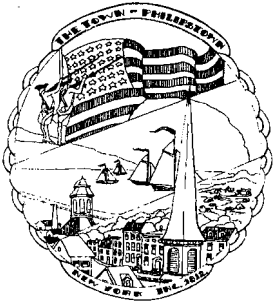


NEWSLETTER

April 2011

Philipstown Town Hall
238 Main Street
Cold Spring, New York 10516

Phone (845)265-3329
Fax (845)265-3958



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ELECTED OFFICIALS

SUPERVISOR

RICHARD SHEA

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

NANCY MONTGOMERY
BETTY BUDNEY
BARBARA SCUCCIMARRA
JOHN VAN TASSEL

TOWN CLERK
TAX COLLECTOR

TINA M. MERANDO

ASSESSORS:

GARY M. RITCHIE
BRIAN KENNEY
ANNE NICHTER

HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT

ROGER M. CHIRICO

TOWN JUSTICES:

ALAN STEINER
STEPHEN TOMANN

TOWN ATTORNEY

EDWARD W. DOYLE



Supervisor's Message

Dear Resident,

If you are reading this then it means that you have survived the winter. I imagine that like me, you are looking forward to the warm days and pleasant weather of spring.

This winter has taken its toll on our dirt roads and, as a result, some roads were temporarily closed. Upper Indian Brook is still closed. I am working closely with the Town Board and our Highway Superintendent to develop both a short range and long term cost-effective solution to areas that are a continuous problem.

The Town Board is looking forward to the adoption of the new zoning. It has been a long process with a tremendous amount of valuable input from the community. We will also finish the process of converting our Conservation Advisory Council to a Board.

The Town Board will be meeting with a representative of the NYS DOT at our April 7th monthly meeting to discuss several concerns, including the start date for the installation of the traffic light at the intersection of Fishkill Road and Route 9, and the poor condition of Route 9 as it passes through Philipstown.

Finally, we continue to work with the owner of the former Butterfield property to secure a space that can serve multiple uses, not least of which is a Senior Center. Our seniors deserve a home they can call their own, and we are committed to making sure they have one.

Enjoy the spring and, as always, if you have any issue(s) that you would like to discuss with me, call (845) 265-5200.

Best to you and your families,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard Shea".

Richard Shea, Supervisor

Freedom Of Information Law

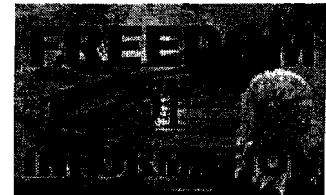
The Freedom of Information Law, effective January 1, 1978, reaffirms your right to know how your government operates. It provides rights of access to records reflective of governmental decisions and policies that affect the lives of every New Yorker. The law preserves the

Committee on Open Government, which was created by enactment of the original Freedom of Information Law in 1974.

What is a record?

The law defines "record" as "any information kept, held, filed, produced or reproduced by, with or for any agency or the State

Legislature, in any physical form whatsoever" It is clear that items such as tape recording, microfilm and computer discs fall within the definition of "record." An agency is not required to create a new record or provide information in response to questions to comply with the law.

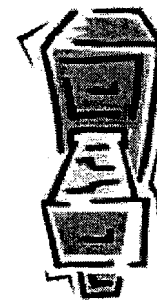


Request for records

An agency may ask you to make your request in writing. The law requires you to "reasonably describe" the record in which you are interested. Within five business days of the receipt of a written request for a

record reasonably described, the agency must make the record available, deny access in writing giving the reasons for denial, or furnish a written acknowledgement of receipt of the request and a statement of the

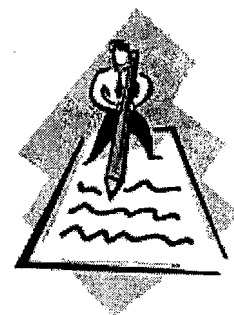
approximate date when the request will be granted or denied, which must be reasonable in consideration of attendant circumstances, such as the volume or complexity of the request.

