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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE
other names/site number "THE OLD STONE HOUSE"
name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number 282 HASBROUCK ROAD
city or town WOODBOURNE
state NEW YORK code NY county SULLIVAN code 105 zip code 12788

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title Rep David Mulkey Date 8/1/2019

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government NY DP

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 9/13/19

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE
 Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	1	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
 in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: STONE

roof: METAL

other: WOOD, GLASS, BRICK

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Hasbrouck Stone House is located in the hamlet of Hasbrouck, in the Town of Fallsburg, Sullivan County, New York. Erected during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the house is a large load-bearing rubble stone construct consisting of two distinct but connected sections, a gable-roofed main block and an attached story-and-a-half wing, arranged with parallel roof ridges and with design features that portray the Federal style. The building as currently constituted in large measure reflects the ca. 1815 building campaign, although it evolved and was aggrandized with a frame addition by the 1870s and expanded again near the turn of the twentieth century. Those post-1815 frame features, the last of which was erected in association with the house's operation as a seasonal boarding house, were removed by the 1970s; as such, the house no longer represents that period in its physical fabric, excepting those changes within the earlier construct that were made at that time. The main block was erected above a rectangular plan with a center hall, two-room-deep configuration; although alterations have been made to this spatial configuration—the two rooms at both first and second-floor level west of the plan are now configured as a single volume, a change that may date to the boarding house era—the original plan remains fully interpretable. Many first-phase finishes also remain in place inside, among them molded wood trim of a characteristic Federal-style type, used in part to dress door and window openings, and the house's original open-stringer staircase, which rises from the first-floor hallway through the second story to attic level and which features a tiger-maple newel post and baluster turnings. Although some modifications have been made during the course of its history, the nominated house nevertheless remains an excellent specimen of the early nineteenth century stone house type and one that portrays the convergence of a longstanding regional vernacular building tradition with distinctive formal elements of the Federal style. The nomination includes one contributing building, the house, in addition to two non-contributing and unrelated resources, an open-air picnic pavilion and a playground.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The Hasbrouck Stone House is located at the intersection of Hasbrouck Road and Benton Hollow Road in the hamlet of Hasbrouck, Town of Fallsburg, Sullivan County; it is addressed as 282 Hasbrouck Road. It is located in close proximity to Wynkoop Brook, a small watercourse that follows a southwesterly orientation to the east of the property and which flows under Hasbrouck Road by means of a small bridge before emptying into the Neversink River, which is located further to the south. The hamlet of Woodbourne, which, like Hasbrouck, is an unincorporated entity located within the Town of Fallsburg, is located to the south and is approached via State Route 42, which forms the southern terminus of Hasbrouck Road. The nominated stone house was oriented with its principal elevation facing south, though tending slightly to the southwest, on an elevated site above the roadway.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

It was positioned on the flat shoulder of a rise of land, which lends it visual prominence, and behind it rises a hill thickly studded with dense evergreen and deciduous trees. A split-rail wood fence aligns the property boundary along a portion of the Benton Hollow and Hasbrouck road; to the immediate west of the house is a dedicated unpaved parking area, beyond which is a large open-air recreational pavilion.

Summary

The Hasbrouck Stone House consists of two contemporaneous sections erected ca. 1815, both of load-bearing rubble stone construction and having parallel roof ridges. The larger main block is a two-story construct built above a rectangular plan, with a steeply pitched end-gabled roof, a five-bay façade with center entrance, and a two-bay deep east elevation. Engaged with the west gable elevation of the main block, and recessed from its facade, is a story-and-a-half kitchen wing, also built on a rectangular plan, the rear wall of which is not flush with that of the main block, thus creating an irregular collective footprint. This configuration portrays the building as it was first erected and as it appears today. However, at one time earlier in its history, it was aggrandized with no-longer extant frame additions. A large frame ell is depicted on mid-1870s mapping, and further additions were made near the turn of the twentieth century to accommodate seasonal boarders; by that latter period the stone wing was partially embedded within a larger two-story frame construct, as depicted in period images, and the house as then constituted had a somewhat rambling L-shaped footprint. A ca. 1939 historic image depicts the frame sections as they then existed, the two-story section which subsumed the wing rendered in a straightforward and unpretentious vernacular. The image also indicates that the exterior walls of the stone main block were stuccoed or heavily lime-washed at that date. The frame sections no longer remain—they had been removed by the time the house was photographed in the mid-1970s—and thus that aspect of the house's history is no longer significantly represented by the existing construct and its remaining historical physical fabric. As for the interior of the stone house, the main block was laid out on a center-hall plan and consists of rooms at first- and second-floor level, in addition to an unfinished attic and basement; the wing contains a single room on both the upper and lower levels.

Hasbrouck House, ca. 1815 (contributing building)

Exterior Description

The main block will be described first, followed by the attached wing. The former is a two-story stone construct, with two-foot-thick walls consisting of uncoursed bluish-gray local rubble, bedded in mortar and stabilized at the corners by larger and typically rectangular-shaped stones. The façade is five bays wide with center entrance, the bays disposed in symmetrical fashion. Window openings are not spanned by lintels and are instead fitted with heavy wood casings of pegged mortise-and-tenon construction that were inserted into the apertures. These casings

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

are trimmed with back-banded moldings and the openings are hung with 12-over-12 wood sash. The center entrance bay is fitted with a glazed and paneled door with six lights above two panels, not original, above which is a rectangular-shaped glazed transom; the latter has wood muntins arranged in an outward radiating pattern, intersected by smaller and larger semi-circles, and further embellished with thin laminate arc sections in imitation of decorative leading. There is no ornamental feature at eaves level, though rafter extensions indicate there was once a finished cornice of some manner that no longer remains. The front door is shielded beneath a gable-roofed porch, which is sustained by four wood Roman Doric columns—two freestanding and two engaged with the stone wall—and which has sections of railing with turned balusters between and a curved ceiling. The upper portion of the porch, the roof, may well be original; however, the freestanding and engaged columns, which exhibit different treatments, appear to represent later replacement material.

The east gable elevation of the main block, that opposite the wing, is two bays deep. There are two windows each at first and second-story level, stacked in the vertical plane, and each with casings and windows matching those employed on the façade. Underneath the two first-story windows are wood planter boxes with associated S-form iron brackets below (the brackets, but not the wood boxes, remain on the façade). In addition to the first and second-story fenestration, there are two windows situated at attic level; they are smaller in scale than those below and are hung with one-over-one wood sash. The raking cornice is boxed but lacks molding enrichment and an associated frieze.

The rear (north) elevation has a single offset window at first-story level, located towards the northeast corner, and two at second-story level, neither of which relate to the position of that below. These match the characteristics of the principal windows already described, expect that the first-story window's casing appears to be a later replacement and not original; it is not of the heavy pegged type and it also lacks a back-banded molding. Immediately south of the first-story window is a discernible patch in the masonry work that indicates the position of an earlier window opening, now closed off.

