



The Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture

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Newsletter

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The Society for the Preservation of
Hudson Valley
Vernacular Architecture
is a not-for-profit corporation formed
to study and preserve vernacular
architecture and material culture.

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HVVA's Founder **Peter Sinclair** (left) with **Rob Sweeney** representing the Board of Trustees of the Ulster County Historical Society during the Society's annual meeting held on October 14, 2007, at which the UCHS bestowed its highest honor on Peter Sinclair by naming a gallery in his honor.

From the Editor

In this month's newsletter I hope you will enjoy a brief description of our successful "Teller Tour." The thirty five people who attended the tour all seemed to have had a great time. Much credit for its success goes to William Rhoads for assembling the various notes and to Jane Kellar, Director of Friends of Historic Kingston, whose genuine charm opened many doors for our group. Many of the photographs used to illustrate the "Teller Tour" story came to us courtesy of Ellen Pitts Miller, whose father took these and many others circa 1914-24. Like the tour itself, the scanning of this photographic collection was made possible thought the joint cooperation between Friends of Historic Kingston and HVVA. Some other exciting news is that our Founder, Peter Sinclair, was awarded the highest honor the Ulster County Historical Society has to bestow. Peter now has a room in the society's venerable Bevier House named in his honor. The former tool room will henceforth be known as the "Peter Sinclair Gallery of Early American Crafts and Trades." Peter had worked tirelessly organizing and documenting much of what was displayed in the gallery before his stoke. It is hoped that HVVA members will work with the UCHS to keep Peter's work in the newly named gallery moving forward. If you are interested in helping with this worthy project please contact me. I know of no better way to help Peter in his

recovery than to continue with the work he so loves. A note about meetings: as our newsletter has become a little more sporadic, we have to turn to other ways to let our members know where we are meeting and what events may be of interest. Please keep abreast of our meeting times and places by checking the events listing on our website, www.HVVA.org. We are also trying to email our membership regarding events, so if we have your email keep an eye open for our monthly reminder. If you would like to be on the HVVA email list please, send your email address to Gallusguy@msn.com or write it in on your membership renewal form when sending in your dues. If you don't have internet access, please call any of the trustees to the left of this column for tour information. HVVA study tours are held on the third Saturday of each month with the only exception being December – when it is the second Saturday. As always, all members are encouraged to attend these tours. This being the last newsletter of the year, it is with deepest sincerity that I wish all of our readers a most blessed holiday season. Let us all look forward to a bright and happy new year!

Rob Sweeney – HVVA's sheeppdog

For the record...

Barn Raising

Petrer Sinclair and other HVVA members were among those raising the barn – in a traditional way – on Pleasantview Farm (October 21, 2007).



Myron S. Teller, Architect

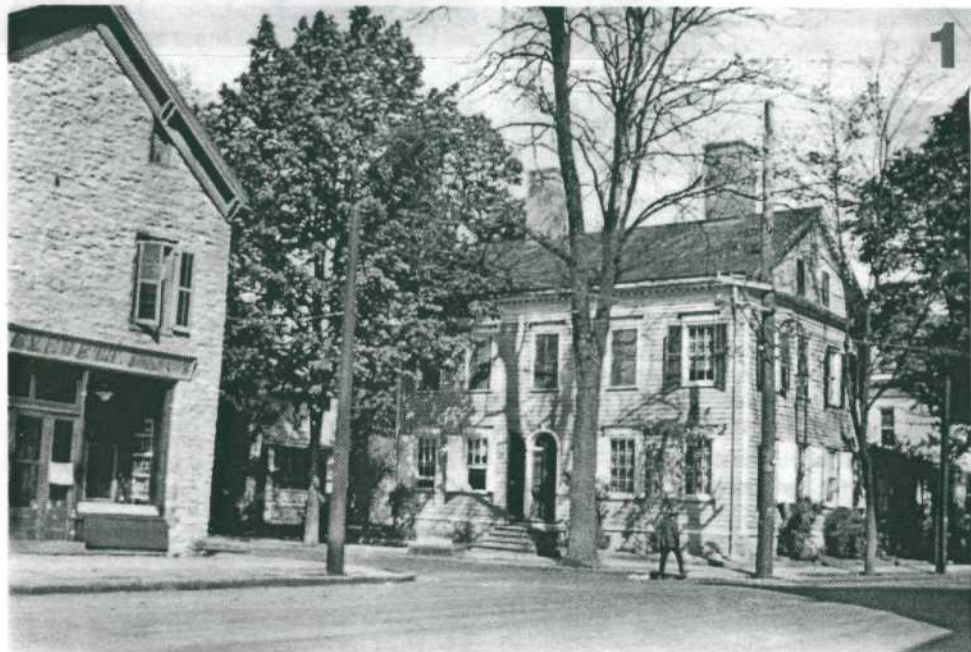
A Tour of Some of His Colonial Revival Works in Kingston and Marbletown

by William B. Rhoads

Myron Steadman Teller (1875-1959) was Kingston's leading architect during the first half of the 20th Century and developed a national reputation as an expert on the restoration and revival of the early stone houses of Ulster County. His writings and designs were published in leading architectural journals, including the *American Architect* and *Architectural Record*. When he found it difficult to obtain historically correct hardware for his new and restored houses, he broke with standard professional practice and became an entrepreneur, hiring local blacksmiths to make colonial hand-wrought hardware. This hardware was featured at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exhibition of 1926 and used in such notable restorations as Washington's birthplace at Wakefield, Virginia, and the Jumel Mansion in New York, as well as in the new Dutch Colonial-style FDR Library in Hyde Park. Teller was himself proud to trace his ancestry back to 17th Century Dutchmen in the Hudson Valley – he became a member of the Holland Society in 1923 – and preferred to hire blacksmiths of Dutch

heritage to hammer out the patterns known to their ancestors. He also took particular pleasure in carrying out restorations of ancestral homes for their 20th Century owners.