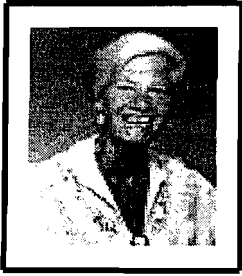


Fees

Copies of records must be made available on request. Except when a different fee is prescribed by statute, an agency may not charge for inspection, certification or search for records, or charge

in excess of 25 cents per photocopy up to 9 by 14 inches. Fees for copies of other records may be charged based upon the actual cost of reproduction.





A Message From Councilwoman Budney

RECYCLING IN THE TOWN OF PHILIPSTOWN

Our Recycling Center is at our former landfill property (59 Lane Gate Road, Cold Spring, New York 10516).

Only recyclable materials can be brought to the Town's Recycling Center every Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

The Town accepts only the following materials for recycling:

- Newspaper, corrugated cardboard, cereal boxes and the like, junk mail, magazines, telephone books, pizza boxes and other paper products, such as office paper.
- Co-mingled glass, tin and aluminum cans, plastics #1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 accepted, 4 & 6 not accepted.
- Scrap metal, white goods, dishwashers, stoves, washing machines, clothes dryers, water tanks, refrigerators, freezers, hot water heaters, air conditioners, vending machines, axels, transmissions, etc.
- Electronics – any household appliance with a cord, computers, monitors, microwave ovens, televisions, household batteries.
- Leaves are accepted in the fall.

If for some reason our Recycling Center is closed, it will be announced on WHUD, the Town's website (Philipstown.com), or check the Putnam County News & Recorder.

A MESSAGE FROM COUNCILWOMAN SUCCIMARRA



PHILIPSTOWN 2011 BEAUTIFICATION

Philipstown needs you to pick up litter! YOU MATTER! If every person picked up just one piece of litter today, there would be over 300 million fewer pieces of litter. If every person picked up 10 pieces of litter, there would be 3 billion fewer pieces damaging our environment. If you and your friends spend just one hour today picking up litter in your own neighborhood, you will not only pick up thousands of pieces of trash, you will also make a tremendous impact on your community. Working together, we can clean up Philipstown.

FACTS:

- 250 million tons of trash is generated each year in the U.S.
- 4.6 pounds of waste is created every day by the average person.
- Common litter includes cigarette butts, plastic bags, paper, candy wrappers, fast-food packaging, bottle caps, 6-pack can holders, glass bottles, and plastic straws.
- Men and women are equally likely to litter.
- People under age 15 are least likely to litter; people under the age of 25 are most likely to litter when in a group; and, people over the age of 25 are most likely to litter when alone.
- In one single day, nearly 7 million pounds of litter were removed from beaches, lakes and streams.
- Animals from nearly 443 species are entangled in or ingest marine debris annually. The majority of these die from starvation, exhaustion or infection.
- People litter because:
 - there is a presence of other litter
 - it's the easiest way to get rid of unwanted things
 - littering is acceptable by people who pay taxes to have someone else pick it up
 - dumping is a social activity we learned from our parents and passed on unconsciously to our children

TAKE ACTION TODAY!

- Spend one hour today picking up litter or decide that every time you see a piece of litter today, you'll pick it up and throw it away.
- If you see someone littering, politely ask them to pick it up, or pick it up yourself and maybe the person who dropped it will see you and get the hint.
- Organize a team of neighbors, friends, co-workers, or fellow church members to pick up litter in a specific neighborhood for an hour. Have one leader purchase rubber gloves and garbage bags for the team. Make it more fun by turning the cleanup effort into a game/contest.
- Enjoy making a difference, getting exercise, getting to know people better, and having cleaner surroundings.

Working together we can clean up Philipstown. If you have any questions, contact the Town Clerk's Office @ (845) 265-3329.

IT'S NOT COMMUNITY SERVICE – IT'S SERVICING YOUR COMMUNITY!

