

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Asbury Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Old King's Highway, West Camp Road, Schoolhouse Road, Wilhelm Road, Charles Smith Road

☐

not for publication

city or town Saugerties

☐

vicinity

state New York code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12477

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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 x 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:

 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

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| ☒ | private |
| ☐ | public - Local |
| ☐ | public - State |
| ☐ | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| ☐ | building(s) |
| ☒ | district |
| ☐ | site |
| ☐ | structure |
| ☐ | object |

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
19	8	buildings
7	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
26	8	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

5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling

AGRICULTURE, processing

AGRICULTURE, storage

AGRICULTURE, agricultural field

INDUSTRY, manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC, SINGLE DWELLING

AGRICULTURE, storage

AGRICULTURE, agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL, Dutch Colonial

EARLY REPUBLIC

MID-19TH CENTURY

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: STONE, Limestone

WOOD, Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: BRICK

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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 Asbury Historic District is situated in the Town of Saugerties, Ulster County, New York at the northern end of a fertile agricultural zone bordered by limestone ridges running along the Hudson River on the east and a bluestone shelf at the base of the Catskill Mountains on the west. It contains just under 250 acres and is composed of four farms created in the eighteenth century, three of them by the division of the Trumbour Homestead, which was settled in the 1730s (NR-listed 1983). The fourth farm was purchased by a Trumbour family member in 1805; it also was the site of grist and saw mills. The farms are essentially intact with their associated buildings and agricultural land. All are distinguished by limestone houses ranging in design from Dutch Colonial (Trumbour Homestead) to Early Republic. All have barns surviving from different eras, one being a New World Dutch Barn type and another a concrete-block barn with a patent gambrel roof built ca. 1945 after a nineteenth-century complex burned. A number of story-and-a-half wood-frame (and one built of brick) dwellings, a distinctive regional type, were added to the farms from the late 1700s to the mid-1800s. In the early nineteenth century, a small hamlet developed at the intersection of King's Highway, the principal north/south route along the west side of the Hudson River, with roads leading east to the river and west to the mountains. It included a store, wagon and blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and a Methodist Church, none of which are extant. A Methodist cemetery remains on the church property, and the Trumbour family burial ground also is extant. Formerly known as Trumbourville, by 1875 the hamlet was renamed Asbury in honor of the Methodist leader.

Narrative Description

The Asbury Historic District is a distinctive historic rural landscape located at the northern edge of the town of Saugerties in Ulster County, where watersheds converged to create a fertile valley between bluestone deposits in the Catskill foothills on the west and a limestone ridge along the Hudson River on the east (PHOTO 10). The proposed district covers almost 250 acres, most of which has been in continuous cultivation by European colonists since the early eighteenth century, and likely by indigenous peoples much earlier. The land is within the watershed of the Beaverkill, a substantial creek that flows north through the district and joins with the Kaaterskill, a major waterway capable of powering industries along its meandering route down from the mountains.¹ The Sawkill and the Great Vly, into which it drains, from the eastern limits of the valley, have been cut off from the historic district by the New York State Thruway (I-87). In the midst of the district, the Old King's Highway, a Colonial Era overland artery on the west shore of the Hudson River, intersects with West Camp Road, leading east to the Hudson, and a westward route to the mountains known in the district as Schoolhouse Road before dividing into Wilhelm and Charles Smith roads.

The district is composed of four historic farms with associations with the Trumbour family, who first settled on the fertile land along the Beaverkill in the 1730s after abandoning the Palatine villages in West Camp on the

¹ The Beaverkill is a long creek that originates in Blue Mountain west of the village of Saugerties and has been the water source for a number of farm communities along its course, one of them being Katsbaan, another Palatine settlement just south of Asbury where a Reformed church was built.

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Hudson River. The Trumpbour Homestead (listed on the National Register in 1983) occupies seventy acres on the east side of Old King's Highway and contains the stone house built for Johannes Trumpbour, two early nineteenth-century and one late-twentieth-century dwellings built for later family members, agricultural fields, woodland, and the family burying ground. The property also contains the sites of a wagon shop, smithy and store at the intersection of Old King's Highway and the road to West Camp. On the west side of Old King's Highway is the portion of the homestead devised to Johannes Trumpbour's son Jacob, which was divided into farms for two Methodist clergymen, John L. Crawford and Robert Dillon, who married two of Jacob's daughters in the 1790s. There are stone houses associated with each, and the Dillon farm retains a barn and private burying ground. The Crawford farm contains three additional houses built for family members, the site of a Methodist church, and a cemetery associated with the church on the north side of Schoolhouse Road. Agricultural land covering 121 acres occupies the space between the two stone houses. The fourth farm is located on both sides of Charles Smith Road at the north end of the district where the Beaverkill empties into the Kaaterskill. This ninety-six-acre property, acquired by Johannes Trumpbour's son Zachariah in 1805, contains two houses, one of them built of stone, a New World Dutch barn and grist and saw mill sites, as well as agricultural land; the site of a schoolhouse located at the intersection of Schoolhouse, Wilhelm and Charles Smith roads also is on this property.

Trumpbour Homestead -National Register listed

The Trumpbour stone house is elevated above Old King's Highway on a rock ledge overlooking the Beaverkill valley with a spectacular vista of the Catskill Mountains in the distance (PHOTO 1). The design of the house reflects the practice of stone construction in the early 1700s as carried out in the locality for Palatine farmsteads. It is a story-and-a-half gable-roofed house with a two-room plan and a basement kitchen, which is a type frequently associated with the Palatines. The exterior walls were constructed of limestone blocks quarried in local exposed ridges and laid in a rough ashlar.² As was common, the house was built in two stages a generation apart (ca. 1730 and ca. 1760); vertical seams are visible where the sections were joined. The walls above the basement level are approximately 20 inches thick and on the principal elevations rise a few feet above the first-floor level to support the roof plates. The south end wall of the original house is built of stone up to the level of attic collar beams with wood weatherboards covering the remaining portion, while the later north end was built entirely of stone, illustrating two methods of end-wall construction.

Massive wood beams spaced three-to-four feet apart span interior spaces at the basement and main levels in the traditional "Dutch" stone house manner, with those in the latter space being planed smooth to distinguish living spaces. Fireplaces are located on the main floor of the south section and in the basement kitchen in the north section. A stove probably provided heat for the main level of the north section; the Palatines are credited with introducing stove heating into the region. Another design feature popular with the Palatines is the basement kitchen, which opened at grade in one corner and was sheltered by a porch spanning the entire façade. This likely was the case with the Trumpbour Homestead before the basement fenestration was altered and an exterior door removed. The center entrance on the main level would have opened onto the porch. (See the National Register nomination form for a more detailed description.)

² The stone house is sited on one of these ridges. Another ridge forms the eastern boundary of the homestead north of West Camp Road.

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Initially, the homestead would have included a New World Dutch barn, a massive aisle barn that was the standard agricultural building on eighteenth-century farms in the Hudson Valley. Designed for the processing of wheat with a wide central wagon bay and threshing floor and voluminous loft for curing wheat, it also accommodated milk cows and horses in side aisles; other cattle and farm animals were left outside to find their own shelter. The only other farm structures were barracks with roofs mounted on posts for the protection of hay. An 1841 survey map of the farm depicts the house and Dutch barn (FIG.3). It would be in the nineteenth century that a new barn complex was introduced with a modern barn and an array of specialized outbuildings responding to the change in the region's agricultural economy from wheat to dairy products. This barn was destroyed by fire in the 1940s and replaced with the existing concrete-block, gambrel-roofed dairy barn, the only surviving agricultural building.

The 1841 survey map also depicts a dwelling labeled "Smith," for Rowland Smith, who married into the Trumpbour family, on a small lot on the southern corner of Old King's Highway and West Camp Road. The story-and-a-half wood frame building was a typical nineteenth-century rural house type retaining the iconic form of the traditional Hudson Valley Dutch house. It had a five-bay façade with a center entrance and a symmetrical center-hall plan one-and-a-half rooms deep, which reflects design evolution in the Federal period (PHOTO 5). This form is still discernible in the house despite renovations made in the 1920s to open up the upper story with shed dormers and the additions of wings and porches, a common fate of such houses. Also pictured on the 1841 map are two buildings on the north side of the West Camp Road intersection that a later map (1858) identifies as a wagon and blacksmith shop and a dwelling. Neither building is extant (FIG.1). This later map places a store near the Smith house. Farther north on Old King's Highway, on a mound at the roadside, clearly impacted by road widening, is the Trumpbour family burying ground containing the graves of Johannes and Christina Trumpbour, the original settlers, along with those of at least a dozen other family members.³ Although it was cleared of overgrowth in recent years, the ground is in poor condition (PHOTO 3).

Sometime after the 1841 map was created, a third house was added to the homestead, likely for another family member. It is a banked house with a two-story façade spanned by a two-level porch tucked under an extension of the gable roof (PHOTO 4). The similarity of its siting to the stone homestead is suggestive of a favored building tradition, or it may have been more of an environmental decision. The brick masonry construction associates the house with the mid-nineteenth century when brickmaking was emerging as a major industry on the Hudson and in Saugerties. The brick is laid in a common bond with bluestone lintels and sills—another local product—spanning door and window openings. The façade contains center entrances flanked by windows on both levels; the upper story of the porch retains original scroll-sawn braces at the tops of replacement square posts. At some later point, a two-story, clapboarded wood-frame wing was added to the north end of the house with a ground-level entrance. There is a one-story wood-frame extension on the rear. When the National Register nomination form was prepared in 1983 there had been a ramshackle two-story wood-frame outbuilding associated with the house; it is now gone. It looked like it was conceived or adapted for domestic use.

³ http://genealogytrails.com/ny/ulster/cem_oldtrumpbour.html.

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Non-contributing features on the homestead property include a long, rectangular one-story machinery shed with a pole-barn structure, open sides, board-and-batten ends and a low-pitched metal roof; a mid-1900s mobile home; and a contemporary house built in the 1980s by one of the recent generations of the Trumpbour family.

The Trumpbour Homestead contains pasture and cropland east of the building compound and north of West Camp Road (PHOTOS 2 & 3). These open areas were originally partitioned by walls, fences, and tree lines, but these barriers were gradually removed as farm machinery came into common use in the twentieth century. A stone ridge east of the house is wooded and far parts of the farm cut off by the Thruway have reforested. The farm retains virtually all of its original acreage contributing to the historic rural setting of the property and the rest of the district.

