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The Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture

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Newsletter

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The committee working on the HVVA/DBPS merger at a March 10th meeting. Left to right: Keith Cramer, Neil Larson, Thomas Lanni, Tony Brankman, Wally Wheeler, Paul Selzam, Roberta Jeracka, Rob Sweeney, Eddie Catuzzo and John Ham.

From the President

I'd like to take this opportunity to update everyone on the progress made toward merging our group with the Dutch Barn Preservation Society (DBPS). At our Annual Meeting in January, HVVA members and trustees voted to pursue this process. The DBPS had its Annual Meeting immediately before that held by the HVVA, and also voted to go forward with the merger proposal. This vote has committed each of the two boards to pursuing the process, but the details remain to be worked out, and will need to be approved by both groups, before a merger can take place.

The representatives of both groups met in March. The following ideas were preliminarily agreed upon:

- The memberships and boards of both organizations will be merged as a result of this process, with all current trustees of both groups sitting on the new board for a period to be determined; officers will continue in their roles for that time, sharing their positions.
- The new group will perpetuate all of the legacy activities of both organizations; these include the MacDowell lecture, annual picnic, holiday lunch, show-and-tell, barn model, tours, etc.
- The newsletters and research documents of the DBPS and HVVA will be available on the new website, and the landing page of the website will make clear the identities of the two previous organizations so that traffic continues to be directed to us.
- Emeritus members of the two boards (presently John Stevens and Peter Sinclair) will remain as emeriti for the new organization.

(continued on the next page)

- We identified a need to develop an ‘outreach/membership committee’ – to grow the organization and new members, particularly younger folks. This was identified as more important than board development at this time, and has been incorporated into the new (draft) bylaws. Growth could also come through expanding partnerships with local historical societies, schools, colleges, libraries; distribution of the newsletter to these groups; calls for papers, etc. This could be tied into the survey.

There was some discussion of identifying and honoring ‘founders’ – perhaps on the webpage; nothing definitive was decided on this. We also discussed the desirability of continuing/re-starting the Survey of New World Dutch Cultural Resources – a joint project of the HVVA/DBPS – and that we might reboot it by concentrating on one county each year. Newsletters, tours, etc., might feature a concentration on that area for that year.

The draft version of the bylaws for the new combined group has been completed and is being reviewed by the committee. Thereafter they will be presented at a joint meeting of the HVVA and DBPS boards. Work is continuing on the text for the Agreement for Merger, which needs to be approved by both boards as well, and the Petition for Merger. Both of these documents will ultimately be sent to the Regents of the State of New York for their acceptance.

In the meantime, please send any suggestions for the name of the new group to Rob Sweeney at info@hvva.org. He will be compiling these and we’ll vote on it at the combined meeting, later on this year. The new name will need to be established before the documents can be filed with the Regents.

