sandstone with mortared fieldstone enclosure, cast concrete base and capstones. 86 miles to N York. (Rt. 9, 200 ft. N. of Kessler Dr.)

La Grange

(1) HISTORIC TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH Constructed early 1800 s at Potter's Corners, Rebuilt at present site in 1863. Parish Hall completed 1958. (In front of church on Cross Rd. between Rt. 55 and Noxon Rd.)

(2) HISTORIC FREEDOM PLAINS CHURCH (Presbyterian)— Built 1828— Restored 1970. Chapel 1914— Community Hall Education Building 1956. (Rt. 55 & Stringham Rd. intersection.)

(3) 17th CENTURY BOUNDARY— Rombout Patent 1685; Beekman Patent 1697. (Stringham Rd., between Rt. 55 and Todd Hill Rd. Located on the boundary of the two patents as delineated by a property stone wall, and is adjacent to the northwest wingwall of the bridge over the Sprout Creek.)

(4) OSWEGO— Old name of Community one mile east with meeting house of Society of Friends, 18th century center for a wide neighborhood. (NYS 82, at Oswego Rd. Moore's Mills.)

(5) MONUMENT: Dedicated to the honor and sacrifice of our men and women who served our country in all wars. Erected by VFW Post No. 6916, Town of LaGrange, 1968. (SE corner of the LaGrange Town Hall on Stringham Rd. between Rt. 55 and Todd Hill Rd., approx. 0.5 mi. from Rt. 55)

(6) MONUMENT— Dark grey fieldstone, Carved text: S. MONTFORT JUNE 10, 1847. (Lauer Rd., about 0.5 mi. N. of Bushwick Rd., by creek crossing.)



Milan

(1) **WILDEY FARM**— In family since August, 1806. Bought by James Wildey, Surveyed by Alexander Thompson, 1804. (Intersection of CR 15 and NYS 52.)

(2) **LAFAYETTE HOUSE**— Named in 1824. Famous relay station between the East and the Hudson. Overnight stop for post riders before the railroad era. (Lafayetteville, Rt. 199, intersection of North and South Roads.)

(3) **FULTON HOMESTEAD**— John Fulton, first owner. Deed recorded Oct. 12, 1795. Has always been in possession of the Fulton family. In Fulton name until 1933. (CR 56 between Upper Red Hook & Jackson Corners.)

(4) **INDIAN BURIAL GROUND**— Chief Crow and other Mohican Shacomecos of Moravian faith buried here. Last burial about 1850. (CR 56 W. of Jackson Corners.)



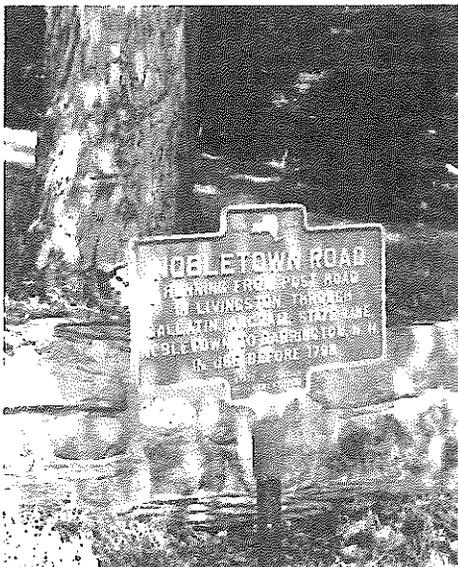
(5) **SPENCER'S CORNERS**— (North East Post Office) May 1, 1773, First Baptist Covenant meeting in North East held at home of Rev. Simon Dakin, near here. (CR, 1.5 mi. E. of Irontdale.)

(6) **NORTH EAST CENTER**— Burying Ground. Early stone marked 1801. (US 44, at North East Center.)

(7) **BRYAN**— Burying ground. Private grave yard. Old stone 1825. (CR 83, N. of Shekomoko.)

(4) **BRONZE MARKER** attached to tree outside Kane House. The residence of John Kane on this site was headquarters of Washington from September twelfth to November twenty seventh 1778 while the second line of the Continental Army was encamped on Quaker Hill and in the Valley near. (2 mi. W. of Pawling light, Rt. 22 on E. Main St., N. side of road.)

(5) **BRONZE PLAQUE** on small rock. REAR ADMIRAL JOHN L. WORDEN who commanded the U.S.S. Monitor in her historic battle with the Confederate ship, the Merrimac at Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862 is buried in this cemetery. (1.1 mi. N. of Pawling light inside Pawling Cemetery at fork in road.)



(5) **NOBLETOWN ROAD**— Running from Post Road in Livingston, Gallatin, Ancram, State Line, Nobletown, to Barrington, N.H.. In use before 1798. (CR 50 W. of Jackson Corners.)

(6) **COLONIAL INN**— Built about 1773. Stage Inn, Doctor's Office, Hotel, Store, Post Office of Jackson Corners. (Jackson Corners; presently stored by Mrs. Gaddis)

Pawling

(1) **DUTCHESS COUNTY**— Created in 1683 and named for the Dutchess of York. The "T" in original name is still used. (NYS 22, 3 mi. S. of Pawling.)

(2) **BRONZE PLAQUE** on small rock (foot of flag pole). 1776-1976. This flagpole, a gift of the Town of Pawling Bicentennial Committee, in loving memory of those gallant Americans who fought so valiantly against superior forces to ensure that all Americans might enjoy the blessings of "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." Dedicated July 4, 1976. (0.1 mi. W. of Pawling light on E. Main.)

(3) **MONUMENT**— 2 bronze plaques on rock (foot of flag pole). A section of the Continental Army of the Revolutionary War was stationed on the Western slopes of Quaker Hill from Sept. 16 to Nov. 28, 1778. THE GREAT BARBECUE occurred on the hillside across the road October 17, 1778. It commemorated the first anniversary of the surrender of the British under General Burgoyne to the Americans at Saratoga, New York. General George Washington led the parade from his headquarters at the John Kane House. Among the officers present were Major Generals Gates, Greene, McDougall, Baron Steuban, Baron DeKalb, Brigadier Generals Nixon, Parsons, Smallwood, Knox, Hand, Patterson, and Wayne. Sky rockets and cannon were discharged. Historical Society of Quaker Hill & Vicinity, Pawling, New York, 1971. (0.1 mi. W. of Pawling light on E. Main.)

(6) **BRONZE PLAQUE** on large rock. HURD'S CORNER. Originally known as Campbellville, after Archibald Campbell, who settled here and opened a general store about 1790. Many of his descendants are buried in a small cemetery east of this site. The settlement grew in size and number during the 1800s, with the addition of a school, a blacksmith, a sawmill, and a tavern popular with drovers driving cattle to market in New York. Another early settler was Benjamin Hurd, whose descendants continued to live in the area over 100 years, and for whom this corner is named. Erected by: Akin Hall Association, 1985. (3 mi. N. of Pawling light on Rt. 22, right on North Quaker Hill Rd., 0.3 mi.)

(7) **HISTORIC NEW YORK**— THE EASTERN BORDER— Mahican and Wappinger Indians once inhabited the area between the Taconic mountains and the Hudson Valley. Dutch settlers first occupied the river front so that later comers settled in these highlands. Palatine Germans came from the ill-fated tar camps on the Hudson. A group of Friends from Westchester formed a settlement named Quaker Hill.

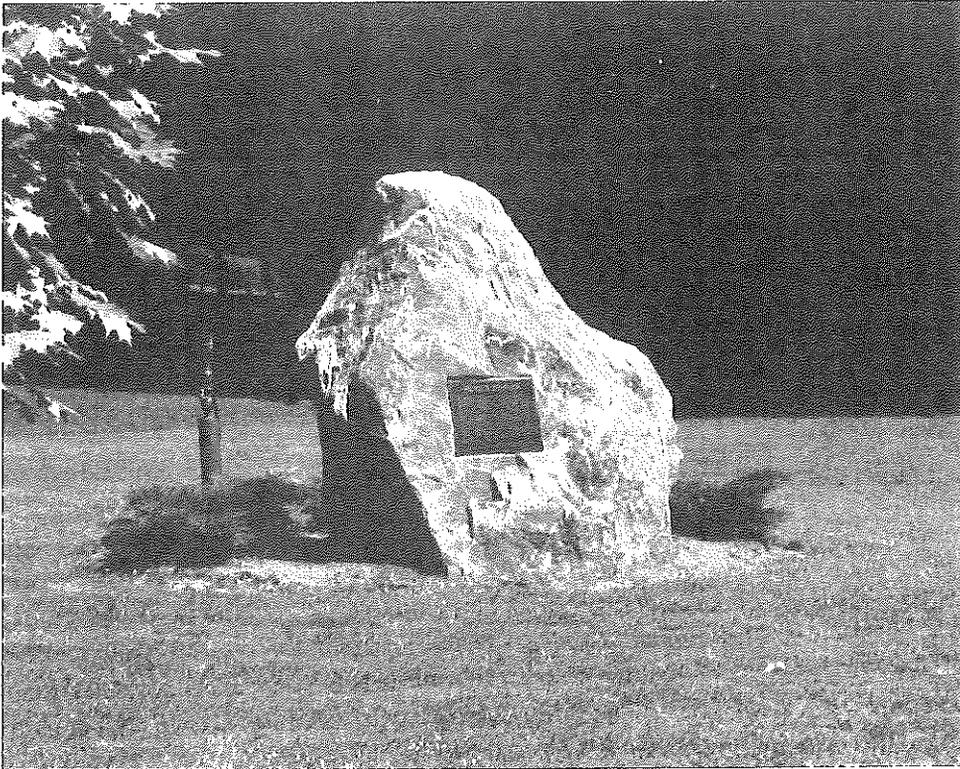
Yankees and Yorkers disputed the boundary between New York and Connecticut which was settled in 1731 by creation of the Oblong, a tract two miles wide and fifty-one miles long, from which Connecticut withdrew. Incensed over high rents and evictions

North East

(1) **COLEMAN'S STATION BURYING GROUND** Private grave yard. Old stone 1749. (0.5 mi. E. of US 44, at Coleman's Station.)

(2, 3) **TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE LINE**— North East Township, Dutchess County, New York State; Salisbury Township, Litchfield County, Connecticut. (CR 62 at N.Y.-Conn. line; also US 44 at N.Y.-Conn. line.)

(4) **IRONDALE CEMETERY**— Irontdale, Miller-ton. Town of North East. Old stone 1818. (NYS 22, at Millerton.)



from their lands, tenant farmers under the leadership of William Prendergast in 1766, rebelled against their landlords.

During the Revolution many landholders were Tories, while their tenants joined forces with the patriots of New England. When in 1777 Col. Henry Ludington's militia company was called to the relief of Danbury, Connecticut, his sixteen-year-old daughter, Sibyl, a female Paul Revere rode through the countryside summoning his men.

Iron manufacture was an early industry here but the region remained rural. Drovers once herded cattle to the New York City market, but later dairying prevailed. (Rt. 22— 3.1 mi. N. of Pawling light; E. side at rest stop.)

(8) THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL— A footpath from Georgia to Maine, since 1922 maintained by volunteers, crosses Rt. 22 near here. (Rt. 22- 3.1 mi. N. of Pawling light— rest stop, west side.)

(9) MONUMENT— 2 bronze plaques on either side of granite rock. East Side: This tribute dedicated to honor the Pawling Men who served this country during the Civil War 1861-1865. West Side: To honor the Pawling Men who served in the World War. This tablet erected by the inhabitants of the Town 1917-1919. [List of veterans follows.] (Intersection of E. Main St. & Charles Colman Blvd. island.)

(10) SMALL BRONZE PLAQUE on monument in front of Town Hall. In memory of George J. Cunningham whose entire life was dedicated to making Pawling "The Pride of the Harlem Valley." (Charles Colman Blvd. at Town Hall.)

(11) BRONZE PLAQUE on large rock. THE OBLONG. This marker denotes the western boundary of Connecticut under an agreement in 1683 between Governor Thomas Dongan of New York and Governor Robert Treat of Connecticut. Later the Treaty of

Dover signed on May 14, 1731, moved the western boundary of Connecticut about two miles farther east to the present border between the two states, thus creating the area since known as "The Oblong," sixty miles long and approximately two miles wide, extending from the southern border of Massachusetts, to Long Island Sound. (1.8 mi. E. of Pawling light (Rt. 22) on Quaker Hill Rd.)

(12) BRONZE PLAQUE on rock. MIZZEN TOP HOTEL was located on this site from 1880-1933. The building was three stories high, faced the West with two hundred feet frontage. It was open during the summer seasons and accommodated 250 guests, porches bordered three sides. The spacious grounds provided lawn tennis, golf links, and a bowling alley. In the early days, a livery stable supplied stable horses and a four-in-hand coach. Historical Society of Quaker Hill & Vicinity, Pawling, New York, 1972. (Christ Church on Quaker Hill- 3.1 mi. E. of Pawling light (Rt. 22); turn right, 0.4 mi. to church.)

(13) MONUMENT— These trees were planted as a loving memory to Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, 1943-1955, and his wife Frances Hutt Dewey, faithful members of the congregation of Christ Church on Quaker Hill, and was made possible by donations from parishioners of the church and members of the community. 1972. (Right side entrance drive, Christ Church on Quaker Hill- 3.1 mi. E. of Pawling light (Rt. 22) turn right; 0.4 mi. to church.)

(14) BRONZE PLAQUE on monument. Oblong Meeting House of the Society of Friends. Erected in 1742 south of this road. Present building erected in 1764. First effective action against slavery taken here in 1767. Occupied as hospital January 1779 by Revolutionary soldiers, many of whom are buried south of the road. Meeting divided 1828. Meetings ceased in this house 1885. Anno Domini

1904. (Oblong Meeting House— 3.2 mi. E. of Pawling light (Rt. 22), left on Rt. 66, 1.3 mi. to Meeting House Rd.)

(15) BRONZE PLAQUE on large rock. The first Oblong Friends Meeting House was erected on this site in 1742. It was used as a place of worship until 1764. West of this site was the Friends Burial Ground. During the fall and winter of 1778 the present meeting house was a hospital for Revolutionary War soldiers. Directly east are the graves of the soldiers who died during those months. Erected by the Duchess of York Chapter, Daughters of American Colonists, New York State Society, August 1965. (Across from Oblong Meeting House— 3.2 mi. E. of Pawling light (Rt. 22), left on CR 66, 1.3 mi. to Meeting House Rd.)

(16) BRONZE PLAQUE on small rock. Near this spot once lived Mehitable Wing, the Heroine of Quaker Hill. She was the daughter of Jedediah Wing and wife of William Prendergast, Leader of the land Rebellion of 1767 in Dutchess County. Mehitable, through heroic efforts, obtained a pardon from King George for her husband after he had been condemned to death for treason. This tribute to her Love, Courage, and Devotion is erected by the Women of the Wing Family of America Incorporated, August 1914. (CR 66, 1.5 miles N. of intersection Quaker Hill Rd., Quaker Hill Cemetery, left toward rear.)

(17) MONUMENT— Granite stone marking time capsule. TO THE PEOPLE OF 2076. Here lies the history of Pawling's dedicated and patriotic Americans who have joined hands in celebrating our nation's Bicentennial Year. Mike Colette. (Edward R. Morrow Park, 1 mi. from village on Old Rt. 55.)

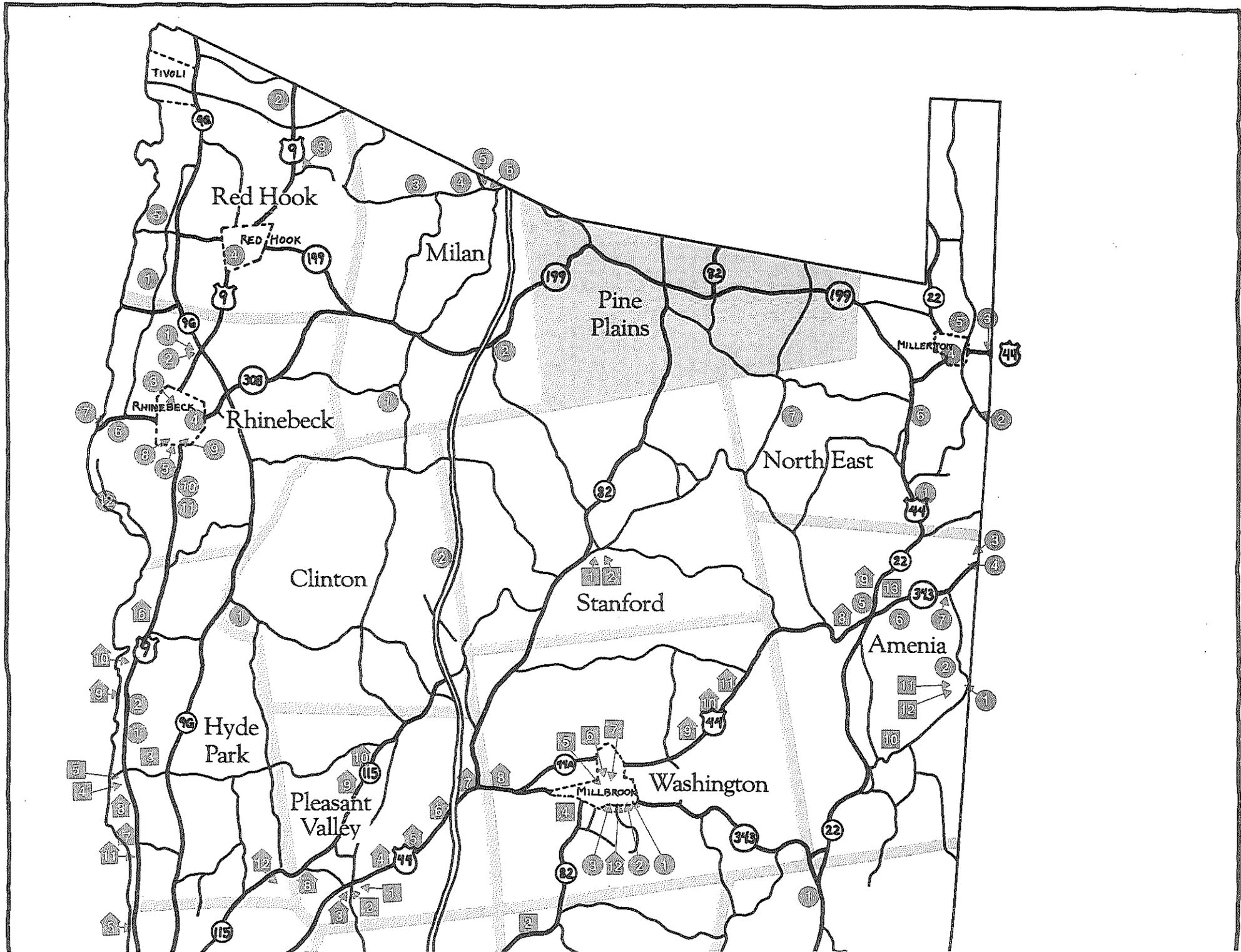
(18) JOHN L. WORDEN, Commander of the Monitor, against the Confederate Ram Merrimac, Hampton Roads, Mar. 9, 1862; Rear Admiral, U.S.N. is buried here. (Original state marker at Museum on Quaker Hill— replaced by bronze marker inside cemetery. NYS 22, 100 yds. N. of NYS 55.)

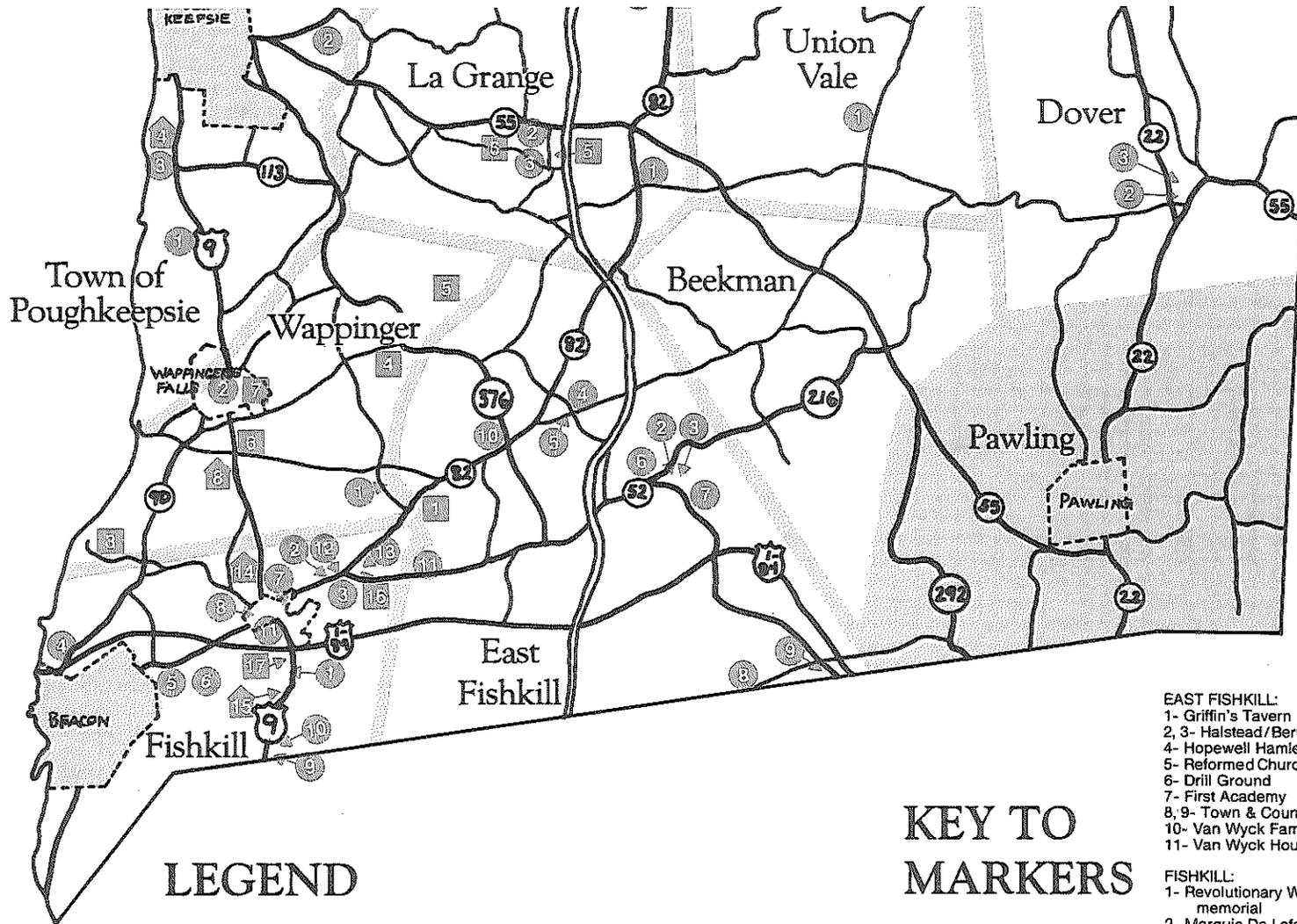
(19) PAWLING-BEEKMAN TURNPIKE— Inc. 1824, 4 mile toll road between Nathan Millers and Joseph Arnolds. Commerce opened to Pok. Abandoned 1906. Donated by Mr. & Mrs. J. I. Aron. (Old Rt. 55, by intersection with NYS 55 and 292.)

(20) MEMORIAL TREES— Dedicated May 4, 1945 to honor Town of Pawling Men who gave their lives in service of their country during World War II. Marker donated Am. Legion Aux. (Memorial Ave. between Smith St. and Main St.)

(21) JOHN KANE HOUSE— General Washington's Hdqtrs. at Fredericksburg (Pawling) Sept.- Nov. 1778. Kane was a prosperous landowner, early supervisor and a Tory. The Historical Society 1986. (South Main St., near Quaker Hill Rd.)

(22) GRANGE HALL— Pawling Grange founded 1897. Hall built by Grange members in 1946 as meeting place and community center. Sold to Town of Pawling in 1962. Pawling Grange #831. (Charles Colman Blvd, Village of Pawling.)





LEGEND

-  U.S. highways
-  State highways
-  County/town roads
-  N.Y.S. Education Department markers
(or similar historic markers)
-  Mile Markers
-  Other Monuments

See insets on following pages for colored areas.

