



Town of Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission

MARBLETOWN LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bevier Stone House

other names/site number Van Leuven-Bevier Stone House

2. Location

street & number 2682 NY Route 209

☐

not for publication

city or town Marbletown

☐

vicinity

state New York code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION/CULTURE/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Dutch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone

walls: Stone

roof: Asphalt shingle

other: Cedar shake dormers

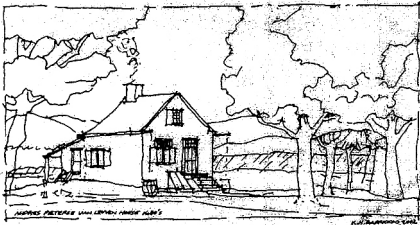
Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bevier House (a.k.a. Van Leuven-Bevier House) is located on the west side of New York Route 209, midway between the city of Kingston and the hamlet of Stone Ridge in Marbletown. The house is situated on the bend in the road and is surrounded by open fields and scattered residential development. The property includes less than one-acre of land. This small parcel is all that remains of a once large farming tract, which was historically associated with the property. The house is separated from the road by an expansive lawn, mature trees, parking area and stonewall.

The Bevier House is a two-story, five by four bay stone dwelling, which rests on an uncoursed stone foundation and is covered by a hipped roof. The building is composed of eight phases of construction eras. The first phase of the house included the original stone cottage of Peter Van Leuven (pre 1700). The second phase included the construction of the front portion of the stone house by the Bevier family, c. 1700. The third phase included a rear extension matching up with the original Van Leuven cottage section. The fourth thru sixth phases occur after the 1800 fire when David Bevier raised all portions of the dwelling to a consistent two and a half stories beneath a unifying hipped roof. In 1938 the building became the home of the Ulster County Historical Society. Phase seven includes the restorations conducted by the Society and overseen by noted regional architect, Myron S. Teller of Kingston, including a number of "modern" historic features added as part of the restoration. The eighth and final phase occurred between 1953 and 2003 and includes the removal of the 1870 wall and central stairway. Near the southeast corner of the house is a mounting block, dating back to the eighteenth century, and considered a contributing resource. The result is a unique and complex building history that spans more than three centuries.



Phase One

Pieter Van Leuven House (see drawing)

Prior to 1700

This is a conjectural view of the house of Andries Pieterse Van Leuven circa 1690, built after his purchase of land in Marbletown. The house, with its gable end facing the road, has a stoop and cellar hatch in front, and a shed roofed enclosed scullery and open woodshed to the rear. The main house consists of kitchen/living room on the first floor with a garret loft for sleeping and food storage above.



Phase Two

The 1700s – Evolution of the House (see drawing)

To the 1690s Van Leuven stone house is added a later stone story-and-a-half front section with a single story wooden addition along the north side. Windows and transom lights are added. Note stoops and cellar hatches. Garret (second floor) has wooden gable end, this gable end now being on the side rather than the front of the structure.

In 1711, Pieter (son of Andries) Van Leuven's house is assessed for "four chimneys and one slave and 110 pounds taxable property." At this phase the house would have possibly had at least four rooms.

The Van Leuven family lives in the house up to 1715 at which time Louis Bevier (1684-1753) buys the property for 440 pounds.

After Louse Bevier senior's death in 1753, his son Louis (1717-1772) occupies the house, followed by his son David (1742-1822). According to the Assessment of 1798, David Bevier's house and property were valued at \$600.



Phase Three

1798-1800 (see drawing)

The house has expanded to the north, with removal of the small wooden section and construction of a two-bay stone addition with two chimneys. Georgian style windows have replaced the earlier Dutch. Note that ground level has been raised as additions were added.

This is the house that is, by tradition, supposed to have burned in 1800. The stone walls could have survived and the burned roof been rebuilt and raised in the next phase of rebuilding. To date, there has not been found a record of the burning of the house.

Phase Four

Plan of House after Rebuilding in 1800

The house is rebuilt by the (undocumented) 1800 fire and raised to two and one half stories with a hip roof; fireplace chimneys are raised in height.

Phase Five

Plan of House with Additions between 1811 and 1870

The house has been expanded, extending to the rear and across the top of the earliest section of the house to have a unified squared-off shape. The hip roof has been extended further to the west, the fireplaces and chimneys remain as they were with the previous expansion, and a new second floor is installed throughout. (It is unknown just which of these changes were made by David Bevier and which by his son Louis.)

By 1811, David Bevier's property is assessed at a value of \$13,000; in 1822 when he died, David Bevier's estate is valued at \$20,000.

Following David's death, Louis Bevier and his wife, Maria, occupy the house. After the death of Louis in 1826, his widow and eight children live in the house until Maria's death in 1859. Then son Louis Bevier (1822-1911) occupies the house.

External changes having been accomplished before 1870, it is then that Louis Bevier undertakes extensive alterations to the inside of the house.