The west elevation is partially engaged by the kitchen wing. It has two 12-over-12 windows, one each at first and second-story level, stacked in the vertical plane, in addition to two attic windows. One of the attic windows retains what would appear to be an original six-over-three sash, presumably the original treatment of all four attic windows; the other is fitted with a six-light casement. The cornice is boxed, as it is on the opposite south gable end. There is additionally a low bulk-head door located astride of the first-story window, which allowed for ready at-grade access to basement storage in the main block from the kitchen wing.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

The story-and-a-half stone wing engages the main block's west elevation. Its footprint extends from roughly the mid-point of the main block eastwards to a position slightly beyond the main block's rear wall; i.e., the rear walls of the main block and wing are not set flush with one another. The principal south-facing elevation consists of an offset glazed and paneled door, consisting of a 12-light glazed upper panel with five panels below, to one side of which is a square-shaped window with fixed 12-light sash and pegged casing; on the opposite side of the door, towards the main block, is a larger window with pegged and molded casing and 12-over-8 window sash. There is additionally a shed-roofed dormer, centered on the south-facing roof pitch, which brings natural light into the upper story. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge near the west elevation, which is blind. The rear (north) elevation has a second door, to one side of which is a 12-over-8 sash window. The roofline of the wing extends beyond the corresponding front and rear wall planes to create a covered porch on the north and south elevations and in both instances is supported by simple squared wood posts. A large patch is evident in the masonry on the north elevation; it is not presently known whether it relates to a fenestration feature or otherwise the position of a projecting bake oven.

Interior Description

The interior of the house's main block has a center-hall plan, with front and rear rooms on the east side of the plan, and a large single room on the west side of the plan, at first-story level. At second-story level the plan is the same, excepting an additional and smaller fifth room, which is located on the south side of the upstairs hall. This room configuration remains largely in place, excepting that the rear, northeast, room of the main block has been partitioned to create contemporary bathroom space, and the two rooms on the west side of the plan at both first- and second-story levels are now a single volume, though they were once partitioned as two rooms. The kitchen wing consists of a single room at both first and half-story level.

Principal among the remaining ca. 1815 features of interest in the house is the staircase in the main block, which rises northwards from the west side of the center hall to an intermediate mid-floor landing—which receives natural light from a rear window—before turning again in a southerly direction to approach the second floor; from there it turns again to the north, this time more steeply, before turning again, east and then south, to approach the unfinished attic. An open-stringer staircase for most all of its rise from the first floor to the attic, it has decorative stringer brackets and, at first-story level, molded panels on the enclosed side, where a door provides access to the basement staircase. The turned newel posts and balusters were fashioned from tiger maple, and both feature attenuated profiles characteristic of the Federal style; the handrail has a rounded profile, also characteristic of the era, and terminates at the first-floor newel in a prominent rounded newel cap. The ceiling area immediately above the landing at second-story level is paneled in a manner consistent with the enclosed wall at first-story level; at attic

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

level the stair terminates at a simple enclosure, the wall and ceiling surfaces of which consist of hand-planed and beaded boards. It remains a highly intact and handsome example of staircase design from the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Other notable features from the original building campaign are found in the ca. 1815 Federal style woodwork inclusive of molded wood door and window architraves; molded wood chair rails; molded wood baseboards; and original five-paneled doors, consisting of four vertical lower panels and a single horizontally aligned upper panel. The architraves, such as those which remain in the hallway and principal front rooms, feature finely scaled trim with molded back-band. The chair rails, which intersect with window openings above sill level, exhibit similar profiles. The first-floor southeast room retains plaster wall and ceiling surfaces and wood baseboards, window and door architraves, and sections of chair rail; the floors retain wide-board tongue-and-groove plank. The opposite, southwest, room exhibits a similar appearance, and apparent there is a break in the chair rail that appears to indicate the location of the partition which once separated the front and rear rooms on that side of the plan. No fireplaces remain in place in the main block, and, as such, further study is required to understand how the house was heated originally, presumably through a combination of fireplaces and airtight stoves. Two chimney remnants remain visible at attic level, one in the northeast corner and another located on the ridge just inside the stone end wall on the west side; both have been taken down below the roof surface.

Similar conditions are to be found in the second-story hallway and rooms, which contrast original features with some later ones, such as the sheetrock ceiling of the hallway and north room. The hallway nevertheless retains plaster walls and five-paneled doors with associated architraves that provide entrance into the individual rooms; at least one door retains an original open-work spring latch with oval knob, while others have later mortise locks. Flooring consists of wide-board plank, well worn. Plaster has been removed from the south wall of the west room, exposing the stone walls and wood nailers to view, along with brick that may portray the location of an earlier flue; the window casings nevertheless remain in situ.

The basement of the main block is unfinished and consists of a hard-packed dirt floor, exposed foundation stone walls—which are lime-washed in some areas—and a ceiling consisting of hewn beams with sections of floorboard between. The beams, which appear to be either hard pine or hemlock, are of substantial scale and run continuously between the front and rear walls. Against the north wall is a large plank and batten door, hung on wrought-iron strap hinges, and which also retains a wrought hand-pull; it provides access to the at-grade staircase, which was laid in stone and covered by the bulkhead doors. Empty mortises in the undersides of ceiling beams portray the

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

location of a cross partition since removed. Visible in the stair bay are the pinned tenons which hold the staircase and newel post in place above, as is one window opening, which was later infilled with stone masonry.

The attic is unfinished and thus leaves the common rafter with purlin roof framing exposed to view; the attic is entered by means of a plank and batten door from the top of the stair well, which is separated from the open attic by a frame enclosure. The framing consists of hewn purlin plates, which are aligned parallel to the front and rear walls. The ends of the plates are embedded in the masonry walls and are connected by means of sawn horizontal ties, which counter deflection. The posts which support the purlins, and which are footed on beams below, are sawn, as are the rafters. The rafter pairs are hemlock and are not joined at their apex; instead, they are butted and nailed, and to them are nailed the roof planks. Wrought-iron ties were used to connect the rafters to both the top plates and purlins, and sawn wood extensions were nailed to the sides of the rafters to allow for exterior finish to be applied at cornice level. The nature of the timber joinery (square rule), the butting of the rafters at their apex, and the conspicuous use of iron building components are consistent with a ca. 1815 construction date, if not slightly later.

The kitchen wing consists of a single room at first story and half-story level. The ground story has a large exposed masonry fireplace and chimney breast centered against the west wall, and a ceiling consisting of exposed and finished beams, between which are the undersides of the floorboards. Walls are covered with sheetrock and the floor is laid with linoleum. The door and larger window retain original molded casings, and there are also intact runs of baseboard and chair rail. The masonry fireplace mass, sheetrock, ceiling beams and floor boards that form the ceiling surface represent replacement material. The upper level features minimum finishes in the form of plywood flooring, sheetrock and ceiling surfaces and the brick chimney that services the fireplace below.

Open-air picnic pavilion (non-contributing structure)

This feature is located west of the house, beyond the parking area. It is of rectangular plan and frame construction, with a concrete slab foundation. The pavilion consists of a larger gable-roofed section with square posts, a portion of which is enclosed, and an extension with hipped roof on the west side. It shields picnic tables and is conceived for seasonal use.

