

HVVA is a not-for-profit corporation formed to study and preserve the vernacular architecture and material culture of the Hudson Valley

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# The Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture

January – March 2015

## Newsletter

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HVVA Newsletter Editor Neil Larson – the first recipient of the “HVVA Sheepdog Award” – and Rob Sweeney, HVVA President at our annual meeting this past January.

## A message from the President

Dear members, it is again my pleasure to serve you for another year as president of HVVA. The past year has been filled with many successes. The growth of paid memberships is so important, for this is our only funding and keeps the newsletters going out and the website up and running. So please check the date on your address label and make sure you are currently paid up. If the date has passed please send in a check. Monthly study tours have been interesting and well-attended; I especially enjoy seeing a new face among the regulars. I continue to invite the membership to join us on tours or speak to Ken Walton about planning a tour in your area. Tour planning can be tricky, but not difficult. The Research & Education Committee would be pleased to aid anyone in the planning of future study tours, and would happily receive suggestions or invitations for places to visit.

The trustees should be heartily commended for their work on this

year’s study tour schedule, which is nearly complete for this year. I think we may still have one month open, and with some help from the membership, we are hoping a tour in Kinderhook, New York for November will complete the schedule.

To view upcoming tour information you are encouraged to visit the website and check out our “EVENTS” tab or to sign up for our MailChimp announcements, which come out about a week before the each scheduled tour date. So if you are reading this and own a house or barn which might be good for a study tour please reach out to us. We can’t do this work without the wonderful hospitality of historic homeowners!

One continuing success not to be overlooked is the HVVA Newsletter. Much of the success of HVVA as an organization must be attributed to our newsletter. Our founder and original editor, Peter Sinclair, deserves the

## A. Joyce Berry (1937- 2014)

We are saddened by the news of the death of A. Joyce Berry in St. Johnsville, New York, on December 23, 2014. Joyce was HVVA's webmaster; she designed and launched our site and managed it for many years. She was born Arlene Joyce Haken in Muskegon, Michigan and attended Hope College in Holland, Michigan. After her first marriage, she moved to the Mohawk Valley of New York where she raised five children and was a successful insurance agent. In 1986 Joyce married Jim Berry and lived with him in Rotterdam, New York, until his death in 1991.

In her retirement, Joyce became a self-taught webmaster, creating and maintaining numerous web sites for historical organizations in the Mohawk Valley, as well as HVVA and the Dutch Barn Preservation Society. Her interest in, and love for the Mohawk Valley inspired her to write a series of non-fiction books on regional topics as well as fiction focused on historic time travel, for which she became known as "The Time-Traveling Granny." She also devoted significant amounts of time to transcribing New York Revolutionary War pension records.

Joyce enjoyed foreign travel and treated her grandchildren to trips to England and Ireland. She also mastered cross-stitching and quilting and created beautiful quilts for her daughters and granddaughters. Joyce also was an avid gardener and took pride in the flower gardens around her home.

Joyce was buried in Michigan. Donations may be made in her honor to the Fort Plain Museum, 389 Canal Street, Fort Plain, NY 13339.

a spark that could draw unlikely people together and this attribute, more than anything, had a profound effect on building the organizational culture of HVVA. As a tribute to Maggie's dedication and service, the HVVA Board of Trustees has inaugurated a lecture series in her memory to be held on the 3rd Saturday in February each year. For this lecture series, we invite paper proposals on topics relevant to Hudson Valley architecture an history. Those selected by our Research & Education Committee will be scheduled for a public presentation and publication in our newsletter. A stipend will be awarded. It is hoped that the furthering of research, especially that which includes new documentation of vernacular buildings, would greatly please Maggie and serve as a wonderful way for her friends to remember her passion and dedication.

Though Joyce's work was done out of sight, her labors are mostly responsible for our world-wide presence. She embodied the mission of "studying and making known." And I encourage you to visit the HVVA website and journey through the many pages she created. (Joyce Berry's obituary is printed elsewhere in this issue.) These two women will be greatly missed, but they will live on in the enduring things they created.

I continue to be amazed by the new life and fresh love the old houses we study and abide in are capable of producing. So, I encourage you to come and journey along with us in pursuit of our undiscovered architectural history, for we might just find together what we are most in need of – a shoring up of the soul.



Rob Sweeney  
HVVA Sheepdog

credit for laying a foundation of study and timely publication of findings. This principle remains at the heart of our organization's mission and continues to serves as a guiding force. Our current editor, Neil Larson has done much to build on this ideal by demanding quality and generously contributing his intellect and energy to this role. As president (and sheepdog), I have instituted an annual award for folks who, like Neil, give countless hours of labor and show great dedication towards the work and promotion of HVVA. So I was pleased to commend Neil as the first recipient of the "HVVA Sheepdog Award" at our annual meeting this past January, and to thank him for his generous service in 2014, I look forward to sharing the work of our organization with him for many years to come.

One of the amazing benefits of being active in HVVA is the loving friendships so many of us have acquired. These relationships often provide a way to shore up an old building, but even more, they allow us sustain the richness of humanity. So when we come to know such love and enjoy such laughter, and bask in the pleasure acceptance, we sadly also open ourselves to know grief as well. We can't help but feel a deep sense of loss when these fulfilling relationships pass. In 2014 HVVA lost two marvelous human beings: Maggie MacDowell, a founding member and long time secretary and Joyce Berry, our webmaster.

Many of us have had the pleasure of spending time Maggie. Her energy for life was an irresistible force for anyone who came into her presence. She had

# History of the Vernooy-Bevier house, town of Wawarsing, Ulster County

By Wendy E. Harris, Register of Professional Archaeologists



Fig. 1 – View of house from southwest. Photo by Neil Larson.

## Introduction

The Vernooy-Bevier House is among the most historically significant dwellings in the Town of Wawarsing (Fig. 1). Throughout much of its existence, it was associated with the Vernooy family. When the Vernooys settled here in 1702, they became the first Euro-Americans in what is now the Town of Wawarsing to occupy land that they owned. The house is also one of two existing eighteenth-century stone houses known to have survived the Revolutionary War burning of the Wawarsing settlement. During the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, the house belonged to descendants of Warner Hoornbeek, another of Wawarsing's earliest Euro-American settlers.

The house and its outbuildings, surrounding fields, and the adjoining, previously landmarked Wawarsing Reformed Church Cemetery, constitute a uniquely intact historic landscape, serving to represent the earliest period of Euro-American occupation in the Town of Wawarsing.

## Previous Architectural and Historic Preservation Assessments of the Vernooy-Bevier House

Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, an early and highly esteemed historian of Dutch-American pre-Revolutionary War period architecture, included the Vernooy-Bevier House in her book, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson River Before 1776* (1929: 233-234, 284). She described the house as “a survival of the type of dwelling built in the Rondout Valley when the valley was the western frontier of the Province of New York.” The photograph she used to illustrate the text was taken in 1906 (Fig. 2). At that time, the house showed no

indication of renovation, most likely looking much as it did throughout the nineteenth century.