Phase Six-A

Plan of the House in 1870s

In 1870, Louis Bevier makes extensive alterations and renovations. Interior stonewalls remaining from earlier expansions are removed. Partitions and stairways are reconfigured. The earlier wood-burning fireplaces and chimneys are removed throughout the house, and two new central chimneys are built for central cast iron stove connections for the first and second floors. New windows are added on the first floor in the location of the earlier fireplaces on the north and south exterior walls. These windows can be identified by their bluestone lintels.

An observation room is built between the two chimneys at the top of the house for viewing the countryside. Most of the earlier twelve over twelve lite window sash and frames are replaced with "modern" two over two balanced sash and frames.

Phase Six-B

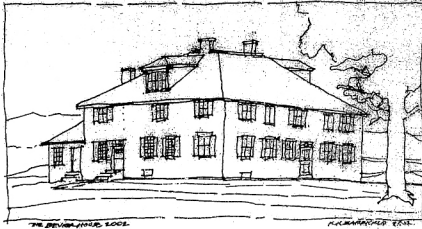
The observation room has been removed and replaced by an observation deck with a railing. Large dormer windows have been added to the attic on all four sides of the roof for light and ventilation, and a large roofed porch is built on the east entry side of the house, which wraps around the north side.

After Louis' death in 1911, the house is occupied by his daughters. In 1938, upon the death of Louis Bevier's last surviving daughter, the Bevier House is donated to the Ulster County Historical Society by Louis' grandchildren, Mrs. Ralph G. Wright, Mrs. Elisabeth B. Hamilton and Louis Bevier.

Phase Seven

Plan of House in 1953

Changes, repairs and improvements are made by the Society, including removal of the front entry porch, the front dormer facing the road, and the observation deck. A barn is torn down in 1945; electricity installed in 1946, and plumbing in 1947.



Phase Eight

Plan of House 1953-2003 (see drawing)

A major change made by the Society is removal of the 1870 wall and stairway installed by Louis Bevier in the large central hall, in order to restore the spacious central area. Some of the other changes made by the Society are as follows:

- Work in the old kitchen to restore or recreate the scale and character of the earliest room in the house (large beams, ceiling boards, Dutch door, fireplace with cooking equipment).
- The scullery area to the rear of the old kitchen is made into one large display room, floored, painted, and equipped with display cases.
- Bluestone slabs taken from horse blocks are used to build stone entrance porches;
- Two front bedrooms and the upstairs are renovated;
- General repairs and painting has been ongoing.

Today the building remains largely intact from its 1800 renovation by David Bevier. The east façade of the building is divided into five bays with the center bay on the first floor occupied by the main entry and a window, which lights the broad center hall. The entry is composed of an eighteenth century Dutch style door set within a simple surround and surmounted by a stylized toplight. The door appears to retain its original hardware. The other bays each contain a single two-over-two light sash window. Five windows, each centered within their bay, mark the second floor of the façade.

A south elevation of the house provides a glimpse of the original form of the home. On the first floor two windows containing nine-over-nine lights, and one containing two over two, mark the eighteenth century Bevier expansion. A door (with toplight) and window opening (containing a twelve-over-twelve light sash) mark the south wall of the Van Leuven cottage. The second floor is pierced by three windows containing two-over-two light sash and represents the 1800-building program of David Bevier.

The west elevation of the house features a single story rubble stone wing. This wing was the original extension(s) added by Van Leuven to his stone cottage. North of the wing is the in fill construction added by Bevier in 1800. A window, compatible in style with the 19th-century alterations, was installed in 2007 in the 1800 stone portion of this elevation.

The north elevation of the house features three evenly spaced windows on the first and second floors. Unlike the north elevation, there is little evidence here of the original pre-1800 house form.

On the interior the house is organized around a broad central stair hall/reception room. The extensive width of this space clearly defines it as more than a traditional stair hall. Windows adjoining the front and rear doors in the hall provide a significant amount of light into the space. The mid-twentieth century restoration, with the removal of the central stair and hall partitions reopened the space of the original hall. A back stair established as part of the 1800 renovation located in the northwest corner of the hall now serves as the main stair.

The other main spaces in the house remain largely intact from the 1800 renovation by David Bevier. South of the hall is a large front parlor. The room retains its wide plank flooring, plaster wall finishes and a variety of moldings dating from the several construction periods in the house. Behind the parlor is the kitchen, which occupies the original Van Leuven cottage. The kitchen features a large cooking fireplace and many original finishes. This space also features a number of restoration elements added as part of the Teller building program. Behind the kitchen are the old scullery and wood shed additions.

Situated on the north side of the main hall is a large front parlor. This space, like the south parlor, retains a significant amount of historic fabric. Behind this room is a small workroom or pantry.

The second floor of the house is divided into a maze of small chambers and spaces. The plan features a central hall. The hall is segmented into a rear stair hall and a front hall. The hall is flanked by two front and two middle chambers. A rear chamber is situated on the south side of the hall while the north side rear space is divided into three small spaces. Like the first floor, the second floor space retains a significant amount of historic fabric from the 1800 reconstruction.¹

A mounting block, located near the south east corner of the house, is a contributing resource to this property. Mounting blocks, or horse blocks, were used for assistance in mounting or dismounting a horse or cart. The exact date of this mounting block is unknown, but mounting blocks were a common feature up until the late eighteenth century.