Playground (non-contributing site)

The playground is located northwest of the house and picnic pavilion. It includes, among other infrastructure, a basketball court.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1815-1840

Significant Dates

ca. 1815; 1840

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

HASBROUCK, ANTHONY

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance, ca. 1815-1840, is initiated with the construction of the dwelling and terminates with the 1840 murder of Anthony Hasbrouck, for whom significance is claimed in association with Criterion B, in the area of Politics & Government. The building's later history as a boarding house is not included, given that the substantial wing that was added to accommodate that function has been removed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Hasbrouck Stone House is an architecturally and historically significant resource that shares salient associations with the early history and settlement of the Fallsburg area of Sullivan County and one of its most tragic nineteenth-century events. The nominated house was constructed ca. 1815 for the family of Anthony Hasbrouck (1788-1840), a member of one of the region's preeminent and early settling families. Hasbrouck was described in the later nineteenth century as "one of the most prominent citizens of Sullivan" during his day, and among the wealthiest, and thus the house formed a conspicuous indicator of his stature in regional affairs, all the more so given that as late as the mid-nineteenth century, approximately one-quarter of the town's residents still resided in log dwellings.¹ Sadly, it was in the nominated stone house that Anthony Hasbrouck was savagely murdered in 1840 by Cornelius Hardenbergh, the horrific climax of a feud that centered on issues of land ownership and inheritance; ironically, Hardenbergh's grandfather, "Gross" Hardenbergh, had himself been murdered in 1808, at a time of considerable agitation in the area due to disputed land titles. For his premediated murder of Hasbrouck, Hardenbergh earned the ignominious fate of being the first person convicted and sentenced to death by hanging in Sullivan County's history. The nominated house, erected with rubble stone masonry and consisting of a two-story main block and attached story-and-a-half wing, documents the continuation of a longstanding tradition of regional stone masonry construction dating to the early eighteenth century and its convergence with design motives characteristic of the Federal style, the dominant architectural design mode of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The main block's five-bay façade with central entrance, its center-hall floor plan, and its handsome staircase, executed with tiger-maple turnings, all speak to the permeation of this national architectural idiom into the rural hinterlands in the early years of the century. The house is being nominated in association with NRHP Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as a significant example of regional stone house design dating to the early nineteenth century and as a vernacular regional expression of the Federal style. It is also being nominated in association with Criterion A, in the area of Social History, given it was there that Anthony Hasbrouck, among the most prominent citizens of Sullivan County at the time, lost his life at the hands of Cornelius Hardenbergh. Hasbrouck's murder deprived Sullivan County of one of its most influential citizens and leaders and led to the trial, conviction and death by hanging of his assailant, Cornelius Hardenbergh. Significance is also claimed in association with Criterion A in the area of Settlement, given the nominated house is among the earliest in that part of Sullivan County. NRHP Criterion B has also been cited, in the area of Politics & Government, given that Hasbrouck was a politician of regional prominence in the year's leading up to his death. The house is being nominated at the local significance level.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

Developmental history/additional historic context information

Historic Development of the Woodbourne-Hasbrouck Area

The hamlet of Hasbrouck, located a short distance north of Woodbourne, is located in the Neversink Valley, near Sullivan County's eastern border with Ulster County. Both are located within the Town of Fallsburg, which was formed in March 1826 from land originally contained within the towns of Thompson and Neversink. Most of this region fell within the bounds of the Hardenbergh Patent, an enormous and ill-defined expanse of land stretching generally between the Wallkill and the Delaware rivers. The patent was settled in the eighteenth century by Dutch, Scotch-Irish and English farmers, merchants, and craftspeople; however, many of the early settlements were abandoned during the Revolution given their location on what was then New York's exposed western frontier. More permanent and sustained European-American settlement in the region dates to the post-Revolutionary period, when families from adjacent Ulster County and other areas begin to arrive. Through the end of that century the region's principal industries were lumbering, bluestone quarrying and tanning, the latter supported by the acid factories that burned hemlock trees from the abundant and dense forests.² Another major asset was the Delaware & Hudson Canal, which facilitated the shipping of coal and other products from Pennsylvania to New York City, via the canal and the Hudson River, between 1828 and 1898. The canal's location was of considerable consequence, particularly to Woodbourne, which capitalized on its proximity to this transportation feature; the hamlet of Hasbrouck, on the other hand, which was further from its route, suffered as a consequence of the canal's development.

As was the case throughout the region, early settlement in the Neversink Valley was disrupted by the events of the American Revolution. After the war, the heirs of Thomas Beekman, who claimed a tract of land between the hamlet of Neversink and the area just south of Woodbourne, began selling farmland to pioneers. In the early nineteenth century, this tract became the subject of a dispute between the settlers and descendants of the Hardenberghs, who believed that the Neversink Valley was not Beekman's, but instead part of their claim. Although some settlers relocated voluntarily, other occupants were forcibly evicted and removed from their land.³ By the early nineteenth century the flats along the Neversink River were settled and farmers there were successfully cultivating wheat, rye and corn. Although there was a grist mill in Woodbourne, which capitalized on the abundant

¹ As quoted in James Eldridge Quinlan, *History of Sullivan County* (Liberty, N.Y.: W.T. Morgans & Co., 1873), 238; information on dwelling types as portrayed in the 1855 New York State census.

² Manville Wakefield, *To the Mountains by Rail* (Grahamsville, N.Y.: Wakefair Press, 1970), 147.

³ Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 70-72; Alf Evers, *The Catskills: From Wilderness to Woodstock* (Woodstock, N.Y.: Overlook Press, 1992), 254.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

waterpower provided by the river, the hamlet of Hasbrouck, located three miles to north, became the most important settlement area in the early nineteenth century.

After it opened in 1828, the Delaware & Hudson Canal led to the relocation of the town's business center and hub. The canal cut southwest across the county, from Ellenville, Ulster County through Wurtsboro. Woodbourne was three miles closer to the canal than the hamlet of Hasbrouck, giving the former a distinct advantage in future development. In 1830, Gabriel W. Ludlum, a lawyer and resident of Hasbrouck, moved to Woodbourne with ambitions for a variety of enterprises, including a tannery, a proposed turnpike from Ellenville to Woodbourne, and a second turnpike from New Paltz to Liberty through Woodbourne. Although Ludlum was not successful and left Woodbourne in 1838 with his vision unrealized, the hamlet nevertheless developed as a favorable location for industry, particularly tanning. Eventually Ludlum's successors succeeded in carrying out most of the projects he had first envisioned. Austin Strong bought Ludlum's interest in the tannery and operated it successfully. The turnpike from Ellenville to Woodbourne, later extended to Liberty, was constructed in 1838, and a bridge over the Neversink River was built in 1846.⁴ Overland turnpikes proved important to Woodbourne's later development because, unlike many of Sullivan County's hamlets, it was not served by a railroad line. The tannery was Woodbourne's most important industry for 35 years, and it attracted both German and Irish immigrants. However, after the tannery was destroyed by fire in 1866 it was not rebuilt. The limited supply of hemlock in the area had been exhausted, and with it the tanning industry faded into obsolescence.

The most important development for the region's later nineteenth and twentieth-century economy was the 1871 arrival of the Oswego Midland—later the Ontario & Western, or O & W—Railroad. The latter, which connected Weehawken, New Jersey, with Sullivan County via a northwest line through Summitville, Woodridge, Liberty, and other stops, was a crucial factor in a revival of the regional agricultural economy in the late nineteenth century, as it provided efficient transportation of fresh milk to the New York metropolitan area. The O & W Railroad, which just as efficiently brought middle-class tourists back to the mountains, was equally important in the development of the resort industry, perhaps the most important catalyst to regional economic development in the first half of the twentieth century. The earliest resorts catered exclusively to Christian tourists; but, by the 1920s, the ethnic composition of the region began to change, given the influx of Jewish settlers— and later vacationers—in the Catskills.