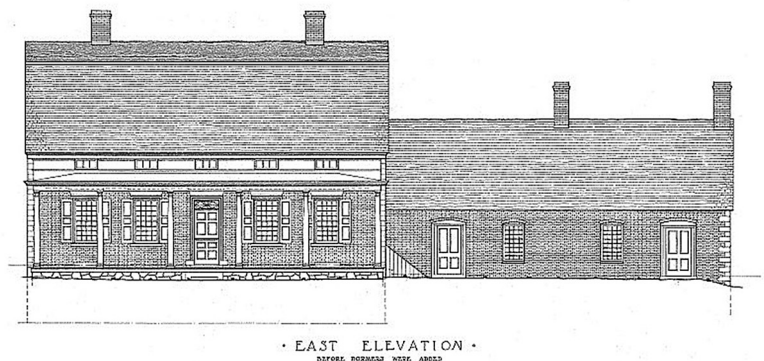
Wally

HVVA Ventures into Northern New Jersey for Study Tour March 16, 2019



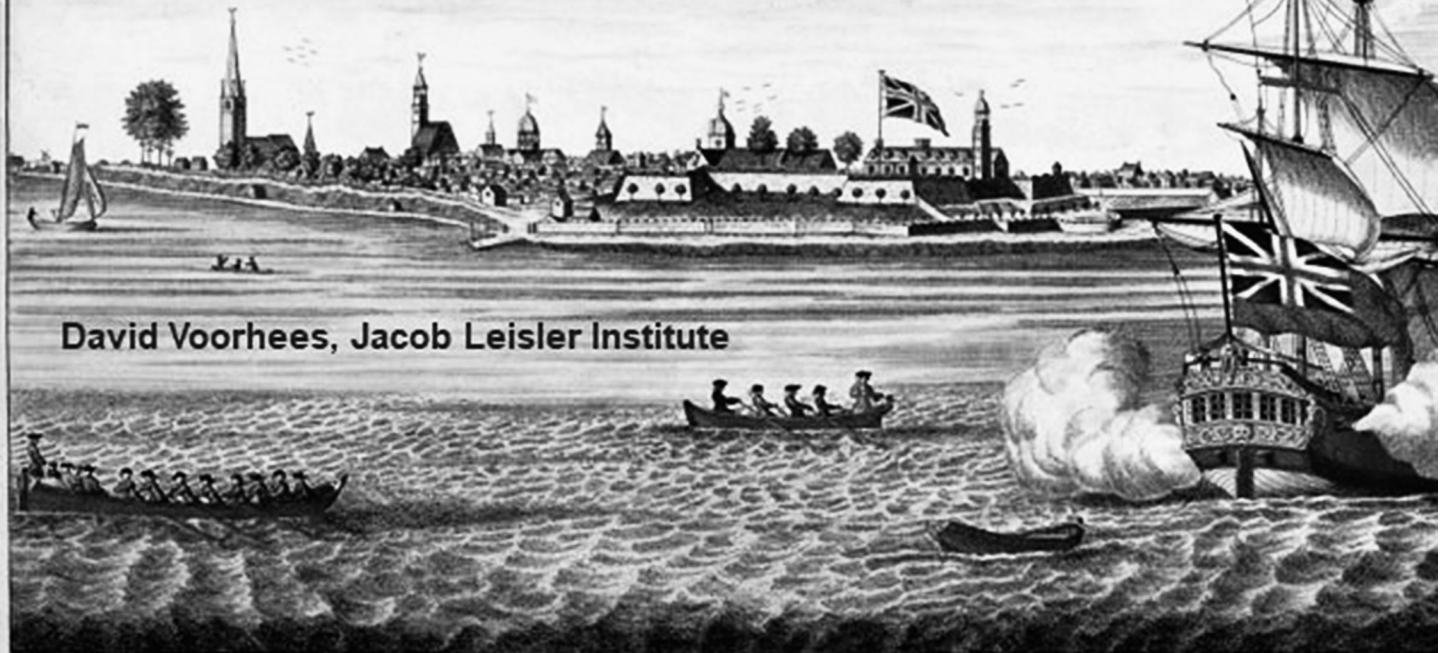
Fig. 1 – View of Schuyler-Colfax House from SE. Photo by Neil Larson, 2019.

Carla Cielo organized an interesting and informative tour of four dwellings in the townships of Mahwah and Wayne. All of them were masonry construction with combined stone, brick and stucco materials in the local tradition as it evolved into the early 19th century. (Dozens of similar houses are pictured in Rosalie Fellows Bailey’s *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York*, 1936.) Three of them combined a one-story, two-room wing, purportedly an earlier dwelling, with a fashionable residence erected later. The repetition of this combination is not unusual, but the length of the wings here was unusual to see. The Schuyler-Colfax House in Wayne, pictured here, epitomizes the design: a large, brick-fronted stone house with a gambrel roof sweeping over piazzas front and rear. It was appended to a long, 18th-century stone wing with a brick façade probably added later. Of particular interest in this section was an intact chimney of the jambless type. It was a beautiful day, our Italian lunch was delicious, and the tour was well worth the trip.



Schuyler-Colfax House, front elevation drawing without dormers, Historic American Buildings Survey, 1935.

Libelers, Monsters, and Rebels: The Jacob Leisler Institute and Research into New York's Neglected English Colonial Period



David Voorhees, Jacob Leisler Institute

35 *A View of FORT GEORGE with the CITY of NEW YORK from the S.W.*
Printed for Curzon, Bowyer, Magh, & Co. in the Strand, at No. 17, in F. F. Paul's, 4, South Yard, London.

This article was created from the presentation David Voorhees made for HVVA's annual Maggie MacDowell Memorial Lecture Series on February 16, 2019 at Woodland Pond in New Paltz.

