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# The Society for the Preservation of Hudson Valley Vernacular Architecture

April – June 2019

## Newsletter

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### Stone Houses in the Town of Ulster



View of the stone house and barn of the DeMeyer-Burnhans-Felton Farm from the south. Photo by Marissa Marvelli, 2019

In June HVVA members visited two stone houses in the Town of Ulster on tours arranged by Marissa Marvelli and Ken Krabbenhoft. The benefits of their research on these properties are presented in this newsletter. Marissa's article on the Demeyer-Burnhans-Felton House on Old King's Highway in Mt. Marion is based on a National Register nomination she prepared for the owner and an existing conditions survey she made for a historic preservation certification application for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits. The house is an interesting anomaly in the catalog of Ulster County stone architecture reflecting modernizing variations occurring in the early 19th century as the iconic status of the traditional Dutch house waned in the Post-Revolutionary War era. Also, the stylish design of the house probably is linked to its proximity to the city of Kingston, which was more cosmopolitan than Ulster's rural communities. Its builder, Edward Burnhans, was a Kingston native; further research may find he had a city residence as well. Prof. Krabbenhoft's article has provided another of his detailed and droll house histories for the Osterhoudt House in Lake Katrine (the white-painted stone house you see from the entrance ramp to Rt.209 from Neighborhood Rd., and an image of which pops up when you Google "Lake Katrine, NY.") The matter of the construction history of the house still needs to be settled, particularly the attributed 1691 date of its earliest section. (There is a 1740 date stone in the gable end of one addition.) Such questions could be answered by dendro dating and a more intensive survey of existing conditions. This house would be an excellent candidate for an HVVA exercise now that Ken has nailed down its history.

Please let these articles be inspirations for other HVVAers to share their research in this newsletter.

## April 2019 HVVA House Tour: The De Meyer-Burhans-Felten Farm

By Marissa Marvelli

For the HVVA 2019 Spring House Tour, participants explored a 19th-century stone and frame house and an adjacent New World Dutch barn (see cover photo). Both are located at the center of a 62-acre farm off Old King's Highway in Lake Katrine. Set far from the public road, this was the first time many participants had seen the property. The house was in an ideal bare state for close study due to its being prepped for full restoration by the current owners.

### The De Meyer-Burhans-Felten Farm

For nearly three centuries, this property—officially known as the De Meyer-Burhans-Felten Farm for National

Fig. 1: Map of the Real Estate of the Children of Jeremiah Demyer late of Kingston dec'd as divided between them, 1805. Paupawey Creek is shown as the southern boundary. From the New York State Archives



Register purposes—has been farmed by a succession of Kingston families who participated in the market economy of the Hudson Valley. Early records suggest it was part of an 800-acre land grant made to Wilhelmus De Meyer by the English colonial government in 1688. De Meyer was a member of a prominent Dutch land-holding family who arrived in Kingston when it was still coming into existence as a European settlement in the mid-17th century. His estate, including this farm and his slaves, was inherited by his son Nicholas who probably used the land to grow large quantities of grain for the city market.

After his death in 1769, his land and some of his 15 slaves were inherited by two of his sons, Jeremiah and Benjamin. While the acreage of his various landholdings is not mentioned in his will, it is clear that the bulk of his real estate spanned the west side of the Esopus Creek from the Sawkill Creek at the southern extent to his gristmill near or on the Plattekill Creek at the northern end. Present-day Paupawey Creek was the dividing line. Jeremiah inherited the northern portion of his father's estate, including the present-day farm (Fig 1). Jeremiah seems to have struggled financially, having had to sell off parcels of the farm and had portions of it seized by court order for failure to pay creditors. He died in debt in 1789. Evidence of his homestead has not been found.

By the beginning of the 19th century, the farm—by then comprising approximately 160 acres—was in the hands of another longtime local Dutch family: the Van Keurens. In 1832 the farm was again divided in half with the southern half going to Edward Burhans, who had recently married into the Van Keuren family. His family farmed the land for the next decade before moving to a larger one nearby.

### A Stone House Is Built

It was most likely Edward Burhans with a growing family who had the stone portion of the farmhouse built. A date stone in the middle of the front façade is inscribed with the year 1836, aligning the house with his period of ownership. The two-story structure is built of variegated shades of bluestone into the hillside with a basement fully exposed on the rear and facing the Esopus Creek. (The front of the house is oriented towards Old Kings Highway.) While modest in size and devoid of architectural flourishes,



Fig.2: View of house from west. (All photos by Marissa Marvelli, 2019)

the house projects a sense of refinement when compared with traditional 18th-century Ulster County stone houses. The building is a near cubical form with a low pyramidal roof. The exterior organization is symmetrical with three uniform bays and a central brick chimney, and the house itself is centered on the drive with a long approach from the public road.

The house's side-passage floor plan prioritizes spatial division of activities with public spaces on the first floor, the family's private quarters on the second floor, and the service spaces located in the basement (Figs.4-5). Perhaps Burhans was inspired by houses in town, some of which were growing in size and refinement as Kingston's merchant class prospered in the new century. Architectural historian Neil Larson has noted that this "stacked" plan is common in houses built in British-settled communities of Orange County, and its appearance in Ulster County is unusual.



