

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Martin, Hendrick, House

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 65 Willowbrook Lane

☐ not for publication

city or town Red Hook

☒ vicinity

state New York

code

NY

county Dutchess

code 027

zip code

12571

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
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ruth A. Pierpont DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/18/07
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Martin, Hendrick, House
Name of Property

Red Hook vicinity, Dutchess County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
☒ private
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	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**

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

VERNACULAR

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	STONE
walls	STONE
roof	ASPHALT
other	GLASS, METAL

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets-

Property Name *Martin, Hendrick, House*
Location *Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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7. Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Hendrick Martin house is located on a 7.49 acre parcel in the Town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York. A small portion of the nominated land, just under once acre, is located within the municipal boundary of the Village of Red Hook, however the house' footprint is located entirely within the town. The nominated property is situated at the end of Willowbrook Lane, a small paved access road which extends in a northwesterly direction from New York State Route 9 from a point immediately north of the municipal line between the village and town. Nearby to this intersection is the stone house built by Hendrick Martin's son Gotlieb Martin, c. 1777. Willowbrook Lane is a straight run of road that traverses rolling agricultural fields before terminating near a terrace-like land feature, the latter which descends to a flood plain along the Saw Kill. Near the end of the lane, and evidently once associated with the Martin dwelling given their interrelationship, is a Dutch barn, situated on an adjacent property now under different ownership. The Martin house is built into the terrace at the east side of the Saw Kill. On the west side of the house there is a small pond and beyond it evidence of an early farm road. A garden is developed at the southwest corner of the house; deciduous and coniferous trees are scattered around the immediate house site. The nomination includes the house and one non-contributing structure.

Overview

The Hendrick Martin house is a one-and-one-half story stone dwelling of vernacular characteristics built into a banked site that exposes the basement at-grade on the west elevation, providing for ample fenestration which facilitated the active use of basement spaces. The dwelling was built during two separate building episodes—c. 1750 and c. 1770—in linear fashion under a single roof ridge, with the north section having been built first. Currently the east-facing elevation, that which is viewed on the approach from Willowbrook Lane, presents the appearance of frame center-entrance house, five bays in width. This impression is accounted for by the enclosure of a recessed porch formed by two flanking frame projections added to the original stone envelope; this lean-to like enclosure spans the entire width of the east elevation. The overall dimensions of the Martin house are 49 feet in length—north to south—by 33 feet in depth, the stone portion accounting for approximately 28 feet of that depth. The stone walls are generally about 2 feet in thickness, as per the norm for this type of construction, but not without some variation; they were built using local rubble laid up in irregular courses, with larger stones used as quoins at the building's corners. These are bearing walls which support the house's timber floor framing, consisting of hewn beams set into pockets in the stone wall, aligned front to back (east to west). Beams in both sections were planed smooth and left exposed, and vary in dimension, but average approximately 12 inches deep by 8 inches in the original section and 11 inches deep by 8 inches wide in the subsequent section. Fenestration is varied and arranged in seemingly haphazard fashion, consistent with contemporary vernacular models. The interior, recently restored during a general restoration and stabilization of the Martin house by the current owners, maintains many features original to the 18th century, as well as its post-expansion plan. Both existing physical features and c. 1940s photographs were referenced during the restoration process.

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Exterior

The east entrance into the center hall of the Martin house is accessed through the frame section that fronts this elevation, with the exterior walls that form the house's stone envelope visible within. The seam marking the older northern section of the house is evident here, as it is on the opposite elevation; a second doorway, north of that into the center hall, represents the original door into the first section of the house. Window openings on the frame section are fitted with eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash, with those two nearest the door being of a larger scale than the outside pair, which are older. All display square-shaped proportions. The windows in the stone wall flanking the center door are fitted with six-over-six double-hung sash, though c. 1940s historic images of the house illustrate these windows fitted with two-over-two sash likely dating to the post-Civil War period. These images likewise show this elevation prior to the enclosure of the recessed porch and depict the two projections that framed it. That on the south side would appear to be relatively early, given the partition wall between it and the porch area is formed of hand-planed boards.

