

ELMENDORPH INN

AN HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

FRIENDS OF ELMENDORPH, INC.  
P.O. Box 1776  
Red Hook, New York 12571

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents an historical study and analysis of the Elmendorph Inn in the Village of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York.

### A. Significance of Building

The Elmendorph Inn, built 1750 - 1770 may be the oldest existing building in the Village of Red Hook. It is the only remaining gambrel-roofed structure in the village (there is one other in the township).

The Inn served as a "community center" for Red Hook in the 18th and 19th centuries. A stagecoach stop, courtroom, tavern, place for obtaining stagecoach or "spirits" license, site of Town Board meetings and a Kindergarten were among the uses for this building, which sits on the important Albany Post Road (now Route 9).

The Friends of Elmendorph, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation, purchased the Inn in 1977 to restore it for future generations.

### B. Previous Restoration History

There is scant written documentation on the Elmendorph, but the building is basically unrestored. Work done to date by the Friends of Elmendorph includes the following:

#### 1. Stabilization

- a. Replacement of sills and first floor framing (where necessary) which resulted in loss of some mud and straw insulation on the west side and north side (west end).
- b. Foundation walls rebuilt and new mortar applied to the cellar walls.

- c. East chimney rebuilt from second floor. New bricks were used from the second floor to the roof. The old chimney bricks were used above the roof line.
- d. Support columns in cellar. Cellar beams reinforced with steel in some places.

All of the above work was done by Craft Construction Company of Hyde Park, New York between June and August, 1981. Similar work is to be done on the south end in September, 1982.

## 2. Restoration

The following have already been removed for restoration:

- a. Shed on northeast side of building (ca. 1940)
- b. Porch covering (connecting north & south porches) on west side (ca. 1943)
- c. Cover over cellar entrance on east side (ca. 1950)
- d. Removed 20th century garage from northeast lawn
- e. Removed 20th century partitions in cellar
- f. Removed porch on east side (south end) ca. 1900

## C. Legal Authority for Proposed Restoration

The Friends of Elmendorph, Inc. have undertaken the restoration with private funds, corporate funds and a matching grant-in-aid from the Dept. of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The grant was administered by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.



D. Historic Structure Report

1. Personnel Involved

Herman J. Gorgens, Architectural Consultant, did all of the architectural drawings for this report. He is Project Director for the restoration of the building and serves on the Board of Directors of the Friends of Elmendorph, Inc. Rosemary E. Coons is the Historian of the Village of Red Hook. She wrote the history of the Elmendorph for the National Register of Historic Places application in 1978. She is also a Director of the Friends. She assisted with the writing of this report, as well with the description of existing conditions.

Bruce E. Naramore is another Director. He is Site Manager of Clermont State Historic Site. He has spent much time studying the building and assisted with the description of existing conditions as well as the writing of this report. Also assisting with this report were James and Cheryl Gold. James is Director, Bureau of Historic Sites, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Cheryl is Regional Historic Preservation Supervisor, Saratoga-Capital Region, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The Golds did an initial existing conditions report and numerous bulls eye paint samples.

Mary Craft (Staatsburg, NY) photographed existing conditions, and Anthony Novack (Hudson, NY photographer) reproduced and enlarged old photographs of the structure.

We should also mention Shirley Brown (retired teacher), who researched Town of Rhinebeck records and Clara Losee, Town

of Milan Historian, who did much of the initial historical research.

2. Extent of Time Required to Prepare Report

The research for the report was begun in 1979 and the report was completed in August, 1982.

3. Funding for the Report

Funding for the report has been through the funds of Friends of Elmendorph, Inc., as well as numerous hours of volunteer labor.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

### A. Location of Structure

The building sits on the corner of North Broadway (Route 9) and Cherry Street on approximately a one-half acre lot. None of the original outbuildings remain, but to the north of the Inn is a concrete block building formerly used as a garage and now used by the Friends as a Thrift Shop to raise money for the restoration. It is known as "Elmendorph Etc."

The building is located in a general business area. To the north adjoining the property is a supermarket. To the south (with a street in between) is a store and gas station. Directly behind the building to the east is a late 18th century frame house (small) and a succession of modest homes of a later date. To the west, across North Broadway, are more substantial homes, including two high-style Victorian mansions.

### B. Proposed Uses of Structure (Adaptive Use)

#### First Floor

1. Room 101 Reception Area
2. Room 102 Reserved for multiple use by Friends of Elmendorph
3. Room 103 Will be remodeled but will retain function as kitchen
4. Room 104 To be restored and used as meeting room
5. Room 105 May be converted to Men's Room
6. Room 106 Present use of Bathroom will continue
7. Room 107/108/111 Public Meeting Room/Chamber of Commerce Information Office
8. Room 109/110 Possible Commercial Rental

#### Second Floor

1. Room 201 Public Meeting area/Display Space
2. Room 203 Collections Storage (Friends of Elmendorph)
3. Room 204 Village Historian's Office
4. Room 207 Collections Storage (Friends of Elmendorph)
5. Room 206 Office and Meeting Room - Egbert Benson Historical Society of Red Hook
6. Room 205 Non-Secured Storage



## HISTORICAL DATA

### A. History of the Site

Sometime before 1688, Colonel Pieter Schuyler, first Mayor of Albany, acquired from the Indians most of what we know as the Town of Red Hook, and in that year, the Colonial Governor confirmed "Schuyler's Patent" and his ownership of the land. Schuyler did not live here himself and there was little settlement or clearing of the land by the Dutch, English or French Huguenots of Ulster County. By 1725, Schuyler's Tract was owned jointly by Col. Henry Beekman, Jr. (the son of the founder of Rhinebeck), Barent van Benthuyzen, Barent Staats and Nicholas Hoffman. Palatine German families moving down from East Camp (Germantown) had started to take leaseholds and develop an agricultural economy.

The property in and around the Village of Red Hook was leased for several generations by Col. Henry Beekman and his heirs. It is in the 1750s that we find the surrounding properties, as well as the Elmendorph land itself, leased by Col. Beekman. In 1757, Col. Beekman leased to David Feroe, 86 acres bordering on the Post Road and the north side of the Road to Salisbury (Conn.)<sup>1.</sup> Christian Feroe has his "bounds" there in 1752 according to a neighboring farm map.<sup>2.</sup> In 1751, Beekman also leases to Christian Becker on the south side of the "Road to Salisbury",<sup>3.</sup> and across the Post Road to the west, he leased to Hendrick Moore in 1751, who had to pay the heirs of Beekman, John and Alida Armstrong, rent of 2½ bushels of wheat every year.<sup>4.</sup>

Leases were made for a term of years or for a life or lives and were subject to renewal. The leaseholder kept the land as long as he paid the rent and upon failure to pay, he might be evicted. The



lease system was abolished by law early in the 19th century.

#### B. Architectural Influences

According to Helen Wilkinson Reynolds in Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776, unlike Albany or Ulster Counties, Dutchess and Westchester County house construction reveal a free use of wood. The method of construction followed in the earliest frame house was to make a literal framework of lath of the height desired and a depth of perhaps 12 or 18", and to fill the interstices of the frame with the same mixture of mud or clay, held together by chopped straw or horsehair, that was put in the wall of stone house.

The gambrel roof was later than the roof of single slant, but it was found throughout a large territory. The gambrel was popular in the Hudson Valley between about 1725 to 1775.

Red Hook was a neighborhood where a German majority and a Dutch minority overlapped and intermingled, and the houses that were built reflect this cultural interchange.<sup>5.</sup>

#### C. An Elegant House/Early American Inn, 1769 - 1796

The location of the Elmendorph property at the corner of the Albany Post Road (Kings Highway) and the road to Connecticut is significant. This was the original "corners" of the tiny hamlet once known as "Hardscrabble" and now known as the Village of Red Hook. By the 1770s, "Upper" Red Hook was the center of the community. There was no church built in the area around the Elmendorph until about 1800. Churches had been built near Tivoli and in Upper Red Hook.

In 1769 a road was laid out with six swinging gates from



Christopher Snyders to the Kings Road, a distance of about four miles. This connected with the road to Salisbury (Conn.). A path-  
master was assigned to attend the road and the Rhinebeck Town records (of which Red Hook was part of until 1812) tell us that in 1769, the road ran from "Cristuffal Snidor to the Kings Road by Johannis Smith." In 1770 the road again goes to Johannis Smith and in 1771, it goes to the Kings Road by William Clums, as it does in 1772. If indeed Johannis Smith and William Clum were at the Elmendorph, we cannot say for certain. However, maps made in the 1770s to 1785 reveal only two houses in what we know as the northern part of the Village -- one is the Elmendorph, and the other is on the west side of the Post Road about one-fourth mile south, and is the house of William Siemon. So it appears likely that Johannis Smith and William Clum are at the proper location. Johannis Smith is on the Rhinebeck Precinct Tax List from 1761 to 1772. William Clum is on the Tax List from 1766 to 1778.

In 1773 the road records tell us that the road ran from Cristuffal Snidors to George "Sharph". While the road records do not tell us who is there in 1775 and 1776, George Sharp is again named in 1774, 1777 and 1778. George is the son of Jacob Sharp, a Palatine leader in the East Camp, or Germantown, as it is known today. He is the second child of Jacob, and although his family for the most part remains in Germantown and settles it, George is found in the Rhinebeck Tax Lists in 1768 until 1778. He was born April 24, 1748 and married Rebecca Teator in 1771. This couple had eight children. In 1775 and 1776, Sharp purchased wheat and corn from Chancellor Robert R. Livingston's mill. He served as 2nd Lieutenant in Captain Herman Hoffman's Company, Colonel John Van Ness' Regiment, the Minute Men



of Dutchess County (Oct. 17, 1775). He is also 2nd Lt. in Captain Andries Heermance's Company and Colonel Moris Graham's Regiment of Foot in the service of the United States, under command of Brigadier General Clinton, Sept. 10, 1776.<sup>11.</sup>

In 1779, the road records reveal that Philip Jacobs is at the site. Jacobs is on the Rhinebeck Precinct Tax List from Feb., 1762 to June 1768. Sharp is on the list from June 1768 to 1778, and then Jacobs is back on the tax list. From 1789 until 1796, George Sharp is back at the Elmendorph.

Philip Jacobs is a wealthy merchant and important man, for we find three map<sub>12.</sub>makers who say either "JACOB", "PHIL. JACOBS" or "PH. JACOBS." However, while these maps indicate only Taverns, Churches, Mills and occasionally a wealthy landholder by name, Philip Jacobs is never specifically shown as a tavern. Colles places a sign next to all of the taverns on his maps, but he lists JACOB without such a code. It is significant that on Feb. 8, 1779, Philip Jacobs advertised in the New York Journal and General Advertiser that "All persons that have any demands on the subscriber, by bond, note or book debt, are desired to bring in their accounts by the first of April. Likewise, they that are indebted, are desired to make payment by that time, or they may expect to be sued, as I am going to remove." (Rynebeck. Feb. 6, 1779. Philip Jacobs). 1779 is the first year that we find Jacobs at the site according to the road records.

There are many documents that show Jacobs to have actions against people to recover money owed him between 1762 and 1788, including the claim for one-half of a sloop, taken by Gilbert Livingston for Tory prisoners in 1777.<sup>13.</sup> In 1769 Jacobs is a "believer who was christened" at the Reformed Church of Germantown (Columbia County) and during the years 1779 to 1782 we find that he and his wife,



Anna Maria Sophia Weydman (Whiteman) as sponsors at several baptisms in the area.

We cannot find any deeds or leases for Philip Jacobs, but in 1783, he places an ad in the New York Packet in which he describes the house FOR SALE as "an ELEGANT HOUSE either for a store-keeper or tavern on the public road leading to Albany, and on the road from the Nine Partners and a direct road to General Tenbrook's, about two miles from the Landing; with three commodious rooms below stairs, a large entry through the house, a large Room above stairs with a large Garrett; the said house has got three Fire Places, a good kitchen, a good stable and barrack, a well of very good water in the yard, with about two acres and a half of very good land joining the said house, in exceeding good fence, with about seventy or eighty very good Apple trees, the half bearing this year, and some very good Plumb trees; about two acres of good land half a mile from the house, which may be converted into good meadow land. Any gentleman that may chose to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises, or to G. Martin living near the same, as the proprietor means to make the payment to the purchaser as easy as possible. Signed PHILIP JACOBS, Red-Hook, Rhinebeck precinct, July 21, 1783."

This is a most important piece of historical evidence for it tells us (1) that there was no addition on the building in 1783 (2) it describes the outbuildings and fruit trees. The three fireplaces described would be in Rooms 102, 107 and 204. The third commodious room below stairs must have been Room 108.

In 1787 we find that the road runs to Ebenezer Adams. Adams was born in 1751 and died on January 31, 1846 at the age of 94.



He married Elizabeth Martin and was an elder in the Reformed Church of Upper Red Hook where there is a stained glass window in his memory. Army records show that he was a Corporal in Ct. and NY, but why he appears to be at the Elmendorph for only one year is a mystery to us.

An Administration Bond posted in 1788 mentions Philip Jacobs,<sup>14.</sup> of New York City, merchant and the 1790 census shows a Philip Jacobs in the West Ward of New York City with three females next to Henry Whiteman. This may be our Jacobs, as it appears that his wife was a Whiteman.

Smith's History of Rhinebeck, tells us that "Jacob Whiteman was regarded as a great rebel by the Tories of the Revolution, and with Gottlob Martin, George Sharp and others, held frequent private<sup>15.</sup> counsel to advance the cause of the Revolutionary army." Perhaps some of these meetings were held at George Sharp's house, inasmuch as his next neighbor to the north was Gottlob Martin. George Sharp's daughter, Rebecca, married Henry Whiteman of Rhinebeck.

In 1789, George Sharp is back at the building according to the road records. Sharp may have been a merchant just prior to this period, for we find that in 1784 and 1785, he buys large amounts of wheat and flour from Chancellor Robert R. Livingston (100 bushels of wheat, 224 bushel, 13 barrels of flour, 119 barrels of flour). These were paid for by cash, as well as "freight" and "trimming hoofing" and<sup>16.</sup> "24 rope for sawmill." In 1782, George Sharp purchased, in addition to horses and pistols, feather beds, pewter plates and many household items.<sup>17.</sup> The year 1782 also reveals that Sharp was the pathmaster on the Albany Post Road from Red Hook to Rhinebeck. According to the 1790 census, George Sharp owns no slaves.



A 1795 map of the eastern portion of the Village of Red Hook<sup>18.</sup> shows George Sharp at the location. The Surrogates Office shows<sup>19.</sup> that George Sharp, INNKEEPER, died in 1796. This is our first indication that the Elmendorph is being used as an Inn. Dutchess County has more than 100,000 documents still to be researched and indexed, and we look forward to the day when we will learn when a tavern was first licensed at the site, as we understand that many tavern licenses are included in these documents.

The road records do not tell us who was there between 1797 - 1799, but a 1797 map shows that the property is ELMENDORPH'S INN.<sup>20.</sup>

D. Community Center, 1796 - 1854

"Capt" Cornelius C. Elmendorph was the first hotel keeper on the Stissing corner in Pine Plains. After fifteen years, he and<sup>21.</sup> his family moved to Rhinebeck. It is significant that he moved in 1796, the same year that George Sharp died, for this was the time when stages were making daily trips to Albany.

After the Revolutionary War, the Post Road became a busy thoroughfare. In 1785 the legislature passed an act giving exclusive rights to Isaac Van Wyck of Fishkill, Telmage Hall of Albany and John Kelley of New York to carry on a stage route on the east side of the Hudson River between New York and Albany, at least once a week. Prior to this time, attempts had been made to carry passengers by crude vehicles and also Conestoga wagons. In 1796 stages began a daily trip, except for Sundays. In 1797 Albany stages left New York everyday at 10 in the morning and arrived in Albany the fourth day at nine in the morning. By 1803, they were making Albany in<sup>22.</sup> three days.

A tavern keeper licensed in Dutchess County had to post a bond



of 50 pounds and agree that he "shall not during the time that he shall keep a public tavern, keep a disorderly tavern or permit cock fighting, gaming or playing with cards or dice, or keep any Billiard Table or other gaming Table, or Shuffle Board within his said Tavern or within any Outhouse, yeard, or garden thereunto<sup>23.</sup> belonging."

Cornelius C. Elmendorph built the Red Hook Hotel in 1799 about one fourth mile south of the Elmendorph, and advertised it for sale in that year.<sup>25.</sup> This building no longer exists.

Our road records tell us that his brother, John Elmendorph is at the Elmendorph location from 1799 to 1803. John has already arrived there in 1796, for John Elmendorph's Tavern is one of the very few places mentioned as a place to go to pay duty for a carriage or to get a license to sell wines and foreign distilled spirits. The other places were in Amenia, Powling, Franklin, Carmel (now Putnam County) and Poughkeepsie.<sup>26.</sup>

According to the 1790 census, John Elmendorph owns no slaves, although most of the other Elmendorphs have several slaves. John is a charter member of the Red Hook Society for the Apprehension of Horse Thieves in 1796.<sup>27.</sup>

It may be significant that both the 1795 map previously mentioned and the 1797/98 map show the building as having two chimneys. This may again indicate that no addition has been put on the building yet. It should be mentioned that in 1979, an archaeologist found a coin dated 1785 in the area of the wooden steps that led to the outdoors from the cellar before the south addition was put on. This, of course, would indicate that there was no south addition before



1785.

In 1799 Cornelius C. Elmendorph advertised a two life lease of a farm containing 118 acres with a small house and orchard of about 80 large grafted apple trees within a half mile of his new building (Red Hook Hotel), and John Elmendorph who lived "near the premises" was the person named to inquire about particulars. At the same time, he advertises TO LET for one year a house, garden<sup>24.</sup> and lott in glowing terms which he recently moved from. He may be referring to the Elmendorph, and, if he is, this would indicate that a one year lease was in effect.

Josiah Loop is on the Clermont (Columbia County) census in 1790. He is visted by Dr. Wilson at Clermont until 1793, but in<sup>28.</sup> 1796, the doctor visits him in Red Hook. It is also in 1796 that he married his second wife, Catherine Osterhoudt. Loop's daughter Maria is married to Jacob S. Elmendorph, and Garetyia married Jacob C. Elmendorph. The 1800 census shows Josiah Loop listed next to Cornelius I. Elmendorph. In 1804 the road records show that Josiah Loop is at the location and his will in 1807 shows him to be an INNKEEPER. In his will, he gives his son, John, the house<sup>29.</sup> clock. It should be mentioned that Cornelius I. Elmendorph married Catherine Loop (the widow) in 1816.

The road records reveal that in 1807 Widow Loop lives there and Jacob Loop (son of Josiah) is the pathmaster. Loop's will had mentioned that if the estate is not large enough to pay expenses, then the Executors are to sell the whole of real estate as necessary. An 1811 legal notice mentions LOOP'S HOTEL is the place to go for creditors to<sup>30.</sup> make claims against an insolvent debtor from the Town of Stanford.



