



The Huguenots of New Paltz were not only the founders of a historical landmark, but were brave explorers that were forced to flee their home country due to religious persecution.

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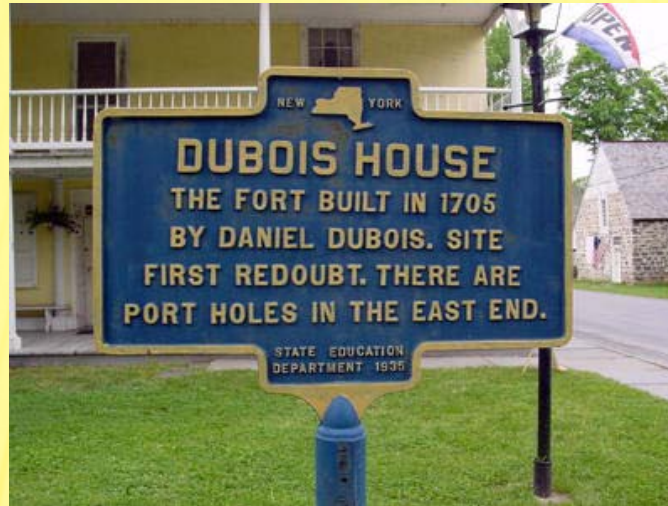


OVERVIEW OF HUGUENOTS

The French Huguenots of New Paltz developed from a cultural heritage of refuge and persecution. Forced to flee France during the religious tirades of Louis XIV during the 1600s, this group briefly relocated to Die Pflaz, in the Palatinate region of Germany. From here the group immigrated to America during the 1660's, and settled among the Dutch colony of Kingston (later an English colony in 1664).

Although the two groups developed a cooperative relationship, an undertone of discontent grew amongst the French Huguenot population. Fearful of losing their French traditions and their religious values, members of the group sought a sanctuary where they could develop a community that was uniquely Huguenot. From there, twelve founding families decided to relocate to the fertile Wallkill River Valley on the west bank of the Hudson River to establish a distinctive community driven by their religious ideals and beliefs.

OVERVIEW OF HUGUENOTS



In 1677 the twelve founding families bargained for the 40,000 acres of land extending from the Shawangunk Mountains to the Hudson River with the Esopus (Sachems) Native Americans. The land was granted in exchange for forty kettles, forty oars, and one hundred knives. Of the twelve patentees, Louis DuBois was seen as a key leader because of his numerous connections with the Dutch as well as Abraham Hasbrouck, who was a personal friend of the Royal Governor of the Colony of New York at the time (Governor Andros).

OVERVIEW OF HUGUENOTS



Louis DuBois and Abraham Hasbrouck headed all negotiations with the Indians and English government. In the spring of 1678 the Huguenots officially took possession of their land and began constructing temporary wooden homes.

The permanent homes were constructed in the Dutch stone style, featuring “jambless” fireplaces, “casement” style windows, and Dutch doors, showing the influence that survived from the Huguenot-Kingston era.

OVERVIEW OF HUGUENOTS



Another influence of the Dutch culture could be seen in Huguenot religious services. Despite the Huguenots' desire to create a community representative of their French culture, the lack of ordained ministers speaking French in the colony led to the usage of French speaking community members for weekly services, and Dutch ministers for special services. Eventually Dutch speaking parishioners caused them to switch their services to the Dutch language by the 1750s. By the 1800s, services and records were kept in English.

OVERVIEW OF HUGUENOTS

Religion was a significant factor in Huguenot culture, and the town church served as the focal point of traditional values and activities. The church, plain in design and lacking decoration, was used for religious services and as a school for children. The church also served as a center for provincial government. Even after the building of a town hall, the church continued to form a base for local government.



The local government, called the Duzine (derived from French “dozen”), was made up of one male descendent from each of the twelve original patentees, and protected the rights of the Huguenots. Until its dissolution in 1824 the Duzine protected the boundaries of Huguenot Street. The establishment of this Huguenot community served as the center of present day New Paltz, preserving the efforts of those who “*Dreamed, Dared, and Developed*” along the Walkill River Valley.

LESSON PLAN

“Hands-on-History” at Historic Huguenot Street

Lesson Objectives:

- Students will learn about life for children living on Huguenot Street during the colonial period.
- Students will recognize the differences between present day and the colonial period in relation to the experiences of their own daily lives in the 21st century.
- Students will make comparisons between live at the original Huguenot settlement and today.