Teller formed a partnership with Harry Halverson (1891-1988) in 1926 which continued until 1944, when Teller entered semi-retirement. His years of study of old stone houses culminated in a booklet, *The Early Stone Houses of Ulster County, New York*. Teller made the drawings for this booklet in 1958, and the Ulster County Historical Society published it in 1959, the year of his death. Fortunately, many of Teller's drawings and blueprints are preserved by the Friends of Historic Kingston, and the Stone Ridge Library preserves a number of his photos. The buildings described in the following text represent some of Teller's most significant accomplishments and that were featured on our recent fund raising tour of Kingston and Marbletown, held on October 13, 2007. The tour was sponsored by the Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley



2 (Building on far left)



Vernacular Architecture (whose Robert Sweeney initiated planning of the event) and Friends of Historic Kingston (whose Jane Kellar has overseen the refinement of tour plans) with the cooperation of the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Ulster County Historical Society, and private individuals who generously agreed to open their homes to the tour. For further information on the architects, see *William B. Rhoads, Teller & Halverson: Masters of the Colonial Revival in Ulster County, New York*, published by the Friends of Historic Kingston in 2005.

1

Sudam House

(*Friends of Historic Kingston, Fred J. Johnston Museum*), 1934 report by Teller. 63 Main St. at Wall St.

This distinguished Federal-style house, built about 1812, was included in the federal government's *Historic American Buildings Survey* in 1934 when owned by Cornelius Van Leuven. Myron Teller wrote the architectural description for the survey, finding "some exceptionally good exterior and interior details." In 1938 the house was threatened with demolition, to be replaced by a gas station. Credit for preserving the landmark belongs to antiques dealer Fred J. Johnston (1911-1993) who bought

the house and used it as his residence and showroom. In 1935 Johnston had been employed as a draftsman by Teller & Halverson and was offered a 40% interest in Teller's hardware business, but Teller and Johnston ultimately could not agree on terms.

2

Former Ulster County Jail

1900. Wall St., behind the Ulster County Courthouse.

This very early work by Teller expresses its function through great blocks of rough surfaced Ulster limestone. The exterior resembles a monumental European Renaissance palace, not anything from the early



Hudson Valley or even the Federal period of the 1818 courthouse. Teller received the commission while still an architectural student in New York, apparently thanks to his father, George Teller, who was on the building committee. *The New York Times* accused the father of improperly using his influence with county officials to hire his son, "a beardless boy." However, a local paper, *The Kingston Argus*, credited Teller with planning "probably the most perfectly constructed jail in the state." Teller's office was located across Wall St. in the Ulster County Savings Institution at 280 Wall for most of his career.

3

Burgevin Building

c. 1904. Fair and Main Sts.

For this commercial building, Teller adopted the Anglo-American Georgian style in red brick, a common choice at the time. Remarkably, a flower shop has occupied the ground floor at this key intersection for more than a century. In the 19th Century, Valentine Burgevin operated a large nursery with greenhouses at the head of Pearl St. After his death in 1899, sons George and David Burgevin commissioned Teller to design this sales room with offices above. In the 1930s George and David Burgevin were members of the Ulster County Historical Society.





4

Sleight-Tappen House

(Wiltwyck Chapter House of the Daughters of the American Revolution), 1907 restoration by Teller, Green and Crown Sts.

Traditionally said to date from late 17th Century, this house has been identified as the homestead of Henry Sleight during the Revolutionary War. Its five-bay façade belongs to the late 18th Century Georgian style. In 1905, the local D.A.R. chapter voted to purchase the Tappen house as a meeting place. The D.A.R. hired the young Myron Teller to restore the building to its colonial appearance. Architects of the time rarely sought historical accuracy in colonial restorations, but instead felt free to "improve" what they found. Teller improved the doorway with a Federal-style transom, side-lights, and porch, while including a Dutch divided door and Dutch stoop with settees. Internally, the new work included a staircase based on one at Woodlawn Plantation in Virginia.



5

Former Wiltwyck Inn

c. 1910. 48 Main St.

Standing across Main St. from the colonial graveyard of Old Dutch Church, Teller's Wiltwyck Inn is the Kingston building that most clearly announces, by its brick walls and stepped gables, the city's Dutch roots. However, Wiltwyck (Kingston), unlike New Amsterdam (New York) and Fort Orange (Albany), probably never had stepped gabled buildings, at least not of the inn's scale. Washington Irving had revived the Dutch stepped gable in rebuilding Sunnyside at Tarrytown in 1835, and by 1910 this Dutch Revival was popular in Albany and New York City. In 1913 *The American Architect* singled out Teller's inn as "an example of Dutch style of architecture" and illustrated both its façade and its brick fireplace with side chairs, the fireplace and chairs more geometrically Arts

and Crafts in style than Dutch. Teller's client was Miss Mary Kenney who had a tea room in his Burgevin Building nearby before opening a dining room and tea room in her new building (also her residence in 1915). Kenney was part of a movement in the early 20th Century to provide women with intimate and refined places for tea and luncheons. The inn catered to the automobile touring crowd, advertising its "home cooking and quick service" in the 1920 *Automobile Blue Book*. While the Dutch design of the inn may be understood as an expression of Teller's pride in his and Kingston's Dutch heritage, the aura of old Wiltwyck appealed to a variety of Kingstonians. In 1924 the inn was sold to Aaron and Raphael Cohen who conducted a real estate and antiques business in the building.

