

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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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, JUDGE JONATHAN, HOUSE

other names/site number SHERMAN-ELWYN-JONATHAN HASBROUCK HOUSE

2. Location

street & number 20 ELWYN LANE

city or town WOODSTOCK

state NEW YORK code NY county ULSTER code 111 zip code 12498

<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	not for publication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

Robert Purpoint DBHPO 1/11/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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) _____

Joe Edson Jr. Beall 3-6-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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	
5	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	1	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.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

foundation: STONE

walls: STONE

roof: ASPHALT, METAL

other: WOOD, GLASS

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck House is located in the hamlet of Woodstock, Ulster County, New York. Built ca. 1800, this two-story dwelling was erected with load-bearing bluestone walls and a gable-front side entrance plan. The original masonry construct was aggrandized with a large frame addition, added subsequently in the nineteenth century, which was built above a bluestone foundation. The stone block has an exposed-at-grade basement where the house's original kitchen, with a cooking hearth and bake oven, were located. The frame addition, which abuts the east elevation of the stone block, was renovated following a fire which damaged both sections; it now largely exhibits modern treatments and its earlier roof pitch has been altered. The stone block of the Hasbrouck house displays vertical proportioning and has a steeply pitched roof; a Palladian window is present in the gable field of the primary south-facing elevation. The interior plan was arranged on a side hall plan with two large rooms astride the hall on the first floor; the wall that separated the hall from the front room was removed at a later date, and the ceiling in that room is fitted with decorative pressed tin dating to ca. 1900, perhaps contemporary with the front porch. A large internal brick chimney stack serviced the basement cooking hearth and bake oven in addition to the two first-floor fireboxes, which were arranged back-to-back, while the upper chambers appear to have been heated with stoves, as no evidence of fireboxes is discernible. Plaster was rendered directly on the interior face of the stone walls or otherwise on wood lath for interior partitions and ceilings; the basement joists, which were sawn, display clear evidence of lime staining from a plaster ceiling which has since been removed. Plaster remains largely in place in the original section excepting areas damaged in consequence of the fire. Wide pine board floors, measuring in the 8" to 12" range, largely remain but have been sanded down. Intact is the original open stringer staircase, complete with decorative stringer brackets and an oval handrail with square balusters, though its upper section, to the attic, has been relocated into the frame section. Other historic-period woodwork includes first-phase door and window architraves and two well crafted Federal style mantels. These original and subsequent historic-period features survive despite the damage caused by the fire.

Additional architectural components of the property include a two-bay timber frame shed, freestanding, near the house's northwest corner, to which a lighter frame section was added, and, a short distance to the east, a barn group and small dwelling. The central feature of the barn complex, a large T-shaped barn, was built in two stages, with the northern part being the earlier of the two. All of these features are historically related, even the small dwelling, which may have once functioned as a service building prior to being renovated to serve as a domicile. The Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck House remains a largely intact and interpretable representation of vernacular domestic architecture and stone house construction in Ulster County. Although the property has been dramatically reduced in acreage, it nevertheless retains a number of historic-period outbuildings which, taken with the house, represent the core of the historic property.

Location & Setting

The Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck House is located off of Elwyn Lane, which extends northward from Mill Hill Road, or Route 212, in the hamlet of Woodstock. Once the architectural centerpiece of a much larger property, which included 500 acres of land, the nominated dwelling is now associated with a much-reduced parcel that consists of approximately one acre. The parcel to the immediate east, which is included within the nomination boundary and which also consists of approximately one acre of property, contains the historically related barn complex and a non-contributing dwelling. Modern houses are present to the south of these properties, while a large residential development is currently under construction to the north. The Hasbrouck house is located immediately east of Elwyn Quarry Road, a northward spur from Elwyn Lane that provided access to a bluestone quarry from which the stone for the nominated house was extracted. An unpaved driveway encircles

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the Hasbrouck house and provides for access to the barn grouping and the adjacent dwelling; its northern terminus is on Elwyn Quarry Road, the southern terminus on Elwyn Lane. The Hasbrouck house was oriented with its principal elevation facing southward and was built on a high brow of land that lends it visual prominence, particularly as viewed from a southern vantage point. The property is interspersed with trees, including a small number of fruit trees to the east of the stone house.

Hasbrouck House

EXTERIOR The stone house is three-bays wide on its south-facing façade—not inclusive of the frame addition—by four bays deep on the west flank elevation. Stonework consists of rough-hewn bluestone laid in somewhat regular courses on the south and west elevations to a depth of two feet; the stone was bedded in clay mortar, pointed with lime, hand-tooled on the facade, and displays mellow blue-grey and olive tones. The north elevation is the least carefully coursed, laid up with smaller units in what amounts to a rubble wall. Fenestration on the façade is arranged in slightly asymmetrical fashion, as the three bays were not centered within the stone wall. The frame section, which now presents itself on the façade as a lean-to with a roof of different pitch than the stone block, is an additional three bays wide at first-story level. A porch of ca. 1900 date serves to unify these two sections visually; it was built with circular-sawn lumber and is secured to the stone foundation walls with iron ties. The façade of the stone block has two windows and the principal entrance at first-story level; three windows at second-story level; and a Palladian window corresponding with the half story, in addition to two windows which bring light into the basement. These windows, like the remaining apertures, have bluestone lintels and are fitted with two-over-two wood sash. Exceptions are the central window of the Palladian motif, which has one-over-one replacement sash, and the basement windows, one of which retains a pegged casing representative of the original building campaign and eight-over-eight sash. The first and second-story windows have moulded wood casings, with mortar infill accounting for the difference between the existing frames and the original, and larger, frames. Also not original to ca. 1800 are the ogee-form moulded wood cornices and associated cornice gutters, which are a historic retrofit; the raking cornice is terminated at the southwest corner by a return, but not at the southeast corner, where the cornice instead extends to the frame addition. The building did originally have a wood frieze, as it does now, as evidenced by the exposure of a portion of the east elevation within the frame wing. The entrance into the stone section has a pilastered enframing; it is fitted with a storm door behind which is a glazed-and-paneled door, consisting of a large plate-glass panel above two smaller wood panels. The door is spanned by a rectangular-shaped transom with intersecting wood muntins that form shallow Gothic arches. This Gothic muntin configuration is also used in the head of the central unit of the Palladian window that is centered in the gable field; it has a moulded wood casing with keystone motif, and flanking narrow window units fitted with three-over-two sash. As for the porch, it is sustained by slender Tuscan columns and retains its original moulded cornice, staircase, newel posts, balusters and handrail. The area beneath the porch was at one time screened with lattice panels, which allowed for light to penetrate the basement windows.