The decrease in grade around the house site, which begins near the east elevation, creates the effect of a full two and one-half story house on the west elevation. The west elevation has doors leading into the basement and primary floor, the later accessed by a flight of wood stairs. In addition to the two doors, there are likewise six windows on this elevation, four relating to the earlier section and two to the later section. Windows include six-over-six double-hung wood sash and six-light casements. To the left (north) of the entrance into the primary level is the vertical seam in the masonry that marks the division between the original house and the addition, which recast the house's plan with a center hall and new rooms south of this new unheated passage.

The gabled roof is currently sheathed with asphalt shingles, the front pitch punctuated on this side of the house by three dormers—two of these predate the other, installed c. 2000—that light in half-story interior. The dormers, the spacing of which corresponds with the arrangement of rafter pairs, are fitted with six-over-six sash, though the c. 1940s images show the original two hung with two-over-two sash. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof peak. The north gable elevation is all stone construction, while the southern gable is stone to eaves line and above red brick laid up in Flemish bond. The north elevation is pierced by two windows fitted with six-over-six sash, centrally located one above the other. The south elevation has four apertures: a window in the brick gable field, fitted with six-over-six sash; a door and window at first story level, the window also fitted with six-light double hung sash; and a casement window that lights the basement. A wood stair with pent-type roof approaches the door from grade. There is likewise a small glazed solarium on this elevation, fronting a portion of the stone wall and the adjacent frame bump-out.

Interior

The current floor plan of the Martin house represents the configuration the house assumed following the expansion of the stone envelope southward to its full extent. This recast the original plan as a center passage house, with rooms on the primary floor deployed around a central hall with doors to the exterior on both ends, and an enclosed stair against the south wall. On the primary floor, the original north room

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of the earlier house was left as a single room with a fireplace against the south wall; the new area on the south side of the hall included two rooms—divided on a north to south axis—the front room heated by fireplace, the rear room unheated. In the basement area, a hall likewise divided the old section from the new, the new section including a room with fireplace and bake oven occupying the area below the unheated chamber above. The garret space was likely finished off sometime later in the 18th or early in the 19th century.

Primary floor: on the north side of the center passage created by the addition is the single room of the earlier house that serves as a living room. The brick firebox in this room, located against the south wall, is of shallow Rumford-type design with angled cheeks; originally this fireplace, as well as that immediately below in the basement, were of jambless-type construction, the lower flue accommodated by a brick chimney expressed on the exterior stone wall—the only manner in which a stacked type arrangement of jambless hearths could be accommodated. It is presumed that the current jambed configuration was assumed at the time of the addition. The mantel is simply rendered and appears to be of a vernacular Greek Revival type, with thin framing pilasters and a broad, unadorned entablature with moulded cornice and plain shelf. Shelving backed with wide-board sheathing fills the space between the hearth and the west wall. The remaining walls have been plastered on metal lath, which preserves the original plastered stone walls underneath. Some of the beams were shaved to increase headroom in this area, including that nearest the south wall, which would have been the deepest, given its role in supporting the brick smoke hood for the jambless fireplace.

The hall is formed by the original south stone wall of the earlier section, and a partition wall diving it from the new rooms south of it. Against the south wall is an enclosed stair leading down to basement level and up to the half-story. South of the hall are two rooms that formed the added area on this floor. The front (east) room of these two has a fireplace with shallow firebox against the west wall; to the right of this fireplace is an original or early cupboard, formed of wide boards, hand planed, and hung on HL wrought iron hinges. The underside of the beams spanning this room were shaved—though the sides are planed smooth—indicating they were originally finished and left exposed. A doorway leads from this east room into the small frame room that forms the southern end of the frame porch enclosure; this room, probably an early bed chamber addition, now functions as a bathroom. Behind this east room, on the opposite side of the chimney mass and partition wall, is the west room that rounded out the primary floor of the addition. In this room the beams have retained their smooth finish and were not shaved down from their original depth.