KEY TO MARKERS

AMENIA:

- 1- Amenia Union
- 2- Uldrick Winegar
- 3- New York State
- 4- Dutchess County
- 5- Amenia
- 6- Amenia Seminary
- 7- Troutbeck
- 8, 9- Mile Markers
- 10- Sackett stone
- 11- C.E. Buckley plow
- 12- Directional stone
- 13- War memorial

CLINTON:

- 1- DeWitt House
- 2- Historic New York—Dutchess County

DOVER:

- 1- Dover Stone Church
- 2- Clove Road Camp
- 3- Morehouse Tavern

EAST FISHKILL:

- 1- Griffin's Tavern
- 2, 3- Halstead/Berry cemetery
- 4- Hopewell Hamlet
- 5- Reformed Church
- 6- Drill Ground
- 7- First Academy
- 8, 9- Town & County Line
- 10- Van Wyck Family vault
- 11- Van Wyck House

FISHKILL:

- 1- Revolutionary War memorial
- 2- Marquis De Lafayette
- 3- Star Mills
- 4- Verplanck House
- 5- Hendrick Kip home
- 6- Washington's Sword
- 7- Enoch Crosby
- 8- Dutch Church
- 9- Dutchess County
- 10- Battery
- 11- Trinity Church
- 12- Fishkill Tea Party
- 13- Brinckerhoff House
- 14, 15- Mile Markers
- 16- Nimham Monument
- 17- Triangular monument

HYDE PARK:

- 1- Saint James Church
- 2- Paulding house
- 3- Stoutenburgh family burial ground
- 4- War memorial
- 5- Stoutenburgh home
- 6-12- Mile Markers

- 1- Veterans Memorial Flame
- 2- Sesquicentennial Monument
- 3-10 Mile Markers

TOWN OF POUGHKEEPSIE:

- 1- Entrance to Estate
- 2- Zephaniah Platt
- 3- Speck Zyn Kill
- 4, 5- Mile Markers

LAGRANGE:

- 1- Trinity Methodist Church
- 2- Freedom Plains Church
- 3- 17th century boundary
- 4- Oswego
- 5- War memorial
- 6- S. Montfort stone

MILAN:

- 1- Wildey Farm
- 2- Lafayette House
- 3- Fulton Homestead
- 4- Indian Burial Ground
- 5- Nobletown Road
- 6- Colonial Inn

NORTH EAST:

- 1- Coleman's Station Burying Ground
- 2, 3- Town/County/State Line
- 4- Irondale Cemetery
- 5- Spencer's Corners
- 6- North East Center
- 7- Bryan burying ground

WAPPINGER:

- 1- Swartwout home
- 2- Mesier Park
- 3- Kenneth A. Browne memorial
- 4- Daniel M. Martz Memorial Park
- 5- Brouthers Field
- 6- Bicentennial Monument
- 7- Joseph W. McDonald MIA Memorial
- 8- Mile Marker

RED HOOK:

- 1- Rokeby
- 2- Dutchess County
- 3- Old Red Brick Tavern
- 4- David Van Ness

RHINEBECK:

- 1- Gen. Quitman Birthplace
- 2- Old Rhinebeck
- 3- Gen. Montgomery House
- 4- Peter Pultz Tavern
- 5- White Corner
- 6- Long Dock
- 7- Kip/Beekman/Heermance house ruins
- 8- Bogardus Land
- 9- Landsman's Kill
- 10- John Benner House
- 11- Ellerslie/Grasmere
- 12- Wilderstein

STANFORD:

- 1- POW/MIA memorial
- 2- War memorial

UNION VALE:

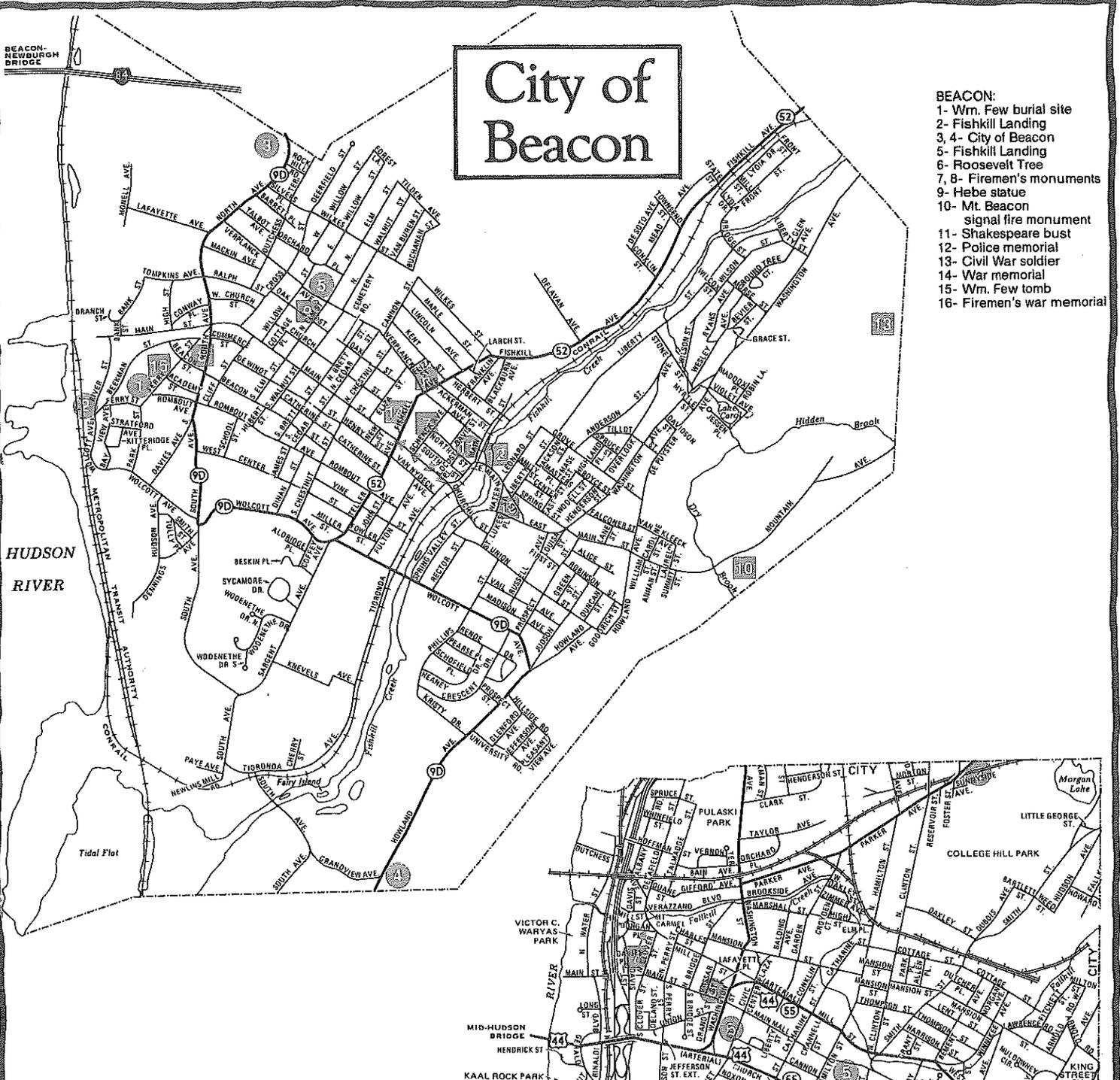
- 1- Hall-Christie home site
- 2- War memorial

WASHINGTON:

- 1- Nine Partners School
- 2- Meeting House
- 3- Jacob & Deborah Willetts
- 4- Millbrook Eagle
- 5- Tribute Garden
- 6- Bicentennial Plaque
- 7- Veterans' Green
- 8-12- Mile Markers

City of Beacon

- BEACON:**
- 1- Wm. Few burial site
 - 2- Fishkill Landing
 - 3- 4- City of Beacon
 - 5- Fishkill Landing
 - 6- Roosevelt Tree
 - 7- 8- Firemen's monuments
 - 9- Hebe statue
 - 10- Mt. Beacon signal fire monument
 - 11- Shakespeare bust
 - 12- Police memorial
 - 13- Civil War soldier
 - 14- War memorial
 - 15- Wm. Few tomb
 - 16- Firemen's war memorial

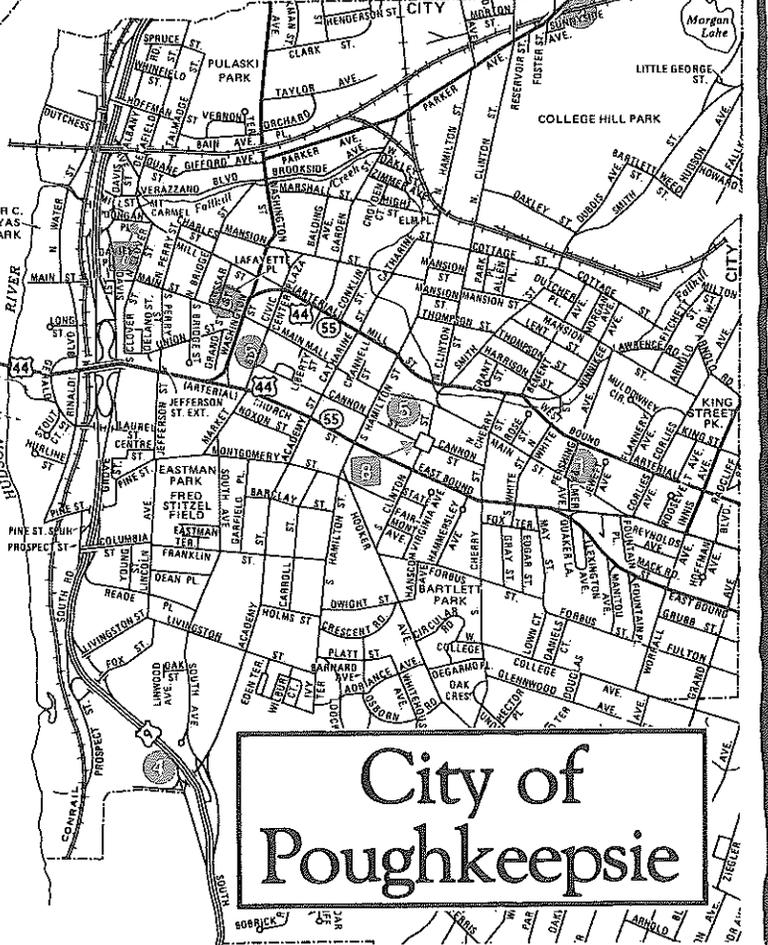


LEGEND

- N.Y.S. Education Department markers (or similar historic markers)
- ▲ Mile Markers
- Other Monuments

- CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE:**
- 1- Glebe House
 - 2- Poughkeepsie
 - 3- Matthew Vassar
 - 4- Smith Thompson Country Home
 - 5- George Clinton
 - 6- On This Site (Nelson House)
 - 7- Dongan statue
 - 8- Union Soldier statue
 - 9- Soldiers' Memorial Fountain

City of Poughkeepsie

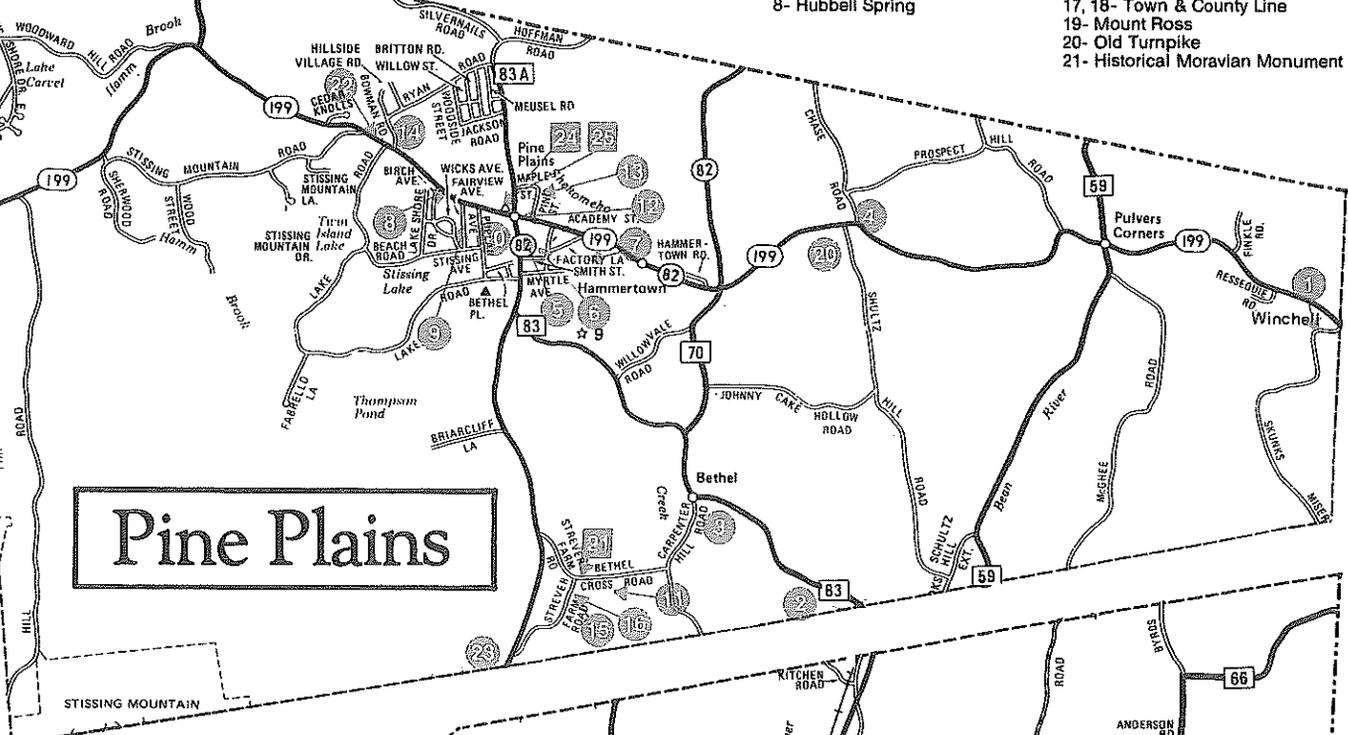


PINE PLAINS:

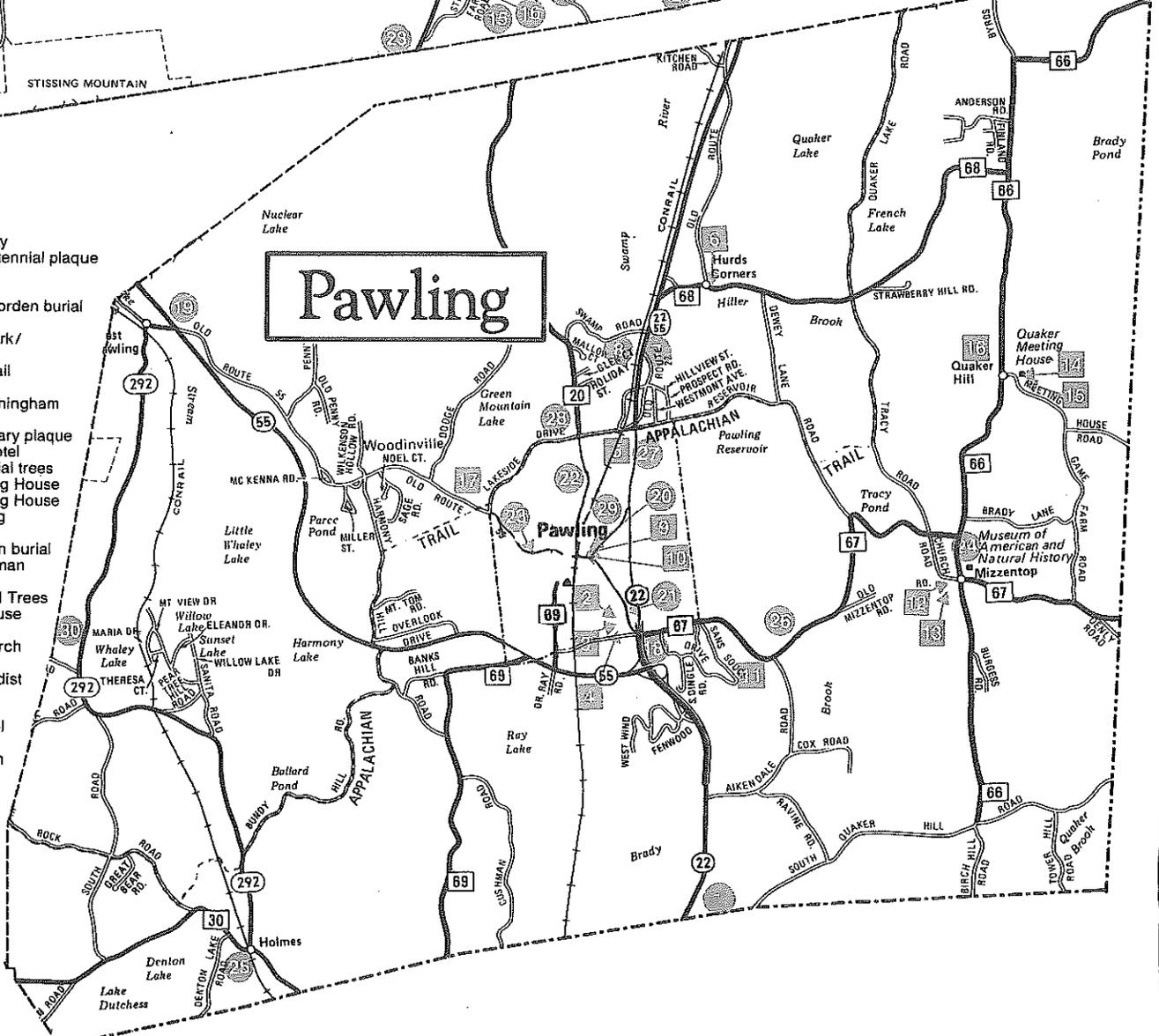
- 1- 2- Pine Plains-North East Line
- 3- Grinding Works
- 4- Red Church
- 5- Old Tavern
- 6- Seymour Smith Academy
- 7- Harris Scythe Works
- 8- Hubbell Spring

- 9- Dibblee-Booth House
- 10- Union Library of Pine Plains
- 11- Isaac Hunting Homestead
- 12- Brush House
- 13- Old Pine Trees
- 14- Stewart Kellar House
- 15- Old Moravian Church
- 16- Indian Village
- 17, 18- Town & County Line
- 19- Mount Ross
- 20- Old Turnpike
- 21- Historical Moravian Monument

Pine Plains



Pawling



PAWLING:

- 1- Dutchess County
- 2- Veterans' Bicentennial plaque
- 3- Great Barbecue
- 4- Kane House
- 5- Adm. John L. Worden burial
- 6- Hurd's Corner
- 7- Historic New York/Eastern Border
- 8- Appalachian Trail
- 9- War memorials
- 10- George J. Cunningham memorial
- 11- Oblong boundary plaque
- 12- Mizzentop Hotel
- 13- Dewey memorial trees
- 14- Oblong Meeting House
- 15- Oblong Meeting House
- 16- Mehitable Wing
- 17- Time Capsule
- 18- John L. Worden burial
- 19- Pawling-Beekman Turnpike
- 20- WWII Memorial Trees
- 21- John Kane House
- 22- Grange Hall
- 23- Methodist Church
- 24- Akin Hall
- 25- Holmes Methodist Church
- 26- Purgatory Hill
- 27- Pawling School
- 28- Lakeside Park
- 29- Campfire Cabin
- 30- Grange Hall

Pine Plains

(23) **METHODIST CHURCH**— First church built in 1809 South Road; Second church in 1854 on Main Street. This church erected in 1864. Additions in 1928 and 1960. Pawling United Methodist Church. (*Dutcher Ave. off West Main St., Village of Pawling.*)

(24) **AKIN HALL**— Built and dedicated in 1881 by A. J. Akin. Used by Christ Church since 1895. Moved to former site of Mizzentop Hotel by Lowell Thomas 1936. Akin Hall Association 1986. (*Quaker Hill Rd. S. of Brady La.*)

(25) Founded 1766— **HOLMES METHODIST CHURCH**— Originally, Reynoldsville Methodist Church. Dedicated Sept. 15, 1853. Donated Holmes Methodist Church. (*Holmes Rd. at CR 30.*)

(26) **PURGATORY HILL**— The Continental Army encamped here Fall of 1778, Site of Great Barbecue celebrating Anniversary of Burgoyne's defeat- Saratoga. Donated by Akindale Farms. (*Quaker Hill Rd., E. of Aikendale Rd.*)

(27) **PAWLING SCHOOL 1907**— Dr. Frederick L. Gamage founded the school to prepare boys for college. The name of the school was changed to Trinity-Pawling in 1947. Trustees of Trinity-Pawling. (*Rt. 22 between Pine Dr. and Reservoir Rd.*)



(28) **LAKESIDE PARK**— Dutcher House recreation area. Included ½ m. trotting track. Home of Harlem Valley Agricultural Fair 1887-91. WW II USAAF Center. Holiday Hills YMCA Est. 1947. (*At Holiday Hills YMCA, intersection of Maple Blvd. and Lakeside Ave.*)

(29) **CAMPFIRE CABIN**— Funded and built by Pawling Campfire Girls- organized by Mary F. Taber- 1912. Dedicated by Gov. C. Whitman. Original site Rt. 22. Donated 1986 by Pawling PTO. (*Pawling Elem. School, Haight Ave., Village of Pawling.*)

(30) **GRANGE HALL**— Whaley Pond Grange #885. First Grange meeting January 2, 1900. First met in this hall on April 24, 1900. Donated Whaley Pond Grange #885. (*Rt. 292, N. of Hollow Rd.*)

(1, 2) **PINE PLAINS-NORTH EAST LINE**— Pine Plains organized 1823. North East formed 1788 and included Milan and Pine Plains. Milan taken off in 1818. (*NYS 199 at Pine Plains-North East line, also CR 83, 4 mi. SE of Pine Plains.*)

(3) **SITE OF GRINDING WORKS**— Founded by Col. Silas Harris in 1832. (*CR 83, 3 mi. SE of Pine Plains.*)

(4) **SITE OF RED CHURCH**— Built by German Reformers 1772 on Pulver Farm; known as the Old Red Church. (*NYS 199, 1 mi. E. of 82.*)

(5) **SITE OF OLD TAVERN**— Log House Tavern Inn 1798, Dr. Asahel Haskins, Prop. Hotel built 1804 by F. & E. Dibblee. C. Ketterer owner enlarged hotel 1872 & 1882. (*SE Corner Main & Church Sts. in Pine Plains.*)

(6) **SITE OF SEYMOUR SMITH ACADEMY**— Opened 1879; Leased 1896, as Union Free School. Rev. A. Mattice, A.M. only principal. 1002 graduates. (*Academy & Smith Sts. in Pine Plains.*)

(7) **SITE OF HARRIS SCYTH WORKS**— Founded by John Harris about 1765. Operations ceased 1864. (*0.6 mi. E. of Pine Plains.*)

(8) **HUBBELL SPRING**— Named for Mr. Hubbell who built Cabin nearby about 1760. Watering trough here since that date. (*NYS 199, 0.5 mi. W. of Pine Plains.*)

(9) **SITE OF DIBBLEE-BOOTH HOUSE**— Built about 1728. Repaired before 1775 and top story added. J. Lewis, storekeeper, 1st occupant. Indian trading post and store. Torn down 1878. (*NYS 199, W. of Pine Plains; corner of Poplar.*)

(10) **UNION LIBRARY OF PINE PLAINS**— Organized 1798. Ebenezer Baldwin first librarian. First public library in town of North East. (*SW corner of Main and Church Sts. in Pine Plains.*)

(11) **ISAAC HUNTTING HOMESTEAD**— Built 1774, in Hunting family about 1904. (*0.6 mi. E. of NYS 82 on Bethel Cross Rd.*)

(12) **BRUSH HOUSE**— Made from oak logs hewn square. 1773 or 4, a log blockhouse. Siding put on over original house in 1881. (*In alley W. of grocery, 200 ft. N. of E. Church St., NYS 199 in Pine Plains.*)

(13) **SITE OF OLD PINE TREES**— Under Pine Trees chiefs of a Mohican Indian tribe were buried. Pine Plains named for these trees on plains. (*Pine St., N. of NYS 199 in Pine Plains.*)

(14) **SITE OF STEWART KELLAR HOUSE** and first Pine Plains town tavern. James Young first proprietor. Town meetings of North East Precinct held here 1774-1782. (*Corner of Bowman & Ryan Rd., off NYS 199, 1 mi. W. of Pine Plains.*)

(15) **SITE OF OLD MORAVIAN CHURCH**— Built in 1743 of Bark mentioned in 1840 at dedication of Union Bethel Church. (*0.5 mi. E. of NYS 82, on Strever Farm Rd. near Stanford line.*)

(16) **SITE OF INDIAN VILLAGE** and burying ground. Native Indians known as Shacameco Indians of Moravian faith. (*0.5 mi. E. of NYS 82, on Strever Farm Rd. near Stanford line.*)

(17, 18) **TOWN AND COUNTY LINE**— Gallatin, Columbia County; Pine Plains, Dutchess County. Gallatin organized 1803; Pine Plains organized 1823. (*CR 50/Mount Ross Hill Rd., 2.8 mi. N. of Rt. 199, also at 1.2 mi. N. of Rt. 199, broken.*)



(19) **MOUNT ROSS**— Named for Captain Thomas Ross who was called "Baron Ross." Died August, 1762. (*Mt. Ross Hill Rd./CR50, 1.8 mi. W. of Rt. 199.*)

(20) **OLD TURNPIKE**— Rhinebeck-Salisbury Turnpike, Legislative Act passed April 3, 1802. (*Rt. 199 0.9 mi. E. of Rt. 82.*)

(21) **HISTORICAL MORAVIAN MONUMENT**— North face: Shekomeko Mission commenced Aug. 16, 1740. Erected by Moravian Historical Society October 5, 1859. South face: In memory of the Mohican Indians: Lazara Baptized Dec. 1, 1742, Died Dec. 5, 1742, and Daniel Baptized Dec. 26, 1742, Died March 20, 1744. West Face: German inscription that covered the original tombstone of Gottlob Buttner. East face: translation of the west face: Here lies the body of Gottlob Buttner, who, according to the commandment of his crucified God and Saviour, brought the glad tidings to the heathen, that the blood of Jesus had made an atonement for their sins. As many as embraced this doctrine in faith were baptized into the death of the Lord. His last prayer was that they might be preserved until the day of our Lord Jesus Christ. He was born December 29th, 1716, and fell asleep in the Lord February 23, 1745. (*0.3 mi. E. of NYS 82 on Bethel Cross Rd., Pine Plains.*)

(22) **PINE PLAINS** organized 1823. Named to commemorate pine trees that grew on the plains. Part of North East 1788. Part of Little Nine Partners 1706. (*In front of Stissing Mountain Jr.-Sr. High School on 199.*)

(23) **PINE PLAINS-STANFORD LINE**—Pine Plains organized 1823. Part of North East

1788 and Little Nine Partners 1706. Stanford organized 1793. Part of Washington 1788 and Great Nine Partners 1697. (NYS 82 at S. end of Strever Farm Rd., 1 mi. N. of Attlebury, at Pine Plains-Stanford line.)

(24) MONUMENT—High stone clock tower with plaque: Erected to the memory of Dr. H.C. Wilber who practiced medicine in Pine Plains from 1867 to 1919. (W. side of NYS 82 at NYS 199.)

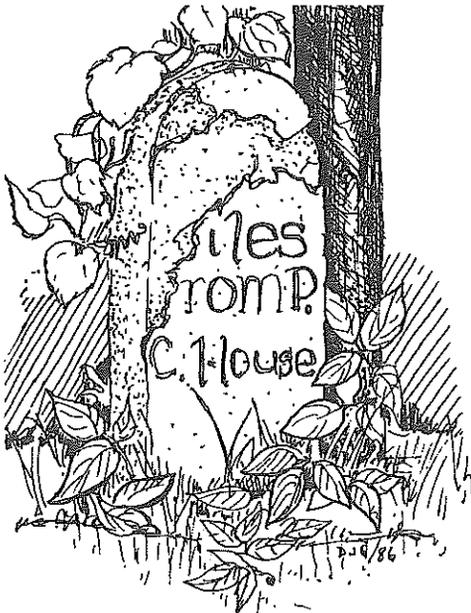
(25) MONUMENT—Stone flagpole monument to left of #24. Roll of Honor, Pine Plains, New York; Spanish American War (2 names), WWI, WWII – They served for peace with honor.



Pleasant Valley

(1) VETERANS MEMORIAL FLAME—installed March 16th, 1974, given to Pleasant Valley Sept. 1974. Veterans Monument same location. WWI- 1919; WWII- 1945; Korea & Vietnam dedicated 1975. (Rt. 44, Center of P.V. town at CR 47.)

(2) MONUMENT— Pleasant Valley Sesqui-centennial 1821-1971, dedicated to citizens of Pleasant Valley. (Granite, S. side of Rt. 44 at intersection of North Ave. at light in P.V. hamlet.)



(3) MILE MARKER— red sandstone, 7 miles from C. House Po'k. (Rt. 44, S. side, in front of 1st Presbyterian Church.)

(4) MILE MARKER— red sandstone, part of fieldstone dry wall. ? -les ? -ourt ? House. (Rt. 44, N. Side, ½ mi. W. of Lake Shore Dr.)

(5, 6, 7) MILE MARKERS— [9, 10, 11] miles from P C House. (Rt. 44, E. of P.V.)

(8, 9, 10) MILE MARKERS— [4, 8, 9] P C. (Along Rt. 115; see Hyde Park #12)

City of Poughkeepsie

(1) THE GLEBE HOUSE— Built in 1767 by members of the Church of England in Dutchess County for their minister. (635 Main St.)

