

Archaeology is being done across the street from the Hasbrouck house by Joe Diamond and his crew of students and enthusiasts. It has uncovered a line of post holes, what Joe believes was a temporary post-in-ground French style log cabin.

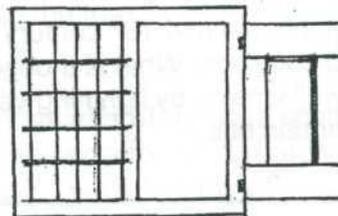
Many of the Huguenots had been refugees in northern Germany prior to coming to the New World and may have brought with them some circa 250-pound 5-plate cast-iron stoves with biblical scenes on the sides and front. These non ventilating stoves had been cast and used in Germany for more than 150-years. To date, no evidence has been found for their use in 18th century Dutch houses to the north in Albany or Rensselaer. Why the Dutch did not bring with them their 6-plate ventilating stove remains a mystery. The artist Rembrandt had one in his studio but we do not know how widely it was used in 17th century Netherlands.

The Hasbrouck house is unique in its plan yet very New World Dutch in its construction. It is a four-room center-hall house with a full cellar and a large, two-level, unfinished half-story loft. Three of the four main-floor rooms had jambless fireplaces. The fourth room had a 5-plate stove attached to the back of the adjacent fireplace. This was the *stube* (stove room). They remained popular into the 1760's over a wide area of the northeast eventually being manufactured in Pennsylvania circa 1724.

On our tour through the house, the group deduced that the back hall door was a reused and enlarged interior door replaced in the 19th century. There was some debate about the infill in the interior walls. A small window displaying the interior construction of the wall was left in the hall. It is horizontal riven (split) wood-lath with mud and straw. They are set in holes rather than groves and I am not clear on how it is done.

At the nearby workshop the window parts are being kept while the stone wall is rebuilt, each exposed stone in its original position. It is awaiting an eventual decision of what windows to put back in the wall as it is being reconstructed. John Stevens and Bill McMillen each measured and documented a frame. Both for many years have documented and recorded the fragments of early windows that are occasionally uncovered. Bill first began in the 1970's in preparation for the restoration of the 17th century *Voorlezer* (Teacher) House on Staten Island. Both have a large data base on glass and opening sizes. They look for the carpenters scribe marks and drill bit types.

The survival of the two window headers and center mullions give enough evidence to reconstruct the original loft windows which were *bolkozijn*, each with two openings one with a fixed glazing of leaded glass and the other a shutter. John Stevens describes these as "something of a reversion to the late medieval period in Europe" where window openings were protected only by shutters.



bolkozijn



**John Stevens
and Bill McMillen
examine rare leaded window
sash in the Huguenot Historical
Society Collection**
photograph by Jim Decker



**Jim Decker
Photographs Window Frame Parts**
photograph by John Stevens



**Bill MacMillen
documents parts of widow frames**
photograph by Jim Decker

(*) Jim Decker, Dawn Elliot, Bob Eurich, Neil Larson, Bill McMillen, Peter Sinclair, Marion & John Stevens, Ian Stewart and Rob Sweeney,

6. **Saturday, July 15** Rob Sweeney, HVVA Vice President, held a lunch-gathering at his stone house, a Ten Broeck tenant house in the Town of Ulster, Ulster County on old Route 32. It was well attended by over 20-people and was preceded by visits to two other 18th century stone houses.

The first house visited was the Jan Ousterhoudt stone house in Saugerties just up the road. The present owners James and Patricia Rue have lived here 40-years and feel right at home. The crowd did not examine the interior but judged the house's original configuration and changes entirely from evidence in the exterior stone work. John Stevens saw beams in the south entrance hall that were hewn square and sawn in half. There is an Ousterhoudt family date stone of 1809 in the east side-wall but this seems to date the addition. The original mid 18th century one-room house to the north, it was speculated, had a side entrance and a jambless fireplace. It was dated in-part by the change in the stone work from irregular mixed field stone to worked white limestone. No original window frames survive but there was evidence in the stone work of a narrow casement beside the jambless fireplace.



Jan Ousterhoudt House, Flatbush Saugerties, Ulster County, NY
photographs by Jim Decker

The barn is a mid 19th century large (circa 40- by 60-foot) three-bay side entrance ramp barn in good condition. What is thought was the original and small wood frame house that stood next to the well was hit by lightning years ago and burned to the ground. No pictures and few memories remain of it.

(From the Editor, continued)

Dutch major-minor system associated with thatch. The more people who would look at this building, the better. A small group plan on documenting the barn in the afternoon. It is associated with a stone house that will also be open. If you would want to help in documenting the building let us know or come by.

Rob Sweeney called my attention to Harrison Meeske's writing on thatch, page 184-188, of his book, The Hudson Valley Dutch and Their Houses, and gave me a copy of Thomas Chamber's circa 1660 court case against two men for taking, "reed off the plaintiff's land without his knowledge, and which he himself needed, and requests justice."

No judgment is given but in other cases that year they are paying off with sheppels of wheat and wampum beads.

Harrison uses the Chambers case to suggest that "reed" was harvested here in November and he includes some messy descriptions. A few of us have lately been looking for stands of "reed" and I have been polishing up my knee high rubber Wellington boots in preparation.

Peter Sinclair, Editor
West Hurley, Ulster County, NY