

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE: New York
COUNTY: Ulster
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
The Jean Hasbrouck House

AND/OR HISTORIC:
The Jean Hasbrouck House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Huguenot Street

CITY OR TOWN:
New Paltz

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
027

STATE:
New York

CODE:
36

COUNTY:
Ulster

CODE:
111

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
The Huguenot Historical Society, Kenneth Hasbrouck, President

STREET AND NUMBER:
14 Glen Road

CITY OR TOWN:
New Paltz

STATE:
New York

CODE:
36

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
County Clerk's Office, Ulster County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
240 Fair Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Kingston

STATE:
New York

CODE:
36

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:
 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: New York
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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hardly anything could be simpler than the seventeenth and eighteenth century Dutch farmhouses in New York State. Their walls are undressed fieldstone laid in clay, the inner walls whitewashed, they usually have very simple one, two, or four-room floor plans, and generally are of one-and-a-half storeys. Not particularly imaginative or graceful, they are though, without a doubt, forthright and durable as well as unintrusive.

The Jean Hasbrouck House was built as a simple one-room dwelling in 1694 and then enlarged to its present form before 1712 to accommodate not only living-spaces, but room for a store as well. From the exterior, one is struck by the tremendous sweep of the gable, and massive area of roof. Within that garret are three finished rooms and a larger space open to the hewn timber framing above. This open area was used for the storage of grain in hogsheads, and bundles of hay, a custom very common in Holland at the time. The hewn floor beams throughout the house are a massive 13" x 9 1/2", necessarily stout enough to support the weight of the supplies in the garret and the weight of the roof frame overhead. We are reminded when seeing the size of these floor and ceiling beams, as well as the broad floorboards, that these Dutch houses were built when the supply of timber seemed limitless and when builders were able to use materials which had had a long period of undisturbed growth; the virgin forests of North America.

Spanning 41 feet and rising 23 feet from the plate to the ridge, the need for this network of collar beams and struts (averaging about 6" x 6"), fastened with pegs, is apparent. It is one of the most remarkable features of the house.

The plan of the Jean Hasbrouck House is that of a central hall with two rooms to either side. One enters from the East, across a representative Dutch "stoep" (stoop or porch) into the 8 foot wide passage running back to a secondary west entrance. These rooms to either side are quite substantial, being more than eighteen feet square. All but one, the southeastern, have fireplaces. That one never did, while across the hall, the northeastern room has an eighteenth century fireplace added later. That room was the original store. The two western rooms have their original Dutch fireplaces, the one to the north having lost its hood and mantel shelf. It is the fireplace in the southwestern room, the kitchen, which is pre-eminently instructive. Having been boxed in by a closet constructed around it, this is probably the only unreconstructed Dutch fireplace retaining both its pendant hood and mantel shelf, left in America. The Dutch manner of building a fireplace should be understood for its notably different form from the more familiar English types we generally use today. Instead of having a space for the fire recessed into a little alcove, above which rose the flu, the Dutch built fires against a flush wall, making no jambs, but using instead an iron grate and decorative tiles around the hearth. The smoke rose up and was trapped by the hanging wooden hood, behind which rose the flu. The upper side of the hood here serves as a mantel shelf, and usually a chimney-cloth was hung from the hood.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1694, c 1712

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jean Hasbrouck House is one of the most impressive examples of Dutch Colonial stone architecture remaining in the United States. Although built by a native of Calais, France (Jean Hasbrouck), in an area settled by immigrants from Flanders and the Lower Rhine, and by Huguenots who stubbornly isolated themselves for decades from the Dutch Colonists who surrounded them, we must nevertheless view this outstanding house as a variant of the basic Dutch style. Preserving as it does a wealth of representative details in doors, windows, and fireplaces, as well as the medieval frame structure so especially magnificent in its garret, the house has been changed very little and reveals through that integrity and its original workmanship a particularly precious architectural artifact. Originally built in 1694 by Jean Hasbrouck as a small one-room residence, the building was enlarged to its present form by 1712 to serve as both a store and a family house.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776 (New York, 1929).
 H.D. Eberlein and Cortland V.D. Hubbard, Historic Houses of the Hudson Valley (New York, 1942).
 Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE			
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds			
NW	° ' "	° ' "			
NE	° ' "	° ' "			
SE	° ' "	° ' "			
SW	° ' "	° ' "			

18.575760.4622380

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/2 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: James Dillon, Architectural Historian, Landmark Review Project

ORGANIZATION: NHL, Ofc. of Archeology & Historic Preservation DATE: January 1975

STREET AND NUMBER: 1100 L Street

CITY OR TOWN: Washington, STATE: D.C. CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

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

Landmark Designated: 12/24/67 date

Boundary Certified: Carolyn Whelan 5-20-76 date

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
 Chief, Hist. & Arch. Surveys

Boundary Reirmed: Jan 24 1976 date

ATTEST: Jan 24 1976 date

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)
 Act. Director, OAHPS
 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

The Jean Hasbrouck House

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER #7 PAGE 2

The windows of the house have been altered but the doors remain representative. A typical Dutch window would have been taller than it was wide, and divided by a transom into a smaller section at the top and a larger one at the bottom. In a rather curious arrangement, the shutters were on the outside of the lower section with the casement opening inwards, while above, the casement was fixed on the outside with the shutters opening inward.