Fig.3: View of house from SE.

The 1830s saw the culmination of the evolution of stone house architecture through the Neoclassical and Greek Revival periods, during which the status of the traditional material diminished. While the Burhans house largely adhered to the older tradition of construction, attempts were made to give the house a modern style, which is reflected in its exterior architecture and Greek Revival carpentry

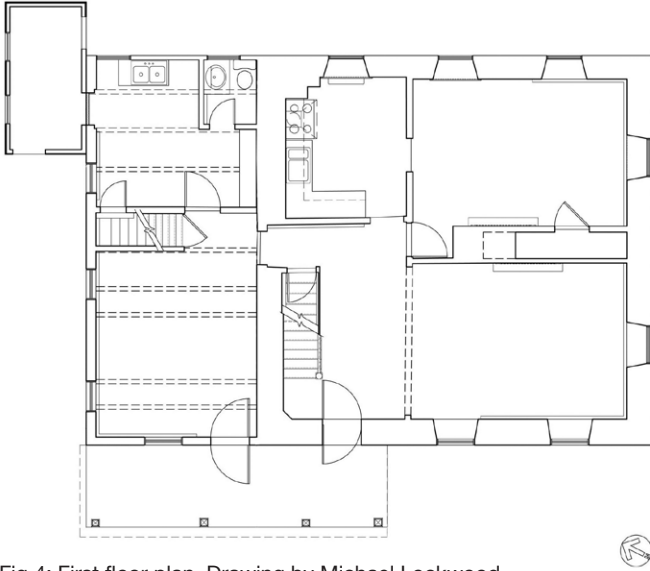


Fig.4: First floor plan. Drawing by Michael Lockwood.

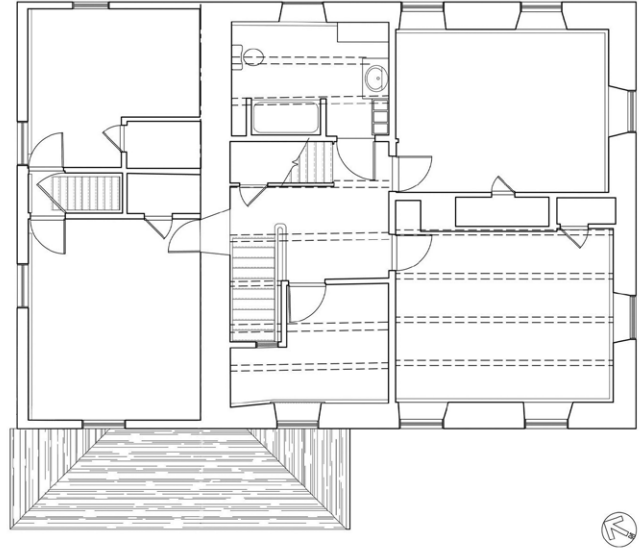


Fig.5: Second floor plan. Drawing by Michael Lockwood.



Fig.6: Front (best) room on first-floor from the passage. The mantel was the backdrop for a freestanding coal stove. The partition between the stair hall and best room has been removed.



Fig.7: Front bed chamber on second floor with exposed beams on ceiling.

details. This carried over to the interior with the ceilings in its best rooms plastered with plain but stylish woodwork (Fig.6). Ceiling beams were preserved in second-story rooms, seemingly intentionally (Fig.7).

Adding to the house's transitional nature is the fact that rooms were heated by freestanding coal stoves, which were rapidly gaining popularity thanks to New York state's new canal system, but cooking was still done over an open fire in the large basement fireplace with a beehive oven at the rear. Adhering to tradition, mantels still served as focal points in the rooms upstairs.

### House Expanded with a Frame Addition

Public records offer few clues about how the Burhans family farmed this land. They did well enough to upgrade to a farm twice the size a few miles south on the east side of the Esopus Creek. In 1842 they sold the old farm and Lot 74 in the First Class of the Kingston Commons to Peter P. Felten and his wife, Jane Anne Fiero. Peter was the grandson of Philip Felten, a mason who had acquired a small neighboring parcel from Jeremiah De Meyer in 1788 in exchange for one year of indentured service. Philip's father had migrated to America as a child in 1710, one of approximately 3,000 Palatine refugees from the Middle Rhine region in what is now Germany who were settled in the region by the English to work as indentured servants in the production of naval stores.



Fig.8: The north elevation of the 1870s frame addition.

Peter Felten and his sons owned and operated the farm for close to 50 years. They grew a variety of crops, including wheat, rye, oats, clover, buckwheat, corn, and potatoes, and produced wool, butter and eggs from their livestock. Such products had long been typical of a small Hudson Valley family farm until the mid-19th century when urban market demand for dairy products, particularly milk, grew substantially.

It was likely the Feltens who built the single-bay frame addition on the north side of the stone house (Fig.8). Recent roof work uncovered pages of the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Scribner's Monthly* from 1867 and 1872 layered in the roofing over that section of the house. The addition lacks the architectural refinement of the original stone wing. The hipped roof was reconfigured on the north side to accommodate a gabled roof over the addition, creating an awkward asymmetry.