A NOTE FROM HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT CHIRICO



Another winter is almost behind us. However, it's been a difficult one. Due to severe snow and rain, Philipstown roads have been hit hard this winter. The rainstorm on March 6th crippled our dirt roads and hindered others. Many areas were flooded and various roads were declared impassable. Crews are repairing damage from this horrendous storm along with winter after-effects. Crews are looking forward to spring and warm weather.

Spring/Summer brings many ongoing projects to the Highway Department:

- Road resurfacing and repairs
- Catch basin and storm drain installation, repair and cleaning
- Installation and maintenance of guide rails and posts
- Installation and maintenance of curbs and gutters
- Grading of dirt roads and shoulders
- Roadside mowing, trimming and pruning
- Crack sealing
- Sign installation and repair
- Tree Removal
- Street Sweeping
- Debris pick-up

Tree/Hedge Removal

After a rough winter, it is not unusual to see dead trees. Please report any dead trees on town roads to the Highway Department at (845) 265-3530. The homeowner is responsible for trimming hedges or bushes growing or hanging on town roads. If the homeowner does not maintain this, Code Enforcement will be notified. If the situation is not rectified, the Highway Department will be forced to remove. When forced to remove dead trees, it becomes very costly to the town, especially when a crew or crews are called out at night or on weekends. It is the priority of the Highway Department to ensure the safety of our residents. Dead trees are dangerous and are a liability, not only to the homeowner but to the Town of Philipstown. Everyone knows that trees beautify our landscape and improve property values, but when they are planted in the wrong place, they can cause electric service interruptions and potential safety problems.

Storm Water Drains

Storm drains are for the runoff of water and snow. Should you notice a storm drain that is clogged or in need of repair, please notify the Highway Department at (845) 265-3530.

Please do not rake leaves or shovel snow from your property into town roads or into culverts. **IT IS AGAINST THE LAW.**

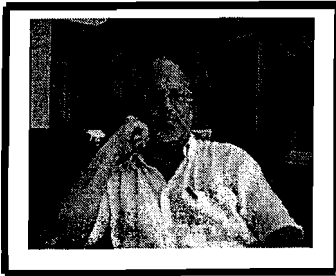
Permits

- Any structure, such as walls or poles being installed by a homeowner or utility company, requires a call to the Highway Department (845-265-3530) before commencing work.
- No person shall open or cause to be opened by cutting or excavation, the surface or soil of any street, sidewalk or town right-of-way area for any purposes whatsoever without first obtaining a permit from the Highway Department. Examples are:
 - Road Opening
 - Sidewalk replacement/installation
 - Placing a roll-off container on a Town roadway
 - New Driveway / Driveway widening
 - Connection to storm drain
 - Gas line, water or utility line excavation

Road Opening Permit: There is a fee of \$30.00, plus a deposit, which is determined by the Highway Department based on the size of the excavated area.

Driveway Permit/Certificate of Compliance: Application fee - \$75.00
Deposit Amount - \$ 800 on unpaved town road
- \$2,200 on paved town road

Dumping: Dumping on town roads has been rapidly increasing. Illegal dumping is very costly to the department and taxpayers. Please be advised, if you are caught violating Town Code 78-4 penalties will apply and you will be reported to state and local authorities.



MESSAGE FROM CODE ADMINISTRATOR, KEVIN DONOHUE, CFM

Building Department – The *Building Department* has a new web page on the Town of Philipstown Web Site. <http://philipstown.com>. Application Packages can be viewed and printed.

Building Permits – Permits are required for the construction, enlargement, alteration, improvement, removal, relocation or demolition of any building or structure or any portion thereof, and the installation of a solid-fuel-burning heating appliance, chimney or flue. If you are not sure, please go to our new web page and view **Building Permits Required** or call the *Code Enforcement Office*.