Descriptions of the New York Colony

In April 1680, Dutch visitor Jaspas Danckaerts boarded a sloop from Manhattan for Albany. "We left New York [City]." he wrote in his journal, "in company with about twenty passengers of all kinds, young and old, who made great noise and bustle... and as these people live in the interior of the country somewhat nearer the Indians, they are more wild and untamed, reckless, unrestricted, haughty and more addicted to misusing the blessed name of God and to cursing and swearing."

Nearly a century later, in 1774, John Adams made this observation about Manhattanites: "With all the opu-

lence and splendor of this city, there is very little good breeding to be found... They talk very loud, very fast and altogether. If they ask you a question, before you can utter three words of your answer they will break out upon you again and talk away."

Although these observations seem contemptuous, they reveal something else. Contemporary visitors viewed colonial New York and East Jersey's populations not as the slumbering Dutch caricatures Washington Irving portrayed in his popular early nineteenth-century novels, but as the dynamic and tumultuous peoples they are still often viewed as today. It is this vitality of colonial English New York that the Jacob Leisler Institute was established to explore and explain.

Nothing demonstrates this vitality more than the explosive growth of the region's non-indigenous population. When in 1674, the Treaty of Westminster ended the Third Anglo-Dutch War and restored New

Netherland to the English for the second time, the European population of New York was approximately 9,830 and that of East Jersey was 1000, with about 2,000 Africans between the two. A century later, on the eve of the American Revolution, colonial New York's population had soared to nearly 200,000, and East Jersey to 44,000, with approximately ten percent of the population being of African descent. Moreover, New York City had grown to become a sizeable port town of 25,000 inhabitants. Unfortunately the native Indian population had declined considerably to little more than 10,000.

Thus, by the 1770s closely connected farms and villages spread across Long Island, west into the Raritan Valley, and up the Hudson River and into the Mohawk River Valley. This 1760s map shows the state of development of the mid-Hudson Claverack-Lunenburg-Catskill region, which presented by this

period, as local historian Ruth Piwonka notes, “a relatively dense rural population consistent with one hundred twenty years’ Dutch occupancy” (Fig. 1).

The Rise & Fall of Jacob Leisler

A central figure in the story of English colonial New York and East Jersey is Jacob Leisler. But who is Jacob Leisler? To uncover his story, the Leisler Institute began as an outgrowth of my doctoral research into the impact on New York of England's 1688 Glorious Revolution, when the Protestant Dutch stadholder, William III, Prince of Orange, and his wife, Mary, replaced her father and his uncle, the Roman Catholic King James II, on England's throne.

News of the Prince of Orange's invasion and of James Stuart's subsequent flight from England led to unrest in all the American colonies. In February 1689, wealthy New York City merchant Jacob Leisler

Fig. 1 – Detail of 18th-century map of the Hudson Valley in the vicinity of Columbia and Greene counties. (All images are from David Voorhees' presentation and are in the collections of the Jacob Leisler Institute.)





Fig. 2 – Print of Jacob Leisler and his militia.

received printed copies of the Prince’s four declarations justifying his actions “to preserve the People of *England*... from the cruel Rage and bloody Revenge of the Papists.” When New York’s officials refused to declare for the new king, Leisler along with his militia company, seized Fort James on Manhattan on behalf of the new king. Leisler’s declarations were based on William III’s (Fig. 2).

A provincial Committee of Safety subsequently elected Leisler commander-in-chief of the province in August 1689, and the following December, upon receipt of royal letters addressed to whomever was taking care of the government, he assumed the title of lieutenant governor. His faction’s administration, which increasingly took draconian measures against its opposition, created deep bitterness. When the new royal governor, Henry Sloughter, arrived in 1691, Leisler’s enemies had him arrested and placed on trial for treason.

On Saturday, May 16, 1691, in a cold, drizzling rain, Jacob Leisler and his son-in-law and chief advisor, Jacob Milborne, climbed a scaffold on the edge of present-day City Hall Park near the current entrance

to the Brooklyn Bridge. The two men were being executed for “high treason” against the English crown before the largest crowd Manhattan had yet seen. Hanged by their necks until half dead, the two men were taken down and beheaded. [*“The shrieks of the people [were] dreadful,” it was reported, “especially the women – some fainted – some taken in labour – The crowd cut off peices of [Leisler’s] garments as precious relics, and of his hair also... out of their great respect for a martyr.”* Despite opposition, Leisler was extremely popular, and his execution turned him into a martyr for the Protestant cause and liberty.