In 1967 the Town of Wawarsing participated in a county-wide architectural survey, the aim of which was to “pinpoint historic houses in the county for future preservation.” One hundred and one structures were identified within the town, among them the Vernooy-Bevier House. The overall county survey was sponsored by the Ulster County Planning Commission's Historic Sites Committee and conducted under the auspices of the Junior League of Kingston. Katharine T. Terwilliger, then the Town Historian, and Patricia Clinton co-chaired the Town of Wawarsing efforts. The outcome is entitled “Historic Buildings Prior to 1850 in the Town of Wawarsing.” On file at the Ellenville Public Library and Museum, this document is a collection of Department of Interior/Historic American Building Survey “report sheets.” The sheet compiled for the Vernooy-Bevier House contains a great deal of information on the house's interior, exterior, and known history, noting many original structural elements. The entire Ulster County report is on file at the Library of Congress.

As a follow-up to the 1967 survey, the Junior League of Kingston published *Early Architecture in Ulster County* in 1974. It contains photos (with accompanying text) of 84 “outstanding” seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth-century buildings. As explained in the book's introduction, these were selected from a group of over 1,700 structures, most of which had been included in the original survey. For the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Vernooy-Bevier House is only one of two selected for the Town of Wawarsing. It appears as Number 29 on pages 90 and 91, where it is described as having “a compact shape which is unique and appealing for this region.” By then the rear

Fig. 2 – View of house from south. From Reynolds, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*, 284.



kitchen and porch depicted in Reynolds's book had been removed. (Fig. 3).

Katharine T. Terwilliger and Marion M. Dumond revisited the early architecture of the Town of Wawarsing in 1986 with their *An Old House Sampler: Some Old Houses in the Town of Wawarsing*. The Vernooy-Bevier House appears on page ten, with an accompanying photograph and text, as Number Five of 31 structures selected.

More recently, one of New York State's leading historic preservation groups, the Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture Society (HVVA), included the Vernooy-Bevier House on the "Mapping History" portion of their website (<http://www.hvva.org/r&r.html>, currently unavailable). In their 2007 June/July Newsletter, John R. Stevens lists it as one of 22 "Gable-fronted Dutch-American Houses." The house is illustrated by the photograph from *Early Architecture of Ulster County* and four elevations drawn by Stevens illustrating existing conditions (Fig. 4). Stevens describes this aspect of construction further in his book, *Dutch Vernacular Architecture in North America, 1640-1830* (2005: 36, 226). Such "use of wood siding above the second level," he explains, is used particularly in Ulster County. He offers the Jean Hasbrouck House (circa 1721) in New Paltz and the Matthew Ten Eyck House (circa 1750) in Hurley as examples.

### History of the Vernooy-Bevier House

The house's exact date of construction and the names of its earliest occupants are unknown. The house historically bears the name of "Bevier" in addition to "Vernooy." This joint naming reflects a longstanding mystery regarding the house's origins.

Genealogies for the Vernooy and Bevier families indicate a pattern of intermarriage between them. Based upon this, two possible hypotheses for the house's shared Vernooy-Bevier designation are offered. Both suggest that the name may have arisen as a result of the families being joined through marriage (see Bevier 1916; Vernooy and Hasbrouck n.d.).

As early as 1707, Rachel Vernooy (baptized 1686), a daughter of the very first Vernooy to settle in Wawarsing, married Abraham Bevier (born 1678), who is believed to be the area's earliest Euro-American settler. He was the son of Louis Bevier, one of the original New Paltz patentees. As Bevier (1916: 46) notes, "...the first Bevier marriage in America united the old Huguenot stock to the Dutch. From this union a strong and hardy race was born." A second Vernooy/Bevier marriage occurred in 1751, when one of Abraham and Rachel's thirteen children, Jacobus Bevier (1717-1800), married Anna Vernooy (baptized 1726).

The deed record for the house, however, indicates that the house sits on a parcel of land that belonged to members

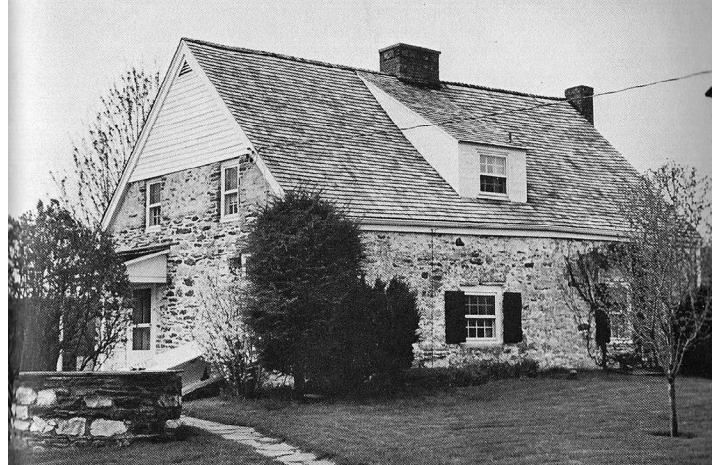
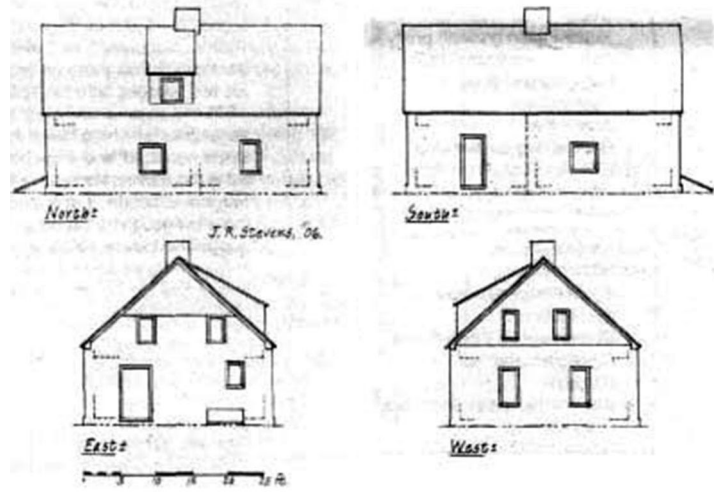


Fig. 3 – View of house from southeast. From *Early Architecture in Ulster County*, 90.

Fig. 4 – Elevation drawings of the house by John R. Stevens. From *HVVA Newsletter*, June/July 2007.



of the Vernooy family from the time they first settled in Wawarsing, possibly in the late seventeenth century and certainly by the beginning of the eighteenth century, through the mid-nineteenth century. One hypothesis would therefore be that the house was constructed in the early eighteenth century, on Vernooy family property as a home for the newly married Rachel Vernooy Bevier and her husband Abraham Bevier. An alternative hypothesis would be that the house was constructed in the mid-eighteenth century on Vernooy family property as a home for the newly married Anna Vernooy Bevier and her husband Jacobus Bevier. In both scenarios, members of the community may have eventually considered the dwelling to be the home of the Vernooys as well as the Beviens. Two subsequent Vernooy/Bevier intermarriages – one occurring in the late eighteenth century and the other in the early nineteenth century – would only reinforce this perception.

Unfortunately, until we discover a date stone or relevant primary documents, or are able to conduct dendrochronological and archaeological studies, these explanations and others will remain hypotheses. For the time being, we must

agree with Helen Wilkinson Reynolds (1929: 234) who concluded

Whether the house now standing was a Vernoooy house or a Bevier is a matter of opinion, lacking positive proof, but the point is of no consequence here for the house serves equally well under either name as an example of plan, materials, and workmanship in the period of the pioneer.