Smoke Alarms & Carbon-Monoxide Alarms - New York State Building and Fire Code requires all residential dwellings to have a smoke alarm and carbon monoxide alarms. In existing residential dwellings, Smoke Alarms can be battery operated and, if built before 2008, Carbon-Monoxide Alarms can also be battery operated.

Swimming Pools - Barrier and Gate - An outdoor residential swimming pool must be provided with a barrier that completely surrounds the swimming pool and obstructs access to the swimming pool. The barrier must be at least 4 feet (48 inches) high, and may consist of a fence, a wall, a building wall, or any combination thereof.

Access gates must satisfy the requirements applicable to barriers and must be securely locked with a key, combination, or other childproof lock sufficient to prevent access to the swimming pool through such gate when the swimming pool is not in use or supervised.

Contractors Licenses Required - Putnam County requires persons to be licensed who engage in, carry on or conduct the business or trade in the following;

- **Plumbing, Heating, HVAC, LP Gas piping**
- **Master Electrician, Limited Data Communications Technician, Special Electrician, Journeyman Electrician, Helper or Performance of Electrical Work**
- **Home Improvement Contractor**

Licensing requirements can be found at the Putnam County Department of Consumers Affairs Office (845-225-2039).

<http://www.putnamcountyny.com/consumers/index.htm>

Flood Development & Freshwater Wetlands And Watercourses - The Town of Philipstown requires Flood Development and/or Wetlands permits for all new, or the reconstruction of, buildings and structures, and any land disturbance, alteration, re-grading or filling of a property within 100 feet of a wetland, watercourse and/or special flood hazard areas. Please call the *Code Enforcement Office* at (845) 265-5202 for any questions or determinations.

Natural And Beneficial Functions: Wetlands and flood plain areas are located throughout the Town of Philipstown and are environmentally sensitive land. These undisturbed natural areas act as a natural storage area for storm waters, reducing the affect of flooding to our historical roads. Please help keep these areas natural and beautiful by reporting any illegal dumping and littering to the *Code Enforcement Office* at (845) 265-5202 or the *Sheriffs' Office* at (845) 225-4300.

Drainage System Maintenance: Proper drainage helps reduce the risk of flooding. It is illegal for any direct or indirect entry of any solid, liquid or gaseous matter to enter the drainage system. The Town inspects the drainage system and removes blockages that are found or reported. You can help in this process by keeping the swales and culverts clear of brush and debris or by calling the *Highway Department* at (845) 265-3530.

Flood Insurance: Many mortgage lenders require flood insurance based on the elevation of the lowest floor of your home. Properties without a mortgage, or properties not located within a flood hazard area, can still obtain flood insurance coverage. There is a 30-day waiting period before the policy becomes effective. Homeowner's insurance policies do not cover flood damage to the structure. All properties secured by a federally backed mortgage (FHA, VA, FNMA, etc.), must carry flood insurance.

The Town of Philipstown is a National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) community. Flood insurance is available to protect all dwellings, condominiums, apartments and commercial structures within the town. You are eligible for flood insurance regardless of whether your property has never flooded...or has flooded several times in the past.

Contact your Code Administrator's Office at
Town Hall
238 Main Street
Cold Spring, NY 10516
or
Telephone: 845-265-5202

A MESSAGE FROM WETLANDS INSPECTOR, DAVID KLOTZLE

Chapter 93: FRESHWATER WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES

The Wetlands Inspector (WI) and the Conservation Advisory Council (CAC) are charged in the Philipstown Town Code to protect "Controlled Freshwater Wetlands and Water Courses," and to give advice to those planning activities in or within 100 feet of a wetland, lake, pond or water course. Permits for most activities taking place within 100 feet of a town wetland or watercourse are required. Permits may be obtained from the W.I. or the Town Board that has authority over permitting such activity, which include the Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals and the Town Board. Please note that any work done within 100 feet of a town-regulated wetland without an up-to-date permit is illegal and may be punishable according to the regulations contained in the Town Code. The full text of the Wetland Law is located on the Town Website at www.Philipstown.com or available for perusal in the Town Clerk's office.