Basement: A hallway again divides the earlier kitchen area from the later section. The large north room continues to function as a kitchen, with a jambed fireplace having replaced the earlier open hearth. The firebox is built of brick with a hewn timber spanning its width about a foot above the opening, and which served as a nailer. Above this is the cradle that supports the hearth of the fireplace above. The beams in the kitchen retain their original proportions and have not been shaved. The south room, opposite the hall, has a broad but shallow fireplace with an adjacent and well-preserved brick bake oven. This room, like the one above it, is partitioned from the east room, which was left unfinished and, along with an excavation below the projecting frame section fronting the east elevation, served as a cold cellar which

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presumably functioned as a food storage area. Today this area serves modern heating and electrical services.

Garret: The half-story was likely unfinished and left as a garret at the time of the house's expansion, though the space has evidently been finished off with bedrooms for some time. At that time the ceiling height was dictated by the existing height of the rafter pair collars. There is a slight break in the height of the floorboards between the first and second sections, while the location of the earlier smoke hood for the jambless fireplace of the present living room is evident in the floorboards. The north bedroom likewise retains evidence of an earlier stair from the room below, replaced by the stair that today provides access from the center hall.

Martin, Hendrick, House
Name of Property

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County and State

8. 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.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1750- c. 1810

Significant Dates

c. 1750; c. 1770; c. 1810

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Overview

The Hendrick Martin house is a regionally significant example of stone domestic architecture in New York's mid-Hudson Valley, representative of two phases of 18th century construction the first of which dates to c. 1751. This initial portion of the Martin dwelling, prior to its expansion, exhibited traits relating it to other recorded examples of Palatine German domestic design in the Hudson Valley, particularly as expressed in the manner in which it was sited and its plan. In broader terms the house is an important example of this region's 18th century vernacular architecture, expressive of the distinctive tradition of stone masonry fostered by Dutch, German and French Huguenot settlers in the Hudson Valley. The dwelling is associated with the family of Hendrick Martin, a second generation German Palatine, and as such the settlement of this region by members and immediate descendants of this European ethnic group. Martin's parents were members of the group of approximately 3,000 refugees from the war-ravaged Palatinate settled by the English in the Hudson Valley in 1710 from their temporary accommodations outside London. While some of these German settlers eventually fanned out into the Schoharie, Mohawk and Susquehanna River valleys, others such as the Martins developed farms near the Hudson River in the towns of Germantown, Saugerties, and Red Hook. Hendrick Martin, born in 1715, moved across the Hudson River and arrived in Red Hook c. 1743-51. It is thought the first section of the house was built for Martin c. 1751, though it is possible it had been erected slightly earlier for a family pre-dating his tenancy on these lands; the second phase clearly dates to the Martin family's occupancy. A recent restoration effort has helped restore many of the house's vernacular features representative of the 18th century and the Martin family's occupancy.

Historical Context

The history of the Martin family in America should be viewed against the larger backdrop of German migrations to America and New York beginning in the late 17th century. A series of organized German migrations to the New World were initiated in the late 17th century, the earliest dating to 1683, at which time the colony of Germantown was established in Pennsylvania. Although religious persecution was often a reason for immigration to America, it was not as compelling a motivation as war, which ravaged the Palatinate region during a series of struggles. The Thirty Years War had a devastating effect on the German states as did the War of the Grand Alliance, at which time the Palatinate found itself under attack by the French, as it did again in the early 1800s during the Napoleonic Wars. In addition to the direct results of warfare, these conflicts brought with them conscription; they likewise produced heavy taxation on the people, greatly burdening local economies. Famine likewise drove Germans to the New World, such as that which spurred 30,000 Palatines to leave the region for England, where many took up temporary accommodations in London. In 1710 Palatines were settled by the British government in Ireland, in the Counties of Limerick, Tipperary and Dublin, while others sailed for New York and were settled in the Hudson Valley, where they were to engage in the production of naval stores—tar, rosin and pitch—for the British navy. This venture proved largely unsuccessful and was discontinued, and finding free and fertile farm land many Palatines soon migrated into the Mohawk, Schoharie and Susquehanna River valleys, while others remained in the Hudson Valley.