The farm again changed hands in 1889 when it was purchased by Reverend Solomon T. Cole, a longtime minister in the Dutch Reformed Church. It was intended to be his home after retirement from the ministry. At the time of the conveyance, Rev. Cole was nearing the end of his second pastorate at the Plattekill Reformed Church in Mount Marion, just up the road, where previous owners of the farm—the Van Keurens and Feltens—had been

worshippers. Cole and his son, Edwin, expanded the farm's dairy operations.

In 1911, Reverend Cole sold the 82-acre farm to Abram B. Bogert of Bogota, New Jersey. In addition to continuing the farm's dairy operations, the Bogerts grew fruits and vegetables for the Kingston market. Bogert family owned the farm for 91 years, during which they added structures to the property and later subdivided a 20-acre section near Old Kings Highway into individual house lots. In 2002, the main farm property was sold to the current owners who continue an agriculture business on the land.

### An Old Dutch Barn

Nearby the house is an active barn complex (see cover photo). At its core is a Dutch barn with a steeply-pitched roof and low side walls (later made taller through excavation). Surviving framing members in the loft are rough-hewn squared posts and beams with mortise-and-tenon joints and braces providing additional support (Fig.9). Some of the beams are over 40 feet long. Roman numerals etched into the posts suggest that the barn pre-dates the 1820s after which joint cuts followed standardized dimensions. The barn was expanded in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to accommodate changes in dairy operations.



Fig.9: View south within the hayloft with remnants of Dutch barn frame and rafters.



Fig.1: View of house from southeast. Photo by N. Larson, 2019.

## The Osterhoudt House, Lake Katrine, NY

By Ken Krabbenhoft

There are a couple of reasons why this essay focuses on only three of the people who have lived in the Osterhoudt House since its origin nearly 330 years ago (Fig.1). The reasons are really two sides of the same coin. On the one side is the fact that, as far as I can tell, these three have had the most written about them of all the residents of the house, and this makes my job easier. On the other side is the irresistible fact that each of the three epitomizes a distinct historical period: for Jan Jansen van Oosterhoudt (1628-1696) it's the Colonial Period, for Tunis P. Osterhoudt (1814-1900) the Early Federal Period and Nineteenth Century, and for Anita Trueman Pickett (1888-1960) the Twentieth Century.

Tunis P. was a five times great grandson of the original American Osterhoudt, and it was his son Joseph who sold the house to Anita's father, the first non-Osterhoudt to own

it. Since Anita's death the house has changed hands ten times. Because most if not all of the people attached to those hands are still alive, it's up to posterity to decide who will merit the title of most noteworthy inhabitant of the late twentieth and early twenty-first century. Now on to the story.

### Jan Jansen Brabander and the First Osterhoudts in Lake Katrine: 1650-1796

By 1650, 20-year-old Jan Jansen van Oosterhout had good reason to leave his hometown of Oosterhoudt in the Dutch province of North Brabant, a few miles from what is now the Belgian border. The aftermath of two armed rebellions had dimmed many young men's prospects for the future. The Dutch Revolt against Hapsburg rule had been raging for seventy years and would continue for another ten, and the unparalleled savagery of the recently ended Thirty Years

War had so damaged the area's economy that many of its people had fled to the greater security of the northern Dutch provinces. We will probably never know exactly why Jan chose the option of trying his luck in a frontier outpost with a population of only 60 or 70 people on the edge of the North American wilderness, but try it he did, thereby becoming the patriarch of an American family that today numbers in the thousands.

If we substitute the colonial Dutch militia and various Algonquian Indian tribes for the seventeenth-century mercenaries of opposing European armies, and New Amsterdam's notoriously raucous, heterogeneous 800+ residents for the multinational population of the Netherlands in the same period, Manhattan might have struck Jan as not so different from home. As noted on the Ownership Chart at the end of this essay, once he was established in the Dutch colony Jan married Anneken Hendricks and three years later became father to a son named Hendrick. I don't know what became of Anneken and Hendrick, but if, as some have suggested, the boy was born in 1656, and mother and child died in the birthing or soon thereafter, we have a plausible motive for Jan's move from New Amsterdam to the tiny mid-Hudson Valley settlement of Esopus in 1658. With 25 other Dutch colonists, he was heeding Governor Stuyvesant's call to enhance the Dutch presence northward toward Beverwyck (Albany). For Jan and the others, the fertile bottom lands of the Esopus Creek, named by (or for) the local Delaware-speaking tribe, were the pay-off.

Jan's toponymic appears in documents as "van Oosterhout", later shortened to "Oosterhout" or "Osterhoudt"; he was also known as "de Brabander" ("the one from Brabant") or "Brabander" for short. We know that in 1661 he owned building lot #10 in the stockaded hamlet of Esopus (but no farmland), and that in 1666 he sold this lot to Mattheu Blanchan. Three years later he was granted 5 acres on the Esopus Creek in what is now Lake Katrine, and he acquired additional land in the area between 1670 and 1691, the year the deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church deeded him 87 acres. The one-room stone house that is the central section of today's home is thought to have been built in that year. [Editor's note: This construction date is unsubstantiated by dendrochronology. Based on our current knowledge of Ulster County stone houses, it is unlikely that the first stone section of the house was built before 1700.] The ceiling beams in this room measure 20" x 12", arguably the largest in any still-standing house in Ulster County (Fig,2).