Trumpbour-Crawford Farm

A two-story stone house opposite the Trumpbour homestead on the west side of Old King's Highway was the home of the Rev. John L. Crawford and his wife, Elizabeth Trumpbour, granddaughter of Johannes, who married in 1794. Received history in the family states that a house was constructed for a family member previous to this date, probably Jacob Trumpbour, Crawford's father-in-law, and it was raised to two stories and renovated when the Crawfords were granted possession (PHOTOS 6 & 13). The asymmetry of the façade with a central entrance flanked by windows on the first story and four windows spaced across the second suggests that there were indeed two stages to the construction, although there is no visible evidence in the stonework. The limestone on the front wall of the building was laid in an ashlar manner, while the end and rear walls are composed of limestone rubble. A simple dentil band distinguishes the front eave line, and a gabled porch with a broken-bed pediment and vaulted ceiling, fronted by attenuated columns, while perhaps a reproduction, evinces the Neoclassical taste of the Crawford's period and a clergyman's sophistication. A story-and-a-half wood-frame wing, which probably originated as a kitchen wing, has been renovated with contemporary materials; a screened porch is appended to the south end. A small stone outbuilding, considered an icehouse, is located south of the house along with a garage of recent construction that is probably in the location of a previous barn.

A large agricultural field west of the house, now in separate ownership, was divided between Crawford and his brother-in-law Robert Dillon, whose house and barn are located on the west side of the open area. Based on later deeds, Crawford owned about 100 acres along the west side of Old King's Highway extending north across Greene County line (PHOTOS 10-15). In an 1807 deed, Jacob Trumpbour conveyed sixty-four acres, plus-or-minus, to his daughter Elizabeth Dillon. Prior to this, it is assumed the land was planted in wheat by the Trumpbours. In the early nineteenth century, the Crawford and Dillon farms would have focused on mixed husbandry and dairy production using a variety of pasture, meadow, and crop land. The Beaverkill forms the western edge of this expanse. This field creates the rural core for the three farmsteads on its periphery and provides dramatic vistas to the mountains (PHOTO 10).

North of the Trumpbour-Crawford stone house is a story-and-a-half wood-frame dwelling designed in the traditional rural mode with a shallow plan, five-bay façade with a center entrance now concealed within a sunporch (PHOTO 7). The house has been covered with vinyl clapboard siding. End chimneys have been

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removed from the roof and a new exterior chimney added to the south end of the house. It appears to have been built for the Crawfords when they married in 1794 and before they took over Jacob Trumbour's stone house. The 1858 map pictures the house unnamed, but in 1875 the house was labeled "parsonage" (FIGS.1 & 2). John L. Crawford had died in 1851, and his family retained ownership of the stone house and farm; the parsonage was the residence of the minister or ministers who followed him.

A Methodist church had been built around 1807 on a parcel of land conveyed by John L. Crawford. The church is no longer extant (it had been sold to the local grange in the twentieth century, which later abandoned it, leading to its collapse around 2000). The three-quarter-acre lot contains a cemetery with approximately 100 burials (PHOTO 16).⁴

John L. and Catherine Crawford's youngest son, Elijah Lemuel Crawford, built a stylish Italianate house between 1850, when the census taken that year enumerated him in his father's household with his wife of three years, Lanah Smith and young son, Rufus, and 1858, when it is depicted on the Ulster County map. The two-story, hipped-roof house has a double-pile center-hall plan fronted by a symmetrical five-bay façade with a prominent Classical porch centered over the entrance (PHOTO 8). A kitchen wing is appended to the north end of the house. A historic photograph documents the eaves once having had scrolled brackets in the Italianate style. The house backs up to the Methodist cemetery and faces east across a large yard reaching down to Old King's Highway and Trumbour farmland on the other side. A large basement barn was probably erected contemporaneous with the house. The addition of multiple window groups across the east façade indicates that alterations were made in the twentieth century to convert the building all or in part into a poultry house.⁵ It is currently unused. Elijah L. Crawford's older brother, Jeremiah, may have lived in the dwelling farther to the north, which is a third example of a traditional story-and-a-half, wood-frame rural house (PHOTO 9). This house is depicted on the 1858 map of "Trumbourville." It has been altered with a new fenestration replacing the original five-bay center-entrance façade and a new stoop at the doorway. The south end of the exposed stone basement has been parged with cement and the siding has been replaced. A one-story wing with a deep porch is attached to the rear.

Dillon Farm

Robert Dillon married Jacob Trumbour's daughter Elizabeth around 1793, and this large two-story stone house was built for them at the western edge of the settlement (PHOTOS 10 & 11). Unlike the other two stone houses, this house was erected in one campaign expressing the elite taste of the period. It was constructed of ashlar limestone masonry with corner quoins on the principal east and north elevations, which were visible from the road. The south and west sides contained a mix of random-size limestone and bluestone. The two-story scale and bilaterally symmetrical five-bay façade and center-hall plan represented the height of status and fashion with a luxury of rooms in a landscape dominated by modest story-and-a-half dwellings. The porch at the entrance is a recent reproduction of what was believed to be original; mortar lines on the wall indicate a nineteenth-century piazza added to the front predated it. A tall Greek frieze also is a later addition. Bluestone

⁴ http://genealogytrails.com/ny/ulster/cem_asburymethodist.html

⁵ Eggs and poultry were important farm products in this period as farmers sold meats and produce to resort hotels and boarding houses in the Catskills.

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lintels were installed over the first-story windows later in the century when the original timber headers weakened, a common structural repair measure on old stone houses. A wood beam was inserted over the center window on the second story apparently for the same reason. A third chimney is oddly placed near the front of the house, probably added for a furnace flue. A one-story wood-frame wing with a monitor roof attached to the south end of the stone house was built to replace an original kitchen wing.

A large mid-nineteenth-century barn is located south of the house and may contain portions of an earlier structure (PHOTO 11). It has wood weatherboard siding with a gable roof. A wagon bay with a transom centered on the north wall is the only prominent feature except for small stall windows to one side and two windows at mow level on the west gable end. An addition of similar height and covered with wood novelty siding is attached to the east end; it also has two stall windows. The size and design of the building represents the nineteenth-century period when dairy farming was the norm and large barns were needed for hay storage. A small burial plot on the property, contained within a fence with stone corner posts, has the graves of Robert and Elizabeth Dillon (PHOTO 12). The buildings currently occupy an eleven-acre parcel with pastureland to the west and cropland to the east.

Trumpbour-Smith Farm & Mill Site

This farm is located at the northwest corner of the historic district, where the Beaverkill meets the Kaaterskill. A complex of buildings and sites is located at the confluence of the two creeks with agricultural fields north and south. Land on the east and west sides of Charles Smith Road, which originates at the intersection of Schoolhouse and Wilhelm roads, has reforested. The entire property covers 96.20 acres.

Johannes Trumpbour's son Zachariah purchased the farm and mill site from John Ten Broeck in 1805. Currently the property contains two houses: an eighteenth-century stone house apparently predating the Trumpbours and a mid-nineteenth-century wood-frame dwelling built for Rufus Smith, who married Trumpbour's daughter Christina around 1813. The older house is a two-and-a-half-story stone bank house, built in the late 1700s (PHOTO 17). The façade is divided into two sections, each with an entrance and window at ground level and two windows in the upper story. Front and end walls are constructed with limestone ashlar, but there is no evidence of a two-story porch, as was common to these houses. The house is in the process of a renovation that has added three shed-roof dormers to the front of the gable roof, replacing a shed dormer raised there a century or more earlier. The second house is yet another example of a story-and-a-half wood-frame rural dwelling with a five-bay, center-entrance façade (PHOTOS 17 & 18). Like the stone house, it has been recently renovated. A three-bay porch fronted with chamfered posts in a mid-nineteenth-century fashion has been replaced with a full porch tucked under an extension of the house roof. Narrow clapboards have replaced wide weatherboards. Situated close to the Kaaterskill, the house became the home of a hired miller after the Smiths moved off site in the 1830s. Two dormers in the roof and a wing on the rear are additions.

A large barn on the property is associated with the early development of the farm (PHOTO 17). Although its central wagon bay is located on the eave side of the building, it contains the H-bent frame of a New World Dutch barn. (Whether the barn represents the adaptation of a pre-existing Dutch barn or the use of a hybrid

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frame in a new building will be determined only by a more intensive investigation.) In form, structure and plan, the barn is emblematic of the transition in farm production and practice in the early nineteenth century. After many years of neglect, the barn is undergoing stabilization. A second building adjacent to the barn appears to be a wagon house with an upper-level granary associated with the grist mill once on the property (PHOTOS 17 & 18). The story-and-a-half gable-roof building has weatherboard siding, some of which has been recently replaced. Wagon doors are located at the east end of the south façade with a mow door above it. Windows are located on all elevations. A third outbuilding on the property is an icehouse located close to the Kaaterskill. The two-story wood-frame building has wood novelty siding and a gabled front with three tiers of central doors (PHOTO 18). Windows have been added on either side of the doors and flashing remains on the north wall where a shed extension once existed. The building is sited on the foundation of what appears to have been a grist mill pictured on period maps; remnants of the dam that powered this mill as well as sawmill across the creek are still visible on the shoreline and in the water.

A steel girder bridge carries Charles Smith Road across the Kaaterskill south of the farm complex. At the southern end of the property, on the northeast corner of Charles Smith and Schoolhouse roads is the site of a nineteenth-century one-room district schoolhouse, which is depicted on town maps as early as 1858.

The four farms compose an enduring rural landscape developed by an extended family whose presence was established in the early 1700s. In each case a stone farmhouse anchors a farmstead with historic buildings that document the evolution of farm practices over more than two centuries. The agricultural landscape is remarkably intact without the intrusion of twentieth-century residential development, providing a compelling image of rural life at a time when commercial farming has all but disappeared from the region. The farms are also landmarks to the history of the town's settlement by Palatine families coming out of indentured servitude in English work camps and becoming independent on the fertile lands on the well-watered plateau between the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains. By 1850 Trumpbourville, to be later known as Asbury, would become a community center with a Methodist church, school and store and a regional transportation nexus on the Old King's Highway. Most of these features have proven ephemeral, but the farms and the rural landscape have survived to distinguish a rare and significant place.

