

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Huguenot Street Historic District is a linear, three-block stretch of buildings along a single street in the village of New Paltz, New York. Its nationally significant resources consist of five stone houses dating from the late 17th and early 18th centuries. These are in nearly original condition and occupy a setting which has been only slightly impacted by three centuries of later development. The district as a whole contains 12 buildings. All but two of the buildings in the district add to its sense of time and place and historical and architectural development.

Huguenot Street is now a quiet tree-lined side street on the northwestern fringes of modern New Paltz. It runs north-south on the eastern edge of the Wallkill River flood plain and is bordered on its east side by the tracks of the West Shore Railroad. At its southern end, immediately beyond the landmark boundary, there is a modern apartment complex, separated from the district visually and topographically. At its northern or upper end, Huguenot Street curves sharply east; the district is thus visually closed at both ends. Two streets, West Broadhead Avenue and North Front Street, intersect with Huguenot Street on its eastern side.

Because construction on Huguenot Street continued after the early stone houses were built, seven later buildings are interspersed among the older houses. These range in date from 1799 to 1890. Other buildings of similar age abut the district. The majority of the later buildings within the boundaries of the historic district are an integral part of the setting of the early houses and have individual architectural merit. Two late 18th century houses and an 1839 church have historic architectural merit, although not relating directly to the nationally significant themes of the district. Another of the district buildings was originally built as a stone house not unlike the other five, but was transformed into a two-story, late Queen Anne house around the turn of the century. The district's newest addition is only ten years old, but is a faithful reconstruction of an 18th century church and does not betray its true age to the majority of visitors. There are also two late 19th century frame houses. Unlike the other buildings constructed subsequent to the period of national significance, these two frame houses do not have individual architectural merit, nor do they reflect the pre-industrial era character of the rest of the district.

In the following individual descriptions, the date of construction of each building is noted. Each building is also designated as either Key, Contributing or Non-Contributing. Key buildings are the heart of the nationally significant resource. Contributing buildings are those which, either visually or historically, play a part in conveying the district's sense of time and place. Non-Contributing buildings are included in the district for reasons of geographic necessity, but do not detract from the landmark. There are no intrusions within the district. Building locations are shown on the attached tax map.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Huguenot Street Historic District, encompassing approximately three blocks, contains perhaps the most intact concentration of late 17th and early 18th century stone houses in the United States. Of the twelve buildings in the district, six are entirely or partly of stone construction. One of these was later altered, and it is principally because of the five intact survivors, and their physical and associational relationships to each other, that the district is nationally significant. Within the boundaries of the district are several later buildings which provide an appropriate setting for the nationally significant Huguenot buildings and contribute to the district because of their State or local architectural significance.

New Paltz was founded in 1677 by Huguenots who had originally settled at what are now Kingston and Hurley several miles to the north. Hurley had been burned by the Esopus tribes, who kidnapped several of the settlers in 1663, at least partly because of the taking of their lands. In 1677, therefore, the heads of the twelve Huguenot families negotiated a deed with the Native for approximately 39,683 acres. Governor Andros ratified the agreement by issuing the New Paltz patent. The patent covered 144 square miles or about 92,126 acres, including in its limits the present town of New Paltz, Lloyd and part of Esopus.

Early the next spring, the Patentees left Hurley with their families to establish on the banks of the Wallkill, their new home which they called "New Paltz," in memory of the old Palatinate on the Rhine which had been their first refuge. Their household goods were stored in three large carts and the first camp on the journey was made on the lowlands on the west side of the Wallkill. These lands like those along the Esopus and Shawangunk Kills had probably been cleared long before by Native Americans and used for the planting of corn and beans.

When the Patentees arrived at their ground and were ready to build, they were advised by the friendly Natives to choose the other side of the river where spring freshets could not bother them. The first buildings are believed to have been log structures, no longer extant. It was not until several years later, at the end of the 17th century, that the first of the surviving stone houses were built.