(2) POUGHKEEPSIE— First settlers in 1687. New York State capital 1778-1783. Constitution of the United States ratified here by New York, July 26, 1788. (US 9G, N. of Poughkeepsie.)

(3) MATTHEW VASSAR— Founder of Vassar College, lived in house on this site for many years. Now site of Vassar Bros. Home. (NE. corner of Main & Vassar Sts.)

(4) SITE OF SMITH THOMPSON COUNTRY HOME. Thompson was Secretary of Navy, 1818- 1822 and Justice of the Supreme Court of U.S., 1833-1843. (US 9, 75 yds. N. of city line.)



(5) GEORGE CLINTON— Governor of New York lived on this site 1778-1783. (Back wall of Mid-Town Pharmacy, 448 Main St.)

(6) ON THIS SITE 1777-1807— Stephen Hendrickson's Inn; 1807-1876, the Forbus House; since 1876, the Nelson House. (Market St. at Nelson House.)

(7) DONGAN STATUE— Thomas Dongan— 1st Provisional Governor of New York 1683-1687. (Includes detailed inscription of his contribution to the later structure of the federal government. Dongan Pl., foot of Mill St.)

(8) STATUE OF UNION SOLDIER—To the men of Dutchess & Columbia Counties who served in the 128th Regiment in the Civil War, NY State Voluntary Infantry 1861-65. (Reservoir Square, Cannon St.)

(9) SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN—To the Patriot Dead- Soldiers' Memorial Fountain. April 12, 1861; April 9, 1865; Rededicated November 11, 1977. (Intersection of Market & Montgomery Sts.)

Town of Poughkeepsie

(1) ENTRANCE TO ESTATE owned and occupied 1804-1812 by George Clinton, then Vice President of the United States. (Sheafe Rd. at N.Y. Trap Rock Co. - old entrance)

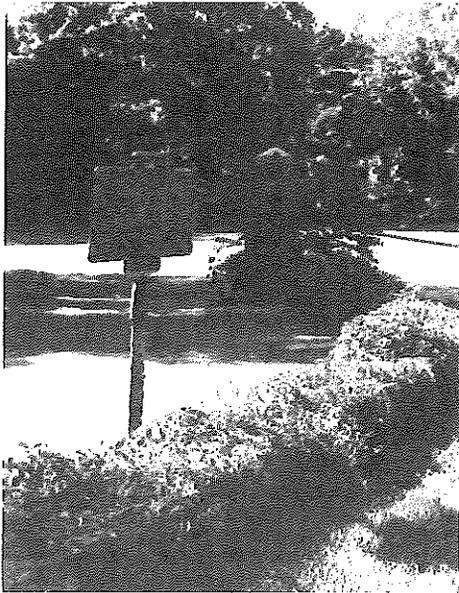
(2) ZEPHANIAH PLATT— County Court Judge, Colonel of Militia, Member Council of Safety, Constitutional Convention, Delegate State Senate Lived Here, 1762-1798. (Overlook Rd., 1 mi. from NYS 55.)

(3) SPECK ZYN KILL— Dutch for "Speck, His Stream." Later called Speck'n Kill and Speckenkill. Speck, an Indian, owned this land. (US 9 at Spackenkill Rd.)

(4) MILE MARKER— red sandstone with mortared fieldstone enclosure, cast concrete base and capstones. 77 miles to N York. (Rt. 9,

0.1 mi. N. of IBM Country Club Rd.)

(5) MILE MARKER— red sandstone with mortared fieldstone enclosure, (some brick on back) cast concrete base and capstones. (83 miles to N Yor. Rt. 9, 0.1 mi. N. of Dutchess Bank Plaza.)



Red Hook

(1) ROKEBY— Built 1815. Home of Alida Livingston and her husband Gen. John Armstrong, an officer in the Revolution, Minister to France, and Secretary of War 1813-14. (River Rd., 0.9 mi. N. of Rt. 199 Kingston Bridge approach.)

(2) DUTCHESS COUNTY— Created in 1683 and named for the Dutchess of York. The "T" in original name is still used. (US 9, 0.5 mi. N. of Kerleys Corners.)

(3) OLD RED BRICK TAVERN— Known in 1789 as the Thomas House. Headquarters in 1777 of General Putnam. (E. of US 9, in Upper Red Hook.)



(4) DAVID VAN NESS— Built Brick House here before 1797. Was Captain during Revolution, Gen. of State Militia, State Senator and Presidential Elector 1812. (W. Market & Phillips Sts. in Red Hook.)

Rhinebeck

(1) BIRTHPLACE OF BRIG. GEN. JOHN A. QUITMAN— Sept. 1, 1799- July 17, 1858. Hero of Mexican War. Senator, Chancellor, Judge; Governor of Mississippi. (US 9, 2 mi. N. of Rhinebeck.)

(2) OLD RHINEBECK— Original location of the Village of Rhinebeck. Site of oldest church in northern precinct of Dutchess County. (US 9, 2 mi. N. of Rhinebeck.)

(3) HOUSE OCCUPIED BY Gen. Richard Montgomery when he took command of the Northern Forces, 1775. (Livingston St., Rhinebeck.)

(4) PETER PULTZ' TAVERN— Built about 1800. Known also as "Bowery House"; was social center of community; its courtroom, theater and ballroom. Was hdqts. "Yellow Bird" Stage Line. (NYS 308, E. of Mulberry St. in Rhinebeck.)

(5) WHITE CORNER— Built in 1816 by Christian Schell. Once the commercial and financial center of the community. (NW Corner Mill & W. Market Sts. in Rhinebeck.)

(6) LONG DOCK— Landing for ferry chartered 1752, connecting the Ulster and Salisbury Pike on the east with the Ulster and Delaware on the west. (NYS 308, 1 mi. W. of Rhinebeck.)

(7) RUINS of the Kip-Beekman-Heermance House, built 1700 by Hendrick Kip, Patentee. Home of Col. Henry Beekman, Jr.; later of his grandson Col. Henry B. Livingston of the Rev. Army. (NYS 308, 0.5 mi. E. of Rhinecliff.)

(8) BOGARDUS LAND— Training ground of Revolutionary troops. Formerly belonged to William Traphagen, founder of Village of

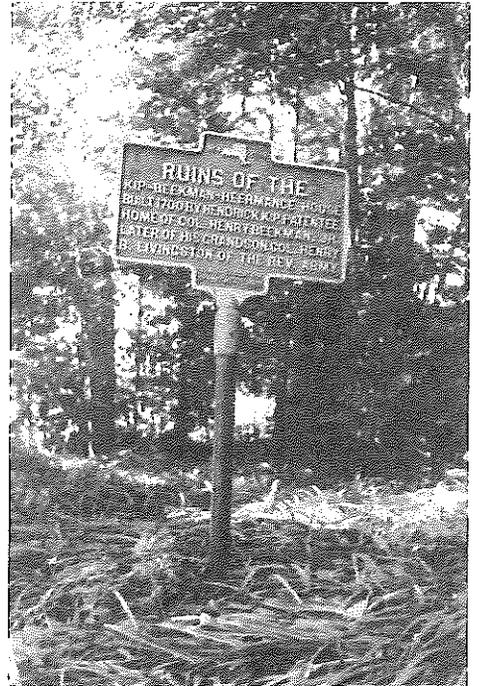
Rhinebeck. (US 9, at Rhinebeck P.O.)

(9) LANDSMAN'S KILL— Whose waters operated the mills of Schuyler, Montgomery, Morgan Lewis, Livingston, and many others. (US 9, at bridge in Rhinebeck.)

(10) JOHN BENNER HOUSE— Built about 1740, here was held the first Methodist church services in the town. Conducted by the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, 1791-1792. (US 9, 2 mi. S. of Rhinebeck.)

(11) WESTWARD ON THE LEFT (RIGHT)— Grasmere- Birthplace- W. A. Duer once President of Columbia Col. On the right beyond— Ellerslie, home of Levi P. Morton, Gov. of N.Y. and Vice Pres. of U.S. (US 9, 2 mi. S. of Rhinebeck.)

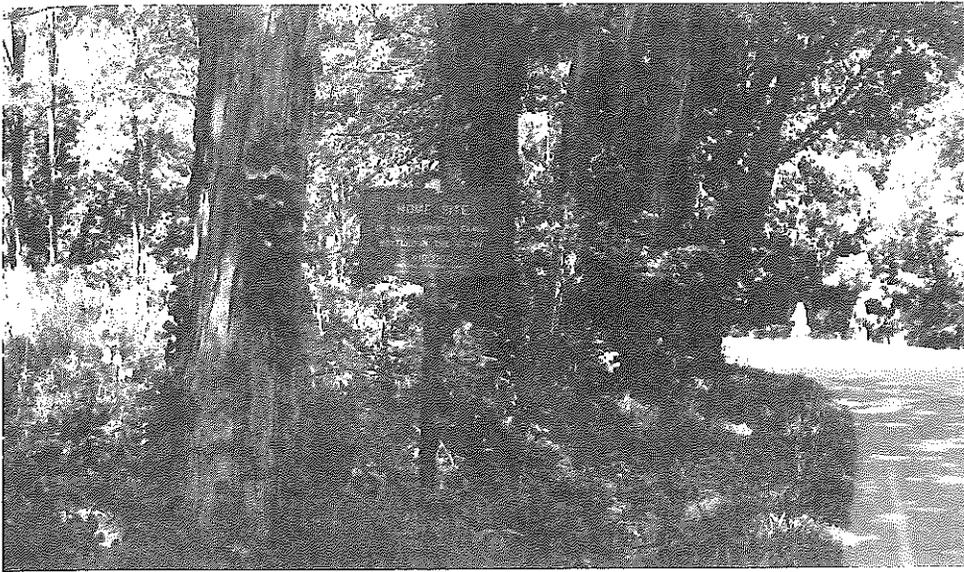
(12) WILDERSTEIN— Seat of the Suckley family from 1852 to 1983. First house built in 1852, much enlarged in 1888. Plan for landscape by Calvert Vaux. (Morton Rd., Rhinebeck, 2.2 mi. S. of Amtrak Station.)



Stanford

(1) MONUMENT—Plaque on rock: Dedicated to those who are prisoners of war and missing in action in Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos) – You are not forgotten. (Bangall Green.)

(2) MONUMENT—Granite, sprayed silver, topped by small flags: Honor Roll – A permanent record and tribute to our boys of the Town of Stanford who answered the call of our country 1917 – in the World War – 1919 (Followed by three columns of names). Smaller plaque below: This plaque is placed here as a tribute to the men and women of the Town of Stanford who served honorably in the armed forces of the US of A in WWII, Korea and Southeast Asia during the Vietnam engagement. (in front of flagpole, with cannon and two shells behind, on Bangall Green.)



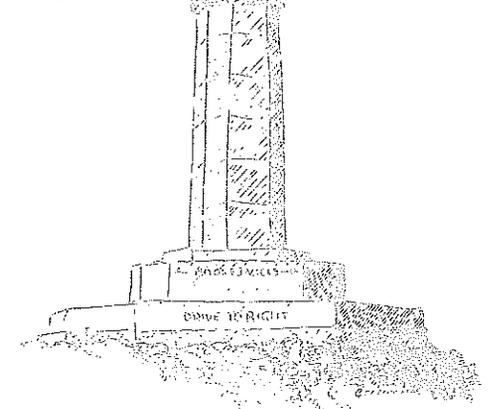
Washington

(1) **NINE PARTNERS SCHOOL**— On this site, 1796-1863. Influential in Education, Famous for its Teachers and Pupils. (NYS 343, ¾ mi. E. of Millbrook.)

(2) **MEETING HOUSE**— Built in 1780 by the Nine Partners Meeting of the Society of Friends. (NYS 343, 0.5 mi. E. of Millbrook.)

(3) **JACOB WILLETTS- DEBORAH WILLETTS**— Widely known Educators Lived here in Early 19th Century. (NYS 343, ¼ mi. E. of Millbrook.)

(4) **MILLBROOK EAGLE**— Granite octagonal column and base with bronze letters indicating directions to Poughkeepsie, Dover Plains, and Moores Mills; moulded trim and eagle on top with wings partly spread. (Rt. 343 & 82 traffic circle.)



Union Vale

(1) **HOME SITE** of Hall-Christie Family; Settled in the Clove Mid 1700. Union Vale Historical Society. (CR 9- Clove Rd., 1.5 mi. N. of CR 21 and CR 9 intersection.)

(2) **MONUMENT**— A Tribute To the Men and Women of the Town of Union Vale Who Served our Country in her Times of Needs And Dedicated Especially to those who nobly Gave Their Lives for the American Way of Life. (On the Green, 0.1 mi. from NYS 82.)

Wappinger

(1) **FORMER HOME** of Brig. Gen. James Swartwout, Revolutionary Soldier and Patriot who died here Feb. 16, 1827. (All Angels Hill Rd. between Old Hopewell Rd. & Rt. 82.)

(2) **MESIER PARK**— Pre-Revolutionary House. Home of Mesier Family from 1777 to 1890, Acquired by Village 1891. (Rt. 9D- E. Main St. in village of Wapp. Falls, Corner of Spring St.)

(3) **MONUMENT**— Dedicated to Kenneth Arthur Browne, Veteran of Korean War. (Castle Point.)

(4) **MAJOR DANIEL M. MARTZ JR. MEMORIAL PARK**— 1928-1966. Killed in Action. Dedicated May 30, 1966. (Montfort Rd.- Martz Field & Tennis Courts.)

(5) **BROUTHERS FIELD**— In Memory of Dan Brouters, Born 1858, Died 1932. The Iron Man of Baseball and original member of the National Baseball Hall of Fame. One of the leading major league hitters of his time. Dedicated May 15, 1971, Wappingers Falls Village Centennial Year by the P.A.L. Baseball Leagues. (Robinson Lane Recreation Field.)

(6) **MONUMENT**— (1) Dedicated July 4, 1976, in Commemoration of our Bicentennial Year by Citizens of the Town of Wappinger (1776-1976). (2) Veterans— World War I of the USA, Memorial Wappingers Barracks 2948 [text lists 44 names]. (Rt. 9— Old Hopewell Rd.)

(7) **MONUMENT**— Joseph. W. McDonald M I A Memorial Park. (E. Main St. & Rt. 9.)

(8) **MILE MARKER**— red sandstone with red brick enclosure, cast concrete base, slate capstones. Text completely eroded. (Rt. 9, 0.2 mi. S. of CR 28.)

(5) **MONUMENT**—The Tribute Garden — This garden was created by the Millbrook Garden Club and planted with trees, shrubs and flowers native to our country. It is dedicated as a tribute and memorial to the soldiers and sailors who went from the Township of Washington to the World War, 1917-1918. (Two marble plaques set in brick walls at front of garden, Rt. 44 in Millbrook, just S. of Front and North Sts.) Also, plaque set in rock to left of garden entrance: 1941-1945 — Dedicated to the veterans of the Town of Washington who served in our country's defense and to the imperishable memory of those who died. (followed by eight columns of names; erected by American Legion and friends).

(6) **BICENTENNIAL PLAQUE**— Bronze plaque on boulder to commemorate the nation's Bicentennial. (Rt. 44 in Millbrook, E. of Front St. and W. of North Ave.)

(7) **MONUMENT**—Plaque on rock: The Veterans' Green — Gift of Oakleigh Thorne — 1948. (E. Side of NYS 44, W. end of village green, in Millbrook.)

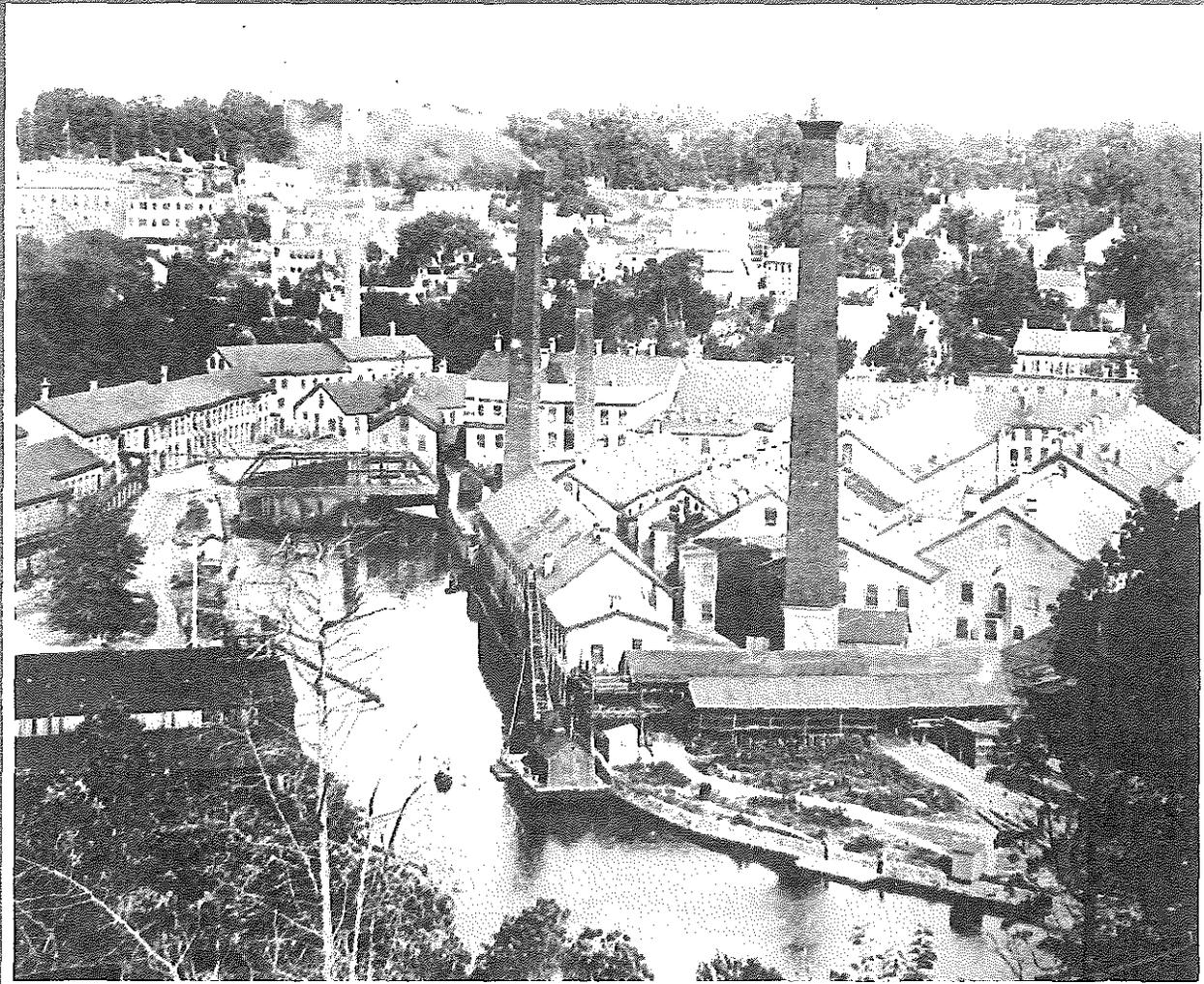
(8) **MILE MARKER**—12 miles from P C House (Rt. 44, just east of Pleasant Valley line.)

(9, 10, 11) **MILE MARKERS**—(20, 21, 22) miles from P C House (Rt. 44, E. of Millbrook.)

(12) **MILE MARKER**—16 miles from Poughkeepsie. (Rt. 343 Millbrook village.)

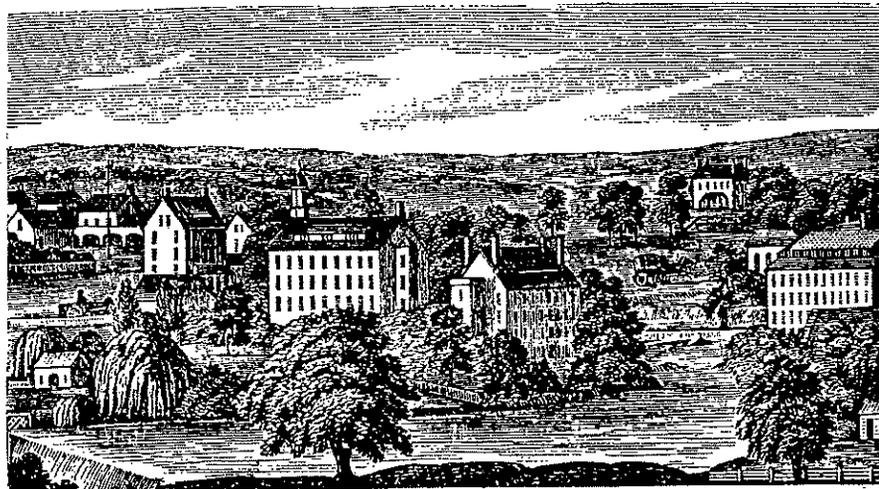


**Building
in
Dutchess:**



**Reading
the
Landscape**

Building in Dutchess: Reading the Landscape



19th Century illustration of factory buildings of Matteawan in Fishkill

PUBLISHED BY
THE DUTCHESS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

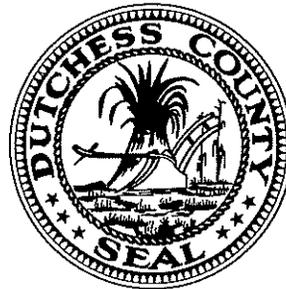
Poughkeepsie, New York

Joyce C. Ghee, Historian

All maps are from the collection of the Dutchess County Historical Society and appear in this publication with the society's kind permission. The originals are available for research purposes. Call the society for further details at 914-471-1630.

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Reading the Landscape: An Introduction

Joyce C. Ghee, Dutchess County Historian

"What's that farm doing there in the middle of that development?"

This off-handed remark by a participant in a recent preservation conference leads to speculation about how our current cultural landscape has evolved and is evolving.

Dutchess is a rapidly changing area whose many new residents often have roots in other parts of the world. There are progressively fewer of us with fond childhood recollections of this landscape as it was in its *more* rural days, with tree-lined streets and neighborly hamlets where every face was familiar and where every detail of local history was common knowledge. If we come from the city, a tract house on its own 1/4 acre seems pretty countryfied. The context has changed. The neighbors have changed. Apartment complexes, shopping centers, and 8-lane highways abound as the Metropolitan area extends into the "country." However, strangely enough, what often has enticed our newer residents is a romanticized vision of a bucolic, picture post-card, up-state setting. And many of us do not really know what we are missing.

Dutchess Countians, new and old, are experiencing culture shock and culture loss as the evidence of former habitation and development is smothered, covered and dismantled. It is happening in every community in seemingly unimportant small ways . . . a farm is subdivided into small building lots . . . Mr. Jones decides to cut down on painting by covering the old family home with one of those new maintenance free sidings . . . a main street that was a mix of homes and businesses is gradually converted to all commercial use . . . the businesses need more parking, so a house or two with no apparent historic or aesthetic value is demolished.

And just what *is* lost when this happens? Nothing . . . except the knowledge of who we are and where we came from. The old vernacular houses, the industrial and mill sites, the country stores, ethnic neighborhoods in larger settlements, the hamlets, scenic roads, farmlands, commercial buildings, churches, public buildings, transportation networks and related structures . . . all tell a part of that history and define what kind of society this is.

History is not just about a few movers and shakers and architectural history is not just about a handful of high-style structures created by the most influential architects. The cultural landscape is a marvelous picture puzzle full of mysteries, lessons and the raw material for new thematic constructions.

What those who preceded us here constructed, why and where they built, what succeeded and what did not become special resources for the one with the educated eye and the open mind. He who knows how to *read* the cultural landscape will know how to work with it best because his foundation is the experience of thousands of builders who have gone before him.

Architectural Heritage Year a Watershed

The heritage which we celebrate in countless bicentennials with all the fun and excitement of parades and parties and historically based activity becomes meaningless if we fail to recognize and venerate the contributions of ordinary citizens to the flow of history.

Celebration does not have to be superficial. Celebration can and does have some very practical side effects.

Architectural Heritage Year in 1986 gave New Yorkers an opportunity to celebrate the rich variety and history of their architectural heritage. *It also gave them an opportunity to do something about preserving it.*

Here in Dutchess, several preservation-minded groups joined forces in an educational effort directed at the general public and those who unwittingly contribute to the loss of some of the area's most valuable cultural resources. Coordinated by the County Historian who directs the Dutchess County Department of History, the project involved the Dutchess County Historical Society, the Dutchess County Landmarks Association, Dutchess County Cooperative Extension Service and the Dutchess County Planning Department.

An exhibit entitled BUILDING IN DUTCHESS: READING THE LANDSCAPE was mounted by the County Historian and exhibited sequentially in the Dutchess County Office Building where it was seen by thousands. It then traveled to the Dutchess County Historical Society, reassembled as a whole, where it was on view for another six months. It told the story of how people have lived and built within a particular environment, a story which began before European contact with the Wappinger Indians, who were the area's first residents. The exhibit then tracked the 300 year history of building in Dutchess that followed the coming of Europeans. It went on to examine the numerous cultural, aesthetic, political and technological impacts that man's need to construct have had upon a changing landscape and society. It asked the public to view structures *contextually* rather than as single entities.

The theme of looking at the landscape as a cultural

and historical framework was carried through in two public conferences, sponsored by the supporting organizations as a component of the project. *READING THE LANDSCAPE, PART I AND PART II*, provided an intimate and new way of looking at the Dutchess County countryside *contextually* as part of *social, technological, political and aesthetic history*. With the assistance of Dr. Kenneth Walpuck, architectural historian, David Greenwood, local historian and teacher of art and architectural history, and Roger Akeley, Dutchess County Commissioner of Planning, the County Historian led two seminar/bus tours around portions of the county.

This was a fast-paced course in "reading" what exists on either side of almost any road in our own county; structures and groups of structures, landforms, waterways, arrangements of open spaces, placement and relationships of structures, roads, dams, walls, rail beds, building materials . . . for clues to community or structural origins.

Introductory historical and architectural information was presented to conferees to increase the breadth of their vision and pique their curiosity. Check lists were provided to assist in identifying stylistic characteristics and types of commercial, industrial or political activity that may have contributed to the look of an area. Techniques of community revitalization offered by Judy Schneyer of Cooperative Extension, added to preservation and planning tools presented by Commissioner Akeley, offered a means to effect action in the future. Conferees were asked to assign meaning to what they saw, to look beneath recent change for what might be there and to suggest how future changes and adaptations could be done with more sensitivity to community values and traditions. Even neophytes proved surprisingly adept at drawing sensible, well-founded conclusions about what the cultural landscape offered for the future of planning both for individuals and communities.

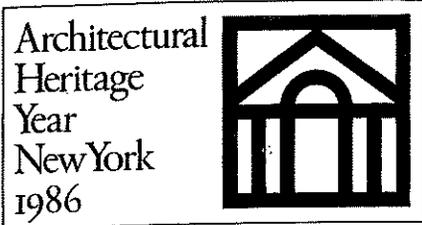
Many left with renewed enthusiasm about what they had experienced, determined to put new-found knowledge to practical use in future planning board, business or domestic decision-making processes.