What's A Wetland ?

In Philipstown, any lake, pond, stream, even if it only runs part of the year, is considered a wetland. Any land a quarter of an acre or more in surface area that is covered by or saturated with water at least part of the year and therefore sustains wetland vegetation, is considered a wetland, as are any lands containing wetland defining soils. Many of the larger town wetlands are shown on the Town Wetlands Map located in the Town Clerk's office. Please remember that not all regulated wetlands are shown on this Map, but these other Wetlands are still protected and will require permits. The W.I. may inspect these areas for you by requesting a "Determination" from the W.I. through the Building Dept.

The CAC is also available for advice on any wetland project and meets once a month at Town Hall at 7:30 PM, the second Tuesday of each month. Applications for wetland permits are available in the Building Dept. and are reviewed by the W.I. and CAC before any decision is made. Please call the W.I. for further information.

Wetland Values The Town Board of Philipstown has determined that wetlands provide substantial benefits for citizens of the community. Among these are floodwater retention, ground water filtering and recharge, erosion control, habitat for wildlife and plants, recreation and open space preservation.

These activities require a wetland permit in the Town of Philipstown

- A. Dumping or deposition of soil, stones, sand, gravel, mud, rubbish, material, matter or fill of any kind, either directly or indirectly.
- B. Construction or installation of any structure or facility, including but not limited to roads, buildings, driveways, parking facilities, swimming pools, tennis courts, bridges, pipes or conduits; installation of sewage disposal systems or sewer outfall; drilling of wells; placing of other obstructions, or driving of pilings.
- C. Alteration or diversion of any flow of watercourse or wetland. This includes but is not limited to docks, dams, pilings and bridges.
- D. Use of chemicals, dyes, fertilizers, animal waste, herbicides, pesticides, de-icing materials or similar materials.
- E. Influent of high thermal content capable of causing harmful ecological effects unless water is properly treated in recycling, including but not limited to groundwater heat pumps for other than one-family dwellings.
- F. Clear-cutting or other vegetation removal affecting surface water runoff.
- G. Establishment of trails for such purposes as, but not limited to walking, skiing, horseback riding, bicycling, motorcycling, snowmobiling and off-road vehicle travel.
- H. Installation of service lines, cable conduits or utilities.
- I. Introduction of any form of pollution, by means including, but not limited to the installation of a septic system, running of a sewer or storm water outfall, or discharge of sewage treatment or other solid waste into or so as to drain into a controlled area.
- J. Installation of drainage or water supply pipes or wells.
- K. Installation of dry wells, retention basins, filters, open swales or ponds.
- L. Any other activity that may impair the natural functions of a wetland or watercourse as found in § 93-2.

The following article is adapted from the EPA website as part of the education program begun several years ago to promote safer water in our community. More information on what home owners can do to encourage the health of our groundwater and prevent some of the problems listed below will be forthcoming on our website. Remember that any construction that disturbs more than an acre of soil even in stages requires a local and a State DEC stormwater permit.

David J. Klotzle, Stormwater Management Officer

What is Stormwater Runoff?

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater runoff from naturally soaking into the ground.

Why is stormwater runoff a problem? Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the water bodies we use for swimming, fishing and providing drinking water.

The Effects of Pollution

- Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals and people.
- Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment can also destroy aquatic habitats.
- Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary.
- Debris—plastic bags six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts—washed into water bodies can choke, suffocate or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles and birds.
- Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other

auto fluids, can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.

- Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.

Stormwater Pollution Solutions

Residential—Recycle or properly dispose of household products that contain chemicals, such as insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, and used motor oil and other auto fluids. Don't pour them onto the ground or into storm drains. Minimize impervious surfaces and substitute materials that allow stormwater to sink into the ground. Rain Gardens and water barrels for roof runoff are only two devices that help restore ground water reserves.