As stated above, documentary evidence regarding the Vernoooy-Bevier House's ownership history consists almost entirely of Vernoooy family deeds and genealogical data. According to the Vernoooy family genealogy (Hornbeck and VerNooy n.d.), Cornelis Cornelissen Vernoooy, a native of Holland, arrived in New York City in 1664. That same year, he and his wife, Annatje Van de Cuyl, settled in Kingston. In 1702, Cornelis purchased 400 acres in what is now the hamlet of Wawarsing from the family of Anna Beek Phenix. The latter were the owners of the Beek Patent, the first (1685) land grant in the Town of Wawarsing confirmed by the English crown and bought from (and also most likely also appropriated from) its Native American occupants. The deed for this land (Ulster County Deeds, Liber AA, Page 411) describes Cornelis as "of Wawarsink," thus suggesting that the first Vernoooy's resided in Wawarsing prior to purchasing their land.

In an article published in the November 13, 1969 *Ellenville Journal*, the former Town Historian, Katharine T. Terwilliger, has left us a detailed account of Cornelis's construction of a grist mill, which she terms "the first business in the Town of Wawarsing." Fairly early in its existence, the small community also erected a meeting house for religious services. This building, of log construction, would be replaced by a new stone church, dedicated in 1745 to be known as "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Stone Church at Wawarsing." Terwilliger tells us that the Vernoooy family gave the congregation land on which to build the church and for an associated cemetery to adjoin their existing family cemetery. Many Vernoooy family members researched for this report are buried in the cemetery, which has been landmarked by the Town of Wawarsing. On a recent visit, a gravestone bearing the date "1737" was noted. Deeds from the early nineteenth century to the present day contain an exception for a right-of-way through the property, providing access to "the burial grounds."

The Vernoooy genealogy (Hornbeck and VerNooy n.d.) states that the first Cornelis Vernoooy and his wife Annatje had at least eleven children. Following Cornelis's death (his will was filed in 1727), his land was passed down to his and Annatje's children and grandchildren. At some point prior to 1769, a large parcel within the original holding was divided among the then surviving heirs (Liber FF, Page 516). One of the heirs named in the partitioning was Cornelis's great-grandson, Peter Vernoooy (1738-1813). Although no specific

deed seems to have been filed in county records, he apparently received the lot containing the Vernoooy-Bevier House as a result of the partitioning. Deeds filed after his death in 1815 (e.g., Liber 33, Page 651) indicate his ownership of the house, as does a description of the burning of Wawarsing during the American Revolution.

On August 12, 1781, the small settlement of Wawarsing was attacked by Native American allies of the British, aided and outfitted by Tories. Two versions of the attack have come down to us – one was compiled from American military reports, *Public Papers of George Clinton*, and the other from a collection of accounts gathered in the 1840s (or earlier) from local residents, some of whom may have been alive at the time of the attack, by A.G. Bevier in *The Indians or Narratives of Massacres and Depredations on the Frontier in Wawarsing and its Vicinity During the American Revolution by a Descendant of the Huguenots* (1846). As noted by Katharine T. Terwilliger in her critical assessment of the two versions (see *Where the Streams Wind, Historical Glimpses of the Town*, 1977: 15-24) the scope of the damage ranged from thirty buildings burned (the official American military version) to approximately fourteen buildings burned (Bevier). Due to an early warning of the impending attack, only one Wawarsing resident lost his life.

Bevier's version of the attack is especially interesting because of its description of the community's layout, further supporting Peter Vernoooy's ownership of the Vernoooy-Bevier House (42-58). The version also contains a vivid depiction of the roles Peter Vernoooy and Mary Clearwater Vernoooy (1748-1840) may have played in the defense of their home and family:

At Peter Vernoooy's, who lived about a quarter of a mile southeast of the fort, [the Native Americans and Tories] made an attack but were bravely repulsed by the little garrison, which consisted of but one efficient man, and two others who were not able to provide much assistance. On the first advance of the Indians, Vernoooy shot one from a window in the southeast side of the house... The conduct of the women at this place was worthy of the daughters of liberty, and deserves to be noticed. It appears that there were three in the house – Mrs. Peter Vernoooy and two of her connections from Lackawack. Some of them loaded the guns for the men... whilst others stood with axes, determined to plunge them into their foes, if they should attempt to break through the windows... Mrs. V. had a family of small children at this time. Some of them were laying in the bunk, and became very uneasy at the unusual proceedings about them, but the heroic matron addressed them in language so decided and unequivocal as instantly to secure their quiet.

A deed filed in 1815 (Liber 33, Page 651), two years after Peter Vernoooy's death at the age of 74, indicates that

much of his farm had been partitioned and divided among his children in accordance with his last will and testament. Although the map made of the partitioning is apparently lost, we know from an 1817 deed (Liber 33, Page 294) that the lots were numbered – Lot No. 3 being described in a subsequent mid nineteenth-century deed (Liber 130, page 514) as “the house lot.” Of the deeds representing conveyances of the various numbered lots, only one mentions the existence of a house lot; therefore, it is assumed that this lot is the site of the Vernooy-Bevier House.

Between the years 1865 and 1896, this house lot and several other lots that originally formed Peter Vernooy’s farm were acquired and consolidated into one large holding by John Calvin Hoornbeek (1834-1910) and his wife Amelia Van Leuvan Hoornbeek (1834-1911). The process is described in Liber 612, page 511. Both C.G. Hine’s *The Old Mine Road* (1909: 73) and Helen Wilkinson Reynolds *Dutch Houses in the Hudson River Before 1776* (1929: 233) cite the house as belonging to the Hoornbeek family.

Like the Vernooys, the Hoornbeek family (also known as “Hornbeck” or “Hornbeek”) had deep roots in Wawarsing. Warnaar Hoornbeek is documented as having leased land here in 1685. His descendent, Johannis Hoornbeek, Jr. (?-1855), became the Town of Wawarsing’s first Supervisor upon its establishment in 1806. (Terwilliger 1977: 1, 4 & 53). Johannis, a farmer, was John C. Hoornbeek’s grandfather. Katharine Terwilliger (n.d.) tells us that John C. had begun his career operating a small store on the canal at Port Ben, eventually becoming “a wealthy and prominent man in the Wawarsing area.” According to Nathaniel Sylvester’s *History of Ulster County, New York* (1880: 260, 269), John C. Hoornbeek eventually became the owner of Wawarsing’s Excelsior Mill, which manufactured “packing.” He was also one of the founders of the Ellenville Savings Bank, organized in 1869. The published Hornbeck family genealogy (Sayre and Hornbeck 1977: 169) further describes him as “in the tannery and mercantile business.” In one final commemorative gesture, John C. and Amelia Hoornbeek created a private family cemetery. Enclosed within a stone wall, it is set slightly apart from the existing Wawarsing Reformed Church Cemetery/Vernooy Family Cemetery. The graves of John C. and Amelia, at least two of their children, and some Van Leuvan family members (possibly Amelia’s parents) are marked by large highly polished monuments.