⁴ Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 131;186

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

In the early twentieth century a wave of eastern European Jews began to establish farms in the Catskills; the region that included Woodbourne and Hasbrouck became the heart of the Jewish farming region. Like much of the Catskills, land around in the area was best suited to dairy and poultry farming; however, many farmers had to supplement their incomes by taking in boarders. Some farmers balanced agriculture with tourism, while others found operating resorts to be more profitable than farming and eventually abandoned agriculture. Despite the lack of a railroad station, the Woodbourne area still supported a number of resorts, with vacationers arriving via train at nearby South Fallsburgh. Eventually the resort industry became as important as agriculture to the area's economy. The 1906 issue of *Summer Homes* reported that there were twenty-six resorts in Woodbourne and nearby Hasbrouck.⁵ The area remained a thriving resort center for the next 30 years. In 1932 there were still at least 14 hotels in operation, and during that decade a proposal to build a large state prison near Woodbourne was announced. A considerable amount of concern was expressed by resort owners, who worried that the proximity of the prison would deter summer business. These fears proved unwarranted, as real estate values soared. By the 1950s, the prison was the basis of the community's economy.

The Hamlet of Hasbrouck, the Hasbrouck Family & Anthony Hasbrouck

As noted by Quinlan and other historians, the hamlet of Hasbrouck, an area referred to at times in its history as the "Upper Neighborhood," was the first place of consequence relative to early settlement in the immediate region; only after the completion of the Delaware & Hudson Canal would its economic fortunes be undercut by nearby Woodbourne. The hamlet took its name from none other than Anthony Hasbrouck, at that time when a post office was established there. The year 1793 witnessed the construction of a grist mill on Wynkoop Brook in Hasbrouck for Seth Gillett, the same year one was constructed by Peter Van Leuven near Woodbourne. This provided a marked improvement for the area's population, given that prior to that time the nearest grist mill was located 20 miles distant; for a time, the nearest post office was located in Kingston.⁶ Another grist mill, along with a saw mill, were built in Hasbrouck a few years later by Benjamin Gillett, and in 1820 a fulling mill was also erected there.⁷ As such, the hamlet was similar to the many other hamlets which sprung up in rural quarters of New York State in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, with development clustered in relation to available water power, which gave rise to modest milling and industrial enterprises. It was also at Hasbrouck that the Town of Fallsburg's first religious edifice, erected for a Dutch Reformed congregation that was organized in 1812, was constructed. The church had been organized to serve, in Quinlan's words, "the pious Dutch element which was then beginning to people those hemlock-clearings," and in 1828 a frame meetinghouse was built "on the flat east of the residence of

⁵ Wakefield, *To the Mountains*, 147.

⁶ Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 227; 229.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

the late Anthony Hasbrouck.”⁸ Hasbrouck, along with Herman M. Hardenbergh and Gabriel Ludlum, served as the building committee. Following the building’s complete destruction by fire in February 1836, it was rebuilt on new land in Woodbourne, which was then enjoying prosperity from the canal.

Anthony Hasbrouck was an exemplary figure in the early history of what would become the Town of Fallsburg and the affairs of Sullivan County in the early nineteenth century. The Hasbrouck family traces its American lineage to two French Huguenot forebears, Jean and Abraham Hasbrouck, who arrived in America during the early 1670s as religious refugees. The Hasbrouck family was among the original patentee families of New Paltz, and there it erected a stone dwelling, in 1721, which remains to chronicle their early presence; it was exceptionally prominent in the affairs of Ulster County and adjacent areas, among them Sullivan County, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Among its notable historical figures were Josiah Hasbrouck (1755-1821), a member of the New York State Assembly, the United States Congress, and a Revolutionary War veteran; and Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck (1791-1879), a United States congressman and the sixth president of what was then Rutgers College in New Jersey. Anthony Hasbrouck was, like other members of his family, “an active and influential democratic politician,” as noted by Quinlan, and in 1833 he was elected to the New York State Assembly; “He represented the democracy of Fallsburg in almost every democratic county convention for several years, and in 1838 was a candidate for Representative in Congress from the District composed of Ulster and Sullivan counties...”⁹ The following account, by Quinlan, speaks to his character and the manner in which he was viewed by his contemporaries:

Hasbrouck was salient and angular in habits and appearance. He scorned those who were indolent or ashamed to labor, and, in the rough habiliments of the workman, participated in the physical exertions necessary to the prosecution of his affairs. He had a marked aversion to those who resorted to tricks and stratagem in their dealings, and particularly to those who indulged in litigation concerning frivolous affairs, when their labor was necessary for the comfort and support of their families. For this class, in his transactions with them, he had no mercy, while to the industrious and well-disposed, he was kind and generous. Such a man always has warm admirers and friends, and equally warm opponents and enemies.¹⁰

At the time of the 1820 federal census Hasbrouck was residing in what was then still the Town of Neversink, presumably in the nominated stone house, which was completed at some point in that immediate period; the household at that time consisted of six individuals, one of them an enslaved person who likely took up quarters in the garret of the kitchen wing. By 1830 the Hasbrouck household had grown to include a total of nine individuals.

⁷ Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 228.

⁸ Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 269.

⁹ Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 238.

¹⁰ Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 238.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

In May 1838 Anthony Hasbrouck was elected as a United States postmaster, a position which he maintained until his death.¹¹ He also served as the Fallsburg town supervisor 1827-28, 1830-31, and 1834-35.

The Murder of Anthony Hasbrouck

On December 20, 1840, Anthony Hasbrouck was murdered in his stone house by Cornelius Wynkoop Hardenbergh (1797-1842), who, following his conviction, was the first individual executed by hanging in Sullivan County as punishment for a crime. This tragic event proved the tragic climax of Hasbrouck's simmering resentments towards Hasbrouck, who he believed had cheated him, and which reached a crescendo with Hardenbergh's premeditated, savage and ultimately deadly attack.

Cornelius Hardenbergh's great-great grandfather, Johannnis Hardenbergh, was the original proprietor of the Hardenbergh Patent. The former was the son of Dr. Benjamin Hardenbergh and Cornelia Wynkoop—the latter descended from old Hudson Valley Dutch stock—and the grandson of Gerard "Gross" Hardenbergh. The latter was murdered while traveling on horseback between Hasbrouck and Woodbourne in 1808, during a time of considerable local agitation that stemmed from Gross Hardenbergh's assertion of ownership of farms settled and improved by pioneers under title from the Beekman family. It was upon that claim that Hardenbergh forcibly ejected a number of families from farms and dwellings they had previously established under the Beekman title.¹² His death, celebrated by the many who detested him and his actions, was never solved; and after his demise many of those who resided on lands that formed part of the Hardenbergh-Beekman title dispute were able to make satisfactory ownership arrangements with his immediate heirs, among them Herman M. Hardenbergh.¹³

Cornelius Hardenbergh resided for a time in his youth in the Neversink country, on land owned by his father in Great Lot 3, but following the murder of his grandfather the family relocated to the Stone Ridge area of Ulster County, where Cornelius worked as a distiller and teamster. By Quinlan's unflattering account, he was an intelligent child but "wild and heedless," and in his youth failed to take instruction; "nothing was taught him except family pride."¹⁴ At the age of 18 he discovered that his father, who had become a drunkard, had, through a series of poor decisions, mismanaged the family's assets and brought them to the threshold of financial ruin. Hardenburgh soon thereafter removed to Liberty, where, according to Quinlan, "he indulged in the very vices which he had observed in his father."

He not only fell under the influence of evil company and gratified his appetite for rum, but indulged in

¹¹As per federal records; he was appointed to that position on 26 May 1838 and was succeeded by James S. Wells, 12 February 1841.