Wiltwyck court papers give us glimpses of Jan Jansen's activities in New Netherland. One of the first had to do with what Mattheus Capito, the court secretary, called "the turmoil on May 26 last [i.e. 1665]", a complicated matter involving a fight between a home owner named Allert Heymans Roose and the soldier he was required by law to lodge. Seems the soldier arrived home drunk that night, demanded pork, was told there wasn't any pork, and ended up drawing his sword on his host. News of the fight spread quickly, and sixteen of Roose's friends -- among them Jan Jansen van Oosterhout -- grabbed their guns and ran into the streets, an act that was forbidden unless the bearer was on his way to mount guard at the town garrison. The garrison commander confronted the men and had the Schout (sheriff) haul all sixteen of them into court to explain themselves. The reasons they gave ranged from being so drunk they didn't remember where they were or why, to being caught by chance returning from a night-time visit to a lady outside the town walls, where one always went

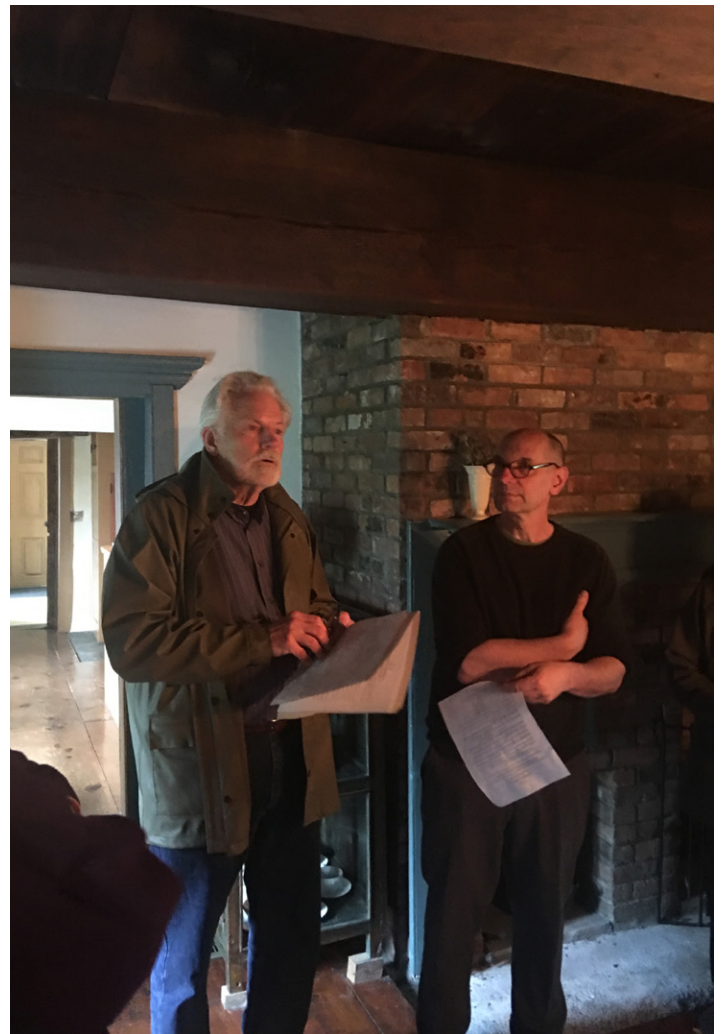


Fig.2: Douglas Campbell and Ken Krabbenhoft beneath a massive beam. Photo by J. Decker, 2019.



Fig.3: Willem Osterhoudt and Sarah Hasbrouck 1740 date stone, Photo by W. Wheeler, 2019.

armed. Jan Jansen claimed that he had left his weapon in the guard house to go see what all the fuss was about and ran into the commander, who gave him permission to fetch the gun and take it home. Aert Otterspoor, the town wolf-master, was accused of pulling the trigger on his gun but denied it, claiming that “the trigger has to be pulled very deep when it is to be drawn, which makes it appear, when not pulled, as if it were pulled”. The baffled Magistrates postponed the follow-up hearing indefinitely.

The practice of lodging soldiers with citizens was a constant source of friction. A year and a half after the Roose incident, another householder complained to the court that he was so poor he couldn't afford to feed the soldier who was assigned to him. The court chose Jan Jansen and another resident to help the man by boarding the soldier for four months each, reducing the complainant's burden by two-thirds. Ironically, in June of the following year it was Jan who complained that the soldier he was lodging at the time came home drunk “and went for him with a drawn sword”. Luckily no harm was done, and the case was dropped. Court documents also show that Jan was frequently called to give testimony as a trustworthy witness, and that he was a successful buyer at four estate auctions between 1655 and 1667 (he was outbid at eight auctions in the same period). The picture that emerges is of a good neighbor and a reliable, reasonably prosperous citizen.