By the 1920s, the Vernooy-Bevier House, its outbuildings and the surrounding land had been inherited by Arthur V. Hoornbeek (1873-1967), the youngest of John C. and Amelia Hoornbeek’s four surviving children (Reynolds 1929: 223; Liber 410, Page 3). Arthur sold the house and outbuildings in 1940 to Edward Davenport. With these structures came a tract of land, containing within it many of the parcels that originally belonged to Peter Vernooy and subsequently acquired by Arthur Hoornbeek’s parents

in the late 19th century (Liber 612, page 511). In 1965, Nadia and Max Shepard acquired the portion of the tract containing the house and outbuildings from Davenport’s heirs (Liber 1170, Page 931; Liber 1266, Page 1188). The house, its outbuildings and surroundings, now occupying two parcels, has since been bequeathed to Nadia Shepard’s heirs, Alec Dubro, Julie Marino and Amanda Moody. According to the 2012 deed (Liber 5419, Page 142) by which Shepard conveyed the property to her heirs, the old easement for a right-of-way through the property still exists, ensuring that vehicles and pedestrians have access to the ancient Wawarsing cemetery, where so many of the Vernooy-Bevier House’s former occupants are buried.

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# Some comments on the architectural context of the Vernooy-Bevier house and its associated farm buildings

By Neil Larson All photos by the author.



Fig. 1a – View of Vernooy-Bevier House, Wawarsing, ca. 1720.



Fig. 1b – View of Bevier-Elting House, New Paltz, ca. 1735.

The foregoing article on the Vernooy-Bevier stone house was written from research provided to the Town of Wawarsing Historic Preservation Commission to document the property for a local landmark designation. The owner has died and the property is for sale, and the commission is concerned that this valuable resource is preserved in the transaction. However, this effort initially focused on the historical background of the stone house without assessing the physical conditions of the dwelling or of the agricultural buildings associated with it. This brief description comes after a recent inspection made by Commission members and others, including the newsletter editor.

## House

The two-room, center-chimney plan oriented with its principal entrance on a gable end associates the house with other early-18th-century stone houses, notably the Bevier-Elting House on Huguenot Street in New Paltz, as identified by John R. Stevens in his lists of 22 “Gable-fronted Dutch-American Houses” in the June/July 2007 issue of this newsletter (*Figs. 1b & 6*). And it also links the house with the original urban house form and plan introduced by the Dutch West India Trading Company to New Netherland a century earlier and that spread as the model for domestic architecture in Dutch (i.e., non-English) communities, urban and rural, throughout the Hudson Valley.

The plan divided front and back rooms by a masonry partition against which jambless fireplaces were constructed sharing a huge brick chimney funnel in the attic (*Fig. 2*). A cursory inspection of the Wawarsing house revealed that it had been built with this plan, although jambless fireplaces had been added later with new chimneys and arched masonry supports added in the basement.

There was no obvious evidence that there had been a kitchen fireplace in the basement. At some later time, probably in the early 19th century, a wood frame kitchen was built off the southwest

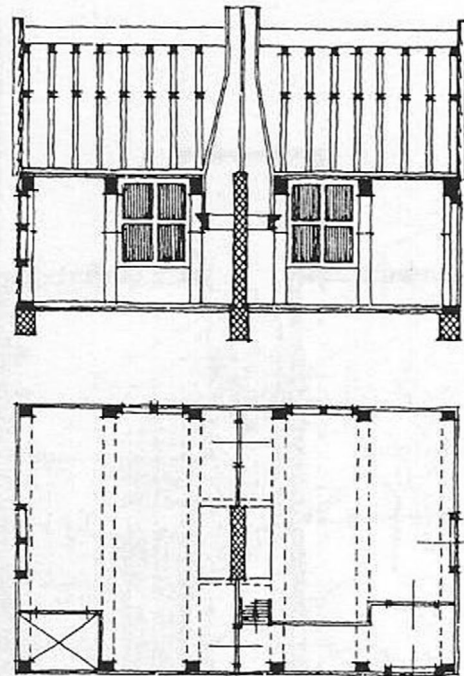


Fig. 2 – Reconstruction of the house of Adam Roelantsen, New Amsterdam, 1642. From Henk J. Zantkuyl, “The Netherlands Town House: How and Why it Works,” *New World Dutch Studies, Dutch Arts and Culture in Colonial America, 1609-1776*. Roderic H. Blackburn & Nancy A. Kelley, eds. (Albany NY: Albany Institute of Historic and Art, 1987), 150.

corner of the house, to which it was connected by a porch (*see Fig. 2 in previous article*). This annex was demolished leaving only the fireplace as an ornament of the patio that replaced it (*Fig. 3*).

The old stone house would have not been an appropriate residence, either in size or status, for John C. Hoornbeek, a prominent merchant, who acquired the farm in 1865. He built a more commodious and fashionable residence for his family on

the highway, which is depicted on the 1875 map of Wawarsing. (This house has not yet been clearly identified in the field.) The map also associates the stone house with Hoornbeek, and it would have been occupied by a tenant who probably labored on the farm.

## Agricultural Buildings

The building group was built after local merchant John C. Hoornbeek acquired the Vernoooy farm in 1865. It is comprised of a large barn with a long cow house on the rear, a wagon house and stable, a granary, a poultry house and an ice house (Fig. 4). A hog house also was built west of the house at this time. All the buildings were framed with sawn timbers joined in the conventional mortise-and-tenon manner and with sawn studs, joists and rafters attached with cut nails. The exteriors are sheathed with board and batten siding and roofed with slate shingles. Kerf marks indicate that the lumber was sawn with a circular blade suggesting that construction occurred more towards the end of the 19th century, probably after 1880 when the agricultural schedule in the census taken that year recorded John C. Hoornbeek with only one cow. The new barns likely are associated with Hoornbeek's son, Arthur, who came of age in the 1890s.

These buildings represent an era of agricultural revitalization and improvement experienced in the Rondout Valley spurred by the commerce on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, later the railroad, and the emerging tourist resort economy. These progressive buildings are but one of a scores of "modern" farm complexes erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to replace the Dutch barns and the archaic farm practices they represented. At least two barns of similar scale and design are located in the immediate neighborhood, one of them across the highway from the subject group. In addition to being progressive in their



Fig. 3 – View of surviving fireplace from demolished kitchen ell.

functions, the barns were built with materials produced in up-to-date facilities located outside the valley and transported in. Even at this late date, local saw mills were operating with old technology. The slate for the roofs also was imported. A broader study of these modern barns, many constructed with innovative patent truss roof systems fabricated elsewhere, is needed to fully understand the process by which these buildings were introduced to farmers and the methods by which they were built and to appreciate their significance in the context of the region's evolving agricultural practices.

In spite of lack of use and some deterioration, the buildings and the compound are in remarkably intact condition. This is largely due to the longevity of the slate roofs, although lost slates and rotted flashings threaten their continued integrity. The barn has two threshing floors (and doors) with mows on the sides and a volumi-

Fig. 4 – View of agricultural buildings from stone house (west). Left to right: stone well head, ice house, poultry house (behind cedar tree), granary, barn and wagon house.