¹²Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 231-35.

¹³Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 236-37.

¹⁴Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 239.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

licentious actions. Through deceptions and falsehood, he succeeded in his warfare upon female virtue; and he followed the practice until he was frightened into a better course by his superstitious fears.¹⁵

Writing in his memoir *Life and Confession of C.W. Hardenbergh*, which he penned while awaiting his execution, Hardenbergh told of an apparition he experienced, in which one of his young female victims returned “to punish him for his wickedness.” That nightmare apparently scared him straight for a time, and soon thereafter he found himself a married man living in Rockland in a log house with his wife and five children, holding a contract for 75 acres of land for which he had agreed to pay 150 dollars. Hardenbergh was by that time a farmer and lumberman, and he labored at whatever task was required to take in money. “Although from the highest hills of that region, his eyes could not reach the boundaries of the territory of which his great-grandfather was a joint owner,” wrote Quinlan, “he was too poor to pay for the few barren acres he occupied.”¹⁶ His mother-in-law, Rachel Hardenbergh Depuy (b. 1770), the mother of his wife, Nancy Depuy (b. 1793), owned the rights to, among other properties, a grist mill, saw mill and turning shop in the hamlet of Hasbrouck, resources which Hardenbergh coveted, and the sale of which he hoped would improve his fortunes. In 1838 Rachel H. Depuy died, leaving only a small estate to be divided among nine heirs; Hardenbergh had a difficult time collecting his share, which he had hoped to use to satisfy his debts and improve his meager farm and which, through round-about maneuvers, had been left in the care of Anthony Hasbrouck.¹⁷

Hardenbergh traveled to Hasbrouck to collect his share of recent sales of properties in question from Anthony Hasbrouck, who invited him to spend the night. After enjoying a pleasant evening, the two men quarreled the following day while discussing the money due to Hardenbergh, who soon thereafter left, dissatisfied with the exchange. Hardenbergh’s agitation stemmed in part from his belief that Anthony Hasbrouck had purchased a portion of the mill lot in Hasbrouck from the former’s mother-in-law and had done so at an advantageous price. Hasbrouck subsequently traveled to Hardenbergh’s farm in Rockland, in order to pay him, excepting the disputed amount for the mill property that the former claimed was rightfully his and which had precipitated the previous encounter; the latter was still not satisfied, and from that point forward, by Quinlan’s account, “there was nothing but trouble and disturbance.”¹⁸ Hasbrouck had, to Hardenbergh’s mind, sought to cheat him of those resources to which he was entitled, and he intended to settle the score. Shortly thereafter Hardenbergh traveled to Liberty, where he purchased a pistol and knife, his intentions at that point crystal clear; he would either compel Hasbrouck to agree to favorable terms or he would kill him. When asked in Liberty how he intended to put the weapons to

¹⁵Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 239-40.

¹⁶Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 241.

¹⁷Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 242-43.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

use, he is quoted as having said “I am going to kill a venomous beast,” and he had uttered similarly ominous comments relative to Hasbrouck to others in the days leading up to the attack.¹⁹

On December 20, 1840, Hardenbergh arrived at the stone house. There he found Anthony Hasbrouck, his wife, Sarah, and two other individuals—a young Hasbrouck grandchild and Nancy Depuy—eating dinner. Nancy Depuy was Hardenbergh’s aunt, being a sister of his father, Dr. Benjamin Hardenbergh. After Hardenbergh joined the others at the table, the two men again discussed the matter, though once again Hardenbergh’s terms were rebuffed. Shortly thereafter Hardenbergh left and then reentered the room, this time armed. He leveled his firearm at Hasbrouck and told him his intentions. Although Hasbrouck managed to grab the firearm and avert the first shot, and though at one point managed to stab his assailant with his own knife in the chest, Hardenbergh nevertheless shot his victim in the abdomen, and then proceeded to viciously stab, slash and beat him, while Hasbrouck’s wife did her best to intervene. Mortally wounded, Hasbrouck managed, with his wife’s assistance, to find shelter in a back room, where she locked the door so as to protect him from further assault—Hardenbergh had momentarily left the house but then reentered it, via the kitchen, but was unable to get into the room—and there Hasbrouck succumbed to his wounds shortly after Hardenbergh made his escape. Those who had heard the cries for help confronted the assailant, who told them, as he fled, that they, too, would meet the same fate if they followed him. He was apprehended shortly thereafter.²⁰

Given Hasbrouck’s stature and the gruesome nature of the crime, accounts of the murder were widely publicized in period newspapers. The *Republican Watchman* of Monticello defined it as “One of the most fiendish murders ever committed in this or any other country.”

We do not believe the annals of crime can furnish an instance of the kind more shocking in its details—one of which was perpetrated with such a brutality and cool premeditation. The bare recital is sufficient to sicken the heart of the most abandoned and brutal.²¹

Following a highly publicized trial in Monticello that was initiated in October 1841, during which proceedings his attorneys attempted to prove his insanity, Hardenbergh was found guilty of premeditated murder, and that conviction was ultimately upheld by a higher court upon appeal. An inquest by the coroner brought to full light the extent of his savagery and the terrible wounds he had inflicted upon his victim. In May 1842 he was sentenced to death by hanging, and on July 14 that sentence was carried out in a yard adjoining the county prison. He was

¹⁸Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 244.

¹⁹Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 245.

²⁰Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 246-47.

²¹As reprinted in the *Jamestown Journal* (Jamestown, N.Y.), 13 January 1841.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

buried, at his request, in a grave between his mother's house and barn, along with a pair of slippers he had worn while imprisoned.²²

Post-Hasbrouck Family History

The history of the stone house and its occupancy in the period following Anthony Hasbrouck's murder is not yet comprehensively understood. Hasbrouck's death robbed the hamlet of its namesake and most prominent and visible individual; thus new figures, among them Moses Dean and William M. Hall, rose to prominence in its mercantile and social affairs.²³ Hall was indicated as the owner of the stone house on the 1856 Sullivan County map published by Gillett & Huntington; however, it does not appear he resided there, given that in the 1855 New York census he was residing with his family in a frame house, perhaps that shown on the south end of the hamlet on the 1856 map. A similar situation is found in 1875, at which date the house was shown as being owned, ironically, by a member of the Hardenbergh family, in the county atlas published by Walker & Jewett. In carefully comparing that map with the New York census of the same year, it would seem relatively clear that the house was unoccupied, as the entries relative to the hamlet fail to cite a house of stone construction and instead only indicate ones of frame and plank construction. The Brundage and Greene families resided in the house in the later nineteenth and early twentieth century. In addition to residing there, the Greene family operated a seasonal boarding house and also used part of the building to produce dill pickles, which were marketed in New York City.²⁴

By the 1940s the house was owned by Sam and Sara Silverstein, who carried on the boarding house operation previously established. Family records from the period indicate that the Silversteins rented rooms seasonally in the stone house for \$75 and in the attached Branch House for \$35. They additionally built and operated the nearby Hasbrouck Tavern, located on Benton Hollow Road, and constructed an ice cream parlor and grocery store across the road from the stone house in 1939. The house was next owned by John and Ella Pauzer, who continued to operate it as boarding house from the 1950s into the 1970s. It was from the Pauzers that it was purchased by the current owner, the Concerned Citizens of Hasbrouck.²⁵ The house's historic notoriety as the place of Anthony Hasbrouck's murder did not go unnoticed at the time, as an account in the *Times Herald Record* of Middletown noted that the group was seeking to purchase an "infamous house."²⁶

²²"Execution of Hardenbergh," *Republican Watchman* (Monticello, N.Y.), undated newspaper fragment, ca. July 1842; Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 250-51.