The Huguenots were French Protestants, followers of John Calvin. As religious dissidents they were persecuted for many years, and eventually began migrating to other areas of Europe as well as to the New World. The founders of New Paltz began arriving at what is now Kingston, by way of Die Pfalz, Germany, as early as 1600.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet 9-1)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 9.5 +/-

Quadrangle name Rosendale and Clintondale, NY

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	8	5	7	5	6	6	0	4	6	2	2	6	8	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing									

B

1	8	5	7	5	9	3	0	4	6	2	2	3	9	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing									

C

1	8	5	7	5	8	5	0	4	6	2	2	2	3	0	
Zone		Easting				Northing									

D

1	8	5	7	5	7	1	0	4	6	2	2	1	6	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing									

E

Zone		Easting				Northing									

F

Zone		Easting				Northing									

G

Zone		Easting				Northing									

H

Zone		Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet 10-1)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles H. Ashton, Constance M. Greiff and Richard W. Hunter

organization Heritage Studies, Inc. date October 15, 1984

street & number RD6, Box 864, Mapleton Road telephone (609)452-1754

city or town Princeton state New Jersey

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 9/26/85

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

**United States Department of the Interior
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HUGUENOT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Continuation sheet 4-1

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Huguenot Historical Society, P.O. Box 339, New Paltz, N.Y. 12561
Section 86.025, Block 2, Lots 1, 14 and 15
Section 86.033, Block 1, Lots 4, 5, 7, and 12;
Block 2, Lots 11 and 14

Huguenot Historical Society, c/o DuBois Family, P.O. Box 446,
New Paltz, N.Y. 12561
Section 86.033, Block 1, Lot 6

Reformed Protestant Dutch Congregation, New Paltz, N.Y. 12561
Section 86.025, Block 1, Lot 12.1; Block 2, Lot 9

Margaret A. Jamison Memorial, P.O. Box 356, New Paltz, N.Y. 12561
Section 86.025, Block 1, Lot 12.2

George Heyl, P.O. Box 582, New Paltz, N.Y. 12561
Section 86.033, Block 2, Lot 1

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

Robert Remsnyder, Mayor of the Village of New Paltz,
P.O. Box 877, New Paltz, N.Y. 12561

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HUGUENOT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Continuation sheet

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Historic Sites Survey
1976 Federal
National Park Service
Washington, DC

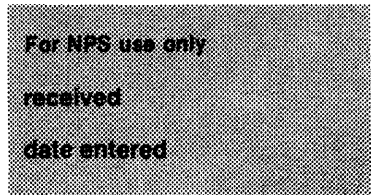
Survey of Buildings in Historic Ulster County
The Junior League of Kingston, NY
1969 County
New York State Department of Parks and Recreation
Division of Historic Preservation
Albany, NY

Historic American Buildings Survey
1934, 1937, 1940 and later Federal
Division of Prints & Photographs, Library of Congress
Washington, DC
(five buildings -- Jean Hasbrouck House, DuBois Fort,
Bevier-Elting House, Abraham Hasbrouck House and
Hugo Freer House -- surveyed)

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Continuation sheet 7-1 Item number 7



Page 1

1. LeFevre House
1799
Contributing
Section 86.033, Block 2, Lot 14

This is a brick and stone building, 2 1/2 stories high and five bays wide with a central entrance and gabled roof. The two end walls are rubble stone (although the second story of the south wall is brick), while the front (west) facade is brick, laid in the fashionable Flemish bond. Windows are 9/6 on the first floor and 12/8 on the second. The entry includes a semi-circular fanlight, although the surround appears to be modern. There is a frame rear ell. To the rear (northeast) of the house is a small two-level barn/garage.

Two features of the house relate it to its earlier neighbors: the front door is a two-part "Dutch" type, and the roof eave has a slight flare or "kick".

2. French Church
1972 reconstruction of 1717 building
Key
Section 86.033, Block 2, Lot 11

Although a reconstructed building, and interpreted as such, the church is a key structure because of its visual relationship to the district, its siting in the Huguenot Cemetery, and the historical associations of the original structure.

It is a square, one-story building with bell-cast hipped roof surmounted by an octagonal cupola. The entry, on the north facade, is under a plain shed-roofed portico. Windows are 32-pane casements; there are two each on the west and south facades, and one on the east.

The churchyard, between the church and Huguenot Street, contains the graves of several of the Patentees. The earliest inscribed stone is that of Andries LeFevre, 1714; the last burial was in 1864.

(See Continuation Sheet 7-2)

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HUGUENOT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
Continuation sheet 7-2 Item number 7

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3. Heyl House
c. 1885
Non-Contributing
Section 86.033, Block 2, Lot 1

This frame building has clapboard siding, 2 1/2 stories and an L-plan (3 bay gable front main block, 2 bay transverse ell to west). Windows are 1/1 and 2/2, with small cornices.