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The history of the Hendrick Martin house is tied to the second generation of German Palatines in the Hudson Valley, and as such is a significant physical document embodying the aspirations and accomplishments of the immigrant group which arrived in the region in 1710. As early as 1882, a c. 1730 date was suggested for the house by James H. Smith in his *History of Dutchess County, New York*, in which he wrote:

The most historic points of interest near this village are the houses of E. L. Traver and Edward Martin. The former at one time known as the 'Martin House' and was built probably one hundred and fifty years ago, and still retains the characteristics of the architectural style of those days. . . Hendrick Martin, the great grandfather, was the first proprietor of the farm as tenant. The house of Egbert Traver, before mentioned, was the original dwelling of the ancient Martins.¹

He also referenced the nearby stone house that was built by the son of Hendrick, Gotlieb, and which remains near the intersection of Route 9—the old Post Road—and Willowbrook Lane:

The Martin Homestead, the present occasional residence of Edward Martin, was built by his grandfather, Gotlieb, or Gotlop Martin, in 1776, the rafters being raised on the stone walls on July 4th of that year. This homestead has never been out of the family. The house stands on the road leading to Upper Red Hook.²

Though built of stone, Gotlieb's dwelling was of a later type, built as a center passage house reflecting the influence of English models, with jambed end-wall fireplaces. The use of exposed beams did, however, persist in this later Martin dwelling, representing the irregular transition between Dutch and English construction methods and architectural preference.

Historian Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, while she failed to make specific mention of the Hendrick Martin house, did reference son Gottlieb Martin's nearby house in illustrating the settlement of this part of Dutchess County by Palatine Germans.³ She described the character of these immediate environs in the 18th century as predominately German:

Another item of construction by the Palatines is the house of Gottlieb Martin on the Post Road at Red Hook, which stands in a locality that was settled chiefly by the Palatines and in which were once many examples of the typical stone house. The neighborhood was one where a German majority and a Dutch minority overlapped and intermingled.⁴

¹ James H. Smith, *History of Dutchess County, New York, 1683-1882* (Syracuse, New York: D. Mason & Co., 1882), 186.

² Ibid

³ Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776* (New York: The Holland Society, 1929; reprinted, 1969), 320-321.

⁴ Ibid

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Hendrick Martin was born 30 January 1715, the son of Johan Heinrich Mertens and Catherine Esenroth, both of whom had emigrated to America during the Palatine immigration of 1710. They evidently lived at West Camp in the Town of Saugerties, Ulster County, where Hendrick was baptized by the Lutheran minister Justus Falckner, who traveled from Loonenburg—modern Athens, Greene County—to visit with, marry and baptize his widely settled congregation. Twenty-one years later Hendrick Martin married Elisabeth Emmerich at Kaatsbaan, where the couple then resided. Their first four children were baptized at Kaatsban, the last in 1743. The baptismal records of their next two children, Gottlieb, born c. 1745, and David, have not been located. Their last child, Anna, was baptized at the Rhinebeck Lutheran Church. Thus Hendrick Martin's arrival in Red Hook is not fixed with any certainty but is likely to have occurred between 1743 and 1751, when he received a deed for the nominated Red Hook property.

Although Smith's history states that Hendrick Martin was the first proprietor of the farm as a tenant, land records suggest other possibilities; these include several unrecorded leases and deeds transcribed in 1933. From these documents a composite image of the growth and development of Hendrick Martin's farm can be rendered. Among the more important documents is a conveyance made by David Martin, who inherited Hendrick Martin's house and barn, to his brother Gotlieb in April 1794. This conveyance was evidently the formal division of property that the two brothers had inherited from their father, for it conveys to Gotlieb the following:

The equal half or moiety of all the several tracts ... of lands which were devised to the said David Martin in virtue of the last will and testaments of his father Hendrick Martin deceased dated 29 April 1786. Refers to deed granted to Hendrick Martin by Henry Beekman by an indenture dated 1 May 1751, the equal half of the premises conveyed to Hendrick Martin by Hendrick Teeter by indenture dated 14 May 1756; the equal half of land granted and conveyed to the said Hendrick Martin by John Van Ness, Catherine Ten Broeck and Jacob Ten Broeck by indenture dated 30 March 1773; subject to the rent covenants and conditions in the before recited deeds.