Lawn Care—Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams. Don't over-water your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler. Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic fertilizers, mulches and organic pest control methods whenever possible. Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streams. Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

Septic Systems—Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby

waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns. Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years). This saves you money in the long run by keeping your septic fields from clogging up. Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Auto Care—Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into your local stream, lake or pond. Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground. Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations. water infiltrates into the ground. Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

Pet Waste—Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters. When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving

What is Stormwater Runoff (cont'd)

pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm rain and eventually into local waterbodies. Education is essential to changing people's behavior. Signs and markers near storm drains warn residents that pollutants entering the drains will be carried untreated into a local waterbody.

Residential Landscaping—

Permeable Pavement—Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

Rain Barrels—You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.

Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales—Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.

Vegetated Filter Strips—Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.

Commercial—Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies. Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains. Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks. Report any chemical spill to the local hazardous waste cleanup team. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

Construction—Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and

debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies. Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site. Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms. Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.

Agriculture—Lack of vegetation on stream banks can lead to erosion. Overgrazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Excess fertilizers and pesticides can poison aquatic animals and lead to destructive algae blooms. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for human contact. Keep livestock away from stream banks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies. Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient management plan. Vegetate riparian areas along waterways. Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields. Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.

Automotive Facilities—Uncovered fueling stations apply spills to be washed into storm drains. Cars waiting to be repaired can leak fuel, oil and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater. Provide cover over fueling stations and design or retrofit facilities for spill containment. Clean up spills immediately and properly dispose of cleanup materials. Properly maintain fleet vehicles to prevent oil, gas and other discharges from being washed into local waterbodies. Install and maintain oil/water separators.



TOWN HISTORIAN, DONALD MCDONALD

Probably around 1935, when a lad of 10 or 11, I recall, with hazy reflection, watching my first ever “donkey baseball game” at the expansive ball field off Route 9D, directly opposite the hallowed, stone-clad Garrison grammar school. Aside from the game itself, I was awed by two (2) nationally celebrated figures who were participants in the game.

Lowell Thomas was a renowned radio newscaster during the 1930s – 1940s. His glowing passion was that of world traveler, in tandem with his having been a highly recognized author.

Thomas Dewey, a gutsy New York District Attorney who took on any number of “named gangsters” during the ‘30s and ‘40s, was an equally prominent personality playing in that crazy ballgame. He’d been Governor of New York State, whose main claim to fame (though infamous as it may have appeared at the moment), was his stunning “highly impossible” loss to Harry Truman in the 1948 presidential election.

The game was played as any other regular baseball game would be, with one hilarious exception: when a batter would get a hit, he would quickly mount a donkey waiting near home plate, spurring a gallop (?) to first base. If the donkey, depending on its disposition, felt inclined to trot to first base, his rider would, upon the next batter hopefully getting a hit, prod his mule into a mad dash (?) for second, and so, and so on.

The game was accepted by all as an obvious farce. While watching the game with my dad, I was most joyous seeing Thomas and Dewey, and next day bragging to my school chums that I watched them make good natured fools of themselves for an hour or so of purest fun! That moment, inclusive of all its performers (among them donkeys), have long ago faded into oblivion, never to again return as ghosts whose laughable antics afforded this wide-eyed kid the glowing spectacle of so rare a scene.