The Aftermath, Rebuilding Leisler’s Reputation

News of Leisler’s beheading rapidly spread. Samuel Sewall in Boston recorded on May 21 that a crowd had gathered at his gate “about 7. aclock” where “Ben. Harris” told him “that Capt. Leisler and Mr. Millburn were executed last Satterday... whereas most were pleasing them-selves that there was like to be no such thing.” Within six weeks the *London Gazette*, *Amsterdamsche Courant*, and other European papers were reporting their deaths. In August 1691 the States



Fig. 3 – Assemblage of items associated with Jacob Leisler.

of Holland, and in 1692, the English crown, launched investigations into the executions, and in Spring 1695 England's Parliament began hearings.

On May 2, 1695, Parliament reversed the New York court's sentence of attainder against Leisler and Milborne, and, in the process, cleared them of the charges of treason. Historians generally recognize that the events surrounding Leisler's administration and execution colored New York politics up to the American Revolution. Indeed, in 1766, the New York Assembly appended to their published minutes a copy of Parliament's May 2, 1695, act "for the Satisfaction of the Public and in Justice to the Family and Descendants of the said Capt Leisler."

For the next three centuries, Leisler remained a topic for prints, novels, plays, and histories (Fig. 3). In the 1930s, Germany's Third Reich portrayed him

as an icon of Germanic "heroism" against English aggression. Nonetheless, the popular image of Leisler increasingly became, despite scholarly criticism, that of an "illiterate soldier," who married a rich Dutch widow, prospered through her connections, remained snubbed by New York's elite, and, in 1689, led a Dutch uprising against English aristocratic rule in New York.

While researching for my thesis, I however became surprised to discover not only was Leisler not illiterate but he read and wrote in German, French, Dutch, English, and knew Latin. Moreover, he played a prominent role in ecclesiastic and civic affairs. Between 1670 and 1683 he served as a deacon in the New York City Dutch Reformed church, as an English Admiralty Court justice, a New York County Justice of the Peace, and as a Militia Captain.

The Jacob Leisler Institute

I established the Jacob Leisler Papers project at New York University under the auspices of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The manuscript collection grew to about 4,000 document photocopies, as well as a large number of books, maps, prints, genealogical materials, and other memorabilia relating to Leisler, his immediate family, and those appearing in his correspondence. In 2014 I moved the Leisler collection to the City of Hudson, an area rich in Leislerian associations: the Staats family of Stockport were among Leisler's staunchest supporters, daughter Hester Leisler would marry Joachim Staats; local Jacob Janse van Hoesen, among others, named his children Leisler and Milborne; and the legacy of the rebellion lived on in the region (*Fig. 4*).

Jacob Leisler's Background

Leisler was born in the midst of the Thirty Years' War in the imperial free German city of Frankfurt am Main in March 1640, a son of Frankfurt's French Reformed pastor, Jacob Victorian Leisler. Frankfurt, located on the Rhine and Main rivers, with its twice-yearly book fairs, was a major European currency exchange and publishing center. Leisler's family was prominent in Reformation affairs as jurists, clergymen, and academics. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Jacob Leisler served as chief counselor to the Counts of Oettingen and later civil prosecutor for Prince Christian of Anhalt, governor of the Upper Palatinate. On his maternal side, his great-grandfather, Jacob Wissenbach, was the first Reformed pastor in Hesse Nassau to the brother of William the Silent, Prince of Orange; his mother's cousin was famed jurist Johann Jacobus Wissenbach. Moreover, he was a direct descendant of John Calvin's Geneva Syndic Henri Aubert and related to renowned Huguenot theologian Simon Goulart. Leisler's father succeeded Goulart's son-in-law, Timothée Poterat, as Frankfurt's French Reformed minister. This background shaped Leisler's character after his father's untimely death when Jacob was twelve.