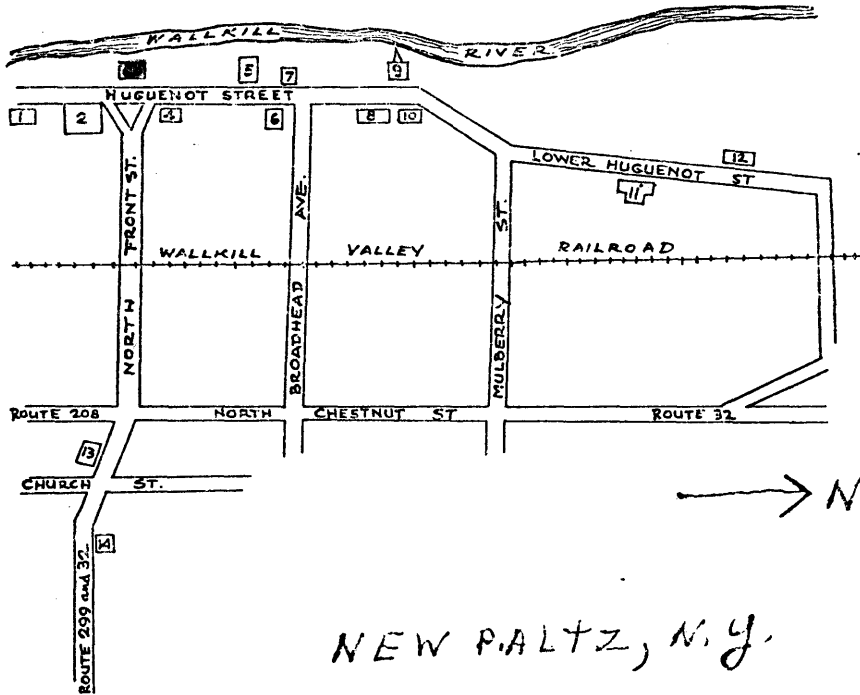
When the roof we see today was added when the house was expanded before 1712, the gable ends were covered with clapboarding, thereby helping to give a crisp and clear expression of the roofline which so much resembles that of a Dutch Barn. The practice of clapboarding this part of the gable was common.

The house is maintained in superb condition by The Huguenot Historical Society, organized in 1899 for the preservation of the Huguenot heritage of New Paltz. It is regularly open to the public.

BOUNDARY INFORMATION

The Jean Hasbrouck House is one of five houses which together comprise the Huguenot Street National Historic Landmark Historic District. It lies wholly within that district whose own boundary should be referred to in a separate file. The Jean Hasbrouck house fronts southeast on the west side of Huguenot Street, at the junction of North Front Street and Huguenot Street, where Huguenot Street bends around the house and towards the north. The Jean Hasbrouck House occupies a half acre lot at that point, and no other buildings are included in the Landmark designation.

The accompanying plat map was prepared in 1898 when the Jean Hasbrouck House passed for the first time out of the hands of a direct descendant of the family. It is entitled "Land of Jesse Elting" and was prepared by Abm. LeFevre, Surveyor. That property is still owned by The Huguenot Historical Society, to whom it was transferred in 1898, although the group was then known as The Huguenot Patriotic, Historical, and Monumental Society of New Paltz. All of this land is today owned by the Huguenot Historical Society, and the site is entirely within the boundary of The Huguenot Street National Historic Landmark Historic District, to which reference may be made in other files. The site entails about 1/4 to 1/2 acre and is carefully maintained by its owner. The boundary of the Jean Hasbrouck House National Historic Landmark is pencilled in red on the 1898 LeFebvre survey.



NEW PALTZ, N. Y.

1. Ezekiel Elting House, 1800
2. Huguenot Cemetery
- * 3. Jean Hasbrouck House, 1712
(Museum)
4. Pierre Deyo House, 1692 - *greatly Remodeled*
- * 5. Old Fort, Daniel DuBois House, 1705-75
- * 6. Bevier-Elting House, 1698
7. First Frame House (Jamison Foundation), 1800
- * 8. Abraham Hasbrouck House, 1712
9. Reformed Dutch Church, 1839
- * 10. Hugo Freer, Sr. House, 1709
11. Goetschius - Elting House, 1780
12. Jacob Hasbrouck House, 1780
13. Stone School, 1812
14. Elting Memorial Library (Library Fair), 1958 1800

* Included
in Historic
District