New York State Learning Standards:

Standard 1: History of the United States and New York: Students will use a variety of skills to demonstrate their understanding of major themes, developments, and turning points in the history of the United States and New York.

Standard 5: Civics, Citizenship, and Government: Students will use a variety of skills to demonstrate their understanding of the necessity for establishing governments; the governmental system of the United States and other nations; the United States Constitution; the civic values of American constitutional democracy; and the roles, rights, and responsibilities of citizenship, including avenues of participation.

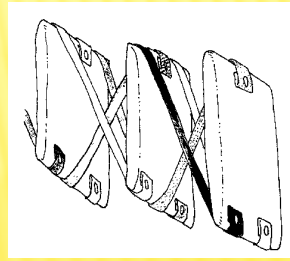
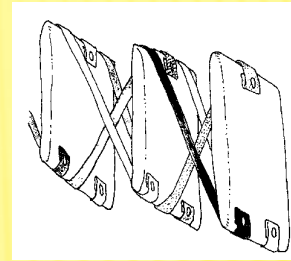
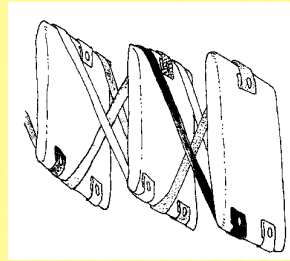
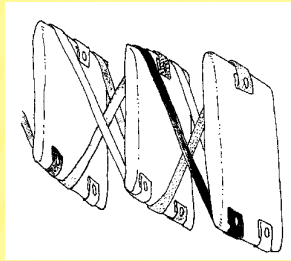
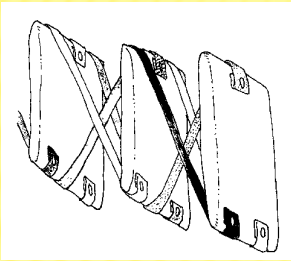
Goal: Students will learn about Huguenot Street through hands on activities and become aware of the differences between life for children on Huguenot Street in the 1700's and today.

Instructional Strategies: This lesson involves explanation of life during the colonial times on Huguenot Street and a tour of the Huguenot Street properties. The lesson also involves hands on activities to help students relate to the life of a colonial Huguenot child.

Materials:

- Quill pens
- Materials for a “Jacob’s ladder” colonial toy: Scraps of 1/4” wood, 2 yards ribbon, craft glue
- Materials for students to write journal entries
- Tea
- Lighter-teacher use only
- Water

LESSON PLAN



Conducting the Lesson/Activity: This activity is designed for students to experience certain aspects of daily life as a colonial child on Huguenot Street. First, students will be taken on a tour of Huguenot Street, and receive information on the life of children on Huguenot Street. After the tour, students will be able to explore aspects of a colonial Huguenot school day. Students will be brought into the replica of the first stone church built in 1717 now standing on Huguenot street, where both church and school was held. In 1683, the first Walloon church and school was built of logs on Huguenot Street. Students will have the opportunity to write with a quill pen and will be exposed to common sayings of the time period such as "t'isn't" and "betwixt". Using this kind of language shows the students that life in the 17th and 18th century differed greatly from life in the 21st century. Students will learn about a normal school day for a Huguenot Street child by participating in simple mathematics lessons on a small chalk board and bible readings. After 'school time', participants will be brought outside to play games played by the children living on Huguenot Street, such as London bridge, jump rope, or leap frog. While the students are playing, the instructor will have time to set up the materials for building a Jacob's ladder toy. Students will construct their own Jacob's ladder, a common toy of the era.

Preparation: Cut six pieces of wood to 2-1/4" X 3", sand edges, cut ribbon into fourteen 5" pieces.

Closure: With this activity and by making this toy, students will see that life for children on Huguenot Street consisted mostly of work, and that their toys were simply constructed. After finishing the activity students will reflect on what has changed through the centuries and make connections between their own lives and the lives of Huguenot Street children. Students will assume the role of a child on Huguenot Street in the 1700's and write a journal entry about a day in the life of a Huguenot child. The entry will be tea stained and burned to make the page look aged.

Assessment: After the activity and lesson plan are carried out, participants will have their journal entry, Jacob's ladder, and Huguenot knowledge as a souvenir from their trip to Huguenot Street.