In April 1660, at age twenty, Leisler enlisted in the Dutch West India Company to serve as an officer in the Esopus War in New Netherland. The war, however, ended in July 1660 as he landed in New Amsterdam. Shortly after his arrival in New Netherland, Leisler abandoned a military career and emerged as one of New York's richest merchants. The Institute's large collection of trade documents include records of



Fig. 4 – Joachim Staats House.

his export of furs, tobacco, grains, minerals, whale oil, and lumber to Europe and the West Indies, and import of an astonishing array of European manufactured goods, Asian spices, and African slaves. Leisler's import of such luxuries as "hair towers for women" and boxes of toys provides new insight into the development of New York's colonial economy.

In 1663, he acquired property on Pearl Street in New Amsterdam through his marriage to Elsie Thymens, widow of merchant Pieter Cornelisz van der Veen and stepdaughter of the city's richest merchant, Govert Loockermans. Leisler expanded this property with subsequent purchases and six years later built the first all-brick residence by a private Manhattan merchant next to the townhouse of West India Company Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant. Jaspas Danckaerts sketched Leisler's house in this panoramic view he drew of the city in 1679 (*Fig. 5*).

Leisler became a large landholder, with substantial properties on Manhattan, Long Island, and in Westchester County. His acquisition through inheritance of the estates of his wife's stepfather, Govert Loockermans, was bitterly contested by his wife's stepsister's families, the Bayards, Kierstedes, and Van Cortlandt. Leisler's success in the courts created familial bitterness that flared into the political arena in 1689, when his in-laws led the opposition to his government. By the 1670s Leisler also was one of the primary New Yorkers involved in the Chesapeake tobacco trade, as well as an importer of slaves into that region. But the contradiction between Leisler as a slaver and owner while later decrying Papist enslavement of Protestants reveals the troubling complexities of the development of black chattel slavery in the Atlantic World.