6

Roosa-Teller House

c. 1905. 212 Fair St.

This red-brick, asymmetrical Georgian Revival house was the residence of DeWitt Roosa, a lawyer with his office at 3 East Strand in Rondout. According to historian William C.



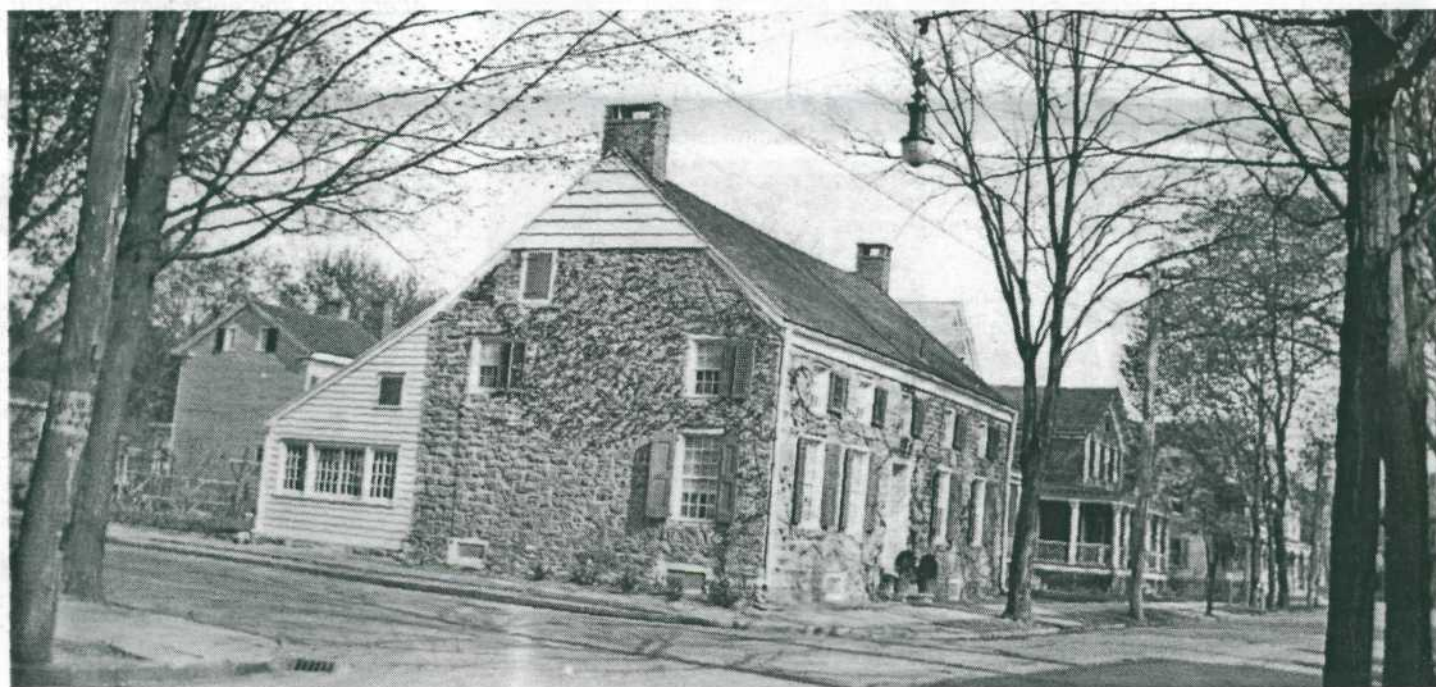
DeWitt, the house was designed by Teller for Roosa and later purchased by the architect as his residence. It was occupied by Teller and his second wife Ruth from about 1928 to 1949. In 1940, before the U.S. entered WWII, Ruth Teller held a meeting in this house to organize a Kingston chapter of Bundles for Britain. It is curious that Teller chose to live in a house without Dutch characteristics.

7

Van Buren-Gordon House

Restored 1920 by Teller.
28 Green St. at Maiden Lane.

This 18th-century house, partly burned by the British in 1777, was long occupied by the Van Buren family before being restored by Teller for Mae (or May) K. Gordon (Mrs. Harry Gordon). Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, author of the extremely useful *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley* before 1776 (1929), credited Teller with the restoration, citing his membership in the Holland Society, which published her book, and his "specialized architectural knowledge of the stone houses of Ulster County." Reynolds was enthusiastic about Teller's restoration talents, but also believed his work on the Gordon house showed "the possibilities latent in many old dwellings for the creation of artistic modern homes." Teller made few changes to the Green St. front, but added a broad shed-roofed dormer at the rear and altered the wooden lean-to for comfortable use as enclosed porch, service entry, kitchen, and garden porch. The stone portion included a central hall flanked by dining and living rooms. A photo of the living room taken by Pennington Studio in 1925 shows exposed beams overhead, a generously scaled hearth with simple Georgian moldings, built-in bookcases and cabinets with hardware by Teller's blacksmiths, and early American furniture as well as electric lights.