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St. No.	Street Name	Parcel No.	Property Name/Type	Est. Year Built	Style	Description	Status	Photo No.
96	Charles Smith Rd	9.1-1-19	Trumpbour-Smith Farm & Mill Site	ca. 1790	Early Republic	HOUSE 1: Built ca. 1790; restored 2021. 2 story, 4 bay banked stone masonry single dwelling, ashlar limestone walls, 12-over-12 double-hung windows, asphalt-shingle gable roof, brick chimneys on opposing ends; two entrances at ground level, each paired with a window, two windows above each doorway on upper level; three shed-roof dormers w/ wood clapboard siding & casement windows added. HOUSE 2: Built ca. 1850. renovated 2021. 1.5 story 5 bay wood frame single dwelling, wood clapboard walls (replaced), double-hung 9-over-6 windows (added), asphalt-shingle gable roof w/ gable dormers, stone basement; facade w/ center entrance flanked by windows, full porch tucked under extension of house roof (replaced porch over center three bays), 1 story cross-gable rear ell (added). BARN: Built ca. 1790, restored 2021. 1.5 story wood frame agricultural building w/ New World Dutch H-bent timber frame (reconstructed), wood weatherboard walls (replaced), asphalt-shingle gable roof, stone foundation, center wagon bay. WAGON HOUSE/GRANARY: Built ca. 1830. 1.5 story, wood frame agricultural outbuilding, wood weatherboard walls (repaired), double-hung windows, asphalt-shingle gable roof, stone basement, off-center wagon bay w/ double doors, loft door above. ICEHOUSE: Built ca. 1900. 2 story wood frame agricultural outbuilding, wood novelty siding, wood shingle front gable roof, stone foundation, facade w/ 3 tiers of doors in center flanked by multi-pane windows (added), remains of shed wing. GRIST MILL FOUNDATION & DAM REMAINS: Built late 18th century. SCHOOLHOUSE SITE: Built ca. 1825	1 CBldg 1 CBldg 1 CBldg 1 CBldg 1 CBldg 1 CSite 1 CSite	17, 18, 19

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St. No.	Street Name	Parcel No.	Property Name/Type	Est. Year Built	Style	Description	Status	Photo No.
2072	Old Kings Hwy	9.1-2-2	Trumpbour Homestead	ca. 1730 ca. 1760	Dutch Colonial	HOUSE 1: Built ca. 1730-1760. 1.5 story stone masonry single dwelling, ashlar limestone walls, double-hung windows, asphalt shingle gable roof w/ brick chimneys on opposing ends; original ca. 1730 1 room house on south end denoted by double-hung window on west facade, entrance on south end of east facade, & 3 small windows on south gable end, 3 bay north addition built ca. 1760 denoted by off-center entrance, 2 double-hung windows & 4 double-hung basement windows on west facade, entrances to main floor & basement enclosed in wood frame enclosure on east side, 2 small windows on upper north gable end. HOUSE 2: Built ca. 1850. 2 story banked brick masonry single dwelling, common-bond brick walls, double-hung windows, asphalt-shingle gable roof w/ brick chimney on one end, stone foundation, center entrances on both stories of 3-bay facade, 2 story porch with scroll-sawn brackets at roofline, posts & balustrades replaced; 2 story wood frame wing on north side & rear w/ asphalt-shingle shed roof, wood clapboard walls, double-hung windows, entrance w/ hood. HOUSE 3: Built ca. 1965. 1 story wood frame mobile home HOUSE 4: Built ca. 1985. 1 story wood frame single dwelling, gable roof. BARN: Built ca. 1945. 1 story masonry agricultural building, cinder block walls, metal gambrel roof, animal stalls on main level, hay mow under roof, milk house attached. GARAGE: Built ca. 2000. 1 story wood frame garage MACHINERY SHED: Built ca. 2000. 1 story wood frame agricultural outbuilding, board-&-batten siding on west & east sides, open on other sides, metal shed roof. CEMETERY: Est. ca. 1795. Trumpbour family burial ground, approx. 12 markers, damaged by widening of road.	NR Listed 1983 4 CBldg 3 NCBldg 1 CSite	1,3,4
2075	Old Kings Hwy	9.1-3-15	Burger Residence	ca. 1978	No Style	HOUSE: Built ca. 1978. 1 story manufactured wood frame single dwelling, vinyl clapboard walls, low-pitched asphalt-shingle gable roof, concrete foundation, double-hung windows, front-gable enclosure containing entrance & octagonal window. GARAGE: Built ca. 1978. 1 story 1 bay wood frame garage, vinyl clapboard walls, asphalt-shingle roof, overhead door on north side, rear porch on southeast.	1 NCBldg 1 NCBldg	

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St. No.	Street Name	Parcel No.	Property Name/Type	Est. Year Built	Style	Description	Status	Photo No.
2079	Old Kings Hwy	9.1-3-14	Trumpbour-Crawford House	ca. 1770 ca. 1825	Early Republic	HOUSE: 2 story stone masonry single dwelling reputedly erected in two stages: 1st story w/ 3-bay facade in ca. 1770 & upper story w/ 4-bays added in ca. 1825; ashlar & rubble limestone walls, double-hung windows, asphalt shingle gable roof, dentil frieze, brick chimneys on ends, center entrance with side lights and arched transom, gabled porch added ca. 1930, 1 story 3 bay wood frame wing on south end, wood clapboard walls, asphalt shingle gable roof, center entrance flanked by double-hung windows, screened porch added south end. ICE HOUSE: 1 story stone masonry ice house wood-shingle gable roof, wood clapboard siding on gable ends, entrance on west side. GARAGE: Large 1 story wood frame garage, board-and-batten siding, asphalt-shingle gable roof, overhead garage door on north side.	1 CBldg 1 Cbldg 1 NCBldg	6
2083	Old Kings Hwy	9.1-3-13	John L. & Catherine Crawford House Methodist Church Parsonage	ca. 1795	Early Republic	HOUSE: Built ca. 1795 1.5 story wood frame single dwelling, vinyl clapboard siding, double hung windows, asphalt shingle gable roof, exterior brick chimney on south end, stone basement; 5 bay front facade w/ center entrance contained in three-bay sun porch (added ca. 1920), eyebrow window centered in upper story; 1 story cross-gable rear wing. GARAGE: Built ca. 1960. 1 story wood frame garage, T-111 plywood siding, asphalt-shingle front gable roof, off-center overhead door, entrance on south side, double-hung windows on north & south sides. SHED: Built ca. 1960. 1 story wood frame outbuilding, composite shingle siding, double-hung windows, asphalt-shingle gable roof.	1 CBldg 1 NCBldg 1 NCBldg	7
2096	Old Kings Hwy	9.1-2-1	Rowland & Margaret Smith House	ca. 1825 ca. 1920	Early Republic	HOUSE: Built ca. 1825. 1 story wood frame single dwelling, wood clapboard siding, double-hung windows, asphalt-shingle gable roof w/ wide shed dormer & brick chimney on north side, stone basement, 5-bay front facade, center entrance, 3-bay enclosed porch added ca. 2010; bay window added on south side, rear porch in southeast, exterior brick chimney on north.	1 CBldg	5

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St. No.	Street Name	Parcel No.	Property Name/Type	Est. Year Built	Style	Description	Status	Photo No.
2111	Old Kings Hwy	9.1-1-26	Jeremiah Crawford House	ca. 1825	Early Republic	HOUSE: Built ca. 1825. 1.5 story wood frame single dwelling, aluminum & vinyl clapboard walls, double hung windows (replacements), asphalt-shingle gable roof, 3 bay front facade, center entrance flanked by single and triple windows, walk-in basement entrance; 1 story rear cross-gable ell w/ porch.	1 CBldg	2, 9
	Old Kings Hwy	9.1-3-16.1	Trumpbour/Crawford/Dillon Agricultural Fields	ca. 1730	N/A	Approximately 121 acres of wooded & open land located south of Schoolhouse Road & east of Old Kings Highway; originally part of the Trumpbour Homestead.	1 CSite	
	Old Kings Hwy	9.1-3-16.2	Vacant lot Crawford tract	ca. 1700	N/A	Approximately 20-acre wooded lot located on southwest of intersection of Schoolhouse Road & Old Kings Highway; originally part of the Trumpbour Homestead.	1 CSite	
4	Schoolhouse Rd	9.1-1-25	Elijah J. & Lanah Crawford House & Barn	ca. 1850	Italianate	HOUSE: 2 story wood frame single dwelling, wood clapboard siding, double-hung windows, asphalt-shingle hipped roof, deep eaves, frieze boards (original brackets removed); 5 bay front facade, center entrance w/ sidelights & transom, hipped portico w/ Tuscan columns, dentil bands along porch roof eaves & top of entrance; 2 story wing on north end, modern addition on rear. BARN: 2 story wood frame basement type barn, wood weatherboard siding, metal gable roof, wood clapboard siding, hanging track door at basement level south end, windows added apparently for conversion to poultry house.	1 CBldg 1 CBldg	8
	Schoolhouse Rd	9.1-1-27	Asbury Methodist Cemetery & Methodist Church Site	ca. 1810	N/A	Community cemetery est. by Methodist Society under Rev. John L. Crawford in 1807; 100+ markers; first burial in 1810; contains site of 1807 church demolished in the early 2000s.	1 CSite	16

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St. No.	Street Name	Parcel No.	Property Name/Type	Est. Year Built	Style	Description	Status	Photo No.
27	Wilhelm Rd	9.1-3-12	Robert & Elizabeth Dillon House & Barn	ca. 1795	Early Republic	HOUSE: Built ca. 1795. 2 story 5 bay stone masonry dwelling, ashlar limestone walls, double-hung windows, asphalt-shingle gable roof, frieze board, 3 brick chimneys, center entrance w/ transom & gabled porch (replaced earlier wide piazza), 1 story wood frame wing on south side, wood clapboard siding, metal gable roof & monitor, 3-bay facade, offset entrance with transom. BARN: Built ca. 1840. 1.5 story wood frame agricultural building, wood weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingle gable roof, stone foundation, central wagon bay w/ double swing doors & transom, stable windows, addition on east end. SHED: 1 story wood frame shed, asphalt-shingle gable roof, wood novelty siding. CEMETERY: Contains two marble headstones for Rev. Robert Dillon & Elizabeth Trumpbour Dillon enclosed in fence w/ stone corner posts.	1 CBldg 1 CBldg 1 CBldg 1 CSite	10, 11

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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.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE

EXPLORATION & SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1730 - 1971

Significant Dates

ca. 1730

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

none

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins in ca. 1730 when the Trumpbour Homestead is purchased by Valentin Fiero and initial construction on the homestead begins. The homestead was divided between two sons of Johannes Trumpbour in the late 1700s and a third son bought an adjoining farm and mill seat in 1805. These farms and their family relationships functioned into the mid-20th century; the Trumpbour Homestead remains in family ownership. The rural landscape has maintained its significance up to the 50-year limit.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Asbury Historic District is significant under Criteria A in the areas of exploration and settlement, ethnic heritage, and agriculture as a rare surviving example of a rural landscape representing nearly 250 years of agricultural use initiated by Johannes and Christina (Fiero) Trumbour in the 1730s and sustained by their heirs into present times. The Trumbour family arrived in the Hudson Valley in 1710 as Palatine refugees and were settled in West Camp by the English government to harvest naval stores. The 3,000 Palatines arriving in New York in 1710 represented the largest mass immigration into America at that time. They represented a large group within the ethnic European mix that made up the "Dutch" identity in New York (an identity that can be distinguished as other-than-English), but their significance has been overshadowed by the Dutch largely because of their refugee status and their history as tenants. With the failure of the re-settlement scheme, the Palatines were released from their obligation to the English two years after arriving in West Camp. It was at this time that Johannes Trumbour obtained about 250 acres of land in a small fertile valley in Saugerties between the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains and became part of a settlement of Palatines that were significant in the history of the town and the region. The district is also significant in documenting the settlement, domestic, and social history of a group of interrelated Palatine families over several centuries.