Neither a conference nor an exhibit is an end in itself. The need to educate more broadly and continuously is obvious if one is to have any major impact on future development.

Thanks to the support of the New York State Council on the Arts, the materials and information generated by the project will become part of the permanent public record through publication. Thanks also to the generosity of the three principle presenters at the conferences, Kenneth Walpuck, Roger Akeley and David Greenwood, many more persons will have an opportunity to have the veil lifted from their eyes and to learn to "read" the landscape.

The two parts of this publication . . . material from the exhibit in catalog form and conference papers or summaries thereof are supportive of each other. I invite you to glance through the exhibit, to read the papers and then to take a second look at the exhibit visuals.

Then do some thinking.



PROCLAMATION



Building in Dutchess: Transforming the Landscape

Since the 17th Century, Dutch, German, French, Italian, English, Irish, Jewish, Black and many other immigrant and ethnic groups have brought their distinct cultures to bear upon the landscape of the Empire State. The imprint of these groups is most distinctly and visibly apparent in the architecture of New York State. The dwellings, factories, farmsteads, stores, schools, theaters, gardens and houses of worship of these settlers reflect not only their needs but their aspirations as well.

As diverse and distinguished as the architecture of New York State is, our State's citizens can increase architectural literacy through the enhancement of knowledge of architectural terms, of well-designed structures and of how social changes have altered building forms. The Preservation League of New York State, headquartered in Albany, hopes to educate New Yorkers about their building heritage and to enhance their understanding of the State's architectural past, present and future by presenting and coordinating multi-dimensional programs throughout 1986. This program is known as Architectural Heritage Year 1986: Three Centuries of Building in New York State, and its purpose is to challenge New Yorkers to discover New York and eagerly explore its architectural and cultural history.

Architectural Heritage Year 1986 will be a series of projects and events occurring in cities, towns and villages across the State throughout 1986 which will be designed to teach residents and visitors alike how buildings were and are now made. Nearly 200 organizations from throughout the State have already shown their support by agreeing to co-sponsor Architectural Heritage Year 1986 programs. From Long Island Sound to New York Harbor to Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River, from the Southern Tier to the Catskills and the Adirondacks and the Hudson Valley, the buildings of New York State tell the story of its people and Architectural Heritage Year 1986 will bring this story to life.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Mario M. Cuomo, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim 1986 as

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE YEAR

in New York State.



G I V E N under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this tenth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Mario M. Cuomo

Michael A. Del Guilio
Secretary to the Governor

During Architectural Heritage Year (1986) we were invited to take a closer look at the built environment in Dutchess County. It is as informative as any history book about the origins and evolution of our communities.

Structures of all sorts tell a story of the land and the people if we know what to look for and where to find it. Their very appearance speaks of how choices, ideas, traditions and energy have transformed the places in which we live and work.

The Wappinges

The story begins well before European exploration with the earliest inhabitants of Dutchess County, the Wappinger Indians (Wappinges). Hunters, gatherers, fishermen, and farmers, they lived in family-related villages near the Hudson River and inland creeks. Their shelters were temporary beehive-shaped wigwams or longhouses made of bark covering a sapling framework. Insulation was provided by furs or reed mats.

Settlement and shelter were directly related to what the land would support. Communities were moved periodically as available resources dictated. Native Americans saw themselves as part of nature, believing that every living creature and the earth itself were kindred. To maintain the balance of Creation one took no more from the environment than was needed to sustain life.

Although no villages or structures remain, archaeological evidence found in Bowdoin Park and many areas of the County recall this first chapter of "Building in Dutchess."



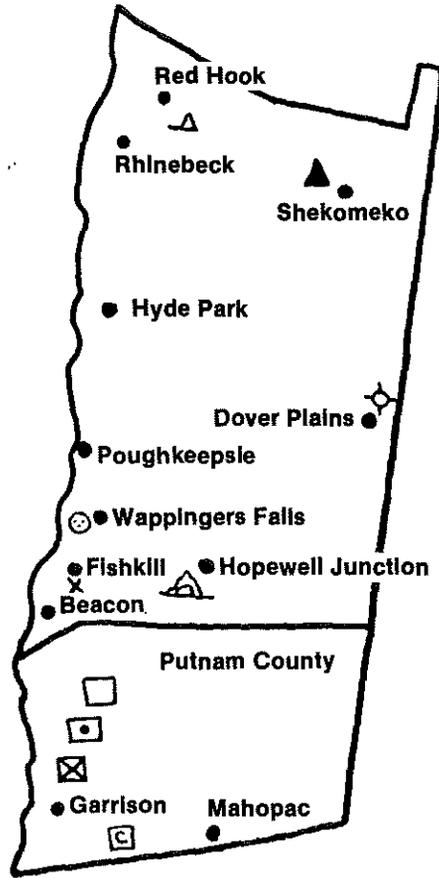
P. Lindstrom del. in N. Sweria 1654.

Th. C. Holm sculp. Holmstr. A. 1702.

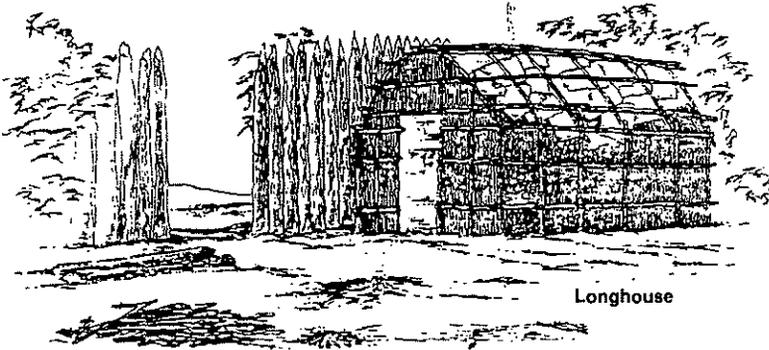
DELAWARE FAMILY

After Peter Mårtensson Lindstrom, 1654
Illustration in Thomas Compañius Holm,
Kort Beskrifning . . . Nya Swerige, pl. IX

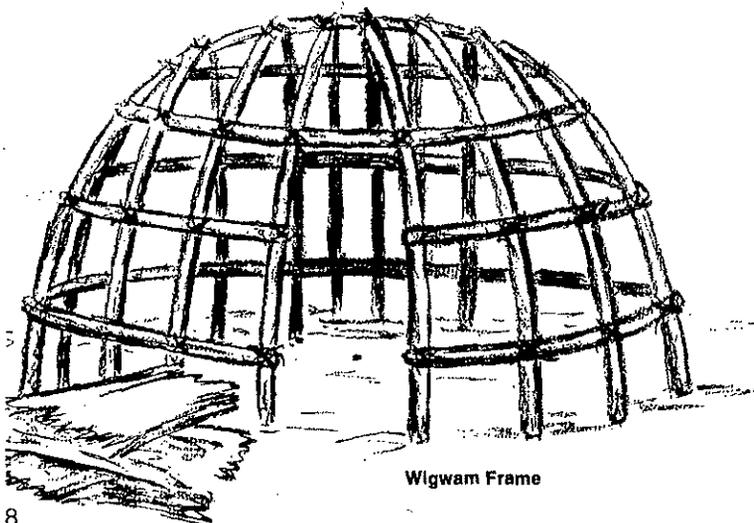
- △ Sepascoots
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3 villages below
Pine Plains
- Shekomeko
Weckquaanoek
Pachgatgoch
- ☺ Wappinger
3 villages in
this area
- × Waoranecks
- △ Wiccopees
- Noch Peem
- ▣ Pasquascheck
(near Indian Pond)
- ⊠ Keskistkonck
- ⊞ Canopus



Tribes and Village Sites Dutchess County



Longhouse



Wigwam Frame

The Europeans

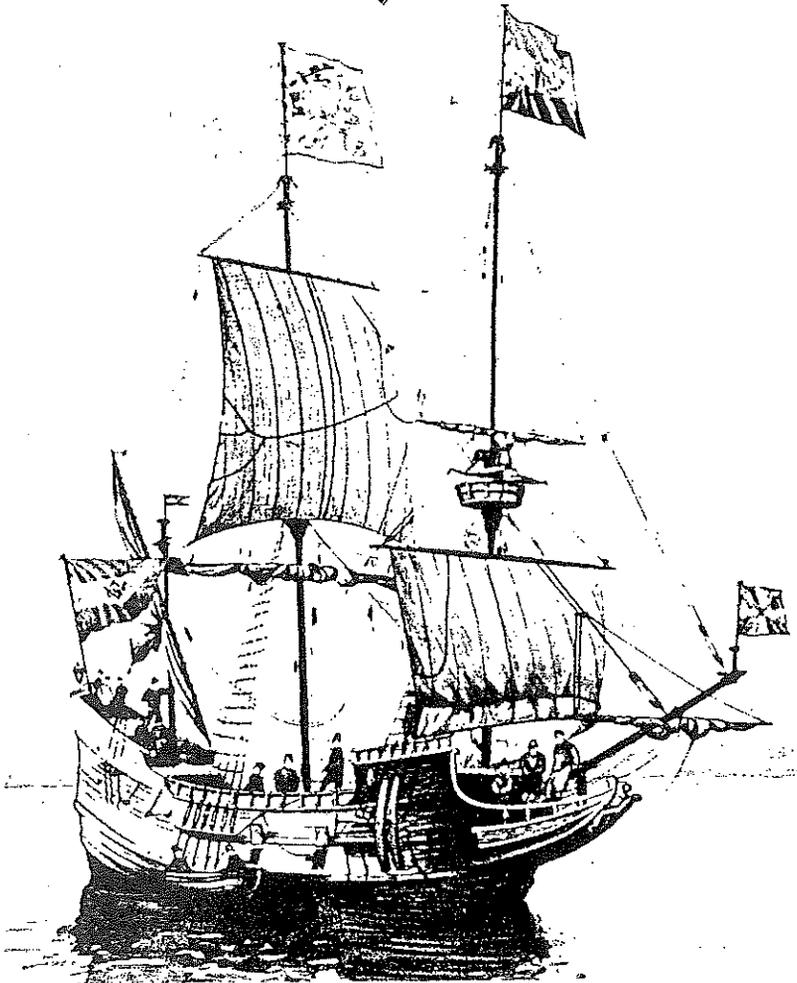
The 17th and 18th centuries brought European thinking to bear upon our environment.

"The five and twentieth was faire weather, and the wind at South a stiffe gale. We rode still and went on Land to walke on the West side of the River, and found good Ground for Corne, and other Garden herbs, with great store of goodly Oakes, and Walnut trees and Chest-nut trees, Ewe trees, and trees of sweet wood in great abundance, and great store of Slate for houses and other good stones."

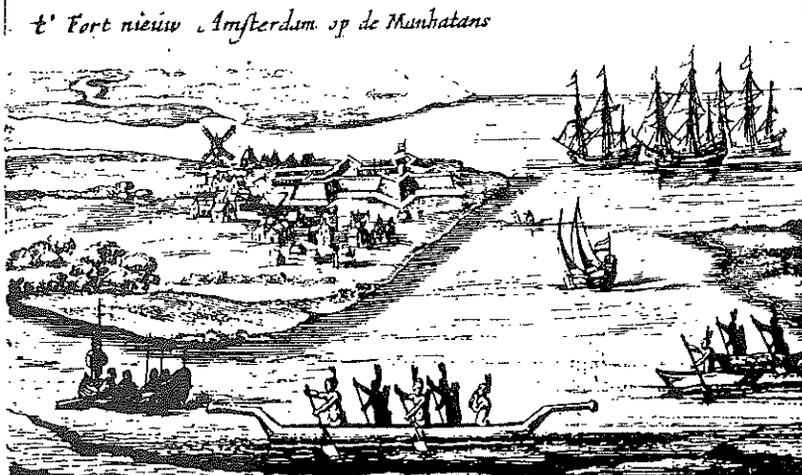
—Log of Henry Hudson's ship, the "Half Moon," 1609

The Dutch and English saw the land as raw material to be turned to personal ends. Unlike the Indians, they built for permanence. Their homes and the structures they built centuries ago are still part of the landscape. Although often changed by succeeding owners, they are still recognizable.

Dutchess was rich in usable natural resources: water, forests, products of the soils, fish, and game. The river provided easy access to other ports. Early settlement, like that of the Wappinger, was on the Hudson near the mouths of creeks or along a former Indian trail on the heights which came to be called "the King's Highway."



HENRY HUDSON'S SHIP "HALF MOON"



New Amsterdam, About 1630
Stokes Collection, New York Public Library



VISSCHER MAP — This detail is taken from a c.1682 revision of a large map by Nicholas Visscher of Novi Belgii (northeast coast of United States), which includes Nieuw Nederlandt and Nieuw Jorck. It shows the territory in the Hudson Valley between Nieuw Amsterdam and Fort Orange that would soon become Dutchess.

Residents and Newcomers

19th CENTURY:

At the start of the 19th century Dutchess presented the picture of an agrarian society little changed from that of the previous century. Descendants of the original patentees held sway over far-reaching trade and business interests, from country seats along the Hudson that were also family farms. Market and mill towns catering to the needs of residents and small, almost self-sufficient family farms dotted the countryside, connected by the beginnings of an internal road system. Dutchmen and Englishmen, through intermarriage and business agreement, had become Dutchess Countians. The residents were in residence.

By mid-century this was changing. Encouraged by the growth of the New York State canal and railroad systems, industry flourished in mill towns. Farmers began to produce not only for themselves but to satisfy the needs of the market place far away. A work force, new to the area, was fed from the ranks of successive waves of European immigration. Towns and villages felt the pressure of growth as services and housing for workers became imperative.

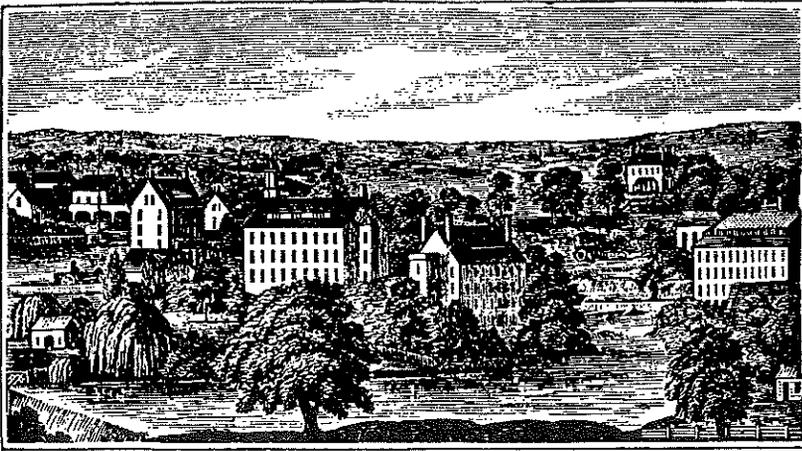
Poughkeepsie became a city, its status as a county seat and the principal market town enhanced by an improved road and turnpike system.

Services and community needs that had earlier been provided on a private or personal basis became institutionalized. Schools, libraries, hospitals, and shelters for the aged, infirm and orphaned were built.

A new class of wealthy residents was drawn to the area. Vast estates, built primarily as weekend or seasonal retreats, were constructed along the Hudson and in the eastern hills.

By the turn of the century, railroads, trolley lines, and ferries made the most remote portions of the county accessible to the outside. Travel to and from farm, village and city was easy and inexpensive. Residents could shop, go to school, attend to business, or enjoy recreational travel in relative comfort and confidence.

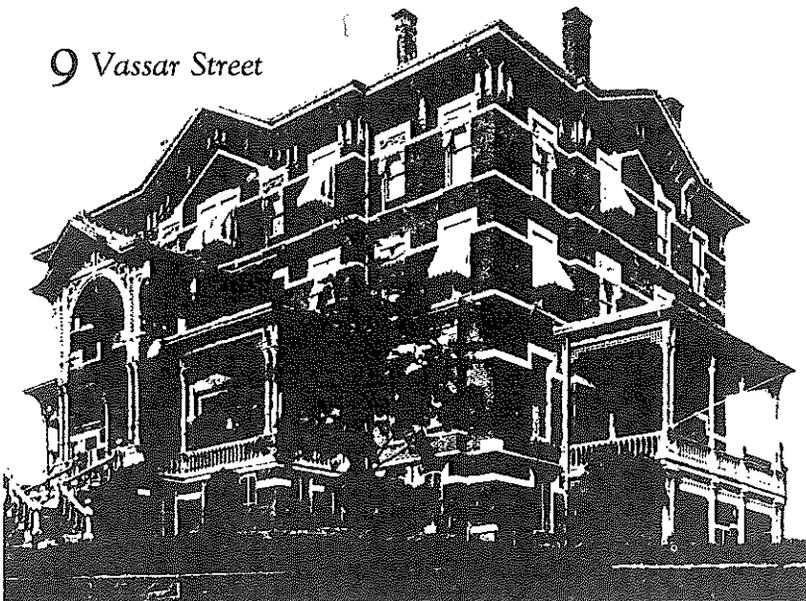
The days of an insulated self-sufficient society were gone. Communities were increasingly interdependent.

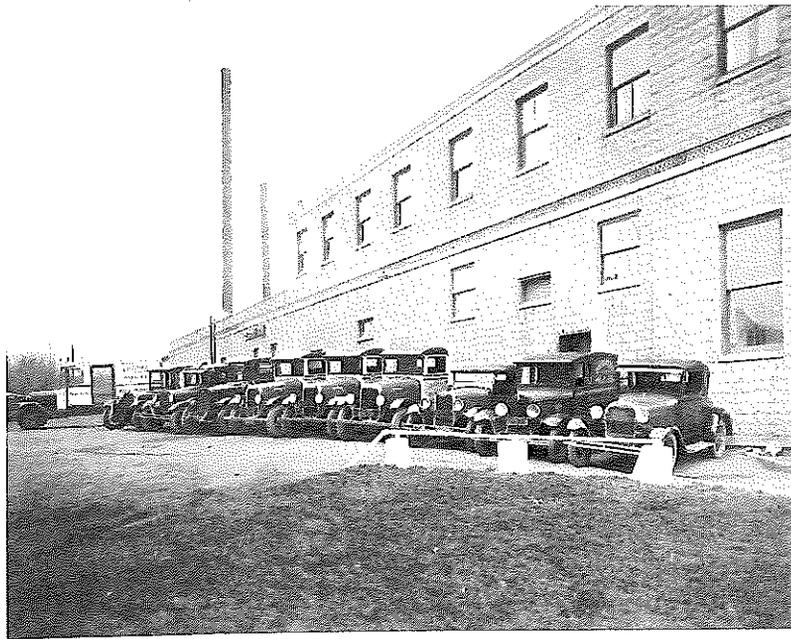


Factory Buildings in Matteawan, Fishkill.

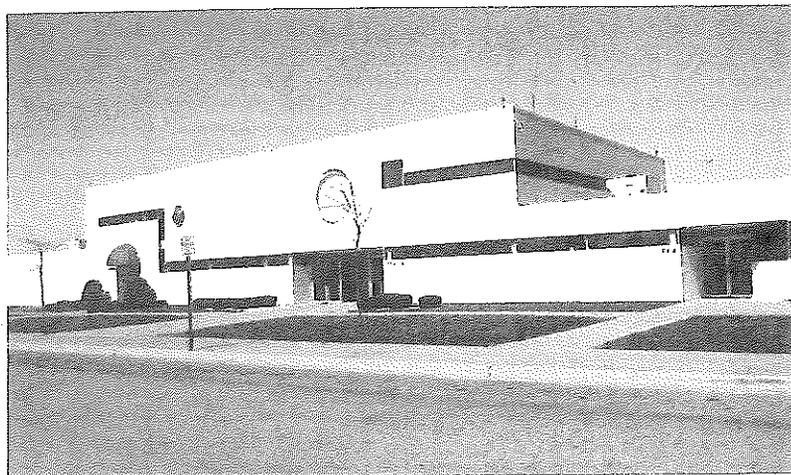


9 Vassar Street

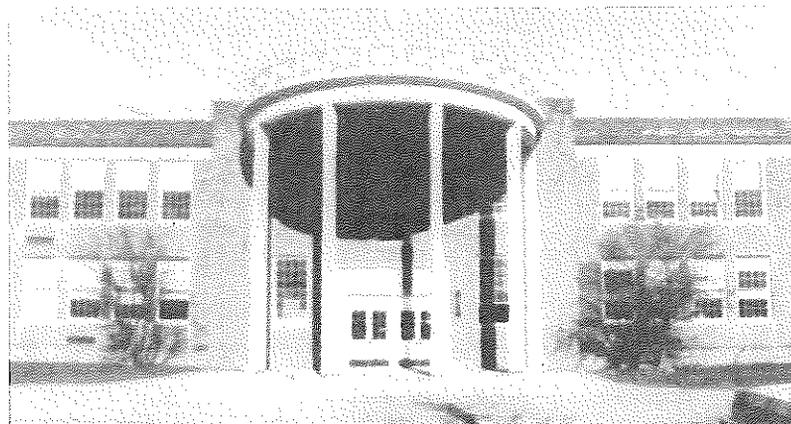




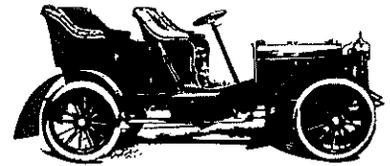
FARMERS COOPERATIVE MILK COMPANY — located on upper Main Street, Poughkeepsie, circa 1930.



DUTCHESS COUNTY AIRPORT—New Hackensack Road, Town of Wappinger, 1979. Modernistic. Designed by architect Edmond G. Loedy of Poughkeepsie. Flat roof, asymmetrical balance, smooth unadorned wall surfaces, round and corner windows are features of the modernistic style which first appeared in the 1930's.



WAPPINGERS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL—Village of Wappingers Falls, 1940. Neoclassical revival. Since the 1940's Neoclassicism often appears in essentially simple modern buildings that are given importance by the addition of classic features at entrances, such as this columned, pedimented portico.



20th CENTURY:

The twentieth century finds Dutchess no longer remote from any part of the world. The profound changes that have reshaped all of the Western world affect us as well.

Perhaps the single most important factor affecting the built environment was the automobile. By permitting personal preference to become the pre-eminent factor in where we lived, worked and spent our leisure time, the family car encouraged the spread of population.

The 1920s saw the beginnings of suburbia as individuals bought small plots of land for housing on the outskirts of population centers. The Depression, however, prevented many from making the move.

Following World War II, general prosperity combined with the needs of returning service families and an influx of workers for new industry triggered a building boom. It began in the 1940s and continues to the present. Fed by our affection for the car and a growing and more affluent population, it has brought with it:

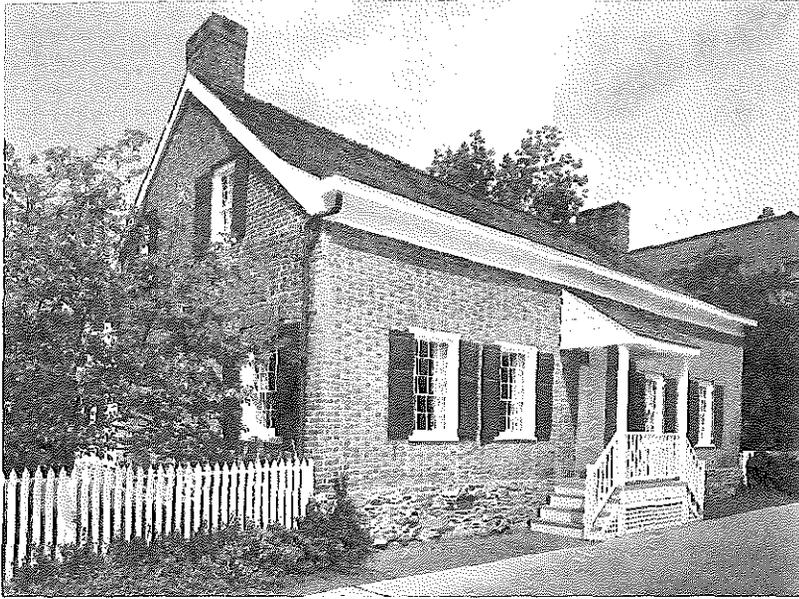
- the growth of housing developments and a loss of open space
- the creation of Central School Districts
- a greatly expanded highway system
- shopping centers and parking lots
- the decline of "downtown" Poughkeepsie and Beacon as business centers
- upheavals in public transportation
- the loss of old neighborhoods and place names
- urban renewal
- apartments and high-rises

In the past it often took many years for the impact of ideas and technologies to be felt by society or to be visible on the landscape. Since the dawn of the 20th century, such effects are felt more rapidly. Almost overnight, structures that took years to build can be obliterated, or whole new communities raised.

Planning, as preparation for growth and development, is a new but essential tool of government. With preservation and education, it provides the best hope for meeting the challenges we face in preparing for a healthy future environment. Through zoning, reconstruction, restoration, the creation of historic districts, adaptive reuse, and Landmark designation, Dutchess County communities are protecting important aspects of our architectural heritage.

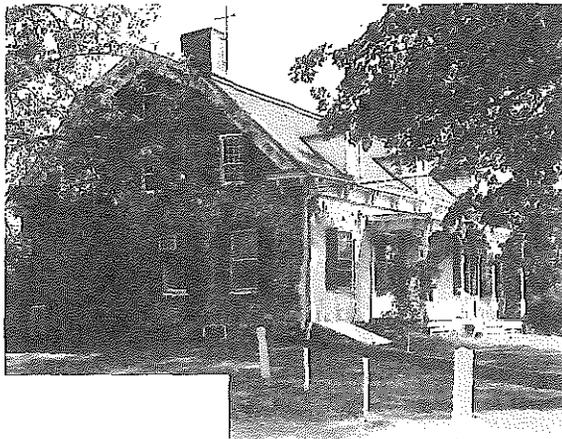
In 1986 we can still "read" our history in the landscape, in stone walls, monuments, Dutch farmhouses, River Family mansions, 19th century commercial and industrial complexes, great institutions, schools, country churches and even in the newest tract housing and shopping plazas. They tell us who we are and where we came from. Will the residents of Dutchess County in 2086 be able to do the same?

18th Century Structures & Settlements

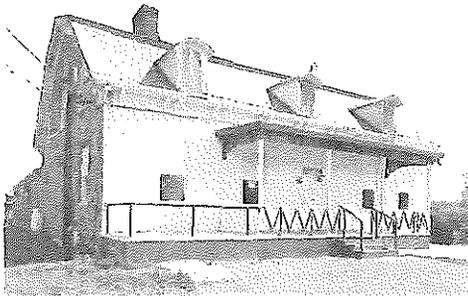


GLEBE HOUSE—Main Street, Poughkeepsie, English tradition, 1767. Constructed of brick, laid up in Flemish Bond. The oldest brick house in Dutchess County. Built on the "glebe," land set aside for the County's first permanent Episcopal minister, Tory sympathizer John Beardsley.

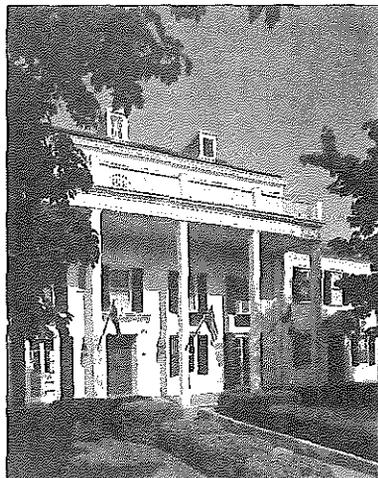
PLATT HOUSE—Overlook Road, Poughkeepsie, Dutch vernacular, c. 1735, c. 1760. Gilbert Palen, a Dutch farmer, built the eastern section of the house first. The next owner, Zephaniah Platt, added the western section and gambrel roof. Platt was an officer in the Continental Army and



delegate to the Provincial Congresses. Although recent alterations have removed or disguised many of the original features of the house, the basic materials and Dutch design elements are still evident in the gable ends. It is presently owned by the American Legion.



BEEKMAN ARMS—Route 9, Rhinebeck. Formerly known as the Bogardus Tavern, it was a meeting place for many famous individuals during the American Revolution and later. Although its appearance has changed since then, it is one of the oldest operating hotels in the country.



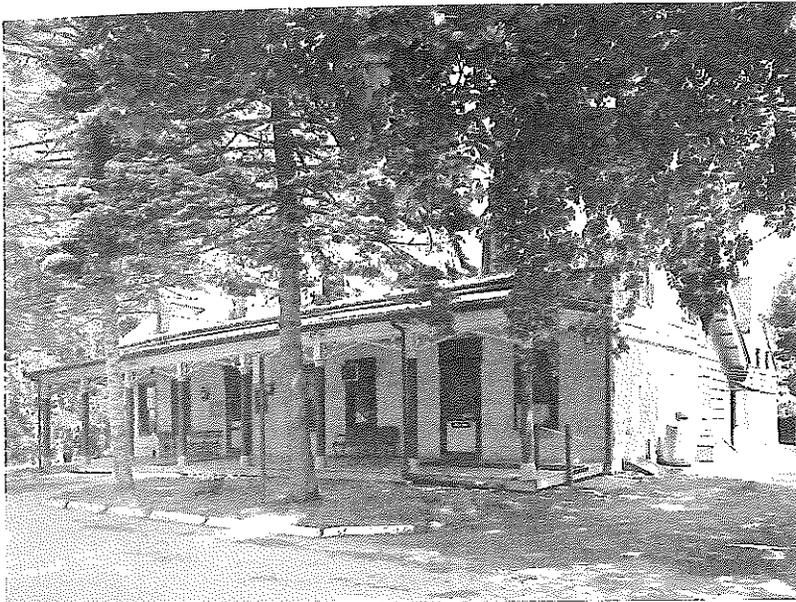
In the early years there was plenty of space in which to build. Title to the land, however, was in the hands of a small number of patentees (recipients of large land grants) who leased and sold real estate in smaller plots to those who built Dutchess County's first settlements and homes.

Practical considerations led settlers to build where land was made available near their work and access to transportation and market; millers by streams, businessmen at crossroads and farmers at the place where their fields bordered the road. Workplaces and living places were next door. Living complexes reflected owners' occupations and lifestyles. Present day remains of these complexes and communities are often missing vital original parts of the whole, when outbuildings such as barns, stables, wells, outhouses, e.g., have been removed.

Public buildings and houses of worship at crossroads strengthened population centers. The County Courthouse, Bogardus Inn, and the Reformed Dutch Church drew residents to the town center. The First Reformed Church of Fishkill Town and Trinity Episcopal Church at the intersection of Routes 9 and 52 mark the center of another 18th century village.



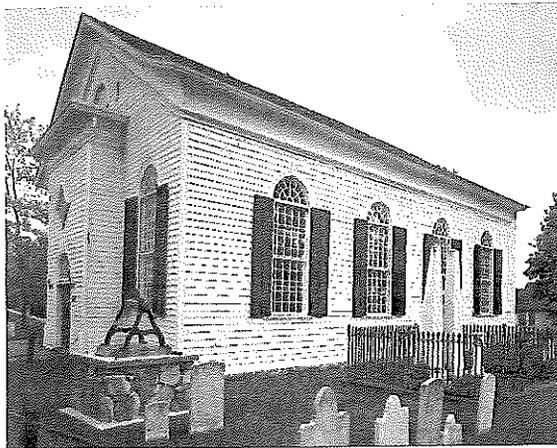
PETER DUBOIS HOUSE—Old Hopewell Road, Town of Wappinger. A good example of how renovations and additions, in response to changing circumstances over the years, can disguise the original features of a structure.



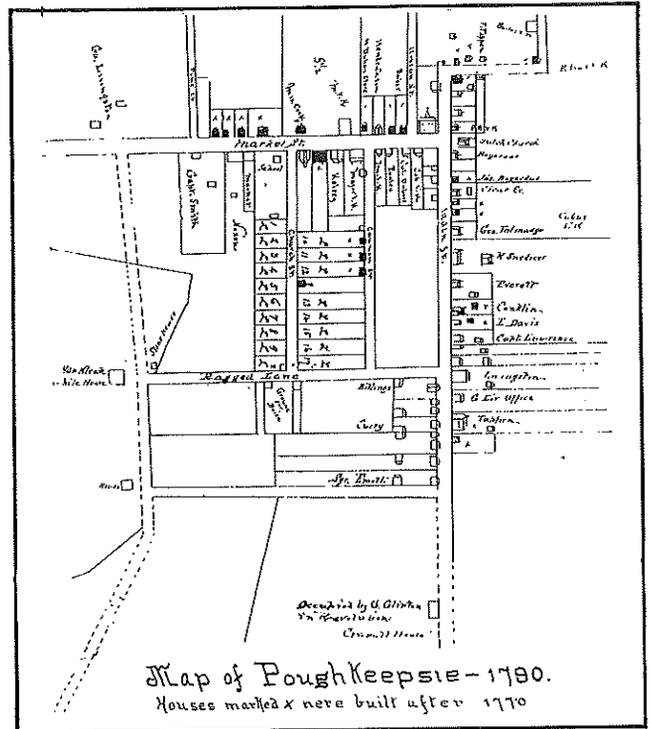
BREWER-MESIER HOMESTEAD—East Main Street, Village of Wappingers Falls. This building clearly shows adaptations and changes by a succession of owners. The rear wing is the oldest portion, c. 1741. It was purchased in 1777 by Peter Mesier, a loyalist and tea merchant. It is presently the headquarters of the Wappingers Falls village police department.



VAN WYCK BARN—Route 82, East Fishkill. Dutch style. Tin roof dates from 19th century.



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Route 52, Fishkill. English, c. 1760. Known as the "English" church. Served as a hospital during the Battle of White Plains.

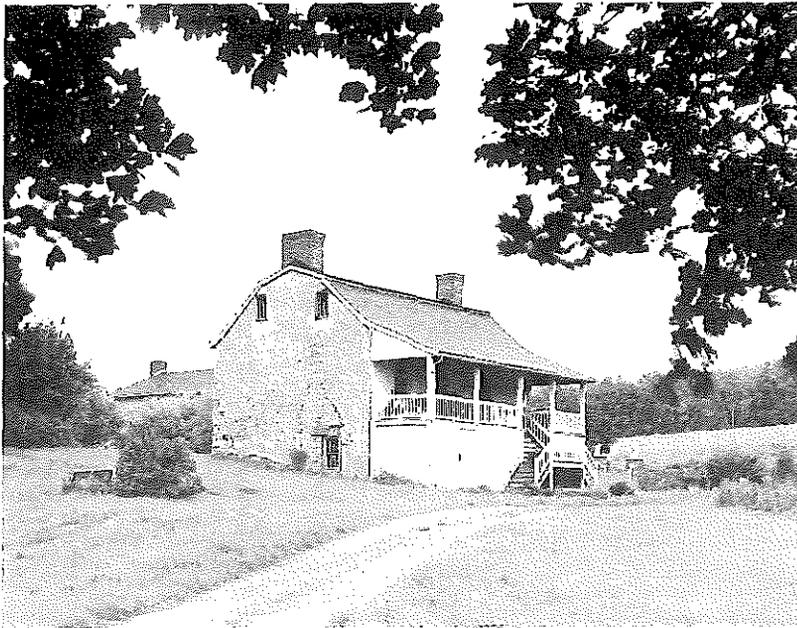


MAPS—Later maps show clearly the development present on the 18th century map of Poughkeepsie.



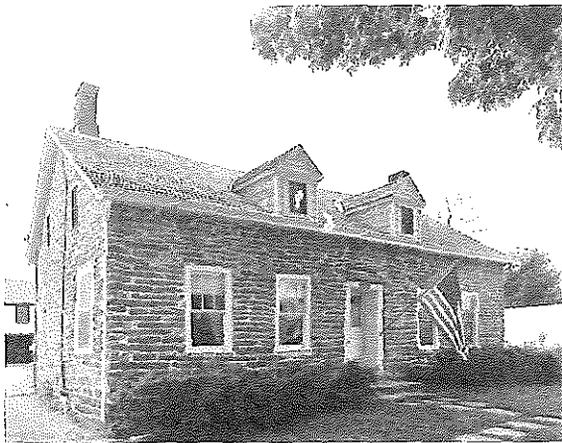
FIRST REFORMED CHURCH OF FISHKILL—Route 52, Fishkill Dutch, c. 1731, major alterations 1786. The second structure built on the same site by the congregation, formed 1716. New York Provincial Congress met here 1776-1777.

18th Century Vernacular Styles



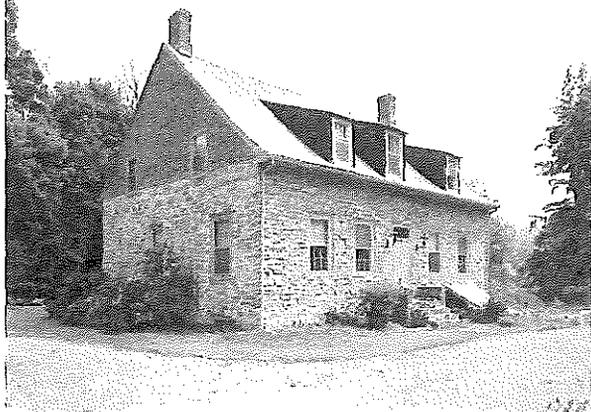
MORRIS GRAHAM HOUSE—Route 82, Pine Plains. Dutch tradition, 1772. The gambrel roof shows Flemish influence. The long overhang ("kick") creates a full porch.

MOUNT GULIAN—Route 9, Beacon, Gulian Verplanck's 18th century Dutch farmhouse, given an accurate and carefully documented restoration during the nation's Bicentennial, is now a community resource owned by the Mount Gulian Society.



WILLIAM STOUTENBURGH HOUSE—Route 9G, Hyde Park. Dutch vernacular, c. 1760. Built by the son of Hyde Park's founding family. A typical 18th century Dutch house, distinguished by fine masonry.

JOHN BRINCKERHOFF'S HOUSE—Lomala Road, Fishkill. The 1738 construction date of this Dutch stone house is "written" in black bricks on the west gable, faintly visible in the photograph.



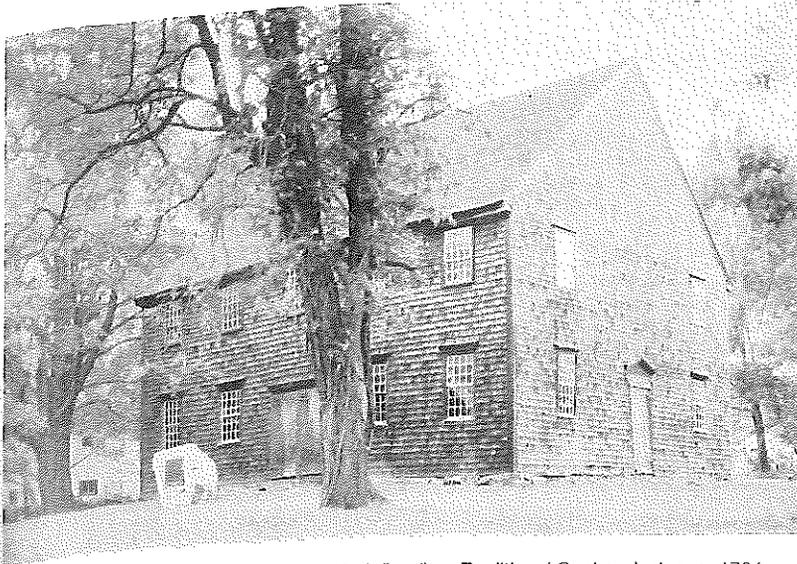
Early structures in Dutchess were built of the materials that were most easily at hand and that cost little except the labor. They were built, without the assistance or influence of architects or professional builders, by the owners with help from slaves or neighbors. Traditional designs and building techniques handed down through families or perfected by experience working with locally available materials were repeated within neighboring communities.

Stone fences, created from the process of clearing fields for planting or pasture, are a Dutchess County trademark. They divided the highway from private property, separated the holdings of one family from another, and identified parcels devoted to special uses.

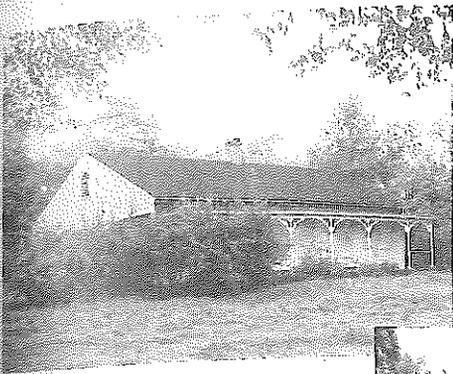
THE DUTCH favored low, one or one-and-a-half story symmetrical buildings of stone, a raw material easily obtained over much of the county. Slate covered the sloped or gambrel roofs of their houses. Earliest structures were made of untooled stone laid up as it was picked from the ground, mortared with a mix of clay, straw, horsehair, or feathers. Later stonework is more carefully cut and fitted. Often a coat of white stucco was used to completely cover and protect the stones. A fireplace (or fireplaces) was built into the gable end. Upper stories of the gables, a problem for stone masons, were often finished in wood or brick. Small paned, shuttered windows, thick walls and low ceilinged rooms protected inhabitants from the highly changeable Hudson Valley climate. The two-part divided Dutch door and "stoop" are familiar and friendly details of the entry.



CLINTON HOUSE—Main Street, Poughkeepsie. Georgian Colonial c. 1765, 1783 (alterations). Named for the first Governor of New York State, George Clinton. After a fire in 1783, rebuilt by artisans sent by George Washington from the Continental Army.

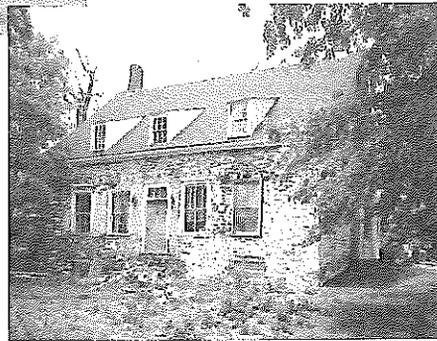


OBLONG MEETINGHOUSE—Quaker Hill, Pawling. Traditional Quaker design, c. 1764. Named for its location in the "Oblong," a disputed, long, narrow tract of land on Dutchess' eastern border, ceded to New York by Connecticut in 1731.



OSWEGO MEETINGHOUSE—Oswego and Smiths Road, Union Vale. Traditional Quaker design, c. 1760. The simple, unadorned original structure has been altered by the additions later of a porch, gable louvres, and an asphalt shingle roof.

GRIFFIN'S TAVERN—Route 82, East Fishkill. Major Griffin's tavern was used as early as 1775 as a meeting place for patriots, and it was thereafter called the "rendezvous." This 18th century Dutch building is now undergoing extensive renovation.



ENGLISH SETTLERS preferred to build with wood, also in abundant supply. Saw mills along the "kills" (streams) turned raw logs into lumber and shingles. Owners often prepared the frames themselves by merely chopping the trees and stripping the bark. The simple, unadorned one to one-and-a-half story salt box style with clapboard siding and wooden shingled roof is typical of the earliest of these dwellings. By mid-century, brick making and use had become common, and more brick buildings appear.

Evidence of improved fortunes and family growth is seen in later additions or improvements to these initially very plain buildings. Porches, dormers, balustrades, and whole wings which often dwarfed the first structure on a site tell the story. Interior and exterior refinements dating from the mid-18th century on also reflect higher standards of craftsmanship, improved technologies and increased specialization of labor. Classical touches (e.g. Georgian style windows and doors, woodwork and decoration) may be indicators of increased communication with the outside world, the influence of architectural or building trade professionals or a personal preference based on then-current fashion.

Public buildings, businesses, and institutional structures reflect the same influences. As population increased, additions to or replacement of buildings on the same site was a solution to overcrowding. In reading the landscape one must be conscious of these changes and wary of assigning dates to structures without a full examination of construction materials and techniques.



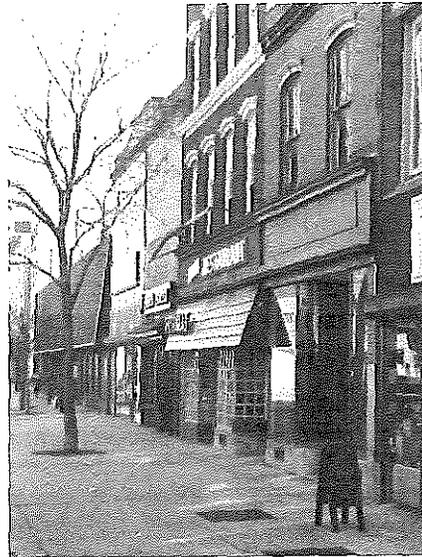
MAIZEFIELD—Route 199, Red Hook. Georgian-Federal, c. 1795. Home of General David Van Ness, officer in the Revolutionary War. Aesthetic changes made to the original two-story structure following the war reflect the growing affluence and sophistication of County property owners.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY HOUSE—Livingston Street, Rhinebeck. English tradition vernacular, c. 1770. Occupied by General Richard Montgomery, first hero of the American Revolution, who died in the Battle of Quebec. Headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The addition of 19th century trim and 20th century roofing does not hide the basic structure.



YOUNG-MORSE HISTORIC SITE—"LOCUST GROVE"—Town of Poughkeepsie, Tuscan Italian Victorian. Samuel F.B. Morse, inventor and painter, in 1852 made substantial changes to an older Georgian structure in the latest romantic architectural style. The house is covered with a sand paint to resemble stone. Paint colors were chosen to blend with the environment. Round arches, verandah, and Italianate tower carry out the theme.

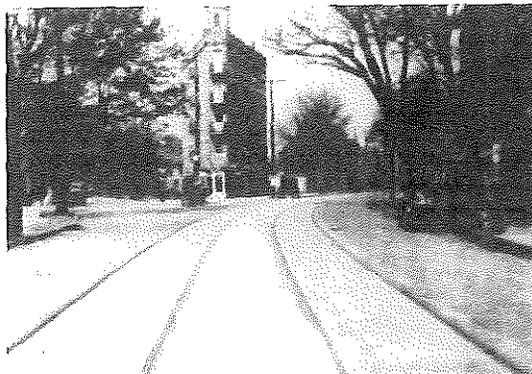
MAIN STREET—City of Poughkeepsie, 1986. More modern store fronts affixed over 19th century entrances seldom go higher than one story. Above can be seen the original building design and occasionally the faint outline of former mercantile business signs painted on the side of the structure.



COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS—Main Street, City of Poughkeepsie, late 19th century. Innovations related to the structural skeleton of a building made multi-storied brick buildings economical, safe to build, and therefore a popular form of vernacular architecture. Moulded cast iron with great strength was used creatively to replace stone and wood in window and door lintels and for decorative pediments, entablatures, and cornices.



FLAT IRON BUILDING—Intersection of Main and Church Streets, City of Poughkeepsie, late 19th century. Demolished in the 1940s. Triangular shaped structures modeled after the Manhattan prototype were found in many cities of the United States.



19th Century Structures and Settlements

By the beginning of the century major centers had developed in all parts of the county. The road system which connected farmers with markets and enabled travelers to move about more easily also contributed to increased communication of new ideas and trends among the general populace. A sense of national pride was evident in entrepreneurship and the growth of a middle class with money to spend.

A family home was often a statement about personal success and sophistication. Individual and local adaptations of national styles became a factor in the look of our communities. Skilled craftsmen in all areas of the building trades and the introduction of new techniques and manufactured materials enriched the landscape of our county with a wide variety of structures ranging from homes and outbuildings to commercial centers, institutions of all sorts and industrial and transportation complexes. The development of landscape architecture as an aesthetic discipline also contributed to change. By the end of the century the environmental portrait had evolved from forest and isolated farm to urban centers and civilized countryside.



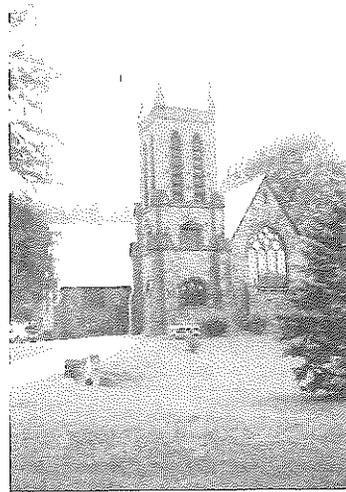
HISTORIC DISTRICT—City of Poughkeepsie. Turn of the century Edwardian by William Beardsley features cylindrical turret with Adamesque classical frieze.

VICTORIAN HOUSE—S. Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie Historic District.





DELAMATER HOUSE—Village of Rhinebeck. Carpenter's Gothic Cottage Villa, c. 1844 Architect Alexander Jackson Davis is credited along with Downing with making popular the board and batten gingerbread cottages that grace the Hudson Valley. Originally, Victorian Gothic was carried out in stone, but the invention of the scroll saw soon made it more attractive to use wood.



SAIN'T MARGARET'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Staatsburg, Town of Hyde Park, Gothic Revival, 1867. This exquisite small church was inspired by English and European Late Gothic designs. It is noted for the Medieval stained glass windows of its south wall, a gift of Ogden Mills, Sr., who purportedly had them removed from a church in Chartres, France.



PARKER HOUSE—Hamlet of Hyde Park. 1867 Empire/Mansard style Victorian. Of particular interest is the low cast iron decorative railing (cresting) which adorns the roof line.

HOWLAND CENTER FOR CULTURAL EXCHANGE—City of Beacon, 1872. Stick Chalet style brick building was designed by Richard Morris Hunt, architect for the base of the Statue of Liberty. The building was given to the community by General Joseph Howland, Hunt's brother-in-law and a benefactor of the Beacon area.



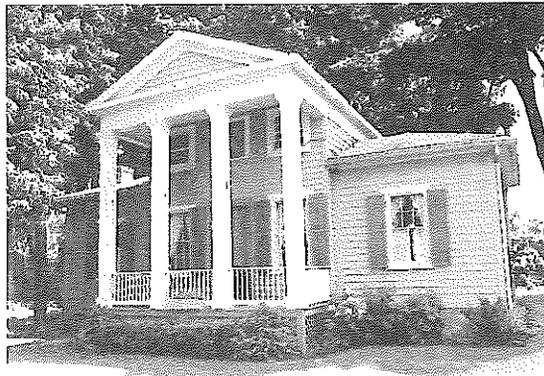
MONTGOMERY PLACE—Annandale, Town of Red Hook. 1805 Federal design by celebrated architect Alexander Jackson Davis. He twice remodeled the original unadorned stone structure which was the home of Janet Montgomery, widow of America's first hero of the Revolution, General Richard Montgomery. Davis' additions were done in 1844 and 1862.

AKIN FREE LIBRARY—Quaker Hill, Town of Pawling, 1898. Like many Victorian structures, the element of eclecticism is perhaps the most distinguished feature. Romanesque revival and Italianate features are evident in the Roman arches, fortress-like walls and Italian Renaissance-inspired roof details.

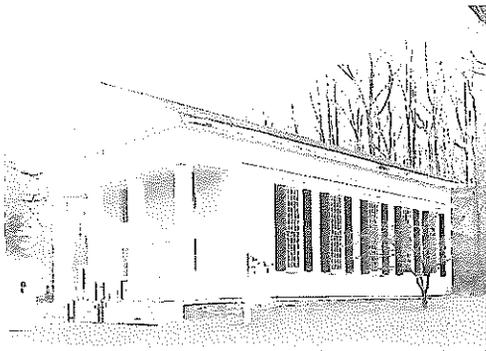




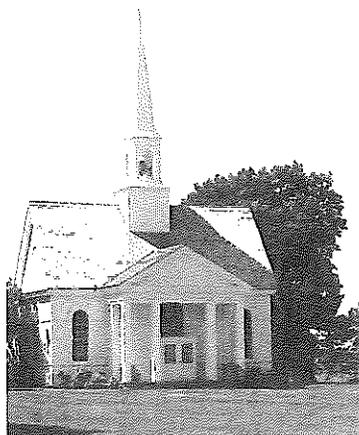
MILLS MANSION—Staatsburg, Town of Hyde Park. 1895 Beaux Arts remodeling of an earlier structure by famed architect Stanford White of New York City who found his inspiration in High Renaissance European palaces.



HAMLET HOUSE—Hyde Park, Greek Revival, mid-19th century. Central "temple" portion is flanked by two symmetrical wings—a typical design for homes.



PLEASANT PLAINS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Town of Clinton, 1837 Classic white frame Greek Revival with Doric columns.



Four general stylistic trends were a part of the architectural history of our county during this century: Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian, and Beaux Arts. Within the categories there is great variety and much individual and local expression.

FEDERAL— This is a simpler and more classic version of the earlier Georgian style. Symmetry, balance, and use of Greek and Roman decorative motifs is evident. Verticality is stressed in high foundations, buildings of two or more stories and narrow sidelights that flank the front entry of many homes. Brick and wood are most often used as building materials.

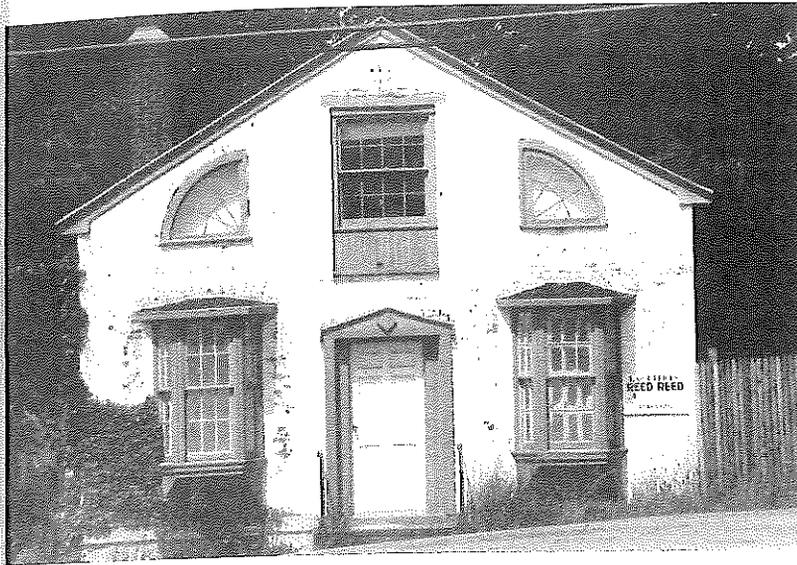
GREEK REVIVAL—As part of a national trend, based upon reverence for Greek Classical era philosophies and aesthetics, it became popular in the 1820s and 30s to model homes, churches, and public buildings upon the appearance of early Greek temples. For the first time the gable end of a building was turned toward the street. Triangular pediments supported by columns framed entrances. Walls were capped by traditional Greek cornices.

VICTORIAN—Hard on the heels of classicism came the romanticism of the Victorian era. A fascination with ancient Greek and Roman ruins soon led to interest in a varieties of historical and architectural expression and a desire to recreate them in new ways. In its many forms throughout the end of the century, Victorian architecture embraced Gothic, French, Italian, German, and English revivals as well as many combinations of styles.

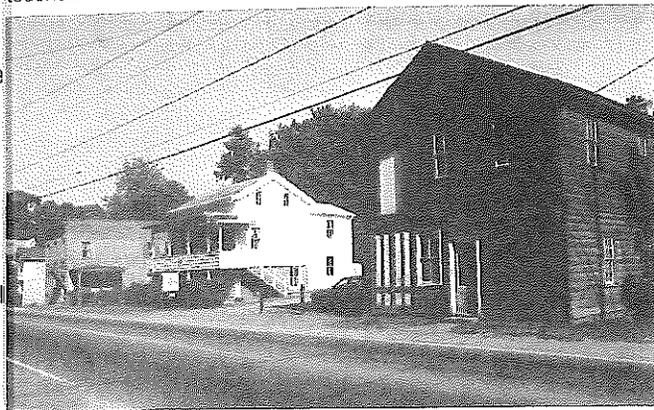
Advances in millwork, metalwork, glass and paint production contributed to the variety. The land around buildings became a focus of attention and an extension of the structural aesthetic with the work of Andrew Jackson Downing, who in the 1830s became America's first landscape architect. Most of us will recognize Victorian elements in what we know as "gingerbread," but that is only the frosting. Look for asymmetry, use of a wide range of materials, colors, quaint, romantic, or exotic touches, nooks and crannies, towers, verandahs, and surprisingly arranged vistas.

NEW HACKENSACK REFORMED CHURCH—Town of Wappinger, 1834. Gothic and classic forms combine in the cupola which surmounts the roof.

CHRIST CHURCH ON QUAKER HILL (far left)—Town of Pawling. Pointed bell tower, Roman arches and simple square lines give this white frame house of worship a unique look.



REED AND REED LAW OFFICE—Hamlet of Pleasant Valley, early 19th century vernacular. Half fan lights and the gable end facing the street show both Federal and Greek Revival touches.



HUGHSONVILLE—Town of Wappinger. Along Route 9D, the main street of this small hamlet, may be seen fine vernacular examples of all 19th century styles from Federal to commercial Victorian. Dutchess County has many such small communities still intact for the present, with outbuildings including barns, sheds, spring houses, and outhouses maintained within their original contexts and relationships.

BEAUX ARTS— This is a style related to “the Gilded Age” in the Hudson Valley. Grand palaces for the wealthy who made Dutchess their weekend or seasonal home were built at the turn of the century on vast estates bordering the river or tucked among the hills near Pawling and Millbrook. Inspiration for structural and estate design came, as in the case of Victorian architecture, from European sources; medieval and Renaissance palaces, Tudor castles, French chateaux. Farm complexes and outbuildings as well as the main house were done on a grand scale within an architectural theme.

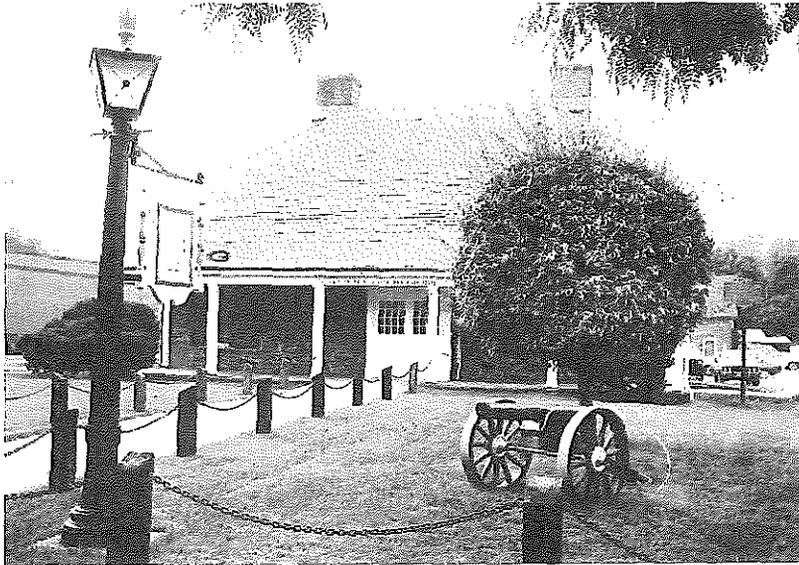
VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE— In towns, hamlets and farming communities around the county the influence of major trends is evident, translated by personal need, whim or fortune to more individual styles or combinations. The availability of a variety of commercially developed materials and builders' pattern books as the century progressed allowed for either personal creativity or for outright copying of desired styles as one chose. As a result, individual properties seldom fit neatly into a pure stylistic niche.



PLEASANT VALLEY FINISHING COMPANY—Hamlet of Pleasant Valley, c. 1809. A portion of an earlier 19th century mill is visible in the midst of more recent additions. Classical touches are noted in the stone quoins at the corners and in the entablature of the bell tower.

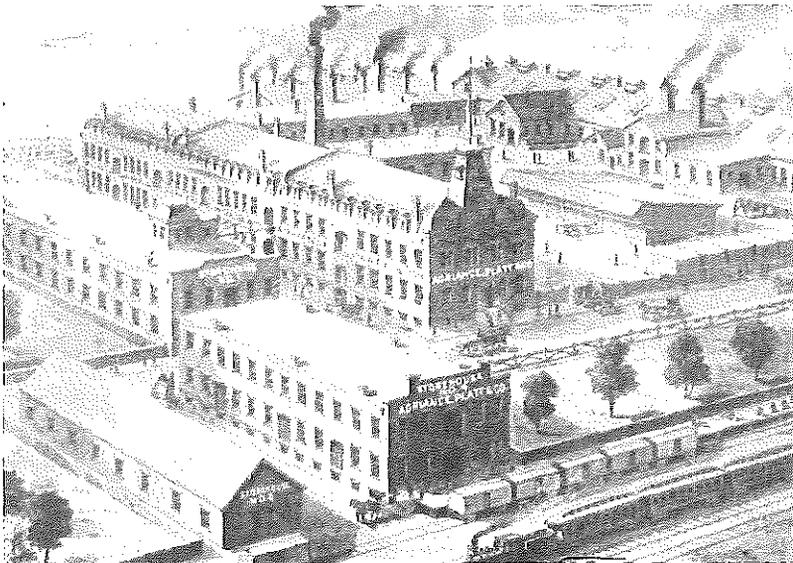
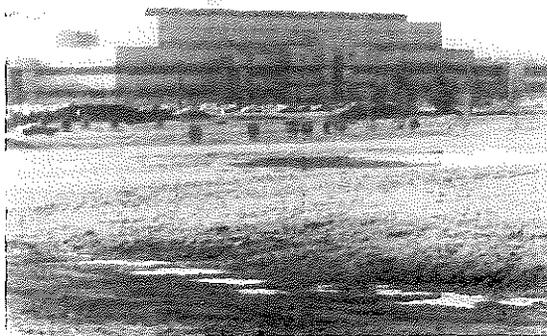
DOORWAY (far right, above)—Hamlet house, Pleasant Valley. Classic pilasters, sidelights, and a three light transom frame the opening.

FARM HOUSE (far right, below)—Wilcox Park, vernacular, c. 1830, combines elements of Federal and Greek Revival.



RHINEBECK POST OFFICE—Route 9, Village of Rhinebeck, 1938, Architect, Louis A. Sullivan. Under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, this fieldstone replica of an early Dutch farmhouse was constructed as a public building. The structure and the historic murals it houses are reminders of our Hudson Valley heritage.

*IBM MAIN PLANT—
South Road, Town of
Poughkeepsie, inter-
national style. Since its
construction in 1942,
through several
renovations (the latest in
1985) the exterior of the
plant has maintained its
modern facade, with flat
roof and windows set
flush with the unorna-
mented outer wall.*

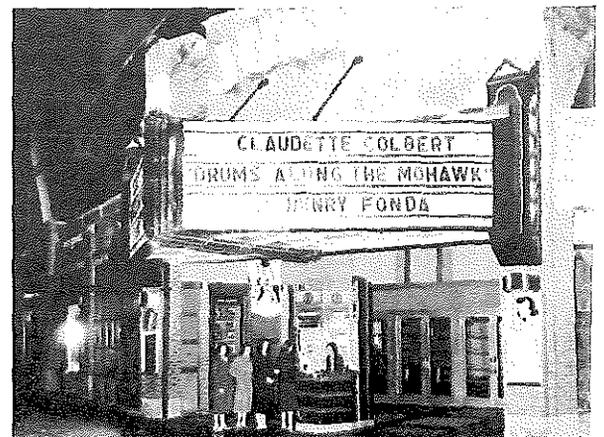


ADIRANCE PLATT COMPANY—Waterfront, City of Poughkeepsie, turn of the century. Large brick factory complexes like this lined the River through the first decades of this century. As industries were phased out, such structures often stood idle or were turned to other uses. In recent years similar buildings have been converted to apartments.

20th Century Structures and Settlements

The twentieth century brought with it great change for Dutchess County. At its start, Dutchess was still primarily an agricultural landscape dotted with small hamlets where residents lived in close proximity to their places of work. The school or general store, the church, the firehouse, the coal yard and the blacksmith were within walking distance of the inhabitants. Large family farms surrounding hamlets looked to them for the services and goods that they could not provide for themselves.

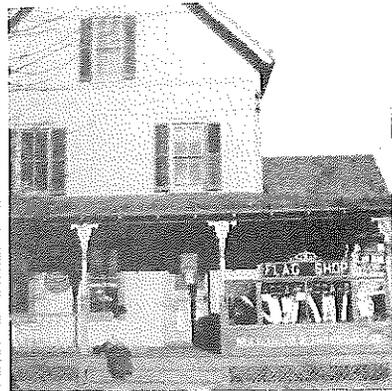
The traditional market day, Saturday, saw the residents of hamlets and farms drawn to larger communities at the hub of rail, trolley and later bus networks. Poughkeepsie as the county seat, was the most important of these, but Beacon, Wappingers Falls, Rhinebeck, Amenia, Pawling and Millerton also attracted shoppers and those seeking recreation. Public and commercial structures were to be found clustered together along the main street or crossroad that marked the earliest settlement in these communities. Department stores, clothing shops, hardware and "ten cent" stores competed for business and restaurants, bakeries, and soda fountains provided a refreshing oasis and a place to rest for a few minutes. Theatres that originally had been built for live presentations became movie houses. Sidewalks and streets were impassable on Saturdays. Congestion became even greater with the growing popularity of the automobile. By the 1920s, vacant lots were being turned by enterprising owners into parking lots which charged by the hour. Industry was located near the waterways and rail centers of the community. At the beginning of the era many employees could still walk to the factory or business where they worked from a variety of lower, middle, and upper class housing choices nearby along paved, lighted sidewalks.



JULIET THEATRE—Raymond Avenue, Arlington, Town of Poughkeepsie, Eclectic. photo dating from the 1950s one notes the strange eclecticism of this complex. An Art Deco theatre with its name in Victorian style lettering has been inserted into a Tudor revival style structure.



UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT—City of Poughkeepsie, Vernacular. In 1971, this seven block area of brick and clapboard worker and shopkeeper housing from the 19th century was given National Register status. At the time many of these fine vernacular buildings had deteriorated. Through restoration and adaptive reuse, this is now one of the handsomest residential areas of the city.



ARLINGTON BUSINESS DISTRICT—The Flag Shop, Raymond Avenue, Town of Poughkeepsie, c. 1920. Adaptive use of structures is not a new idea. This large, late Victorian residence near Vassar College was converted to a shop early in this century as the neighborhood became commercialized.



BUNGALOW—Route 44, Town of Pleasant Valley, c. 1925. Vernacular bungalow with many Craftsman style elements in roof pitch, dormer, porch supports and shingle siding. This area of Route 44 is typical of early 20th century suburban development at some distance from employment and services.

As commercial and industrial centers became more crowded, those who could chose to build on the outskirts, and came to rely first on public transportation to get to work, later on the automobile. This flight away from congestion and nearby services introduced the suburbs to Dutchess. It also weakened the rail network and many municipal centers, as new roads were built drawing people outward and away from traditional settlements.

Since the 1920s and 30s, suburban growth and road building has greatly altered the landscape and social patterns of our county. Farmland in many parts of the county has been subdivided into development parcels. Clusters of housing, public, commercial and industrial buidings, seemingly unrelated to each other physically, now guide the lives of residents and impact the dynamics of every community. Highways and transportation arteries take on new importance as they directly affect the individual's ability to earn a living, get an education, or obtain the wherewithal to sustain life.

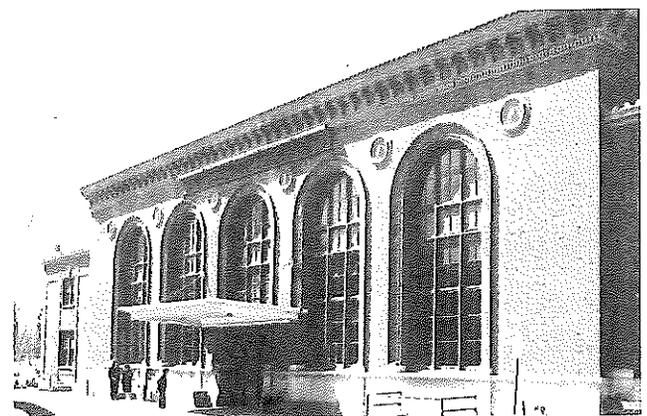
Dutchess settlement has become increasingly organized on a sectional rather than a municipal pattern.



WAPPINGERS FALLS—Main Street, Village of Wappingers Falls, c. 1925. In the early years of the automobile, its impact was not yet felt.



ROW HOUSES—Fountain Place, City of Poughkeepsie, Vernacular, c. 1914. Two family row houses of this type were especially popular as builder houses in the early part of the 20th century in the city of Poughkeepsie. Elements of both the Prairie and Craftsman styles are incorporated in square porch supports, roof pitch, window glazing, and asymmetrical designs.



POUGHKEEPSIE RAILROAD STATION—City of Poughkeepsie, 1918 Beaux Arts. The architectural firm of Warren and Wetmore, who also designed Grand Central Station, was its designer, and many of its features are similar.

20th Century Styles



POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL BUILDING—Market Street, Poughkeepsie, 1943 Colonial Revival. Native fieldstone, a steeply pitched roof and clock tower are combined with classic mouldings and fenestration to reflect our Dutch-English heritage.

DUTCHESS COUNTY COURT HOUSE — Market Street, City of Poughkeepsie, 1902-3 Classical Revival. This monumental brick and stone structure is the fifth County Court House on this spot and the site (July 26, 1788) of New York's ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Classical features include Palladian windows, quoins, engaged columns, stucco floral swags.



Twentieth century architectural trends may be loosely ordered in four general categories: Eclectic, Modern, Vernacular and Contemporary, each of which covers several identifiable styles.

ELECTIC structures mimic classical styles of the past and of other cultures. Designs faithful to specific periods of architecture here and abroad include Colonial, Tudor, Chateausque, Italian Renaissance, Mission, French revival styles and Spanish Eclectic among others. Buildings large and small, public and residential, echo the tastes of the past overlaid upon twentieth century construction methods based upon wooden or balloon framing techniques.

MODERN architecture inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie houses, as well as Craftsman and International styles, began to appear in the 1930s. Functional buildings with simpler lines and unique details were the result. Prairie houses often featured hipped rooflines, balconies, broad flat chimneys, massive porches supported by heavy masonry or wooden piers and contrasting wooden trim around window and door openings and between stories. Designs were often asymmetrical.

The one or one and a half story bungalow is probably the most familiar type of Craftsman structure. Trim similar to Prairie houses and reminiscent of Tudor half timbering is often a feature. Low pitched gabled or hipped rooflines, full or partial porches and exposed beams and roof junctions are common. A variety of materials from cobblestone to clapboard and shingles are used for exterior surfaces. Wide, low pitched dormers and balconies suggestive of the Swiss Chalet were popular.



TRACT HOMES—Town of Wappinger. Contemporary developments similar to this group of raised ranches are being built all over the county. Attempts at individual styling of development houses are usually confined to surface details imitated from earlier eclectic styles. Occasionally, prospective buyers are able to choose from three or four slightly different contemporary designs, e.g., ranch, raised ranch, or Cape Cod.



MOBILE HOME PARK—Fuller Road, Town of LaGrange, 1982. The modern mobile home is an outgrowth of the automobile house movement begun in the 1920s and 30s. Present day technology brought us not only mobile homes but modulars and other factory produced buildings. Such structures, of man-made materials, are rather than designed, are not built on the site but transported by sections to the place where they will be set up. Because of their ease with which they are erected and their comparatively small size they are seen by some as one answer to the housing shortage.

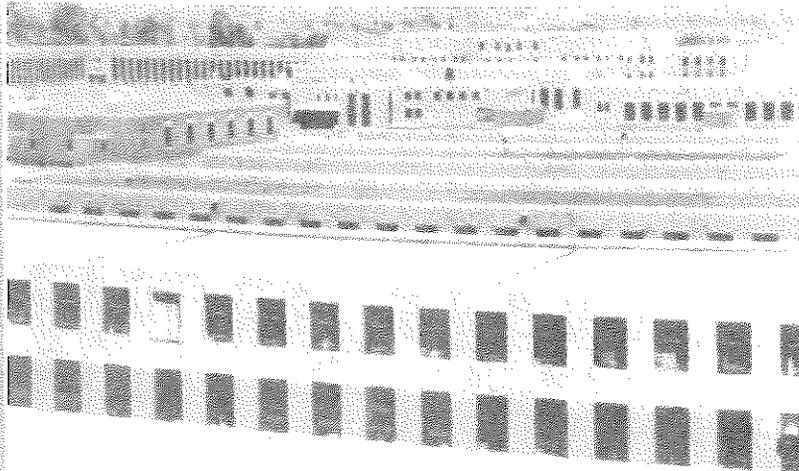


HOUSING PROJECT—Montgomery Street, City of Poughkeepsie. Contemporary solutions to housing needs include public housing complexes. This multi-storied modern structure built during the last decade and similar to those in many larger cities is home to scores of families.



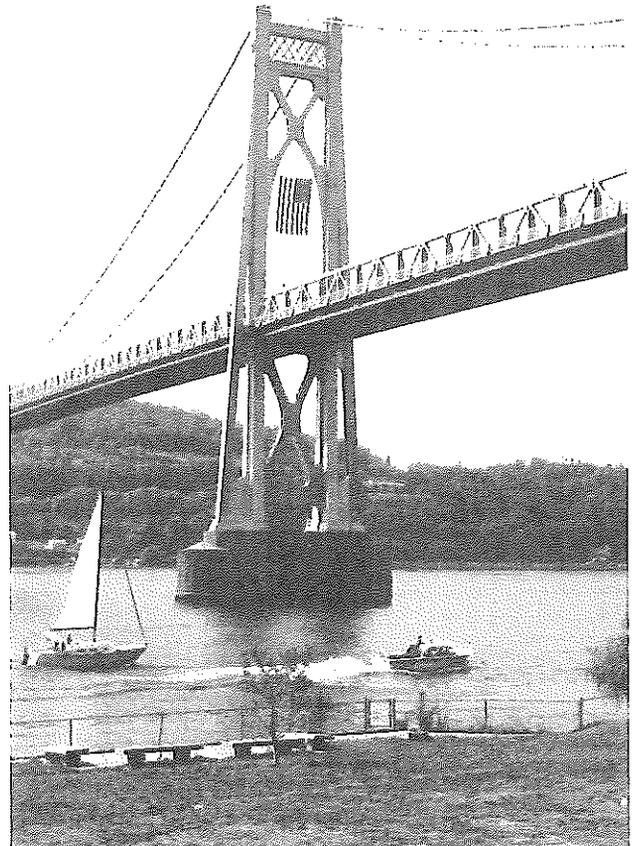
BOWDOIN PARK—Sheafe Road, Town of Poughkeepsie. The idea of preservation of open space through a County system of Parks is a relatively new one. Wilcox Park in the Town of Milan acquired in 1961, was the first. Bowdoin followed several years later.

GREENHAVEN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY—Greenhaven, Town of Beekman, 1941. Constructed as a military prison, function was clearly more important a factor than aesthetics in its design. Nonetheless, its strong geometry and smooth unbroken surfaces make a powerful modernistic statement.



Modern and modernistic influences are most evident in commercial structures such as gas stations and stores, although a handful of International style buildings were constructed in the area as residences. Roofs were flat. Lines were low and streamlined, and designs were asymmetrical. Such structures originally were built primarily of stucco over concrete block, although stone or terra cotta veneers were occasionally employed. Geometric or Art Deco designs as decoration were used sparsely. New materials such as glass brick or industrial metal framed windows were incorporated into residential structures.

VERNACULAR styles peculiar to this area in the twentieth century are few. Two examples, however, are familiar to most county residents: the one story modest cottage/bungalow and the two story, two family row house. The bungalow is a simpler version of the Craftsman house with a full porch across the gable end. The most notable feature of the row house is the full double porch at both levels on the gable end facing the street. Both styles appeared during the 1920s and 30s as part of suburban growth.

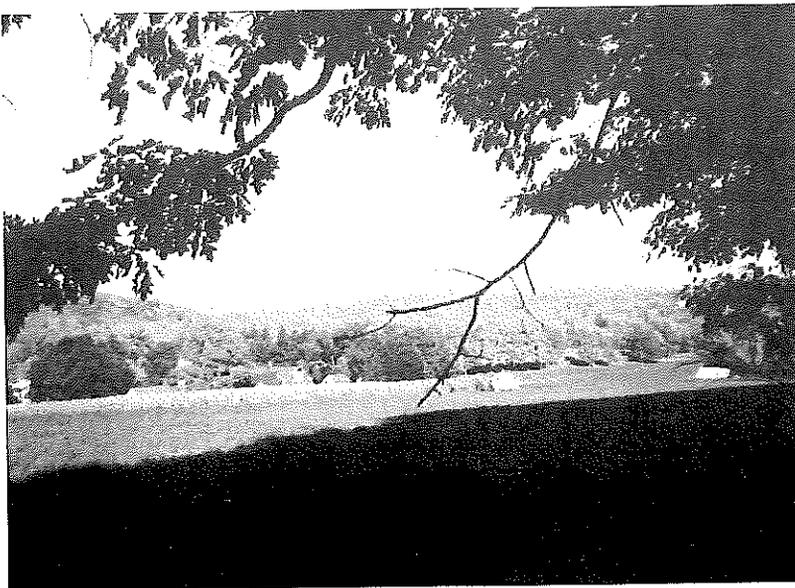
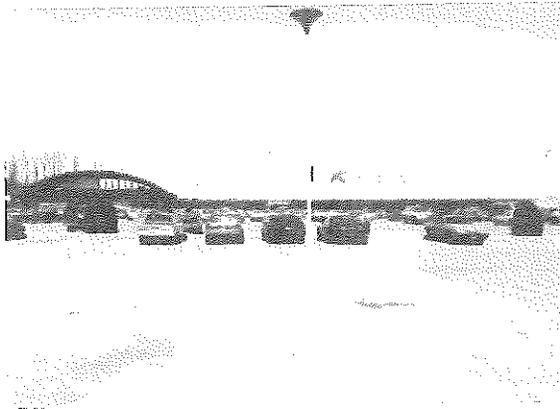


MID-HUDSON BRIDGE—City of Poughkeepsie, 1930. Suspension bridge. The architectural firm of Modjeski and Moran designed this structure which has been recognized as one of the most beautiful bridges in the United States.



RED WING SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY—Town of Beekman. The growth of the building industry in our county has brought about other landscape changes as former agricultural lands are now given over to soil mining.

SHOPPING PLAZA—Route 44, Town of Poughkeepsie. Contemporary commercial space is often a vernacular form, closely related to needs of the automobile; flat roofed, built of concrete blocks set within a large parking lot and accessible to it.



FARM LAND—Near Millbrook. Vistas such as this are becoming increasingly more valuable to Dutchess County as they become rarer. Once an agricultural landscape, Dutchess has since the beginning of the twentieth century become more and more a part of the suburbs reaching out from the metropolitan areas of New York City. Without careful planning and attention to community values and heritage, such vistas may be forever lost.

CONTEMPORARY: Since World War Two there has been a proliferation of new materials, types of structures and construction techniques. Large scale commercial development has made a cliché of the suburban shopping mall with its vast parking lot, fast food restaurants and shops housed in cubicles within a one story, flat roofed structure. The same is true of large scale residential areas filled with variants of the traditional Cape Cod cottage, the split level or the raised ranch single family home.

Relatively new to Dutchess are the garden apartment, town house, mobile home or modular complexes that have sprung up in recent years. While structures such as these answer the need for housing, they make almost no aesthetic statement relative to the area and can be found almost anywhere in the United States.

Neoelecticism based upon further variations of earlier historic architecture has tended to make its statements primarily through cosmetic, surface references to a style or period often imposed over the framework of the basic cottage, ranch or raised ranch. In rare instances, the Hudson Valley Dutch Vernacular farmhouse with its flat dormers has inspired developers.

Government buildings which in former centuries were seen as monuments making a strong statement about the power or communal spirit of a municipality now more often than not are built to satisfy the functional requirements of those using them, essentially as office buildings or work spaces, engineered rather than designed. Stylistically most are similar to modern commercial or office buildings, either one- or multi-storied with flat roof and little decoration, set within or nearby a large parking area.

In recent years, some of the most creative new architectural projects locally have been associated with educational and industrial institutions. In such structures internationally respected architects have combined the newest technological advances with aesthetics to create environments dedicated to often specific new uses: laboratories, manufacturing, research. The shapes, volumes, materials, and engineering in these buildings defy all historical architectural traditions. As part of an international trend, however, they are not unique to the county.

Another creative aspect of contemporary architecture is seen in the area of preservation and adaptive reuse of older structures that have often outlived original purposes. Former factories, schools, and large nineteenth century single family homes are now apartments, altered sensitively to suit today's smaller families. Old barns and farm buildings have been put to use as commercial space. Such creative renovation along with restoration of still usable existing examples of our attractive older structures adds greatly to the appeal of the area while preserving the best aspects of our historic landscape.

Conference Papers



THE DR. FINK FARM AND THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE — corner of Dr. Fink Road and County Route 47 (Freedom Road).

Reading the Landscape: Where to Begin

David Jon Greenwood

History has been called the record of human events. The same can be said of the built environment. The distance of houses from the road, their proximity to millponds or their location next to inlets on the Hudson are important clues to the discerning observer. Every old building, every cluster of homes, shops, barns and sheds offers us insight into the history of neighborhoods. By looking closely at details we can begin to understand the process of evolution that has affected each community. We can follow changes in fashion, in design, in technology and in each hamlet's economy if we know what to look at. Visual clues are everywhere.

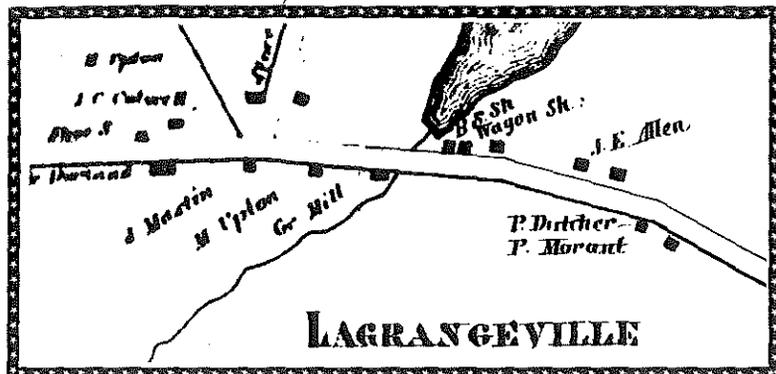
Place names add another element for investigation. Moore's Mills, Hopewell Junction, Fishkill Landing, Slate Dock and Federal Store all are functional names. Quaker Hill, Hibernia, Shekomeko, Wurtemberg and Rhinebeck tell us about the people who settled there. Other names demand further investigation. What are the original meanings or stories behind Skunk's Misery, Pancake Hollow, Freedom Plains, Little Rest and Sinpatch?

Agriculture and commerce are our two major springboards for growth in Dutchess County. Are there any clues still surviving in *your* community that suggest what might have prompted settlement originally? Rolling, fertile hills, sheltered valleys or coves, fast-moving streams, waterfalls or rapids, and naturally occurring contours for pathways, roads and rivers provide the catalyst for the establishment of most neighborhoods.

Unlike many places in New England, we have few settlements that were founded for strictly religious reasons. We do find areas that attracted people with similar backgrounds, however, such as Quakers, Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian, to name a few of the more common. What is the oldest church in your area? Perhaps it contains information about early settlers, landowners or community history that may help to answer some of the questions that you may have about your hamlet. The location of the meeting house, the church, the cemetery, the manse or glebe may provide valuable clues about early settlement patterns. Visit these sites. Read the names of early settlers. Do the majority seem to hint at similar backgrounds? Quaker settlements have few burial stones or markers until the 1830s, but other groups considered permanent memorials a testament to honor the memories of the departed.

Does your neighborhood have any of its original commercial fabric left? Is there a millpond? A sluiceway? A railroad bed or station? We sometimes overlook the obvious. Abandoned stone walls, overgrown cellar holes, foundation walls or distinctively altered sections of the





LAGRANGEVILLE — Transportation patterns sparked the growth of many neighborhoods. Main roadways created the need for services. Taverns, blacksmiths and support businesses are often found at the intersection of roads. If there is waterpower for mills as well, then we have all of the ingredients that are needed for a prosperous neighborhood.



You may find that there were *several* mills at the local dam instead of only one. Your neighbor's home — or your own — may have started out as a schoolhouse. Or you may find that the early roadway went *behind* your home, making the present back the original front. Clues! Important tools that help us to *read* and *understand* the landscape.

Brick, stone and wood are our most common building materials. When people arrived in Dutchess from other lands they brought a knowledge of craftsmanship, design and construction techniques which reflected their own building traditions. The location of chimneys and fireplace walls, the pitch of roofs and types of overhangs, the preference for stone rather than wood are all clues to be investigated. Where did the materials come from? Are the bricks made locally? Was the cut stone that was used for your front step from a quarry nearby? Where did the slate that was used for so many of the tombstones in the village cemetery come from? How were these items transported? Some things we'll never know. It is enough to begin asking the questions, though. It gets us thinking about things that we may have overlooked or taken for granted.

Major design elements are also key factors that help us to trace the evolution of a community. Do the majority of buildings appear to have details in common? Are they mostly columned? Do the fronts of the structures seem to be formally arranged? Are they symmetrical? Are there many bay windows or bracketed porches? Are there projecting towers, turrets or cupolas? Are windows rounded on top, squared or pointed? Are walls stone, horizontal clapboard or vertical board and batten? Terms such as Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic and Queen Anne, once they are understood, will become more tools for use in your investigations. Once you begin looking for details you begin seeing important clues that will help you to piece together the fabric of your neighborhood and your community.

Use this pamphlet as a field guide for your area. The illustrations and diagrams have been selected to point out important design differences, period technical innovations and the evolution of building styles. Compare the photographs and diagrams to your community. Look at the road patterns and waterways. Study building details. Investigate stone walls and fences. They should all fit somewhere among the patterns outlined in this book.

The exercise of looking may eventually enable us to see. This is what makes our quest so exciting. Fair warning, however. It may become a consuming passion. Don't be alarmed if it does. There are a lot of people and societies that provide opportunities to share information and interests. Happy sleuthing!

The following material summarizes the history of architectural style from a Dutchess County perspective. The intention is neither to answer every question regarding architectural terminology, nor to cover the entire range of county styles. Rather, it's presented to clarify points that might have eluded the reader in earlier sections and to give the amateur an abbreviated guide that will help to unlock some of the mysteries associated with interpreting historic structures.

Older structures are rarely found in their original state. One of the factors of change is time itself; another is man. Both are instrumental in altering the visual character of structures in the landscape. For example, one-room or two-room houses often outgrow their original functions and require modifications. It is sometimes difficult or even impossible to detect an early structure which has succumbed to change.

The vocabulary of older structures is diverse and one must play the role of detective to discover the hidden architectural truth. Clues may be nothing more than a fragment of original stone or clapboard facing. Perhaps the gable end of a building retains a built-in chimney or one or two windows survive with original sashes.

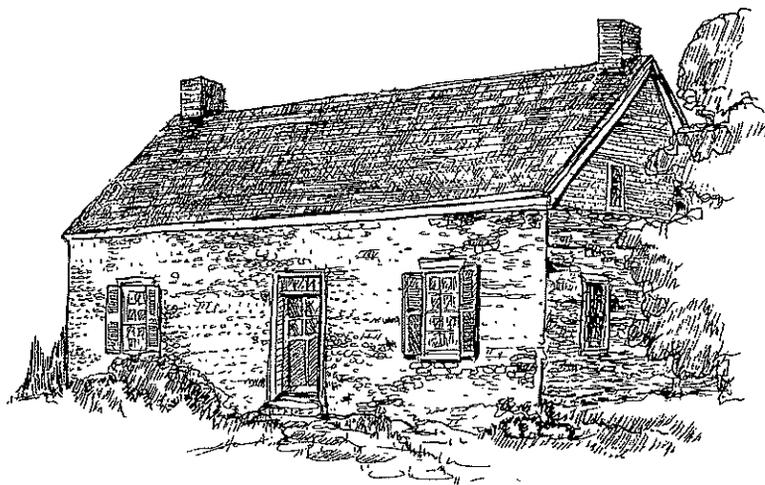
Although many buildings have been lost to urban development and others have been substantially altered, there still exists an appreciable number of historic structures that complement the Dutchess County landscape.

The earliest of the high architectural styles, both public and domestic, is that of the Georgian Colonial popular in England during the reigns of the three Georges (hence the name Georgian) in the early eighteenth century. The origins of this style can be traced to a British reworking of Italian Palladian architecture which exhibited strong interest in Greco-Roman features such as the classical orders, pediments, porticos, cornices, a rigid symmetry and careful placement of architectural detail. This was carried to the colonies in the eighteenth century via a number of well-known architectural handbooks.

Domestic architecture in the high Georgian Colonial style is rarely evident in this county. Public architecture, on the other hand, can be found in many areas, especially churches, often rebuilt. They typify such Georgian features as symmetry, well proportioned arched windows and a prominent centralized bell tower. Two good examples are the First Reformed Church of Fishkill, built by the Dutch, and Trinity Episcopal Church, the clapboarded English church across the street, which has the same features without the tower.

The severity of vernacular Dutchess County structures of the eighteenth century reflects an early need for function; a more formal decorative vocabulary was omitted because it would have been considered frivolous. Settled first by the Dutch and then the English, Dutchess County has an architecture reflecting the building techniques practiced by these people in their native lands. After a period of assimilation, local conditions and cultural integration produced a wonderful blending of structural patterns unique to the Hudson Valley.

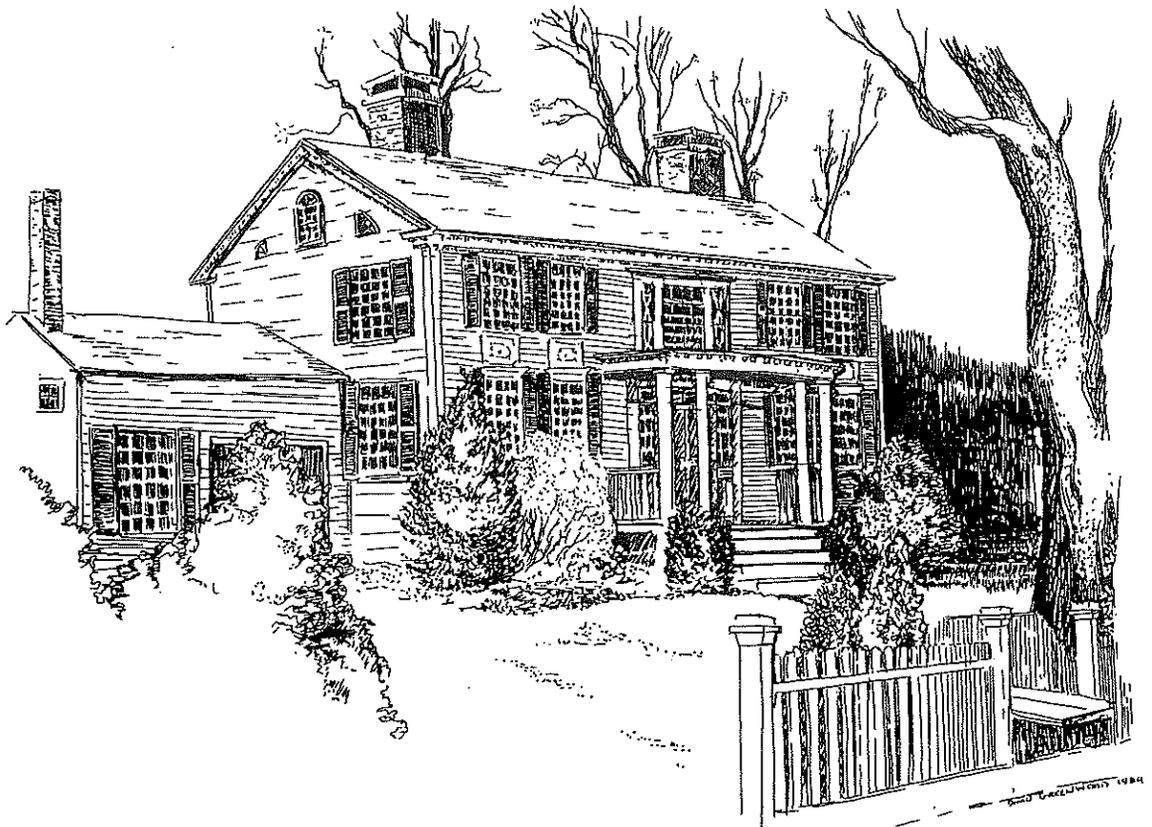
Reading the Landscape: Building On A Theme



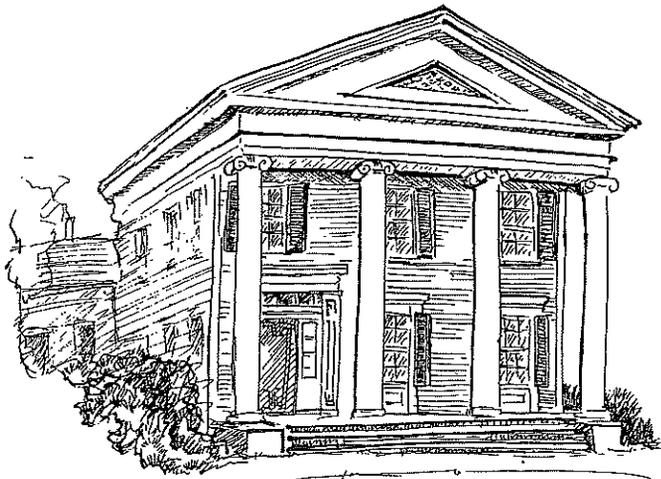
Vernacular architecture of the eighteenth century reflects the basic function of the building for shelter. This one and a half story example from Poughkeepsie combines stone and brick to produce a stark, no-nonsense farmhouse typical of much of Dutchess County. Many of this type are also found made exclusively of wood.

The Federal style emerged during the last ten years of the eighteenth century and remained popular through the first quarter of the nineteenth century. This is characterized by a strong reliance on Roman rather than Greek architectural features. The higher styled domestic structures exhibit two full stories rather than the one and a half stories of vernacular buildings. Structures of this period are often placed on an elevated foundation and the rich vocabulary of the preceding style is simplified. Trim around windows, doors and cornices become proportionally lighter than that of its Georgian counterpart, suggesting the strong influence of the British architect, Robert Adam. Preference for the Corinthian order, garlands and similar motifs reflect the current rage of things Roman. In public architecture there is a diminished interest in verticality, as the more sharply pitched towers of the previous style are replaced by truncated cupolas or shallow domes reminiscent of Roman structures.

Federal structures in the vernacular realm rarely employ the gambrel or sharply pitched roof often associated with earlier styles. Instead we find a one and a half story structure on a raised foundation with a moderately pitched roof. Narrow-gauged clapboard and applied porticos with columns and pilasters and other ornamental moldings now appear on the average farm house.



The Federal period produced many distinctive houses throughout our county. This two story example from the Town of Washington has narrow-gauged clapboard, applied ornamental moldings and panels, elaborate cornice details, pilasters and quarter-round gable windows. The paired-columned portico dates from a later generation.



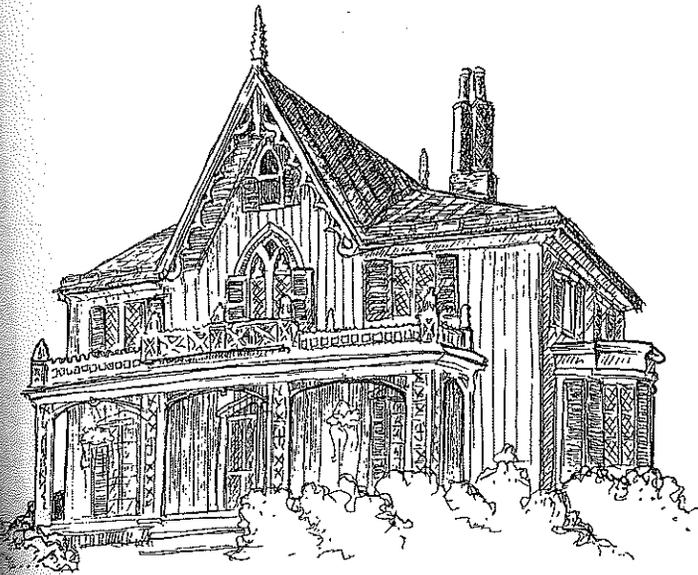
This splendid example of the Greek Revival style was built in the Town of LaGrange about 1835-40. The gable faces the road and is supported by four evenly spaced Ionic columns that create a combined effect of a classical temple.

During the second quarter of the nineteenth century the architecture of Greece supplants that of Rome as the nation's preferred style. Greek temples such as the Parthenon become models for public and domestic structure alike. Even vernacular buildings tend to reflect the aesthetics of the period. The temple plan, with a pronounced porticoed gable facing the road, becomes commonplace. The roof line again exhibits a shallow pitch and architectural trim becomes heavier and less decorative. The Doric and Ionic orders take precedence over the Corinthian.

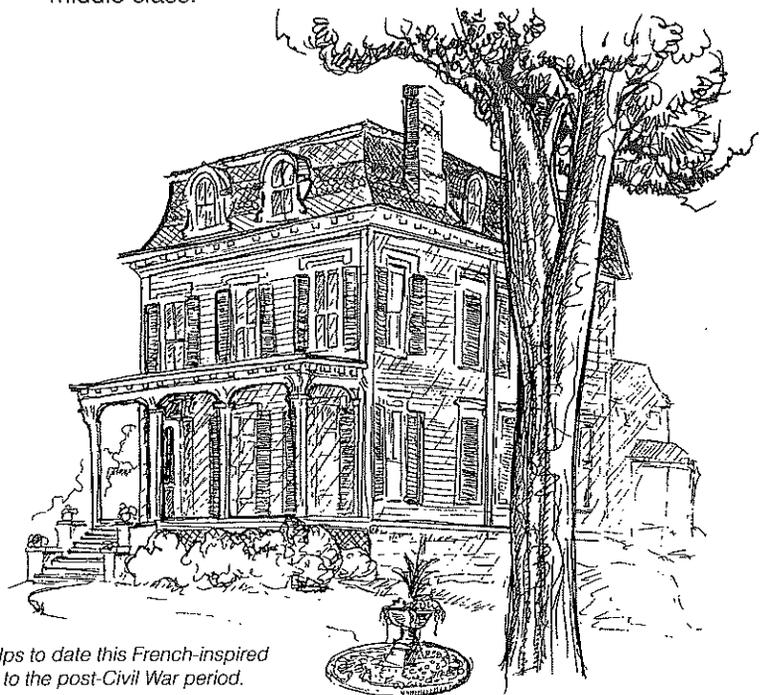
By the mid-nineteenth century a profusion of architectural styles are entertained, but the overwhelming favorite is the Gothic Revival. Characterized by its bold verticality, pointed-arched windows and asymmetrical ground plan, it becomes the preferred style for churches. Whether high style or vernacular, the Gothic style dominates the county's landscape. Based upon Andrew Jackson Downing's highly successful "pattern book," *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850), gothic verticality and decoration is achieved in various ways from the picturesque board-and-batten cottage to the ever popular T-shaped ground plan. A style known as Victorian, or Carpenter Gothic, was even coined to underscore a building's opulent usage of milled decoration.

The French-inspired Second Empire style became a county favorite after the Civil War. Dominated by a mansard roof, it was so popular in the domestic realm that many earlier one and a half story structures were raised to two full stories and capped by one.

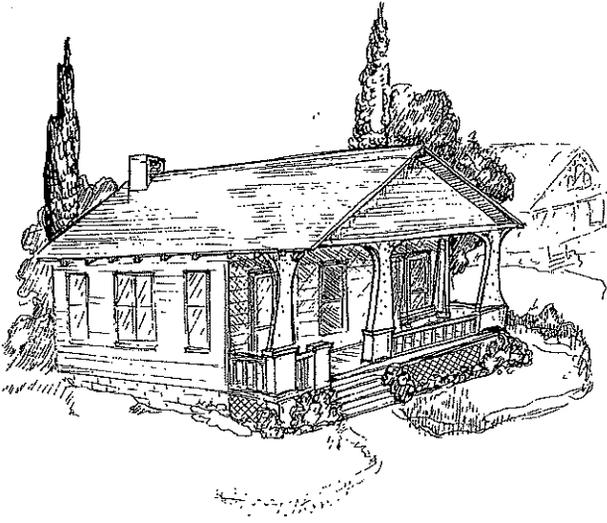
The use of rusticated stone together with heavily accentuated, rounded arches underscores a late nineteenth century style known as the Romanesque Revival. Popularized by the well-known architect Henry Hobson Richardson, it was often the preferred style for public structures. With residential buildings, an Italianate style referred to as the Tuscan Villa, was favored by the upper middle class.



The overwhelming favorite for mid-19th century style is the Gothic Revival. We are lucky to have the well-known Delamater House in Rhinebeck restored to its original condition. Bold verticality, pointed-arched windows and elaborate trim are typical features to look for.



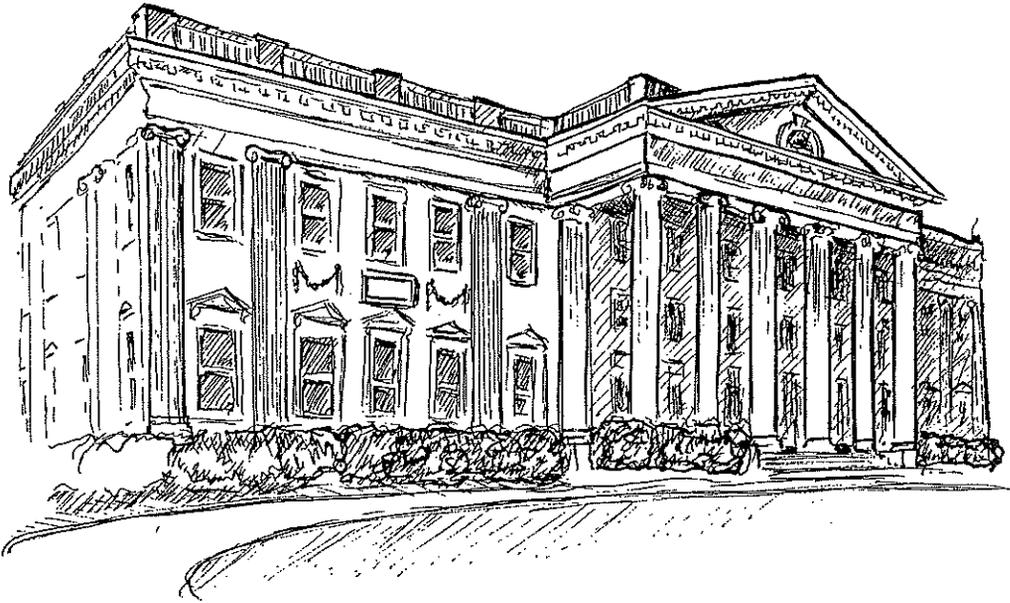
The distinctive use of the mansard roof helps to date this French-inspired Second Empire style Poughkeepsie home to the post-Civil War period.



The bungalow was the darling of the first decades of the twentieth century. Small in scale, geared to domestic use and found in every town in Dutchess County, these modest homes are a sharp contrast to the large estates of the wealthy landowners.

At the close of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries the hills bordering the Hudson River continued to serve as estates for the wealthy. Several mansions in various Beaux-Arts revivalist styles were designed by prominent architects. There is Stanford White's late Classical Revival Mills Mansion in Staatsburg, and the Renaissance Revival home for the Vanderbilt family in Hyde Park designed by the architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White.

Dutchess County's architecture remained basically conservative for most of the twentieth century due to the rural character of the region. Expansionism after World War II was slow to reach the county, and it has been only in the last thirty years that the aesthetics of modern materials, together with improved versions of older ones, have, in the majority of cases, been responsible for the diminished interest in applied architectural detail, resulting in the austere look so much in vogue until recently.



Our county possesses many turn of the century mansions that rival the palaces of Europe. These large and costly structures were built in many revival styles. The Mills estate in Hyde Park was designed by the well known architect Stanford White.

Places, like people, can show depth of character with qualities that stand the test of time. Individuals seek out and enjoy places, with natural and built beauty, that evoke deep seated and often latent feelings of belonging. When we experience such connectedness with the environment, our sense of well being extends far beyond the place itself — it becomes a kind of relatedness in time and purpose to the greater world in which we live. The visual landscape also:

"gives shape to our character. The objects and forms in that landscape influence our actions, guide our choices, affect our values, restrict or enhance our freedom, determine where and with what quality we will mix with each other. The landscape molds our dreams, locates our fantasies and, in some mysterious way, even predicts our future."¹

Dutchess County possesses a wide variety of landscapes in which a captivating form relates to an understandable function. Its hilltop woodlots, contour stripped fields, views of the Oblong Valley and Catskill Mountains, Hudson River shoreline, diversified architecture, tree lined county roads, solid urban neighborhoods, picturesque hamlets, village and city main streets, barns and silos, stone walls and old bridges, all contribute to a meaningful mosaic of places.

There is currently a separation developing between traditional settlement patterns (form) and the uses of the land (function). Main Street commercial activity is giving way to malls and strip development. Offices are also locating along the highways. Residential development seldom occurs in neighborhood patterns anymore. Instead, people seek to separate themselves from their neighbors through house lots that are one acre or larger. As a result, development in the past four decades, especially, has tended to standardize the environment as the county gives itself over to an increasingly mobile, mass marketed society.

The purpose of this document is to show how we can evaluate our landscape objectively, to discover its strengths and weaknesses, to be explicit about what we value in it, and then, hopefully, to find methods for protecting and enhancing its value.

How To Take Stock of What We Have

1—Identify Assets and Liabilities

The first method to consider in evaluating our environment is to organize its strengths and weaknesses. Most of the factors that we consider will be ones that we have contemplated before. Yet they take on new life and meaning when they are codified and shared with other persons. It is important to list social as well as physical factors. For example, an "unhurried atmosphere" might be a most important strength.

The list below provides a hypothetical example of how to take an accounting of a particular place.

Reading the Landscape: Putting It All Together

Assets

1. *A river runs through the center of the downtown. This is a beautiful river but is essentially ignored in the orientation of the village and the relationship of the buildings to the river.*
2. *The proximity of the agricultural community to the village is unusual and gives a very rich rural quality to the village.*
3. *The general architectural quality of the village center is very high with very distinctive buildings within the area. (However, new paint and roofing could do a lot.)*
4. *Vistas from the downtown are exceptional, with beautiful views of the mountains across the fields.*
5. *Pulpit Rock to the west of downtown is an unusual feature which is little known.*
6. *The relationship of the village to state parks offers the village the option of taking advantage of them as recreational lands.*

Liabilities

1. *Although the village has a very strong identity, there is really no one place which is the visual center. The image of the downtown is aging but elegant.*
2. *One can drive by and not know the downtown is there. Although the town "wants" to be low key, it does not reach out to people (which may be a desirable quality). It lacks a strong gateway or entrance.*
3. *Parking for the theater is a problem in the summertime, on-street parking is very relaxed, and there is no provision for the bulk parking required by the theater.*
4. *The population fluctuation between the different seasons is a problem in the village, since the facilities are used very differently at various times of the year. The economic base of the community also fluctuates with the seasons.*
5. *The edge details in the village are poor.*
6. *The recently built bridge in the downtown is of the late 60s "modern" style and does not relate at all to the surrounding community image or scale.*
7. *The aesthetic quality is very delicate and could easily be destroyed by inconsiderate development of either the downtown or its surrounding area.*
8. *It is difficult to find economic housing for either elderly people with fixed incomes or young people trying to start out in life.*

9. *Keeping fields open has become increasingly difficult from an economic standpoint and threatens to change the character of the village.*

2—Determine the Boundaries of the Analysis

The more specific the location, the more detailed your analysis will become. Typically, you will be examining a hamlet or a neighborhood. If you want to analyze a whole town, village or the county, the unit of analysis must be subdivided.

Boundaries or edges are important for a community just as they are on one's own land. Frequently, edges are used for hedges, stone walls, gates, road signs, and other features to depict possession and convey meaning. You should ask what message is conveyed by the boundaries that you have selected.

Boundaries need not always coincide with municipal lines. Sometimes a feature such as a hill, or a manufactured feature such as a property line, are valuable ways to determine boundaries. Often boundaries will be visual districts or generally known precincts such as "downtown" areas. Boundaries should include areas of relatedness—architecturally, functionally, historically, or environmentally.

Sometimes there are complex interactions between "here" and "there," such as open agricultural views from a hamlet. If these are essential to how the hamlet is currently valued, then the total composition must be considered. This can be solved by having a dual set of boundaries, one showing the physical precinct and the other depicting a larger area of influence such as viewed.

3—Identify Pathways

How do people move within the landscape? Most special places have many informal pedestrian routes, exclusive of the automobile. Often their charm is in their "substandard" quality — narrow roads, hidden intersections, dirt roads or drives, backyard pathways, and so forth. These should be noted, because most trends are to eliminate special places in the name of traffic safety.

4—Determine Historical Importance

Most people have not learned to understand places in terms of their historical significance. History can be understood in several ways. You may emphasize architectural quality, architectural diversity, historic significance of a famous person, historic importance of an event or a way that people lived, architectural integrity, a method of construction, a unique relationship between land and buildings or other themes.

This must be an explicit exercise because historical significance is typically not considered in local decision making. The Dutchess County Historical Society, the Dutchess County Historian, the local historical society, and the Dutchess County Department of Planning are excellent sources of information.

5—Humanize the Landscape

You should develop a sense of the whole. The landscape that you are reading may evoke a sense of mystery, intimacy, protection, adventure, peace, hospitality and other qualities. Chances are that your identification of human qualities will coincide with other residents. However, you should be as explicit as possible because they will not be as apparent to those who live elsewhere.

6—Identify Special Features

Special features might include mile markers, blue slate sidewalks, cobbles, special signs, lilac bushes, stone walls, an old gas pump, or an afternoon pattern of shadows, use of wood shingles, or an endless variety of other details. Maybe you'll notice that houses are all close to the road, or that they don't seem to follow any setback pattern. Maybe you'll notice the sound of a stream. It should be written down if you feel that it contributes to the essential nature of the place you're describing.

7—Map Your Responses

An exercise in reading the landscape is assisted by map work as well as writing down impressions. There are many ways to accomplish this. You can simply make your own map, using construction paper and drawing on features as you wish. Or you can visit the planning office in your community or at the Dutchess County Department of Planning to obtain better maps. Useful ones include Property tax maps, Land Use maps, and United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps.

Develop a good base map and then make multiple copies so that it can be used as a work map as well as for a final presentation.

8—Look to the Future

What is the future of your special place? Some of the answer is located in the community zoning ordinance which is a kind of blueprint to the future. It may contain elements that could destroy the essential values in your community. If so, you can take measures to direct your local government to develop more constructive policies. If you need to know the import of existing regulations, contact local or county planners.

9—Involve Your Neighbors

If you want to do more to protect a special landscape, you must be part of a group effort. There may be several willing to devote time to the project, others who are willing to support you by attending a meeting or two, and still others who might, at least, answer a questionnaire.

A group will allow you to test your assumptions and to feel confident that you are on the right track. Most importantly, it will give you legitimacy as you present your ideas to larger groups, planning professionals, or local officials.

It is important to work cooperatively with local officials. If your group or territory is divided on how to proceed, you are not likely to achieve what you hope to when you ask for official endorsement of your activity. If you have at least the

SPECIAL MAPS MADE BY TRACING OVER AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS



- RESIDENTIAL**
 - Single Family
 - Two or More Families
 - Mixed (commercial & residential)
- COMMERCIAL**
 - Retail
- INSTITUTIONAL**
 - Public Building or Use
 - Churches
 - Other
- INDUSTRIAL**
 - Manufacturing
 - Utilities

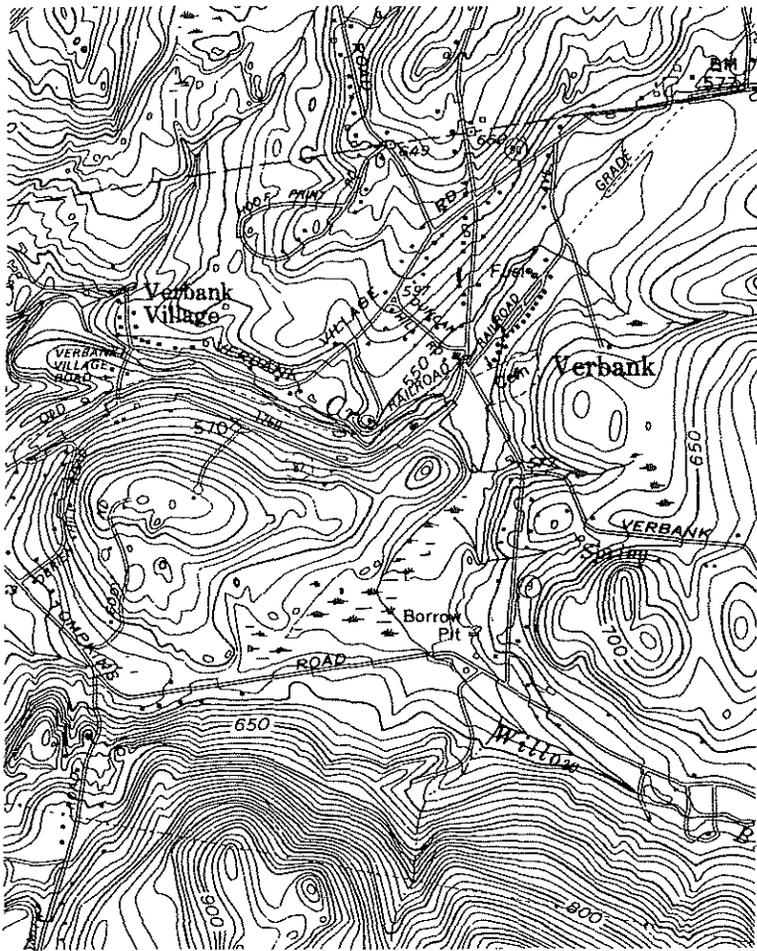
LAND USE - 1975

Central Business District Village of Pawling

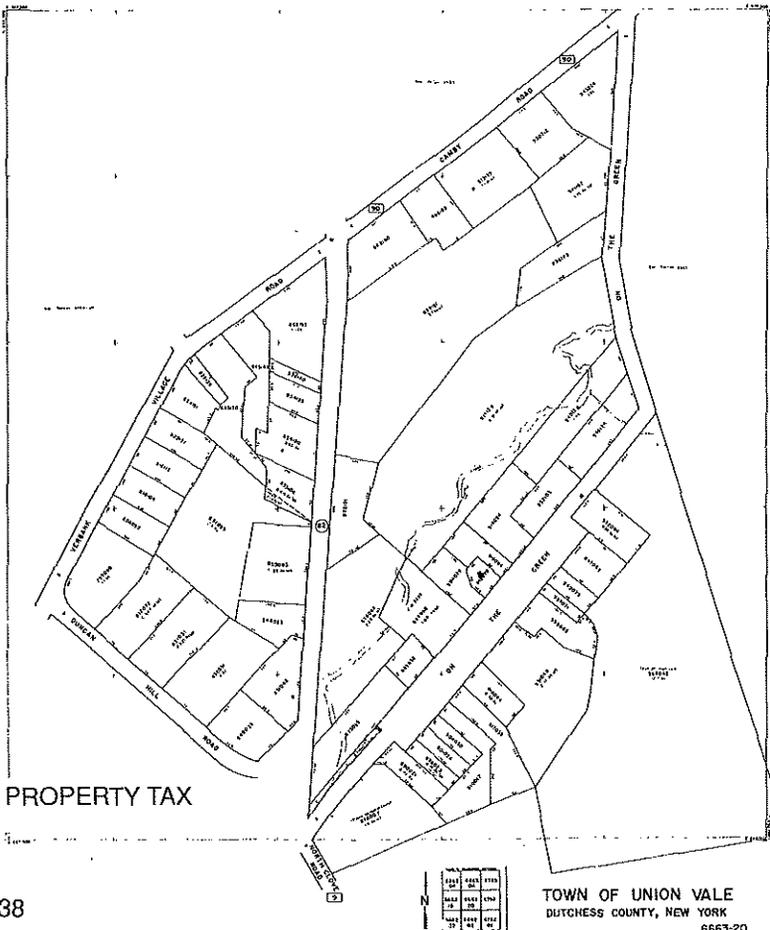
Scale 1"=200'



PREPARED BY: DUTCHESS COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT



USGS



tacit support of most people within the bounds of your study, you will prevail because of the logic of your analysis and presentation.

10—Make Definite Recommendations

The most important part of your written document is to establish goals. Typically, you will have 5-15 goals, but there is no magic number. There should be direct and clear expression of what you want accomplished. The goals emphasize what you want done, not how you want it accomplished. For example:

- to maintain the quiet, informal atmosphere of the neighborhood; or
- to maintain the architectural integrity of existing buildings.

Then, your recommendations become ways to achieve these goals. You may have several recommendations per goal. The recommendations may be as specific as describing where a stop sign should be placed or suggesting installation of a speed bump.

In step 1, you identified certain problems as you read the landscape. There should be some way to resolve most of these problems. You should examine options and outline the favored of them.

In step 8, you learned what the municipality had in mind for your special landscape. If the official future doesn't coincide with that of your group's, then you should make specific recommendations on what needs to be done to correct the deficiencies. Here are some possibilities:

- Create a historic district.
- Create a special (e.g., hamlet) zone.
- Change the shape or content of existing zones.
- Develop zoning performance standards to protect special features.
- Ask the local government to designate your area as a Critical Environmental Area.
- Insure that future road plans do not destroy the character of the place.
- Seek community development money for special projects.
- Ask the town to develop architectural compatibility standards.
- Seek public funding for infrastructure funding.
- Contact owners or Dutchess Land Conservancy about "limited development" possibilities.
- Ask for official recognition of designated views or viewsheds so that they could be protected in the wake of development.

These alternatives are very technical. Sometimes there is more than one way to skin the cat. But you must become familiar with the alternatives in order to be most effective with local governmental officials. Again, help is available in your local and county planning offices.

¹Gussow, Alan, "A Sense of Place," *Amicus*, Fall 1979, p. 14.

Dutchess Design Themes:

Summary check list used on Conference tours. Consider using this for your community.

Natural Features

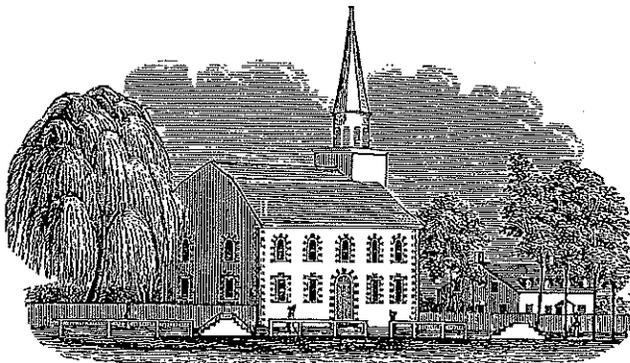
- Perennial Brook or Stream
- Mature Deciduous Trees Along Road
- Mature Coniferous Trees Along Road
- Agricultural Fields Within View
- Woods Within View
- Wetlands Within View
- Hilltop Location
- Valley Location
- Mid-distance Views
- Distant Vistas
- Rock Outcroppings

Geographic and Land Use Features

- Mixed Land Use
- Recreational Land
- General Store
- Other Stores
- School
- Church(es)
- Post Office
- Fire Station
- Other Public/Semi-Public Buildings
- Apartments over Commercial Buildings

Spatial Relationships

- Short Street Setbacks
- Narrow Lots
- Building Complexes with Barns and Other Accessory Structures
- Bend in the Road
- Trees Frame the Main Road



Old Dutch Stone Church, Fishkill.

Building Styles

- Dutch and English Vernacular
- Federal
- Greek Revival
- Second Empire
- Gothic Revival
- Italianate
- Queen Anne
- Other Victorian
- Colonial Revival
- Tudor
- Mill Housing
- Bungalow
- Vernacular

Architectural Features

- Brick Exterior
- Stone Exterior
- Board and Batten
- Clapboard or Shingle Exterior
- Buildings Less than 30' in Height
- Predominately Two-storey Buildings
- Gable End to Street
- Roof Slopes 30 Percent and Greater

Historical Context

- Railroad
- Crossroads Commercial
- Farm
- Estate Support
- River
- Industry

Special Features

- Stone Walls
- Signs
- Orchards
- Lamp Posts
- Horse Troughs
- Mile Markers
- Greens
- Sidewalks
- Bridges
- Community Water
- Community Sewer

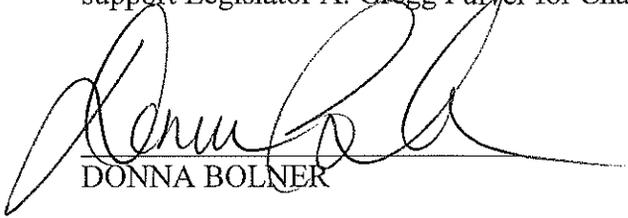
On motion by Legislator Bolner, duly seconded by Legislator Thomes and carried, the Rules were suspended to allow the public to address the Legislature on agenda and non-agenda items.

Constantine Kazolias, 47 Noxon Street, Poughkeepsie, spoke regarding

No one else wishing to speak, on motion by Legislator Bolner, duly seconded by Legislator Thomes and carried, the Regular Order of Business was resumed.

There being no further business, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 6:44 p.m.

We, the undersigned Caucus members of the Dutchess County Legislature,
support Legislator A. Gregg Pulver for Chairman of the Legislature for the year 2020.



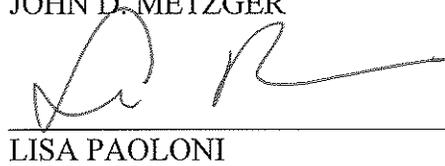
DONNA BOLNER



JOHN D. METZGER



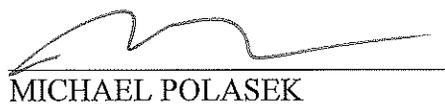
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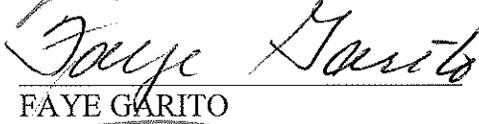
LISA PAOLONI



JOSEPH D. CAVACCINI



MICHAEL POLASEK



FAYE GARITO



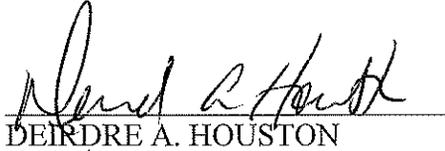
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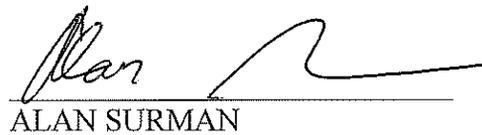
EDWARD P. HAUSER



DON SAGLIANO



DEIRDRE A. HOUSTON



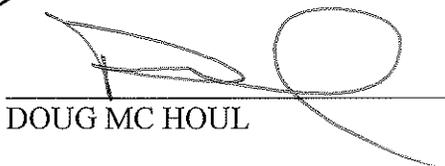
ALAN SURMAN



THOMAS L. KEITH, JR.



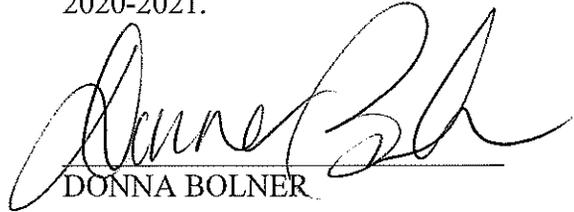
WILL TRUTT



DOUG MC HOUL

DATE: December 16, 2019

We, the undersigned Caucus members of the Dutchess County Legislature,
support Legislator Donna Bolner for Majority Leader of the Legislature for the years
2020-2021.


DONNA BOLNER


JOHN D. METZGER


STEPHEN M. CASWELL


LISA PAOLONI


JOSEPH D. CAVACCINI


MICHAEL POLASEK

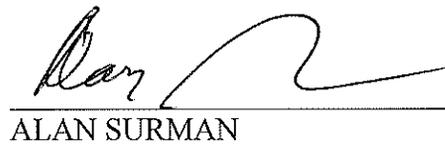

FAYE GARITO


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EDWARD P. HAUSER

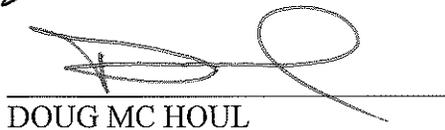

DON SAGLIANO


DEIRDRE A. HOUSTON


ALAN SURMAN


THOMAS L. KEITH, JR.


WILL TRUTT


DOUG MC HOUL

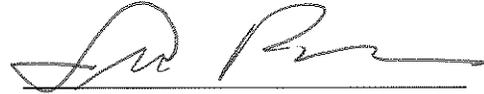
DATE: December 16, 2019

We, the undersigned Caucus members of the Dutchess County Legislature, support
Legislator John D. Metzger for Assistant Majority Leader of the Legislature for the years
2020-2021.


DONNA BOLNER

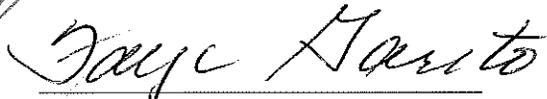

JOHN D. METZGER


STEPHEN M. CASWELL


LISA PAOLONI

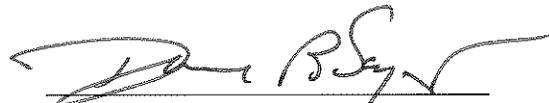

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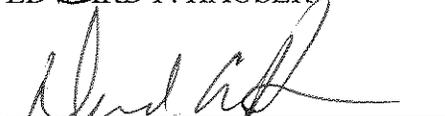

MICHAEL POLASEK


FAYE GARITO


A. GREGG PULVER


EDWARD P. HAUSER


DON SAGLIANO


DEIRDRE A. HOUSTON


ALAN SURMAN


THOMAS L. KEITH, JR.


WILL TRUTT


DOUG MC HOUL

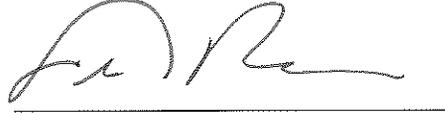
DATE: December 16, 2019

We, the undersigned Caucus members of the Dutchess County Legislature,
support Carolyn Morris for Clerk of the Legislature for the years 2020-2021.

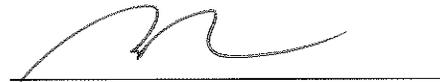

DONNA BOLNER

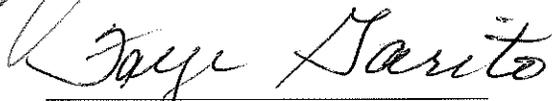

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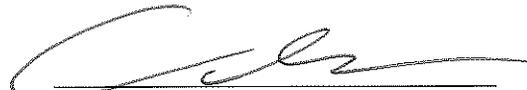

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LISA PAOLONI

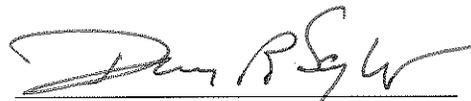

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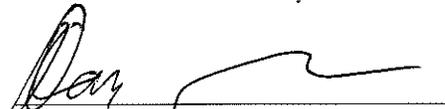

FAYE GARITO


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EDWARD P. HAUSER

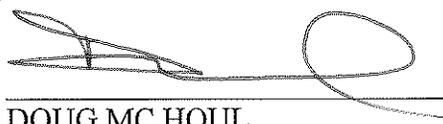

DON SAGLIANO


DEIRDRE A. HOUSTON


ALAN SURMAN


THOMAS L. KEITH, JR.


WILL TRUTT


DOUG MC HOUL

DATE: December 16, 2019

We, the undersigned Caucus members of the Dutchess County Legislature, support Leigh Wager as Deputy Clerk of the Legislature for the years 2020-2021.



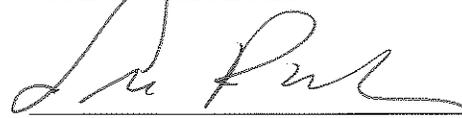
DONNA BOLNER



JOHN D. METZGER



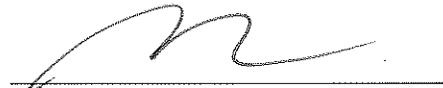
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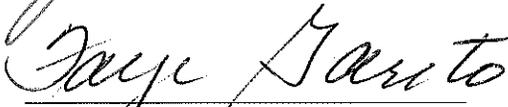
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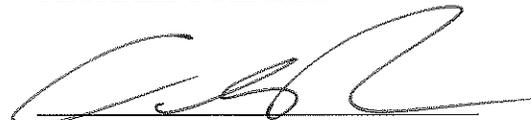
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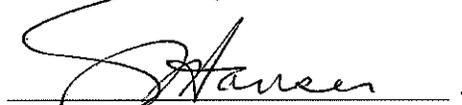
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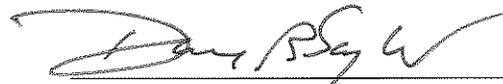
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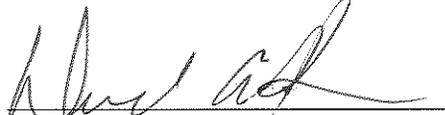
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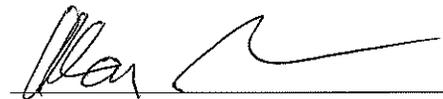
EDWARD P. HAUSER



DON SAGLIANO



DEIRDRE A. HOUSTON



ALAN SURMAN



THOMAS L. KEITH, JR.



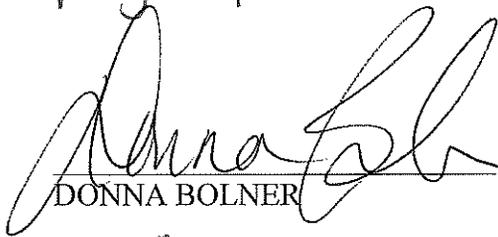
WILL TRUTT



DOUG MC HOUL

DATE: December 16, 2019

Pursuant to Section 214 (1) of the County Law, a majority of the Caucus members of the Dutchess County Legislature hereby affix their signatures designating the Poughkeepsie Journal as the official political newspaper for the year 2020.


DONNA BOLNER


JOHN D. METZGER


STEPHEN M. CASWELL


LISA PAOLONI


JOSEPH D. CAVACCINI


MICHAEL POLASEK

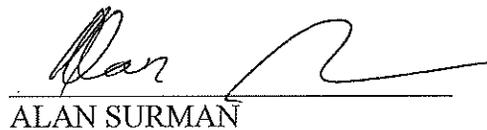

FAYE GARITO


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DON SAGLIANO


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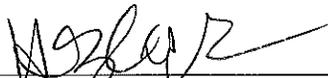

THOMAS L. KEITH, JR.


WILL TRUTT


DOUG MC HOUL

DATE: December 16, 2019

We, the undersigned Democratic members of the Dutchess County Legislature, support REBECCA EDWARDS as Minority Leader of the Legislature for the years 2020-2021.



HANNAH BLACK



BRENNAN KEARNEY



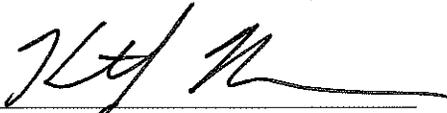
CRAIG P. BRENDLI



GIANCARLO LLAVERIAS



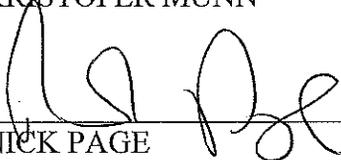
REBECCA EDWARDS



KRISTOFER MUNN



BARBARA JETER-JACKSON



NICK PAGE



RANDY JOHNSON



ERITS ZERNIKE

DATE: December 16, 2019

We, the undersigned Democratic members of the Dutchess County Legislature, support NICK PAGE as Assistant Minority Leader of the Legislature for the years 2020-2021.


HANNAH BLACK

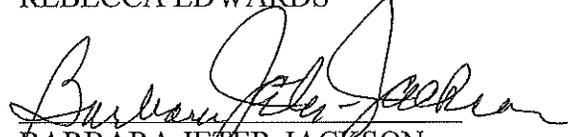

BRENNAN KEARNEY

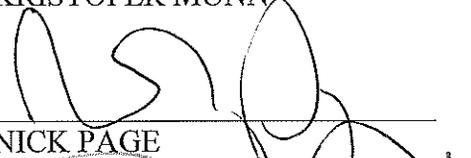

CRAIG P. BRENDLI


GIANCARLO LLAVERIAS


REBECCA EDWARDS


KRISTOFER MUNN


BARBARA JETER-JACKSON


NICK PAGE


RANDY JOHNSON

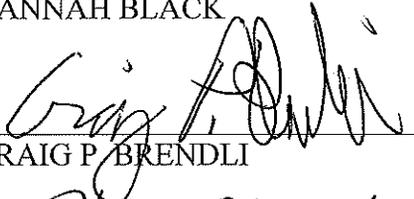

FRITS ZERNIKE

DATE: December 16, 2019

Pursuant to Section 214 (1) of the County Law, a majority of the Democratic members of the Dutchess County Legislature hereby affix their signatures designating the Poughkeepsie Journal as the official political newspaper for the year 2020.

to N/S./Dutchess News & Beacon Free Press

HANNAH BLACK


CRAIG P. BRENDLI


REBECCA EDWARDS

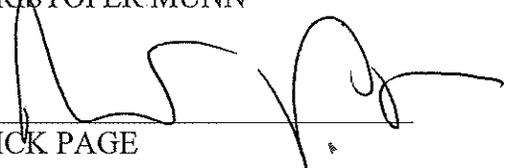

BARBARA JETER-JACKSON

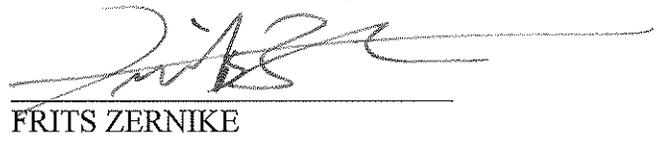

RANDY JOHNSON


BRENNAN KEARNEY


GIANCARLO LAVERIAS

KRISTOFER MUNN


NICK PAGE


FRITS ZERNIKE

DATE: December 16, 2019