- Abstracts for the otherwise unrecorded documents survive except for the 1751 conveyance to Hendrick Martin. Judging from the language in the will, it is assumed that this was a lease like the others. Based strictly on this, and if it is true that Hendrick Martin was the first to farm these lands, the first phase of the house likely dates to c. 1751. However, it remains possible that the original section of the house had served as the dwelling for a previous tenant of Beekman and was built slightly earlier. The addition of the second section of the house seems to relate to the needs of Hendrick and Elizabeth Martin, and their growing family unit, and probably dates to c. 1770 or thereabouts.

Based on the available abstract of his will, Hendrick Martin made bequests to only his younger sons David and Gotlieb:

First I give to my son David Martin the house outhouses and barn barrack with three acres and one quarter acre of land which is most convenient to the house and barn. Also my son David Martin shall give unto my son Gotlieb Martin the half of the orchard until Gotlieb's orchard brings fruit. I also give unto my two sons ... all my lands woodlands hayland which shall be equally divided

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amongst them. [He likewise gave to his wife Elizabeth a female slave and appointed Gottlieb and David, and neighbor Ebenezer Adams, as executors. The recorder notes that other portions of the will pertained to personal property and were not abstracted.]

Provision for his older children must have been made as these children grew up and left the family. However, in the 1790 and subsequent censuses, it is the elder sons and Gottlieb Martin who are present in Red Hook. Evidently residing at the house was Henry, born 1739, the eldest son of Hendrick and Elizabeth. Henry Martin remained here for several decades, later to be joined by John, born 1743, who in 1790 lived at New Marlborough. David, who inherited the house, also lived at one time in New Marlborough, and seems to have not remained at Red Hook.

Ownership of the house between c. 1794 and c. 1850 is currently being researched. From Federal censuses and published maps it can be established that in the 1850s the house was occupied by John R. Faure, a New York City merchant, and his wife Catherine. In the 1860s the house was occupied by one J. H. Lord; in the 1870s and beyond it was occupied by Egbert Traver, a farmer and member of a local family. More recent ownership has included Mr. G. Martin Coffyn, c. 1943; Charles and Elizabeth Townsend, 1959; and the present owners Barry and Roni Gurland, who acquired the house in 1997. Over the past decade, the present owners have removed modern work and upgraded utilities and mechanicals in house with great sensitivity for the remaining historic fabric.

Architectural Context

The Hendrick Martin House shares important cultural and architectural connections with the German Palatine population of the Hudson Valley of New York State in the pre-Revolutionary War period of the 18th century. Aspects of the Martin house's design, specifically those relating to the original north section of the house, relate it to the dwellings of other ethnic Germans in the Hudson Valley, among them the "Stone Jug"—the house Konradt Lasher near Clermont, Columbia County, c. 1752—and the Reverend Kocherthal House in West Camp, Ulster County, built c. 1735. It likewise relates to and is an important example of the larger vernacular tradition of stone construction in the Hudson Valley sustained by northern European settling groups in the late 17th and 18th centuries, a tradition inclusive of the region's German, Dutch and French Huguenot peoples, and represented in part by the red sandstone houses common south in Rockland County and the limestone houses found in Dutchess and Ulster County.

Prior to its expansion southward at which time the stone envelope assumed its current extent, the Hendrick Martin house shared similarities with other identified examples of stone dwellings constructed for German settlers in the mid-Hudson Valley, notable among them the Stone Jug, and to a lesser extent the Kocherthal house in West Camp. These two examples date to the period from c. 1735-52 and share distinctive similarities in the way in which they are sited and the interior disposition of spaces, with the Stone Jug providing the closest parallels in what amounted to a one-room plan on the first floor and basement level.⁵ All of the cited examples were built into banked sites, a situation directly related to the relegation of the

⁵ Information on the Stone Jug derived from "The Germans: The Konradt Lasher House," 18-23, in Neil Larson, *Ethnic and Economic Diversity in Columbia County, New York* (Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1986).