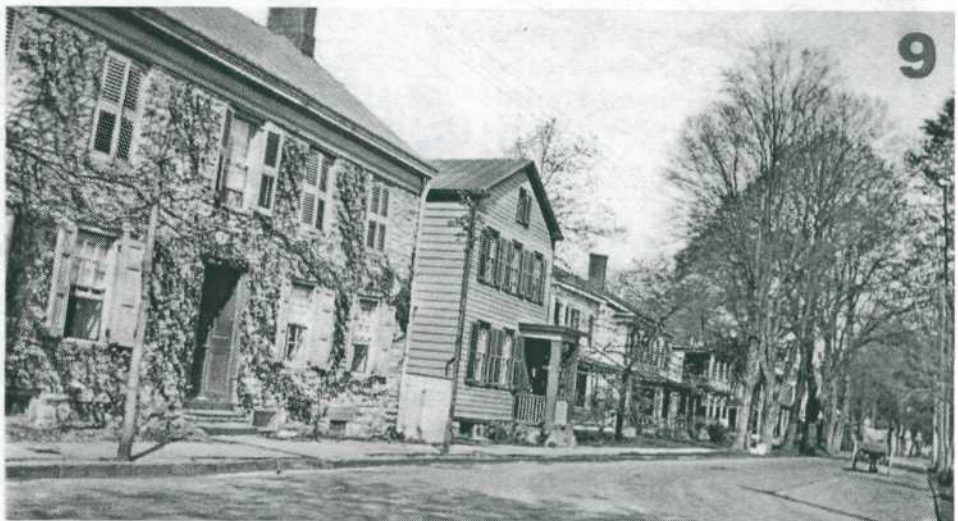
8 Van Weye-Van Keuren- Carl House

*Restored 1923 by Teller.
138 Green St. at John St.*

This exceptionally long, eight-bay house was built in two stages, a six-bay section to the north and a two-bay section to the south, in what sequence is unknown. When Teller restored the house for Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson Carl, he found beams that were slightly charred – the house burned in 1776 in an accidental blaze, was rebuilt, and then set ablaze by the British the next year. Teller's drawing for the restoration of the Green St. front shows new chimneys, dormer windows, porch roof, wrought-iron railing, and window sash within repaired frames. To the rear a wooden lean-to resembles the Van Buren-Gordon lean-to in its shed-roofed dormers and garden porch set back from the street. The living room as shown in a 1925 Pennington Studio photo again resembles the Van Buren-Gordon house in its wall combining broad hearth with cabinets and book shelves. Perhaps the same decorator was used: an upholstered armchair and braided rug are similarly placed before each fireplace. Teller's hardware figures prominently in the cupboard doors pictured in the photo, and



Teller used the photo (along with two others of the house) in what appears to be an early version of his hardware catalogue. He captioned the photo "old fireplace with cupboards tucked about." Helen Wilkinson Reynolds included this and the Van Buren house at 28 Green in her book "in the hope that the kindly treatment given them may lead to the salvage of other old dwellings." This "kindly treatment" by Teller was commissioned by Mr. and



Mrs. W. Anderson Carl – he was treasurer of the Fessenden Shirt Co. His Carl ancestors had lived in Willow, Ulster County, since the mid 18th Century, and in the 1940s he was a member of the Ulster County Historical Society. W. Anderson Carl's wife Jane died in 1939. He and especially his second wife, Elizabeth M. Carl, were early leaders of the Friends of Historic Kingston.

9 Van Buren-Gregory House

Altered 1949-50 by Teller. 7 Green St.

Teller added a kitchen and two bathrooms to this handsome, two-and-a-half story, 18th Century stone house soon after its purchase by Elizabeth Gregory. The present owners of the house retain Teller's drawings for these rooms: the bathroom doors and their hardware are characteristic of his colonial designs.

10 Sally Tock's Inn- Chadbourne- LaMotte House

*Alterations and enlargement (1919)
by Teller. Route 209, Stone Ridge.*

Sally Tock's Inn, an 18th Century stone building fronting directly on the

old King's Highway, is said to have been operated as a tavern by Johannes Tack (pronounced and sometimes spelled "Tock") and then in 1790 by his wife Sally. In 1782 George Washington visited the Wynkoop house directly across the highway, and tradition has it that Washington's officers were entertained then at Tack's inn. In the 1910s, Miss Sarah Lounsbury, whose family had long owned the Wynkoop house, ran a tea room, called Sally Tock's Inn, for refined patrons (including Myron Teller and his wife Jane) in what had been the Colonial tavern.

About 1917, Emily Crane Chadbourne took ownership of the inn as her summer home. Chadbourne, a wealthy and cosmopolitan heir of the Crane plumbing fortune, was a notable philanthropist and collector of art and antiques. She shared her home with her companion, Ellen Newbold LaMotte, a member of the Huguenot Society of America, a Johns Hopkins-trained nurse on World War I battlefields, and later an author who attacked the opium trade. In June 1919 Teller acquired photos of the building before drafting plans for its alteration and enlargement in July. Teller added a substantial stone wing to the rear of the old building. A cross-section of the wing reveals a complex composition of spaces including a large third-floor bedroom and ground-floor kitchen, fireplaces on three levels, as well as "hewn rafters," and "old oak beams." The house expanded for a Crane was anything but primitive in its up-to-date heating, plumbing, and electric service.