HUGUENOT STREET

18 Broadhead Avenue
New Paltz, NY 12561
(845) 255- 1660



Hours: May-October, Tuesday-Sunday (As well as Memorial, Labor, and Columbus Day): 10am-5pm.

Admission: *Deluxe Tour (1.5 hours)* Adults \$10, Seniors \$9, Children (6-17) \$5.
Standard Tour (1 hour) Adults \$7, Seniors, \$6, Children (6-17) \$3.

Historical Description: The establishment of Huguenot Street began when a group of French Protestants living in Kingston bargained for 40,000 acres of land along the Walkill River from the Esopus Indians in 1678. The twelve founding families created a community that accepted the ideals that had forced them to leave France years prior. The community is the center of present day New Paltz and is comprised of six Dutch style stone houses, which can trace their roots to before 1720.

The Site: The site, located at the intersection of North Front Street and Huguenot Street is comprised of six homes, some of which have been modified from their original Dutch-style stone architecture. There is a current effort to refurnish the houses with replicas of early 18th century objects, thereby restoring the internal appearance to its original form. The site also has a reconstructed French church that neighbors a burial ground. The site offers a picnic area and an archive museum.

ULSTER PERFORMING ARTS CENTER



**601 Broadway
Kingston, New York 12401
(845) 473-2072**



Hours: Year-round, performance times vary.

Ticket Window: Open 11am-5pm, Monday-Friday, September-May. *Ticketmaster* Open daily 9am-10pm at (845) 454-3388.

Admission: Varies according to performance.

Historical Description: The Broadway Theater first opened in 1927 as a movie venue and survived years of impending demolition to reopened as the Ulster Performing Arts Center. The movie palace was recognized as one of the last great movie palaces in the state in 1979 and was listed on the National Registry of Historic places. In 2002 the center had an interior renovation totaling \$1.7 million. Boasting a 1500 seat capacity, the center is open year round, presenting various artistic displays in music, dance and theater.

The Site: The Performing Arts Center has played host to a variety of talented artists, including Bill Cosby and Yo-Yo Ma. Originally a movie palace, today UPAC accommodates a sprawling fan base for numerous interesting shows throughout the year.

Parking

Lot #1: On Cornell St. one block from UPAC. **Lot #2:** At the end of Field Court across from the street from UPAC.

HUDSON RIVER MARITIME MUSEUM

**50 Rondout Landing
Kingston, NY 12401
(845) 338- 0071**



Hours: Thursday-Monday, May- October, 12pm-6pm.

Admission: *Museum Fees* Adults: \$5 Seniors 60 & over: \$4 Children 6 - 12 \$4.

Museum Plus Trolley Fees Adults: \$9 Seniors 60 & over: \$7 Children 6-12 \$7.

Historical Description: The Hudson River Maritime Museum was founded in 1980 by associates of the “Steamship Alexander Hamilton Society,” the National Maritime Historical Society, and local historians. The museum is centered in a historically major port between New York City and Albany, the Rondout Waterfront in Kingston. The museum has a permanent collection of artifacts that relate to various aspects of transportation, industry, and commerce along the Hudson, as well as a stockpile of paintings and ship blueprints.

The Site: Nestled in the historic Rondout Waterfront port, the museum displays a variety of old vessels, which dock lengths of time that range from a few days to a few years, and can incorporate restoration and repairs. Various parts to historic steamboats and tugboats are displayed at the museum, along with an array of artifacts significant to navigation along the Hudson. Some of these items are stored in the Exhibit Hall and the East Gallery.

HURLEY STREET



**52 Main Street
Hurley, NY 12443
(845) 338- 1661**



Hours: General tours are self-guided; arrangements available for guided group tours. Museum open May-October, Saturday 10-4 and Sunday 1-4.

Historical Description: Located in Hurley, New York, the site was settled in 1662 and is home to the oldest privately owned stone houses in the United States, dating back to 1680. These houses preserve the history of Dutch and Huguenot settlers from the nearby area of Kingston, New York. The establishment of the town coincided with a violent clash with the Esopus Indians, which was eventually resolved by troops of New Netherland, and stabilized by English rule in 1664. The town was caught in the middle of the Revolutionary War, and later acted as an Underground Railroad stop, playing host to Sojourner Truth.