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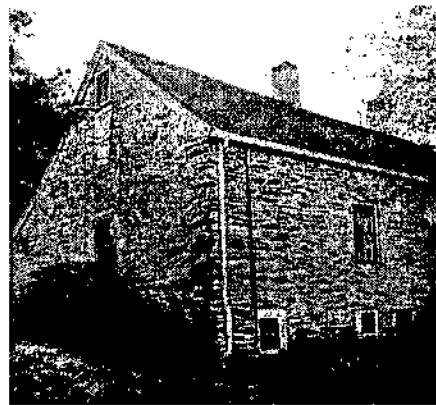
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kitchen and cooking hearth to the basement. The manner in which the house was banked into its site allowed for the basement area to be exposed at-grade on one elevation, with lighting, exterior access and ventilation provided for by apertures cut into the exposed stone foundation wall otherwise left unexposed, below grade, on the remaining elevations. Directly above this end-wall cooking hearth, on the primary floor, was a second hearth providing heat to this area, with the two forming a stacked arrangement. Given that both were of the jambless type favored by the Dutch, which necessitated large smoke hoods of brick construction, a second engaged flue—clearly expressed on the exterior of that gable end—was necessary in



Konradt Lasber House, "Stone Jug," Clermont vicinity, c. 1752; quintessential example of a Palatine stone house in the Hudson Valley.



Martin House, original section, c. 1750; an engaged brick chimney such as shown on the Stone Jug was originally on the opposite gable elevation of the Martin house.

this arrangement to bypass the open hearth of the primary story. The brick smoke hood for the primary floor hearth, which would have been visible in the garret against the south wall, was in some instances utilized for the smoking and curing of meat.⁶ The stacked placement of hearths, and the engaged exterior brick flue, while it forms a strong link between these three Palatine examples, should not however be considered a feature peculiar only to German dwellings. It is also to be found on the Jan Van Hoesen house near Claverack, Columbia County—an example of composite construction with a bent-frame surrounded by a brick veneer in the true Dutch manner c. 1740—and the Abraham Hasbrouck house in New Paltz, Ulster County, among others. This original arrangement was lost when the subsequent addition was added, or at that time that the original stacked jambless arrangement was reconfigured for jambed hearths; in any event, the arrangement of surviving framing indicates the earlier configuration.

The Kocherthal dwelling in West Camp, while it features a banked construction site with basement kitchen which did not directly communicate with the room above, nevertheless deviates from the Martin house and Stone Jug in its two-room plan. In any event this house does feature another distinctive feature associated with vernacular German interior design, that being the *stube* arrangement, with a five-plate stove in the parlor fed directly with hot ashes from the hearth located directly behind it in the adjacent "keeping room."

⁶ Ibid, 22.

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The interior of the Martin dwelling displays many vestiges of the original treatments for the c. 1750 and c. 1770 period, many of which were restored during the recent renovation. The original section featured what essentially amounted to a square-shaped single room plan for the basement and first stories, with the hearths located against the south wall one above the other, and presumably unfinished garret space finished off later in the 18th or early 19th for habitation. A partition wall was clearly utilized in the basement to divide a smaller area off from the rest of the kitchen area, as evidenced by gains in the beam corresponding to that location, and a similar partition probably created a small room on the main floor, as at the Stone Jug. The Martin house's load-bearing stone walls carry the beams that form the house's floor frame, aligned front to back, and which were originally finished smooth by hand planing and left exposed as decoratively rendered structural elements—some of these were subsequently shaved to improve headroom, a practice often associated with the later installation of lath and plaster. Floors were laid with wide yellow pine boards, fastened to beams with hand wrought nails, while the walls were plastered directly on the interior surface of the stone wall. The subsequent c. 1770 section was likewise built with exposed beams, as was Gotlieb Martin's house, built c. 1776. Though it utilized exposed framing, the new section nevertheless employed a central chimney mass with jambed fireplaces of the English type, with a hearth and bake oven in the basement south of the original kitchen, and a hearth opening into the front room of the story above. It was likely at this time that the original jambless fireplaces in the earlier section were replaced with those of a jambed type, determined to be inadequate and antedated by this time. Remaining fireplaces have shallow fireboxes and brick hearths.