11

Carleton House

*Restoration/alteration c. 1932
attributed to Teller.
Cottekill Rd., Stone Ridge.*

Myron Teller's hardware adorns this fine c. 1800 and 1860s house which Teller apparently altered about 1932



for Dr. Sanger S. Carleton, a Manhattan dentist, and his wife Harriet Hasbrouck Carleton. In 1941 *The New York Times* reported that Mrs. Sanger Carleton was assisting Frances Leggett with a country dance at Ridgely Manor in Stone Ridge to benefit the British-American Ambulance Corps. The Carletons' barn was fitted with a dance floor and minstrel gallery, while the attached shed housed a long bar, and behind the barn was a stone terrace and fireplace – all, it seems, to meet the partying needs of the Callabar Club, a group of Stone Ridge friends.

12

Bevier House

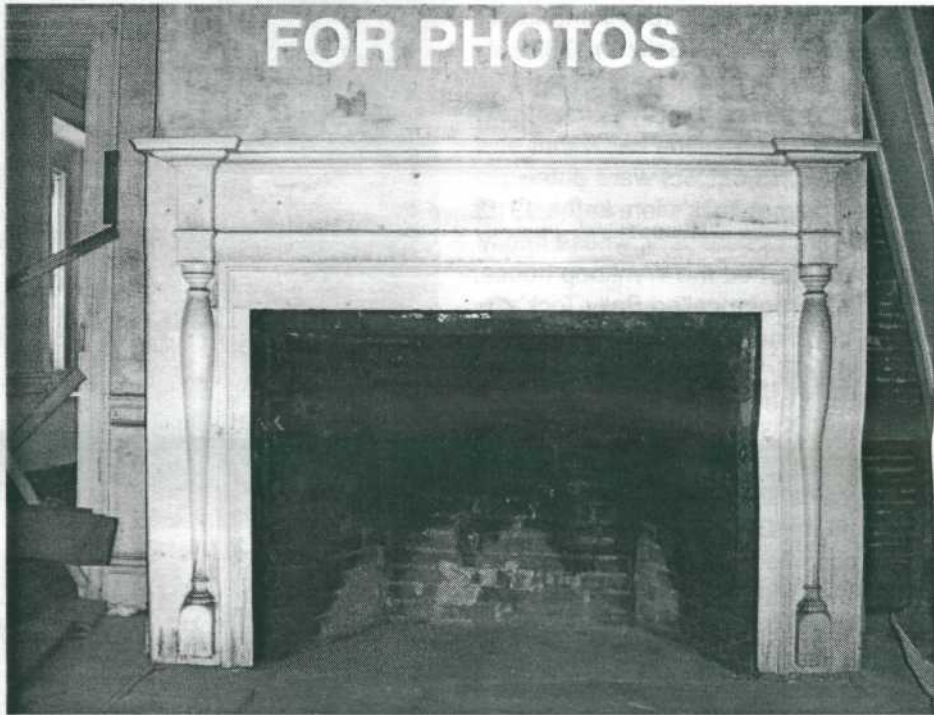
*(Ulster County Historical Society)
1953 survey and report, 1954
restoration of c. 1690 doorway
by Teller. Route 209, Marbletown.*

The complex history of this important house, given to the Ulster County Historical Society by members of the Bevier family in 1938, has yet to be clarified. However, in 1953 Myron Teller (a member of the society at least since 1930 and in 1934 a speaker on houses in Kingston, Hurley, and New Paltz) made a detailed survey of the house, including a six-page report, plans, and photos with notes focusing on five early doors and their hardware – his special interest.

At that time, Teller also made a drawing reconstructing the appearance of the story-and-a-half house in 1800. He believed that the west-facing kitchen door and window belonged to the earliest section of the house. In 1954 he was responsible for the restoration of the door's hardware using two pairs of old strap hinges removed from cellar doors, as well as new hand-forged pieces.

A photo of an old door in the Bevier house illustrates his booklet, *The Early Stone Houses of Ulster County*, published by the Historical Society in 1959.

REQUEST FOR PHOTOS



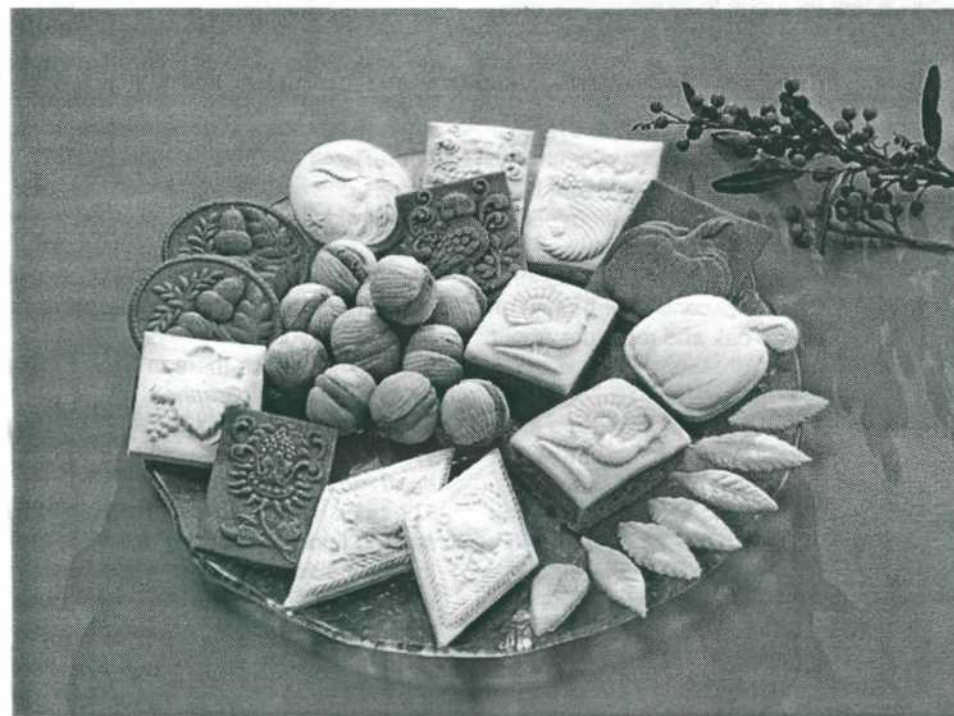
This circa 1810 mantle piece is from the Judge Hasbrouck House on Elwin Drive, Woodstock, New York.

We all know how important participation is in the life of our organization. Many challenges face us while we try to fit all our activities into our busy lives. So here is an easy way to help out: We are currently planning a photo essay for the February/March issue of the Newsletter. The subject of the essay will be "the Hearth." **What we need from our readers are photographs of 18th and 19th Century Hearths.** The photographs do not need to be of your own hearth, it could be from one of our study tours, or a visit to a historic site. The pictures should be a straight on shot of the mantle piece. *Please include the name of the house, its address and its approximate date of construction.* Some tips if you are photographing your own hearth: clear all collections away, the less objects in the photos the better. A stark shot show off the architecture to it's best advantage. If your fireplace is a working one, fire makes the best accessory and will also add some life and light to the composition. If you don't want to build a full fledged fire, lighting a few sheets of crumpled newspaper works great, just be ready to take the picture quickly. We'll need these photos submitted by January 15.

*Please email the photos to
Gallusguy@msn.com
or mail them to the*

HVVA P.O. Box 202, West Hurley, NY 12491

From the hearth: A brief history of Christmas cookies



A vernacular treat!

Since medieval times, Christmas cookies have been a cherished tradition in northern and central Europe, particularly Holland, Germany and Scandinavia. These three nations also contributed greatly to our vernacular values in New Netherland, so why not explore their food ways for the holiday season? After all, the word "cookie" comes from an Anglicization of the Dutch word *Koekje*, meaning small cakes. These cookies were often formed by using carved wooden molds to stamp out fruits, animals, human figures. German *Lebkuchen*, honey spice cookies that are the ancestor of the gingerbread, are typically made in the shape of hearts or of St. Nicholas. We find a small nod to this custom in early New York in the form of a small bill paid by Maria Van Rensselaer for St. Nicholas cookies to the village baker in Albany in 1675. These forms of cookies are still sold today in German villages at street fairs and in big city markets from the beginning of Advent until Christmas. Germany's anise-scented Springerle date back Julfest, a midwinter festival

at which animals were sacrificed. Springerle means "vaulting horse" recalling the living horse which would have been sacrificed to Wotan, the chief German god, during these festivals. Centuries later, instead of live animals, people offered their gods small cakes of grain in the shapes animals. The poor often could not afford to sacrifice their livestock, so these baked tokens became a welcome substitute. In Holland, the early molds for *speculaas*, a spice cookie, depicted holiday scenes or events. These popular cookies were also favored as a way of delivering announcements or messages, by stamping words into the cookie before they were slipped into the oven. Town bakers were frequently responsible for commissioning the beautiful molds that are now commonly seen in museums. The shop with the prettiest cookies was likely to capture the biggest holiday trade. Until the Middle Ages, adding spices to cookie dough was uncommon. Spices were rare and costly, affordable only by the wealthy, a situation that prompted bakers to

use ginger and pepper interchangeably. This fact explains why so many Christmas-time and year round cookies have a prefix, even though they lack that spice as an ingredient. Swedish *Pepparkakor* and German *Pfeffernusse* are examples. Some version of peppernuts, spicy morsels the size of a nut can be found in a handful of European countries. In Holland they are *Pepernoten*, in Denmark *Pebernodder* and in Germany *Pfeffernusse*. Creating them was often a community affair: the dough was mixed and left to mellow in crocks for months, then rolled out assembly line fashion, baked and stored in jars until Christmas, when they would be eaten. For centuries, spritz cookies, beloved in Sweden and Denmark, have been extruded from cookie presses into rounds, wreathes, and "S"s. Emigrants from these countries quickly popularized the buttery cookie when they settled in new homes in America. Today during the holiday season families in many cultures bake and pass along their treasured family Christmas cookies, looking upon them as cherished heirlooms from past generations. This practice of sharing festive sweets made from traditional recipes is a wonderful way to renew old friendships and launch new ones. Truly the famed bard, Shakespeare, best summed it all up, "Hath not custom made this life more sweet?"



Hartshorne House

by John Stevens

On July 10, this writer visited Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey to examine the Richard Hartshorne house. This was at the instigation of West Coast architect Daniel Liebermann who gave me an introduction to Mrs. Bettie Rogers, the owner of the house.

Some of Mr. Liebermann's ancestors had come from the Middletown area of Monmouth County, and he is producing a book about early family homes in that area. He was anxious for me to look at, and give him my opinion about the Hartshorne house as it is his belief that it dates from the early years of the 18th Century.

The house presently sits on a large corner lot in Middletown and is set back a considerable distance from the main road, King's Highway. It faces south. It is one story, 5-bay wide, 2-room deep. It is 38 feet 5 inches across the front and 33 feet deep. It is divided longitudinally

so that the front rooms are 17 feet 5 inches wide and the rear rooms, 13 feet 8 inches. There is a transverse partition separating the east rooms which are 21 feet 4 inches east-west and the west rooms 15 feet. The first floor ceiling height is about 8 feet 10 inches from the first floor to the underside of the second floor boards. The second floor beams are exposed, are of oak and measure about 6 by 10 inches.

All exterior cladding, trim, windows and doors are modern. Within the house, the second floor beams as mentioned are exposed, but nothing can be seen of the wall construction, except in the kitchen and within the cellar stairs where portions of the longitudinal and transverse partitions are exposed. These are nogged with brick between the studs. It might be assumed that there is an H-bent frame infilled with brick. The interior faces of the wall posts may originally have been exposed. Several first

floor door openings remain in essentially original condition, but the doors were replaced and are now on the second floor. These are 6-panel with fielded panels one side, with the small panels in the middle.

The front door opens into the south east room, which retains its original jambless fireplace including a heavily molded mantel over which there is panelling (see section and photographs). This fireplace is built into the corner between the longitudinal partition and the east wall. The hood measures about 10 feet in width. The brick hood is largely exposed in the second floor room above. It is plumb on its north side and sloped on the west and south sides. The north east room does not have a fireplace. The west rooms each have a corner fireplace, built into the corners between the longitudinal partition and the west wall. While a number of brick hoods for jambless fireplaces survive in the Hudson Valley (and until



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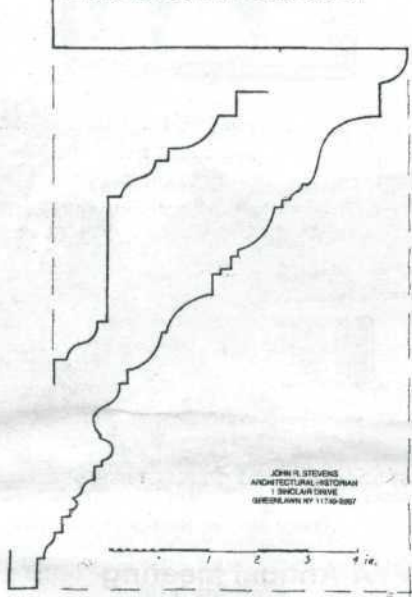
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Hartshorne house.



recently a stone one), there are only two examples of mantel moldings *in situ* (although detached moldings have been found at several sites): in the de Clark-de Wint house of 1700 at Tappan in Rockland County and the Jean/Daniel Hasbrouck house, c.1720, at New Paltz. The Hartshorne mantel is the most elaborate that has been seen and is in an excellent state of preservation. The accompanying photograph shows the jambed fireplace which was inserted under the hood at an apparently early date.

The basement of the house survives in very nearly original condition. There is a girder under the longitudinal partition that breaks the span of the first floor joists. This is supported by sturdy posts set on a sill. At the east end is the massive stone base for the hearth of the jambless fireplace. It measures 11 feet 4 inches in width and about 5 feet in depth. It contains a brick-lined barrel vault 7 feet 8 inches wide. The bases of each of the corner fireplaces also have barrel vaults. The roof has a pitch of about 34 degrees. The rafter spacing is variable, running about 3 feet; 3 feet 3 inches on centers. The roof framing has been much worked over with later sawn rafters inserted between the hewn ones, and straightening pieces added to the old rafters, many of which are considerably deflected. The roof had been shingled on lath.

A late 19th century painting of the house shows it with a kitchen wing that was probably flush with the north side of the

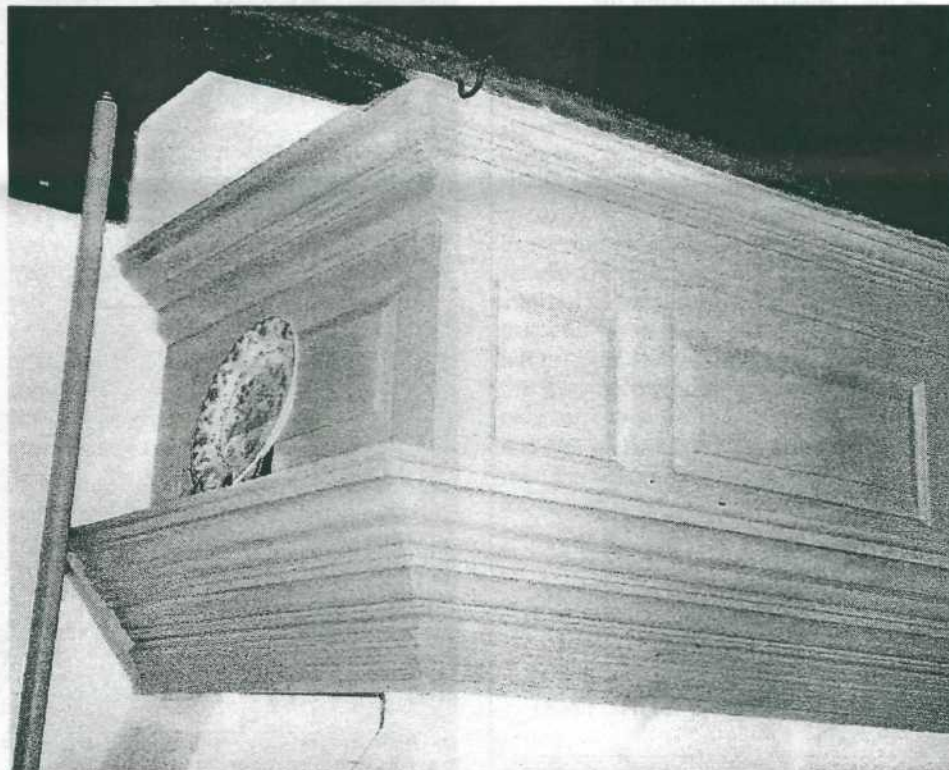
house, and the south wall of the wing probably was set back about 6 feet 6 inches from that of the house, giving the wing a depth of about 26 feet 6 inches. The writer estimates the east-west measurement of the wing to have been about 21 feet. The roof of the wing would appear to have had the same pitch as the main roof and had at the front (possibly also the rear) a bellcast overhang approximately 5 feet wide. There had been a more-or-less centered doorway with a window on each side of 8 over 8 configuration.

There were several early photographic views of the house available to the writer, taken after the removal of the wing. The best of these shows the house directly from the south. It had 12 over 12 windows, apparently with the original wide-muntin sash and probably 7 by 9-inch glass. The two west windows are shown with panelled shutters; 3 fielded panels each, with a square panel in the middle. A transom over the door is shown. The door itself is horizontally divided with 4 fielded panels on each section. The shingles have square butts and I estimate had an exposure of about 15 inches. There was probably a sloped watertable to cover the top of the slightly projecting foundation similar to that on the Minne Schenck house at Old Bethpage Village Restoration.

The supreme feature of the Hartshorne house is the jambless fireplace mantel molding. That this fireplace was built into the corner of a room varies from our understanding of jambless fireplaces, and may represent a usage particular to New Jersey. This writer suspects that the study of Dutch-American houses in New Jersey is not very advanced, and this is an area open to enterprising researchers. Dating this house accurately has to be done with dendrochronology, but the 1740-1750 period. Some of the early settlers came to Monmouth County from Long Island, suggesting affinities with Long Island houses like the Minne Schenck house from Manhasset and now at Old Bethpage Village Restoration.

Comparisons have to be limited because so few early houses, Dutch or English, survive in the western part of Long Island. The Hartshorne house has parallels with the Hendrick Hendrickson house located at Holmdel, in Monmouth County in its general proportions, room divisions, etc.

(See *Dutch Vernacular Architecture in North America, 1640-1830*, Plates 27, 28 for drawings of the Schenck and Hendrickson houses, and the *HVVA Newsletter*, January/February 2002 for a comparison of the Schenck house with the van Wickle house in Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey).



Membership info

If you have been receiving this newsletter, but your membership is not current and you wish to continue to receive the HVVA newsletter and participate in the many house study tours offered each year, **please send in your dues.**

Membership currently pays all the HVVA bills and to keep us operating in the black **each of us must contribute a little.**

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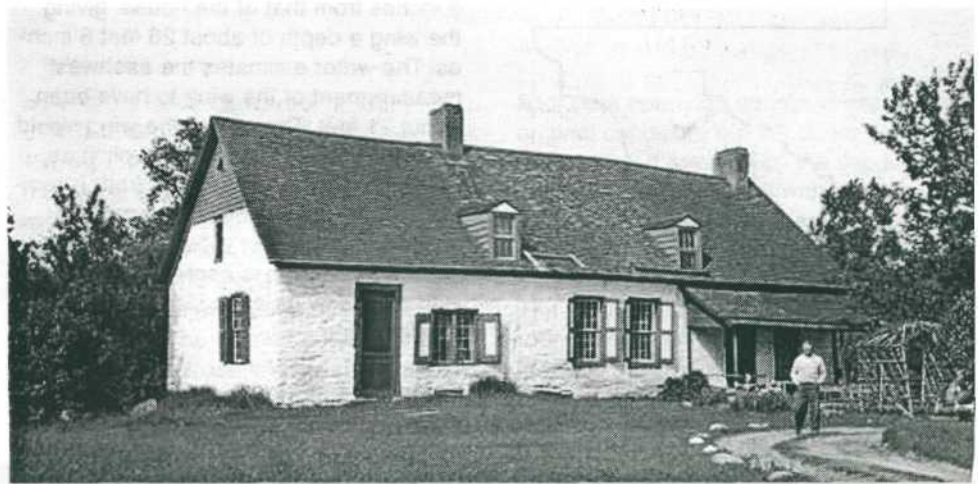
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Calendar



Benjamin Ten Broeck House, Kingston

Tour of "Brook in Waterland"
December 8, 2007 - 11:00 am

"Brook in Waterland" - a recreated 18th century Dutch house - is located in Clinton Corners, on Bentley Lane, just off County Route 19 (Bulls Head Road) about 300 ft. east of the Taconic Parkway. Lunch will be in Rhinebeck, at a place to be announced. Please join us for this special holiday tour. For more info call Rob Sweeney (845) 336-0232.

HVVA Annual Meeting
January 21, 2008 - 10:00 am

The Annual Meeting will be held at the Benjamin Ten Broeck House, 1019 Flatbush Road, Kingston. Election of officers, planning for 2008, and the dedication of our new office building are a few topics on the agenda. Luncheon to follow. HVVA faced a very challenging year and proved that it could not only survive but grow as well. All members are welcome and encouraged to attend. Bring a bottle to celebrate! RSVP Rob Sweeney (845) 336-0232.



HVVA Meeting
February 16, 2008 - 10:00 am

The monthly meeting will be held at the North Marbletown Firehouse, just south of the Bevier House on Rt. 209. This will be a "show & tell" meeting, so please bring objects or photos to share with the group. This is a good time to get some expert advise on a project or a problem. For further directions contact Jim Decker (845) 527-1710.