Fig. 5 – View of barn and wagon house from north.

nous loft above (Figs. 5 & 6). Roof bracing was configured to permit the use of a mechanical hay track. The mow was ventilated by large louvered openings on the front and end walls. Rather than stabling cows in the basement, a cow house was appended to the rear of the building. In the early 20th century, this facility was replaced with a long perpendicular addition with a concrete floor, metal stanchions, and a tracked overhead feed conveyance.

Two wide doors provide access to the vehicle bays of the wagon house and a stable on the east end of the building (Fig. 5). A spacious mow occupied the upper level. The granary is mounted on cast concrete pylons on the opposite side of the driveway

(Figs. 4 & 7). An open store room on the first floor is surmounted by an upper level containing grain bins on one side and a corn crib on the other. The interior of the building is largely intact; the rear (west) wall with its upper slatted wall, has been replaced. Large poultry houses became a common feature in the Rondout Valley landscape at the turn of the 20th century as commercial egg production expanded to meet the demand of resort hotels and tourist colonies (Fig. 7). The one extant on the Hoornbeek farm is of median size and is one of a rapidly vanishing building type. The adjacent ice house represents the era in which local farms produced fluid milk for local creameries rather than processing it into butter (Fig. 4).

Fig. 6 – View of cow house attached perpendicularly to rear wing of barn from west.



Fig. 7 – View of granary and poultry house from east.



## Jacob Wynkoop: An African-American house-builder in New Paltz

By Ellen Mosen James<sup>1</sup>

From the *New Paltz Independent*, 18 November 1892:

*Mrs. Margaret Clow has purchased of Philip D. Elting a building lot on Huguenot Street and is erecting a building 18x22 for a residence. . . . Jacob Wynkoop has charge of the carpenter work.*

In 1993, a few months after buying my hundred-year-old house in New Paltz, I discovered that the original owner of the house was an African American woman named Margaret Hasbrouck Clow, born in 1837 (Fig. 1). It took a little research and great assistance from the staff at the Haviland-Heidgerd Historical Collection of Elting Memorial Library – Marian Ryan, Irene Martin, Carol Johnson – to learn about her and Jacob Wynkoop, the man in charge of the carpenter work, who was also black. He was born in 1829. Both belonged to the first generation of blacks born free in New Paltz, under no legal claim of enslavement or indenture, that is, after July 4, 1827.<sup>2</sup>

I was immediately interested in learning more about their lives. William Heidgerd's pamphlets *Black History of New Paltz* collected useful information with thought provoking primary documents, covering almost two centuries of enslavement and a century of freedom following. Yet, without context for the names and dates one encounters in local history, I would have had great difficulty seeing any larger picture in the facts.

What luck that at the same time a book titled *Long Hammering* by Dr. A.J. Williams-Myers, Professor of Black Studies at SUNY New Paltz, on the African American presence in the Hudson Valley was about to come out. In the Education Department, a class taught by Susan Stessin on the use of primary documents in the classroom had students gathering reams of hitherto neglected records, and they included Margaret Clow and Jacob Wynkoop among their subjects. Eric Roth, then archivist and executive director of the Huguenot Historical Society, was also writing on the realities of slavery in New Paltz. It was an ideal environment to follow up on my interest in the lives of New Paltz's first generation of free blacks.

When I found Jacob Wynkoop's gravestone in the veteran's section of the New Paltz Rural Cemetery and saw that he served in the Union Army, a private in Company K, 20th Regiment of the USCT (the Ulster County regiment of the United States Colored Troops), and brought this new piece of information to the library collection on New Paltz in the Civil War, I knew that my true calling was to be a history detective.



Fig. 1 – Margaret Hasbrouck Clow House, 127 Huguenot St., 1892. All photos by Ellen Mosen James.

Ongoing work at the Haviland-Heidgerd Collection identified a small number of additional houses built by Jacob Wynkoop, mostly for his family and for others in that first generation of New Paltz blacks born free. Combing through the nineteenth century newspaper collections with a research group devoted to bringing the local black experience to light, I began to see that the experience and after-effects of the Civil War had an impact on Jacob Wynkoop, certainly, on the African American community in New Paltz, and on its relationship with the people who had more access to the communities resources, all of them white. What was discovered for New Paltz should resonate with the lives of African Americans in other Hudson Valley communities. As Professor Williams-Meyers emphasizes, black history is part of American history not separate from it. It is the missing piece without which American history is incomplete.

New Paltz farmers owned enslaved Africans from the earliest days of its settlement. Based on a study made by Neil Larson of property assessments made in New Paltz in 1798 for the U.S. Direct Tax, the following analysis provides an idea of the extent of slavery there at the end of the 18th century. A total of 280 enslaved Africans were counted in New Paltz in 1798. Of that number, 145 were male and 135 were female. They were divided among 90 owners, who represented 22 percent of the 406 different names identified as "occupants" in the list. Exactly one-third of these owners (30) possessed only one slave. Fourteen "occupants" listed owned two slaves, and fifteen owned three. Ten slave holders owned more than six slaves. Peter Eltinge and Dirck Wynkoop owned 13 slaves together,

the highest number recorded. It's very likely that Jacob Wynkoop's father Thomas was named for this family, which was the common practice in the Hudson Valley when freed slaves took surnames after manumission.<sup>3</sup>

As to housing for slaves in New Paltz, Sojourner Truth famously described the discomforts for living quarters confined to basements in the houses of their owners. Myra Young Armstead's essay "The Geography of Slavery and Freedom", in *Mighty Change, Tall Within*, described some meanings in the spatial dimensions of Sojourner Truth's life, such use of marginal, cramped, and ill-defined spaces was typical for the slaves in the homes of small farmers in the Hudson Valley.<sup>4</sup> Yet, for owners to turn out elderly slaves in an act of self-serving manumission to avoid the burden of providing for them could have been the worst of fates. That was the case of Baumfree, Sojourner Truth's father, who at the crippled end of his life had to move himself about to different relatives homes with Sojourner unable to help him or sometimes even find him. As manumission approached, many black families faced such prospects. A few were able to negotiate for small land holdings under various terms of ownership, rental or service. For the rest it was catch-as-catch-can and many remained in live-in domestic service permanently or temporarily, sometimes followed by the poor house, or alms house, which has a history of its own to tell. I have not found when or how Jacob Wynkoop's family first acquired property and a home of their own, but Neil Larson's findings below, fill in a new and fascinating piece of the puzzle.

In 1840 Jacob's mother, Jane Wynkoop, bought a quarter-acre lot for 25 dollars.<sup>5</sup> The seller was Maria Hasbrouck, the great-granddaughter of patentee Abraham Hasbrouck who inherited the family's stone house on Huguenot Street. The quarter-acre was located at the rear of Maria Hasbrouck's village lot on the west side of Church Street, which represented the easterly lines of the house lots of the patentee

families living on Huguenot Street. This back section would have been typical of marginal neighborhoods made available for sale or rent to free black families.<sup>6</sup> According to Cyrus Freer, the current house on this lot (now 66 Church St.) was built by Jacob Wynkoop in 1897 and rented to others (*Fig. 2*).<sup>7</sup> However, Jacob, who was only 10 years of age in 1840, and his family appear to have lived in an earlier dwelling at this location.