¹ Barricklo, Kenneth Hewes, "The Bevier House, Headquarters of the Ulster County Historical Society. A study of it's structural development relative to the history of the Van Leuven & Bevier families." (*Ulster County Gazette*, Kingston, 2003) P. 4-6.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1666- ca. 1870

Significant Dates

ca. 1666
ca. 1711
ca. 1800
ca. 1870

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

n/a

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

The Bevier Stone House (a.k.a. the Van Leuven-Bevier House) is architecturally significant as an outstanding regional example of early nineteenth century Dutch stone building practice in the Hudson Valley region. Reflecting subtle elements associated with the Georgian and Federal styles, the house derives its primary significance through its scale and the quality of the stone craftsmanship employed by David Bevier in its construction. The house derives additional architectural significance through the survival of its seventeenth and early eighteenth century core dwellings, portions of which remain substantially intact within the 1800-building envelope created by Bevier. The house is a large and prominent example of stone craft practices, which are closely identified with the early Dutch building traditions of the region and stands as one of the area's largest examples of the type.

The town of Marbletown is situated in the geographic center of Ulster County. Marbletown, named for a ridge of limestone and marble that traverses the town, was established in 1664. In that year, the Dutch received land from the Natives as part of a treaty after the 1663 massacre, which extended from southern Kingston down along the Esopus creek past the present town of Marbletown. In 1669 a band of decommissioned British soldiers, one widow and a few Dutch settlers, established the present town. On January 25, 1703, Queen Ann granted a patent on the land to the settlers. In 1777, as Kingston lay in ruins after the British attack, the council of safety fled to Marbletown. For one month, the rural town served as the capital of New York. In 1778 Marbletown was officially established by the New York State Legislature as a town.

The history of the house begins with the Van Leuven family. In 1663 Andries Pieterse Van Leuven, a soldier and farmer from the Netherlands, arrives in New Netherlands aboard the *De Roseboom*. He serves as a soldier and is sent to Kingston and then Marbletown to protect settlers from increasing Native hostilities, known as the Second Esopus Indian War. In 1664 Van Leuven establishes a farming partnership with Teunis Jacobsen. In 1666 Cornelis Barentsen Slecht purchases land within the boundary of Wiltwick (Kingston) from a native woman named Menachamochqueu. In 1672 Van Leuven and Jacobsen purchases Slecht's farm. Known as Steen Rapie (Stone Arabia), the farm is described as including "the storehouse and everything fixed in the ground and fastened by nail to same." It is believed that this farm included the core stone dwelling associated with the Van Leuven family. The house was most likely built by Slecht when he purchased the land.

Van Leuven marries Marrieje Davies in 1675 and by the early 1680s is living on the farm in Marbletown. Van Leuven dies in 1691 leaving a widow and six children to run the farm. In 1692-3 Marrieje marries Manuel Gonsalus. She dies in 1709 and Gonsalus moves to Kingston. The farm passes to her eldest son, Pieter. On April 24, 1710 Peter acquires the rights to the farm from his siblings. In 1711 the house is described for assessment purposes as having "four chimneys." This may indicate that the front expansion of the house in some form was undertaken by the Van Leuven family.

Pieter remains on the farm and in the old stone cottage until 1715 when he sells the property to Louis Bevier (1684-1753), son of the New Paltz patentee, for 440 pounds. He marries Elizabeth Hasbrouck, daughter of Jean Hasbrouck of New Paltz. During his lifetime, Louis held many town offices including Surveyor of Highways and Town Trustee. In 1753 Bevier dies and the property passes to his son Louis (1717-1772). Louis marries Esther DuBois and holds many town offices like his father—Town Trustee, Justice of the Peace, Town assessor and Supervisor of the Town of Marbletown in 1772. In 1798 the house passes to David Bevier. In the Revolutionary War, David served in the Third or Western Regiment of Ulster County under Col. Levi Pawling, stationed in Hurley on October 19, 1777, three days after the burning of Kingston. In 1800, after a fire damages the building, Bevier rebuilds the house raising it to a full two and a half stories and expanding the rear of the house to create the present square form. He also adds a steeply pitched-hipped roof. The house passed through several more generations of Bevier family until 1870 when it was acquired by Louis Bevier. Louis renovates the main hall adding the central staircase and partitions. He also reconstructs portions of the peak of the hipped roof to serve as an observation area (he later removes this change). Louis dies in 1911 and his daughters acquire the house. In 1938, after the death of the last daughter, the grandchildren of Louis Bevier donate the old home to the Ulster County Historical Society. In 1953 the Society hires regional architect, Myron S Teller, to assess the construction history

of the house and to formulate a restoration plan. Teller was a noted regional architect, and architectural historian who was best known for exacting colonial era reproduction hardware he designed and crafted in his Kingston foundry.