In 1812, Red Hook became a separate township, and the Red Hook town records reveal that the road runs from Jacob Loops. In 1814, Jacob Loop and Catherine Loop (widow of Josiah) paid a mortgage to David Van Ness.<sup>31.</sup>

Early 19th century<sup>records</sup> reveal that the building and property was an important public meeting place. The first Town of Red Hook map, dated 1815, shows LOOP'S INN very clearly, and the first deed found to the property is in 1819 to Jacob Loop for \$3,000 which describes the property as having 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres.<sup>33.</sup> This description continued until 1933 when the property was subdivided. On April 4, 1815, the Annual Town Board Meeting is held at the home of Jacob Loop. This is the first of many Town Board Meetings to be held in the building.

The first Agricultural Society mentioned in Columbia County records was the "Agricultural Association of Dutchess and Columbia Counties, of which General Jacob Rutzen Van Rensselaer was the secretary in 1817.<sup>34.</sup> In that year, the association held a fair and cattle show 'at Loop's in Red Hook' at which the premiums offered amounted to \$200, being in part as follows:

For the best five acres Winter Wheat, to be harvested in 1818 =	\$25.
For the best acre of Potatoes, 1817	\$15.
For the best five acres of Indian corn	\$25.
For the best five acres of Barley	\$20.
For the best pair of pigs, four to nine mos. old	\$15.

According to Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, about 1790 to 1810 many repairs were made to old houses in Dutchess County, in the course of which original woodwork was torn out, Adam mantles were put in, new doors and shutters were installed. Improvements were made to old houses after the war and new houses built between 1800-1830 attest to the prosperity of the farmers of Dutchess at the time.



In Fishkill (the southern end of the county), she tells us that there is a house built soon after 1800 in which there are mantels and door casings elaborately carved, and the tradition there is that the carving was done by a traveling carpenter, who charged a dollar a day and his board for the work.<sup>35.</sup>

Inasmuch as there is so much activity in the early 19th century at the site, it is possible that more room was needed then, and that the building was added onto in this period.

In 1817 the road records continue to mention LOOP'S TAVERN, so we know the use of the building up to that point. Jacob Loop died at the age of 33 in 1819.<sup>36.</sup>

Our town records tell us that in 1820 George Ring is at the location and town meetings continue to be held there. In 1820 George I. Ring and Margaret of Red Hook paid a mortgage to Zillah Knox in the amount of \$1,000.<sup>37.</sup> The description of the property is the same as for Jacob Loop. RING'S STORE is there in 1825. George Ring must have been an unlucky storekeeper, for in 1825, the Sheriff sells the goods and property of George Ring at public sale for \$450 to Philip Bonesteel, a prominent merchant and postmaster, who sold it that same day to Peter de Reimer. De Reimer sold it in 1827 to Jacobus Eckert for \$1500. Town Board meetings continue at the site. In 1835 Jacobus Eckert sold the property to David Wager, who apparently had lived at the house for quite awhile before he took title to it.

The Independent Horse Thieves Society of the Lower Village was formed at David Wager's house on November 15, 1827 with Gottlop Martin as Chairman and A.G. Benedict as Secretary (neighbors to the north and east).<sup>38.</sup> In 1828 David is the pathmaster on the road starting from the house and going east, and the road records tell us that the road



ran from David Wager's house even before he took title.

On October 28, 1810, David Wager married Catherine Vreedenburg (or Fredenburg) and they had three children, Catherine (1814), Lewis (1820) and Barbara Caroline (1823).

The 1850 census shows that Wager is a FARMER, and that there are two families residing in this house. In addition to Wager, his wife and daughter Catherine Beam, there is also the family of John and Caroline Butts (Wager's daughter) and four small children.

In 1845, Wager gave land on the east end of the property to the Methodist Episcopal Society for a cemetery. <sup>39.</sup>

E. The Martin Family, 1854 - 1933

David Wager died April 1, 1854 (age 67), but just before his death, he sold the property on March 22 to Augustus Martin, State <sup>40.</sup> Assemblyman and Town Supervisor. The Martin family owned the property to the north, including a stone house built in 1776, and kept their farm in the family for over 150 years. Augustus Martin was born December 13, 1808 and died January 14, 1875. He married in 1832 Lydia Marie Benner and in 1873, Margaret Benner.

It seems unlikely that Martin lived at the property himself, because an 1865 census shows him to be a lumber dealer living in Barrytown, a hamlet in the Town of Red Hook along the river. He was at that location with two Irish servants and two daughters.

Martin may have converted the house into a two family rental property, because there are other houses east of the Elmendorph on Cherry Street that were built about this time, owned by Martin and rented out. Tradition tells us that Martin changed the roof line, but this seems unlikely. It is felt by some architectural consultants that the roof line was changed earlier in the century.



After Augustus Martin died in 1886, his heirs sold the property to his brother, Edward Martin for \$4,000. Edward Martin was born February 18, 1811. He went west and made good as a surveyor in undeveloped country. He bought land near Chicago which the city later purchased for \$1,000,000. He came back to Red Hook and spent the rest of his life tending the family farm and being the local philanthropist in a quiet way. He was very benevolent to the churches. <sup>41.</sup>

Burton Barker Coon, at age 55 in 1924 wrote, "about the year 1890, Miss Susie Fulton taught a Kindergarten class that was supported by Edward Martin in the large double house at the upper end of North Broadway." <sup>42.</sup>

The Red Hook Journal of April 29, 1887 tells us that "we learn that Mr. Edward Martin of this village proposes to start a kindergarten school in this village. Miss Emily M. Coo, of the American Kindergarten Society, New York, will speak on the subject in the Lutheran Chapel on Wed. evening next."

May 6, 1887 -- "Through the generosity of Mr. Edw. Martin, a kindergarten school has been opened in this village, which promises to be a success. School was opened on Wed. with 14 scholars. Miss Emily M. Cole will leave Miss Harned, one of her teachers, in charge of the school"

May 20, 1887 -- "Kindergarten school recently started in this village has been well patronized and, we learn, is already filled to its fullest capacity."

August 29, 1890 -- "Kindergarten will open in village Sept. 1 under tuition of Miss Martha S. McCragen of Lawrence, Mass. "



December 12, 1890 --"The singing class recently organized by Miss Estelle G. Platt, increased so rapidly that it became necessary to secure a larger room for their accomodation, and the Lutheran chapel has been engaged. The class numbers about forty members. At the last meeting a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. . Edw. Martin for free use of the Kindergarten rooms."

September 11, 1891 -- "We learn that Miss Susie Fulton of Milan will open a select in the Martin building."

Edward Martin died on December 3, 1893, and on February 2, 1894, we read, "We learn the Kindergarten school has closed indefinitely." <sup>43.</sup>

Edmund Bassett began his Reminiscences of Red Hook in 1926 at about the age of 61. He wrote, "The old Inn, on the corner of Broadway and Cherry Sts., has been changed to dwelling apartments. In the early days of the Stagecoach line, this was one of the Inns and a regular stop to change horses. The barn stood north of the Inn and was used by Philip Van Steenburgh, the teamster. He was known as 'Old Daddy' not in derision, but in affection, for he was a kindly old soul." <sup>44.</sup>

Philip Van Steenburgh did not live at the Elmendorph according to the census, but he lived right around the corner on Cherry St. On the 1865 and 1875 census, he is shown as a teamster. He died in 1887 at age 76.

The barn referred to is mentioned in the January 15, 1894 Red Hook Journal. "The tearing down of the old barn on the Martin property at the corner of Main and Cherry Sts., removes an old landmark, but will improve the looks of the property." The late Sylvester Pulver of Danbury, New Hampshire, who co-owned the building from 1933 to 1966, wrote a letter to his sister on August 24, 1975. In



it he states, "I do know that the house was the Stage Coach Inn. Ed Martin (nephew of the previously mentioned Edward Martin), told me that just a little north from the house was a large barn where they stabled and exchanged the Stage Coach horses. The next stop going north was Blue Stores. The first stop going south was Rhinebeck . . . . Ed also told me that when he first came east from Chicago, that the first job that his old maid aunts gave him to do, was to tear down the Old Stage Coach barn."<sup>45</sup>

The late William Pulver, father of Sylvester, in an interview in February, 1975, told us that the barn stood where the concrete garage is now. A well for watering the horses was under the barn. Pulver also told us that the Martins made it into a two apartment dwelling, however, he seemed to indicate that this was done after the Kindergarten. He also said that the Martins had the dormers removed.

It is unclear then, when the house was converted to two family, whether before or after the Kindergarten. However, it seems unlikely that anyone rented the house while it was a Kindergarten.

A 1915 Village of Red Hook Enumeration tells us that two families are in the building. One is Lansing Jewell (54), painter; Elizabeth Jewell, his mother (82); Elsie Jewell (26) his daughter who was a school teacher, and Elliott Jewell (17), nephew. Eli Jewell, father of Lansing, died April 7, 1907. He was a carriage painter, as was Lansing's trade, and numerous pieces of correspondence relating to Eli's occupation have been found in the attic of the building. Some date to 1871, but most are dated 1896 and 1897.<sup>46</sup> Eli was born in Montgomery, (Orange County) and his obituary tells us that he was a resident in Red Hook for 33 years.



In 1875, he lived in a Frame House with a value of \$600, so it is unlikely that he was at the Elmendorph at that time. He married Elizabeth Schaife Betterton in 1853. She was born in England and died in 1922 at age 88. This is important, because an undated early 20th century photograph shows a very elderly Elizabeth Jewell, sitting on the north porch of the front of the house, and the 47. photo reveals a shutter, door knocker and a wooden porch floor. The Jewells lived on the north side of the house. Lansing M. Jewell died at his home in 1923 (age 63).

The family on the south side of the house was the Charles Pulver family in 1915. The 1898 Village of Red Hook "Enumeration" does not show Charles or William Pulver at all, nor does it mention them in 1902. The aforementioned Jewells are listed as residents, however. The 1915 Enumeration shows that Charles E. Pulver (47) is a janitor (he worked at the High School), his wife Susan (43), and son, Stanley (8). His other son, William (25) lived on Cherry St. and is a chauffer for the Martin family who owned the Elmendorph property.

A photograph taken early in the 20th century of Charles and Susan Pulver, shows them standing in front of the east side of the building by the cellar entrance. Again, this photo is most helpful as it shows us the shutters, as well as the cellar entrance before 48. changes were made to it later.

According to Sylvester Pulver, in a tape-recorded interview on October 7, 1975, he was the butler for Edward Martin (nephew of the 19th century owner). The Martin family suffered financial losses in 1930, and when the cattle were being auctioned and the estate properties were being sold, Edward Martin was moved to the Elmendorph where Sylvester took care of him. Electricity was put in for him



at that time, as well as some of the plumbing. He died on February 17, 1932 with Sylvester in attendance. His bedroom was #204.<sup>49.</sup>

According to an interview with the late Louise Pulver Smith in 1975, sister of William Pulver, the tin roof was put on in the mid 1920s by John Curtis, who owned the local hardware store.

F. Country Store, 1933 - 1966

In 1933, after the settling of the Martin estate, William and his son Sylvester Pulver, became the owners of the house and lot as we know it today.

A great many changes to the building occurred after this period which can be documented. A new floor was laid on top of the old flooring on the first floor in 1933, and when some of this flooring was removed in 1977, the 1933 newspapers were revealed.

Photographs of the building in the 1930s show tall pine trees on the west side by the road.<sup>50.</sup> These were probably taken down by the State when the direction of Route 9 was changed from the house going north. William Pulver cut a door in the center of the west exterior about 1943, and opened a small country grocery store and Amoco gasoline station.<sup>51.</sup> He removed some of the wall from Room #108 and made a new wall for the back of Room #111, for a bathroom which he installed. Asphalt shingles were put over the clapboard in the 1950s, and the cellar entrance was changed. The stone steps were curved to connect with a small shed leading out of Room #110.<sup>52.</sup>

Evalena Pulver Hanlon (daughter of William) and her husband, Charles, lived on the south side of the building, and they made many changes to Rooms 109 and 110. Wallboard was inserted on the east and south walls of Room #110, and the plaster and lath were removed



in that area. A partition between Rooms 109 and 110 was opened up from the ceiling to counter height. A Dutch door between Rooms 109 and 110 was removed. We cannot understand why a Dutch door was in this location, but Louise Pulver Smith also told us of this Dutch door.

Mrs. Hanlon also tells us that there was a complete hallway leading from the south door on the west side back to the kitchen (Room #110). The Hanlons opened this up to counter height and installed a door to a pantry under stairs (109A) that had previously been accessible through the north wall of Room #111.

It is not clear when the "bar" or partition in Room #102 was removed, but a photograph taken of the Pulvers about 1958 when they celebrated their 49th wedding anniversary, shows this partition, but later photos reveal that it is gone. Two chestnut turnposts from this partition remain in the building.

The Pulver family continued to live at the site until 1966 when Harold Miller, a real estate developer, purchased the building with the intent of tearing it down for additional parking space for the Grand Union Store next to the property. Fortunately, the Grand Union Company decided to build a new store inbetween Red Hook and Rhinebeck, and took title to the building when they moved out of their Red Hook Store. The building was vacant after 1966, except for summer rental as an antique shop. In 1974, it was put on the real estate market for sale.

#### G. The Elmendorph Restoration Project

In 1969, John W. Delafield heard about the possible destruction of the tavern and asked Mr. Clifford M. Buck of Salt Point, N.Y. to



research the property. He mentioned in a letter to Mr. Buck on November 18, 1969 that "Hudson Heritage, Inc. is about to acquire the Tavern to protect it from destruction by the current owner, and plans to use it for historic and other (I hope) valuable charitable<sup>53.</sup> purposed."

Hudson River Heritage was apparently formed to save the Elmendorph, but just what happened to them between 1969 and 1974 is not clear.

About 1973 - 1974, some young men from the vicinity of Rensselaer, came into the building and lived there for a few months, even using the fireplaces. They tried to contact the Grand Union Company about moving the building near Albany. They also removed large amounts of plaster on the first floor, opened up some of the bricked-up chimneys, removed partitions on the second floor in an attempt to ready the building for "moving." This attempt was aborted by the Grand Union Company and the property was then put on the market for sale.

In 1974, Bruce Sherwood and Richard Cloues of the Cornell University College of Architecture, did a study of the function, appearance and historical importance of the commercial areas of the incorporated Village of Red Hook. Their study brought to public attention the age of the Elmendorph and their recommendation that it be carefully restored, made a new group of people take an interest.

The Friends of Elmendorph, Inc. incorporated in December, 1975 to purchase and restore the building. After a long public battle, the building was purchased by the Friends in June, 1977 from the Grand Union Company for \$30,000 with a \$28,000 low interest mortgage.

At once, the windows, which had been covered with plywood for several years, were uncovered. About fifteen truck loads of plaster



and debris were removed from the cellar, as well as other areas of the building. This material was left from the young men who were there in 1973/74. The collapsed garage on the northeast lawn was removed and a dilapidated shed addition on the east side (north end) was dismantled. Extensive extermination of the building for termites took place in 1977. Some 1933 flooring was removed on the first floor in that year, as well.

In 1978, the Elmendorph was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and in 1981, stabilization began on the north two-thirds of the building. New building sills were put in place, the foundation walls were rebuilt, cellar walls were repointed and new framing, necessary because of rot, was installed on the first floor where it was needed. Unfortunately, some loss of mud and straw insulation, as well as plaster walls occurred, but the building still retains much of this material on the interior walls, as well as on the second floor.

In 1979, the concrete garage was rehabilitated and made into an income producing Thrift Shop for the Friends, known as "Elmendorph Etc." The Friends of Elmendorph, Inc. have more than 600 members, and is entirely a volunteer-based organization.



## FOOTNOTES

1. (a) Deed 86:244, March 6, 1943 in Dutchess County Clerk's Office. Christian Allendorf to Abijah Benedict, includes a map of early lease.  
  
(b) Van Steenburgh survey for Armstrong. File 89. "A Map of a Farm in possession of Christian Allendorph". Dutchess County Clerk's Office (See Appendix A)
2. 1752 map and property description of adjacent Hendrick Martin land (See Appendix B)
3. 1751 land leased by Henry Beekman to Christian Becker, part of which was divided into lots, a new street made (E. Market St.) as surveyed by John Cox, Jr., March 4, 1775. Lease in possession of Egbert Benson Historical Society of Red Hook.
4. Deed 42:240 October 15, 1922. Gottlop Martin and Anna Catherine to Henry G. Martin -- mentions leases. Dutchess County Clerk's Office.
5. Reynolds, Helen Wilkinson, "Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776," 1929, pg. 22, 23, 321.
6. Book of Roads 1756 to 1788 on microfilm (page 86) at Adriance Library, Poughkeepsie. Road from Christopher Snyders to the Kings Road (1769).
7. Road Records on file at Rhinebeck Town Hall (Book 1748 to 1849)
8. Lease May 5, 1775. Hendrick Marte(n) to William Siemon. Copy in files of Egbert Benson Historical Society of Red Hook.
9. (a) Miller, Walter V. "A History of 18th Century Germantown" Collected and Arranged by Charles E. Ramsey. Printed by Ideal Printing Co., Hudson, N.Y. 1976.  
  
(b) Smith, Edward M., "Documentary History of Rhinebeck in Dutchess County, N.Y., embracing Biographical Sketches and Genealogical Records of our First Families and First Settlers, with a History of its Churches and other Public Institutions" 1881. The Sharp Family, page 211, 212 and 213.
10. Microfilm Reel 53, Vol 1 & 6. Livingston Manor Rent Ledger 1767-1784 and Clermont Account and Day Book Rent Accounts 1761-1787. At Clermont State Historic Site.
11. Year Book of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. 1925. p. 557.
12. (a) Erskine-DeWitt Map 930 between Albany and Fishkill thru the Red Hook (1778-1780)?? Original in New-York Historical Society. Map says PHIL. JACOBS.  
(b) New York State Library Map #349 says PH. JACOBS (date unknown) (See Appendix C)



12. (c) "A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America" by Christopher Colles. Published in 1789. Map 22 (from Poughkeepsie to Albany) indicates "JACOB" between mile 103 and 104. (See Appendix D)
13. "Committee for Conspiracies", page 235 (See Appendix E)
14. Genealogical Data from New York Administration Bonds 1753-1799. Collection of the N.Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, Volume X (1969), page 79.
15. Smith, Edward M. "Documentary History of Rhinebeck . . . " 1881, page 209.
16. Microfilm Reel 15, Vol. 28, Clermont Account Book, 1772-1809 at Clermont State Historic Site.
17. Bill of Sale, June 10, 1782 from Daniel Ayres to George Sharp. Ancient Documents, Dutchess County Clerk's Office.
18. Survey Map, 4th March, 1795. In Files of Egbert Benson Historical Society of Red Hook. (See Appendix G)
19. Dutchess County Surrogate Court Records, January 23, 1796 re Estate of George Sharp.
20. A Map of the Town of Rhinebeck, Surveyed on December & January 1797 & 1798 by Alexander Thompson. (See Appendix H)
21. Huntting, Isaac, "History of Little Nine Partners of North West Precinct and Pine Plains, N.Y., Dutchess County", Pine Plains, N.Y. " Vol. I. published Amenia, N.Y. 1897, page 330.
22. Morse, Howard H. "Historic Old Rhinebeck" 1908. Pocantico Printing, Chapter XIII, pgs. 317 to 324.
23. MacCracken, Henry Noble, "Old Dutchess Forever!" Hastings House 1956. Chapter IV, page 155.
24. American Farmer published at Poughkeepsie from February 1799 to the latter part of May, 1799. Newspaper at Adriance Library, Poughkeepsie.
25. Ibid.
26. American Farmer September 21, 1796 at Adriance Library, Poughkeepsie. Also similar notice in American Farmer, August 12, 1798.
27. Records are at Red Hook Public Library.
28. "Settlers and Residents", Vol. 2, Part 1, Clermont - Town of Clermont 1756-1899. Compiled by Arthur C.M. Kelly. Sept. 1, 1975 (about 40 references to Lupe (Loop)).