Although a structure is shown on or near this site on a map made in 1790, it is unlikely that it was this building. Exterior details relate quite clearly to the late 19th century, and the first known sale of the property was 1886.

4. Jean Hasbrouck House
1712
Key
HABS (NY-471), NHL (individual designation, December 24, 1967)
Section 86.033, Block 1, Lot 4

The construction date is sometimes given as 1692; Hasbrouck's son Jacob had a store here by 1712.

The house is a very tall 1 1/2 stories, constructed of rubble stone masonry. It is three bays wide and two deep, with the central entrance protected by a one-bay shed porch. The gable peaks are clapboarded and the steep, dormerless gabled roof is sheathed in wood shingle. Windows are 12/12 on the first floor and 6/6 on the second (gable ends only). Attic windows are 6-light fixed sash.

The interior is virtually intact; among its outstanding features is a rare jambless fireplace consisting of a hearth, fireback and overhanging chimney. The rear of the chimney is supported by the stone exterior wall of the house, but since the fireplace has no side walls the front and sides of the chimney are carried by massive wooden beams.

(See Continuation Sheet 7-3)

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5. Deyo House
c. 1692, remodelled 1894
Contributing
Section 86.033, Block 1, Lot 12

Until 1894 the house undoubtedly resembled its neighbors in form and material; in that year (by which time the house was just over 200 years old) it was raised 1 1/2 stories and extended laterally. The result is an impressive Shingle Style/Colonial Revival house, noticeable for the complex roofline and porte-cochere.

The original stone house was probably about the size of the Jean Hasbrouck House. The 1894 changes preserved the stonework (which was an appropriate ground floor material for its new style) and added a rear ell whose first floor is also stone. Above this was added a frame second floor and attic, and a two-story semi-hexagonal bay window was built on the west gable end. On the front (south) the slope of the new roof was extended, forming the porte cochere supported by Tuscan columns on stone piers.

6. DuBois Fort
1705
Key
HABS (NY-6132)
Section 86.033, Block 1, Lot 6

One of the latest of the original stone houses, the fort was only one story when built. The second story was added in 1775 and the porches in the 19th century.

The building is constructed of rubble and is 2 1/2 stories tall with a gabled roof. Like the Deyo House, it faces south and its gable end is to the street. The front facade is four bays wide and has two entries with panelled jambs (a third door at the west end leads to a frame ell). The east gable end is two bays wide. Windows are 6/6. The porch is two full stories and spans the entire length of the south facade. Its columns are Tuscan and the balusters turned.

Two of the house's more interesting features are on the east end. On the ground floor are two small "port holes" or gun ports; the house was built as the village's common refuge in time of attack. Higher on the same facade are four iron tie rod ends, at approximately the level of the second story floor and ceiling. Each of the four ends is a numeral: 1, 7, 0, and 5. Because of their location they were presumably installed in 1775 when the second story was added.

The building is currently used as a restaurant, the only commercial use in the district.

(See Continuation Sheet 7-4)

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HUGUENOT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
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7. Bevier-Elting House
1694, 1724
Key
HABS (NY-4-304)
Section 86.033, Block 1, Lot 7

This house was built in three sections: the central portion is earliest, and the east and west ends were constructed by 1724. It is stone rubble, 1 1/2 stories, two bays on the gable end facing Huguenot Street and three irregular bays long. Like the Jean Hasbrouck House, the stonework on the gable end continues above the eave line; the gable peak is clapboard. This end of the building, once a store, contains a two part "Dutch" door with 10-light transom. There are also two windows, a 15/15 on the first floor and a 12/12 above.

On the front (north) facade is a full-length one-story open shed porch whose roof extends the roofline of the house. Under this roof are the entrances to the first floor and the basement of the older section. The east end has two windows, the south facade three. One of the latter appears to be original.

The west room ceased to be a store in the 19th century, and its fireplace is much later (early 19th century) than the house. North of the house is a dug well with reconstructed wellhead and sweep.

8. Van Wagenen House
1800
Contributing
Section 86.025, Block 1, Lot 12.2

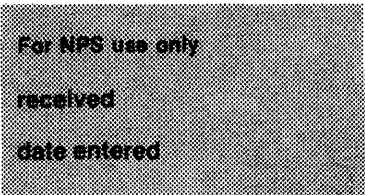
One of the few buildings in the district not built of stone, the Van Wagenen House is the oldest frame house on Huguenot Street. It is 1 1/2 stories, with gabled roof, and is five bays wide with a central entrance. Windows are 12/12 on the first floor, and there are three 3-light eyebrow windows in the half story on the front (east) facade. The main entry has two pairs of fluted pilasters; between each pair is a 3/2, apparently double hung, sidelight.