The district is also significant under Criterion C for its surviving domestic and farm architecture, ranging in time from the early 1700s into the mid-1900s. Although commercial and trade buildings have been lost, as well as a church and schoolhouse, the district retains virtually all the houses depicted on nineteenth-century maps. Stone houses associated with each of the Trumbour family were built at various times in the eighteenth century and are distinctive examples of this Ulster County architectural tradition. Some of them share characteristics with other houses associated with the Palatine ethnic group, notably bank houses with basement kitchens. Others reflect the emergence of a national identity after the Revolution. Wood-frame houses also have distinctive characteristics associating them with the region. All are story-and-a-half, gable-roof dwellings with symmetrical plans and facades based on the traditional Dutch form. Agricultural buildings from different periods retain distinctive characteristics of farm architecture as it evolved over time. One barn has New World Dutch framing with iconic anchor bents; the most recent is a mid-twentieth-century concrete-block dairy barn with a patent truss gambrel roof.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The history of the Asbury Historic District begins with the arrival of Palatine refugees in the Hudson Valley in 1710 and their settlement in two camps on opposite sides of the Hudson River by the English government under a redemptioner plan by which the refugees would compensate their benefactors by producing naval stores for the Royal Navy. While this event is familiar to historians, it continues to be a sidebar in the extensive literature of the Dutch cultural heritage in the region and the colony's manor system. The Palatines, in actuality a mix of people from various principalities that would later combine into the German Republic, have traditionally been characterized as outsiders, low-class, ignorant, lazy, and rebellious, which perpetuates the prejudicial opinions that the dominant English and Dutch aristocracies had for these dependent people. The nearly 3000 Palatines who landed in New York in 1710 constituted the largest single immigration group yet to arrive in the American

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colonies, and they went on to settle the New York frontier and create significant communities throughout the colony, overcoming the recurring hardships confronting them.

The Palatine Emigration

Like much of the town of Saugerties, the area composing the Asbury historic district was settled by Palatine families originally planted in West Camp on the Hudson River in 1710. The story of the Palatine emigration into New York is well documented in primary and secondary sources.⁶ These refugees were Protestants native to Rhineland princedoms and city states in the western extent of the Holy Roman Empire, which has been simplified in the historical record as the Palatinate after only one of the locales in the region.⁷ The area had been devastated, physically and economically, by the Thirty Years War (1618-48), the War of Spanish Succession (1701-14), and continuous forays across the border by the armies of King Louis XIV of France during the late seventeenth century to harass Protestants, particularly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. (Many French Huguenots had found refuge in the Palatinate, some of whom had found their way to New York as well.) Famine and disease were rampant, and in 1708 the region suffered an unprecedentedly cold winter. Thousands were made homeless; many of them made their way down the Rhine to Amsterdam and across to London where they threw themselves on the mercy of Queen Anne. It is estimated that 13,000 Palatines were encamped in England in 1709 waiting for the queen's government to devise a plan for their resettlement.⁸

Pressed into action by deteriorating human conditions and escalating costs, the English authorities considered a number of questionable proposals to address the plight of the refugees, such as settling 10,000 of them on the Rio de la Plata in Argentina or, alternatively, the Canary Islands, the West Indies, or Barbados. Other plans included employing the strongest of them in the silver and copper mines in Wales, assigning some to the Newfoundland fishery, and sending 150 families to the Island of Scilly off the Cornish coast, where the resources could barely support the existing population. Some were bound to parishes in England as day laborers, but that venture failed, as the Palatines hired as day laborers had expected land grants, which were not forthcoming. Approximately 150 able-bodied men chose to enlist in the British army, and an equal number of children were indentured into servitude; Catholic Palatines were sent back to ease the burden.⁹

Schemes were instituted that sent refugees to Ireland and North Carolina. The former met with marginal success while the other, experiencing financial and political difficulties and a massacre at the hands of the indigenous

⁶ Philip L. Otterness, *Becoming German: The 1709 Palatine Migration to New York* (Ithaca NY: Cornell University Press, 2013) is the first scholarly work on this subject since Walter Allen Knittle, *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1982), which represents the first comprehensive account of the history of Palatine settlement in the Hudson Valley and is the principal source for this background. Sun Bok Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York Manorial Society, 1664-1775* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1978), a seminal work on New York's manor system focusing on Livingston Manor, which played a significant role in Palatine history on the east side of the Hudson. Benjamin Myer Brink, *Early History of Saugerties, 1660-1825* (Kingston, 1902), written by a Palatine descendant, provides a detailed account of settlement on the west side. Far more has been written about the history of Palatine immigration in Pennsylvania, and the image of Pennsylvania Germans is well-established in the popular imagination (like the New York Dutch). Primary sources related to the settlement of Palatines in New York are located in many regional repositories, many can be found in E.B. O'Callahan, ed., *Documentary History of the State of New York, Vol. III* (Albany, 1850); John Romeyn Brodhead, *Documents Related to the Colonial History of New York*, E.B. O'Callahan, ed. 11 vols. (Albany, 1851-61); *Journal of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, 1704-1708* (1920) and *1718-1722* (1925). Genealogical web sites are devoted to Palatine family histories and maintain lists of names of refugees on passenger lists and other official and church records. See http://sites.rootsweb.com/~nygreen2/the_palatines.htm. The actor, musician and genealogist Henry Z. (Hank) Jones has devoted years to researching his family's Palatine roots leading to the publication of *The Palatine Families of New York*, 2 vols. (Universal City CA: 1985) and numerous other books; see <https://fasg.org/fellows/current-fellows/henry-z-jones-jr/>.

⁷ Otterness, "Introduction," *Becoming German*.

⁸ Knittle, *Palatine Emigration*, 3-6.

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people, dispersed into the frontier. While all this was going on, a plan emerged to settle a large number of Palatines in New York and put them to work producing tar, pitch, and hemp for the Royal navy. Britain had been purchasing tar from Sweden and was not happy with the dependency, and when Sweden ceased selling tar during its war with Russia, the English fast-tracked the New York plan. A small plantation already had been established at the confluence of the Quassaic Creek and the Hudson River in 1708 when, before the mass emigration occurred, the Rev. Joshua Kocherthal, a Lutheran minister, petitioned the queen to take a small expedition of forty-one Palatines to the New World. The Board of Trade granted the “denization” and funded and outfitted the party; each settler was given a plot of land, and the town of Newburgh was created. It was a charitable act on the part of the English resulting from the charismatic Kocherthal’s persuasive power. He returned almost immediately to England and led the 1710 expedition, which sent seven ships and 2,800 Palatines to New York. Of that number 446 died and 30 had been born on the voyage. Ravaged by malnutrition and disease, the survivors were isolated on Nutten Island in New York Harbor. They represented more than half of the existing population of the city.¹⁰

The new English governor, Robert Hunter, had sailed with the party and immediately set out to find areas to settle the refugees. Locations on the Schoharie and Mohawk rivers were considered but rejected due to the scarcity of raw materials for the production of naval stores; the land also was encumbered by previous grants. This was a great disappointment for the Palatines, who believed they would receive farms in the region and fomented enduring animosities. Instead, the refugees were settled in camps on both sides of the Hudson River. Here, they were expecting forty-acre homesteads, as in Newburgh, but instead were spread out among seven villages, each composing a work crew, where they were left unassisted to build primitive huts to shelter their families. They found themselves indentured in a redemptioner system, expected to repay the expense the English incurred in their resettlement. For these proud and sophisticated people, it was an affront of enormous proportions.¹¹

Hunter purchased 6,000 acres of forest land from Robert Livingston, whose manor on the east side of the Hudson became the location of four villages composing what became known as East Camp: Hunterstown, Queenstown, Annsbury and Haysbury. (Livingston also was contracted to provide provisions and supplies to the camps but did not live up to his obligations causing more hardships and resentment among the Palatines.) On the west side of the river, Hunter acquired the 800-acre patent previously granted to Thomas Fullerton, an officer in the Royal Custom Service, and three villages—Elizabethtown, Newtown, and Georgetown—were established one mile apart, convenient to the pines.

Within two years the naval stores project failed for a number of reasons including limited raw materials, mismanagement, and continued Palatine resistance over deplorable living conditions. On 13 September 1712, the redemptioners were released from further obligation. All subsistence ceased. One third of the Palatines in the East Camp villages remained there (this became known as Germantown), some taking up leaseholds on Livingston Manor; the rest ventured west into the Schoharie Valley, which they continued to believe had been granted to them. Most of the inhabitants of West Camp stayed in place, with some venturing out into

⁹ Knittle, *Palatine Emigration*, 65-78.

¹⁰ Knittle, *Palatine Emigration*, 82-91, 98-108, 143-149, 41-43, 144-148.

¹¹ Knittle, *Palatine Emigration*, 150

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neighboring patents.¹² In Hunter's report, 680 persons moved to Schoharie, 359 remained in East Camp, 232 were counted in West Camp, 140 moved to Rhinebeck (Henry Beekman's patent south of Livingston Manor) and 40 had found land in the town of Kingston.¹³ This last group would be joined by many of those who remained in West Camp and populate what became known as the town of Saugerties. West Camp became a central place. It was where the Rev. Joshua Kocherthal established the first Lutheran church in 1708 and made his home.¹⁴

History of the Town of Saugerties

Until 1811, the Town of Saugerties was part of the Town of Kingston in Ulster County. The Town of Kingston received its charter in 1667 and twenty years later, Gov. Thomas Dongan granted a patent that the existing freeholders of the town would hold in common and would be known as the Kingston Commons; trustees were appointed to manage and develop it. By this time, most of the land along the Hudson River had been patented to others friendly to the colonial government, like Thomas Fullerton. The commons extended from the western limits of these grants west to the Catskills and north to the Albany County line. The southern boundary of Albany County was adjusted in 1767 ceding a portion of the Town of Catskill to the Town of Kingston. West Camp was located in this northern section, as would be the settlement later to be known as Asbury.