²³Quinlan, *Sullivan County*, 251.

²⁴Concerned Citizens of Hasbrouck, "The Old Stone House of Hasbrouck, New York."

²⁵Concerned Citizens, "The Old Stone House."

²⁶"Hasbrouck Group Seeks to Buy Infamous House," *Times Herald Record*, 19 August 1976."

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

Architectural Context

Stone houses remain an enduring architectural legacy of the Dutch, French Huguenot and Palatine German families that first settled in the region and the vernacular building traditions they fostered during the eighteenth century. The stone houses they built beginning in the early eighteenth century, and which are conveniently grouped under the rubric New World Dutch architecture, were erected by skilled masons using locally sourced materials. Dwellings of this type were more durable than their frame counterparts, were more expensive to build, and thus conferred a certain stature upon their occupants. As the eighteenth century wore on, the traditional stone house evolved, as established forms and interior configurations gave way to those of a more formal nature, illustrating the permeation of new architectural concepts into the vernacular landscape. Older examples were sometimes built as one-room dwellings, roughly square in plan and gable roofed; many were subsequently aggrandized, often laterally with a new section arranged with its roof ridge parallel to the original construct, as need dictated and means allowed. The story-and-a-half dwelling with steeply pitched roof and two-room layout was a patent form in the mid-Hudson Valley region by the mid-eighteenth century, the half-story being a distinguishing aspect of the form of New World Dutch domestic architecture. Heating and cooking were most often accomplished, in pre-Revolutionary War examples, in large jambless or free-hung fireplaces, prior to the broad adoption of the more efficient jambed fireplaces favored by the English that came to replace them. After the conclusion of the Revolution, as a new national identity slowly began to emerge and bridge provincial identities and, to that time, insular regional building traditions, features characteristic of English Georgian architectural influence become more pronounced, among them five-bay facades with centrally placed entrances and the associated adoption of center-hall floor plans. These supplanted the less fenestration and interior spaces characteristic of traditional New World Dutch stone houses in the pre-Revolutionary era. In response to the same impulse, earlier houses were sometimes augmented or otherwise reworked in order to introduce such features.²⁷

The Hasbrouck Stone House does not represent the earlier epoch of the traditional Hudson Valley stone house. Instead, it is representative of the merging of that regional vernacular construction tradition with the architecture of the Federal style, the influence of which became widespread in the early nineteenth century. The dwelling erected for Anthony Hasbrouck and his family eschewed most all of the established traditional features of regional stone houses in favor of a more sophisticated architectural disposition, with a formalized plan and fully developed ornamental program. Although the walls were fashioned from uncoursed rubble stone, as the early examples were,

²⁷For a comprehensive account of the development of the traditional stone house type in the mid-Hudson Valley region, see Neil Larson, *The Masonry Architecture of Ulster County, New York; An Evolution, 1665-1935* (Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1986). Ulster County is located in close proximity to eastern Sullivan County, where the nominated resource is located, and the Hasbrouck family shares direct and salient connections with the early history of New Paltz and other areas within Ulster County.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

the five-bay façade featured symmetrical fenestration; inside, ceiling beams, which were finished and left exposed in traditional examples, were now covered with flat plaster ceilings. Nevertheless, its steeply pitched roofline—one not adhering to classical precedents—and the informality of the secondary elevations, mark it as a vernacular construct and one still bound in some measure to localized traditions.

Stylistically, the Hasbrouck house's interior finish work was expressive of the growing impulse towards classic forms which, by the 1810s, was generally Roman in derivation and vigorously promoted in a series of influential builder's guides authored by architect Asher Benjamin, beginning in 1797. Both the arrangement of space and the nature of the finish work is representative of an architecture no longer restrained by insular regional characteristics. As built, the house reflected the growing familiarity of the Hasbroucks and other elite area families with new architectural influences, and their desire to move away from traditional arrangements of interior space in favor of more formalized ones.

Although it appears to have been unoccupied for spells following Anthony Hasbrouck's death in 1840, the stone house nevertheless retained a conspicuous presence in the Woodbourne-Hasbrouck vicinity for a time, a constant reminder of the hamlet's early history and one of its foremost and successful citizens. By the mid-century point its Federal-style treatments had become stylistically dated in an architectural sense, and rubble-stone construction was losing favor to brick, given its increasing availability. Nevertheless, the Hasbrouck house maintained a certain stature in what remained an emerging architectural landscape, as evidenced by the 1855 New York census, which indicated that approximately one-quarter of the town's population still resided in log houses.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Evers, Alf. *The Catskills: From Wilderness to Woodstock*. Woodstock, N.Y.: Overlook Press, 1992.

Larson, Neil. *The Masonry Architecture of Ulster County, New York; An Evolution, 1665-1935*. Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1986.

Quinlan, James E. *History of Sullivan County*. Liberty, N.Y.: W.T. Morgans & Co., 1873.

Wakefield, Manville. *To the Mountains by Rail*. Grahamsville, N.Y.: Wakefair Press, 1970.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17.53 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531673</u> Easting	<u>4627001</u> Northing	7	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531952</u> Easting	<u>4626356</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531885</u> Easting	<u>4626922</u> Northing	8	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531937</u> Easting	<u>4626320</u> Northing
3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531926</u> Easting	<u>4626801</u> Northing	9	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531901</u> Easting	<u>4626334</u> Northing
4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531935</u> Easting	<u>4626694</u> Northing	10	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531572</u> Easting	<u>4626826</u> Northing
5	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531957</u> Easting	<u>4626627</u> Northing	11	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531582</u> Easting	<u>4626935</u> Northing
6	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531952</u> Easting	<u>4626370</u> Northing	12	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>531595</u> Easting	<u>4626984</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the enclosed maps, which were drawn at a scale of 1: 24,000, 1: 12,000 and 1: 5,000; all maps are entitled "Hasbrouck Stone House, Hasbrouck, Sullivan County, NY."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary has been drawn to coincide with the present legal tax boundary for the property. All of the associated land within the boundary is historically associated with the Hasbrouck stone house, and no additional or "buffer" land has been included.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation

date April 2019

street & number PO Box 189, Peebles Island State Park

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city or town Waterford

state NY

zip code 12188

e-mail william.krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photographs by James Finelli and William E. Krattinger, NYS Division for Historic Preservation, November 2016
TIFF file format; original digital files at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford, NY 12188

- 001 EXTERIOR, view looking west showing east and south elevations of main block
- 002 EXTERIOR, view looking to northeast showing south and west elevations of main block and wing
- 003 EXTERIOR, view looking east showing west elevations of main block and wing
- 004 EXTERIOR, view to southeast showing north elevations of main block and wing
- 005 EXTERIOR, view showing north elevations of main block and wing
- 006 EXTERIOR, view of main block's east and south elevations
- 007 EXTERIOR, detail view of entrance portico
- 008 EXTERIOR, detail view of transom and door casing, main block
- 009 EXTERIOR, detail view of first-story window, main block
- 010 INTERIOR, basement, main block, view showing framing
- 011 INTERIOR, basement, main block, view showing pegged tenons of newel post and stair construct
- 012 INTERIOR, basement, main block, view showing undersides of first-floor floorboards
- 013 INTERIOR, first floor, main block, view towards front door
- 014 INTERIOR, first floor, main block, southeast room
- 015 INTERIOR, first floor, main block, southwest room
- 016 INTERIOR, first floor, main block, view into wing
- 017 INTERIOR, first floor, main block, staircase
- 018 INTERIOR, first floor, main block, detail view of staircase
- 019 INTERIOR, second floor, main block, view of railing, balusters and newel post
- 020 INTERIOR, second floor, main block, view to stair landing between first and second floor
- 021 INTERIOR, second floor, view from hall to front range of rooms
- 022 INTERIOR, second floor, main block, detail view of paneled door, casing and hardware
- 023 INTERIOR, second floor, main block, view of stairs to attic
- 024 INTERIOR, second floor, staircase to attic
- 025 INTERIOR, attic, main block, view north showing framing and boxed stair enclosure
- 026 INTERIOR, attic, main block, view showing purlin embedded in stone wall
- 027 INTERIOR, attic, main block, view showing iron connector between rafter and top plate
- 028 INTERIOR, wing, first floor
- 029 INTERIOR, wing, half story

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE
Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State

HISTORIC IMAGES & MAPPING



ABOVE, house ca. 1939, before removal of frame sections; BELOW, undated postcard view



HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State



ABOVE, house ca. 1981 after removal of frame wings

HASBROUCK STONE HOUSE

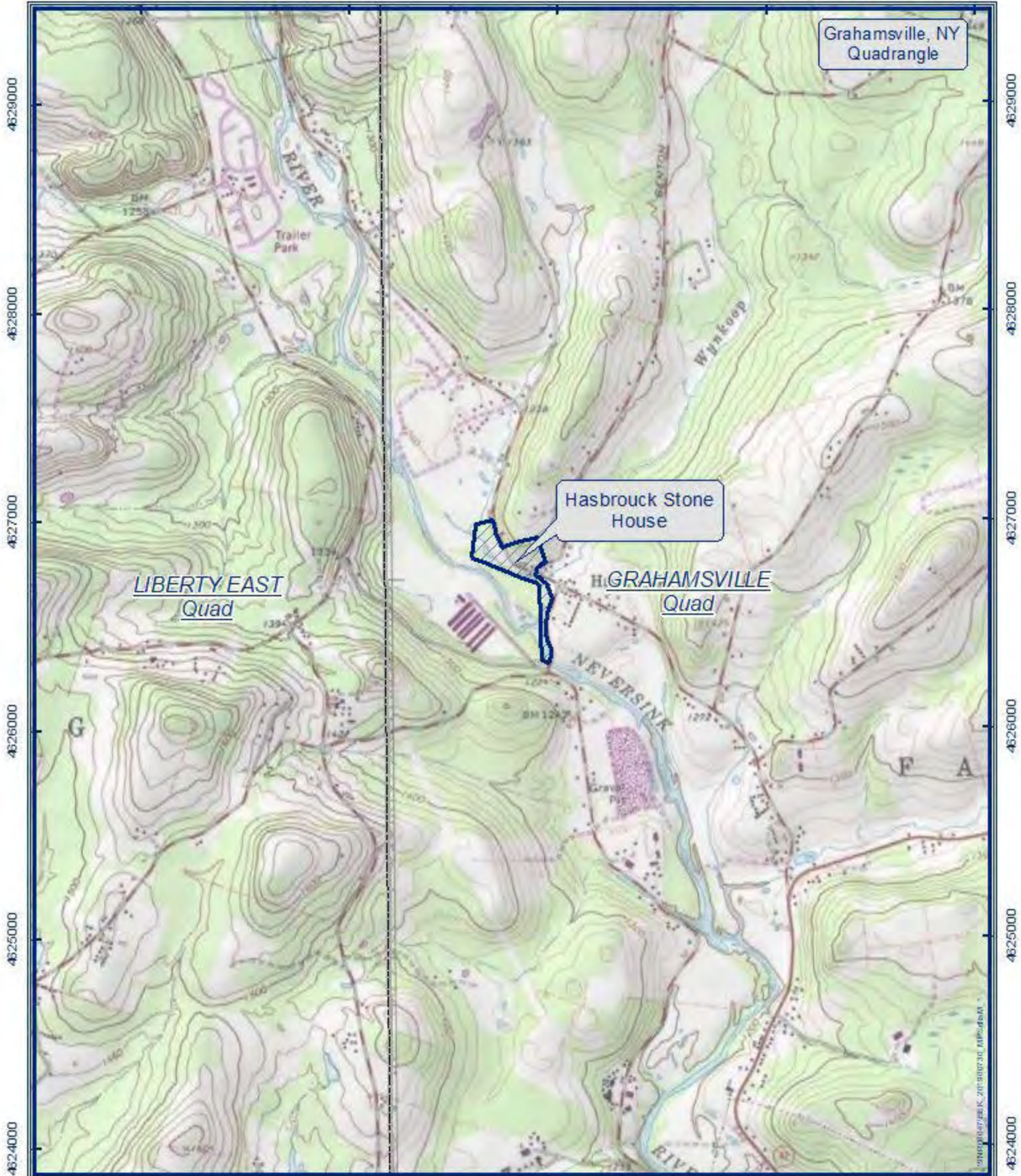
Name of Property

SULLIVAN CO., N.Y.

County and State




Hamlet of Hasbrouck as depicted in 1875 Sullivan County atlas; nominated house shown as "T. Hardenbergh."



1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft

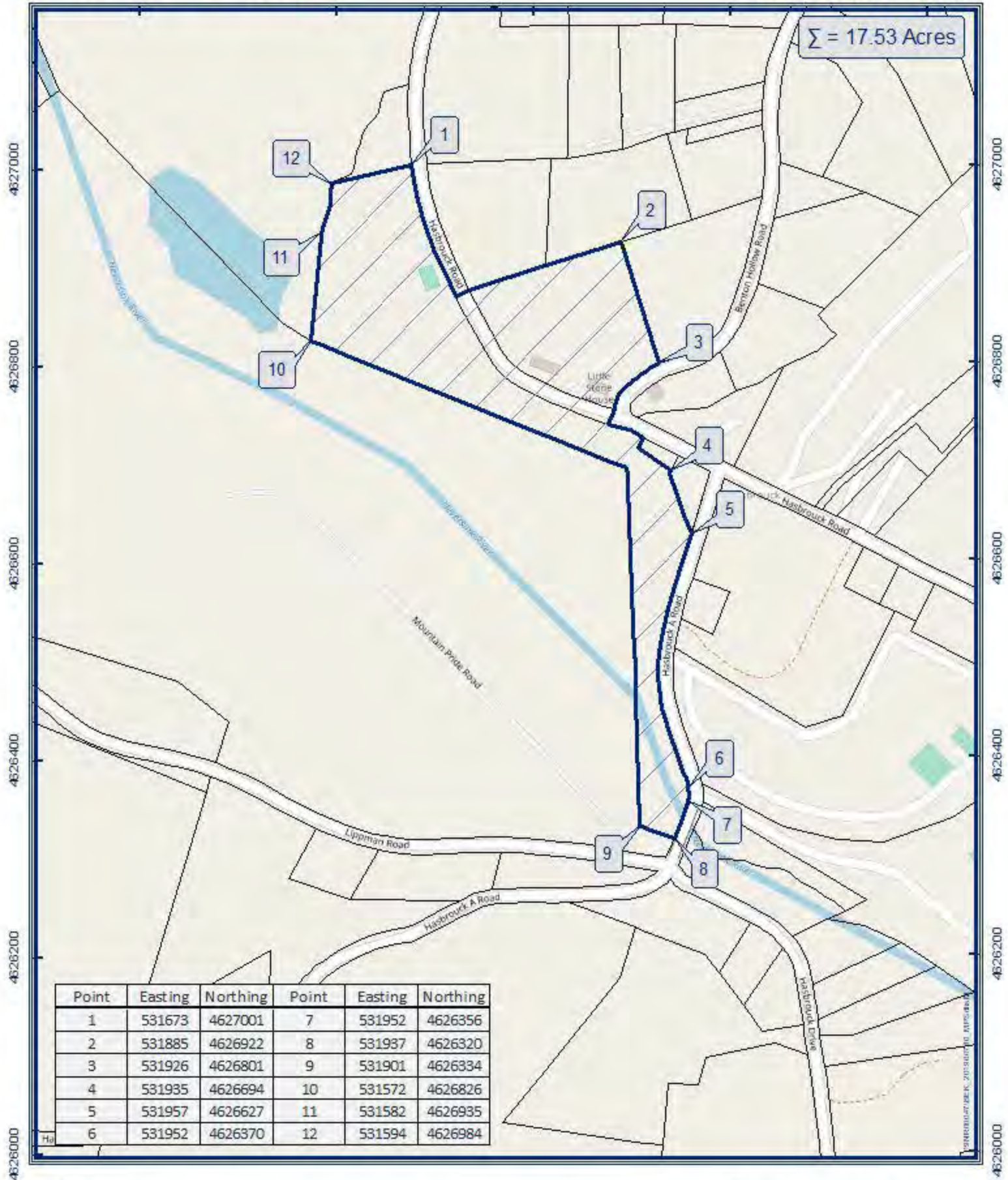


 Hasbrouck Stone House



NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

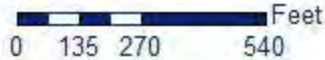
Division for Historic Preservation



Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
1	531673	4627001	7	531952	4626356
2	531885	4626922	8	531937	4626320
3	531926	4626801	9	531901	4626334
4	531935	4626694	10	531572	4626826
5	531957	4626627	11	531582	4626935
6	531952	4626370	12	531594	4626984

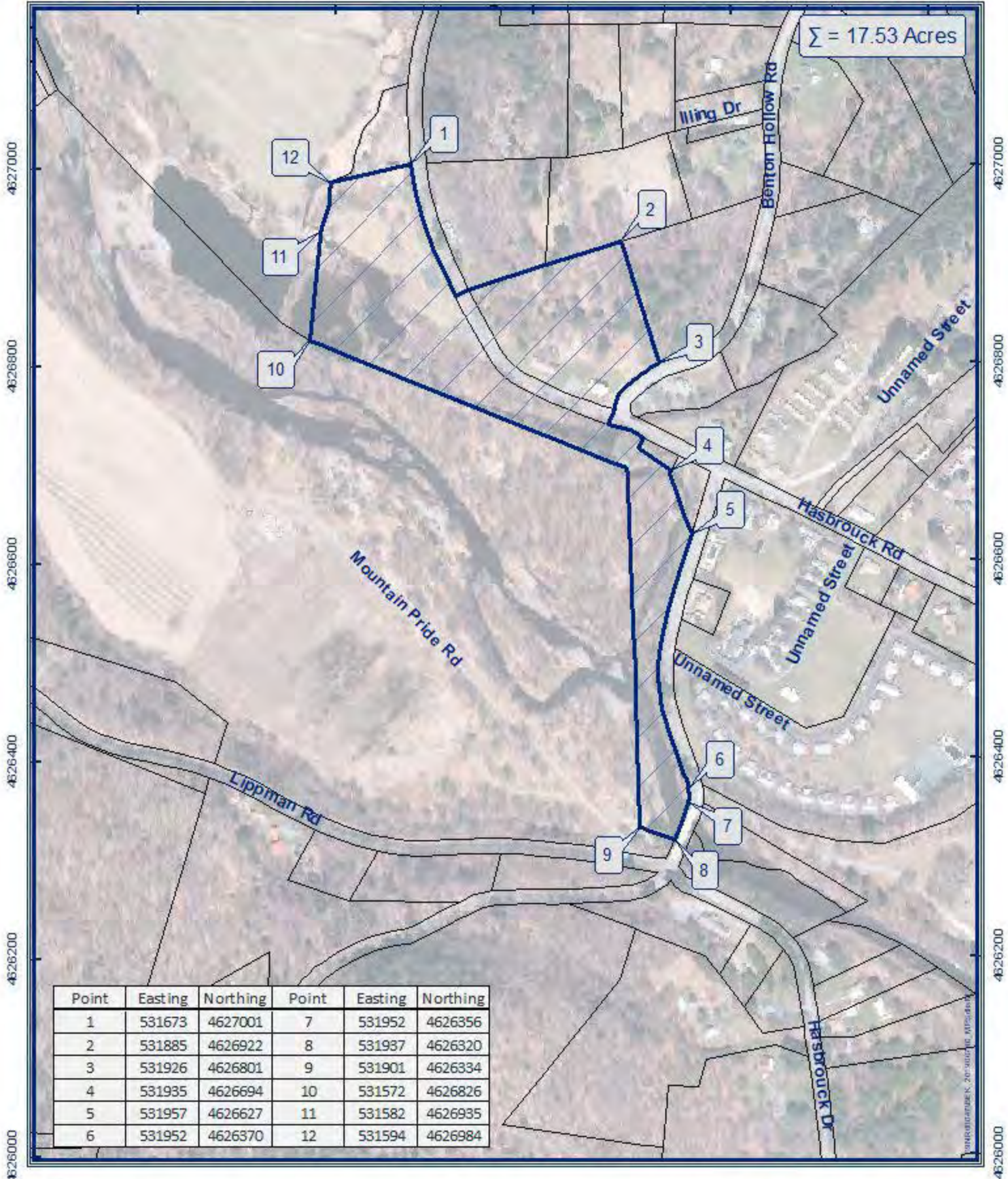


1:5,000
 1 in = 417 ft



Hasbrouck Stone House

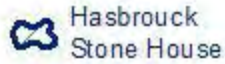
$\Sigma = 17.53$ Acres



Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
1	531673	4627001	7	531952	4626356
2	531885	4626922	8	531937	4626320
3	531926	4626801	9	531901	4626334
4	531935	4626694	10	531572	4626826
5	531957	4626627	11	531582	4626935
6	531952	4626370	12	531594	4626984



1:5,000
 1 in = 417 ft





THE OLD
STONE HOUSE

BOSTON ROAD

WILSON GOLF
COMMUNITY





CONCERNED CITIZENS HASBROUCK
MEETING HALL





ingspan
enGuard





THE OLD
STONE HOUSE
HASBROUCK, N.Y.

HASBROUCK RD

BENTON HOLLOW RD















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/9/2019 Date of Pending List: 8/28/2019 Date of 16th Day: 9/12/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/23/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/13/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date 9/13/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

5 August 2019



Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following two nominations, both on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Hasbrouck Stone House, Woodbourne, Sullivan County
Powers Building and Powers Hotel (Additional Documentation), Rochester, Monroe County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office