In 1851 Jacob Wynkoop purchased an approximately half-acre lot from Maria DuBois for \$65.<sup>8</sup> The deed description states that it was bounded on the north by a road running from the main road to the farm owned by Jonathan DuBois, presumably Maria's husband; that road is now known as Mulberry Street. This was one half of a parcel Maria and Elizabeth DuBois had acquired from Ambrose Seaman, who also owned land on the north side of Mulberry Street. Cyrus Freer stated that Jacob built a house for himself on the corner of Mulberry and Church streets in 1852. That house has been torn down.

Three years later Jacob Wynkoop, his wife, Dianna, and Clarissa Tuthill bought the other half of the Seaman lot.<sup>9</sup> It was on this parcel that Cyrus Freer says Jacob built a house for his brother John Wynkoop, but he goes on to explain that "it was taken down that year and moved from the lot where the big house of Jacob Wynkoop stands [66 Church St.]. It was an old house when I was 10 years old and it stood there and it was taken down and put up at Jacob Wynkoop house along Mulberry St." This account suggests that Jacob's parents' house, already considered old in 1855, probably existed before Jane Wynkoop bought the property from Maria Hasbrouck in 1840. This may be an example of a free black family living as tenants before they had the opportunity to own land outright. The house currently in the location of John Wynkoop's house is similar to the houses Jacob Wynkoop was building in the 1890s and probably was a replacement (11 Mulberry St., *Fig. 3*).

Fig. 2 – Jacob Wynkoop Rental House, 66 Church St., 1897.



Fig. 3 – Second Jacob Wynkoop House, 11 Mulberry St., ca. 1895.



The 1855 New York census listed Jacob and John Wynkoop separately, consecutively and right after Jonathan DuBois and Ambrose Seaman in the population schedule. Jacob was the head of a household that contained his wife, Dianna, daughter, Jane (later called Jennie), and grandmother, Isabelle DuBois. One genealogist has identified Jacob's parents as Thomas Wynkoop and Jane Deyo.<sup>10</sup> Isabelle DuBois and Jane Wynkoop were both married in New Paltz Reformed Church around the time of manumission and both had the surname Deyo.<sup>11</sup> Isabelle was in her late forties, and Jane was in her twenties. Isabelle moved in with the Wynkoops a quarter-century later probably after her husband, Philip DuBois, died.

Jacob was 25 years of age and was working as a carpenter according to the 1855 census. John Wynkoop, 27 years of age and employed as a farmer, lived with his mother, Jane. John does not seem to have ever married. The households were unchanged in the 1860 U.S. census, except that the grandmother had moved from Jacob's to John's household; both brothers were recorded as laborers. According to these figures the occupational status of both brothers went up from laborers, the lowest category, to farmer and carpenter in 1855 and then lowered again to laborers in 1860. This may indicate that Jacob was not able to maintain employment at his actual skill level during the years leading up to his enlistment in the Union Army in 1863. His enlistment papers again report his occupation as laborer.

By 1855 the African American population in New Paltz had been reduced to half of what it was in 1798. Many freed slaves left the town for better opportunities in the city, and several of those who remained were still living as servants in the houses of white families or consigned to the poor house. A few black families were fugitives from the South, such as James Thomas, who was born a slave in Maryland and was a resident of New Paltz in 1850 when he was enumerated with his wife, Priscilla, and two young children. Recorded as having been born in New York, Thomas would reveal his true place of origin only after the Civil War. James Thomas farmed a small plot on the northern edge of Ohioville where his modest dwelling still survives; his descendants lived there well into the 20th century. The 1870 census counted Thomas and Priscilla there with two later sons. In that year their 17-year-old son, James, was listed as a servant in the household of the farmer David Abrams. African American families were scattered throughout the town, typically living on the far edges of farms and hamlets where they were able to rent or buy property. *Long Hammering* shows how hardship and racial discrimination seriously intensified for African Americans in the Hudson Valley in the decades after manumission. The size of the black population in New Paltz in 1870 would drop to about eighty-five, another half gone since 1855.

The African American Burial Ground on Huguenot Street was used for burial of blacks who had no plot waiting for

them elsewhere or no family left in a position to deal with their remains. In the year 2000 it was identified and recognized by the African American Research Committee of New Paltz, a community group formed to carry out that work. As the historical marker there states, it was used at least until a section of the New Paltz Rural Cemetery was opened to blacks on a segregated basis at the close of the Civil War. Town and Village Historian Alfred Marks, Dr. Margaret Wade Lewis, Professor of Linguistics and Black Studies were part of that process as well as the Concerned Parents of New Paltz. The burial ground is a reminder of many free and enslaved people who are not represented by houses still standing or searchable documents, the hidden part of blacks history after manumission and worth remembering.

Jacob Wynkoop enlisted in Company K of the 20th Colored Regiment of the Union Army in 1863 and served in Port Hudson, Louisiana until the end of the war. At least one other African American, Richard Oliver, from Hurley enlisted after moving to New Paltz with his wife and two children. But Pvt. Oliver was a casualty of the war, dying of malaria on shipboard on his way back to New York. His widow, Ann Oliver, and her two children stayed in New Paltz, living under difficult circumstances. Pension files in the National Archives document that both Jacob Wynkoop and Ann Oliver received war pensions, Ann as a widow and Jacob because he suffered from rheumatoid arthritis. Ann had to put in enormous effort to establish her case for a widow's pension. Oliver's pension file shows a daunting task of tracking down records the military should have provided. She got approval for her case late in 1868. Jacob Wynkoop also had to fight to keep his pension against a racist presumption that his disability was the result of dissolute habits.

The Civil War would bring changes to the lives of New Paltz blacks. Forty-three years after the official end of slavery in New York, benefits to all black males in New Paltz came in 1870 with the passage of the 15th Amendment – a direct result of the war – because it gave all adult male citizens throughout the country the right to vote without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. Before that, black men in New York State could vote only if they owned property worth 250 dollars or more. Jacob Wynkoop was among at least 20 black men in New Paltz eligible to vote in 1870. A notice published in the November 11, 1870 *New Paltz Independent*, a paper sympathetic to the Republican Party, welcomed the new voters warmly. Whether Jacob Wynkoop was previously eligible or voting for the first time is not known at present. What we do know is that electoral politics became an important aspect of black social life in New Paltz. A "colored Republican club", headed by Jacob Wynkoop and Charles Moody, was organized to support the election of the Republican Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency in 1876. Black homeowners hosted meetings to get the black electorate mobilized. Ironically, it was that election that sealed the compromise and abandonment of reconstruction in the South. The black