(See Continuation Sheet 7-5)

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Continuation sheet 7-5 Item number 7



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9. Reformed Church of New Paltz
1839, 1872
Contributing
Section 86.025, Block 1, Lot 12.1

Although the present church building dates from considerably after the period of the district's significance, it is included because of its visual prominence and the direct historical associations of predecessor buildings with the district. At least three churches preceded this building, one of which has been reconstructed (#2 above). Another predecessor stood immediately south of the present church; the site is marked by a tablet.

The church is brick, three bays wide with a tetrastyle triangular portico on unfluted Doric columns. Of the three doors on the front (east) facade, the central one is the main entry. At the rear of the building, three-bay transepts project east and west. Atop the gabled roof is a three-stage square steeple, not expressed on the front facade of the church proper. The lowest level is the base, above which is a louvered belfry with paired pilasters, above which is a clock level capped with a hollow Greek Revival pediment.

10. Roosa House/Schoonmaker Library
1890-91
Non-Contributing
Section 86.025, Block 2, Lot 14

This is a frame, 1 1/2 story, L-plan house with gabled roof. The main block is a gable-front 2-bay side-hall house. The recessed ell, which projects south, is also 2 bays. Brick paving in the angle of the L suggests the house had a porch across the front of the wing. The doorway is not stylistically related to the building and presumably is a relatively recent addition.

11. Abraham Hasbrouck House
1692, additions before 1712
Key
HABS (NY-4363)
Section 86.025, Block 2, Lot 15

This house is of rubble construction and has 1 1/2 stories with a gabled roof. It is six bays long and two deep, and was built in three sections, starting with that in the center which contains a jambless fireplace and a box bed. Unlike the Jean Hasbrouck, Bevier-Elting, and Hugo Freer houses, the gable ends are stone for their full height. On the interior, each section has a different floor height. The house has been restored and is appropriately furnished.

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12. Hugo Freer House
Pre-1709 (possibly 1694) with two later additions
Key
HABS (NY-4-303)
Section 86.025, Block 2, Lot 1

This house is of rubble construction and has 1 1/2 stories with a gabled roof. The gable peaks are clapboarded above eaves level. The house is five bays wide with an entrance in the central bay. There are two interior end brick chimneys. There is a frame addition to the rear.

The north (left) end is the earliest section, known from documents to have been in existence in 1709 (possibly as early as 1694). The southern section was added by the son-in-law of Hugo Freer (the owner of the original house). A second addition, the rear frame ell, was built late in the 18th century.

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Continuation sheet

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The New Paltz settlement was governed by a council of the heads of the twelve families to whom the patent was issued. This council, known as the Dusine, was empowered to grant lots within the patent, exercise judicial powers over the inhabitants, and perform other governing functions. The system was acknowledged by the Colonial government, and remained in place until the town was incorporated in 1785. At that time the New York legislature confirmed the grants and partitions made by the Dusine.

The colony was thus politically and culturally self-contained, if not isolated. Its members seldom intermarried with the neighboring Dutch, for instance. It is tempting to see this system as an outgrowth of the years of persecution in France, and equally tempting to discern the same mentality at work in the physical arrangement of the settlement. One of the most striking aspects of the district is that it is clustered along a single street. Unlike the typical pattern of taking up lands, in which a settler builds on and cultivates a tract of several dozen acres, the New Paltz Huguenots arranged themselves into a village. Surviving villages from the 17th century are, of course, extremely rare in America.

Architecturally the four most intact of the houses -- the Jean Hasbrouck, Bevier-Elting, Abraham Hasbrouck, and Hugo Freer Houses -- are significant because of their nearly direct transmission of the architectural traditions of the homeland. The use of stone as a building material is possibly a combined result of this tradition and its abundance nearby. Another possible explanation is the memory of the burning of Hurley, although that had occurred thirty years earlier.

Huguenot Street has been called "the oldest street in America with its original houses." As such it is an unparalleled nationally significant resource. Its value has been recognized formally since 1899, when the Jean Hasbrouck House was purchased by the Huguenot Historical Society. Beginning in the 1950's, the acquisition, restoration and interpretation of the remainder of the houses began. Still operated by the Huguenot Historical Society (headquartered adjacent to the district boundary described herein) the houses have generally been restored and maintained in good to excellent condition and are open to the public.