The addition of the second section to the Martin house ventures from the Stone Jug and Koecerthal models, in that the latter two were never expanded with a second phase, but instead achieved their final form in a single building episode. This type of linear addition was commonplace for 18th century Dutch houses of this construction type, which typically evolved over multiple building episodes with a series of square-shaped additions to the original unit, typically aligned under a single roof, and often with multiple entrances to the interior and an irregular pattern of window openings. The addition to the Martin house created a new interior conception and what amounted to an English-style floor plan, with an unheated center passage on both the basement and primary floors flanked by rooms, with the earlier house plan absorbed into this new arrangement. It also appears that the roof was entirely rebuilt at the time of the expansion, since the numbered rafter pairs are sequenced and appear to be contemporary.

Surviving features in the added section speak to a date of c. 1770 for this addition, among them the continued use of exposed beam framing, the square proportions of the batten door that separates the front room from the unheated rear room of the primary story, and the use of wrought iron surface-mounted hardware affixed with wrought nails. This date is likewise plausible given that the fireplaces were built in the English jambed manner and not as open hearths such as those built in the original section. A notable feature is the moulded closed stringer of the staircase between the basement and primary floor; it may not be original to this location, given that the moulded stringer is all but concealed by an enclosure—it is possible that it migrated to this new location from the earlier section.

Though the frame section across the front of the house now forms a full enclosure, historic images c. 1940 indicate that only the ends were once enclosed, with the section between—a total of three bays—being a recessed porch between the two frame sections. The two projecting sections were one-room

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frame additions to the original stone envelope. The pictures likewise show the front room, primary floor, in the later section, and show the fireplace fitted with a Federal style mantel that would appear to date to c. 1810. It appears this mantel was removed at that time and replace with the current version.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Martin, Hendrick, House
Name of Property

Red Hook vicinity, Dutchess County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.49 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 593211 4650737
Zone Easting Northing

2 18 593178 4650527
Zone Easting Northing

3 18 592951 4650673
Zone Easting Northing

4 18 593030 4650846
Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ruth Piwonka, edited by William E. Krattinger

organization Historic Preservation Consultant

date February 2006

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state NY zip code 12866

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title Dr. Barry and Roni Gurland

street & number Same as nomination address

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Location *Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York*

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10. Geographical Data

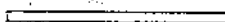
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Hendrick Martin House National Register of Historic Places nomination is shown as a solid black outline on the enclosed map, entitled "Hendrick Martin House, Red Hook vicinity, Dutchess County, New York."

Boundary Justification

The cited boundary for the nomination, which includes 7.49 acres of land, has been drawn to coincide with the current legal tax parcel. All of this land is historically related to the nominated resource and its cited period of significance, and represents a portion of a once larger agricultural parcel of which the Martin house was the architectural centerpiece.



Scale  200'
Boundary Drawn as solid black outline

*Hendrick Martin House
Red Hook vicinity
Dutchess County, New York*

Property Name *Martin, Hendrick, House*
Location *Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York*

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Photographs

Photograph key

Photographs by project sponsor, April 2007; negatives at NYS OPRHP, FSB, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford, New York.

1. Exterior view, looking roughly south towards north stone gable-end elevation, right, and frame enclosure of east-facing elevation
2. Exterior view, west elevation
3. Exterior view, south gable elevation; note brick in gable field
4. Interior view, original location of jambless basement hearth; jambed hearth later
5. Interior view, north room primary floor; note finished beams
6. Detail of moulded wood stair stringer
7. Detail of early doors and hardware, center passage primary floor

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

X We, Barry and Roni GURLAND ^{are} are the owner^s of the property at
(print or type owner name)