The west elevation includes the door into the original basement kitchen along with a window; there are additionally four windows apiece at first and second-story level. The entrance is spanned by a large rectangular-shaped lintel and has a moulded wood casing; the door itself is of a divided or Dutch type, with both panels displaying horizontally aligned beaded boards on the outside face; it is hung on strap hinges inside, with two of the four hinges having pancake nailing plates of a traditional Dutch type. The wall is terminated by a wood frieze and the projecting moulded cornice; downspouts are present at the corner and in the middle of this elevation. Two skylights have been added to the west pitch of the gable roof here, which is sheathed with asphalt. A brick chimney straddles the roof ridge.

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On the north elevation there is an entrance at first story level, a large offset window at second-story level, and two smaller windows at attic level. The entrance is spanned by a large lintel and has a sizeable threshold. Deeply recessed, the door is of a six-panel type, the two middle panels having been glazed; the deep reveal is formed of wood and cased with a moulded architrave with beaded interior edge.

The frame addition displays asymmetrical fenestration on the east elevation and completely subsumes the masonry section of the stone block. It is fitted with wood siding and has a porch and a large dormer which creates a third-floor that corresponds with the attic of the stone section. While it is not known how early an addition was present on the house, it was early enough so as to be erected above a mortared bluestone foundation. A clear seam is present in this foundation, between the two sections on the south elevation.

INTERIOR The plan of the stone section consisted of one finished room, the original kitchen, at basement level, the balance of the space being unfinished; the house's two principal rooms at first-story level, with the remaining space given over to the side hall; and the original two large rooms and hall of the second floor, in addition to a small chamber at the front of the hallway. The attic was not finished originally. On the first floor the wall between the front room and hall was removed to create a single open volume of space—a portion of the original door architrave remains to indicate the original position of the doorway in this now-removed wall—and a bathroom is now present in the northeast corner; it is not known whether the hall extended the full depth of the plan or whether a small room was located where this bathroom is now situated; however, that seems unlikely given that no accommodation was made for a window on the rear wall there. This plan is largely repeated at the second floor level though it includes a small chamber at the front of the hall, in addition to a bathroom at the rear of the hall, in the northeast corner. Communication between the first and second floors was provided by the staircase in the hall. The upper run of this stair, between the second floor and attic, has since been relocated into the frame section and outside of the stone envelope. The steep, curving stair between the first floor and basement appears also to have been moved from an earlier position, as the closet below the run of stairs to the second floor now "hangs" in the air without corresponding floor boards in front of it. Other evidence that it was not originally located here is provided for by the first-floor framing, which does not appear to have been laid out in consideration of this feature at this position.

The principal Federal style wood finishes remain in place. Foremost among these is the staircase between the first and second floors; of an open-stringer type, it has decorative stringer brackets, delicate square balusters (two per tread), and an oval-profile handrail. Doors are of either a four or five-paneled type, the latter having oblong top panels. The reveals of the windows are paneled and further finished with moulded and back-banded architraves, as are the first-floor doorways, these displaying elliptical profiles of a Grecian-Federal type. Both first-story mantelpieces remain in place; crafted from wood, they are of relatively sophisticated conception. The mantel in the front room has a moulded shelf, three-part frieze with reeded entablature blocks and, flanking the firebox opening, engaged colonettes of attenuated form. That in the rear room also has a moulded shelf and tripartite frieze, with both the entablature blocks and pilasters being fluted. Other first-phase finishes include wide plank floors, moulded wood baseboards and chair rails, and plaster.

The basement kitchen door is of a divided or "Dutch" type and was hung on surface-mounted hardware, with two of the four hinges having pancake nailing plates of a characteristic Dutch type. The front door is now glazed and paneled and spanned by a rectangular transom light. Conspicuous of later work is the decorative pressed-metal ceiling which is present in the front and rear rooms of the first floor.

Visible in the basement is the floor framing system which sustains the first floor, and it consists of sawn joists which are let into larger framing components. The original roof framing can be viewed within the attic of the

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frame section; visible are the original hewn east plate and the method by which the hewn rafters were footed with stub tenons and nails, in addition to nailers in the upper wall to which a frieze was affixed. Side wall deflection was countered by means of hewn tie beams that ran plate to plate; these were joined to the plate by means of a half-dovetail joint; these ties are now angled downwards, and were presumably modified to allow for freer mobility.

The frame addition has crawl space at basement level; three rooms at first floor level, among them a kitchen and dining room; three rooms at second-story level, principal of these a master bedroom; and, at attic level, an open room which corresponds with the large dormer.