The seventeenth and eighteenth century “Dutch” stone houses of the upper Hudson Valley stand as one of this region’s most enduring settlement era symbols. These architectural icons of the region’s settlement era represent a distinctive tradition that was established by its inhabitants. This architectural trend was rooted in a variety of northern European cultural traditions. This, its manifestation in the Hudson Valley during the mid to late seventeenth century, is not specifically of “Dutch” origin. Rather, this building practice seems to blend archetypes found in regions of Germany, France, the Netherlands, and to some extent the United Kingdom. Despite the cultural diversity found in the Hudson Valley during this period of initial development the stone building traditions are remarkably homogeneous with few derivations. This fact may be the result of several forces at work during the period.

First, stone construction would have been visually familiar to many of the region’s settlers. Even though brick construction predominated in the Netherlands, stone construction was the form familiar to the many New Netherland denizens who came from central Europe. Here stone construction prevailed in the area running from Cologne to Magdeburg including nearly all the Westphalian and Saxon cities as well as parts of Great Britain and France. Furthermore, many of the region’s early English settlers¹ came from places like Leicestershire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire, all areas of England well known for stone residential architecture.

Secondly, the use of stone or brick results in structures that differ in proportion even though the basic Dutch house form remained the same. Stone masonry employs massive unframed walls that average 22-24 inches in thickness, while framed brick masonry walls are about half the dimension. Stone masonry depends for strength upon its own mass, while brick construction is more readily manipulated into varying forms by virtue of its internal framing system. New Netherlanders and their cultural heirs usually built brick houses that were proportionally taller and somewhat narrower in the gable walls than stone dwellings could be contrived. Brick lent itself to height and to narrow town lots. The requirements of stone construction resulted in a squatter proportioned gable end and lower ceilings than those executed in brick. However, cultural preferences may also have influenced this shape, for rural houses in northeastern France and parts of Britain frequently exhibit this more near squared proportion. Late seventeenth century stone houses found throughout the Hudson Valley region display these same massy features.²

Within the extant set of seventeenth century residential stone architecture, the earliest form is the single story, single room plan. These small homes were one to one and one-half stories high and nearly square in plan. Overhead, the second floor garret typically served as a storage and/or sleeping loft. This is the form, which remains evident in the Van Leuven cottage portion of the nominated building.

Most if not all of these dwellings were vernacular, lacking significant exterior detail and are closely related to the early settlement era “huts.” Architectural expression was primarily restricted to a relatively few important interior features such as the hearth mantel and perhaps a built-in cupboard. The two-room version of this style was often provided with a thin frame partition. Cost and function limited all of the other features, such as doors and windows. The houses were often unbalanced; the door was seldom centrally located, and instead was usually located under the eaves, off to one side; the entrance to the main floor was seldom found in the gable-end. These early houses also lacked a main-floor hall, central or otherwise.

The typical floor plan of these early stone dwellings included a massive open hearth, or jambless fireplace, which dominated the room. The large fireplace was used for both cooking and heating and was traditionally placed in the middle of the gable-end wall. The flue and hearth were built on the interior of the stone wall and incorporated directly into its construction. The interior construction allowed the flue to heat the house with radiant warmth. The large dimensions of the early flues and hearths created a considerable draft that carried heat up the chimney and out of the house, away from where it was needed. When a second room was added, a similar interior hearth was built at the opposite gable-end of the house. It was only in the nineteenth century and later that the flues were built outside of the principal wall. These flues tended to be smaller and often were designed for stoves.³ frequently, the large hearths associated with the earlier flues were removed, and a rectangular patch in the upstairs flooring is the remains to indicate the location of the former chimney.

¹ After the take over of the New Netherlands in 1664 by the British, a number of Englishmen settled in the region. Some records for Albany during this period show contracts with English masons for the construction of stone dwellings.

² Ruth Piwonka. “Town of Marbletown, Ulster County, New York; Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey.” (Albany, New York: NYSOPRHP, 1990-91). P. 49.

³ Ibid. p. 49.

From the beginning of stone house construction, the basic techniques for building the masonry wall generally remained constant. A typical wall measures about twenty-two inches thick. The walls were erected in a dry-wall fashion where the structural integrity is dependent upon the manner in which the individual stones rest on each other rather than upon the strength of the mortar. Later construction techniques would use mud as a binder between the stones. The joints on the exterior of the dwelling would be filled (pointed) with a lime mortar.

By the eighteenth century a lime mortar was used both as a binder between the stones and for pointing the joints. This traditional mortar consisted of a mix of lime, clay, straw and horsehair. The mortar was extremely fragile and highly susceptible to weathering. To protect it, periodic applications of a lime-based whitewash were spread over the outside walls. In most rural houses the whitewash was also used for the interior finish, in many ways taking the place of plaster. This coating was applied every few years and at times was tinted with earth pigments to vary the traditional stark-white finish of the stone walls.

The stone used in the construction of seventeenth and eighteenth stone houses was either fieldstone or rough quarried limestone. There were prevalent supplies of both throughout the Hudson Valley area. Limestone is found in the lowland areas of the Hudson Valley region in exposed ridges. The early uses of limestone tend to include larger irregular-shaped blocks, which were used most frequently to form the corners while the wall areas were generally built up of irregular rubble.

Window and door-opening construction is also an interesting feature of the building technology. The later-built homes usually included either a stone or timber lintel over the head of the opening; earlier houses tended not to rely upon a lintel. The most common method of early construction employed a structural wooden frame joined with mortise and tenon; this heavy medieval style frame was built into the surrounding stonework as the wall was erected, and carried the flat arch above. The openings would then be fitted with panels of leaded glass, wood shutters or a combination of the two. In virtually all instances glazed windows would also be protected by wood shutters.

The single-room house quickly evolved into a variety of forms. Two basic adaptations to the early one-room stone house are identifiable. The linear extension of the single room plan is one form of this development and by far the most prevalent. It is characterized by growth along the axis of the roof ridge, usually at the same scale.

The other form of residential expansion of these early dwellings, as found in the Bevier House, consisted of the addition of a balanced and larger multi-room plan—one and one-half, two, or two and one-half storied building along the front. In this form the original dwelling is redefined in the hierarchy of spaces from primary to secondary use. These small wings are most often utilized as kitchen space.

The final phase of expansion for these early stone dwellings usually included the raising of the garret space to create a full second floor. This required that the roof be raised several feet with frame or, as seen in the Bevier House, with masonry. This renovation would transform the former storage space into well lit and ventilated sleeping chambers for the expanding families that often inherited these ancient dwellings.

The Bevier Stone house stands today as an important surviving example of stone building craft practices in the mid-Hudson Valley region. Within its walls survive three generations of stone dwelling architecture linked to the development of the region from its earliest development epoch (c. 1664) through the agricultural expansion of the mid-eighteenth century and into the prosperity of the post Revolutionary period. Despite more than three centuries of changes, expansions and modernization, the Bevier Stone house remains a significant reminder of the architectural evolution of this point of the Hudson Valley.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☒ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #HABS NY, 56-MARB
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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Piwonka, Ruth. "Town of Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey." NYSOPRHP, Albany, New York. 1990-91.

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Sylvester, Nathaniel Bartlett. History of Ulster County, New York. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1880.

Tanner, J. Hartley. "Old Stone Houses of Rochester and Some of the Men who Lived in Them," Proceedings of the Ulster County Historical Society, 1937-1938. pp. 61-76.

Teller, Myron S. The Early Stone Houses of Ulster County, New York. Kingston, N.Y.: Ulster County Historical Society, 1959.

Teller, Myron S. and Bevier, Louis, "A History of the Bevier House," Proceedings of the Ulster County Historical Society, 1947-1953. pp. 24-29.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 574414 4637761
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

North boundary exists where the lawn meets the small field owned by R.O. Davenport & Sons.

East boundary is at State Route 209.

South boundary is the stonewall, abutting property of Richard Rydant.

West boundary is directly behind the house at the wood line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property was once extensive, including most of the surrounding farmland supporting the working farm. The fields and barns were sold when the house no longer supported a farm, reflecting the existing property that remains today.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marian McCorkle-Beckerman, Vice President

organization Ulster County Historical Society

date April 18, 2013

street & number 116 Leggett Road

telephone 845-687-0220

city or town Stone Ridge

state NY

zip code 12484

e-mail mmccorklebeckerman@hvc.rr.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:**

See attached map and floor plans.

Photographs:

See attached photographs

Property Owner:

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

name Ulster County Historical Society

street & number P.O. Box 279 (2682 Route 209)