By 1730 Palatine families had established independent homesteads in the Town of Kingston on a fertile plain located between limestone ridges paralleling the Hudson River and bluestone deposits in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains. It was in the watershed of the Beaverkill, one of scores of creeks draining down from the Catskills. Along the spine of this elongated area ran the Kings Highway, the principal regional highway on the west side of the river. Towards the southern end of this area, Palatines affiliated with the Reformed faith, together with some Dutch neighbors, built a stone church in 1732 in a place known as Katsbaan. One of the churchmen was Johannes Trumpbour, who had moved out of West Camp into a farm just below the church.¹⁵ Johannes Trumpbour (1719-1785) was the patriarch of the family associated with the homestead established farther north on Old King's Highway in the Asbury Historic District. This homestead centers on a stone house, the first part of which is believed to have been built for Trumpbour's father-in-law, Valentin Fiero (1696-1770).¹⁶ Little is known about him, but it appears he came across the river from East Camp.¹⁷ Fiero evidently had acquired the land on which the Trumpbour Homestead developed, although the deed record has yet to be found.¹⁸

¹² The 6000-acre tract constituting East Camp became the town of Germantown in Columbia County. Hunter claimed the Fullerton Patent for money owned him; he had expended a large amount of his personal funds in the absence of support from England. By 1765 this land had been conveyed to the remaining inhabitants in West Camp. A record of these transactions has yet to be compiled, and no evidence survived of the village plans or dwellings that existed in the camps.

¹³ Brink, *Early History of Saugerties*, 41-45; Knittle, *Palatine Emigration*, 188-189.

¹⁴ Knittle, *Palatine Emigration*, 110-120, 32-40.

¹⁵ Brink, *Early History of Saugerties*, 80.

¹⁶ The Trumpbour Homestead was listed on the National Register in 1983. However, Benjamin Myer Brink's account locating Johannes's house in Katsbaan, not known at the time the nomination form was written, gives added weight to the belief that Fiero first established what became known as the Trumpbour Homestead.

¹⁷ The Fiero name is inscribed with names of families in East Camp on a monument erected by the Saugerties Historical Society in 1988. The name does not appear on the list of West Camp inhabitants.

¹⁸ Technically, the land would have been within the bounds of Albany County at the time any deed was recorded.

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Johannes Trumpbour was born in West Camp in 1718. His father, Niclas Trombauer (1676-1726), was recorded in the first party of Palatines to arrive in England from Amsterdam in 1709.¹⁹ He brought with him his wife, Magdalena Stier, one son and two daughters.²⁰ He is again found, with his wife Magdalena and four children, in 1717 in Ulrich Simmendinger's register of families living in the camps; he is indicated as living in Becksmanland, believed to refer to Henry Beekman's patent in Rhinebeck, although he is known to have lived in West Camp, where his son Johannes was born. Niclas has not been associated with a property outside the camp, and one genealogy records him as having died in New York City.²¹

Johannes Trumpbour married Valentin and Catherine Schramm Fiero's daughter Christina (1719-1791) shortly before the birth of their first child, Nicholas, in 1741. More children followed: Catherine (1745-1829), Jacob (1748-1824), Christina (bap. 1754), John, or Johannes (1754-1855), Paul (1757-1813), Zachariah (1759-1835), and Valentin Fiero (1762-1830). The children were baptized in the Katsbaan church. Brink states that the Katsbaan Reformed Church purchased Johannes Trumpbour's farm to build a parsonage but does not disclose the date.²² This likely was the time that he moved his family to Fiero's house, expanding it to accommodate both households. Fiero would live until 1770. The full extent of the original Fiero land holding is not fully known, but it clearly extended from the Sawyerkill, now east of the New York State Thruway, west to the Beaverkill, if not beyond. Seventy-one acres, including farm buildings, three later houses, the family burying ground, and farmland north of West Camp Road are still in the ownership of the Trumpbour family. (The farm totaled 106 acres on a survey map drawn in 1841.)

The Trumpbour Homestead

Located at the confluence of Beaverkill and Kaaterskill on fertile land bordered east and west by stone ridges, the Trumpbour farm epitomizes the type of homestead sought by farmers in the period: a combination of cropland, meadow, pasture, and woodlot on a substantial kill (stream). The settlement of the Hudson Valley was driven by this ideal, and if the kill could power a grist and/or saw mill, it was even better. These croplands were planted with wheat, the primary crop of the colony's trade economy, and other grains, while the meadows provided grasses for animal feed and bedding; woodlots were necessary for fuel.

The mid-eighteenth-century stone house that is known as the Trumpbour Homestead is the sole landmark from the initial settlement period. It is situated on a ledge on the east side of the Old King's Highway with a stunning vista west to the mountains across open farmland. Period-appropriate farm buildings, notably a Dutch barn, the iconic aisle barn of the wheat-farming era, have been replaced by others erected in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The house was built one room at a time, as is typical of Ulster County stone houses, which came into fashion in the early eighteenth century as pioneer farms became more established. Stone houses were costly to build and usually were preceded by more economical wood-frame dwellings, sometimes attached to stone additions and then replaced by more stone additions as the building expanded.²³ The Palatines were latecomers

¹⁹ The family name is spelled a number of different ways in public records, although the accepted spelling by current heirs is Trumpbour and will be used here.

²⁰ The list is published in a number of sources and cited here in the appendix of Knittle, *Palatine Emigration*, 147.

²¹ Knittle, *Palatine Emigration*, 291.

²² Brink, *Early History of Saugerties*, 80.

²³ While hundreds of 18th-century stone houses survive in Ulster County, they were far outnumbered by wood frame and log dwellings of lesser value and status, of which very few now exist. Historians have long misconstrued the prevalence of stone houses as evidence of their being common when the opposite has been demonstrated as true by recent studies of property assessments for the 1798 Direct Tax. In addition, the perceived commonness

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to the region and left the camps at the time when the stone housebuilding tradition was already established. If Valentin Fiero built the first section of the stone house in the 1730s, he would have already been financially successful enough to afford one. (At the time of his death, he was a court justice in Albany County.²⁴ It appears that his son-in-law's house in Katsbaan was built with a wood frame, as it was replaced by a new parsonage when he relocated to Fiero's house.

Whereas the iconic Dutch house form is composed of three principal rooms arranged in a linear plan all on one level, a common variant locates the kitchen in the basement and using a banked site exposes a portion of it at grade. Due to its prevalence in Palatine settlement areas, this house form is seen by historians as being directly associated with the Palatines, although a clear link has yet to be discovered. Irrespective of who introduced it or when, the hall-parlor plan with a basement kitchen exposed at grade became widely used throughout the Hudson Valley, perhaps to create a more compact house with symmetrical fenestration. Also, during the eighteenth-century slave era, basement kitchens were useful in differentiating areas of the house where the enslaved slept separate from the family.

At least seven of Johannes and Christina Trumpbour's children reached maturity and represent an interesting cross section of colonial-era history.

1. Their eldest son, Nicholas (1741-1790), married Elizabeth Schmidt in 1766 and seems to have lived in the vicinity of the Katsbaan Reformed Church. He was a member of the 2nd Regiment of the Ulster County Militia in 1776 and died in Germantown (formerly East Camp) in 1790.
2. Their next child, Catherine (1745-1829), married William Cockburn (1736-1810), a surveyor, land agent and speculator. Born in Scotland, Cockburn settled in Ulster County in the 1760s. He mapped much of the Hardenbergh and Hurley patents in Ulster County but worked in surrounding counties as well. The Cockburns lived in Mt. Marion near Kingston and had five children. Their sons, James (1775-1848) and William Jr. (1769-1806), accompanied their father on surveying expeditions, as did nephew Jacob Trumpbour Jr.²⁵
3. Jacob Trumpbour (1748-1824) was devised the part of the family homestead on the west side of Old King's Highway and probably built the first story of the two-story stone house located there. Jacob married Margaret Dederick (1749-1815) in 1770. She was the daughter of Jurg Willem Dederich and Catherina Jonk, who lived in the area, and was baptized in the Reformed church. Jacob and Margaret produced five children: Elizabeth (1772-1842), Catherine (1774-1850), Christina (1775-1847), Jacob (1779-1843), and Johan William (n.d.). Jacob served in the Ulster County militia during the Revolutionary War. Jacob Jr. worked for his uncle William Cockburn on surveying expeditions.
4. Johannes (John) Trumpbour (1754-1855) joined the British army in 1777 and was exiled to Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada in 1784.
5. Paul Trumpbour (1757-1813) was a Tory during the war and removed to Adolphstown in Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada in 1783. Before leaving he deeded his farm in Greene County to his son Paul

of stone houses led to the long-held view that these were primitive houses inhabited by impoverished settlers when in fact they were the best houses of their day built for the elite members of their communities. In 1798 stone houses were valued five or more times as much as wood frame houses and 20 or more times as much as a log dwelling.

²⁴ William Cockburn, "Memorandum for a brief for Lt. Sword's trial, 1770." As transcribed in Michael Sullivan Smith, *A Brief History of Saugerties* (Charleston SC: History Press, 2016), 128-129. This document also locates Nicholas Trumpour [sic] on land formerly of Valentin Fiero and Johannes Trumpour [sic], Nicholas's father, on other land, both in the Mathews Patent outside the Kingston Commons in Albany County.

²⁵ <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/msscfa/sc7004.htm>. A collection of William Cockburns surveys and papers are in the New York State Museum.

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- Trumpbour (1793-1864), who died there, passing it on to his son, Nicholas Trumpbour (1832-1912).
6. Zachariah Trumpbour (1759-1835) purchased a mill site on the Kaaterskill from John Ten Broeck in 1805 that bounded on the north side of the family homestead. In 1786 he married Catherina Beer/Bohr (1769-1835), and they had three daughters, Annatje (b. 1788), Christina (1791-1863), and Lena Burhans (1793-1874). Christina married Rufus Smith (1782-1859) in 1813, shortly he and his family relocated from New London, Connecticut. Rufus Smith appears to have taken over the property and mills; his heirs sold their interests to his son, Zachariah Trumpbour Smith in 1859.
 7. Valentin Fiero Trumpbour (1862-1830) inherited the part of the homestead farm on the east side of the road, which contained the original stone house. He was married to Neeltje Eligh and had three children: Daughter Margaret C. Trumpbour (1802-1879) married Rowland Smith (1794-1882), younger brother of Rufus, in 1823, and they lived in a house built for them on the homestead farm; son Elijah Wooley Trumpbour (1804-1887) lived in Catskill, Greene County, after 1830; and son William Henry Trumpbour (1808-1865) obtained the homestead from the heirs of Valentin F. Trumpbour in 1834.²⁶ William Clay Trumpbour (1843-1903), son of William H. and Elizabeth Vanderburgh Trumpbour, was the next in line, and his descendants continue to occupy the homestead farm today.

The Origins of Asbury

The 1858 map of Ulster County depicts a concentration of buildings around the intersection of Old King's Highway ("the road from Kingston to Albany"), the road leading east to West Camp, and the road leading west to the mountains (FIG.1). The community is named Trumpbourville. Located on the west side of the highway are the homestead associated with W[illiam] H. Trumpbour; a dwelling and a store at the corner of West Camp Road belonging to Rowland Smith and W.H. Trumpbour, respectively.²⁷ North of the intersection are a wagon and blacksmith shop, unassigned to anyone, and another dwelling owned by Trumpbour. With the exception of the Smith house, none of these buildings north of the homestead survive, although the family burial ground farther north is not shown. Evidently, by this time the crossroads had been developed as a small commercial center servicing the neighborhood and travelers along the Old King's Highway. There also was a Methodist church, built in 1807, and a mid-nineteenth-century district schoolhouse on the westward-leading road; neither one is extant, but a cemetery that developed around the church remains.

On the west side of the highway south of the road leading west are two buildings linked to J.F. [sic] Crawford, one of them being Jacob Trumpbour's stone house and the other a wood frame dwelling. On the west side of the large expanse of farmland, backing up on the Beaverkill, is a house labeled B. Hasbrouck. These properties represent the division of Jacob Trumpbour's farm between his two daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth, who married Methodist preachers. And thus, it is likely to have been Jacob and Christina Trumpbour who organized a Methodist Society in Trumpbourville.

Catherine Trumpbour married the Rev. John L. Crawford (1761-1851) in 1794. Born in Scarsdale, Westchester County, he was the son of Samuel Crawford (1740-1777) and Jane Requa (1734-1806); his paternal grandfather, Quintin Crawford was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. John L. Crawford enlisted in 1776 as a waiter in Col. Moses Graham's regiment, serving his father until he was killed by a British foraging party in

²⁶ Ulster County Deeds, Book 46 Pages 215 & 217, 4/18/1834.

²⁷ Ulster County Deeds, Valentin & Ann Trumpbour to Rowland Smith, Book 34 Page 443, 5/1/1826.

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1778. (Lower Westchester County had been declared a neutral zone but was subject to Tory raids and violence.) Afterwards, the young Crawford enlisted in the infantry under Capt. Richard Sackett and in the cavalry in 1781 under Capt. Martin Post where he served as a scout. He was captured and imprisoned in New York City; he was released in an exchange of captives in 1782.²⁸

A record of Crawford's education for the clergy has yet to be found. He reputedly was ordained by Bishop Francis Asbury in 1791.²⁹ At this early date, he likely was an itinerant preacher in the region who served the Methodist Society in Trumbourville. After their marriage, the Crawfords resided in a wood-frame dwelling adjacent to Jacob Trumbour's stone house. Later, perhaps after Margaret Trumbour died in 1815, the Crawfords moved into the stone house, adding a second story and early nineteenth-century decoration. The wood-frame dwelling became a parsonage for the Methodist church.

Another Methodist circuit preacher married Jacob and Margaret Trumbour's daughter Elizabeth in 1795. Robert Dillon (1765-1846) had entered the ministry in 1791 and was appointed to a circuit in New Britain in eastern Columbia County, New York. The next year he traveled the Pittsfield Circuit across the border in Massachusetts, and from there had a series of appointments back in New York before becoming "located" in 1811, presumably in Saugerties.³⁰ The Dillons were deeded sixty-four acres by Elizabeth's father on the west side of his farm in 1807 and moved into a two-story stone house built for them. A barn and family burying ground are included on the property.

Evidently, the Trumbours were fervent Methodists, which suggests a prominent, but unusual theme in the history of the small community. Traditionally, Palatine families were divided between Reformed and Lutheran sects, with churches in Katabaan and West Camp, respectively. A Palatine family responding to the Methodist Episcopal movement sweeping through the region after the Revolutionary War is an uncommon story. By the time the Ulster County atlas was published in 1875, the crossroads hamlet was renamed Asbury, in honor of Bishop Francis Asbury (1745-1816), who came from England as a Methodist missionary after the Revolutionary War.

In 1839 John L. and Catherine Crawford sold fifty acres on the west side of the highway, north of the road to the mountains, and on both sides of the Ulster/Greene county line to their son Jeremiah (b. 1811) for \$2,500.³¹ Nine years later, Jeremiah deeded a half-interest in the property to his younger brother, Elijah L. Crawford (1821-1897) for \$500.³² There are two houses on this parcel. A distinctive Italianate house near the intersection is associated with Elijah, suggesting that a smaller wood-frame house north of it was built for Jeremiah. However, Jeremiah evidently came into the possession of his father's 100-acre farm after his death, as he sold it to Lanah Crawford, wife of Elijah L. Crawford for \$3,000 in 1867.³³

²⁸ *Lineage Book of the Charter Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, vol. 35. North America, Family Histories, 1500-2000, Ancestry.com.

²⁹ https://saugertiesumc.org/asbury_cemetery.html.

³⁰ Rev. Abel Stevens, *Memorials in the Introduction of Methodism into the Eastern States* (1854).

³¹ Ulster County Deeds, Book 53 Page 531, 5/1/1839.

³² Ulster County Deeds, Book 69 Page 666, 3/9/1848.

³³ Ulster County Deeds, Book 142 Page 162, 4/2/1867.

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The Dillon farm descended to Robert and Elizabeth's daughter Eliza (1812-1893), who married Benjamin Merkle Hasbrouck (1811-1858), a Kingston merchant, in 1837. A descendant of Huguenots settling in and around Kingston in the seventeenth century, he was the son of Peter Elias Hasbrouck of Kingston and great grandson of Abraham Hasbrouck one of the twelve patentees of the town of New Paltz. Eliza Dillon is the "Mrs. B. Hasbrouck" associated with the house on the 1875 map, and her son Jacob Hasbrouck (1842-1918) is shown as the owner in 1889. During this time, the Hasbroucks' primary residence was in Kingston.

Zachariah Trumpbour's farm and mill site is the fourth and final historic property contained in the historic district. The property was already developed when he purchased it from John Ten Broeck in 1805. With his brothers Jacob and Valentine dividing the homestead farm, Zachariah needed to find a new parcel. He may have been in possession of the property prior to purchasing it; he was paying taxes in Greene and Ulster counties as early as 1800. John (Johannes) Ten Broeck was a merchant in Hudson, New York, who likely was speculating in industrial sites, leasing them to others. Zachariah's daughter Christina and her husband, Rufus Smith, assumed a stake in the farm and mills around the time they were married in 1813, and they had obtained title to them by the time Zachariah Trumpbour died in 1835. Their son, Zachariah T. Smith, grew up as one of their laborers.

In 1822 the Smiths purchased land and a dock on the Hudson River in Greene County and developed a new landing known by their name. They built a new brick house at the landing in 1835, leaving their son back on the farm. The agricultural schedule of the 1850 U.S. census describes a small farm of forty acres with a grist mill grinding buckwheat, rye and corn and a sawmill. The 1855 New York census places Zachariah as living in a stone house and the miller in a wood-frame dwelling. Z.T. Smith is associated with the property on the 1858 county map. The heirs of Rufus Smith sold their interest in the farm to Zachariah in 1859.³⁴ The property remained in the Smith family until 2020. The Smiths also acquired title to the farmland associated with the Crawford and Dillon farms.

The enduring presence of the extended Trumpbour family has helped to preserve the historic rural character of the district. Expansive fields, now farmed by others, maintain the open space and agricultural land use. While significant historic properties once concentrated at the crossroads have been lost to obsolescence -- wagon and blacksmith shops, store, church and schoolhouse -- farmsteads dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century remain essentially intact. The four stone houses are distinctive architectural landmarks and illustrate the evolution of this significant local type. These were the best dwellings of their time, intended to be a permanent monument to a family's place on the land. They have outlasted lesser wood dwellings because of their material permanence and high cultural status and value.

Architecture

The Trumpbour Homestead typifies the evolutionary nature of eighteenth-century stone house architecture, which started small and expanded gradually as settlements progressed, farms improved, families grew, and wealth increased. These comparatively modest story-and-a-half homes fit the modest aspirations of the parochial rural communities in which they were located. The ideal house plan contained three principal rooms:

³⁴ Ulster County Deeds, Book 290 Page 220, 6/14/1859.

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parlor, common room, and kitchen with large basements and garrets. By the mid-eighteenth century, a passage was inserted between the parlor and the common room. Many, if not most, of the eighteenth-century stone houses in the region were erected in two or more stages.

The designs of stone houses in Ulster County, as well as in the Hudson Valley region in general, varies based on siting (flat or hillside), time period, local construction practice and ethnic preference. It is evident that Palatine householders favored a three-room plan with parlor and common room on the main floor and a basement kitchen accessible to the outdoors by banked siting. Often these houses had a single internal chimney with a fireplace in the common room and a stove in the parlor; the basement fireplace had a separate chimney on an end wall. The Trumpbour Homestead was planned in this way, although it was built with end chimneys, probably the result of its two-stage construction. Originating as a one-room-plan stone house, perhaps attached to a pre-existing wood-frame dwelling built for Valentin Fiero, the Trumpbour Homestead was enlarged in the next generation to its fullest extent with two rooms stacked on each other, a parlor on the main floor and a kitchen in the basement.

Zachariah Trumpbour's stone dwelling on his farm and mill site shares characteristics with his father's homestead in its banked siting and a two-room plan with a basement kitchen. The house appears to have been built in one campaign associating it with a later period than the family homestead. The Trumpbour-Crawford stone house across Old King's Highway from the Trumpbour Homestead is a two-story building that appears to have originated as a story-and-a-half dwelling based on the inconsistent fenestration of the stories on the front façade. Adding a full second story and symmetrical fenestration removed it from the traditional farmhouse realm and reflects changing architectural tastes after the Revolution and a lifestyle more fitting a modern clergyman. The two-story stone house built for Robert and Eliza Dillon somewhat after is a more formal and elaborate example with a five-bay façade and center-hall plan reflecting the adoption of elite domestic architecture in rural communities. Like John B. Crawford, Robert Dillon was a clergyman with more worldly aspirations. The post-Revolutionary War period witnessed a decline in stone house construction in favor of more modern forms and brick and wood materials. The historic district contains a number of story-and-a-half wood frame dwellings built in the early 1800s with symmetrical plans and facades that represent the evolution of the traditional domestic architecture in the nineteenth-century house. Hundreds of these houses were built as population grew and expanded throughout the Hudson Valley and Catskills.

Asbury Historic District

Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Ancestry.com.

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U.S. Census Agricultural Schedules, 1850-1880

NYS Census Population & Agricultural Schedules, 1855-1875

Vital Records and Wills

Family History

Beers, F.W. *Atlas of Ulster County, New York*. 1875.

Brink, Benjamin Meyer. *Early History of Saugerties*. Kingston NY: 1902.

Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster County, New York, Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1896.

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Knittle, Walter A. *Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1982.

Otterness, Philip L. *Becoming German: The 1709 Palatine Migration to New York*. Ithaca NY: Cornell UP, 2013.

Saugerties NY. Town of Saugerties Historic Preservation Commission. Historic Resource Survey Data.

Sylvester, Nathaniel B. *History of Ulster County, New York*. Philadelphia: 1880.

Waterford, NY. State Historic Preservation Office. National Register Nomination Form for Trumpbour Homestead, 1983.

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 # _____

☐ 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): _____

Asbury Historic District
Name of Property

Ulster, New York
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 244.24 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>586006</u> Easting	<u>4667156</u> Northing	7	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>585862</u> Easting	<u>4664787</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>586406</u> Easting	<u>4666865</u> Northing	8	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>585670</u> Easting	<u>4665128</u> Northing
3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>586703</u> Easting	<u>4666585</u> Northing	9	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>585590</u> Easting	<u>4665598</u> Northing
4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>586896</u> Easting	<u>4666279</u> Northing	10	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>585687</u> Easting	<u>4665880</u> Northing
5	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>587021</u> Easting	<u>4665736</u> Northing	11	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>585786</u> Easting	<u>4666189</u> Northing
6	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>586913</u> Easting	<u>4665471</u> Northing				

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

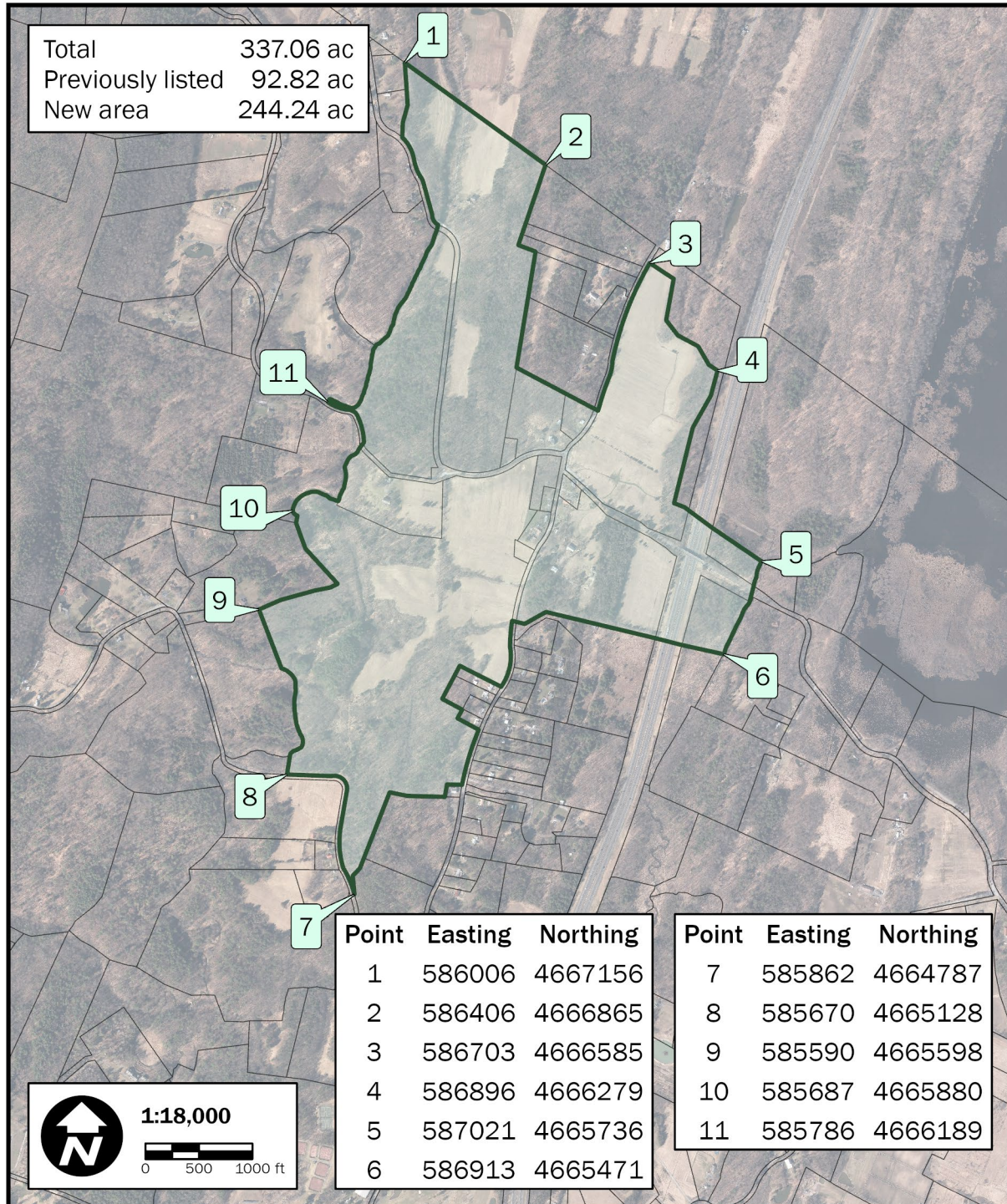
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were drawn to encompass the four related historic farms that define the historic district to their fullest extent. The boundary encompasses the previously listed Trumpbour Homestead and three adjacent farms representing the largest intact contiguous grouping of related farms. Active farmland contributes to the historic and visual character of the rural landscape. Parcels later subdivided for late-twentieth-century residential development have been excluded.

Asbury Historic District
 Name of Property

Ulster, New York
 County and State

Asbury Historic District
Town of Saugerties, Ulster County, New York



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 Coordinate Units: Meter
 Parcel Year: 2019
 Orthoimagery Year: 2015