Additional Resources

SHED, ca. 1825 & later (contributing building). The shed is located to the northwest of the house, and consists of two gable-roofed sections, an earlier timber-frame section and a lighter-frame addition, which combine to form a linear footprint as their roof ridges are aligned parallel with one another. The earlier section, which has a square-ruled timber frame, has novelty siding; the roof is clad with standing-seam metal, as is that of the other section. The earlier section has two open bays facing northwards and may have functioned as a wood shed. The addition was constructed with circular-sawn dimensional lumber; the east wall has board-and-batten siding while the north wall is fitted with louvered panels.

BARN COMPLEX, ca. 1875 & later (contributing building). The barn complex is located to the east of the stone house. It was built in two sections, both of which are gable-roofed and combine to form a T-shaped plan, with the grade falling off to the south and east so as to expose the foundation of the south section. The north section is the original building; it was erected with a somewhat light square-ruled timber frame and was built on a three-bay plan characteristic of English barns. It was built with a studded frame so as to receive clapboard. The southern section was added to this original construct, and was erected with a lighter frame. The topography allows for the ground floor of the north section to be accessible from grade on the north elevation, via a large sliding door; an entrance bay with pentice allows for access to the basement of the south section on the west elevation, to the south of which is a small pent-roofed extension. Standing-seam metal covers the roof and the walls are clad with novelty siding. As for the foundation, it was dry laid and formed of bluestone.

To the immediate east of the large barn are two smaller frame outbuildings, both of which are gable roofed. The northernmost of these, perhaps used in part as a corn crib (contributing building), likely dates to ca. 1900; it has a light frame formed of dimensional lumber and is raised above grade on footings but lacks a full foundations. To the immediate south is a second small building of similar dimension (contributing building), ca. 1875; it was built with a light frame over a bluestone foundation and appears to have been used for a time as a poultry house.

HOUSE (non-contributing building); the house is believed to have been erected in part with an earlier outbuilding; however, it has been expanded and altered so as to no longer qualify as a contributing resource.

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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

Period of Significance

ca. 1800- ca. 1900

Significant Dates

ca. 1800; ca. 1875; ca. 1900

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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 period of significance, ca. 1800- ca. 1900, begins with the original construction of the house as is terminated by the last significant architectural modifications, rendered ca. 1900.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck House is an architecturally significant example of early nineteenth century domestic architecture in Ulster County, New York, erected ca. 1800.¹ The house is a noteworthy representation of regional stone house construction, yet expressive of a period of transition away from established, traditional domestic forms to more sophisticated models reflecting new architectural trends. Unlike the stone houses erected in earlier eras in Ulster County for families of Dutch, German and French Huguenot descent, typically of the story-and-a-half type with traditional interior plans, the nominated dwelling was of a two-story type and spatially organized on the interior with a side-hall plan and finished in the prevailing Roman-inspired Neoclassical taste of that time. The form, plan and finish of the house portray the permeation of new architectural ideas and concepts into the vernacular landscape of Ulster County in the post-Revolutionary period. In that regard the Hasbrouck dwelling is similar to the Ezekiel Elting house in New Paltz, built ca. 1799, which, though erected with two elevations in brick masonry, nevertheless offered a distinct break from established architectural norms. The nominated house, itself a strong local expression of progressive architectural characteristics, was erected for prominent Ulster County citizen Jonathan Hasbrouck (1763-1846), a large landholder who was actively engaged in the region's social, political and economic affairs, and who served as an Ulster County judge. However, this was by all indications not Hasbrouck's principal dwelling, which was instead located in Kingston, where he resided for most of his life. Hasbrouck was a direct descendant of French Huguenot refugees who fled religious persecution of Protestants in Europe and eventually settled in New Paltz and subsequently other areas of the region. The house is being nominated at the local significance level in association with Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as an important and relatively intact example of early nineteenth century stone domestic architecture. It is expressive of the transformation of the vernacular landscape in the post-Revolutionary War period in Ulster County, an era in which new design idioms and influences were reshaping the physical culture of the region. The nominated house and related outbuildings and acreage are all that remains today of a once-sprawling 500-acre parcel owned and developed by the Hasbrouck family.

Historical Context

The first non-native settlers came to the mountainous reaches of northern Ulster County from earlier-settled locales on the eve of the American Revolution. This region was contained within the Hardenbergh Patent, a vast land tract first granted to a consortium of partners in 1708 but not substantially settled until after the conclusion of the Revolution. A significant portion of these patent lands was at one time owned by the Livingston family, which held title and leased land to settlers; John Wigram, an English native, served as the primary agent of the Livingston's Woodstock area interests in the early nineteenth century. The nominated property was situated within Great Lot No. 26 of the Hardenbergh Patent, near the southern boundary which separated it from Lot 8 to the south, and immediately west of a 1500-acre parcel held by Robert Livingston. Woodstock had achieved sufficient settlement to be raised as a town in 1787, although lands formerly associated with it were subsequently taken to form new municipalities. Among Woodstock's principal early industries was tanning, which required great quantities of tannic acid; this was readily procured from the area's abundant supply of hemlock bark. A glass factory was also established there at an early date in the nineteenth century. The quarrying of bluestone, densely compressed sandstone which is present on the southern slopes of the Catskill Mountains, emerged during the second quarter of the nineteenth century as a major industrial enterprise; Ulster County was a national leader in the extraction and processing of this material, which was shipped to distant locations via the Hudson River. The nominated house was built of bluestone, drawn from a

¹ Although a date of ca. 1790 is ascribed to the house in many sources, the 1799 date given by historian Alf Evers in *The Catskills: From Wilderness to Woodstock* would seem more plausible. A date of ca. 1800 is cited here, in full consideration of the building's physical features.

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quarry situated a short distance to the north. It was erected at an early juncture in the town's history, in the first decades of the physical development of the hamlet which bears the same name.