In the midst of all this Jan managed to find a second wife, a servant girl from Zaltbommell in Gelderland named Annetje Jellis. They had ten children. Of their four daughters, one

died young, two married, and one never married; all six of the boys married. Jan wrote his will in 1687, and it was proved in 1696. One would expect him to have followed tradition and left the Lake Katrine farm to his eldest son and namesake, Jan Jansen Jr. or, if this was impossible, to his second-eldest son, Teunis. Instead he left it to Pieter, the third of the boys in age. A look at marriage dates suggests an explanation. Jan Jr., the eldest, was also the last to marry, and this didn't happen until 1699, three years after Jan Sr.'s death. The second brother, Teunis, was already living in Rochester when he married in 1693 or moved there shortly after, as Town of Rochester records indicate. Pieter on the other hand married Heyltje Schut of Kingston the year of his father's death and needed a house and farm to raise and feed his family.

I'm going to skip from Pieter to his and Heyltje's son Willem, because it is with him that the Lake Katrine house enters its next architectural phase. Willem had no children with his first wife, Jannetje Traphagen, who presumably died in the mid-1730s, perhaps in childbirth. Willem is thought to have moved into the family house in 1737 with his second wife, Sarah Hasbrouck. A date stone in the east gable of the house reads: “W.Ho. [with the o on the bar of the h] – S. HB 1740” (Fig.3). It is likely that the stone additions to both the east and the west sides of the original one-room structure, which tripled the living area to its present size, were built in this generation. The enlarged house was the center of the farming operation that Willem and Sarah left to Joseph F., their only son, around 1780. Its value can be judged by the fact that in 1755 Willem owned four slaves.

Like their parents, Joseph F. and his wife Sarah Gasbeek followed the practice of raising a large family, a total of eight children in all: seven girls and one boy, William Jr. I don't have an answer to why William didn't inherit the house. It's possible that he didn't live to adulthood or that, if he did, he didn't marry. Married or not, he may have left the Hudson Valley altogether, who knows? What is known is that his father Joseph F. was a widower living in Shawangunk when, in 1796, he sold the house and property to his first cousin Petrus Osterhoudt, son of his father Willem's brother Petrus P. Osterhoudt.

## The Nineteenth Century, Culminating in Tunis P. Osterhoudt

With Petrus we enter the nineteenth century, and the Osterhoudt genealogy reads like a Biblical roll-call, with a Petrus begetting a Tunis who begets a Peter who begets



a Tunis (see Chronology). Each generation, firmly rooted in the rich topsoil along the Esopus Creek, remained true to the country's march from Revolution to Civil War, from colony to continent, and from rural wealth to the largest GDP in the world. From 1796 to 1905, five generations of Kingston Osterhoudts worked the land, raised families, paid taxes, fought in the country's wars, voted in the country's elections, worshiped God, principally in the Dutch Reformed and Lutheran liturgies, performed volunteer work, and held civic office.

Tunis P.'s grandfather of the same name instilled in his grandson many of these characteristics, which he had inherited from his Osterhoudt forefathers going back to Jan Jansen. Nathaniel Sylvester, in his 1880 history of Ulster County, pays homage to this man, who grew up in the old house, tended the animals and plowed the fields alongside his father and grandfather, and attended school nearby (Fig.4). After his marriage in 1835 he stayed on the farm, working it alone after the deaths of his grandfather in 1836 and his father in 1863, until his son James Francis was old enough to help out. Tunis was a Democrat, which meant pretty much the opposite of what it means today, namely that Tunis was a conservative, free-market, states' rights populist. In addition to farming, he was involved in Kingston town government at different times as commissioner of highways, town clerk, and railroad commissioner. He was a member of the Ulster Grays – “a military organization of high grade” – and a deacon and elder of the Dutch Reformed Church. He was, in short, “an active and earnest mover in the benevolent, philanthropic, and Christian enterprises of his day”.

Tunis P. outlived his wife Catherine Legg by fifteen years. When he died in 1900, his only son, James Francis, inherited the Lake Katrine house and property. James and his wife Julia, who died in 1903, had four daughters but no sons to inherit, and there were apparently no other Osterhoudt candidates for ownership. Rather than live on alone in the house, James put it on the market, and in 1905 it was sold, for the first time in its history to someone outside the family.

### **Anita Trueman Pickett and the House After the Osterhoudts**

The new owner was William Trueman, an immigrant furniture maker and later employee of Eastman Kodak in Rochester, New York, who had met his wife Fanny Harris at a Plymouth Brethren Quaker meeting in Birmingham, England. They settled in Brooklyn, moved back to England for a while, and were living in New Haven when William bought the Osterhoudt