29. Surrogates Office, Dutchess County, Book C, page 58.
30. Republican Herald, Poughkeepsie, August 23, 1811. Legal notice "by order of Jacob Van Ness, Esq., Commissioner, . . . Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Samuel Saguez, of the Town of Stanford, in the County of Dutchess, an insolvent Debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Commissioner, at Loop's Hotel in the town of Rhinebeck in said county on . . . . " Newspaper at Adriance Library, Poughkeepsie.
31. Mortgage 23: 564, July 16, 1814. Dutchess County Clerk's Office.
32. A Map of the Town of Red Hook, 1815 (See Appendix I)
33. Deed 27:245, February 6, 1819. Dutchess County Clerk's Office
34. Ellis, "History of Columbia County," 1878, page 139.
35. Reynolds, Helen Wilkinson, Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776, 1929, pgs. 25, 323, 324.
36. Dutchess County Surrogates Office, Book E, page 470.
37. Mortgage 26:546, May 5, 1820, Dutchess County Clerk's Office
38. Records at Red Hook Library.
39. Deed 85:54, October 1, 1845, Dutchess County Clerk's Office.
40. "Commemorative Biographical Record of Dutchess County, New York", Chicago, H.H. Beers & Co. 1897, page 390
41. Ibid., page 391
42. Coon, Burton Barker, "Recollections of Red Hook" Published in Red Hook Advertiser issues from March 20 to June 19, 1924. Reprinted by Red Hook/Tivoli Bicentennial Committee, June, 1977.
43. Red Hook Journal newspapers. Original copies and microfilm at Red Hook Public Library.
44. Bassett, Edmund, "Reminiscences of Red Hook (A Story of the Village)" Reprinted June, 1976 by Red Hook/Tivoli Bicentennial Committee, page 12.
45. Pulver, Sylvester. Letter to his sister, Louise (Pulver) Breazzano, August 24, 1975. Letter in files of Friends of Elmen-dorph.
46. Eli Jewell's correspondence in files of Friends of Elmen-dorph
47. See Illustration #1

48. See Illustration #2

49. Tape Recording of Sylvester C. Pulver of Danbury, New Hampshire as he walked through the building in October, 1975. Tape in files of Friends of Elmendorph.

50. Photographs in files of Friends of Elmendorph.

51. See Illustration #6

52. Pulver family member interviews over a period of years.

53. Delafield, John W., Letter to Clifford M. Buck, November 16, 1969. Letter in files of Friends of Elmendorph.

## ARCHITECTURAL DATA

### A. Measured Drawings

1. Site Plan
2. Cellar Plan
3. First Floor Plan
4. Second Floor Plan
5. West Elevation
6. North Elevation
7. East Elevation
8. South Elevation

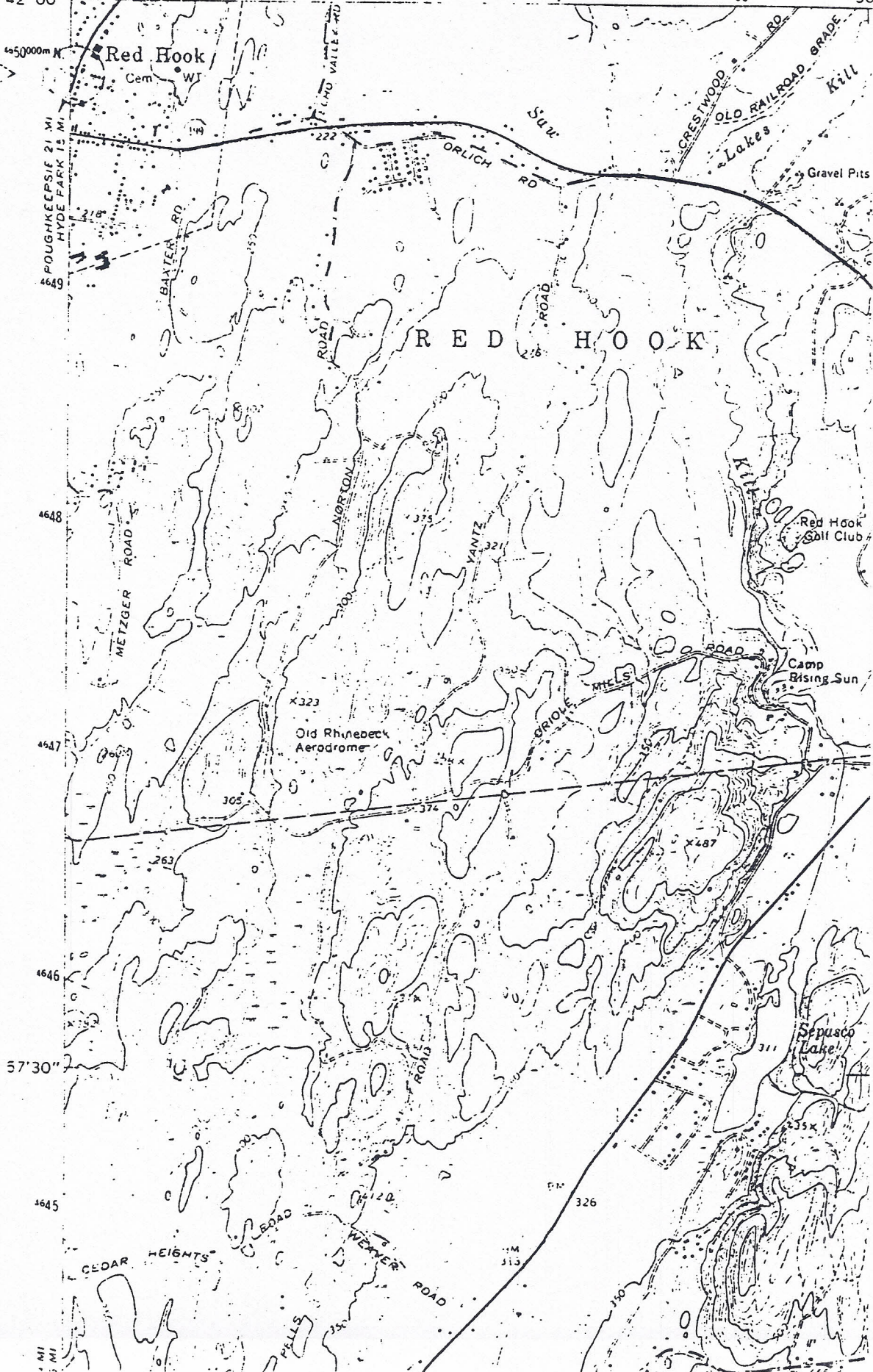
The Measured Drawings that follow were prepared in the summer of 1982 by Herman J. Gorgens, Architectural Consultant.



6208 11 SW  
(SAUGERTIES)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

73° 52' 30" 42° 00' 73 52 30 42 00 594 594 595 596 50



523211



89732759

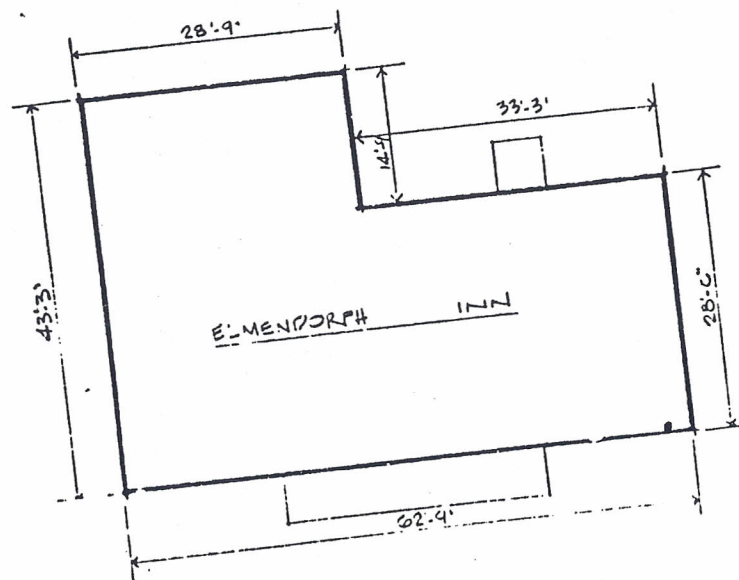
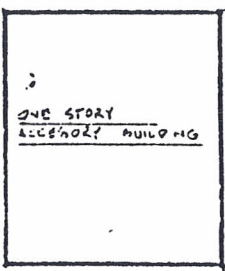
150.2' PROPERTY LINE

PROPERTY LINE

142.0'

132.0'

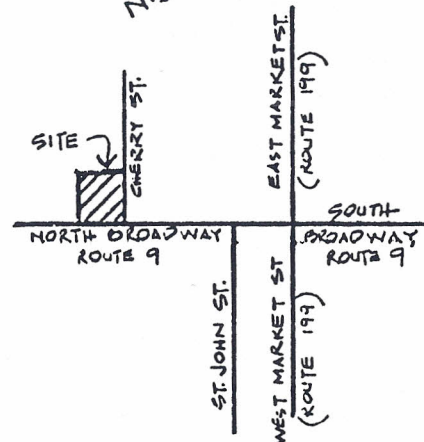
PROPERTY LINE



150.0'

PROPERTY LINE

NORTH BROADWAY (U.S. ROUTE 9)

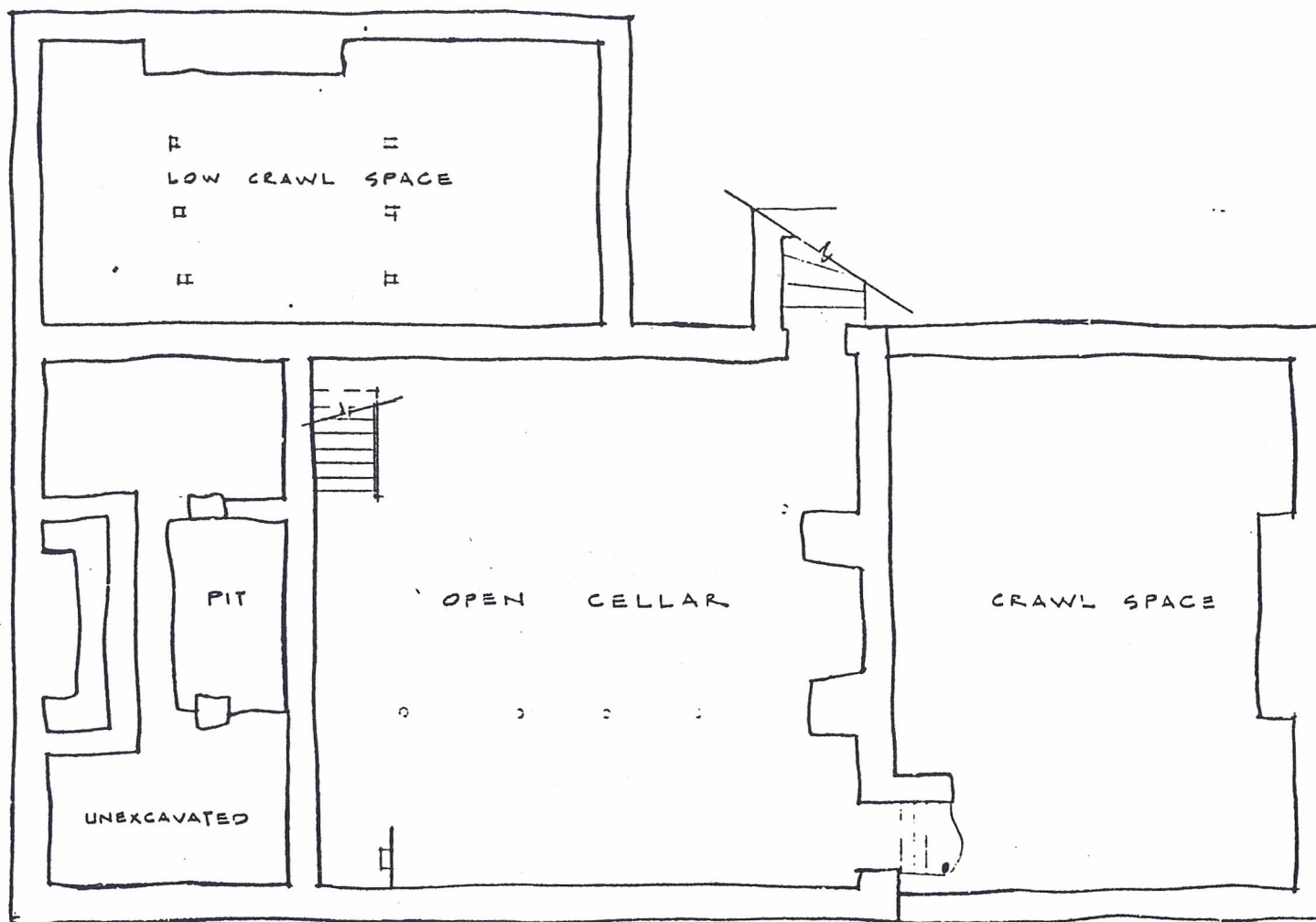


LOCATION PLAN  
NO SCALE

CHERRY STREET

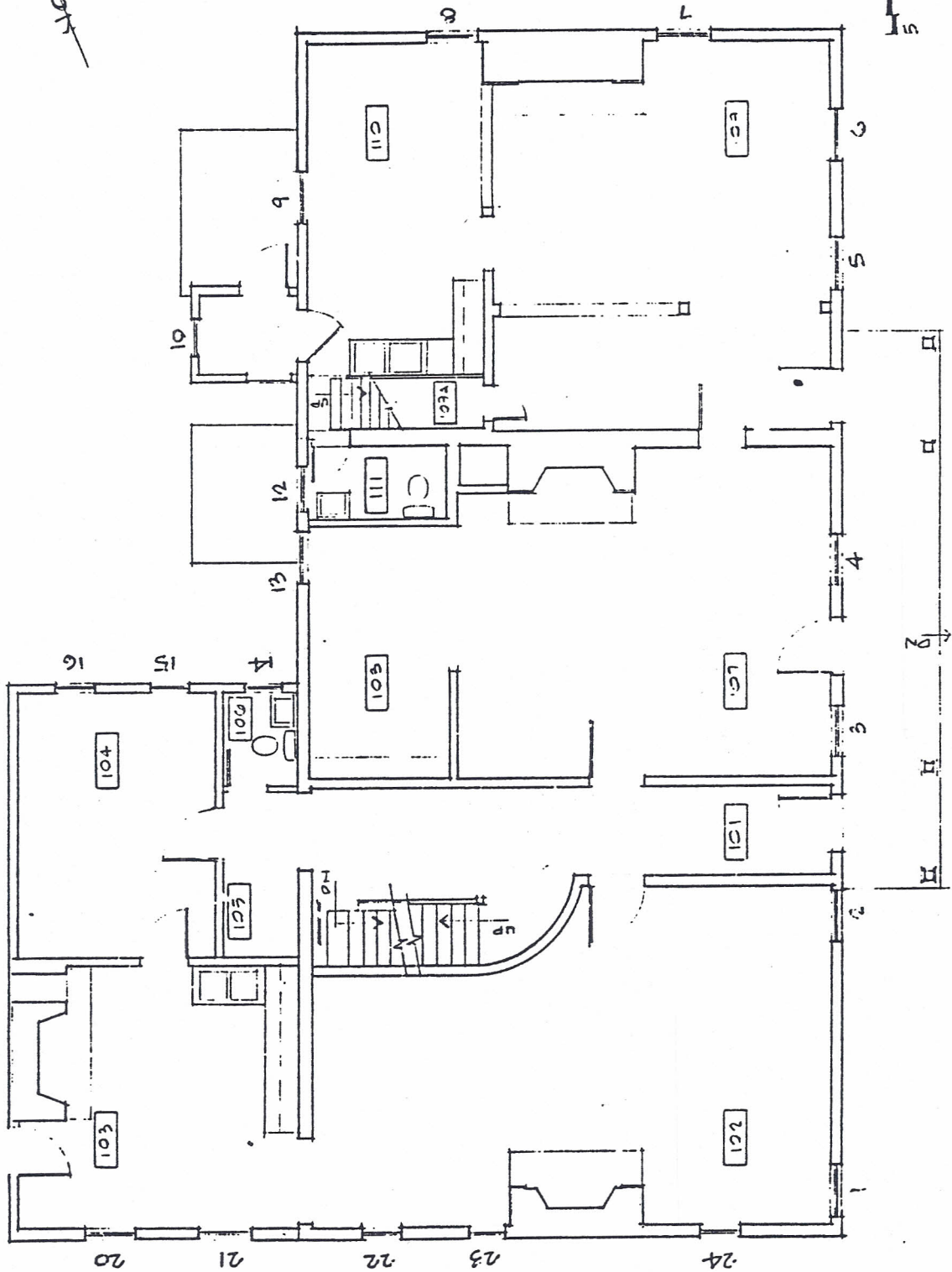


SITE PLAN			
EXISTING CONDITIONS			
ELMENDORPH INN			
RED HOOK DUTCHESS COUNTY N.Y.			
NAME OF	DATE	SCALE	
JOHN J. JONES	10-27-77	1" = 10'	



# CELLAR PLAN

CELLAR PLAN			
EXISTING CONDITIONS			
ELMENDORF INN			SIONS
RED HOOK DUTCHESS COUNTY N.Y.			2
DRAWN BY	DATE	SCALE	OF 8
T. GORGENS	JUNE 1952	1/8" = 1'-0"	

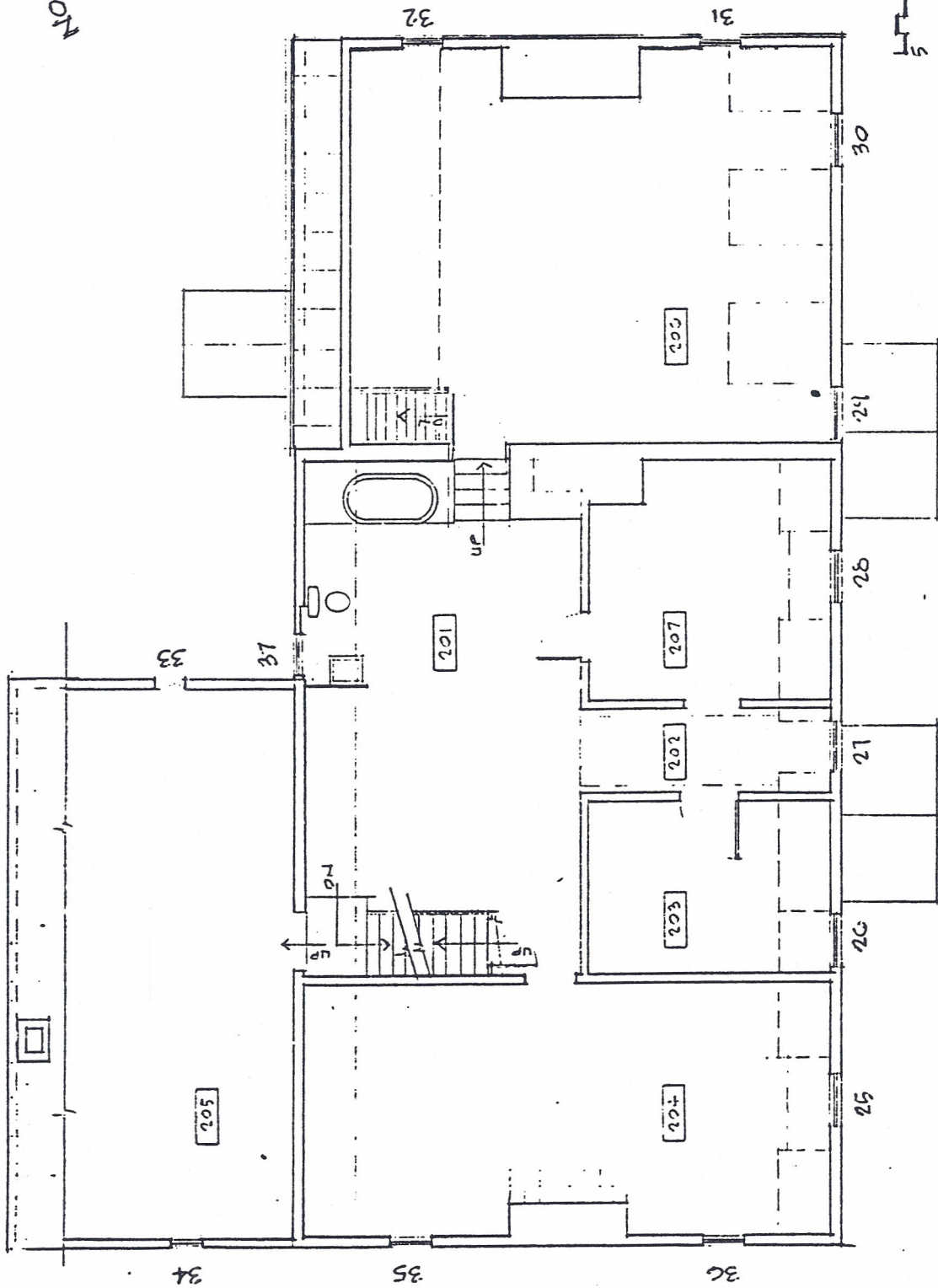


FIRST FLOOR PLAN	
EXISTING CONDITIONS	
ELMENOR INN	245 N
RED HOOK TOWNSHIP COUNTY NY	3
DRAWN BY	DATE
H. JONES	JUNE 1982
SCALE	1/4" = 1'-0"
NO. 8	

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

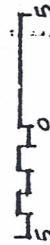


KN6523768

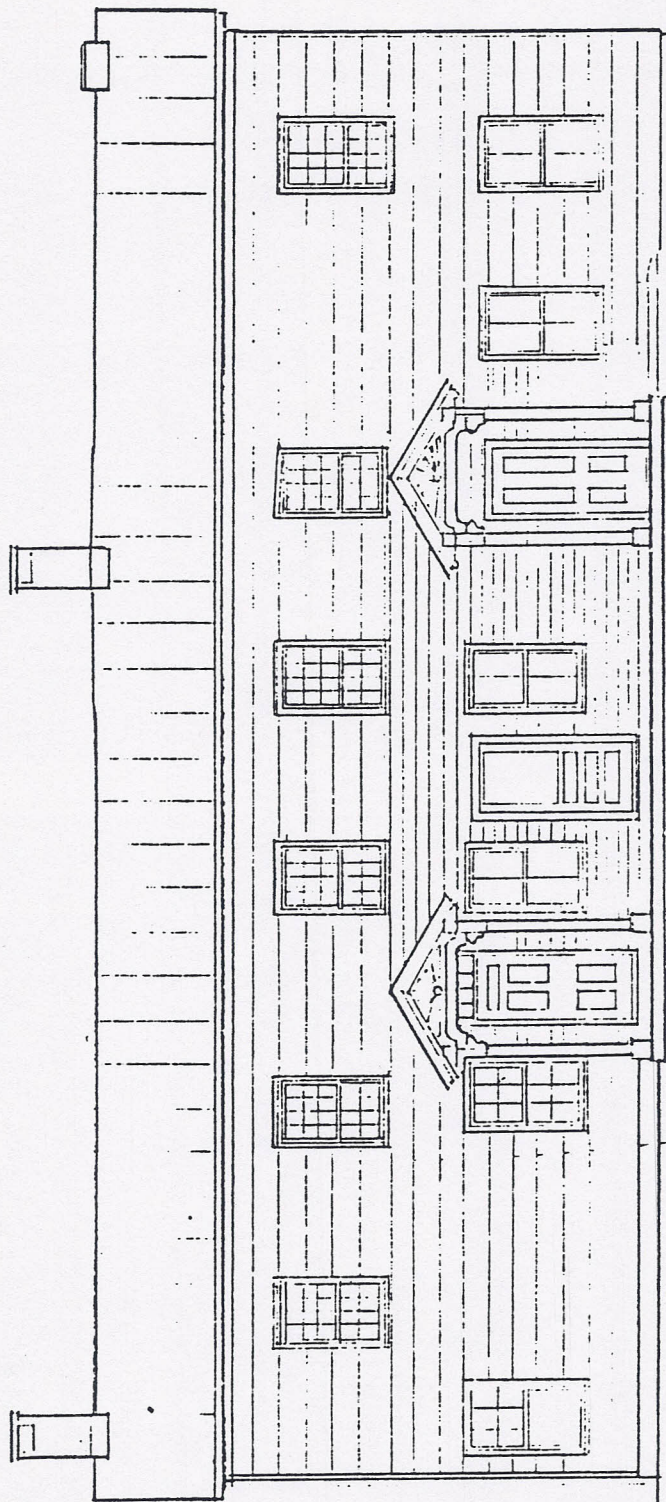


# SECOND FLOOR PLAN

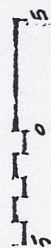
SECOND FLOOR PLAN			
EXISTING CONDITIONS			
PROJECT NO.	DATE	SCALE	BY
ELMENDORPH IN	JUN 1990	1/8" = 1'-0"	4
280 1000 OUTCHICK COUNTY N.Y.			
PLANNED BY	DATE	SCALE	BY
4 CORRECTION			





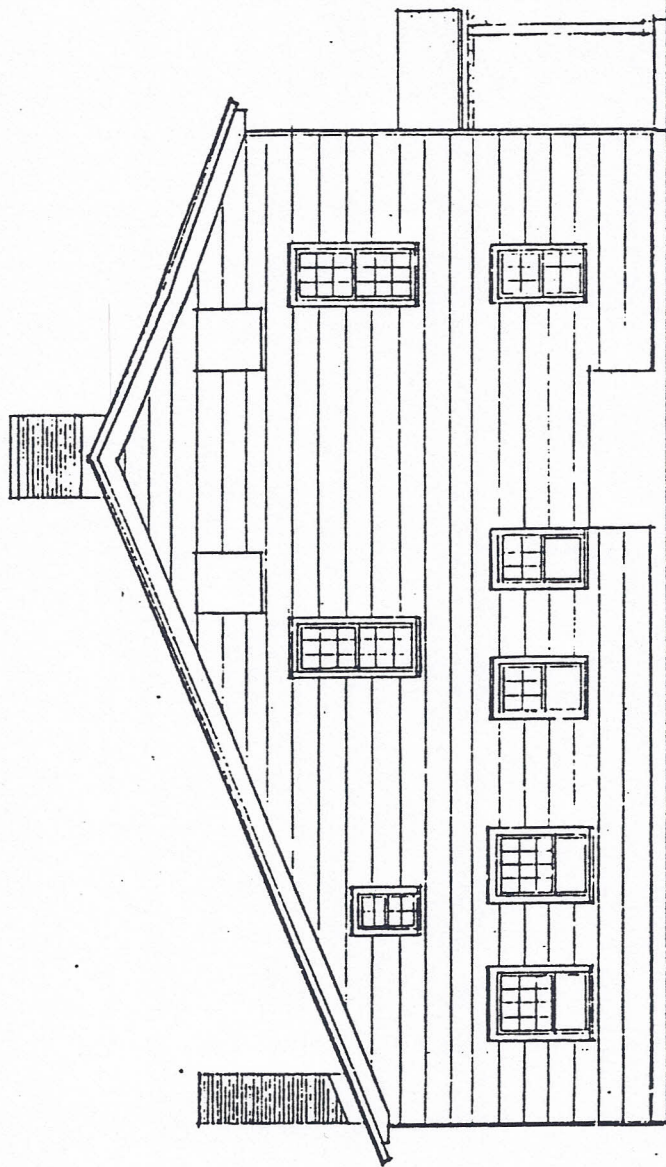


WEST ELEVATION

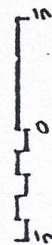


WEST ELEVATION			
EXISTING CONDITIONS			
NO.	5	OF 2	
PROJECT	ELMENDORPH INN	DATE	JUNE 1982
BY	REED HOOK	SCALE	1/4" = 1'-0"
ALBANY COUNTY N.Y.			



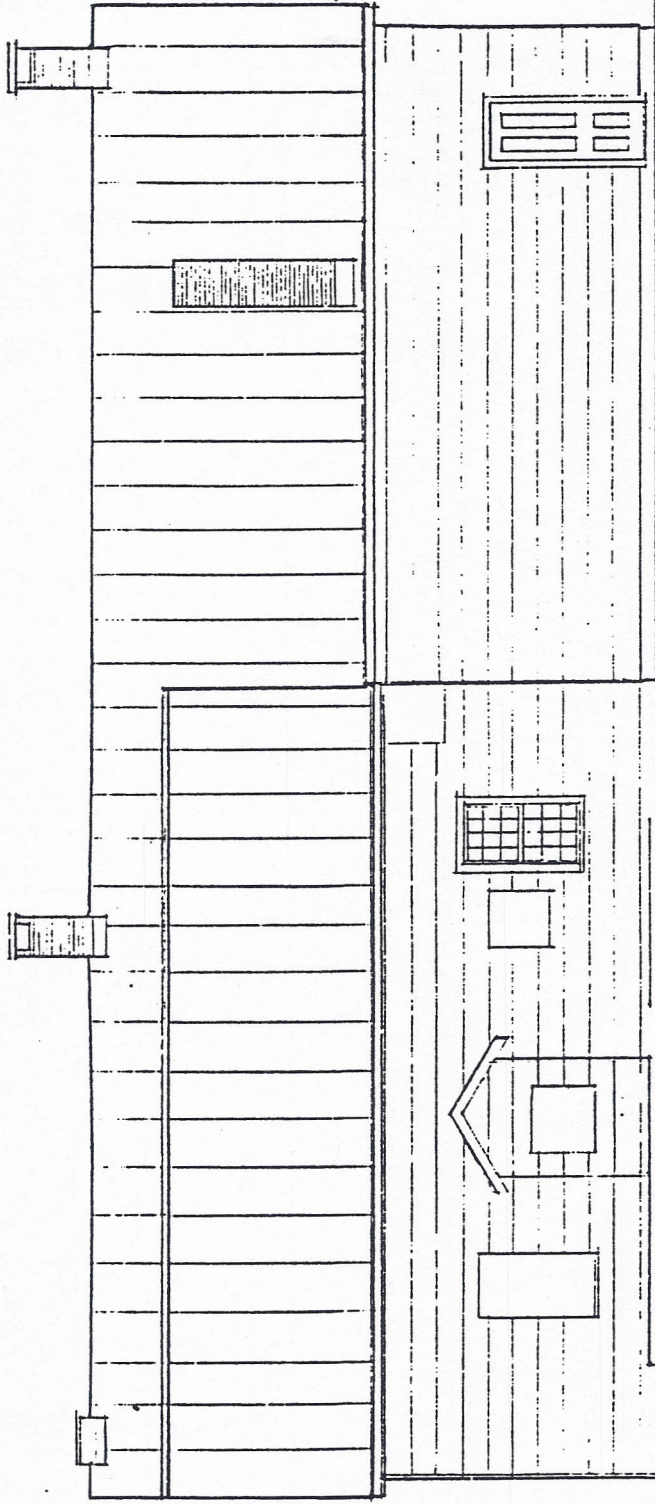


NORTH ELEVATION

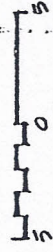


NORTH ELEVATION		EXISTING CONDITIONS		2021
ELMENDORPH INN		289 4304 JEFFERSON COUNTY N.Y.		6
DRAWN BY	DATE	SCALE	1" = 10'-0"	
J. J. JONES	JUNE 1991			



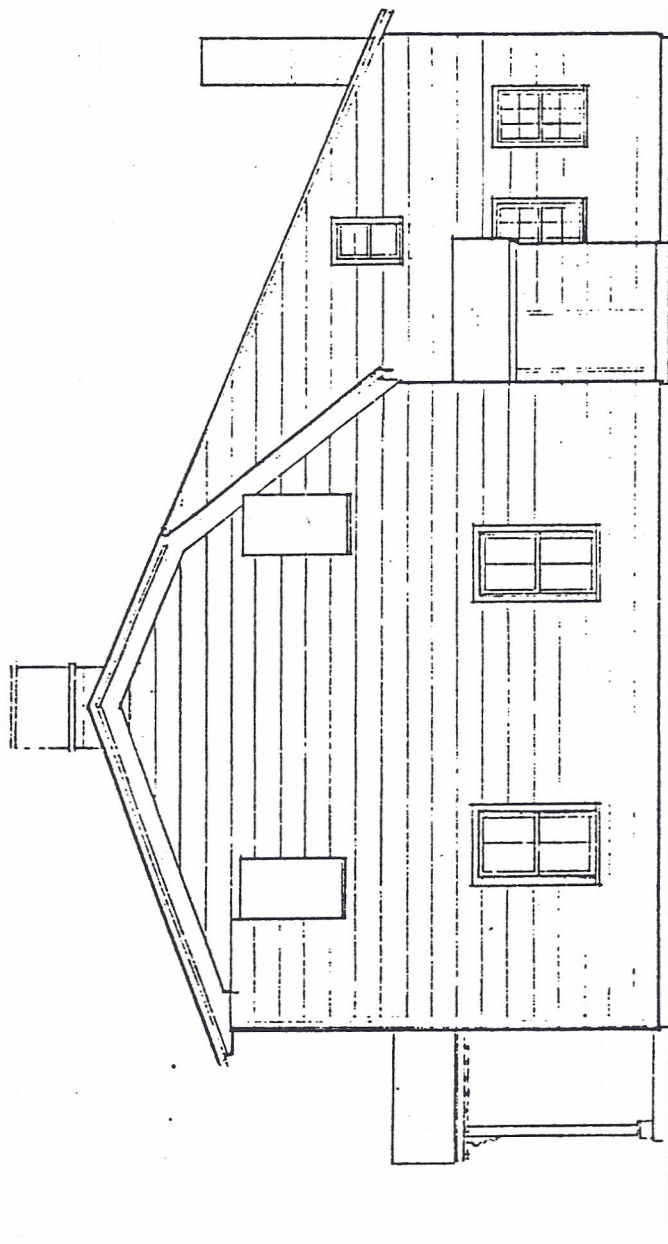


EAST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION			
EXISTING CONDITIONS			
ELMENDORPH INN			
RED JUNE DISTRICT COUNTY N.Y.			
DATE	SCALE	SHEET	
JUNE 1932	1" = 1'-0"	7	
DR. J. H. BROWN	BY	J. H. BROWN	





SOUTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION		DATE	8
EXISTING CONDITIONS		PROJECT	0
ELMENDORPH INN		LOCATION	ELMENDORPH INN
RED HOOK DISTRICT COUNTY N.Y.		SCALE	1" = 10'
DRAWN BY	DATE	JUNE 1951	OF 3
H. GORDON			



## B. Written Description

The two story structure was originally 4-bay with a central entrance hall. An addition to the south increased the building size by one-third, and a kitchen ell on the east side (north end) now gives the building an L shape.

The foundation walls are laid-up stone, recently rebuilt.

The exterior walls are horizontal clapboards covered with badly worn grey paint. Grey asphalt shingles cover most of the building. The first floor shingles have largely been removed when framing was replaced or reinforced.

The building is of wood frame with interlocking joints.

Two small Victorian porches on the front (west side) are connected by a concrete base. Early 20th century photos reveal that these porches were not connected and that the floors were made of wood.

There are four chimneys -- one at each end and one slightly south of center. Also, there is one in the east addition. The south chimney has collapsed. The remainder of this chimney was covered with a metal cap in 1976. The east chimney was rebuilt in 1981 from the second floor up, using the old bricks above the roof line.

There are three doors on the west side. The north door is probably original to the house and leads into the center hall. The middle door was cut out about 1943 for a country store entrance and the south door may date from the time that the building was converted to a two-family house.

There are two exterior doors on the east side (north and south ends).



The second story windows on the west side are 12 over 8. The first floor windows on the west have larger panes and casings.

The northernmost window on the west side appears to have been moved, as it is not symmetrical with the windows above it.

The windows on the north side vary in shape and size -- those nearest the west end are smaller in size than those on the east end.

A 12 over 12 window, which is probably original to the house, is on the east side and is covered with plywood, as is a 12 over single pane on the east side (south end).

Also covered with plywood are second story windows on the south and east sides.

All of the above windows are specifically described in the rooms where they are located.

Shutters which are seen in early 20th century photographs are no longer on the building, but one solid panelled shutter remains from this early period and is stored in the building.

The original gambrel roof is still evident on the south side and from the east. The west roof was raised to give the appearance of two full stories. Therefore, the west side has a gable roof and there is a shed roof on the northeast kitchen addition. The roof is metal over shingles. The metal roof was painted brown in 1980 by M.D. Painters, Inc.

A small section of two layers of original roofing material is visible on the interior from Room 205, looking into the attic.

Dormers are not evident from the exterior, but the interior reveals that dormers had existed.



### BASEMENT

A full cellar is located in the center section of the building only. Crawl spaces are located between the north and south ends of the structure. The stone-walled full cellar is reached from room 101 by a wooden stairway on the NE corner of the basement.

A massive stone and timber footing is located at the south end of the full cellar, under the central fireplace, that shows evidence of having been enlarged to accomodate a deeper hearth. The hearth cradle measures 9' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " across. Supporting boards display uneven saw marks, and measure 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ " and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide respectively.

The ceiling beams in the full cellar are hand hewn. The chimney girt measures 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, and the chimney beam measures 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high by 10" wide.

A doorway on the southwest side of the full cellar (leading into crawl space beneath south end) appears to be the original, or very early, entrance to the basement. An archaeological investigation in 1979 yielded evidence of wooden steps beneath the dirt flooring. This doorway was probably sealed over when the south addition was constructed, indeed it was closed over by a dry stone wall until 1974 when it was opened up by "squatters".

The crawl space beneath the south end of the building has a dry laid foundation wall, with no evidence of mortar. (Unlike foundation of full cellar, which was recently repointed) The 5" x 7" floor joists above the room display saw marks. The original flooring of room 109 can be seen from below, and measure a uniform 12" wide. These boards show evidence of evenly spaced saw marks, and are of loose tongue construction.



In the crawl space beneath the north end of the building is a pit, referred to as the "wine cellar", which abuts the north side of the stone wall to the full cellar. The pit is accessible only by removing several floorboards in room 102, although several people who once lived in the building mentioned that a "trapdoor" once existed. The pit measures 54" wide across the bottom and 75" wide across the top; 84" wide between two stone footings; 41" high from dirt floor to bottom of floor joist.

The exterior entrance into the full cellar is now located on the east side of the house. The curved stairway leading to the cellar is presently covered by a plywood sheet, as the original door was removed in 1974 and is presently being stored in room 201. This board and batten door is comprised of four boards, the largest being 14½" wide. The door appears to have been painted red. It bears two hand forged strap hinges, which are badly rusted, and a recessed ring pull. The door surround at the east cellar entrance appears to match the door mentioned above in size and paint color. (It is possible that when the south entrance to the cellar was closed up the existing door was salvaged and placed on the new doorway) Stone steps, which curve to the south, lead to the outside. A recently discovered photograph from the early 20th century shows that at that time the steps rose straight from the cellar door, which places the present curved steps as a post 1900 alteration.



## FIRST FLOOR

### Room 101

**The Center Hall:** In the original building, the hallway ran the entire depth of the building. Today it terminates at the doorway to room 104. The hallway widens on the north side, as a curved wall accomodates the stairway to the second floor. The staircase is encased by early raised panel walls which conceal the stairs to the full cellar. The handrail has been cut and the top of the newel post has been removed.

**Floor:** The 20th century floor is comprised of sawn, 9" wide floorboards, of tongue and groove construction. An earlier floor is visible from the cellar, which reveals tongue and groove boards up to 13" in width. One ~~imposed~~ floorboard between rooms 105 and 106 measured 17" wide. A ghost mark on the floor by the bottom of the staircase indicates where a newel post and later partition was probably located.

**Ceiling:** Heavy oak beams span the 30' depth of the building. A line of cut nails remains in the beams in this area, along a mark left by a plaster ceiling which has been removed. Plaster mark angles up toward the west end of the hallway to allow headroom for the front door.

**Walls:** The walls are plastered above a chair rail. The plaster has been applied on hand cut or split lathe. Below the chair rail is wainscoting of horizontal planking. A "bulls-eye" on the chair rail reveals four layers of white paint, one of blue and one of grey. A test of the panelling revealed a



series of "white" layers, one layer of brown paint and one of tan. A "bulls-eye" on the door surround leading to room 102 reveals seven "white" layers, one grey, one brown and one tan.

The plastered wall above the chair rail on the west end of the hallway is whitewashed. Beneath the whitewash is an aqua layer of paint, and beneath the aqua is wallpaper applied to the plaster wall.

The east side of the hallway may once have been separated from the west end. A ghost mark on the ceiling beam ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide) corresponds with a ghost mark on the south wall. At this point the south wall is painted two different colors to either side of the ghost mark -- aqua to the west and white and yellow to the east.

Mud and straw fill is exposed at an opening in the wall above the door surround on the east end of the hallway.

Doors: The original entrance door remains; raised panels on the outside, flat on the inside and mounted with large hand forged strap hinges with circular nailing plates. A four light window surmounts the door, a later addition. A "bulls-eye" taken on the inside of the front door reveals approximately six layers of "white" paint, one grey, one brown and one tan. (The brown and tan layers may be graining)

The door to the full cellar has two raised panels, and measures 72" high by  $28\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. This door has a hand wrought Suffolk latch.

The opening on the east end of the hallway leading into room 104 measures 77" high by 47" wide.



The two doors which lead into rooms 102 and 107 appear to have a series of "white" layers of paint over dark red, possibly mahogany, graining.

#### Room 102

This room has been traditionally called the "Tavern Room" by occupants of the house in the latter 19th and 20th centuries.

Floor: Floorboards measure from 17" to 20½" wide. The earlier flooring is of tongue and groove construction. A floor laid in 1933 has been largely removed with the exception of a small area along the south west wall. This later flooring is comprised of uniform 9" wide boards. When the 20th century floor was removed in 1977, 1933 newspapers were discovered between the two floors, confirming what family members recollected. A pit, possibly a wine cellar, is located beneath the east end of the room. (A wine bottle was discovered near the surface of the dirt floor in 1977)

Ceiling: Most of the present ceiling is plastered, however, a section of plaster has been removed on the southwest side of the room between the first and second beams. The wide tongue and groove boards to the floor above are exposed and bear one coat of white paint or whitewash, which appear dark grey from dirt and smoke. The hand hewn beams measure 6½" wide.

Walls: The walls are plaster on split lath. The west wall between the two windows revealed mud and brick fill. This was removed during stabilization in 1981. Mud and straw were revealed between the cornerpost and chimney on the north wall, as well as under the north window on the west wall. (Window #1) Mud and straw fill is also visible in an area of the east wall.



The walls are painted aquamarine over at least two layers of wallpaper. This present coat of paint dates from the last period of occupation as a residence, during the 1950's.

Along the southwest wall, above a ghost mark left by the plaster ceiling which has been removed, a mustard colored paint has been revealed.

The east end of the south wall curves into the room, allowing room for the main stairway on the other side of the wall. This wall is plastered, and is covered with several layers of wallpaper beneath the aqua paint layer. Wallboard covers part of the east wall where a rear door or window was once located. Shelves were installed in part of this opening during the 20th century.

Ghost marks and cuts in the chair rail on the curved wall and in the fireplace mantle reveal the location of a "bar" or half partition that was removed in the 1950's or 60's.

Doors: An opening at the east end of the room leads to the present kitchen. This opening measures 78½" high by 49 ¾" wide. Ghost marks on the floor indicated that this opening may have been enlarged, replacing a smaller doorway.

An early, panelled door, hung on hand forged strap hinges, is located on the south wall, leading into the central hallway. This door measures 34" across.

Windows: Window #1 (west wall, north end) is a six over single pane and measures 60" x 33½". There is a simple molding in the window casing, which has been removed at the bottom. It is possible that this window location may not be original to the



construction of the house because: 1) It does not line up with the second floor window above it or with the location of an earlier window or door on the east side of the house; 2) No mud and straw fill was discovered just south of this window where it is supposed an earlier window existed.

Window #2 (west wall, south end) is a six over six, lights measuring 14" by 9  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The window casing measures 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Window #24 (north wall, west end) is a nine over nine, measuring overall 41" high by 24" wide. The panes on the upper sash appear earlier than those on the lower.

Window #23 (north wall, center) is a six over single pane. The casing measures 40" x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Window #22 (north wall, east end) is a six over single pane, measuring 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 24".

Fireplace: A relatively simple panelled mantle is centered on the north wall. Molding on the east end has been cut away to receive one end of the "bar" known to exist until the mid 20th century. The full width of the mantle shelf measures 80". A "bulls-eye" done on the mantle reveals four layers of "white" paint, one blue-green, one dark grey or varnish and three grey layers.

The fireplace has a fireback. The original hearth has been removed and has been filled in with assorted bricks. A stove-pipe hole has been cut into the front of the fireplace, which is presently stuffed with newspapers.



### Room 103

This room is part of an ell added to the structure in the late 18th or early 19th century. Added as a kitchen, it retains that use to the present time, having been extensively remodeled in the 20th century.

Floor: Present wood floor has been laid over earlier, possibly original, tongue and groove flooring visible near fireplace. More recent floor is comprised of boards measuring between 6 3/8 and 6 1/2" wide on average.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 20th century wallboard, which has suffered water damage and is sagging badly in spots.

Walls: 20th century wallboard covers most of the walls. The west wall was most recently painted white. On the north wall, a black horizontal stripe divides the wall; above the stripe the wall is cream colored, below it green. Wallpaper can be observed behind the wallboard in some areas.

Doors: There is a door on the northeast wall, leading outside, that measures 72" high by 31" wide. The flush panels on the door are painted light green, the door surround light grey.

Windows: Window #20 (north wall, east end) is a 12 light over single pane. The window opening (inner dimensions of casing) measures 48 1/2 x 32". Window #21 matches #20. The moldings differ significantly from those in rooms 101, 102 and 107.

Fireplace: The dominant feature in this room is the large cooking fireplace. One crane mount remains in the fireplace, and there is an opening for a beehive oven on the south end.



The back of the oven no longer exists. The fireplace opening is  $57\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 47" high. The width of the opening to the oven is  $16\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Room 104:

This room adjoins the kitchen, to the south, and is part of the ell addition. It has probably changed little since its original construction.

Floor: The wooden floorboards measure from 9 - 10" wide. They have been painted grey, and a ghost mark indicates that part of the floor was covered, possibly with a linoleum carpet, at the time of the most recent painting. The "carpet" outline measures 8' x  $11\frac{1}{2}$ '.

Ceiling: The ceiling is plastered, and the plaster has pulled loose at some spots. Several layers of white paint have been applied over the plaster.

Walls: The plaster walls are keyed into sawn lathe, some of which is visible below window #15. The walls bear one coat of whitewash, over green paint, which has been applied over wallpaper.

A plugged stove pipe hold is visible in the northeast corner.

Doors: The north door is 3 panelled, board and batten, of tongue and groove construction, and measures  $72\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $30\frac{1}{2}$ ". Hand forged strap hinges and thumb latches are evident.

The west door is also of board and batten construction, comprised of four panels. It measures  $72\frac{1}{2}$ " high by  $31\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. The hardware, including the thumb latches, is similar to that on the north door. Several layers of cream color paint are



evident on both doors.

Windows: Window #15 and #16 are six over sixes, measuring 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 24". (inner dimensions of casing) The panes in the bottom sash of both windows have been destroyed by vandals.

Room 105:

This small room was probably once a hallway entrance into the kitchen (room 103). Beaded tongue and groove panelling, bearing numerous layers of wallpaper, has been installed over the old doorway. The other east and west walls were most recently painted aquamarine, and several layers of wallpaper are evident beneath this coat. There is some evidence that shelving was installed on the north wall at one time, probably in the 20th century. The ceiling is plastered.

Room 106:

This public bathroom was remodeled by the Friends of Elmhendorph in 1978. A modern door has been installed.

The walls are plaster over sawn lath. Some of the lath has been exposed on the east wall. Two or three layers of wallpaper have been hung over the wall. Window #14, on the south wall is a six over six, and measures 39" x 23". Linoleum, dating from the 1930's covers the wooden floorboards.

Room 107:

This room now runs the depth of the original structure, on the south side of the "central hallway". A wall extending into the room from the north wall, and ghost marks on the floor and ceiling, indicate that this room was once partitioned. Corresponding ghost marks in room #102 leads to the strong possibility that the "original" building consisted of two large rooms, with two small chambers on



the east side of the house, divided by a central hallway.

Floor: The floorboards are of loose tongue construction, and measure from 16 - 20" in width.

Ceiling: Until recently, this room had a plaster ceiling, similar to that in room 102. Only a small section of plaster ceiling remains on the west end of the north wall. The ceiling height has been raised in the northeast corner, possibly to accommodate a piece of furniture at the time the ceiling was plastered. Where the plaster has been removed, hand hewed beams, measuring 7" wide are visible.

Walls: The walls are of plaster. On the west wall, the plaster was applied over mud and straw fill. Several layers of wall-paper had been applied over the plaster, which was then painted green and, most recently, blue. Evidence of these changes are most apparent under the chairrail on the west end of the north wall.

Doors: The exterior door on the west wall was cut into the house in 1943, when the structure was converted into a country store. This door measures 83" x 35 3/4". A 4 pane light exists above the door. All of the hardware is 20th century.

The door leading into this room from the central hallway (room 101) is topped by crown molding. A "bulls-eye" done on the molding reveals 8 "white" layers of paint, 1 green layer and 1 blue-green layer. The raised panelled door hangs on hand wrought ring and pintle hinges. A "bulls-eye" taken on the door reveals six "white" paint layers over graining. The door is possibly of mahogany. The door jamb also reveals approximately



7 "white" paint layers over graining. The door measures 73" high by 33½" wide.

A door on the south wall opens into the south addition, room #109. "Bulls-eyes" taken on the moldings on either side of this doorway reveal one turquoise paint layer, 8 "white layers, and one olive layer. Six white layers have been discovered on the door. The door measures 75" x 30½".

Evidence of a door, including ghost marks and a sill, are found at the east end of the room leading into room 108 (presently incorporated into 107). The sill measures 32½" wide.

Windows: Window #3 (west wall, north end) is a single sash, holding four large panes. It measures 58½" x 30½". Window #4 (west wall, south end) is similar to #3, and measures 59½" x 30½".

Fireplace: A wooden Federal period mantle with carved sunburst and reeded panels is roughly centered on the south wall. The top of the mantle measures 80½" wide. 8 white layers of paint are evident on the mantle. There is evidence that the fireplace has been lined with brick, suggesting that the earlier fireplace was significantly larger. It is possible that this might have been the kitchen hearth before the house was enlarged. A fireback remains, but the original hearth has been removed and has been filled in with assorted bricks.

A stove pipe hole over the fireplace is covered by a metal plate.

#### Room 108:

The southern half of the wall that once partitioned this room has been removed to incorporate this chamber within room 107. Additionally, a 20th century wall has been built on the south end, to



enclose a bathroom (room 111) built after the 1930's.

Floors: The flooring from room 107 continues into this room.

Ceiling: A 20th century wallboard ceiling, added perhaps when this room was incorporated into the 1943 store, is nailed into the timber joists.

Walls: There are 20th century wallboard panels over original walls on the east end. The partition wall on the northwest end of the room reveals one layer of wallpaper (red/blue/green/yellow floral design) over plaster. 20th century shelving exists along the north wall.

Window: A single 12 over 12 window is located on the east wall. This window may be original to the structure. The muntins are significantly heavier than in the other windows of the house, and several of the intact panes appear to be early blown glass. This window measures 62" high by 32½" wide.

#### Room 109:

This room, and room 110, are located in the south addition to the original house. The proportions in this room differ substantially from those just discussed, with the ceiling measuring over 12' high. Both room 109 and room 111 have been altered radically during the 20th century. Once a single large room, 109 and 110, are divided by a wall cut into the east end of the fireplace mangle, running north. In addition, a partial wall extends from the forementioned partition, running 2/3's of the way into room 109. A small closet has been built beneath a stairway leading to the second floor from 110.



Floors: A second floor, added in the 1930's has been laid over the earlier floorboards. The 20th century floorboards measure 9" wide uniformly, and have been painted a reddish brown.

Ceiling: The high ceiling is plaster. An earlier coat of blue paint is visible beneath the most recent whitewash. It appears that sections of the plaster ceiling have pulled loose from the keys.

Walls: The walls are plaster over split lathe. The lathe is visible beneath an opening on the west wall. The walls are painted in a two-tone scheme; the lower section aquamarine, the upper half is painted white. A chair rail remaining on the north wall marks the line dividing the paint colors.

Doors: A three paneled board and batten door of tongue and groove construction leads to the closet (109A) beneath the stairway. It measures 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and shows several layers of paint, including the most recent aquamarine.

An exterior door on the west wall of the room is 80" high by 33" wide. Two vertical lights are built into the door.

Windows: Window #7 is similar to those on the west wall in room 109. It has four large panes and measure 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Fireplace: A fireplace centered on the south wall has an elaborate Federal period wooden mantle with carved triple sunbursts and elegant moldings. The mantle measures 94" wide across the top. A "bulls-eye" taken on the mantle reveals 8 - 9 layers of "white" paint.

This fireplace has been bricked up. It should be noted that the fireplaces in rooms 102, 107 and 109 exhibit similarities



in brickwork and design of metal hardware.

Room 110:

This room was part of room 109 until the 20th century when it was converted into a kitchen. The partition, kitchen cabinets and fixtures date to the post 1940 period.

Floors: The wooden floor, similar to circa 1930 floor in room 109, has been covered with linoleum tiles.

Ceiling: The present ceiling dates from the 20th century, and has been dropped several feet below the earlier plaster on lathe ceiling. This earlier ceiling is the same height as that in room 109.

Walls: The partition walls are painted white over green. The north, east and south walls are painted beige on the bottom half and white above.

Doors: A door on the east wall opens into an enclosed porch and the outside. The board and batten, tongue and groove door (4 boards) measures 72½" x 31 3/4". 20th century plywood has been inserted in an opening that once probably housed a window. There are several layers of paint visible on the door and surround, including cream, blue, grey and white. A doorway at the northeast corner of the room affords access to a narrow stairway to the second floor and a bathroom.

Windows: Window #8 is a single sash, holding four panes. It measures 58½" x 31½".

Window #9 measures 59" x 32". It has 12 panes in the upper sash, a single pane in the lower.



Room 111:

This small bathroom was created by walling off part of room 108 in the mid 20th century. Fixtures include a Lombard toilet with wooden seat. A small window was cut in the east wall at the time the bathroom was installed. The flooring is linoleum tile over wooden floorboards.



## SECOND FLOOR

### Room 201:

Access to this room is provided via the house's main staircase from room 101. It is evident that this room had been partitioned during the 20th century. In the southeast corner, an encased bath tub and a sink attest to a bathroom installed in the 1930's. Ghost marks on the walls and ceilings reveal the dimensions of this room. A short flight of steps next to the bathtub leads to room 206. A doorway on the west side, bordered by Federal period pilasters opens into a hallway (room 202). A door on the north end leads to room 204, and to the right of this door is another that opens to the stairway to the attic. The sloping ceiling on the east wall attests to the original gambrel shape of the roof.

Floors: Well worn, wide planks comprise the floor. One board measures 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. Another floorboard at the top of the landing measures 18" wide. A 20th century carpet is nailed to the floor, beneath which are 1945 and 1946 newspapers.

Ceiling: The ceiling is plastered. In many areas it has broken loose from its keys, this problem being particularly severe near the staircase.

Walls: The walls are plastered. Plaster has been applied directly over mud and straw fill on the east wall. A section of the bathroom partition remains, extending west from the east wall. A three-toned paint scheme is visible in the bathroom area. From the baseboard to a black horizontal stripe 44" above the floor, the walls are painted green. Above the stripe, the wall is painted off-white. The northern half of



room 201 is wallpapered.

Doors: The door to room 204 is missing, presumably removed by the "squatters" in the 1970's. An early, possibly scavenged door leads to the attic. (It has been cut down in size). A "bulls'eye" has revealed 4 to 6 "white" layers of paint over mahogany grain.

Windows: There is a 12 pane, single sash window on the east wall, measuring  $41\frac{1}{2}"$  x  $25\frac{3}{4}"$ . Presently covered on the exterior by plywood, it swings open on hinges, and may originally have been used to hoist materials to the second floor. (#37)

Woodwork: The ballustrade, which runs along the north end of the room, dividing it from the stairway, appears to date from the late 19th century. A "bulls-eye" has revealed 2 to 4 layers of "white" paint and one dark grey layer. It is in a bad state of repair.

#### Room 202:

This room is a small hallway that runs from room 201 to a window on the west wall of the house. It's most interesting feature is the plastered cove ceiling. A door on the north wall leads to room 203. On the opposite wall, another door leads to room 207. The door to room 203 measures  $72"$  x  $34\frac{1}{4}"$ . It consists of 3 tongue and grooved panels, hung on HL hinges. The hardware is 19th century. The walls in this room are covered with the same wallpaper found in the north end of room 201.

Window #27, on the west wall, is a 12 over <sup>8</sup>/<sub>6</sub>, measuring  $51"$  x  $31\frac{3}{4}"$ .



Room 203:

This room was probably built as a bedroom at the time the cove hallway was constructed. The walls are plastered and are wall-papered. The paper is a floral design, with vertical white flowers between white and beige vertical stripes.

The floor is comprised of boards ranging from  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $16\frac{1}{2}$ " in width.

Window #26 is a 12 over  $\frac{8}{6}$ , measuring 51" x  $31\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Room 204:

This room is reached through a door on the north wall of room 201. Nail holes and ghost marks reveal that this room was partitioned on the east end at some point during the 20th century.

Floors: The floor boards are irregular, measuring from  $14\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $18\frac{3}{4}$ " in width. A hole approximately 1' square has been cut through the floor near the fireplace. This appears to be the original flooring.

Walls: The south, east and west walls all show evidence of mud and straw fill. It should be noted that the south wall is an interior wall. During 1981 stabilization, it was discovered that there was no mud fill on the second floor north wall. The mud fill has been coated with plaster, and the north wall is also plastered over split lathe.

The east end of this room most recently has had a "yellow floral print wallpaper applied over the plaster. Green wallpaper appears directly over the plaster to the west of the "partition."

Doors: The door to room 204 is missing. The inner dimensions of the door surround measure 71" x  $31\frac{1}{2}$ ".



Windows: Window #25 is a 12 over <sup>8</sup>/<sub>6</sub>, similar to those in rooms 202 and 203. It measures 50<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>". Windows #36 and #35, located on the north wall, are both 9 over 9's. They measure 60" x 25" and 59" x 24 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" respectively.

Fireplace: A fireplace is centered on the north wall of the room. The opening has been bricked up and plastered over, and any mantle or panelling has long since been removed. A covered stove pipe hole is located on the front of the chimney. The hearth appears to be original, or at least quite early. Large double bricks form the hearth.

Room 205:

This room is the second floor of the ell addition. It has never been finished off and appears to have been used for storage. It has a shed roof and there is no insulation. The opening to this room at the top landing of the main stairway measures 56" x 35 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>". Irregular floorboards, secured by hand forged nails, measure from 10" to 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" in width.

This room is of interest because the west side is open above the ceiling line of the main structure, affording a view of the original gambrel roof line and attic framing. Mud filled walls, pegged beams and the Roman Numerals notched in the timbers by the joiners are visible from this room.

Salvaged cribbing prevents direct access from room 205 to the attic. Small windows are located at the north and south ends of this room. The window panes are missing.



Room 206:

Access to the room is provided up a five step stairway from room 201, or via the narrow stairway from room 110. Ghost marks, a variety of paint schemes and the remains of door jambs, indicate that this room was partitioned into three chambers in the recent past. The partitions are believed to have been removed during the early 1970's.

Floor: The floor in this room is badly sagging due to erosion around the stone foundation, disintegration of the sill, and the fact that this addition was never tied directly into the earlier structure. The floor boards are not uniform, measuring from 9 3/4" to 11" in width, and are of loose tongue construction.

Ceiling: The ceiling is plaster, applied to split lathe.

Walls: Split lathe can be seen in openings on both the north and west walls. The walls are plastered. The most recent paint colors are: southwest area, reddish brown; southeast area, bright green; north, blue. No testing has yet been done to determine the number of layers of paint previously applied.

Windows: Two windows appear on the west wall. Interior dormer framing indicates that a third window once existed between the two still in use. It was probably boarded over to give the house a more symmetrical appearance from outside. Window #32 (south wall, east end) is a 9 over 6, and measures 50" x 24 1/2".



Window #31 (south wall, west end) is a 9 over 6, measuring 50" high by 24 3/4" wide.

Window #30 (west wall, south end) is a 12 light over 6.

The interior dimensions of its casing measure 50" x 31".

Window #29 (west wall, north end) is a 12 over <sup>8</sup>6. It measures 49 3/4" x 31 1/2". Due to structural instability, the window is separating from its casing.

Fireplace: A fireplace is centered on the south wall of this room. The opening has been blocked up. Simple wood panelling and molding surround the fireplace. A "bulls'eye" on the panelling has revealed one green paint layer, 3 "whites", 3 green/grey/blue and 1 tan. The wooden mantle measures 86" wide. A stove pipe hole has been covered and painted over.

#### Room 207:

This room is accessible from both room 201 and 202. Like room 203, it was probably built at the same time the cove hallway was installed. The floor consists of heavy floorboards, measuring from 11 3/4" to 17" in width. The ceiling and walls are plastered. Several layers of wallpaper are visible beneath more recent coverings of paint. The most recent wallpaper is a floral motif, consisting of red, purple and green bouquets, divided by vertical green and white stripes. Whitewash has been applied over the wallpaper on the east, south and west walls. The north wall is painted green. The door to room 202 is missing. The interior dimensions of the surround measure 73" x 34 1/2".



There is one window, a 12 over <sup>8</sup>/<sub>6</sub>, on the west wall of this room.  
It measures  $50\frac{1}{2}$  x  $31\frac{1}{2}$ ".

The center chimney cuts through the southeast corner of the room.  
A stovepipe hole has been plugged with tin and covered with  
wallpaper.



## ATTIC

The attic reveals the full gambrel shape of the original roof. Access to the south addition is limited, but it can be seen to have horizontal lathe and sawn beams. The following description of the attic, therefore, refers only to the north two-thirds (original) attic.

This area reveals pegged, hand-hewn beams and Roman Numerals. Kings Post construction is evident here, spaced every other rafter. Hand forged nails are seen, but roof nails are machine cut. There is loose tongue flooring north of the attic stairs only, which measures  $18\frac{1}{2}$ ".

The dormer construction is visible and shows that the two center dormers (west side) have vertical lathe, and the two end dormers have horizontal lathe. These dormers appear to have been added at a later date than the original structure.

Sawn lathe can be seen from the attic on the coved ceiling for the hallway below (Room 202).

It appears that the north chimney may have been torn down and rebuilt. It can also be seen that there was mustard-color paint on the plaster below (Room 204) and that the ceiling had been about a foot higher.

A small section of the original roof has been found in the southeast corner of this section of the attic.

There are two small windows on either side of the north chimney.



### Lighting System

The building was electrified in the 1930s. Electricity now exists only in Rooms 102, 103, 104 and in the cellar. All other electricity was disconnected in 1974. The existing electrical system needs to be replaced. There is a bare bulb in the ceiling, of Room 102 and two outlets on its south wall (east end). Room 103 has one ceiling light (turned on by a switch north of the fireplace), a bare bulb over the kitchen sink, and an outlet on the north wall at table height. Room 104 has a ceiling light and between rooms 105-106 is a pull chain light in the ceiling. There is a switch at the top of the cellar stairs on the south wall for the cellar light.

### Heating System

There is no heating system in the building and no hot water heater. There was never a central heating system. Kerosene stoves were vented into the chimneys and removed in the 1960's.

### Plumbing System

Other than an operating bathroom (Room 106) and a kitchen sink (Room 103), there is no operational plumbing in the building. The existing plumbing needs replacement.



## PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT OF BUILDING

### A. Preservation Philosophy

IT IS THE INTENT OF THE FRIENDS OF ELMENDORPH, INC. TO STABILIZE THE STRUCTURE KNOWN AS THE ELMENDORPH INN AND, IN THE PROCESS, TO REMOVE AS LITTLE OF THE HISTORIC FABRIC OF THE BUILDING AS IS NECESSARY TO RESTORE IT TO ITS APPEARANCE TO A TIME NO LATER THAN THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE 19th CENTURY.

### B. Restoration

#### 1. Removal of existing fabric:

- a. Asbestos Siding (ca. 1950)
- b. Enclosed porch on east side of building (ca. 1900)
- c. Replacement of deteriorated clapboards
- d. Removal of ca. 1930 plumbing visible to public
- e. Replacement of late 19th and early 20th century windows on 1st floor.
- f. Replacement of early 20th century electric system.
- g. Removal of 1933 flooring
- h. Removal of room partitions in Room 109/110
- i. Removal of 20th century wall between Room 108 and 111
- j. Removal of dropped ceiling in 109/110
- k. Removal of exterior door to 107; replacement with clapboard siding.
- l. Removal of bathroom fixtures from 111 and 201
- m. Removal of brick covering fireplace openings
- n. Removal of cribbing from Room 205.

#### 2. Stabilization:

- a. Cap chimneys
- b. Replace gutters and leaders
- c. Replacement of broken windows
- d. Support sagging ceiling in Room 109.



3. Treatment of Room 101, 102, 107/108/111, 109/110

These rooms will be restored to a period no later than the second quarter of the 19th century. Federal moldings and mantels will be retained. These rooms will be repainted to appropriate colors as determined by paint analysis. Plaster will be stabilized or replaced.

4. Treatment of Rooms 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207

These rooms will be restored to a period no later than the second quarter of the 19th century. They will be repainted/wallpapered to appropriate colors as determined by analysis. Plaster will be stabilized or replaced. Room 205 will remain as is, except for possible insulation. The Federal coved hallway will be retained.

5. Facade

The exterior of the building will be painted an appropriate color as determined by paint analysis.

The roof line will be retained.

Shutters will be replaced (as seen in early 20th century photographs).

The west porch will be rebuilt (eliminating all concrete).

A ramp will be installed for the handicapped.



## APPENDIX

- APPENDIX A: Van Steenburgh Survey for Armstrong. File 89 "A map of a Farm in Possession of Christian Allendorph"  
Document on file at Dutchess County Clerk's Office
- APPENDIX B: 1752 Map and description of Hendrick Marte (Martin) adjacent property  
Document belonging to Mrs. Clara Cookingham, Red Hook
- APPENDIX C: New York State Library Map #349 (date unknown)  
Map says "PH. JACOBS"
- APPENDIX D: "A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America" by Christopher Colles. Published in 1789. Map 22 (from Poughkeepsie to Albany) indicated "JACOB" between mile 103 and 104.
- APPENDIX E: "Committee for Conspiracies", page 235. This mentions the claims for one-half a sloop that Philip Jacobs owns
- APPENDIX F: New York Packet, August 14, 1783 Philip Jacobs advertises the property for sale (AN ELEGANT HOUSE)
- APPENDIX G: Survey Map, 4th, March, 1795. Surveyed by John Cox. George Sharp is seen at the location.  
Document in possession of Egbert Benson Historical Society of Red Hook.
- APPENDIX H: A Map of the Town of Rhinebeck, Surveyed in December & January, 1797 & 1798 by Alexander Thompson.  
"ELMENDORPH'S INN"
- APPENDIX I: A Map of the Town of Red Hook laid down from Surveys made by Alexander Thompson & Ben m. V. Steenberg, 8th Dec. 1815. per John Cox, Jr. (LOOP'S INN)
- APPENDIX J: Gillette, Map of Dutchess County, New York, from Actual Surveys. Philadelphia. John E. Gillette, Publisher. 1858.
- APPENDIX K. Gray and Son, O.W. & Davis, F.A. Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, N.Y., Reading, Pa. Reading Publishing House, 1867.
- APPENDIX L: Gray and Son, O.W. & Davis, F.A., New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, N.Y. Reading, Pa., Reading Publishing House, 1876.



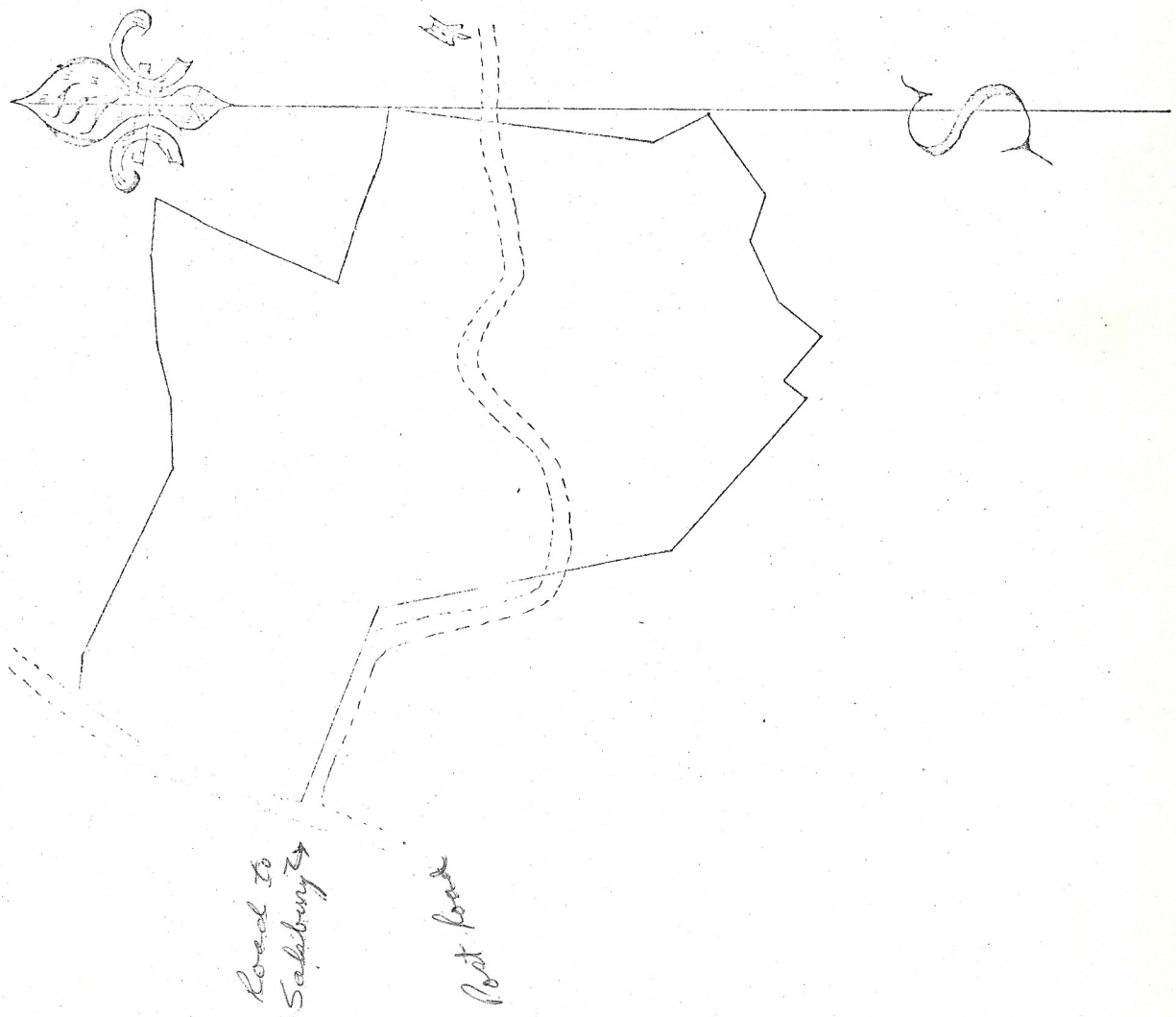
APPENDIX M: Map of Village Lots, Estate of Edward Martin  
in the Village of Red Hook. Survey by Frank L.  
Teal, March 30, 1933. (This is when the property  
was subdivided).

Document in files of Egbert Benson Historical Society  
of Red Hook.



House from Col. Henry Beckman to  
David Fero (mortgaged - Van Ness held)  
1793 David Van Ness <sup>House</sup> to Christian Alondorp?

1757



A MAP of a Farm in the  
possession of  
CHRISTIAN ALONDORP



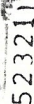
1752. Rinebeck in Dutchess County 20 of  
 August. Laid out a farm for Hendrick Marten  
 Beginning by the Sagh Kill By a Stone set  
 thence Running S. 86° W. 21<sup>ch</sup> 32 thence N. 40° 30' west  
 7 chains 39 links S. 70° 10' 65<sup>ch</sup> 56<sup>an</sup> to a Stone set at  
 a corner of Nicolas Bonistale thence S. 59° E. 9<sup>ch</sup>  
 then S. 31° W. 9<sup>ch</sup> S. 52° E. 12<sup>ch</sup> thence  
 North along the Kings Road thirty  
 three Degrees East twelf Chains  
 & forty two links to a Stone set  
 at a South west Corner of  
 Christian Jansen his farm thence  
 a long his Boundary as it runs  
 to the Sagh Kill N. 22° E. 9<sup>ch</sup> 50  
 thence N. 59° E. 8<sup>ch</sup> 41 thence  
 S. 53° E. 6<sup>ch</sup> 10 thence S. 8° E. 14<sup>ch</sup> 15  
 then S. 62° E. 14<sup>ch</sup> then N. 55° E. 12<sup>ch</sup>  
 60 links then S. 64° E. 6<sup>ch</sup> then  
 N. 64° E. 7<sup>ch</sup> then N. 45° E. 2<sup>ch</sup>  
 50 then N. 12° E. 2<sup>ch</sup> thence  
 N. 71° E. 26<sup>ch</sup> to the Sagh  
 Kill then to the  
 first Station N. 1° E. 6<sup>ch</sup>  
 Containing 116 Acres & 20



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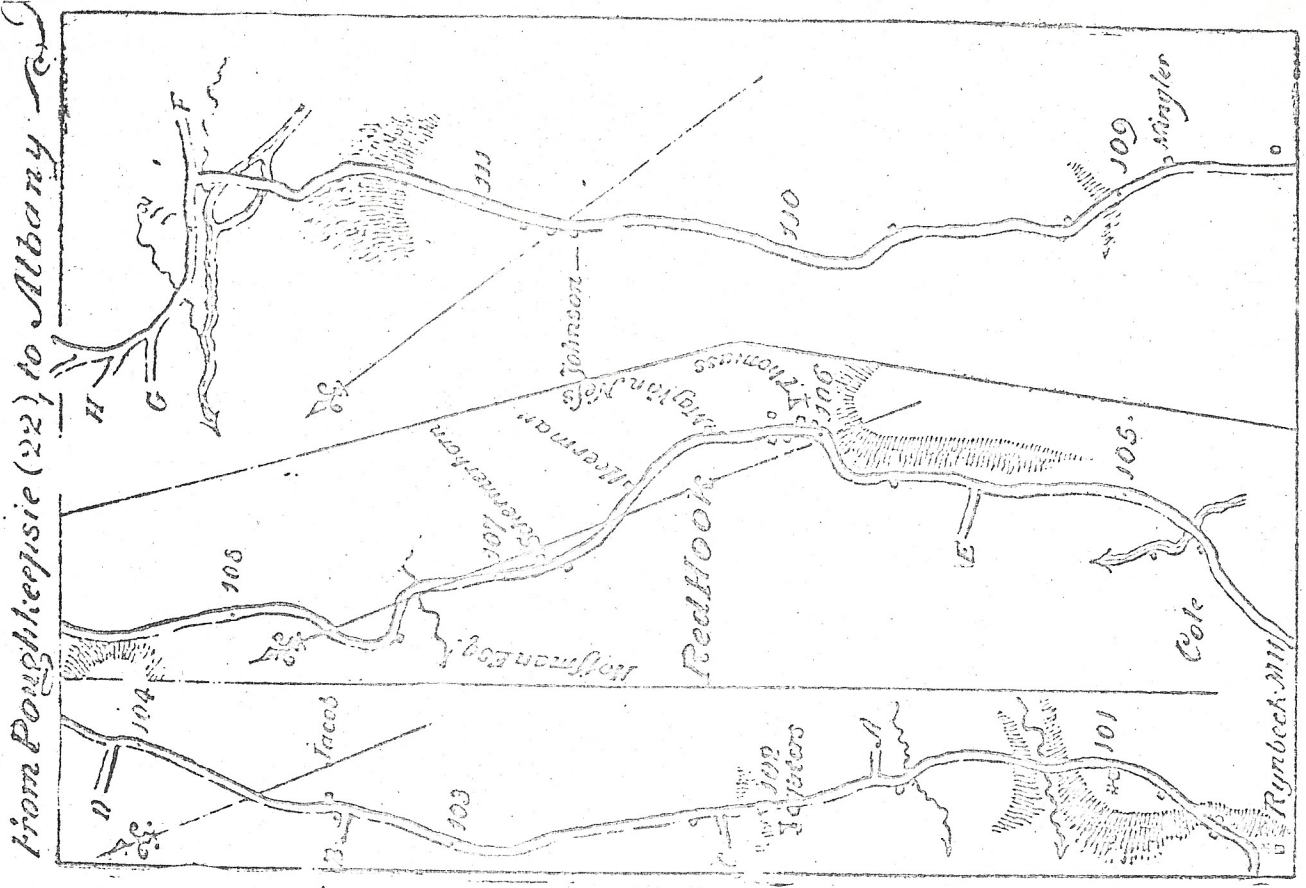
B







D





Prisoners in Kingston Goal to the Committee of Kingston, the bills to be paid by the State. After the dissolution of the Committee of Safety, the Council of Safety took charge of the Goal. On May 27, 1777, the Council ordered a bill of £8. 4. 4. to be paid to Cornelius Hogeboom for bringing four Prisoners from Claverack to Kingston. Prisoners were also brought from Westchester County.

#### THE FLEET PRISON

The Council of Safety also took charge of the most interesting of the Prisons, that on board of Ships anchored off Esopus (Kingston) known as "The Fleet Prison". On May 27, 1777, the Council appropriated £120 to the use of Gilbert Livingston and Maj. Jacobus Van Zandt or either of them, "a Committee appointed by the recent Convention to provide Vessels for the Disaffected Apprehended in Rhinebeck and Livingston Manor". One of the Ships was the "Camden", afterward destroyed by the Enemy (See "Privateers"). Several Ships were built, in May and June, 1777; and Mr. Livingston's Accounts mention "32 trees cut on Mr. Gasbeck's Land a 2/— £3.12.0". Others of the Ships were seized. The comments on the two following Claims are by the Auditor-General:—

Claim of Joseph Towers & David H. Mallows Two Inveterate Enemies of their Country claim payment for a Brigantine taken by order of the Convention for a Prison Ship & burnt by the British in the year 1777. If the Attor'y Gen'l is of Opinion that they recover from Gilbert Livingston I think it is best that the state should pay them, but not their whole demand. The Sails, anchor & cable which were taken by the Quarter Master Gen'l & Mr Bedlow & the Money paid to the Captain for his wages ought to be deducted.

Wages pd by the Treasurer amo'tg to, as per Spranger's acct & Rect ....	£ 94.18. 9
Anchor & Cable he recd pay for from the U. S. ....	53. 7. 3
Sails &c D.D. the Q. M. Gen'l .....	193. 2 4
	<hr/>
	£341. 8. 4

N.B. It appears by a Resolution of the 18th April, 1777, that Spranger's Vessel was seized by the Convention as Tory Property.

John Dole's claim £310 for one half of a Sloop taken by Gilbert Livingston for the use of Tory Prisoners. Gilbert Livingston acted under the authority of the Council of Safety. It appears by the 5th & 6th sections of the Act of 22d Novemr 1781, to provide for the payment of contingent expences, that Philip Jacobs sued G. Livingston & recovered £310. 0. 0 Damages for one half of said Sloop & that he received a Certificate from the Treas<sup>r</sup> for £317. 7. 4 for Damages & Costs. I believe it is best that the State pays it without cost, after deducting for part of her sails & the anchor & Cable which must be paid by the United States.

The Ships being ready for use, the Council passed these Directions:—

In Council of Safety for the State of New York, Kingston June 17th 1777.

Resolved that Mr. Hobart, Mr. Jay and Mr. Cuyler be and hereby are appointed a Committee to regulate the fleet Prison & to appoint proper officers for the same

John McKesson, Secry.

In Pursuance of the above Resolution the Committee therein named have established the Regulations for the Fleet Prison and appointed the following Officers for the same:—

- I. That all the Sloops or Vessels which may from Time to Time compose the Fleet Prison, together with all the Prisoners on Board the same, be under the Care and Custody of

③



Needle work'd Aprons, Diworts Arithmetic,  
and Handkerchiefs, Blank Books,  
Sewing Silk, Sealing Wax and Wa-  
Moreens, all colours, fers,  
Ribbons, Talc, Bob- Paper,  
bin and Tapes, Pocket Books,  
Bonnet Papers, Silver Watches, Chains  
Satinets, Keys and Seals,  
Cambricks and Lawns, Silver, and common  
Fine and coarse Thread, Sleeve-Buttons,  
Stuffs, Cloth, Shoe and White-  
Stockings, wash Brushes,  
Black Barcelona Hand- Slates and Pencils, and  
kerchiefs, a number of other  
Silk, Linen and Cot- articles too tedious  
ton ditto. to mention.

John Holden, 7:439 12: 6: 1  
7:441 12: 9: 4 1-2  
7:442 12: 9: 4 1-2  
William Beelen, 7:443 12: 9: 8  
7:444 12: 9: 8  
Patrick Marr, 7:445 11: 1: 6  
7:446 11: 1: 6  
Philip Negro, 7:447 10: 13: 0  
7:448 10: 13: 0  
TALMAGE HALL, Lieut. and  
Paymaster Invalid Regiment.  
Fish-Kill, July 26, 1783.

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Schuyler,  
James Li  
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**W**HEREAS, FREDERICK SCHOON-  
MAKER, on the 10th of March  
1782, Mortgaged to the subscribers a cer-  
tain tract of Land, whereon the said Schoon-  
maker and others now live, lying and being  
in Marbletown, Ulster county, supposed to  
contain 440 acres, as security for the payment  
of five hundred and fifty five pounds with  
interest, with a power therein to the said sub-  
scribers to sell the said mortgaged premises, in  
case default should be made in the payment of  
the said sum, on a day now past. **THIS**  
**IS THEREFORE TO NO-**  
**TIFY,** that unless the said F. Schoonma-  
ker shall well and truly satisfy the said Debt,  
with the damages,---the said tract of Land  
will be peremptorily Sold, either together or in  
parcels as shall be most convenient, at public  
vendue to the highest bidder, on the 14th  
day of November next, at ten o'clock in the  
forenoon, at the house of Johannes Tack  
near the premises, and the purchaser will re-  
ceive a warranted title thereto from the sub-  
scribers.

RICHARD OLIVER,  
STEPHEN NOTTINGHAM.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**AN ELEGANT HOUSE,**  
Either for a Store-Keeper or Tavern,  
**O**N the public road leading to Albany, and  
on the road from the Nine-Partners, and  
a direct road to General Tenbrook's, about two  
miles from the Landing; with three commodi-  
ous Rooms below stairs, a large Entry through  
the house, a large Room above stairs with a  
large Garret; the said house has got three Fire  
Places a Kitchen, a good stable and barrack,  
a well of very good water in the yard,  
with about two acres and a half of very good  
Land joining the said house, in exceeding good  
fence, with about seventy or eighty very good  
Apple-trees, the half bearing this year,---and  
some very good Plumb-trees; about two acres  
of good land half a mile from the house, which  
may be converted into good meadow land. Any  
gentleman that may chuse to purchase the  
same, may apply to the Subscriber, living on  
the premises, or to G. Martin, living near the  
same, as the proprietor means to make the pay-  
ment to the purchaser as easy as possible.  
**PHILIP JACOBS.**  
Red-Hook, Rhinebeck pre-  
cinct, July 21, 1783. 2m---

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**A PLEASANTLY** situated in Sha-  
ron in Connecticut, near half a mile to the  
fourthward of the meeting-house, containing a-  
bout thirty two acres, six thereof fine Meadow  
that can cut ten or twelve tons of excel-  
lent hay, two large orchards that can make a-  
bout two hundred barrels of Cyder, the best  
of grafted fruit, good pasturing, about four or  
five acres thereof for planting. There is on  
said Farm a good Brick House, two stories high,  
a good Cellar and a large Kitchen with a good  
Pantry in it, a large piazza round the house  
and Kitchen, a large garden with a board fence,  
a large Barn with a Hovel and Barrack: Op-  
posite the dwelling house is a large dry good  
Store with a Cellar, a Coopers Shop a Chaise  
House and several other conveniences: Three a-  
cres back of the lot is a fine grove of young Tim-  
ber growing; in the garden is fine Plumb and  
Cherry Trees, a very good stand for a private  
gentleman, or a store keeper; where a dry-  
good store has been kept many years: Also, 50  
acres of very good wood land, about three  
miles off. For further particulars and condi-  
tions, enquire on the premises; possession will  
be given when it suits the purchaser.  
**ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON.**

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**T O B E S O L D,**  
**A** **STOUT** likely NEGRO WENCH,  
twenty four years of age, has had the  
measles and small pox. She under-  
stands all kinds of kitchen work, and is capa-  
ble of working in hay or harvest, as a common  
Negro man---Also, will be sold with said  
wench, her child of about one year old. Who-  
ever inclines to purchase may know of the terms  
by applying to **THOMAS PALMER.**

**C O U N T E R F E I T S.**  
**T**HE public are cautioned to beware of  
counterfeited notes in the form of those  
lately issued from the office of finance, payable  
six months after the date. Among many other  
circumstances which distinguish the true from the  
false, one only is sufficient to prevent imposition,  
on holding the true notes up to the light there  
will appear in water marks U. S. NATIONAL  
DEBT. The false notes are printed on common  
paper without any marks.  
[The Printers throughout the United States,  
will do well to insert the above caution.]  
Philadelphia, July 16. 1783.

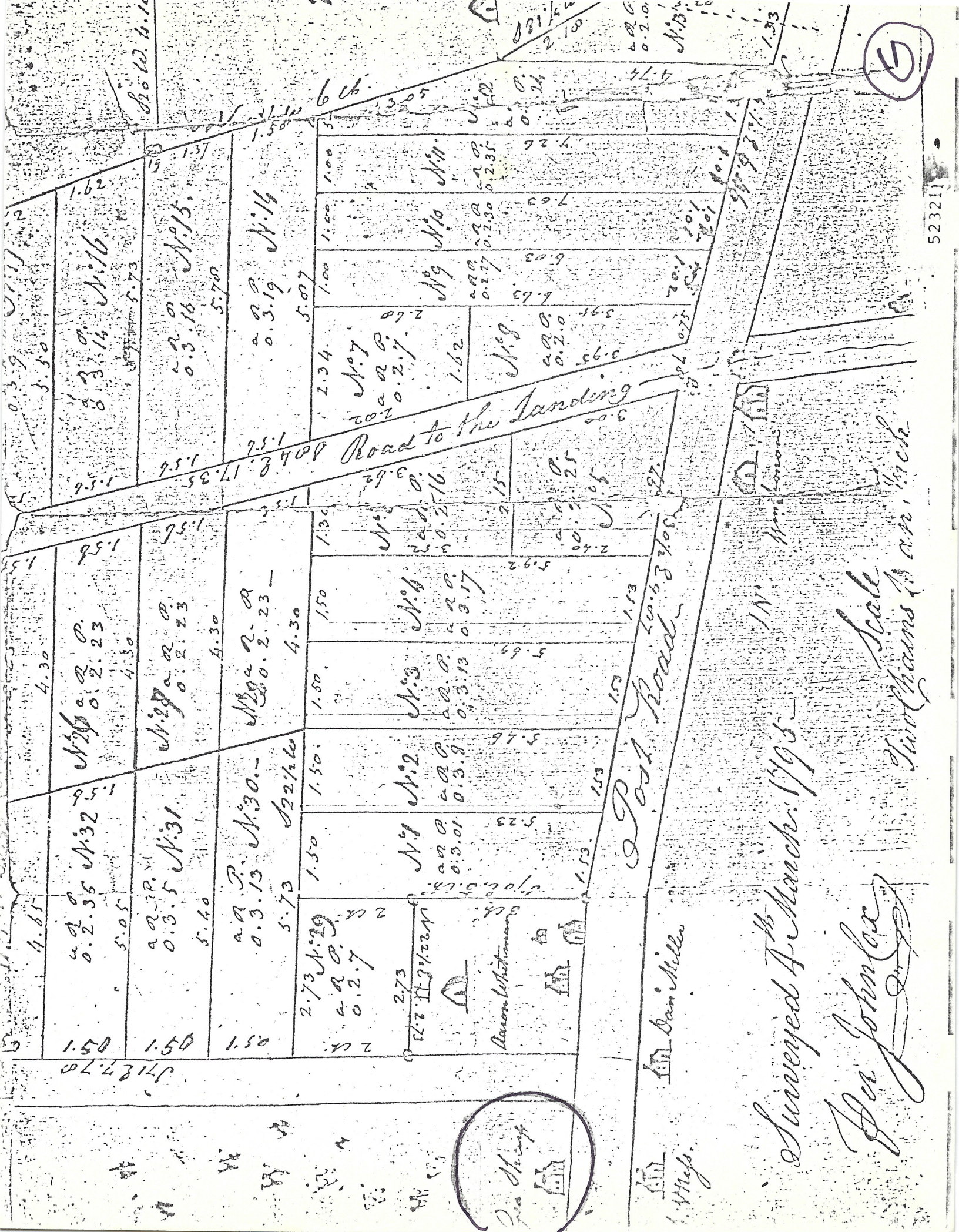
**T**HE SUBSCRIBER, now in  
confinement, in the Gaol of the city  
and county of Albany, for debt, here-  
by notifies his Creditors, that he intends to ap-  
ply to the Legislature, at their next sitting, for  
a law to relieve him from his imprisonment.  
**JOHN VAN HAESE.**  
Albany, July 1, 1783.

**S**  
**F** SOLD

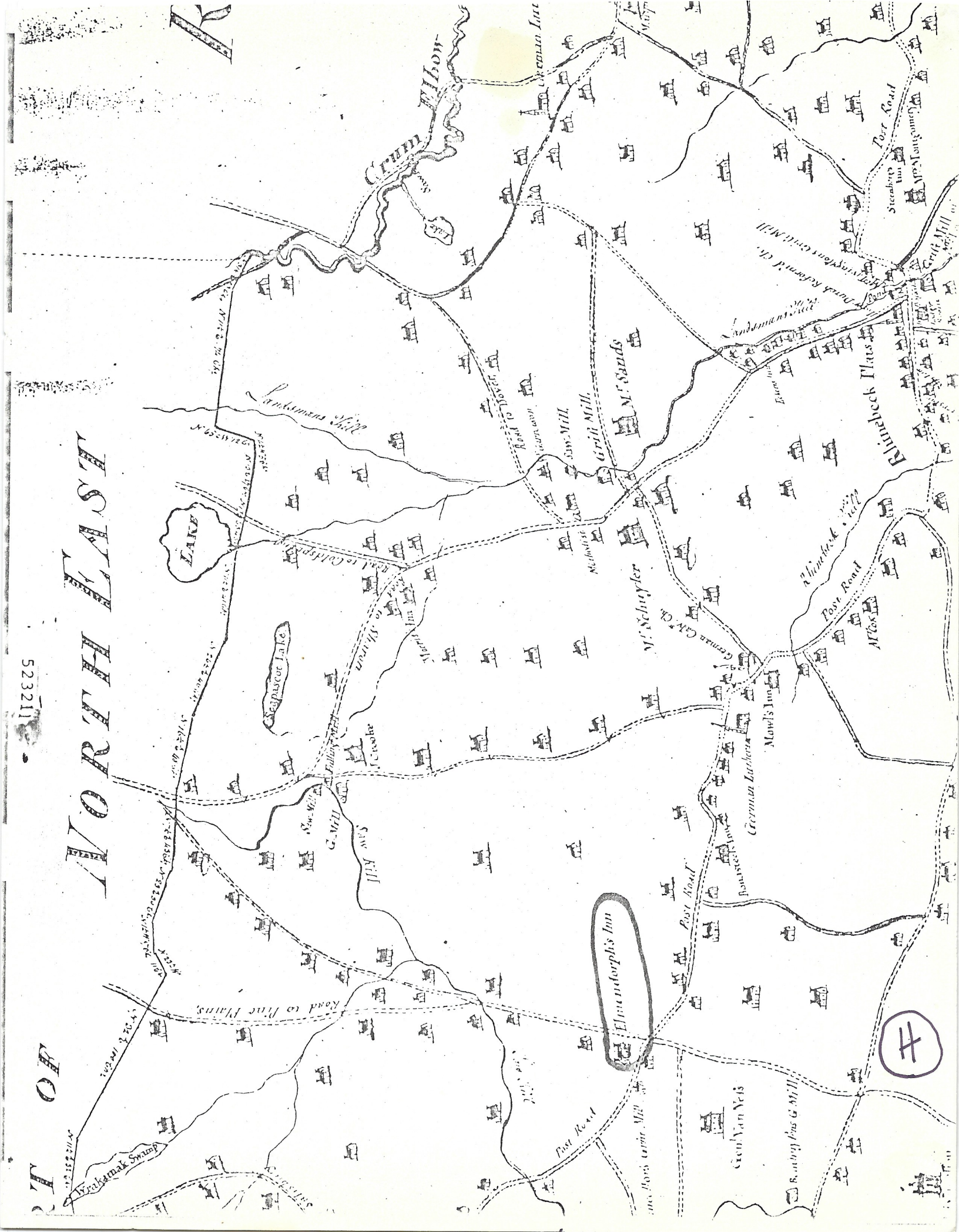
**A** New and accurate MAP of the Thirteen  
United States of America, agreeable to  
the boundaries settled by the late treaty of peace,  
to be sold at the Printing-Office.