Later development of New Paltz has contributed substantially to the district's preservation. At an early date, the town center shifted southeast of Huguenot Street, so there have been few threats of redevelopment. Later construction on the street seems to have stopped near the turn of the 20th century (two examples of which are within the landmark district as non-contributing buildings). In recent years an apartment complex and a Christian Education building have been constructed nearby, but both are outside the district boundaries, and do not have a visual impact on the district.

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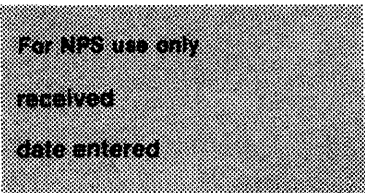
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HUGUENOT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
Continuation sheet 10-1 Item number 10



Page 1

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Huguenot Street Historic District National Historic Landmark is outlined on the enclosed tax map and is described as follows: beginning at the southern corner of Section 86.033, Block 2, Lot 14 in the Village of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York; thence proceeding northwest to the western corner of 86.033/2/14 and northeast along the northwestern edge of 86.033/2/14, 86.033/2/11 and 86.033/2/1 (the southeastern edge of Huguenot Street) to a point where a projection of the southwestern line of 86.033/1/4 intersects with the southeastern edge of Huguenot Street; thence proceeding northwest along the latter line to the western corner of 86.033/1/4; thence proceeding northeast along the western line of 86.033/1/4, north along the western lines of 86.033/1/5 and 86.033/1/6, west and north along the southern and western lines of 86.033/1/6, north along the western lines of 86.033/1/6 and 86.025/1/12.2, and 200 feet north along the western line of 86.025/1/12.1; thence proceeding east along a line of convenience approximately 30 feet north of the Reformed Church of New Paltz to the western edge of 86.025/2/15 (the eastern edge of Huguenot Street); thence proceeding north along the western edge of 86.025/2/15, and north, east, south and west around the perimeter of 86.025/2/1 to the northeastern corner of 86.025/2/15; thence proceeding south along the eastern edge of 86.025/2/15 and along a continuation of that line across the driveway of 86.025/2/9; thence proceeding east, south and west around the perimeter of 86.025/2/14 to a point where a projection of the eastern line of 86.033/1/7 intersects with the southern edge of 86.025/2/14; thence proceeding south along the latter line to the southeastern corner of 86.033/1/7, and east, southwest and northwest around the perimeter of 86.033/1/12 to a point where a projection of the southeastern lines of 86.033/2/1 and 86.033/2/14 intersects with the southwestern edge of 86.033/1/12 (on the northeastern edge of North Front Street); thence proceeding southwest along the latter to the point of beginning.

(See Continuation Sheet 10-2)

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION









The boundaries of the Huguenot Street Historic District National Historic Landmark were drawn to include the five early Dutch stone houses for which the district was designated as well as institutional and other buildings with a close visual and historical relationship to these key buildings.