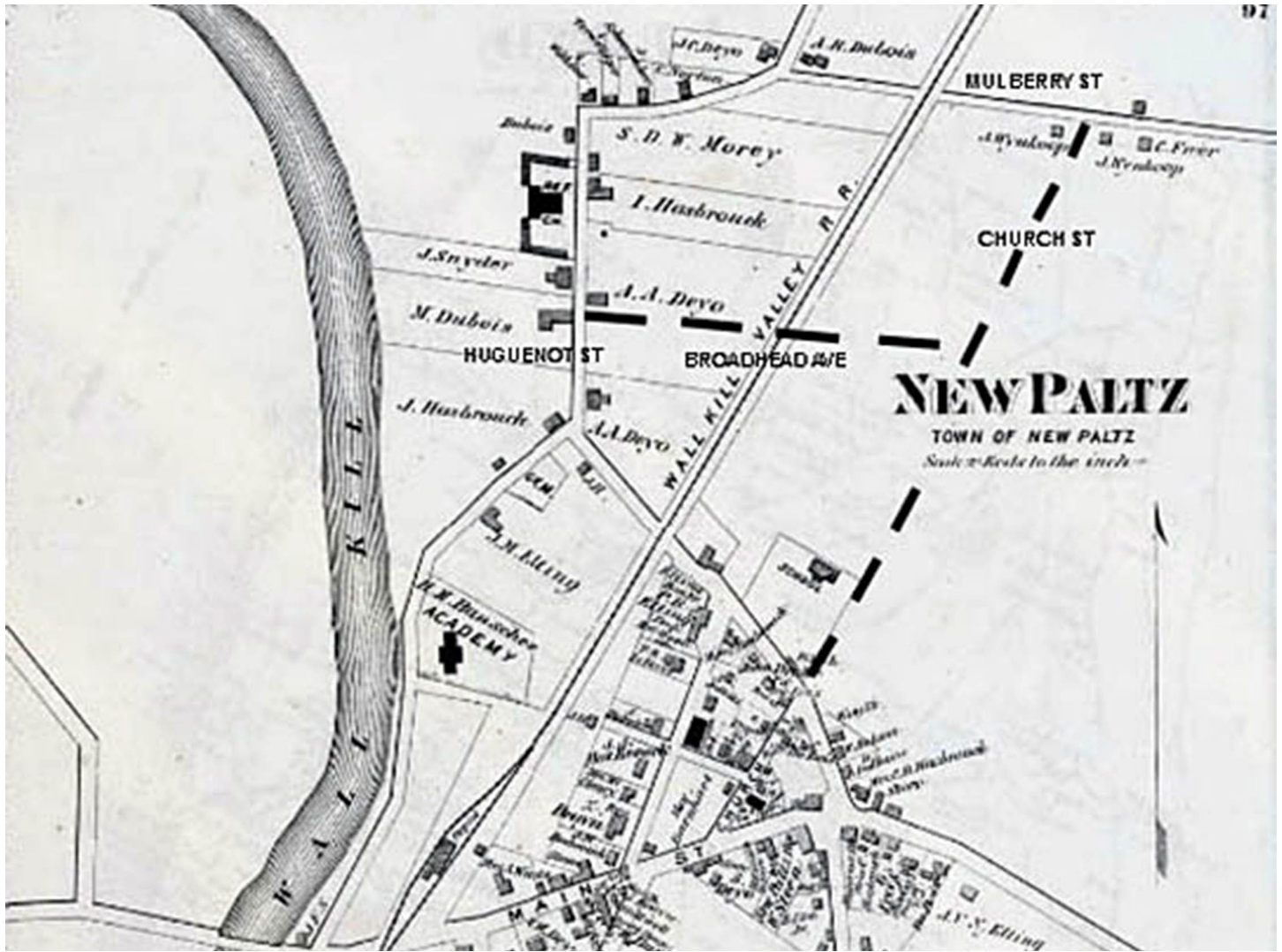


Fig. 4 – Detail of map of Village of New Paltz from 1875 Beers Ulster County Atlas showing the neighborhood contained by Mulberry St. on the north, Huguenot St. on the west, Broadhead Ave. on the south (dashed line added) and Church St. on the east (dashed line added). Neither Broadhead Ave. nor Church St. were platted in 1875 indicating a fringe area at the eastern limits of old village lots fronting on Huguenot Street.. Note buildings associated with Jacob Wynkoop, John Wynkoop and Charles Freer on Mulberry St. at top of map.

population in New Paltz increased for a decade or two. Wynkoop was very active at the Elting Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the organization for veterans of the Union Army. His death notice in the *Kingston Freeman* in November 1912 says he was a chaplain for the post for twenty years.

Despite recurring cycles of a depressed economy, the years after 1870 saw a revival of the African American community in New Paltz and an uptick in the black population, including new families with children and households headed by blacks. In the 1855 census, blacks living in such independent households numbered 25, by 1880 the number was up to 75. In another positive sign, a sharp drop in the numbers of African Americans in the county poor house was measured during this period. What did not happen was any change in the employment and occupational opportunities for African Americans in New Paltz.

A concentration of African American families, some of them emancipated slaves from the South, developed on Pencil Hill on the south side of New Paltz village. An A.M.E. Zion Church was built there in 1871 and became a center of African American social life. Cyrus Freer attributed the construction of the church to Alex Bedfors, a white builder. Jacob built the parsonage for the church in 1883 (still extant, no picture); his brother John was a church leader.

From 1885 to 1897, Jacob Wynkoop built at least five houses in the area bounded by Broadhead Avenue to the south, Church Street to the east, Mulberry Street to the north, and Huguenot Street to the west (Fig. 4). It was Jacob Wynkoop who actually named Mulberry Street and created the original plat for it. It developed into a small neighborhood of resourceful and industrious families with very strong intergenerational family ties.



Fig. 5 – Maggie Oliver Freer House, 7 Broadhead Ave., 1886.

According to Cyrus Freer, Ann Oliver owned a house at 3 Broadhead Avenue that was built by George Dupuy in 1885. It is still standing. The chronicler also reported that Jacob Wynkoop built the house next door (7 Broadhead Ave.) in 1886 for Ann's daughter Maggie and her new husband Augustus Freer (*Fig. 5*). (Maggie had been a domestic servant living in the home of Theodore Deyo, a hardware merchant, in 1870. Ten years later she was a servant living in the house of Solomon LeFever.) Both women would own these houses for the rest of their lives. Ann Oliver's great-great-granddaughter, Joan Miller of Yonkers, New York, said her mother remembered visits to the house as a child. The Hudson River Valley Heritage website has photographs of Richard Oliver and his descendents, as well as records of his military service and Ann Oliver's pension affidavits.<sup>12</sup>

Margaret Hasbrouck Clow, the original owner of my house, has a story of her own. She left New Paltz in 1864 to work in the home of a wealthy white family in Columbia County. She lived there for many years and was married there. Margaret came back to New Paltz as a widow, 55 years of age, and had Jacob Wynkoop build a house for her (*Fig. 1*). She worked as a cook for the Reformed Church and took on other domestic work. Her brother, Philip, a farm hand and local entertainer renowned for his talents in music and dance, and sister, Sarah, reside with her.

Another African American woman and homeowner, Anna Margaret Banks, contracted with Jacob Wynkoop to build her house at 4 Broadhead Avenue (*Fig. 6*). She was born in New Paltz in 1849 or 1850, the daughter of George and Melinda Banks and step-daughter of Melinda's second husband, Charles Bushier (listed in 1880 census as Berkshire), a freed slave from the South. Anna soon rented the house out and sold it when she married a man from Yonkers and



Fig. 6 – Anna Margaret Banks House, 4 Broadhead Ave., ca. 1890.

moved there. The house now belongs to the Huguenot Historical Society and is attached as an Annex to Deyo Hall.