telephone 845-338-5641

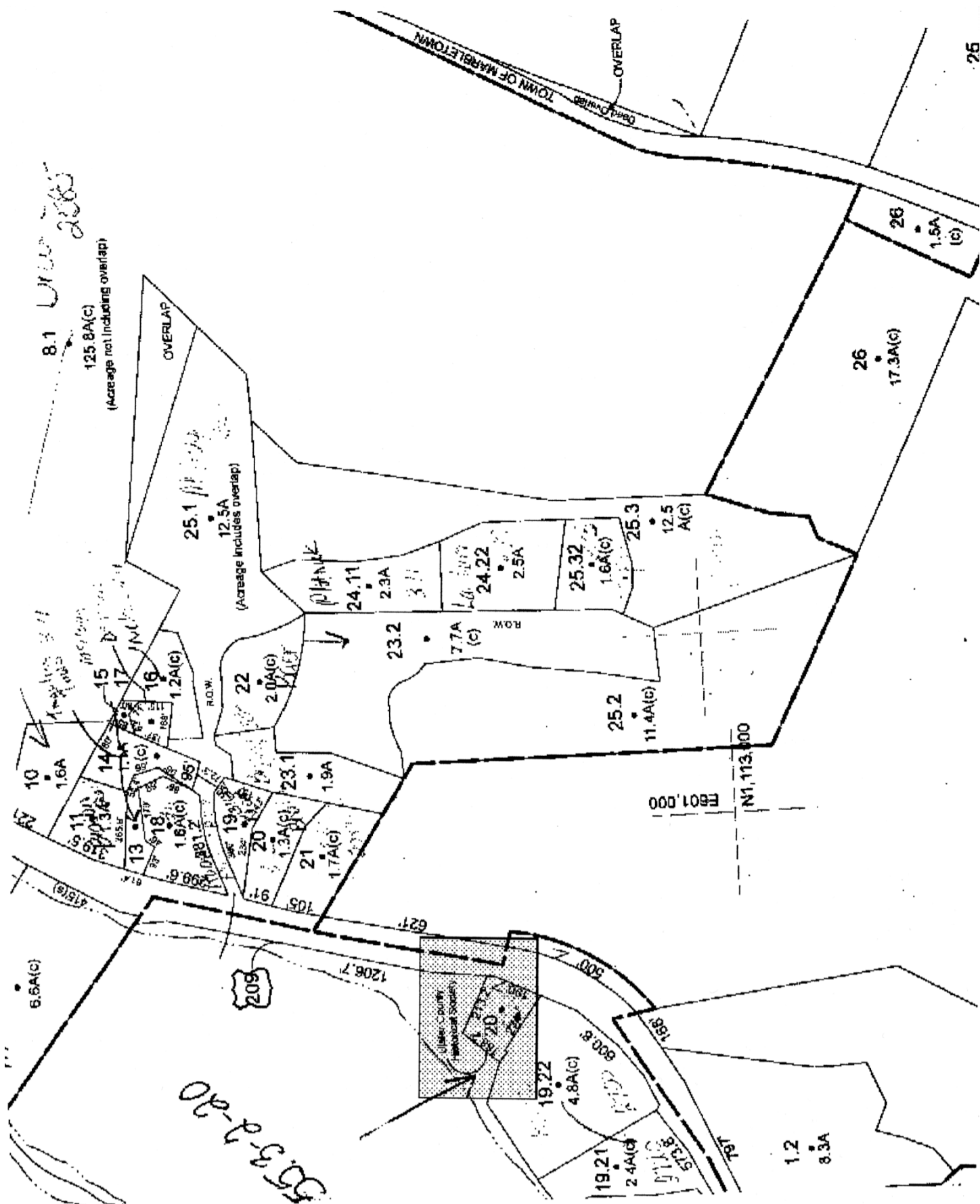
city or town Stone Ridge

state NY

zip code 12484

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



25



East elevation facing Rt 209



South elevation



West elevation



North elevation



Portion of west elevation



Front entry closeup

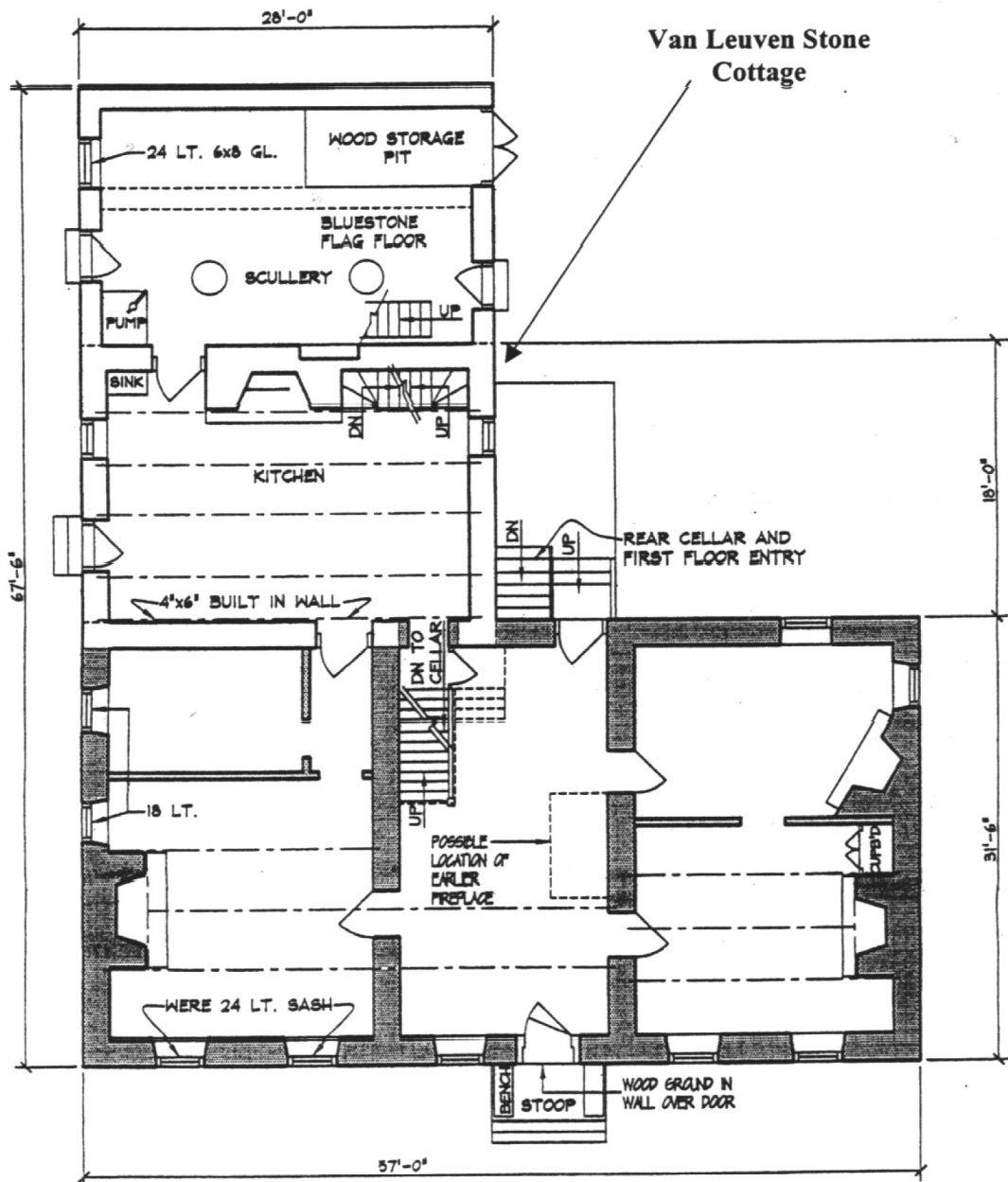


Mounting block, a contributing resource on the southeast corner of the Bevier Stone House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURES

Bevier Stone House
Marbletown, Ulster County, New York
Architectural Rendering by:
Kenneth Hewes Barricklo
Plan of first floor with additions by Peter Van Leuven
Prior to sale -1715 and alteration by the Beviers to about 1790
FIGURE 1



CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURES

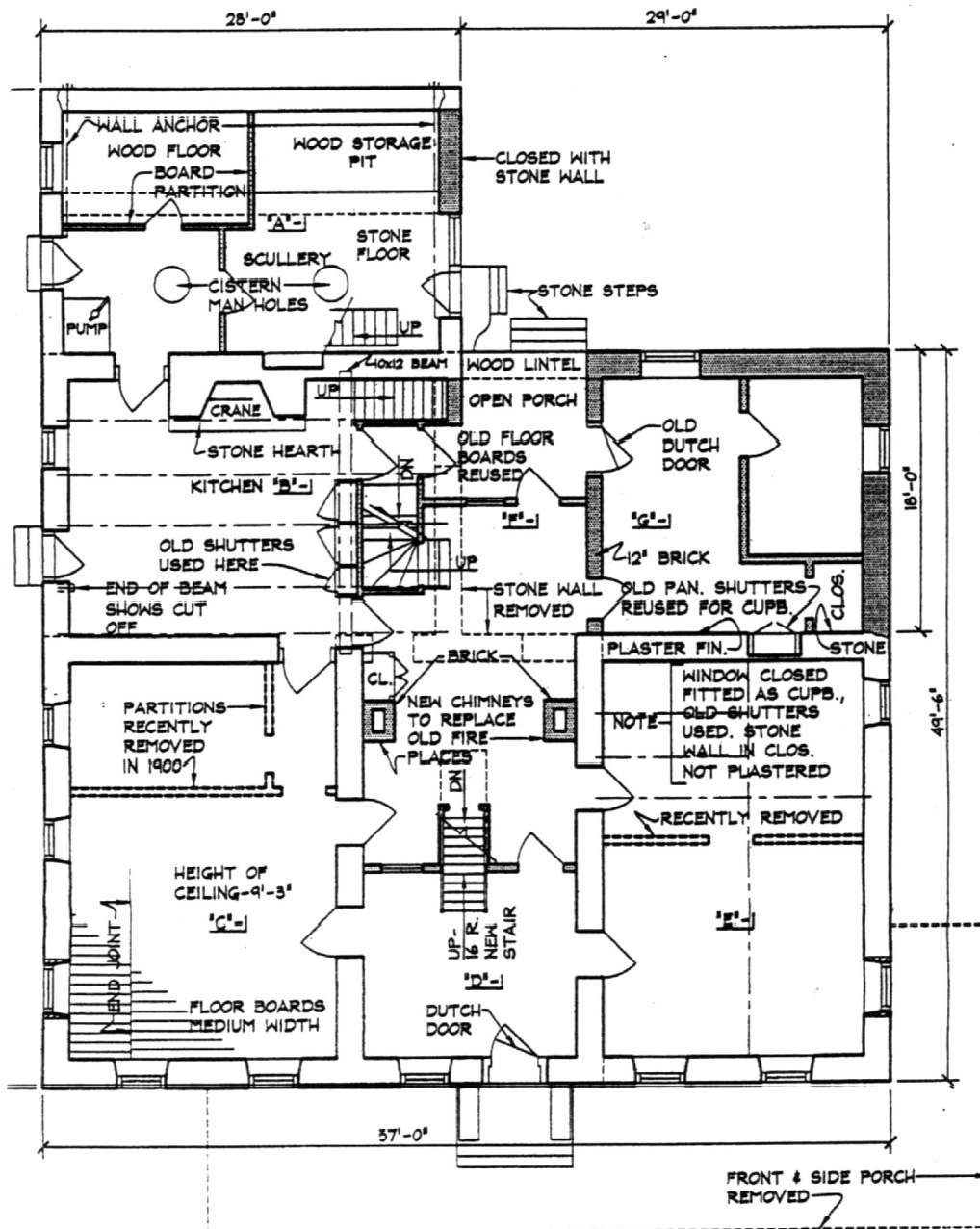
Bevier Stone House Marbletown, Ulster County, New York

Architectural Rendering by:

Kenneth Hewes Barricklo

Plan of first floor with additions and rebuilding by David Bevier
After fire 1800 now home of Ulster County Historical Society.

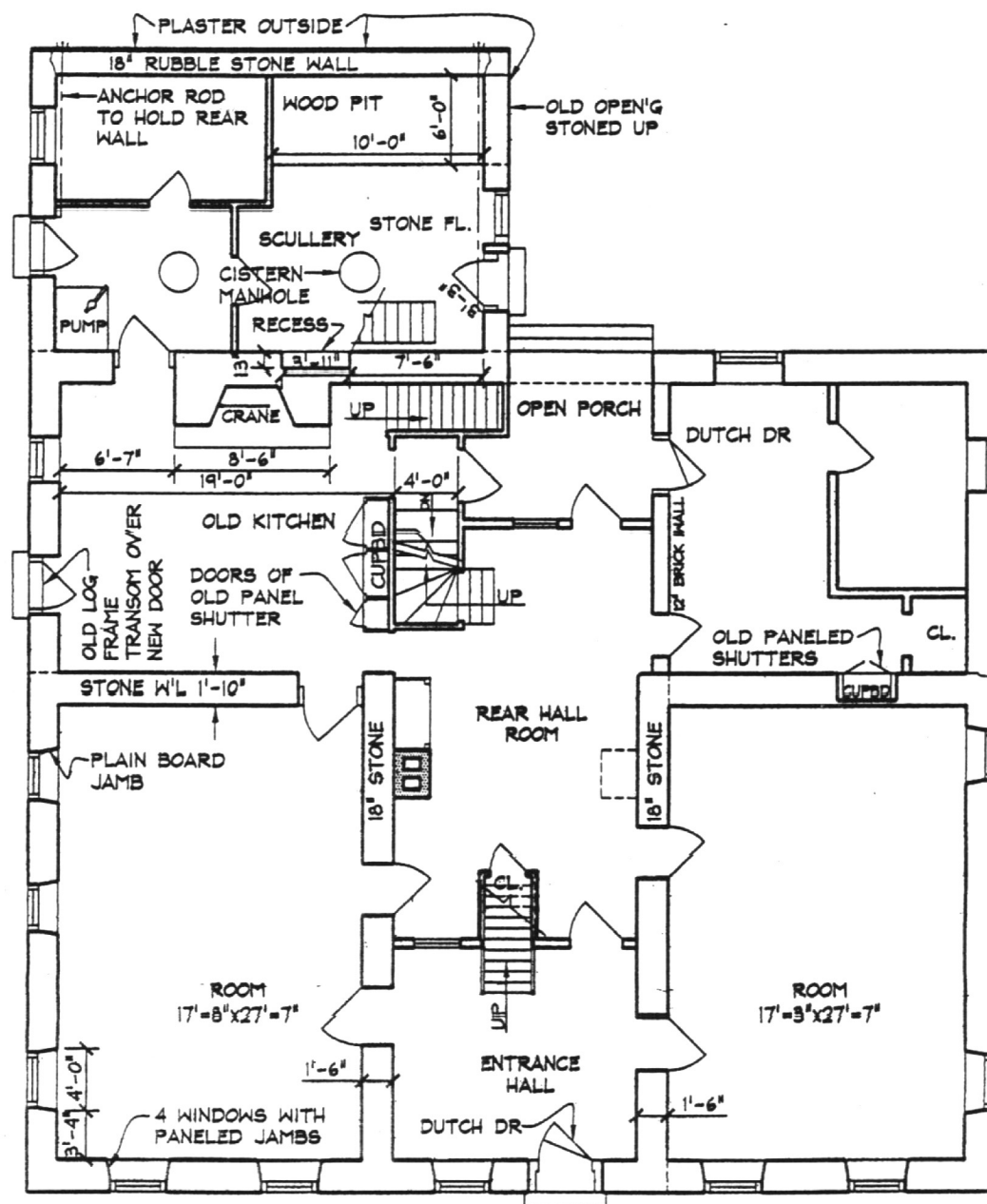
FIGURE 2



CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURES

Bevier Stone House
 Marbletown, Ulster County, New York
 Architectural Rendering by:
Kenneth Hewes Barricklo
 Plan of first floor survey of Louis Bevier House
 Carca 18th and 19th cen. Now home of the Ulster County Historical Society.
FIGURE 3



CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURES

Bevier Stone House
Marbletown, Ulster County, New York
Architectural Rendering by:
Kenneth Hewes Barricklo
Present Plan of First Floor (2001)
FIGURE 4

