

**Saturday July 8** A bunch of HVVA members manned a long table with books, pamphlets and object of curiosity aside Bob Eurich's stone house on the crowded main street of the Village of Hurley (Nieuw Dopf), the second Dutch settlement in Ulster County and important in its early history. Throughout the day we met lots of old friends and historic home owners, sold a good quantity of books and acquired some new members. Hurley Stone House Day is a well attended annual event, 2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday in July, just a couple of miles from the Bievier House Museum where some HVVA members are working.

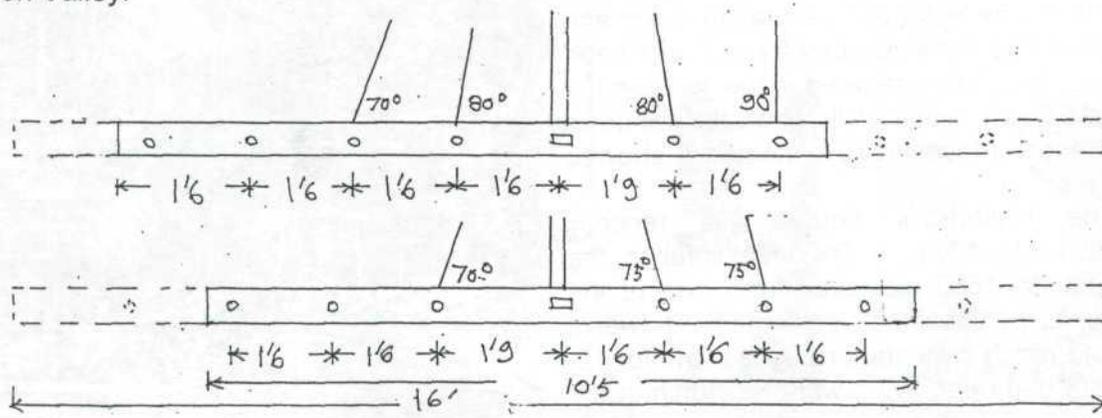
The \$10 ticket to tour a dozen historic stone houses in and around the village supports the new Village museum with lots of interesting and informative displays of artifacts, documents, furniture and early photographs.

**Betty Josette Mosny  
in the outskirts of Auxerre, France**

Betty, an HVVA member from Rhinebeck, brought along a photograph of herself as a child in the late 1940's. She recalls her childhood in the stone house shown in the photograph behind her, a cistern in the cellar with a pump in the kitchen and one light bulb, a fire in the fireplace when they could find wood. She feels an affinity with the small stone houses of the Mid Hudson Valley.



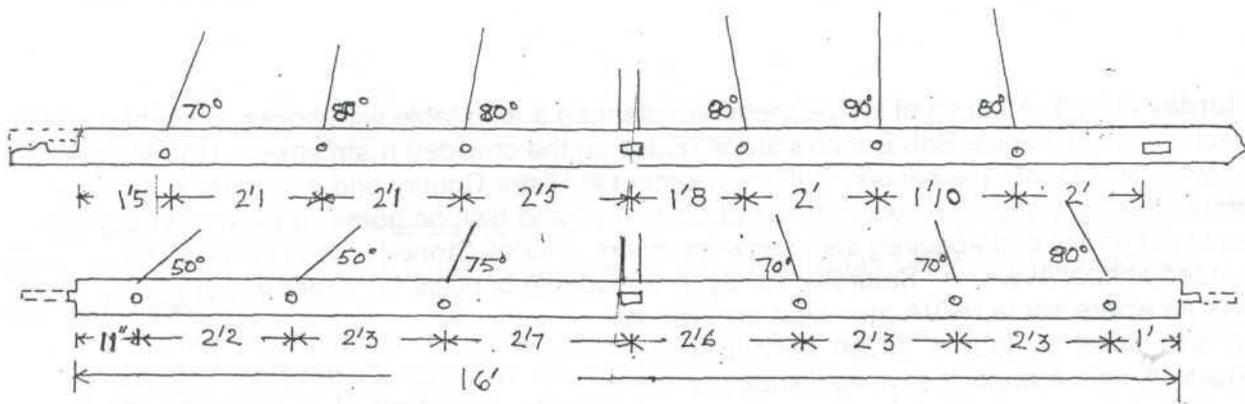
**Tuesday July 11** I returned to the Salsman farm (Rhi-27) in Rhinebeck with Bob Hedges to measure the 10.5-foot long sections of re-used barrack plates. Because of their placement as studs in the end wall and the large amount of objects stored against the wall it was difficult to get good angle measurements on all of the rafter holes. What is unusual is the close spacing of the rafters and the use of eight minor rafters per side. It had been speculated that this was possible but to date only plates with six minor rafters had been found in America. Four minor rafters are common in The Netherlands but on large barracks there can be more. The Salsman plates measure 5 by 6-inches which seems to be a common dimension for 16-foot plates. The front-views of the following four barrack plates are among the most complete known in The Hudson Valley.



**Two 10'5" Long Fragments of Barrack Plates Reused in  
The Salsman Farm Dutch Barn, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY (Rhi-27)**

These plates show that 16-foot barracks sometimes had 8 minor rafters per side.

4.



#### Two Complete Barrack Plates Used as Mow-Poles in The Dressel Farm Dutch Barn, New Paltz, Ulster Co., NY (NP-7)

These plates have the more usual 6-minor rafters per side. They are the only examples known to retain evidence of their through mortise and tenon joining. These examples show a great variety in the spacing of rafter holes.

In the afternoon I went with Patsy and Craig Vogel to re-visit the Feller/Dahlberg House (RH-24) in Red Hook, that was reported on in the last newsletter. The roof evidence that seemed to indicate the kitchen wing was built later seemed less certain on this viewing and what can be seen of its framing suggests it is an earlier building as the owner had been told. However, Bob Hedges suggested it may appear older because it was built by Dutch carpenters while the Federal center-hall house was built by other carpenters using more up-to-date American methods of timber framing. The kitchen's large fireplace and bake oven, tall ceiling and placement of its boxed beams makes it feel like it was built as a kitchen.

One feature that reflects the life-style of its original owners, and one found often with attached kitchens, is that there is no access from the kitchen loft into the house loft because the living space for the servants or slaves who worked in the kitchen were separated from the family, who, by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century were moving into bed rooms in the half-story loft of the house. This servant-class may also account for the narrow enclosed stairs in the kitchen.

**Friday, July 15** We received a call from Linda Pate, architectural curator at the Huguenot Historical Society, in New Paltz, Ulster County. She told us that the side stone wall of the Jean Hasbrouck house had just been taken down and that parts of two early window frames had been discovered. They were re-used in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as headers in the stone wall, when the windows were changed. Eleven HVVA members showed up (\*).

The Hasbrouck house was recently dendro-dated to 1721. A fireplace lintel in the cellar dated to 1680, certainly from one of the early houses in this small settlement of twelve families of French protestant refugees who for 15- or 20-years had been living with the Dutch in the Esopus, an area with creeks that flowed north to Saugerties and west toward the upper Delaware River. They thought that if they moved south to the Wallkill, a creek that flows north out of New Jersey, they might escape the Dutch and preserve their language and culture more.



#### The Jean Hasbrouck House, 1721 New Paltz, Ulster County, NY

Behind a protective tarp, the story-and-a-half stone wall has been removed, each stone identified to be replaced in its original position. The 2-foot thick field-stone wall had failed because of years of water damage.