The 1900 census groups six African American households together in this neighborhood. Jacob Wynkoop, then 70 years of age, was entered as a farm laborer and the owner of his home. His wife had died and he was living with his older brother, John, his 80-year-old unmarried sister, Bettie Rose (from Roosa), and his sister-in-law, Maggie Rose, 60 years of age, employed as a servant. These Rose ladies likely were the sister and sister-in-law of Jacob's late wife Diana. This extended family probably was living in the house currently at 11 Mulberry Street, which appears to have been built in the 1890s in the location of the old house Jacob had moved from Church Street for his brother in 1855 (*Fig. 3*). Jacob Wynkoop built the current house at 66 Church Street site in 1897, which he rented to unknown others (*Fig. 2*). Charles Freer, a cousin of Cyrus Freer, the local historian, lived in a house Jacob Wynkoop built at 43 Church Street in 1895 (*Fig. 7*). The *New Paltz Independent* noted Jacob walked at the head of the 1900 Memorial Day Parade and that he had been nominated for Town Collector on the Republican ticket. His plea for a sympathy vote mentioned hard times and straightened circumstances.

Debbie Dewitt, a 40-year-old widowed laundress was enumerated next on the 1900 population schedule. She rented her house – perhaps one of Wynkoop's other houses – where she lived with her mother, Jane Dewitt. In previous censuses she was a live-in servant in the homes of employers who would likely not have taken in her mother. She was followed by Charles Franklin, 26 years of age and a farm laborer, who lived in a rented dwelling with his wife, Emma, and their two young children. Emma Franklin was Jacob Wynkoop's granddaughter. The daughter of Jane or Jennie Wynkoop, Emma was a witness to her grandfather's

pension affidavits. Her husband Charles Franklin was identified as a farm laborer. They were renting one of Jacob's Mulberry Street houses no longer extant. Jacob Lefever, a 33-year-old feed mill worker was listed just before Jacob Wynkoop. He rented a house on Broadhead Avenue without a documented association with Jacob but similar in appearance to those he built. Lefever's household included his wife, Agatha, and their two children. Leading the list were Ann Oliver, recorded here as white, with her granddaughter, Alice, and Margaret (Maggie) Freer, 44 years of age, daughter of Ann Oliver and widow of Augustus Freer. She shared her Broadhead Avenue home, built by Jacob Wynkoop, with her 12-year-old son, William (*Fig. 5*).

The times were definitely out of joint, especially for African Americans, and the census gets some important stuff wrong, perhaps also especially for African Americans. Yet, these members of the first generation of blacks born free in New Paltz were aging in place, as we now say, with family and other associates, in houses they owned, built by an African American carpenter. These elders had gathered and would stay "til the lights went out," leaving their property to their children or grandchildren to stay or go according to their own lights. Their descendants sold the properties when they were ready to leave, the sales easily traceable to white neighbors, developers or business people, some of whom had long term connections to Jacob Wynkoop, particularly in defense of his pension. It helped to be a Civil War veteran with solid building skills and a knack and enthusiasm for politics fostered, as Neil Larson's findings suggest, by his mother Jane.

Margaret Hasbrouck Clow's story – the history of my own house – is a little bit different, as a surprise visitor from

outside New Paltz upended the devolution of the house after she died. A story for another time. As with the others, at a cursory look, the sale itself appears to be a straightforward market driven deal. Yet the underlying question of why New Paltz did not sustain its original black community still calls for a deeper questioning. For me, one question is why blacks never gained entry to the new economy at the turn-of-the-century. Who made those decisions? How were they implemented? For those questions, ever so relevant to our own out-of-joint times, we still need history detectives and an involved community.

Fig. 7 – Charles Freer House, 43 Church St., 1895.



- <sup>1</sup> This article has been adapted from a presentation made at the First World Alumni Reunion SUNY New Paltz, October, 2009 with additional entries from research done by Neil Larson.
- <sup>2</sup> Slavery was abolished in New York through a complex and confounding process with manumission not entirely completed until 1827.
- <sup>3</sup> Neil Larson, "An Inventory of Dutch Barns in the Town of New Paltz in 1798," *Dutch Barn Preservation Society Newsletter*, Vol.10 No.1 (Spring 1997).
- <sup>4</sup> SUNY Press (2003).
- <sup>5</sup> Ulster County Deeds, Book 60 Page 331, 8 September 1840.
- <sup>6</sup> Deed research for the Historic Huguenot Street properties has determined these dimensions. See "Map of Land Divisions in the Village of New Paltz in the 18th Century" in "Historic Structure of the Freer-Louw House, New Paltz, NY," Larson Fisher Associates and Crawford & Stearns, Architects, 2010.
- <sup>7</sup> Cyrus Freer was a New Paltz wagon maker, furniture repairer, and jack-of-all-trades whose handwritten 1908 diary details basic facts on many of the houses in the village. Volunteers at the Haviland Heidgerd Collection transcribed and indexed this hand-written document. It is available to researchers under the title, "All About... Cyrus Freer's Recollections of New Paltz written in 1908."
- <sup>8</sup> Ulster County Deeds, Book 125 Page 293, 20 February 1851.
- <sup>9</sup> Ulster County Deeds, Book 92 Page 360, 2 February 1855. Clarissa Tuthill's identity is unknown.
- <sup>10</sup> <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/54818912/person/13725022379>.
- <sup>11</sup> Heidgerd, *Black History of New Paltz*, 49.
- <sup>12</sup> [www.hrvh.org/exhibit/aa07/people/oliver.htm](http://www.hrvh.org/exhibit/aa07/people/oliver.htm).

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## Renovations reveal new architectural evidence



View of Gen. Richard Montgomery House, Rhinebeck, 2014.

Detail of wall post joint. Note that the outside face of the post also is notched to seat a beam. Since the mortise cannot accommodate tenons from beams on both sides, perhaps this represents a carpenter's error. (It is not known if other posts have this feature.)



Recent renovation work in the Gen. Richard Montgomery House, headquarters of the Chancellor Livingston Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhinebeck, New York, revealed a section of framing that was constructed in the traditional Dutch H-frame manner. This discovery suggests that the current configuration of the house – a symmetrical center-hall plan, one-and-a-half rooms deep – does not represent the house standing in 1773 when Rhinebeck proprietor Henry Beekman gave it to his granddaughter Janet Livingston when she married Richard Montgomery. Whether the original H-frame house contained more than one room has yet to be determined. A modest dwelling for likes of the Livingstons and Beekmans, it may have been built earlier for another purpose and inhabited only temporarily by the Montgomerys while their mansion south of the village (Grasmere) was under construction. The current center-hall plan one-and-a-half rooms deep emerged later, sometime before the house was moved to its current location on Livingston Street from its original site on Montgomery Street (Rt.9) in the 1860s. The present porch was added by the D.A.R. chapter, which purchased the building in 1928. Clearly, a more intensive investigation of this house is warranted.

### 2015 Calendar of Upcoming HVVA Events

- April 18** Tour of Houses in Warwick, Orange County
- May 16** Tour of Historic Buildings in Troy, Rensselaer County (Wally Wheeler)
- June 20** Tour of Historic Buildings in Garrison, Putnam County (Ken Walton)
- July 11** Hurley Stone House Day & HVVA Picnic (Jim Decker)
- August 15** TBA
- September 19** Tour of Historic Farms, Shawangunk, Ulster County (Neil Larson)

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