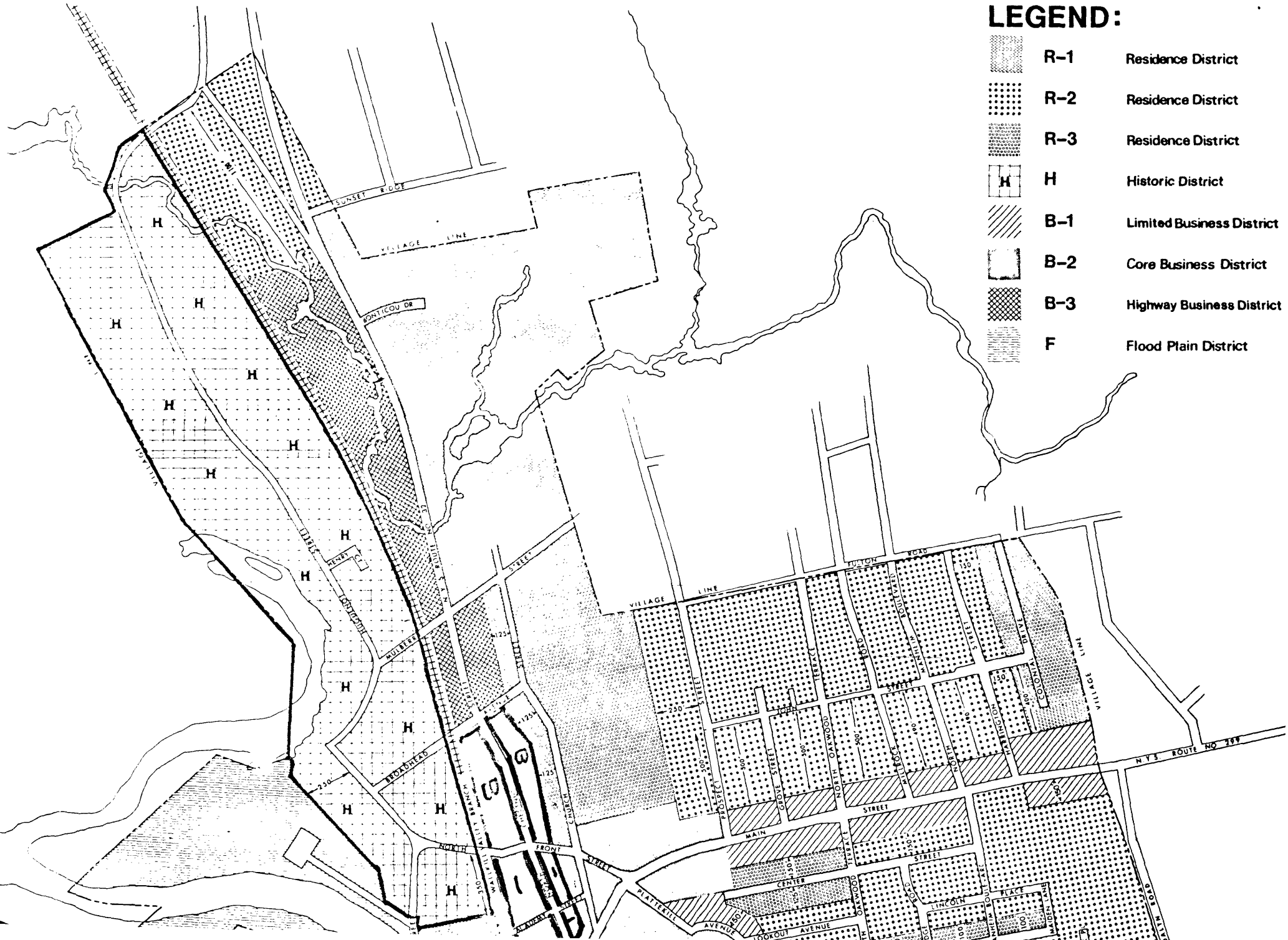
At the southern edge of the district the boundary excludes a large modern apartment complex, but includes the LeFevre House, which forms an important visual terminus at that end. Along the west side of Huguenot Street, south of its intersection with North Front Street, the boundary follows the eastern edge of Huguenot Street, excluding three 19th century frame houses to the west. Although these are included in a local historic district, they do not relate to the significance for which the landmark was designated. North of the intersection with North Front Street, the boundary was drawn to follow the southern property line of the Jean Hasbrouck House and the rear (western) lines of the properties along the west side of Huguenot Street.

North of the Reformed Church of New Paltz, the boundary runs east to Huguenot Street along a line of convenience, in order to include the church, a strong visual landmark, but exclude its late 19th-century parsonage. The boundary then follows the curve of the eastern edge of Huguenot Street to the northeastern corner of the Hugo Freer House property. Excluded at this northern end is a group of mid-to late 19th-century houses. Although these, too, are included within the local historic district, they do not contribute to the significance for which the landmark was designated. The eastern boundary then follows the rear lot lines of properties along the east side of Huguenot Street to the southern tip of the Deyo House property, crossing on lines of convenience two intersecting streets and a driveway leading to the Reformed Church's Christian Education building.