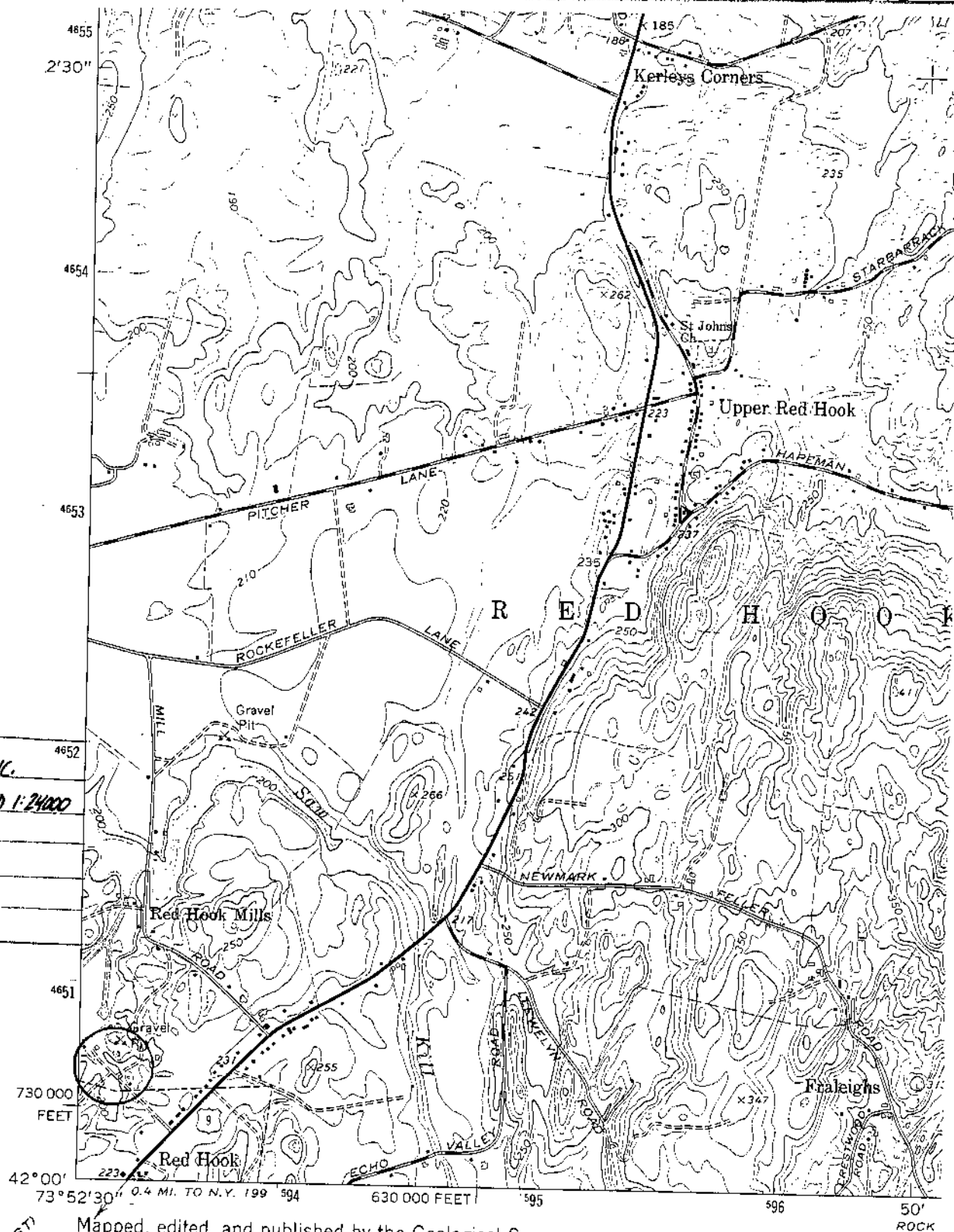
Hendrick Martin House, 65 Willowbrook Lane, Red Hook, Dutchess C. NY 12571
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Barry Gurland / 9.10.06. Roni Gurland 9/10/06
(signature and date)

Barry and Roni GURLAND
PO Box 581, Red Hook
Dutchess County, NY 12571
(mailing address)

HENDRICK MARTIN HOUSE
 WILLOW BROOK LANE, RED HOOK VIC.
 DUTCHESS CO., NY CLEARMONT ROAD 1:24000
 1. 593211 4650737
 2. 59378 4650527
 3. 592951 4650673
 4. 593030 4650846



(KINGSTON EAST)
 6267 IV NW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

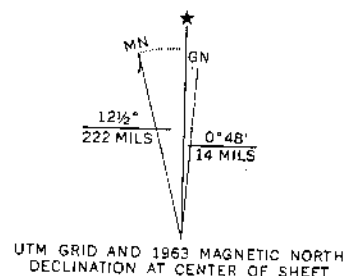
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1963

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, east zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Map photoinspected 1978

No major culture or drainage changes observed



UTM GRID AND 1963 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET