

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

The Elmendorph Inn

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

43-45 North Broadway

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN

Red Hook

VICINITY OF

25th

STATE

New York

CODE
036COUNTY
DutchessCODE
027**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☒ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: None

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Friends of Elmendorph, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

Box 1776

CITY, TOWN

Red Hook

VICINITY OF

STATE

New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Dutchess County Clerk's Office

STREET & NUMBER

22 Market Street

CITY, TOWN

Poughkeepsie

STATE

New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

NYS Inventory of Historic Resources

DATE

1974

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Parks and Rec., Div. for Historic Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Albany

STATE

New York

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Elmendorph Inn is sited on a one-half acre corner lot, immediately adjacent to Route 9, a major north/south road. None of the original outbuildings exist, but to the north of the inn is a small concrete block building formerly used as a garage.

The building is located in a mixed residential commercial area. To the north of the property is a supermarket and to the south (with a street in between) is a gas station. Directly behind it to the east is a modest nineteenth-century dwelling, and a succession of small homes of a later date. To the west, across North Broadway (The Albany Post Road) are more substantial homes, including two high-style Victorian mansions.

The inn is a two-story, frame structure with a modified gambrel roof. It is covered with clapboards which are now sheathed with asphalt shingles. A small porch is attached to the main entrance on the front elevation. A lean-to addition was built off the rear of the building. The fireplaces are serviced by four chimneys, still visible above the roof line.

The original structure, built ca. 1750, was enlarged and modernized, probably in several stages, prior to 1830. Nineteenth-century partitions, creating two apartments were removed about five years ago revealing an interior little changed since the Federal period. An inspection of the visible framing in the attic and cellar suggests that the original structure was probably five bays with a central entrance hall. One twelve over twelve window and a pair of crown moldings remain from this earliest period. The fireplace in the center room (ground floor) appears to have been lined with a layer of brick and a Federal style mantel installed. The stone and timber hearth support beneath it in the cellar shows evidence of deepening. An advertisement in the "New York Packet" dated August 14, 1783, describes the building as having "... three commodious rooms below stairs, a large entry through the house, a large room above stairs with a large garret; the said house has got three fireplaces, a good kitchen...."

On the second floor, the space described now contains a large chamber with bricked up fireplace, a large open "hall" and two small chambers opening off a Federal period hall with pilasters and a vaulted ceiling.

Sometime after 1783, an addition was made to the south, increasing the building's size by half. The two rooms, above and below, have higher ceilings and a grander scale than the earlier portion. The first floor Federal period mantel has handsomely carved wooden sunbursts.

The original building was constructed with a gambrel roof. The second story windows, on the front of the building, were housed in dormers which are still on the interior. The attic framing suggests that the roof was raised on the west facade at an early date, probably not later than 1830. Late in the nineteenth century, the windows on the

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first floor, front (west) facade, were changed to two over two and a new exterior door was cut to the south parlor. Late nineteenth-century porches were added to each of the doors and in the 1940's, a third door was cut into the center room and the porches were connected. More recently solid paneled shutters, which appear in early twentieth-century photographs, were removed. Early in the twentieth century, a small shed extension was added to the rear kitchen wing and a small porch built on to the rear of the south parlor. Because of scant written documentation and the extent of the modifications made within the first seventy-five years of the Elmendorph's existence, a careful, professionally conducted architectural survey will be required to more accurately define and date the development of the building.

The interiors of the Elmendorph Inn are finished with plaster walls over hand split lath. The first floor rooms have chair rails and the hallway has horizontal planking beneath the chair rails. Heavy oak beams span the thirty foot depth of the building and two inch thick planks, up to twenty-four inches wide form the original flooring. Wide boards, one inch thick, have been laid perpendicular to this flooring on portions of the first floor.

A plaster ceiling has been removed in all but the south parlor, revealing grey stained floor boards above. The upper halves of the exposed beams are similarly stained; the lower halves are white washed. The original entrance door remains; raised and fielded panels on the outside, flat on the inside, and mounted with large hand forged strap hinges with circular nailing plates. A four light transom window surmounts the door. The hallway is widened by a curved wall to accommodate the stair. The staircase is encased in fielded paneling which conceals the door to the cellar stair.

The north parlor has a relatively simple mantle and a curved wall marking the back of the staircase. A door at the rear of the room leads to the kitchen with a cooking fireplace with the opening for a bee hive bake oven -- the back of which has been removed. The paneling and/or mantle shelf has also been removed. The central parlor runs the depth of the building and has a large Federal period mantle with carved sunburst and reeded panels. There are evidences that the fireplace was linked with brick, suggesting that an earlier, larger fireplace had at one time existed there. The door frames in this room feature crown moldings and the paneled doors hang on hand wrought ring and pintle hinges. The south parlor is larger than the rooms previously described and its ceiling is considerably higher. The fireplace, which is centered

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on the south wall is very large with an elaborate, Federal period mantel with triple sunburst and elegant moldings. A small staircase in the back corner of the room leads to an upper chamber.

At the top of the main staircase is a large room. To the north is a chamber with a fireplace which has been bricked up and its mantle removed. The walls are plastered throughout the upstairs and on the front or west side of the inn the windows are twelve over eight and set into dormers. The original wide board plank floors remain throughout. Leading from the central room is a short hall with pilasters at each corner and a vaulted ceiling. It leads to two small chambers at the front of the building, each with one dormer window. A short flight of five steps leads up to the south chamber, a large room with paneled fireplace and, on the front, three dormers, two of which contain twelve over eight windows. A small staircase connects to the rooms below.

The interior doors in the Elmendorph are contemporary with the house, being for the most part constructed with raised panels on one side, flat on the other and hung from ring and pintle hinges. There are a few examples of early H & L hinges. Doors in the south room appear to be later with butt hinges. There is a stone-walled cellar under the center of the building with a massive footing under the center fireplace which shows evidence of having been enlarged to accommodate a deeper hearth. Stone steps lead to the exterior. Under the north and south ends of the building are crawl spaces. There has never been central heat in the building. Kerosene space heaters vented into the chimneys were used until 1966 but no longer remain in the building. There is a gas-fired hot water heater in the cellar. Plumbing was added in the early twentieth century but is presently inoperative. Electrical service exists only in the north end, but it needs replacing. The building is presently unrestored. Late nineteenth-century partitions have been largely removed and with the exception of two twentieth-century kitchens (one incorporated in the original kitchen, the other in part of the ground floor, south room), and three sets of bathroom fixtures installed in existing spaces, the interior of the house is much as it was ca. 1830.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___PREHISTORIC	___ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	___COMMUNITY PLANNING	___LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	___RELIGION
___1400-1499	___ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	___CONSERVATION	___LAW	___SCIENCE
___1500-1599	___AGRICULTURE	___ECONOMICS	___LITERATURE	___SCULPTURE
___1600-1699	<u>X</u> ARCHITECTURE	___EDUCATION	___MILITARY	___SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<u>X</u> 1700-1799	___ART	___ENGINEERING	___MUSIC	___THEATER
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	___COMMERCE	<u>X</u> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___PHILOSOPHY	___TRANSPORTATION
___1900-	___COMMUNICATIONS	___INDUSTRY	<u>X</u> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	___OTHER (SPECIFY)
		___INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1750, 1800

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The history of Red Hook and the Elmendorph Inn begins sometime before 1688, when Colonel Pieter Schuyler, first Mayor of Albany, acquired from the Indians most of what we know as the town of Red Hook. Schuyler did not live here himself and apparently there was little settlement or clearing of the land. By 1725, Schuyler's tract had changed ownership and was controlled jointly by Colonel Henry Beekman, Jr. (the son of the founder of Rhinebeck), Barent van Benthuyssen, Barent Staats, and Nicholas Hoffman. The land was just then beginning to be settled by Palatine German families moving down from East Camp (Germantown) as they started to take leaseholds and develop an agricultural economy.

At the time of the Revolution, there was a small settlement at Upper Red Hook (then known as Red Hook), docks at Tivoli (Upper Red Hook Landing), at Barrytown (Lower Red Hook Landing) and saw mills and grist mills on the "Kills." The Albany Post Road was the only road of significance, supplementing it were the roads to the mills and the river landings. The "Old Red Church" in Tivoli was the only house of worship. Throughout the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth centuries, most of the land in the town was still owned by heirs and assigns of the patent holders, and was leased for long terms to farming families.

When the Rhinebeck Precinct of Dutchess County was established in 1737 for the purpose of defining political jurisdiction, Red Hook was included. Red Hook became a separate township on June 2, 1812. Until the end of the eighteenth century, the neighborhood of the present village of Red Hook was merely a crossroads, boasting little more than the tavern and couple of houses. When the Postmaster in "Upper" Red Hook, General David Van Ness, moved to the Lower Village in the 1790's, and built the brick mansion known as Maizefield (listed on the National Register), he brought with him the post office name and the Lower Village has been called Red Hook ever since. During the nineteenth century, the village grew rapidly in population and commercial activity. The village itself was not incorporated until 1894, following a devastating fire on Prince Street. Because of the comparatively late date of the village's founding, there is little architecture of the Colonial period.

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The property in and around the village of Red Hook was leased for several generations from Colonel Henry Beekman and his heirs. Therefore, it has been difficult to establish a date of construction for eighteenth-century dwellings in this locale. It is generally thought that the building dates to about 1750 because of its construction, and it is in the 1750's that we find the surrounding properties, as well as the Elmendorph land itself, leased from Colonel Henry Beekman. Various records of the period before 1800 indicate several owners and the house appears to have been used as an inn. A map drawn in 1797 shows the property as Elmendorph's Inn. By 1811, the property was known as Loop's Hotel.

On April 4, 1815, the annual Town Board meeting is held at the inn of Jacob Loop. This is the first of many Town Board meetings to be held in the building. The earliest known town of Red Hook map, dated 1815, shows Loop's Inn very clearly. The first deed found to the property is for Jacob Loop which described the property as twelve and one-half acres. This description continued until 1933 when the property was subdivided. Jacob Loop died at the age of 33 in 1819. Town records indicate that in 1820 George Ring was proprietor at the inn and town meetings continued to be held there. Ring operated a store there in 1825. George Ring must have been an unlucky storekeeper, for in 1825 the Sheriff sold the goods and property of George Ring at public sale to Philip Bonesteel, a prominent merchant and postmaster, who sold them that same day to Peter DeReimer. The property changed hands again in 1827 to Jacobus Eckert but Town Board meetings continued there until 1842. In 1835, Jacobus Eckert sold to David Wager who appears to have 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. In 1828, David Wager was the pathmaster on the east road starting from his house. In 1845, Wager gave land on the east end of the property to the Methodist Episcopal Society expressly for a cemetery. Wager died in 1854, but before his death, he sold the property to Augustus Martin (State Assemblyman and Town Supervisor). The Martin family owned the property to the north, including a stone house built in 1776. The Martins probably converted the house into a two family dwelling, for not only were we told this by the family who worked for the Martins, but two local writers indicate that some changes were made during the Martin period. Edmund Bassett began his "Reminiscences of Red Hook" (1926), at the age of about sixty-one. He wrote that "the old Inn, on the corner of Broadway and Cherry Streets

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has been changed to dwelling apartments. In the early days of the State Coach Line, this was one of the inns and a regular stop to change horses. A 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." Burton Barker Coon, at age fifty-five (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." Edward Martin, who owned the building from 1886 until his estate was sold in 1933, was a philanthropist who established a kindergarten in the building in the last decade of the nineteenth century. During the first fifty years of this century, the inn was used as a residence. In 1966, the property was sold and remained vacant until purchased by the Friends of Elmendorph, Inc., a local group with plans to carefully restore the building.

The old Elmendorph Inn is significant in the region as a rare surviving eighteenth-century residence and tavern. It is the oldest building in the village of Red Hook and the only gambrel roofed structure in the village to have survived. The inn has been an integral part of Red Hook's development, having served as the meeting place for town government for more than twenty-five years. Although unrestored, its early lines and proximity to the old Albany Park Road reveal its age to the trained eye.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY $\pm \frac{1}{2}$

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 593240 4649860
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C
D

See Site Map Attached

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Larry Gobrecht, National Register and Survey Coordinator
ORGANIZATION

NYS Office of Parks and Rec., Div. for Historic Preservation
STREET & NUMBER

Empire State Plaza, Agency Bldg. #1

TELEPHONE
(518) 474-0479

CITY OR TOWN
Albany

STATE
New York

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL XXX

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation DATE 7/24/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Red Hook
Dutchess County

SITE PLAN

DWG

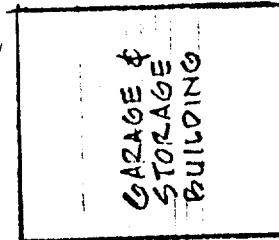
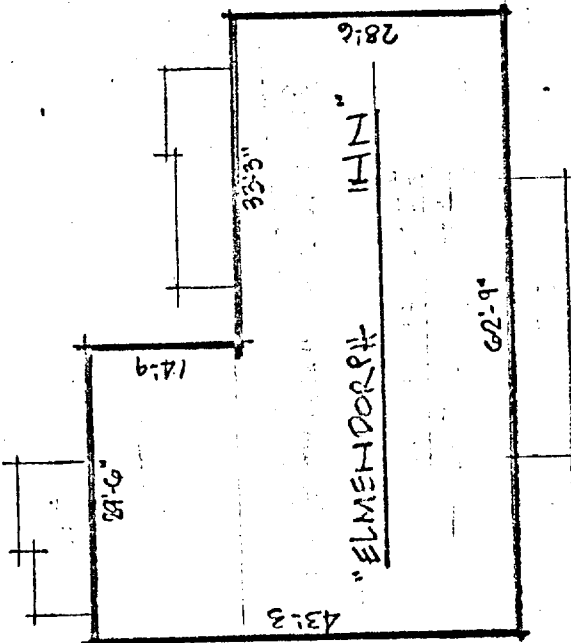


7

CHERRY ST

142'

150.2'

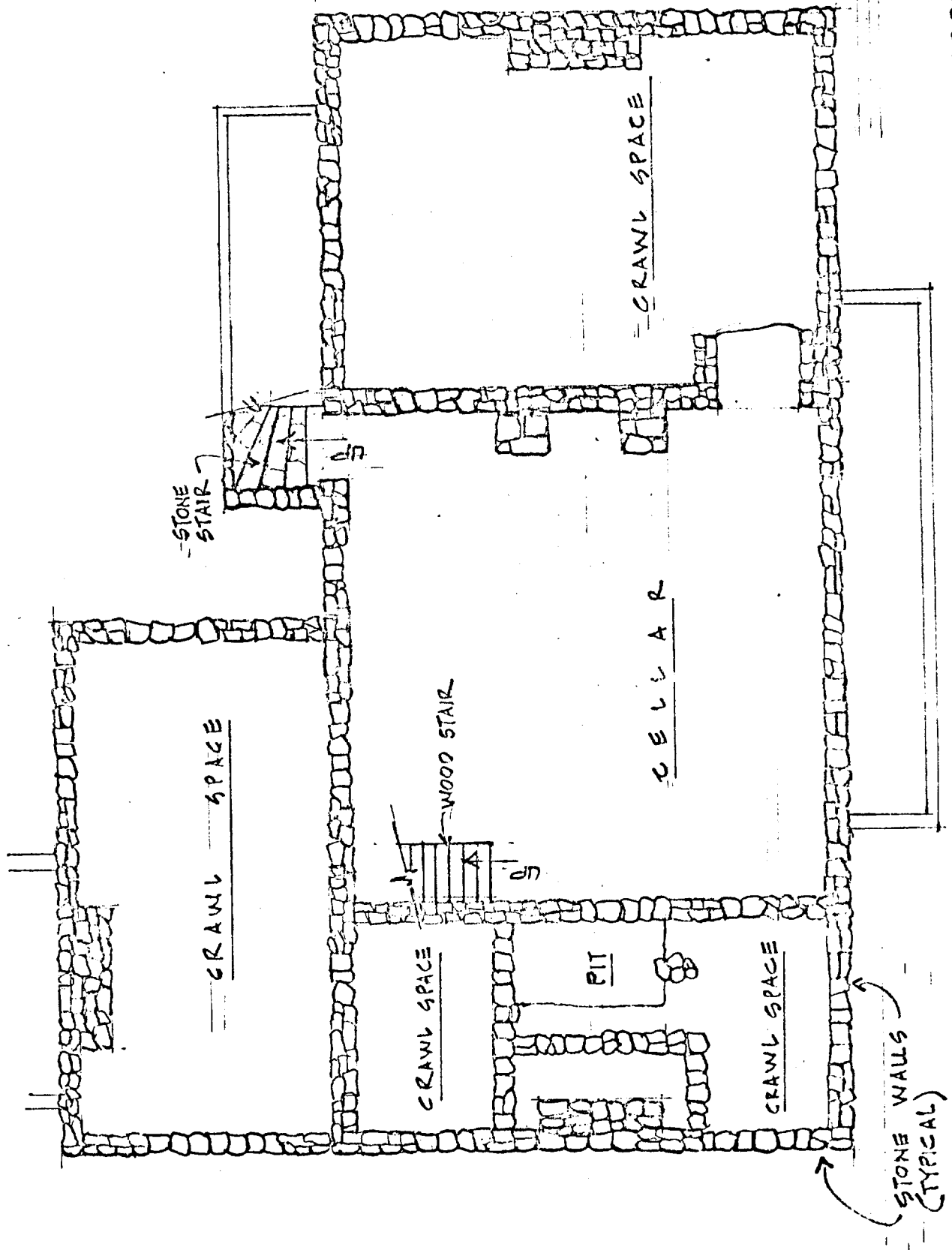
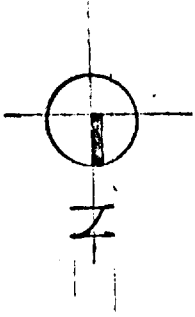


132'

150'

NORTH CROWWAY

Elmendorph Inn
Red Hook
Dutchess County



ELMENDORPH INN
NORTH BROADWAY
RED HOOK NEW YORK

CELLAR PLAN
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"

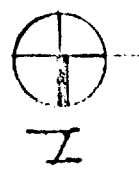
29'9"

43'3"

EAST ADDITION

SOUTH ADDITION

Elmendorph Inn
Red Hook
Dutchess County



FIREPLACE
OVEN
KITCHEN

KITCHEN

STAIR

STAIR

FIREPLACE

ROOM 'A'

FIREPLACE

ROOM 'B'

FIREPLACE

ROOM 'C'

HALL

62'9"

28'6"

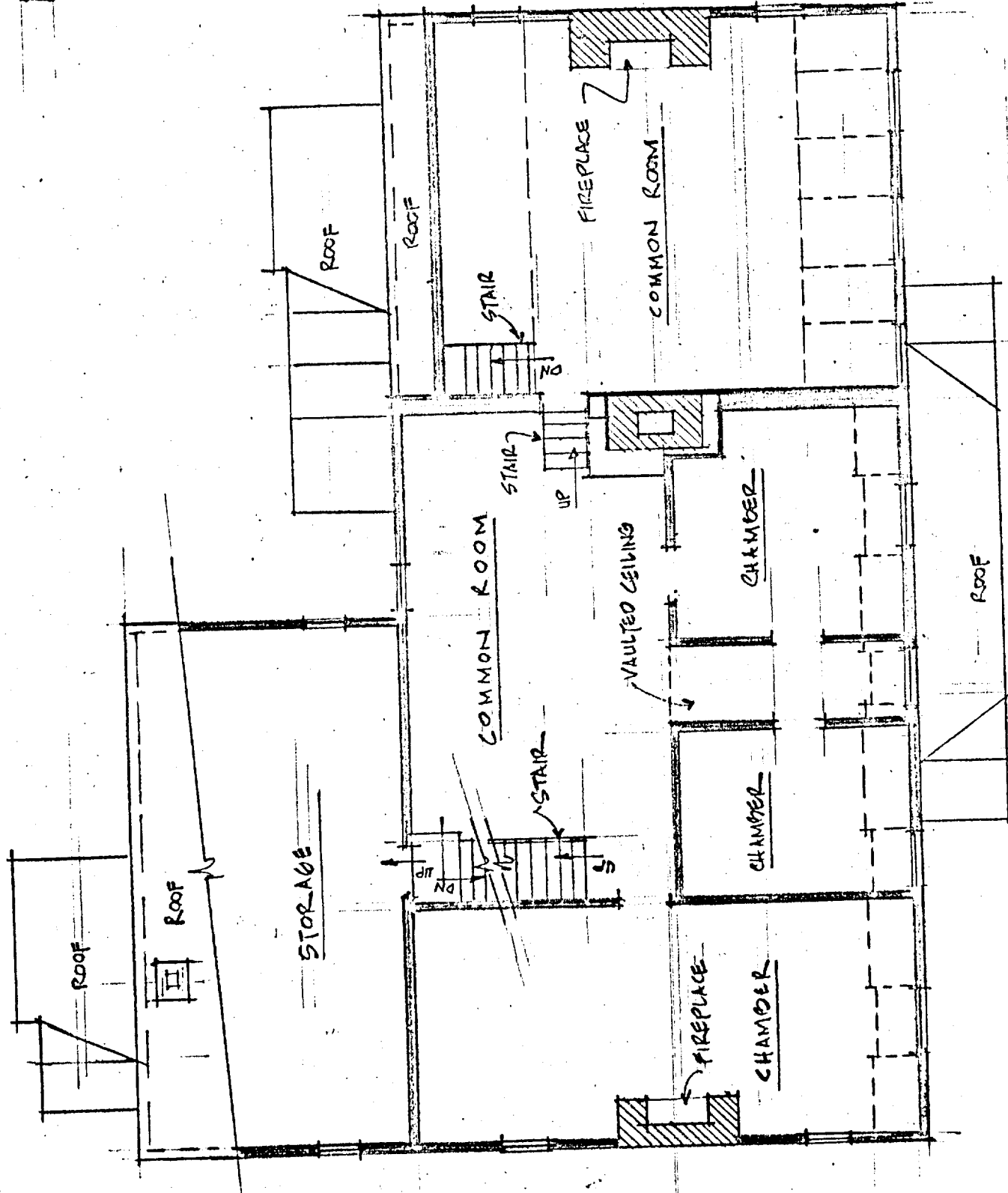
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

ELMENDORPH INN
NORTH-BOUND
RED HOOK
DUTCHESS COUNTY



Elmendorph Inn
Red Hook
Dutchess County



ELMENDORPH INN
NORTH BROADWAY
RED HOOK
NEW YORK
DUTCHESS COUNTY

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Rock City Quad

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6268 II SW
(SAUGERTIES)

73°52'30"
42°00'

594000m E.

595

596

ELMENDORPH
INN
RED HOOK
DUTCHESS CO.
E 593 240
N 4649 860