New York Packet -  
Menspaper at  
Advance Library -  
Bought by me  
Aug 14, 1783

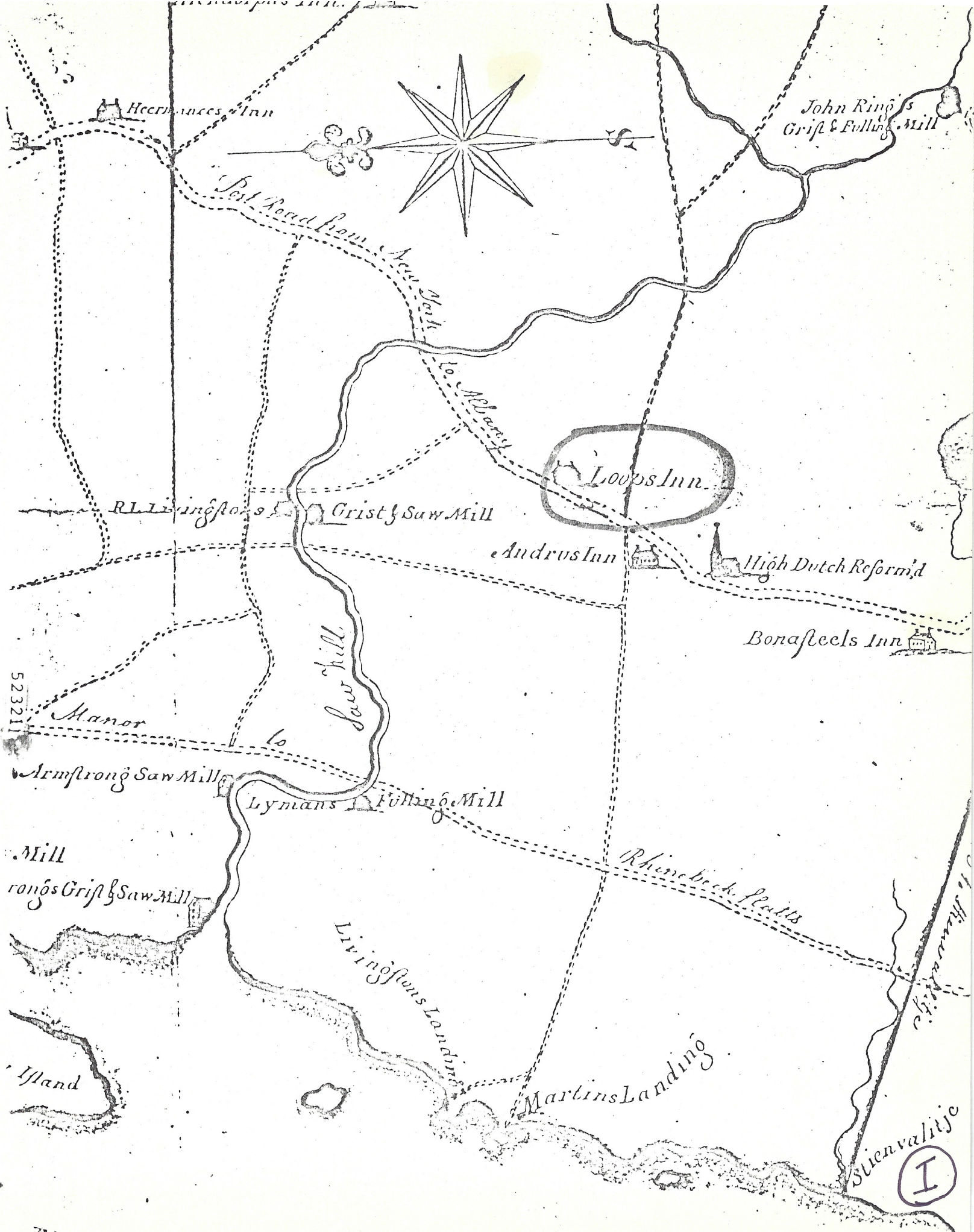








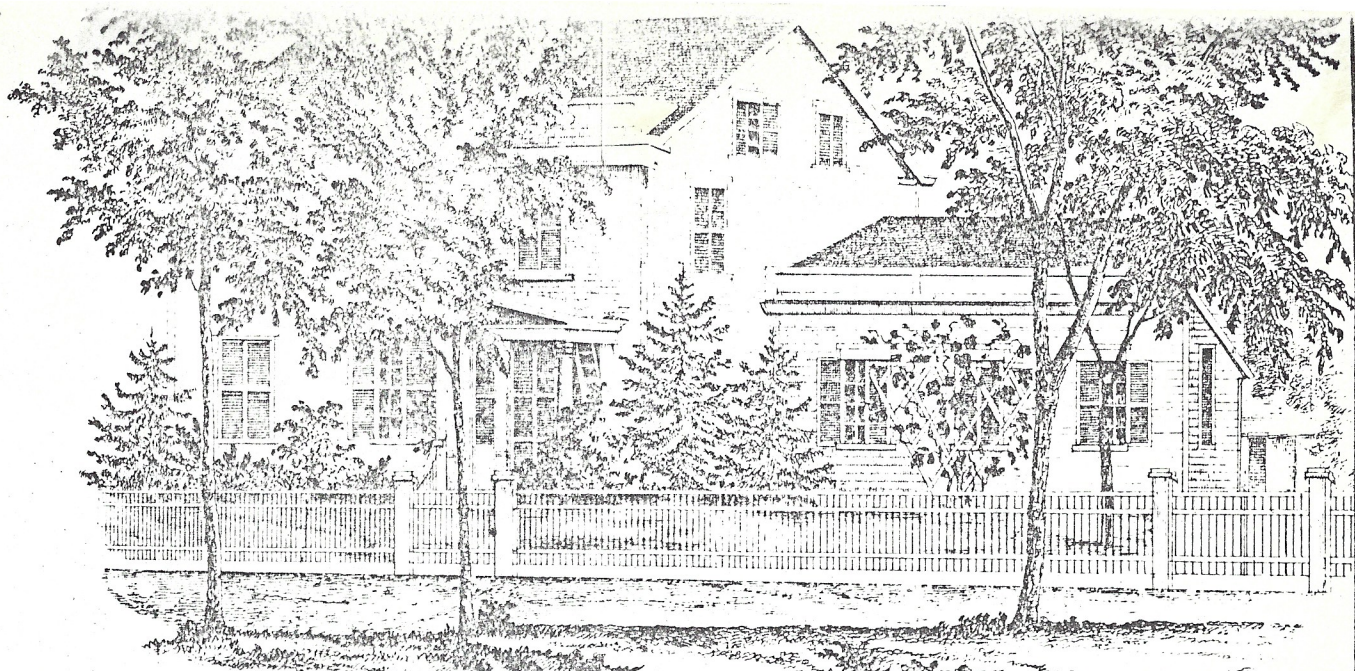




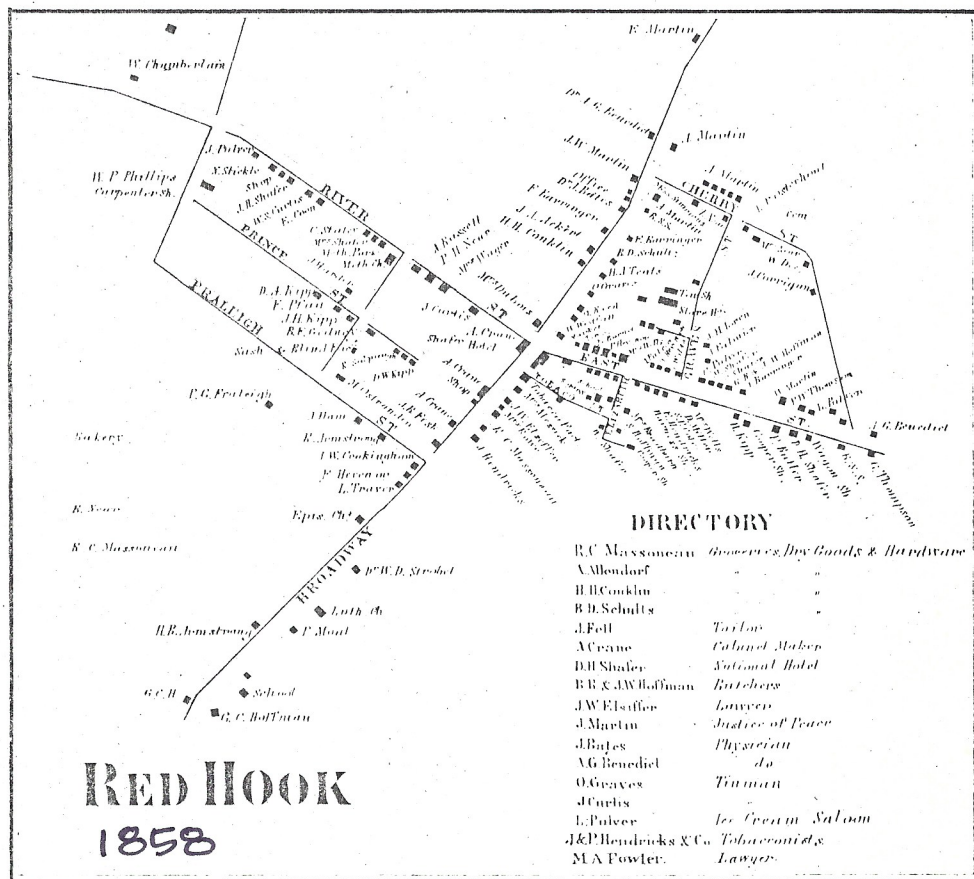
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RES. OF S. A. HAYT.  
Fishkill Village.



**RED HOOK**  
1858

(J)

523211



# RED HOOK

Town of Red Hook, Dutchess Co. N.Y.

Scale 20 rods to the inch.

1867



## Business Directory

### ATTORNEYS

offer J. W. Counselor at Law

under J. W. President of National Bank

under J. W. President of National Bank

under J. W. President of National Bank

under J. W. President of National Bank

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(K)



C Mrs E Bartlett

# ANNANDALE

Red Hook Twp.

Scale: 40 Rods to 1 Inch.

1876



RED HOOK

7



BROADWAY

March. 1933

Scale 30' to 1" —

N<sup>o</sup> 5 Massenneau Exp.

by  
Charles H. Davis  
Civil Engineer

GRAVES

STAFF

CEMETERY

I hereby certify that this is an accurate map made from an accurate survey and computed, March 30, 1833.

James T. Bailey.

52321

3



## ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Elizabeth Jewell on North Porch, West side of house prior to 1922.
2. Charles and Susan Pulver, East side of house ca. 1915
3. Mr. and Mrs. William Pulver -- 49th Wedding Anniversary. Room 102, Southeast wall. about 1958. (Note partition)
4. Mrs. Raymond Pulver. Room 102, northwest corner. ca. 1964
5. South Porch -- West Side ca. 1943/44 (Note some excavation going on, possibly for gas tanks (Amoco Station))
6. West Side -- 1943 (No changes have occurred to the facade yet)
7. Pulver Family -- Room 102, ca. early 1960's. (Partition has been removed)
8. Room #101 Center Hall Door -- West End. Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft, Staatsburg.
9. Room #102 Door on South Wall leading to Room 101. Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft.
10. Room #102 Ghost Marks on Ceiling. Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft.
11. Room #104 South Wall. Sawn lathe. Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft.
12. Room 205 West Wall. Mud & Straw Insulation, Pegged Beams and Roman Numerals visible. This had been exterior wall prior to ell addition. Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft.
13. Room #206 West Wall. Dormer Shape is visible. Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft.
14. Room #206 North Wall. Split Lathe visible. Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft.
15. Exterior -- West Side. Mud and Straw insulation exposed just north of south door. Photo taken June 10, 1981 by Rosemary E. Coons, Red Hook.
16. Exterior -- North Side. Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft.



17. Exterior -- East Side. Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft.
18. Exterior -- West and South Ends (Note gambrel shape).  
Photo taken March 25, 1982 by Mary Craft.





①



②





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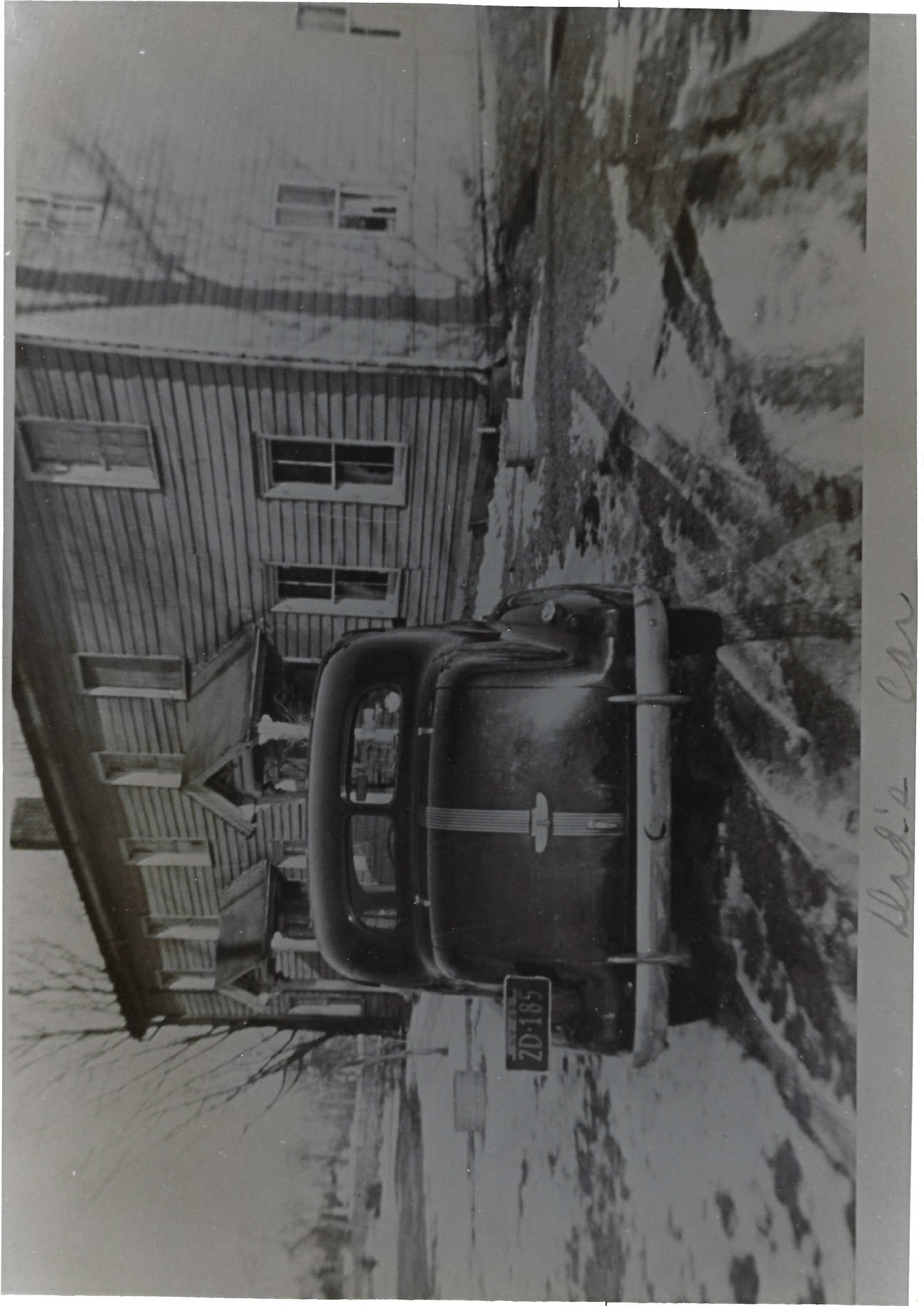
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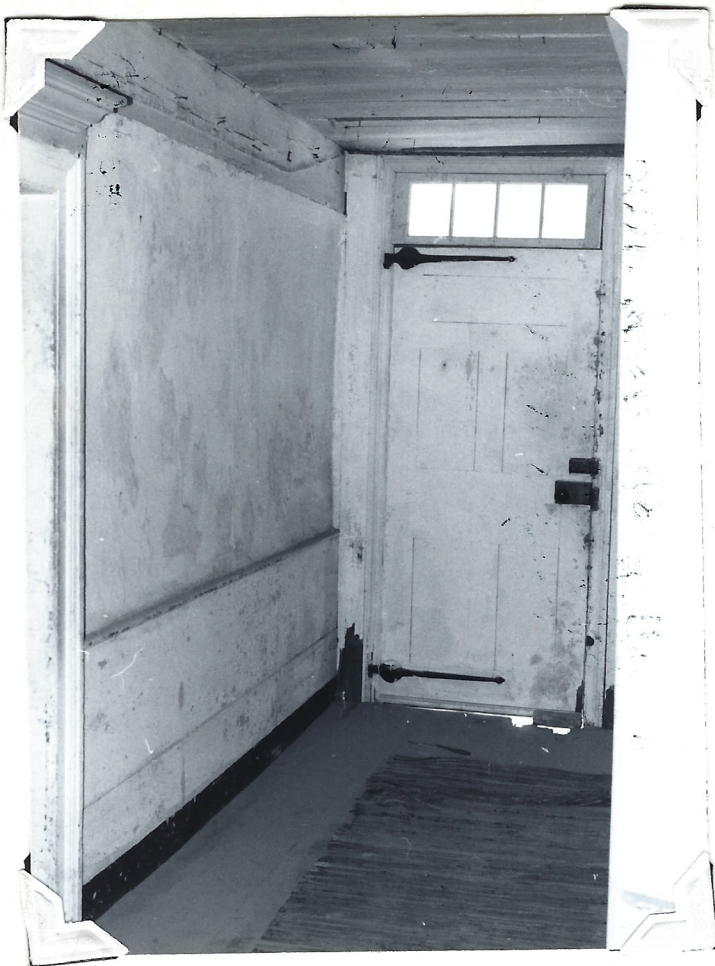


Wag's car









8



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10





11

24 E

12



27 E

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16





17



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