The Site: A collection of ten stone houses are located along a quarter mile stretch of Hurley Street on the Esopus River. There are 27 stops on the tour, with 26 houses and the burial ground sites. The Col. Jonathan Elmendorf House serves as the Museum for historic Main Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Johnson, Carol A, and Ryan W. Marion. Images of America: New Paltz. South Carolina: Haviland-Heidgerd Historical Collection, 2001.
This book explores the development of New Paltz, first introducing the early settlement of Huguenot Street, and later describing the evolution of New Paltz as a town.
- Harvard, Jon Butler. The Huguenots in America: A Refugee People in New World Society. Massachusetts: University Press of Cambridge, 1983: Historic Huguenot Society.
- "Historic Huguenot Street" Historical Huguenot Society 8 Oct. 2007 <<http://www.huguenotstreet.org/>>
This website gives a basic overview of the history of Huguenot street. It also has information pertaining to present day Huguenot street, including various activities and tours offered in the area.
- "Huguenots." New Advent. Knight, Kevin. Catholic Encyclopedia 8 Oct. 2007
<<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07527b.htm>>
This website offers a very detailed description of the beliefs and activities of the Huguenot religion. It also gives a very thorough telling of the religion's history.
- "Huguenot Street Historic District" Hudson Valley Network. Hudson Valley Network Inc. 8 Oct. 2007 <<http://www.hvnet.com/museums/huguenotst/index.htm> >
This is an excellent website that provides information on the history of Huguenot street, the families that inhabited it, and the architecture of the area. It provides a virtual tour of Huguenot street including pictures. The website also offers information on visiting the street in person.
- Meeske, Harrison. The Hudson Valley Dutch and Their Houses. New York: Purple Mountain Press, 2001.
This book describes the housing and architecture in the Hudson River Valley. It describes the plain look of the houses, stemming from modest religious beliefs. The book also describes the various styles of houses.
- Totty, Stephanie. "Huguenots." Religious Movements. 17 Apr. 2001. U of Virginia. 8 Oct. 2007<<http://religiousmovements.lib.virginia.edu/nrms/huguenots.html>>
This website speaks in detail of the religious beliefs of the Huguenots including a group profile, history, and background information. It also highlights the main beliefs of the religious group.
- Wasserman, Gabriel. "Huguenots Left Traces in Buildings." Poughkeepsie Journal 25 Jan. 2003.
This article provides a basic history of the Huguenots, and the various cultural influences on their architecture. The article also focuses on the historical impact of the Huguenots in the Hudson River Valley.
- "Who Were the Huguenots?" National Huguenot Society 3 Sept. 2005 The National Huguenot Society 8 Oct. 2007 <<http://www.huguenot.netnation.com/general/huguenot.htm>>
This website is by the National Huguenot Society. It provides background information on who the Huguenots were, and the origin of the word Huguenot. It also links back to the Huguenot Society Home Page.

WEBSITES

- http://www.hhs-newpaltz.org/library_archives/exhibits_research/african_american/slavery.html
http://www.hhs-newpaltz.org/library_archives/exhibits_research/founding_of_newpaltz.html *This website is the Huguenot Historical Society official webpage, containing information about the families, historical essays, information about Huguenot Street, and many other Huguenot resources and references.*
- http://www.dbfa.org/coat_of_arms.htm *Has an image of the Louis DuBois family coat of arms.*
- <http://www.hvnet.com/museums/huguenotst/index.htm> *Click on the Huguenot Street Tour links for information about the families and their homes.*
- http://www.nps.gov/history/online_books/explorers/sited11.htm *This article reflects upon the historical development of Huguenot street, explaining social and political characteristics, as well as introducing a relative history.*
- www.rockhillridge.com/huguenotstreet.htm *This website provided a detailed photo gallery of Huguenot Street.*
- http://books.google.com/books?id=bL6ZqC-DH1AC&pg=PA59&lpg=PA59&dq=haunted+huguenot+street&source=web&ots=LvUaWI-a60&sig=x-G4wCH_q7wiqIMBf8CQAbaoz4A#PPA60,M1 *This website tells of the Huguenot Street haunting and ghost sightings!*
- http://www.hhs-newpaltz.org/about_us/calendar.html *This is the Huguenot Street calendar of yearly events.*
- http://www.hhs-newpaltz.org/library_archives/collections/photo_list.html *Original Huguenot's photo archive.*
- http://www.hhs-newpaltz.org/early_families/family_associations.html *This page displays the links to all of the Huguenot family associations.*