The dwelling was built for Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck, whose father, Abraham Hasbrouck, served as a colonel in the American Revolution. The house formed the centerpiece of a 500-acre parcel which Hasbrouck owned, though he was also known to have kept a residence in Kingston. That house, located on Green Street, had been resided in by his father and was burned by the British during their assault on Kingston in 1777. Born in 1763, Jonathan Hasbrouck was baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston in November of that year. He wed Catharine Wynkoop (1765-1846) in Kingston in 1786; both were originally interred in the Houghtaling family cemetery on Pine Street. The couple had three children, Catherine (b. 1787), Abraham Bruyn (1791-1879), and Augustus (b. 1795). One source described Jonathan Hasbrouck as "a noble specimen of a generation and class now almost extinct, – the generation which links the present with the era of the Revolution; he was its befitting representative."² He is generally credited as among Ulster County's wealthiest men in that era, and one of its foremost citizens; his portrait was painted in the early nineteenth century by Kingston native John Vanderlyn. Hasbrouck served as Ulster County's first judge of the Court of Common Pleas, having gained that position in 1798, and in 1806 bore witness to the certificate of incorporation of Christ Lutheran Church in Woodstock.

Hasbrouck maintained business interests in the area, which, like those of the Livingston family, included the culling of timber and tanbark for tanning. In 1832 Hasbrouck complained to Richard M. Hasbrouck that "very extensive depredations have been committed in the lots in Yankeetown clove, especially in peeling bark," and implored him to assist with identifying those responsible and either haul the stolen piles away or burn them.³ Hasbrouck also harvested pine and oak timber from his 500-acre parcel; the area near the cemetery, northwest of the stone house, was long known as the "Judge's Woods" in consequence of it being part of the original Hasbrouck holdings. A survey map of the Hasbrouck holdings in Great Lots 8 and 26 was prepared for Hasbrouck in 1827 by John Kierstead.⁴ It depicts the 500-acre parcel and indicates the presence of the stone house and a second building to the immediate west. Also depicted is Hasbrouck's ownership of a series of parcels to the south, which accounted for over 50 acres of additional land. Both a grist and saw mill were present on the watercourse that aligned those properties.

It was apparently Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck for whom the Jonathan apple is named, as it was he who brought this type to the attention of Jesse Buel, president of Albany's Horticultural Society; it originated on the farm of Philip Rick in Woodstock.⁵

The house and property were later owned by Hasbrouck's son, Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck—though he, like his father, kept his primary residence in Kingston—and remained in the hands of the Hasbrouck family at the time of the 1875 publication of F.W. Beers atlas map of Ulster County, which also showed the nearby quarry from which stone for the house was sourced some three-quarters of a century previous. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck was, like his father, prominent in the political life of the county as well as the affairs of Woodstock. Schooled at the academy in Kingston and an 1810 graduate of Yale College, he gained experience in the law profession under Judge Reeves of Litchfield, Connecticut, and Elisha Williams of Hudson, New York, before returning to his native Kingston, where, in 1817, he opened up a law office in partnership with Charles H. Ruggles. After

² This quote, attributed to "one who knew him best," was offered in N.B. Sylvester, *History of Ulster County, New York, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers* (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1880), 103.

³ Alf Evers, *Woodstock: History of an American Town* (Woodstock: Overlook Press, 19XX), 170.

⁴ John Kierstead, "Map of lands at Woodstock belonging to Jonathan Hasbrouck, Esq., in Great Lots 8 and 26 of the Hardenbergh Patent," 1827; collection of Manuscripts & Archives, New York State Library.

⁵ Evers, *Woodstock*, 240-42.

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-serving a stint in Congress as a Whig, Hasbrouck assumed the presidency of Rutgers College in 1840, a position he held for a decade, and was later involved with the formation of the Republican Party.⁶ Hasbrouck was among one of many investors in the early 1870s in the Overlook House, an important early tourist destination on Overlook Mountain that played a role in the growing tourism industry of the region.

The house was, in the early twentieth century, owned by Sherman R. Elwyn (1878-1953), a farmer, who resided there with his wife, Cornelia, and son, Gerald. It was subsequently owned, in the 1960s, by Louis Lewis; from some time in the 1950s until ca. 2006 the house functioned as a multi-unit rental.

Architectural Context

Stone houses remain an enduring architectural legacy of Ulster County's settlement by Northern European ethnic groups, although they undoubtedly survive in a disproportionate number in comparison with their simpler frame and log counterparts, by virtue of the durability of their construction. The stone houses built by the county's Dutch, German and French Huguenot families, while emblematic of a certain economic standing, nevertheless reflected traditional methods of building and domestic arrangements. Hasbrouck was well-familiar with this house type, given his residency in Kingston and his house there on Green Street, which had been resided in previously by his father and which was built before the Revolution. Many were built as single-cell edifices, roughly square in plan, and subsequently aggrandized, often in linear fashion, as need dictated and means allowed. The story-and-a-half dwelling with steeply pitched roof was a patent form in this region, the half story being a distinguishing aspect. Heating and cooking were most often accomplished, in the earlier examples, in large jambless-type fireplaces, prior to the broad adoption of the more efficient jambed fireplaces favored by the English. After the conclusion of the Revolution, as a new national identity began to emerge and bridge provincialism, features characteristic of English architectural influence become more pronounced in Ulster County, among them five-bay facades with centrally placed entrances and the associated adoption of center-hall plans. These supplanted the less formalized arrangement of fenestration and interior spaces characteristic of stone houses in the pre-Revolutionary era. In response to the same impulse earlier houses were sometimes augmented to achieve more fashionable and up-to-date standards.⁷

The Hasbrouck house is notable for its abandonment of many traditional features of regional stone houses in favor of a more sophisticated architectural disposition, one which eschewed practicality in favor of a formalized plan and fully developed finish features. Nevertheless, its steeply pitched roofline—one not adhering to classical precedents—and the subtle asymmetry of the façade fenestration mark it as a vernacular construct and one still bound in large measure to localized traditions. The use of a Palladian motif in the gable field was a distinguishing feature of the primary exterior elevation, a treatment reserved for upper class houses before this time. It is a feature expressive of the growing impulse towards classic forms which, by the turn of the nineteenth century, was largely Roman in derivation and vigorously promoted by Asher Benjamin, the author of a series of influential builder's guides. This taste was more fully expressed inside, where the Rumford fireplaces in the two primary public rooms were dressed with mantels of a fully developed Federal style nature. Both the arrangement of space and the finish work is representative of an architecture no longer wholly bound to regional characteristics. Significant is the adoption of a side-entrance plan in concert with a gable-front arrangement. This spatial arrangement is one drawn from English precedents; it reflects the growing familiarity of the Hasbrouck and other elite Ulster County families with new architectural influences and their desire to move away from traditional arrangements of interior space.

⁶ Obituary, *New York Times*, 25 February 1879.

⁷ For a comprehensive account of the stone house in Ulster County see Neil Larson *The Masonry Architecture of Ulster County, New York; An Evolution, 1665-1935*, Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1986.

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While all of the remaining outbuildings post-date the stone house, they are nevertheless important components of the nomination and provide for a broader understanding of the property during its period of significance. The two-bay timber-frame shed at the stone house's northwest corner, which was later augmented, may well have served as a wood shed originally, given its position relative to the dwelling. As for the main barn, the original northern section was built as a banked English style barn and likely functioned as a hay storage building with animal quarters below.

Conclusion

Although the frame addition made to the original Hasbrouck house has been significantly reworked, in large consequence of a ca. 2006 fire, the bulk of the stone house's original and character-defining finishes remain intact, and, as such, that portion of the house remains largely interpretable to the original ca. 1800 construction date. It remains an architecturally significant example of stone house construction in early nineteenth century Ulster County, and represents, in form, plan and finish, the abandonment of traditional domestic models.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

N/A

HASBROUCK, JUDGE JONATHAN, HOUSE
Name of Property

ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Evers, Alf. *The Catskills: From Wilderness to Woodstock*. Woodstock: Overlook Press, 1982.

_____. *Woodstock: History of an American Town*. Woodstock: Overlook Press, 1987.

Kierstead, John. "Map of lands at Woodstock belonging to Jonathan Hasbrouck, Esq., in Great Lots 8 and 26 of the Hardenbergh Patent," 1827. Manuscripts & Archives, New York State Library.

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

Sylvester, N.B. *History of Ulster County, New York, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1880.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.23 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

1	<u>18</u>	<u>573370</u>	<u>4654740</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary for this nomination is shown on the enclosed maps, entitled "Hasbrouck, Judge Jonathan, House, Woodstock, Ulster Co., NY." The boundary is shown at both 1: 24,000 and 1: 3,500 scales.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the remaining core architectural features of the historic Hasbrouck property, now reduced to 2.23 acres from its original extent; it is composed of two legally separate but historically related tax parcels.

HASBROUCK, JUDGE JONATHAN, HOUSE

ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger
organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date October 2012
street & number PO Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643 ext. 3265
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12180
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.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Photographs (TIFF format) by William E. Krattinger, April & October 2012.

- 0001 Exterior, west side elevation and south-facing facade, view looking in northwesterly direction
- 0002 Exterior, south-facing facade, view looking north
- 0003 Exterior, north elevation, view looking south
- 0004 Exterior, shed, view looking in southwesterly direction towards the rear elevation of the house
- 0005 Exterior, main barn, north and west elevations, view looking in southeasterly direction.
- 0006 Interior, house, view of fireplace and chimney breast, south parlor, first floor
- 0007 Interior, house, view of five-panel door between the north and south parlors, first floor
- 0008 Interior, house, view of mantel, north parlor, first floor
- 0009 Interior, principal staircase as viewed from south parlor; note tin ceiling and remnant of original door architrave
- 0010 Interior, view showing stone section's east elevation stone work, plate, and position of an earlier frieze board.

Property Owner #1

name Dolores Lynch
street & number 46 Playhouse Lane telephone _____
city or town Woodstock state NY zip code 12498

Property Owner #2

name Michael Breitenstein
street & number 22 Elwyn Lane telephone _____
city or town Woodstock state NY zip code 12498

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, JUDGE JONATHAN, HOUSE

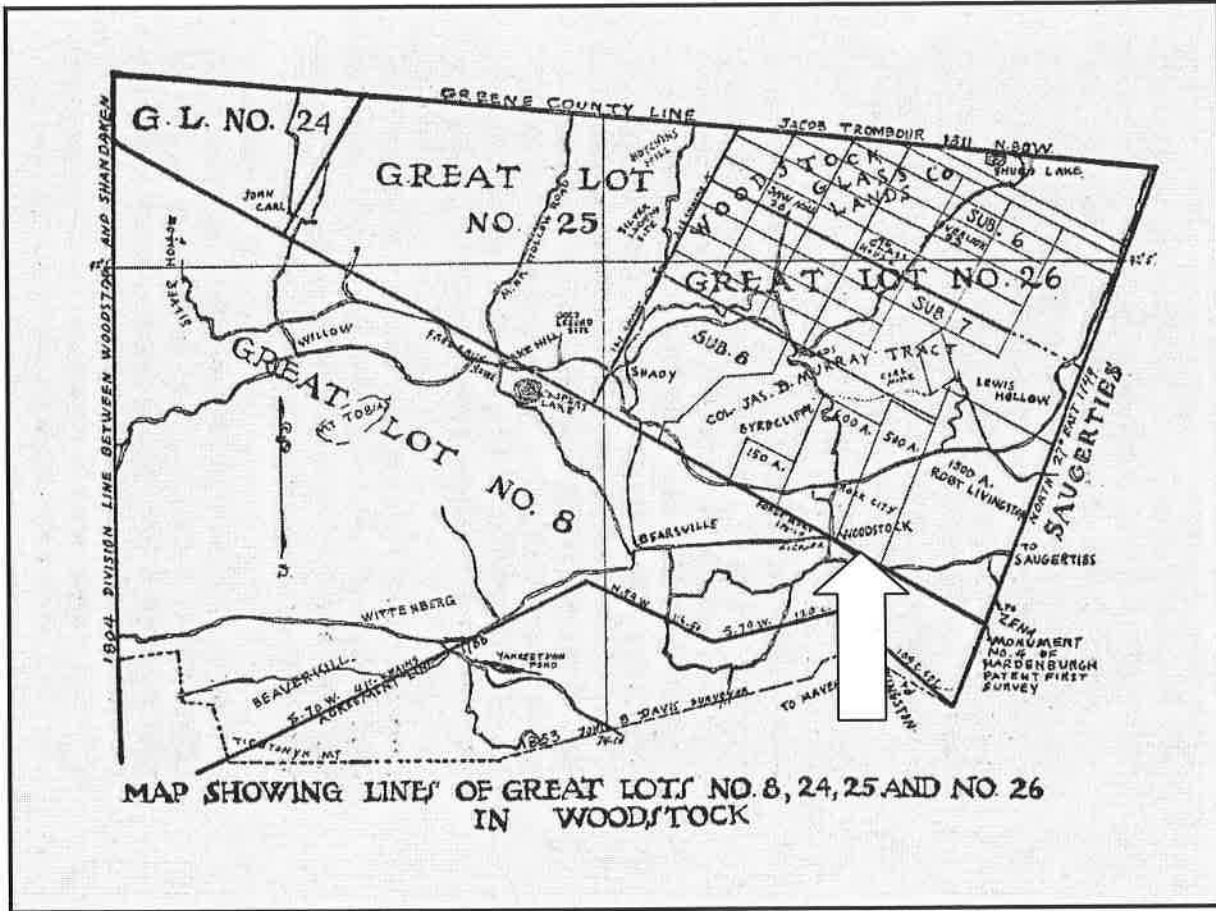
ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Name of Property

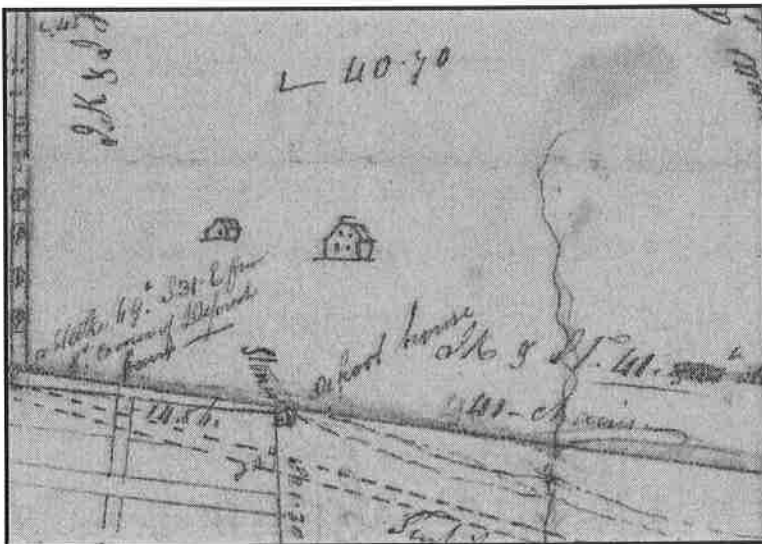
County and State

APPENDIX

Historic maps & images



ABOVE, map of Hardenbergh Patent lands in Town of Woodstock, with white arrow indicating the location of the 500-acre Hasbrouck tract; BELOW, detail of 1827 survey map of Hasbrouck property showing house and southern portion of 500-acre parcel.



HASBROUCK, JUDGE JONATHAN, HOUSE

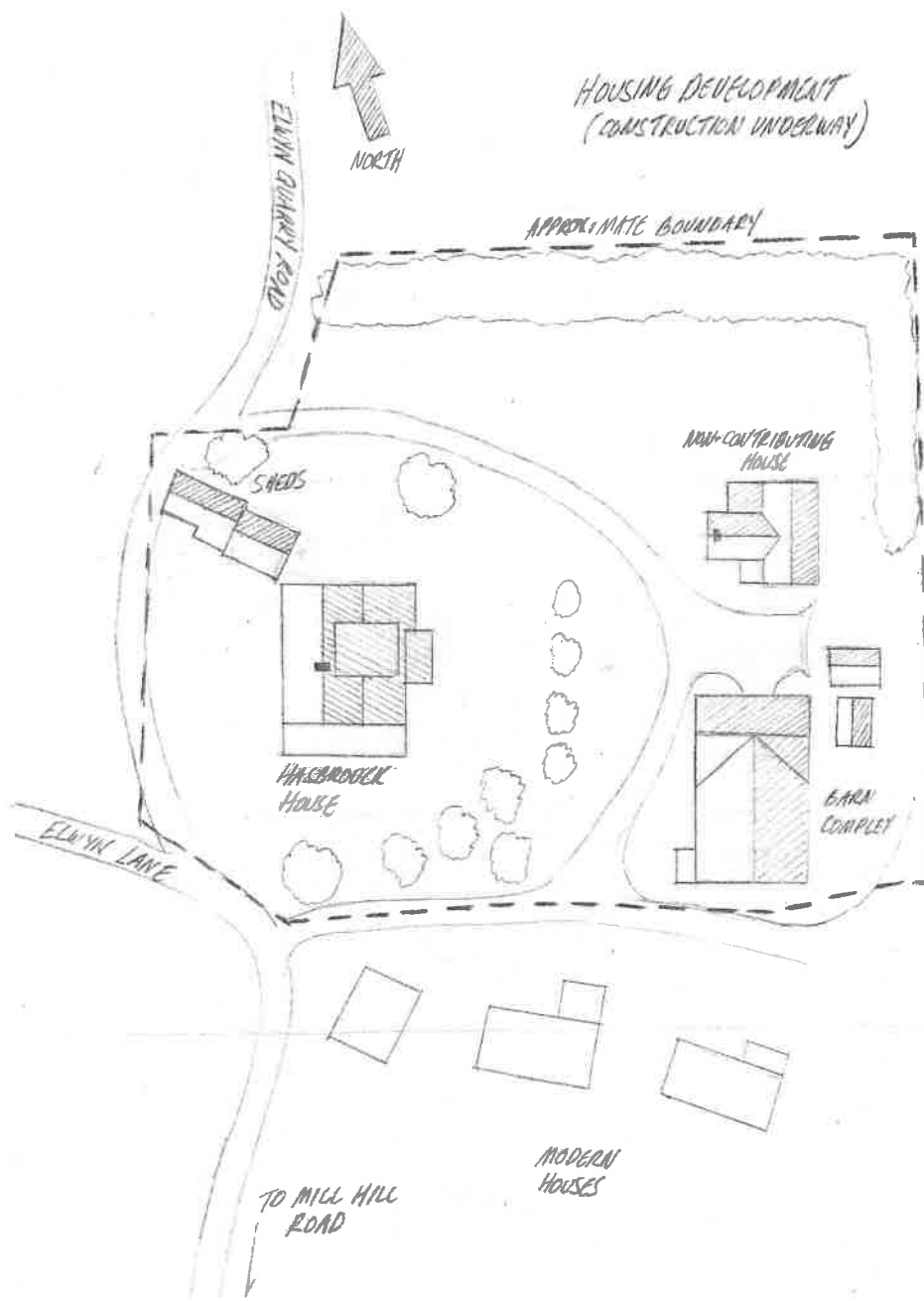
Name of Property

ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

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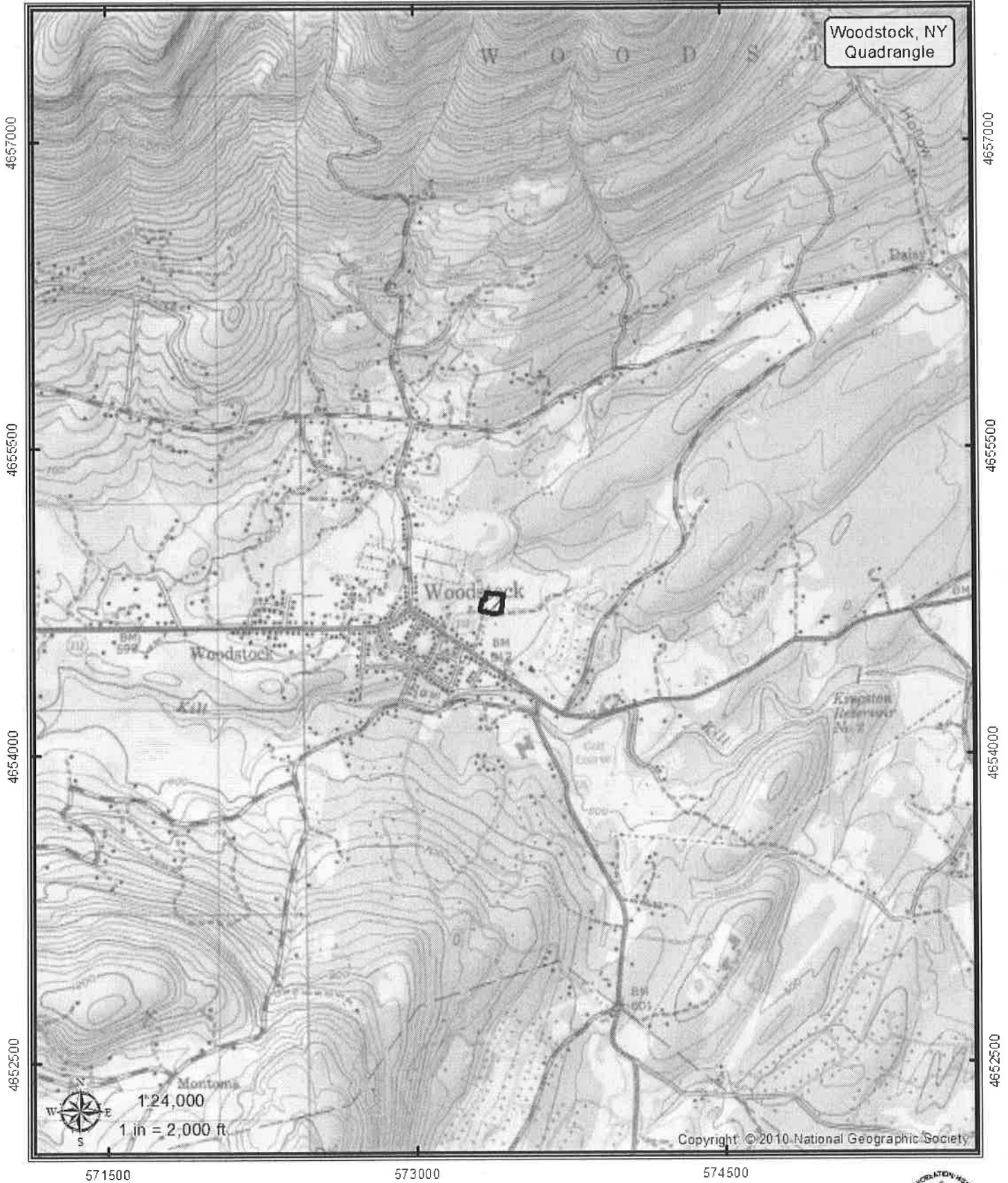
ABOVE, undated historic view showing house and frame wing prior to fire; note different roof configuration of wing.



JUDGE JONATHAN HASBROUCK HOUSE, ELWIN LANE WOODSTOCK, NY
SITE PLAN WITH APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY
NOT TO SCALE

Hasbrouck, Judge Jonathan, House
Woodstock, Ulster Co., NY

20 Elwyn Lane
Woodstock, NY 12498



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



 Hasbrouck House

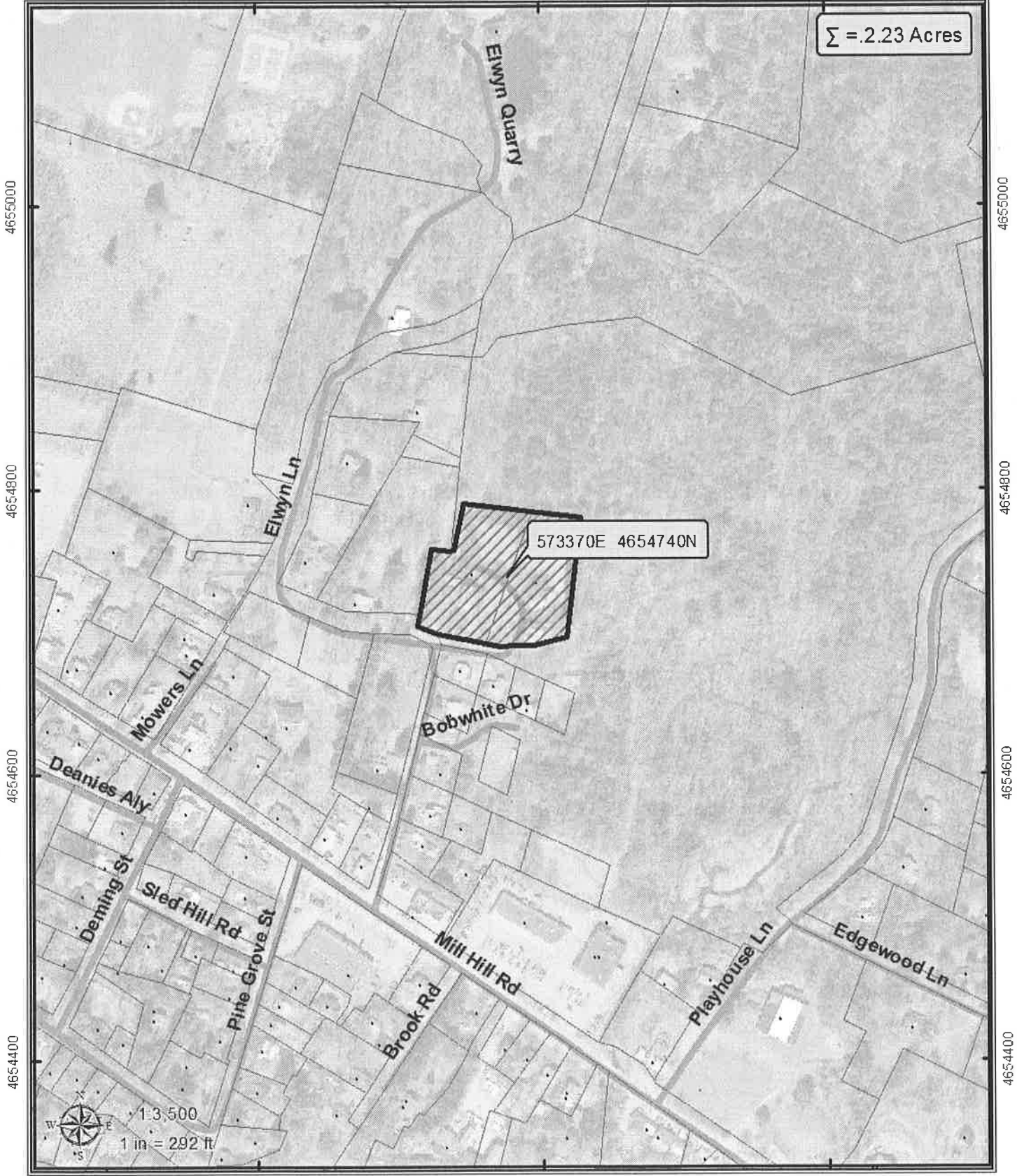
Tax Parcel Data:
Ulster Co. RPS
<http://gis.co.ulster.ny.us/pviewer/>



Hasbrouck, Judge Jonathan, House
Woodstock, Ulster Co., NY

20 Elwyn Lane
Woodstock, NY 12498


$\Sigma = 2.23$ Acres



1:3,500
1 in = 292 ft

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



 Hasbrouck House

Tax Parcel Data:
Ulster Co. RPS
<http://gis.co.ulster.ny.us/pviewer/>























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hasbrouck, Judge Jonathan, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Ulster

DATE RECEIVED: 1/18/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/06/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000056

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3.6.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

11 January 2013

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following four National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Old Stone House Library, Washington County
Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck House, Ulster County
United Waste Manufacturing Company Building, Rensselaer County
F.L. Burt Company Factory, Erie County

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office