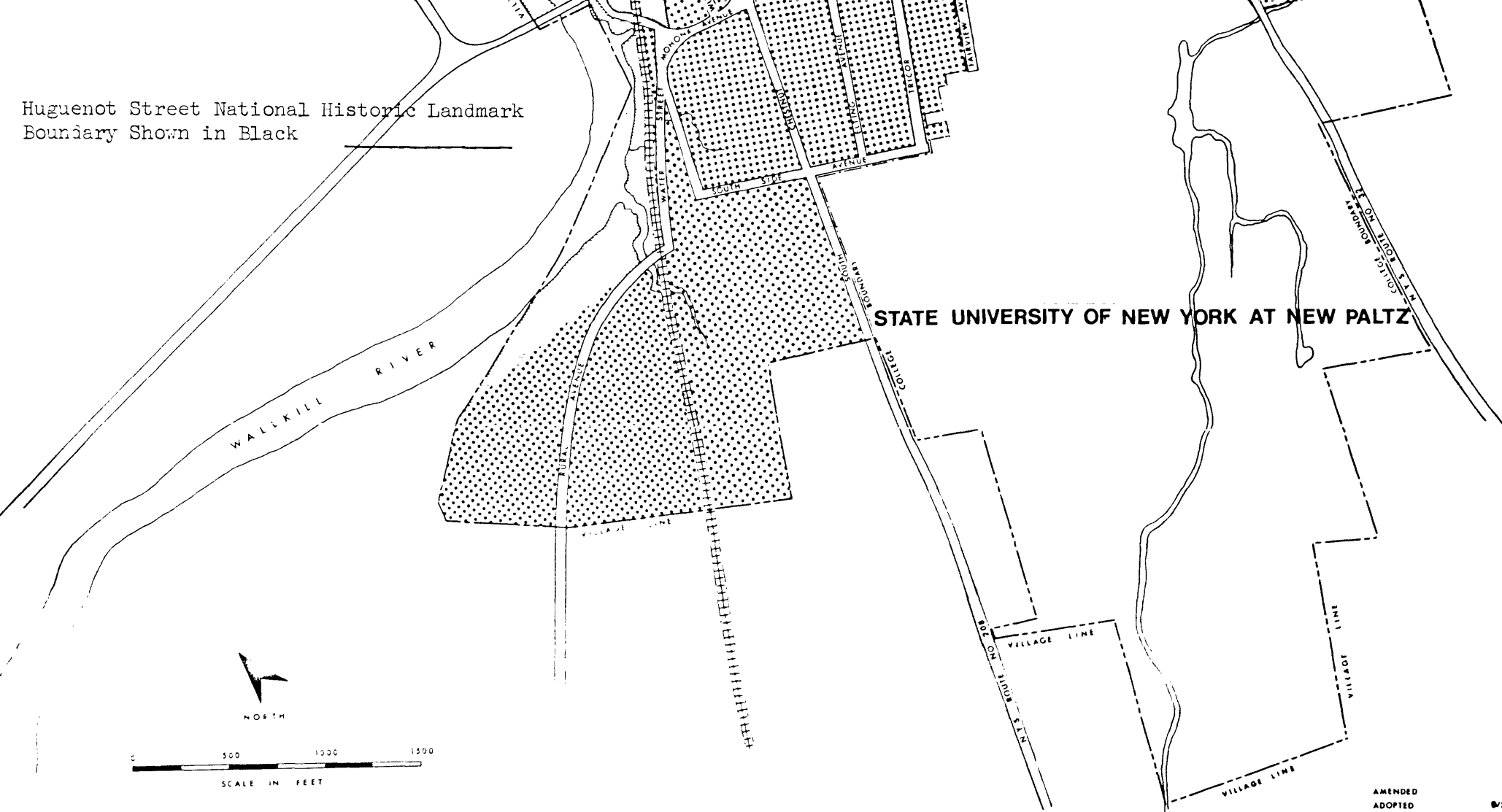
Consideration was given to using the boundaries of the local historic district for the National Historic Landmark. However, these extend some distance to the south and west and a considerable distance to the north. They include not only the water meadows and buildings close to the Huguenot Street settlement, but considerable open land to the north, now being developed with new housing. This larger district is already protected by local ordinance and the water meadows by flood control legislation.

LEGEND:

-  R-1 Residence District
-  R-2 Residence District
-  R-3 Residence District
-  H Historic District
-  B-1 Limited Business District
-  B-2 Core Business District
-  B-3 Highway Business District
-  F Flood Plain District



Huguenot Street National Historic Landmark
Boundary Shown in Black



VILLAGE OF NEW PALTZ
VILLAGE PLANNING BOARD

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ

ZONING MAP

MAYO, LYNCH & ASSOCIATES, INC., CONSULTANTS
ORIGINAL MAP PREPARED BY BRINNIER & LARIOS, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

AMENDED	
ADOPTED	9/24/73
ACTION BY VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES	DATE