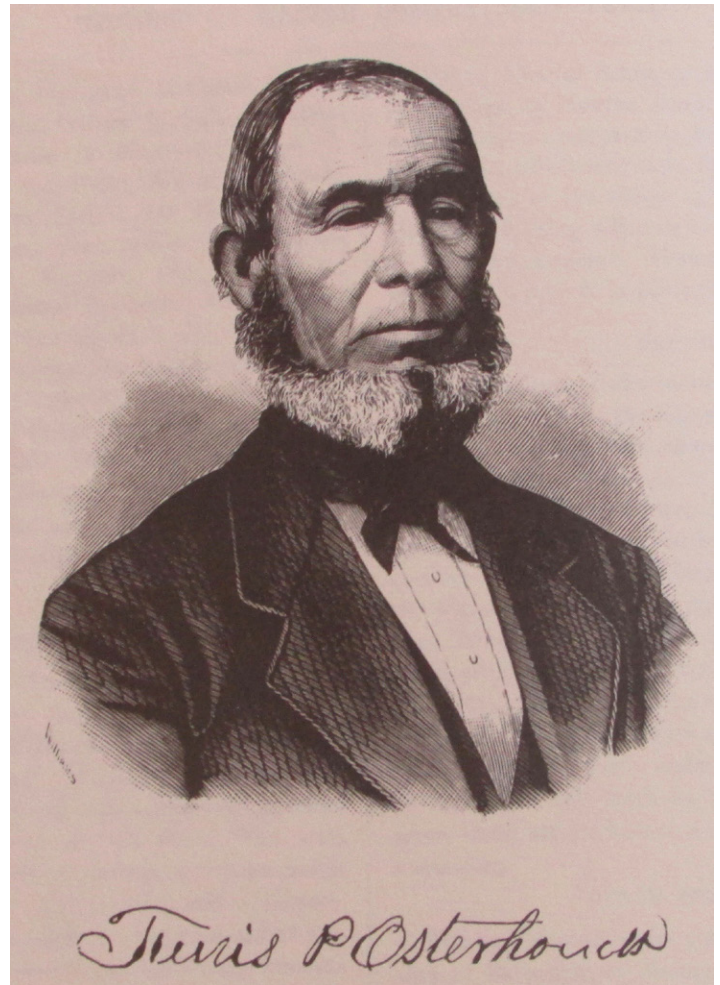


Fig.4: Portrait of Tunis P. Osterhoudt (1814-1900). Nathaniel Sylvester, *History of Ulster County, New York* (1880).

estate, which he called Tremayne, with an eye to retiring there a few years later. The land bordered on Neighborhood Road, the Esopus Creek, and the Binnekill, with the exception of the family graveyard, access to which the Osterhoudts retained (it is now on the property of the current owner's neighbor). William's brother-in-law Ernest Harris, co-purchaser of the property, was to manage the farm while William was away in Rochester, but it didn't work out. Fanny took over the farm, and Harris ceded full ownership to William.

The Truemans' daughters, Gertrude and Anita, saw many changes in their relationship to the Osterhoudt homestead. Their father died in 1926, leaving his property to the two of them while their mother Fanny lived on for two more years, at which point Gertrude conveyed to Anita her share of the inheritance. This could have been a means of simplifying things, as Gertrude may well have stayed on to help run the farm while Anita led a peripatetic existence until her return to Tremayne after her husband's death in 1950. Anita had



Fig.5: Anita Trueman in front of the Peace Flag, possibly at the People's Industrial College, New Haven, Connecticut, ca. 1901. Lyn Burnstine, *Anita Trueman Pickett: New Thought Preacher* (2000),

been born in 1888 and raised in Brooklyn and New Haven. In her own words, she was at one and the same time “a Mental Scientist, a Theosophist, a Spiritualist, a Vedantist, a Buddhist, and a Roman Catholic” who gave her first motivational lecture when she was sixteen at the long-disappeared Brooklyn College of Music and Metaphysics [!], published a book of poetry and a novella before she was twenty years old, and made a point of introducing herself to such luminaries as William James (who quickly forgot who she was) and John Burroughs, who she claimed in her unpublished diary simply had to be in love with her (Fig.5). She attended the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston (now Emerson College), which prepared her for a career on the lecture circuit and earned a degree from the Yale Business College (no connection with Yale University).



Fig.6: Anita Trueman Pickett in front of the Osterhoudt House in 1944. Lyn Burnstine, *Anita Trueman Pickett: New Thought Preacher* (2000),

Not surprisingly, Anita’s fin-de-siècle pan-spiritualist views led her to Unitarianism. She married fellow-Unitarian Harold Pickett in 1908; the couple honeymooned that summer at Tremayne in a tent she dubbed the River Birch Camp, on the banks of the Esopus Creek. Between 1908 and her ordination as a Unitarian minister in 1921, she lectured seventy-five times on topics like “Cosmic Motherhood”, “The Psychology of Success”, and “Interwoven Worlds”. Her popularity took her to venues in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maine, New York State, and as far afield as Ohio, Idaho, and Birmingham, England. Despite the hardships inherent to this lifestyle, she and Harold raised three children: Estelle, John, and Laurel. Ever the romantic, when she sold a piece of the property that included the River Birch Camp in 1952, Anita reserved the right to personally remove the cabin that had been built there.

Of course, few American families in the first half of the twentieth century moved around as much as the Picketts, but in comparison to the anchored lives of the Osterhoudts, Anita’s experience was emblematic of the pace and scope of change in modern America. Her affection for the Lake Katrine house nevertheless made it the axis around which everything else revolved: it was an unmoving point of reference and her true home (Fig.6). She shared it for many years with her sister Gertrude and parceled off 0.342 acres for her daughter Estelle to build a house. This was just one of many transfers of property that reduced the size of the original Osterhoudt farm to the 0.65 acres that the house occupies today, the same property that Anita left to the Unitarian Universalist Association in her will of 1960. She had founded the first Unitarian meeting in Kingston, which was also the first in Ulster County, in 1956, and presided over it until her death. Sunday school and weekly meetings were held in the Osterhoudt House for several years before it was sold to private owners in 1969.

## The Last Fifty Years

This brings us to the period we're still in, and the shock of admitting, whether or not we believe it or desire it or are even aware of it, that we're still generating the raw data on the basis of which future generations will judge our importance. HVVA is all too aware of residents' impact on their houses. It's my personal sense that the Osterhoudt House has benefited from the people who've enjoyed living in it for this last half-century, and that it can expect to benefit from more of them as time goes on. As for who's going to be the Jan Jansen, Tunis P. or Anita Trueman Pickett of the twenty-first century, it's way too soon to tell. However it turns out, I wish all the candidates well, and I hope they wish me well, and that all of us wish each other well, so let's get back to generating data.

## Chronology of the Ownership of the Osterhoudt House

1. **(1669?-1696?) Jan Jansen van Oosterhoudt aka Jan Jansen Brabanter (1628 Oosterhoudt, North Brabant, Netherlands-1695/1696 Kingston).** Jan Jansen came to America around 1650, arrived in Esopus in 1658 [Berkey 2018 4 and 7, Christoph 618, 768, 770, 828 & 845]. He was twice married:
  - a. In 1653 to Anneken Hendricks (1632 New Amsterdam-1658?). They had one surviving son, Hendrick (1656-?), who did not inherit.
  - b. In 1663 to Annetje Jellis (1641- 1697) of Zaltbommell, Gelderland, Netherlands [Berkey 2014 41-46 and 2018 4 and 7, Reynolds 213, Fried 162]. The property was probably inherited by their son:
2. **(1696?-1737?) Pieter Jan Oosterhoudt (1671-1751).** Pieter Jan married Heyltje Schut (1673-1752) in 1696. [Berkey 2018 7]. The property was probably inherited by their son:
3. **(1737-1780?) Willem Osterhoudt (1703-1772).** Willem married twice.
  - a. 1733: Jannetje Traphagen (? – prior to 1737). No known issue.
  - b. 1737: Sarah Hasbrouck (1709-1780) [Berkey 2018 26-27]. Property probably inherited by their only son:
4. **(1780?-1796) Joseph F. Osterhoudt (1746-1790).** Joseph married Sarah van Gasbeek (?-?) in 1770 [Berkey 2018 26]. In 1796 he conveyed the property to his first cousin:
5. **(1796-1821) Peter [Petrus] Osterhoudt (1741-1821).** Peter married Marytjen Brink (1743-1836) in 1762 [Berkey 2018 28]. Property inherited by their son:
6. **(1821-1836) Tunis [Teunis] Osterhoudt (1763-1836).** Tunis married Marytjen Low (1763-1845) of Plattekill in

1781 [Berkey 2018 60, Sylvester vol. 2 874]. Property inherited by their son:

7. **(1836-1863) Peter T. Osterhoudt (1784-1863).** Peter T. married Elizabeth Hendricks (1787-1863) in 1806 [Berkey 2018 88]. Property inherited by their son:
8. **(1863-1900) Tunis P. Osterhoudt (1814-1900).** Tunis married Catharine Legg of Red Hook (1815-1885) in 1835 [from findagrave, Jones-Lieberknecht Genealogy, Berkey 2018 135, Sylvester vol. 2 874]. Property inherited by their only son to survive infancy:
9. **(1900-1905) James Francis Osterhoudt (1849-1945).** James married Julia Wells James of Kingston (1851-1903) [see sources cited for item #8]. Property sold to William Trueman and his wife Frances "Fanny" Harris Trueman on Nov. 20, 1905 [L. 399/103].
10. **(1905-1926) William Trueman (1859-1926)** and his wife **Frances "Fanny" Harris Trueman (1851-1928).** On July 26, 1926, William Trueman's will is probated (Burnstine passim). In it he wills the house and other property to his daughters:
11. **(1926-1962) Anita Trueman Pickett (1888-1960)** and **Gertrude Harris Trueman (?-?).** In addition to her share in the homestead, William had previously given Gertrude a 1/3 interest in what appears to have been a separate property acquired from James F. Osterhoudt on March 27, 1905 [L. 387/20]. She conveyed it to her sister Anita on Jan. 5, 1929 [L. 536/386].
12. **(1962-1969).** On June 1, 1962 [L. 1124/491] the property is conveyed by Anita's daughter Estelle P. Coggins, Administratrix of her estate, to the **Unitarian Universal Association** of Boston, Mass.
13. **(1969-1976).** On Nov. 5, 1969 [L. 1235/p. 1049] the property is sold to **Andrew D. and Barbara A. Fairchok.**
14. **(1976-1979).** On Mar. 25, 1976 [L. 1352/p. 103] to **Stephen F. and Cheryl A. Parker.**
15. **(1979-1984).** On Jan. 31, 1979 [L. 1405/ 335] to **Richard Swirat** (and, later, **Catherine Swirat**).
16. **(1984-1986).** On June 7, 1984 [L. 1505/1043] to **William R. Gist and Bodil Anderson.**
17. **(1986-1989).** On Jan. 23, 1986 [L. 1575/292] to **Eve Diaz and Jerry Weiner.**
18. **(1989-2000).** On Feb. 17, 1989 [L. 1898/304] to **Lena Marchini.**
19. **(2000-2004).** On April 13, 2000 [L. 3031/153] to **Vincent Verdi.**
20. **(2004-2018).** On Nov. 18, 2004 [L. 3990/103] to **Glen Vining and Jane Birmingham.**
21. **(2018-present).** On Jan. 12, 2018 [L. 6258/197] to **Douglas Campbell and Cynthia Boscia.**