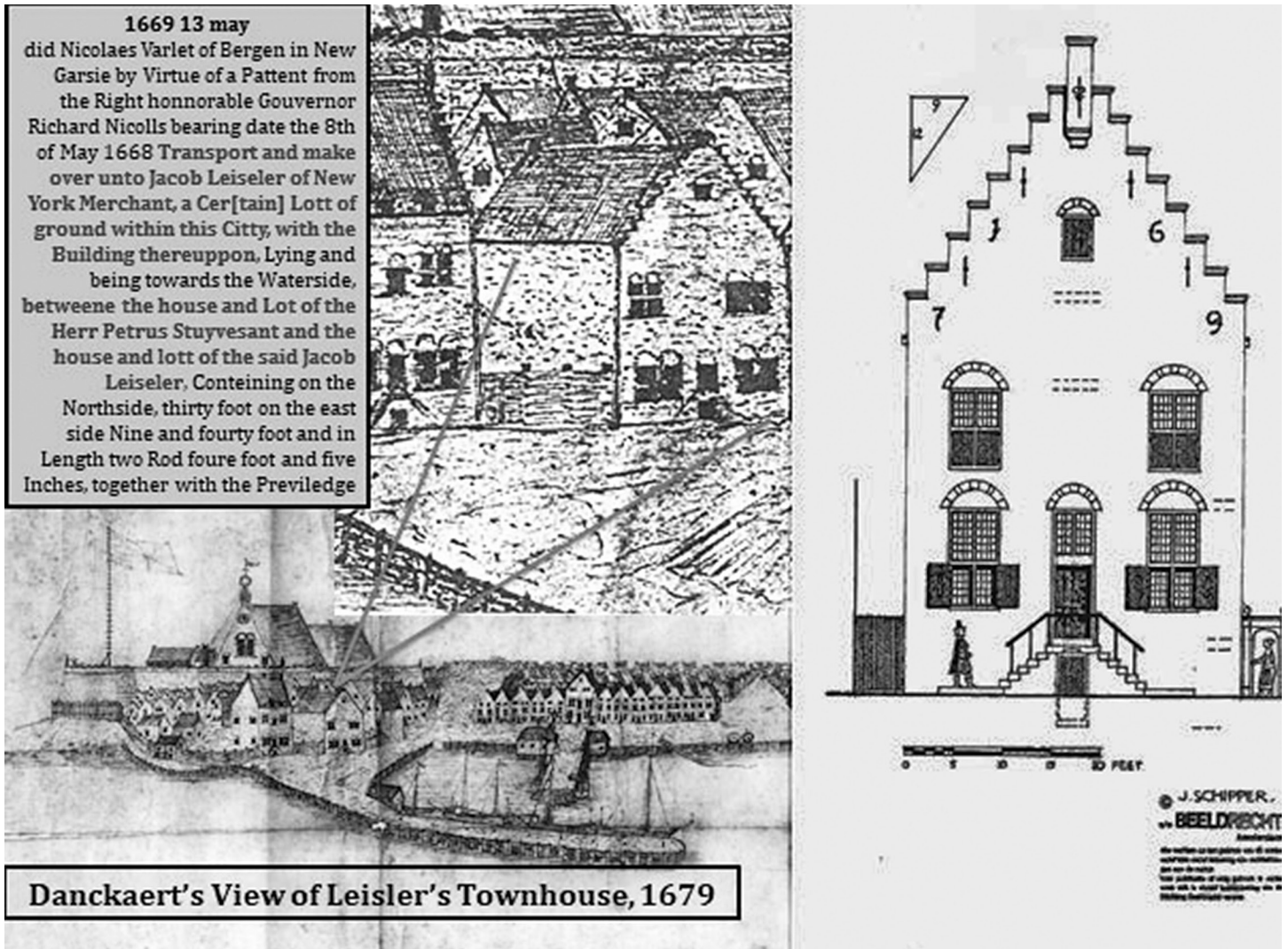


Fig. 5 – Composite of views of Jacob Leisler's house and excerpt of deed conveying the property.

Collecting biographical information relating to Leisler family slaves is a goal of the Leisler Institute. Sadly, the story of the African diaspora in New York is not noble. The stirrings of democratic equality initiated by Leisler was subsequently harshly denied to New York's black population.

To make this story more complex is a little-known aspect of the early modern North African trade in European slaves. Indeed, Barbary pirates captured and sold into Africa and the Middle East nearly two million European men, women, and children. Among them was Jacob Leisler himself. In October 1677, Leisler's pinck *Susannah*, with him, his stepsons, wife's nephew, and New York crew, was captured by Algerian Cosairs while sailing in the English Channel. The Institute's collection details the captivity and Anglo-Dutch negotiations through the Jewish community to ransom the captives before they went on

the slave block. One document is the English Consul to Algiers' 1678 list of captured ships and captains including the *Susannah* and Leisler. Though Leisler rapidly obtained his ransom, the event traumatized him. Moreover, his stepson, Cornelis, died in captivity, as our translation of a 1680 Dutch notarial document reveals, while his other stepson returned to New York permanently damaged.

Support for the Huguenot Immigration

To alleviate suffering among Calvinist refugees in the Palatinate during the Thirty Years' War, Reformed churches throughout Europe and Britain established a fund centered at the Reformed Church of St. Martha in Nuremberg, where Jacob Leisler's aunt and uncle attended services. Leisler's father played a prominent role in these efforts. Others active in the network included English mathematician John Pell, whose

extensive holdings on Westchester Peninsula in New York Leisler later became involved in for another Calvinist refugee relief effort in the 1680s.

French King Louis XIV's revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and subsequent persecutions of French Protestants, motivated Leisler's commitment to Calvinist relief. In 1687, he began negotiations with John Pell's nephew in New York to purchase 6,100 acres for the establishment of a Huguenot refugee community called New Rochelle. The sale was completed in September 1689 (*Fig. 6*).

Leisler's Legal Legacy

Understanding Leisler's legal legacy is also an Institute goal. In 1701, the New York City Mayor's Court adopted its first code of civil procedure. The code, drafted by recently installed city recorder, Leisler's former secretary and now son-in-law, Abraham Gouverneur, implemented Leisler's 1689-1690 synthesis of Calvinist ideology, Dutch republican traditions, and English law. Such synthesis made New York, as historian Douglas Greenberg wrote about New York's judicial system, "unique among the British colonies in North America."

An example of this legal legacy is the 1734 trial of German-born printer John Peter Zenger. Zenger became embroiled in a dispute between colonial governor William Cosby and Leislerian factional leader Lewis Morris. Zenger's *New-York Weekly Journal* criticized the royal governor. Cosby condemned Zenger's "divers scandalous, virulent, false and seditious reflections" and charged him with libel. After more than eight months in prison, Zenger went to trial. The case won on the merits that a statement, even if defamatory, is not libelous if it can be proved, thus affirming freedom of the press in America.

As Leislerians and Anti-Leislerians battled for political control, Leisler's children – daughters Mary and Hester portrayed here in middle age – emerged as powerful individuals in New York's economic, social, and cultural development. Their own children's marriages with their Bayard, Proovost, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, Schuyler, and other cousins solidified the family within the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy that dominated New York and East Jersey for the next century and a half. Their papers augment the Institute's collections.

About the Jacob Leisler Institute

The foregoing barely touches upon the materials held in the Jacob Leisler Institute collections. In order to

organize, catalog, and preserve these manuscripts, rare books, prints and maps, and genealogical materials, the Institute relies on the aid of local volunteers. Starting in 2016, SUNY-New Paltz began providing the Institute with student interns; in 2017 the Institute hosted a Hawthorne Valley intern; and this past month, a student from Columbia-Greene Community College. We continue to reach out to learning institutions to teach younger scholars the skills necessary to preserve such valuable materials for future generations.

Another objective is to make the manuscript collections easily accessible through full transcriptions and translations of each document, as well as through our yearly lecture series co-hosted by the Hudson Area Library and the Gotham History Center in Manhattan. Moreover, the Institute serves as a place where scholars can gather and debate the events shaped by Jacob Leisler and his world.

Fig. 6 – Solon Borglum's statue of Leisler in New Rochelle to commemorate his aid to Huguenot refugees.



A Livingston Manor House in the Catskills

By Neil Larson



Most people think of Livingston Manor in Sullivan County as summer tourist destination, but apropos its name, this little railroad center originated in the early 19th century as the farm of Edward Livingston, grandson of Robert R. Livingston III, who was a partner in the enormous Hardenbergh Patent that encompassed most of the Catskill Mountains (Fig. 1). It comprised Lot 89 and adjacent parts of Lots 88, 99 and 100 in the West Allotment of the Middle Division of Great Lot No.4 of the Hardenbergh Patent.¹

It is written that Edward Livingston (1797-1864) left the genteel surroundings of his family's residences in Manhattan and on country seats on the Hudson River and settled on Lot 89 in 1822 as the proprietor of an 8,000-plus-acre tract deeded to him by his father, John R. Livingston. He reputedly retired to this wilderness locale to recover from the anguish caused by the mental illness and institutionalization of his wife, remaining there for the duration of his life. However, it is likely he divided his time between the civilized society of the Hudson Valley and the Sullivan county frontier. In Lot 89, Livingston had chosen a valuable site for his farm at the confluence of the Willowemoc Creek, the Little Beaverkill and Cattail Brook (Fig. 2).

Edward Livingston is first enumerated in Rockland in 1840, and at age 43 years, he was the solitary individual reported in his household. It would have taken some time to clear and lay out a farm and build a homestead consistent with

Fig. 1 – Map showing location of Livingston Manor in Sullivan County, at left, in relation to the Hudson River and Red Hook where Edward Livingston was raised on his father John R. Livingston's country seat still extant on Barrytown Road. The entire area west of the light-shaded area along the Hudson was part of the Hardenbergh Patent. From google.com/maps.

Fig. 2 – Detail of 1856 Map of Sullivan County showing the area around Edward Livingston's farm. The Livingston house is depicted on the south side of a bend in the Willowemoc near the bottom of the map. It is drawn mistakenly on the east side of the Little Beaverkill when it was actually located closer to the Cattail Brook, which is the unnamed creek running through the L in Livingston's name.





Fig. 3 – Edward Livingston House, Rockland, Sullivan County, ca. 1830. This is the only known image of the building before it was renovated and enlarged for use as a hotel after Livingston's death in 1864. From www.livingstonmanor.net.



Fig. 4 – Manor House Hotel, Morsston Depot, ca. 1872 & later. This building was erected in front of Edward Livingston's house, which was incorporated into the establishment. From Emerson Album 8, www.livingstonmanor.net.

his favored lifestyle. Who he employed for this work is unknown, although the scale of the operation suggests it was most of the neighborhood, some who would have been tenants on his property. Livingston evidently was helped in this endeavor by George Purvis (ca. 1754 - bef. 1830), who had emigrated from Scotland with his wife, Elizabeth, and four children shortly after the American Revolution. He acquired a parcel from John R. Livingston in Lot 90 in 1792, long before Edward appeared on the scene and probably initiated the development of the manor as John R. Livingston's land agent. Their association may have been rooted in their mutual Scottish ancestry, and there are other indications of close family ties. Their sons, Edward Livingston and Samuel Purvis, were intimates, enough for them to share a household in 1850. The U.S. census taken that year lists Samuel Purvis, his wife, Estella, and five of their children, aged 14 to 23 years, together with Edward Livingston. Like his father before him, Samuel Purvis managed Livingston's estate and would have looked after the daily requirements of the farm and its related enterprises.

Livingston took up residence in the large two-story "manor house," built near the meeting of the creeks," sometime after the 1830 census was taken, as his name is missing from the Rockland householder list enumerated that year (Fig. 3).² Out-scaling the squat wood frame, plank and log dwellings typical of tenants and freeholders who had settled in the area, he brought the trappings of the elite Livingston status to the wilds of the Catskills. The locale was appropriate for a proprietor's estate. The creeks provided a well-watered flood plain with fertile crop land and natural hay meadows. They also had the potential to power mills for grinding grains and sawing timber, which laid thick on the surrounding hill sides, as well as for tanneries. Another characteristic of the proprietary estate was its place in a cultivated landscape. Livingston's house would have been sited and oriented to benefit from views of his improved and productive lands and its picturesque Catskills setting.

The 1850 census identified Edward Livingston as a "gentleman" in explicit deference to his economic and social superiority. The agricultural schedule that year describes Livingston's farm with a level of production far above any of his neighbors. Curiously, the farm is not listed under Livingston's name, but rather is associated with Samuel Purvis. With 100 improved acres and 100 unimproved acres, the farm was valued at \$6,000, exceeding the median farm value in Rockland about three-fold. Livingston owned five horses, a brace of oxen, ten milk cows, fifteen cattle, seventeen sheep and seven swine. Crop production also was unusually high, including 200 bushels of potatoes; his cows' milk was processed into 860 pounds of butter for the regional market. The rest of the 8000-acre manor was either apportioned to leaseholds or awaited development. Medad T. Morss (1821-1881) is a well-known Sullivan County historical figure. He operated tanneries at Woodbourne in the Town of Fallsburg, Morsston in the Town Rockland and Black Lake in the Town of Bethel, invested in mercantile endeavors, such as a steam saw mill in Livingston Manor, the Ellenville Glass Works, and transportation companies; he also was a director of two Ellenville banks. Morss's purchase of the Livingston farm coincided with the completion of the Ontario & Western Railway in 1872. The railroad facility was developed with a passenger station, freight sidings, rail yard and a Y for turning trains around. This prompted other changes, such as the conversion of the Livingston manor house into the Livingston Hotel, later known as the Manor House, by James W. Davis (Fig. 4).

The Manor House Hotel was demolished in 1946 and the current firehouse was built on the site in 1954.

¹ These dimensions are suggested by boundary lines on the current parcel map of the area. The precise boundaries of the farm still need to be documented. These dimensions are suggested by boundary lines on the current parcel map of the area. The precise boundaries of the farm still need to be documented.

² Edward Livingston probably was counted as one of the white males aged 25 to 46 years of age in his father's household in Red Hook, Dutchess County.

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.**

Membership dues remains at a low \$25 per year (\$15 for Students). So if you haven't sent in your dues or given a tax deductible donation to the HVVA mission, **please consider doing so now.**

You can **join or renew online** at HVVA.org using PayPal.



Yes, I would like to renew my membership in the amount of \$

Yes, I would like to make a tax deductible contribution to help the effort of preserving the Hudson Valley's Architectural Heritage. Enclosed please find my donation in the amount of \$

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Please mail checks to:

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



Mystery house, probably Ulster County

Picture of house send in by Carol Johnson, Haviland-Heidgerd Collection, Elting Memorial Library, New Paltz, asking for identification. Anyone recognize this building? Let us know.

Upcoming Events

- April 20** Lake Katrine, Ulster County, NY
Ken Krabbenhoft and Marissa Marvelli
- May 18** TBA
- June 15** TBA
- July 13** Old Stone House Day, Hurley, Ulster County, NY
Summer Picnic, location TBA
- August 17** TBA
- September 21** Warwick, Orange County, NY
Ken Krabbenhoft
- October 19** Marbletown, Ulster County, NY
Neil Lars0n & John Ham
- November 16** TBA
- December 14** HVVA Holiday Luncheon