**JULIA L. BUTTERFIELD MEMORIAL LIBRARY PROGRAMS
UPCOMING PROGRAMS**

Mondays	12:30 P.M.	Little Bookworms – 2.5 to 5 years – Registration Requested
1st Monday of the Month	7:00 P.M.	Knitting Group
One Monday a Month	7:00 P.M.	Genealogy Workshop (Discover secrets of your family tree. Learn basics of family history research, organize search and become familiar with on-line data bases that you can access with your library card.)
One Monday a Month	7:00 P.M.	Butterfield Book Group
Tuesdays through May 10th		Social Skills Experiences for children with developmental delays – ages 5 to 7 years. Taught by Behaviorists from Vital Behavior Services. For more information, contact Jason Weinstein at jweinstein@vitalbehaviorexperiences.com
Thursdays	10:00 A.M.	Bouncing Babies – Infants
Thursdays	3:30 P.M.	Read Aloud Story Time with Steve Bates – K & up
Sunday, April 3rd		Happy Birthday, I SPY! Join Jean Marzollo and friends for a celebration of 20 years of I SPY! Jean will read aloud and talk about the making of an I SPY book. Refreshments will be served and books will be available for purchase. For all ages.
Saturday, April 9th	7:00 P.M.	Music at the Library: Tenbrooks Molly – Country Music Show w/sounds of Bakersfield, Louisiana Hayride and Golden Age of Nashville. Toe-tapping and foot-stomping fun for the whole family.
Sunday, April 10th	1:30 P.M.	Celebrate Passover with The Model Matzah Bakery. An exciting, educational and fun experience for the entire family. Participants are able to experience the story and art of matzah baking from beginning to end. The program features winnowing & threshing wheat stalks, and rolling your own matzah. Following the making of the matzah, participants will enjoy an animated Passover story by Michal Koror.
Saturday, April 16th	7:00 P.M.	Silent Film Series: The Eagle
Wednesday, April 27th	4:00 P.M.	Butterfield Library will offer a basic computer course for Senior Citizens of Philipstown, held at Haldane Central School. No charge - open to all Philipstown residents.
Saturday, April 30th	11:00 A.M.	Learn CPR & First Aid. Instructor: John Cunningham of CPR & First Aid Training of New York. Course includes step-by-step, hands-on instructions for emergency situations. Course approved by the American Heart Association. \$35 per person, payable to CPR & First Aid Training of New York. Payment may be made on the day of class.
Saturday, May 21st	7:00 P.M.	Silent Film Series: The Informer
Monday, May 23rd & Wednesday, May 25th	6:00-9:00 P.M.	Defensive Driving Course. 2-part class - \$40.00 -Taught by a representative from Digital Defensive Driving. Four points reduction on your driver's license -10% discount on insurance premiums. Approved by NY State DMV. Bring bag lunch. Teens (accompanied by an adult) - ½ price.

TOWN OF PHILIPSTOWN

MONTHLY MEETING SCHEDULE

Town Board	1 st Thursday	8:00 P.M. – Town Hall
Weekly Town Board Workshop	Every Wednesday	7:30 P.M. – Town Hall
Planning Board	3 rd Thursday	7:30 P.M. – VFW
Zoning Board	2 nd and 4th Monday	8:00 P.M. – Town Hall
CAC	2 nd Tuesday	7:30 P.M. – Town Hall

Submissions for the **TOWN BOARD** Meeting must be submitted the Friday prior to the scheduled meeting.

Submissions for the **PLANNING BOARD** Meeting must be submitted by the 1st Thursday of every **month**.

Submissions for the **ZONING BOARD** Meeting must be submitted by the Monday prior to the scheduled meeting.

Town Hall
238 Main Street
Cold Spring, NY 10516

VFW
34 Kemble Avenue
Cold Spring, NY 10516

The Town Clerk's Office would like to remind all Philipstown Residents that we are on the web at philipstown.com.

Please visit our website to review your Town Board, Zoning and Planning Board Minutes, as well as agendas.

We have also provided Haldane and Garrison School District website links for your convenience. You can also access the Town Code of the Town of Philipstown. Be sure to access the Stormwater Management Program.

If you would like the Town Board and Planning Board agendas e-mailed to you please contact our office at (845) 265-3329 or e-mail us at: townclerk@philipstown.com.