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### ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> This is a revised, corrected and expanded version of the HVVA April 2019 tour information sheet. For birth and death dates and citations of sources see the Chronology and Bibliography.
- <sup>2</sup> The first inhabitants of Esopus wrote Pieter Stuyvesant complaining of Indian depredations and requesting help in increasing the population. Jan Jansen was one of the seven signers of the letter. As for the population, the exact wording is "between 60 and 70 Christian people", which would include men and women but possibly not children, probably not slaves, and definitely not Indians. B. Fernow, Documents Relating to the History and Settlement of the Towns along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers from 1630 to 1684. (1881), 79. According to Newsday, in 2010 there were 3,337 people named Osterhoudt or Osterhout in the U.S. projects.newsday.com.
- <sup>3</sup> Judith Berkey & David Osterhoudt, The Osterhoudts of America (CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2018), 4 & 7; geni.com.
- <sup>4</sup> Fernow, Documents, 195; Marius Schoonmaker, The History of Kingston, New York, from its Earliest Settlement to 1830 (1888), 28-29; and Jaap Jacobs, New Netherland. A Dutch Colony in Seventeenth-Century America (Leiden, NL: Brill, 2005), 186. When Esopus received its charter from Governor Pieter Stuyvesant in 1661, he renamed it Wiltwyck (wild woods). In 1664, when the English took New Netherlands from the Dutch, they re-named the town Kingston, after Kingston-on-Thames, where Governor Francis Lovelace's family had roots. The Dutch took it back between August 1673 and November 1674 and re-re-named it Swaenenburgh (town of the swans). At that point, by the terms of the Treaty of Westminster, the rapidly growing town was restored to the English, and the name reverted to Kingston. I'm not sure why the Dutch chose the name Swaenenburgh for a place that, as far as I know, has never been known for its swans. There might be a connection with the Swanenberg House in South Holland, a mansion built between 1645 and 1648 to house the Hoogheeraadschap (water control board) for the Leiden region. The name comes from the pair of stone swans that bracket the top of the house's iron gate, where they can still be admired today ("Gemeenschapshuis Swanenburg").
- <sup>5</sup> Nathaniel Sylvester, History of Ulster County, New York, vol. 2 (1880) 193. The beams in the Brink House off County Rte. 31 in Mount Marion, now in ruins, are said to be even larger. Private conversation with James Decker, May 2019.
- <sup>6</sup> Peter Christoph, et alia, New York Historical Papers, Dutch. Kingston Papers (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 233-234, 236-238 and passim.
- <sup>7</sup> Judith Osterhoudt Berkey, The Osterhoudts of Eastwood Farm (CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2014), 41-46 and Sylvester, History of Ulster County, vol. 1, 186.
- <sup>8</sup> Petrus P. Oosterhoudt's dates are 1710-1747. He married Elizabeth Burhans (1718-?) in 1739.
- <sup>9</sup> Sylvester, History of Ulster County, vol. 2, 874.
- <sup>10</sup> Frederick Wells Williams, A History of the Class of Seventy-Nine, Yale College (1906), 86.
- <sup>11</sup> Lyn Burnstine, Anita Trueman Pickett: New Thought Preacher (Boston, MA: Skinner House Books, 2000), 52, 72 and passim; Private conversation with Paula Lansing, Lake Katrine, April 2019. Anita's novella, Anton's Angels, and the poetry of Philo-Sophia, both published in New York by The Alliance Publishing Company (copyright 1900), can be read free of charge on googlebooks.com. Philo-Sophia hides a reference to her relationship with Swami Abhedananda, head of the Vedanta Society of America – her "beautiful bronze Hindu", who called her his "dearest and best-loved Sophia" (Burnstine 43-45). Anita's third published book, How Luke Discovered Christmas, dates to 1951.

<sup>12</sup> Liber and page numbers from Ulster County Deeds Books.

June 29, 2019

## Upcoming Events

**October 19** Study Tour: Historic New Bridge Landing  
Leader: Ken Krabbenhoft  
River Edge, Bergen County, New Jersey

**November 16** Study Tour: More Marbletown Houses  
Leader: Neil Larson  
Stone Ridge, Ulster County, New York

**December 14** Holiday Luncheon & Kingston sights  
Leader: Rob Sweeney