TOWN-WIDE CLEAN-UP
SATURDAY, MAY 14TH, 2011

GARRISON FIRE HOUSE

ROUTE 9

GARRISON, NY

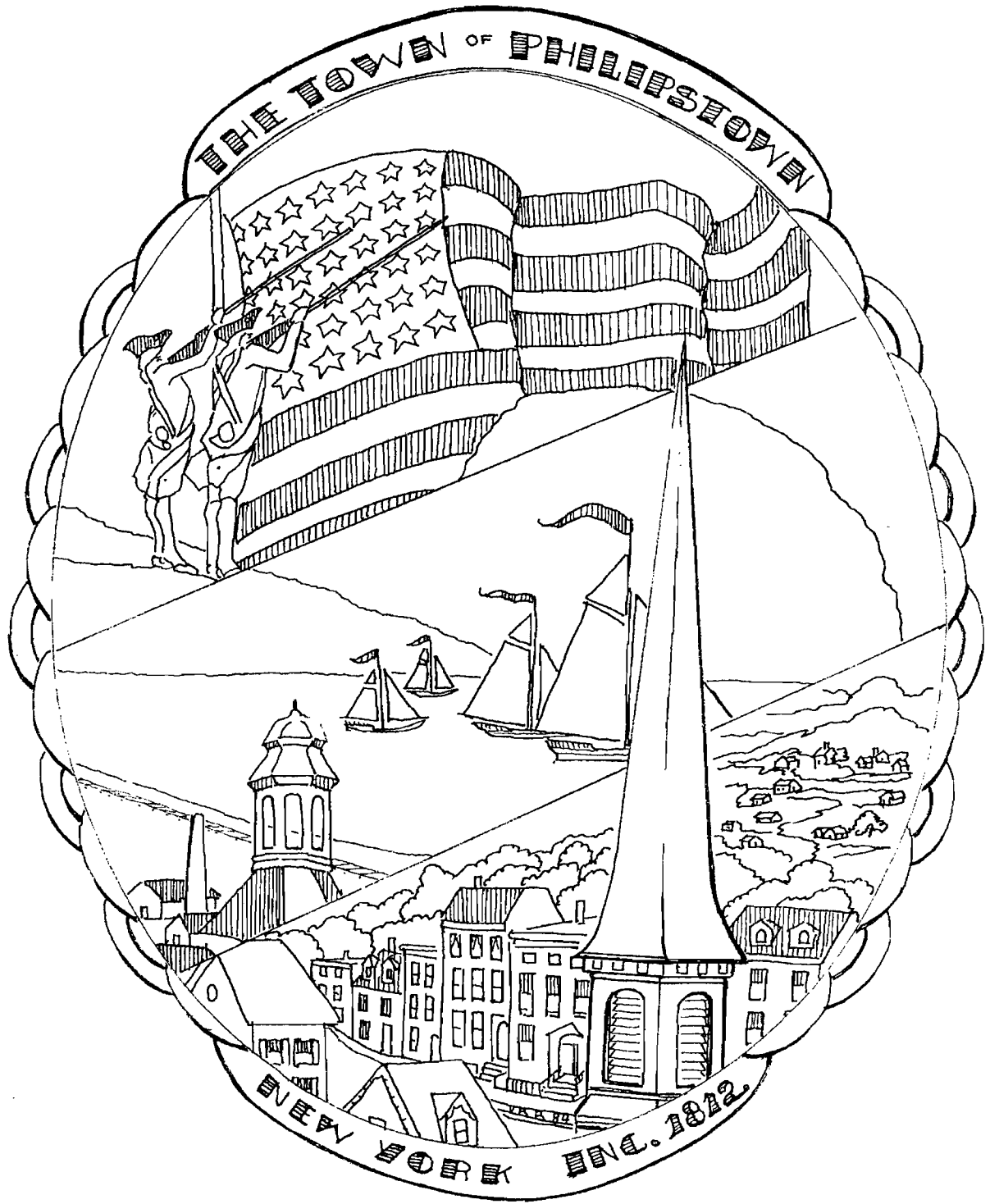
8:00 A.M. – 2:00 P.M.

COMPLETE DETAILS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN

THE PUTNAM COUNTY NEWS & RECORDER

AND IN A

MAILING TO YOUR HOME



Newsletter Published by the Town of Philipstown Town Clerk's Office