Nomination Boundary

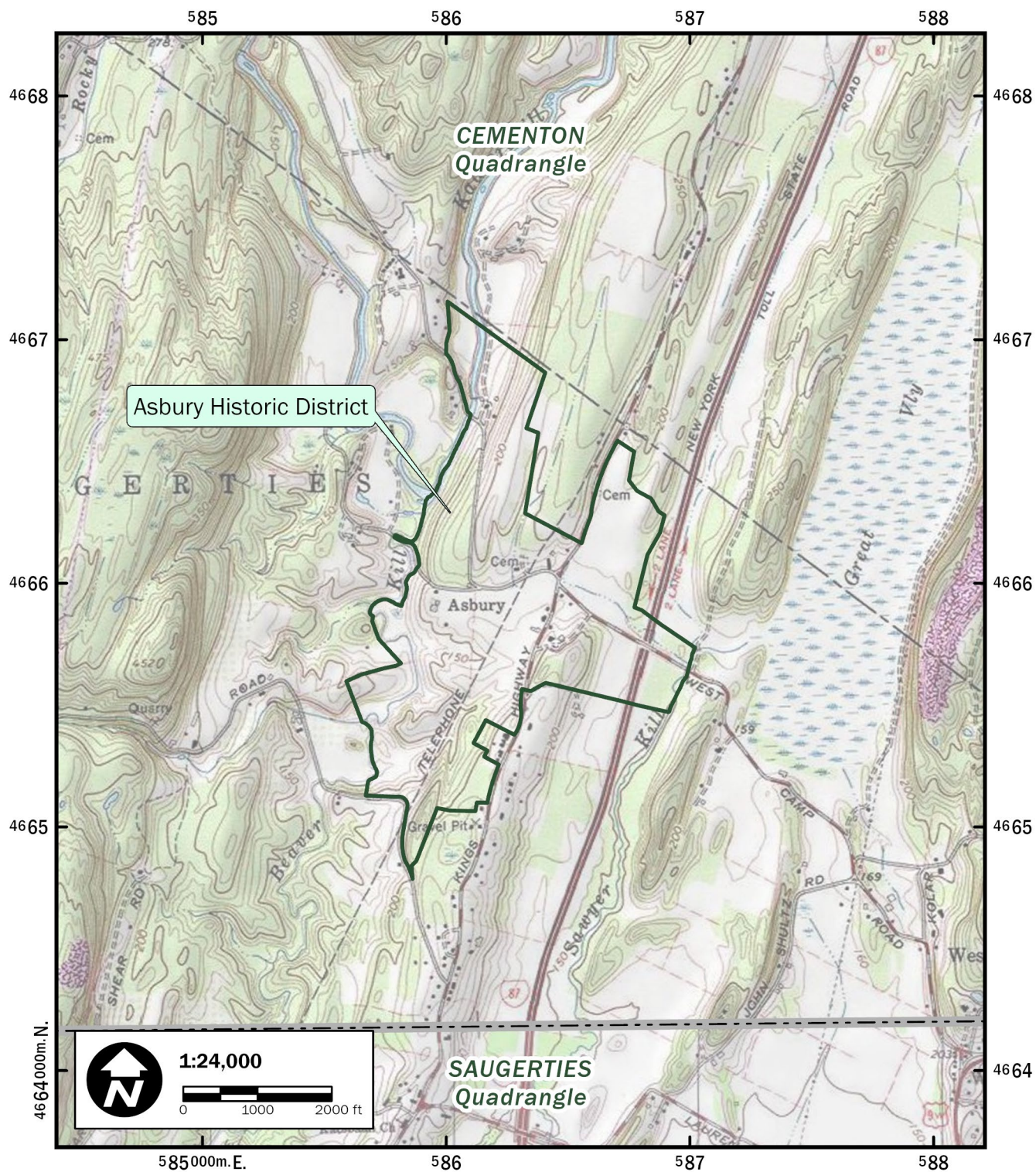


**Parks, Recreation
 and Historic Preservation**

Asbury Historic District
Name of Property

Ulster, New York
County and State

Asbury Historic District
Town of Saugerties, Ulster County, New York



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Coordinate Units: Meter

Asbury Historic District

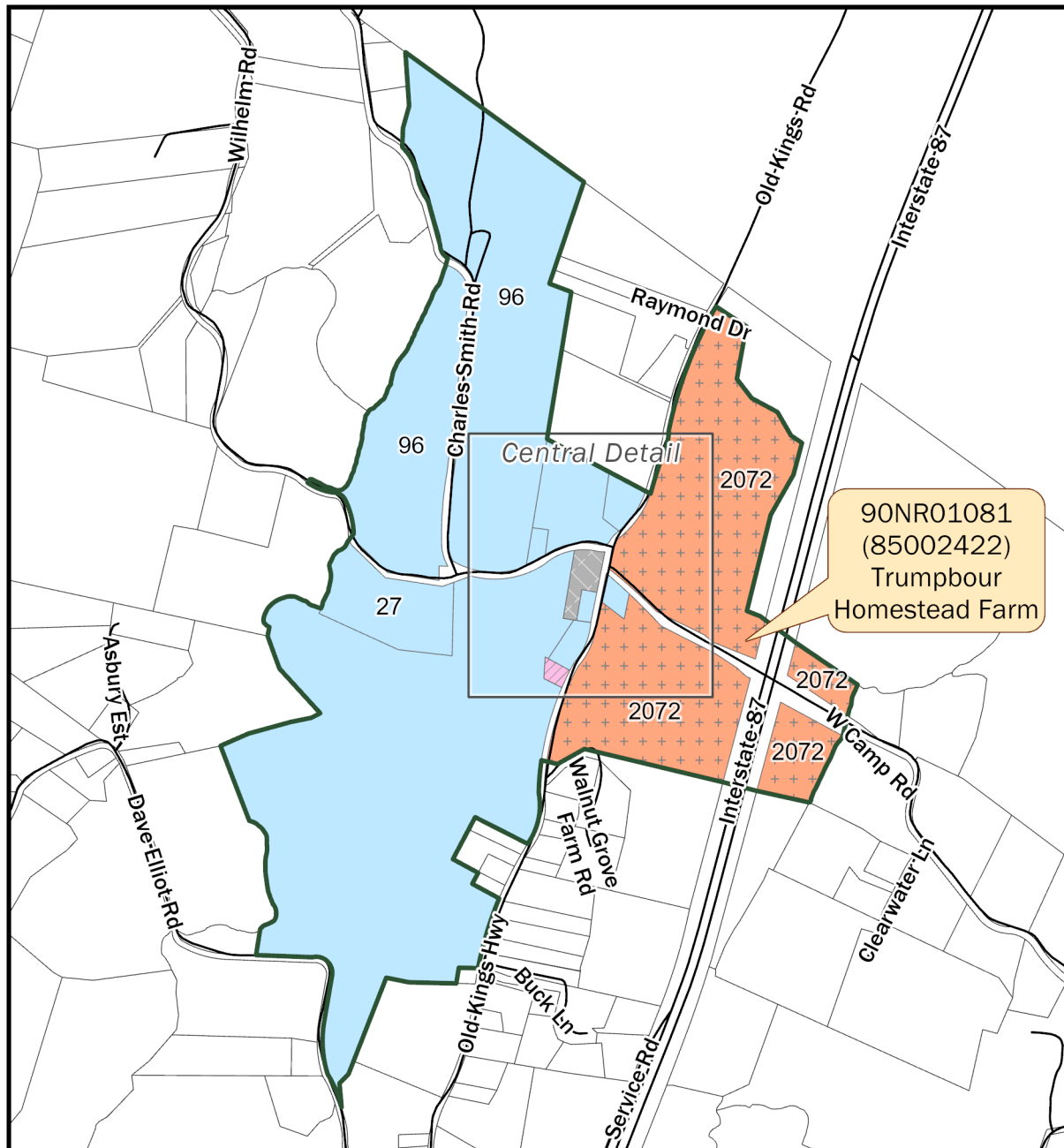


Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Asbury Historic District
Name of Property

Ulster, New York
County and State

Asbury Historic District
Town of Saugerties, Ulster County, New York
Parcel Status Map 1 of 2 (Entire District)
See Building List for details



1:15,000

0 500 1,000 ft

Nomination Boundary

Contributing

Vacant

Non-Contributing

Previously NR-Listed

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Coordinate Units: Meter
Parcel Year: 2019

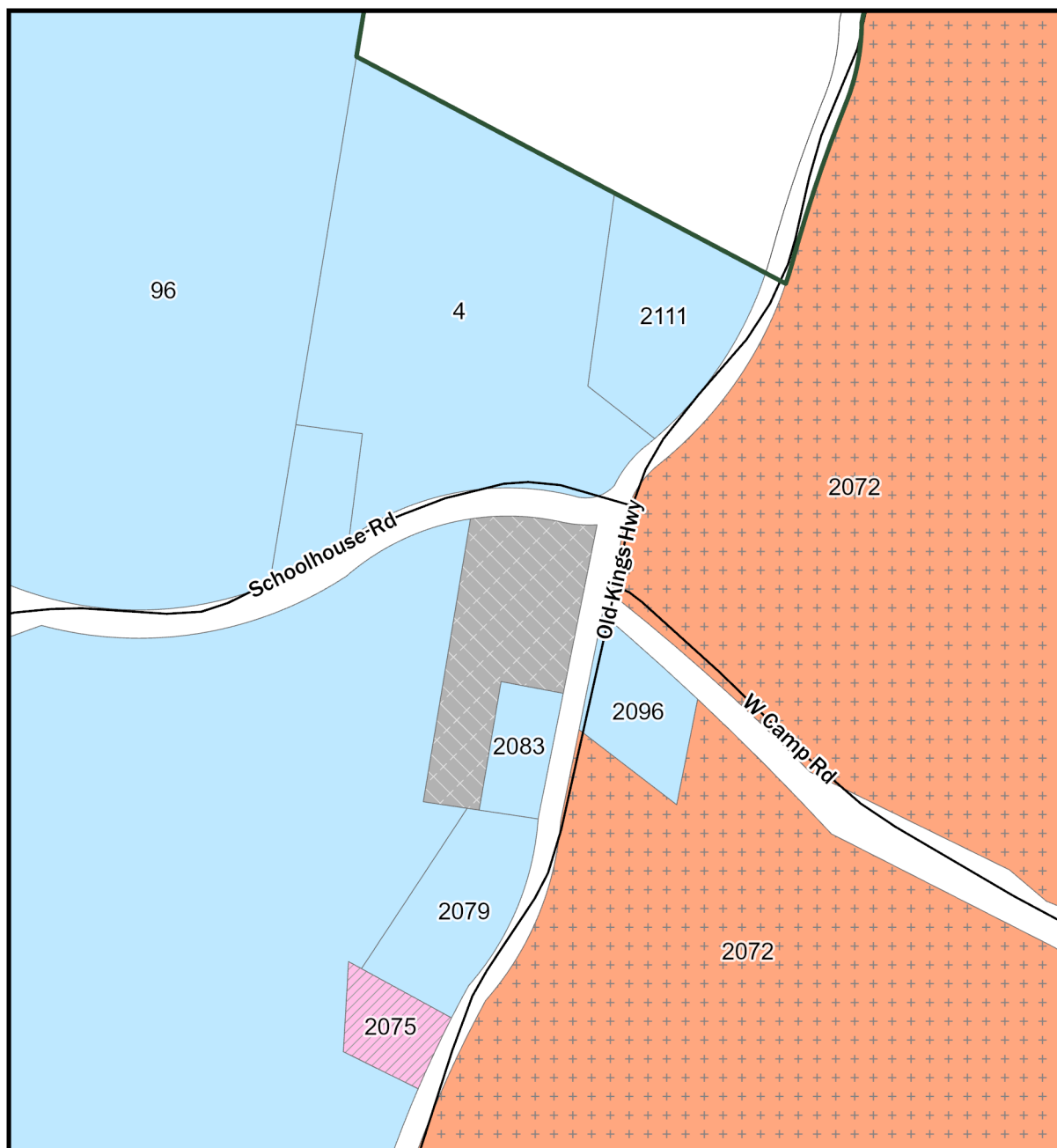


**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

Asbury Historic District
Name of Property

Ulster, New York
County and State

Asbury Historic District
Town of Saugerties, Ulster County, New York
Parcel Status Map 2 of 2 (Central Detail)
See Building List for details



1:3,600

0 100 200 ft

Nomination Boundary

Contributing

Vacant

Non-Contributing

Previously NR-Listed

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Coordinate Units: Meter
Parcel Year: 2019



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

Asbury Historic District
Name of Property

Ulster, New York
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Neil Larson
organization Neil Larson & Associates date July 2021
street & number P.O. Box 4496 telephone 845-706-9897
city or town Kingston state New York zip code 12401
e-mail Neillarson8@gmail.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:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Asbury Historic District

Name of Property

Ulster, New York

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Asbury Historic District

City or Vicinity: Saugerties

County: Ulster

State: New York

Photographer: Neil Larson

Date Photographed: 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 18: View of Trumbour Homestead (2072 Old King's Hwy.) from SW.

2 of 18: View looking north on east side of Old King's Highway from West Camp Rd. Sites of wagon and blacksmith shops and store in foreground, Crawford Family Dwelling (2111 Old King's Hwy.) in background,

3 of 18: View looking south on east side of Old King's Hwy. from county line. Trumbour family burial ground in foreground, West Camp Rd. in background.

4 of 18: View of Trumbour brick tenant house, east side Old King's Hwy., from NW.

5 of 18: View of Rowland & Margaret Smith House (2096 Old King's Hwy.) at intersection of Old King's Hwy. (right) and West Camp Rd. (left). Trumbour Homestead barn and machinery shed in background.

6 of 18: View of Trumbour – Crawford House on west side of Old King's Hwy. (2079 Old King's Hwy.) from SE.

7 of 18: View of Methodist Church Parsonage on west side of Old King's Hwy. (2083 Old King's Hwy.) from NE.

8 of 18: View of Elijah J. & Lanah Crawford House & Barn (4 Schoolhouse Rd.) on NW corner of Old King's Hwy. and Schoolhouse Rd., from SE.

9 of 18: View of Jeremiah Crawford house (2111 Old King's Hwy.) on west side of Old King's Hwy. north of Schoolhouse Rd. from SE.

10 of 18: View looking west from Old King's Hwy. to Dillon Farm, intersection of Schoolhouse, Wilhelm and Charles Smith roads on right.

11 of 18: View of Robert & Elizabeth Dillon house and barn (27 Wilhelm Rd.) looking SW from Wilhelm Rd.

12 of 18: View of burying ground south of Dillon house.

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13 of 18: View looking east across field to Trumpbour Homestead and associated buildings from intersection of Schoolhouse and Charles Smith roads. Trumpbour-Crawford house with red roof on left.

14 of 18: View looking south on west side of Old King's Hwy. from Schoolhouse Rd.

15 of 18: View looking north on west side of Old King's Hwy. from south end of district.

16 of 18: View of Methodist church site and cemetery, north side of Schoolhouse Rd.

17 of 18: View of Trumpbour-Smith Farm (96 Charles Smith Rd.) from north showing barn, granary, stone house and miller's house, left to right.

18 of 18: View of Trumpbour-Smith farm looking NE from bridge over Kaaterskill. Remains of dam and grist mill site in center; icehouse on site. (Miller's house under restoration.)

Property Owner:

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

Ulster, New York
County and State

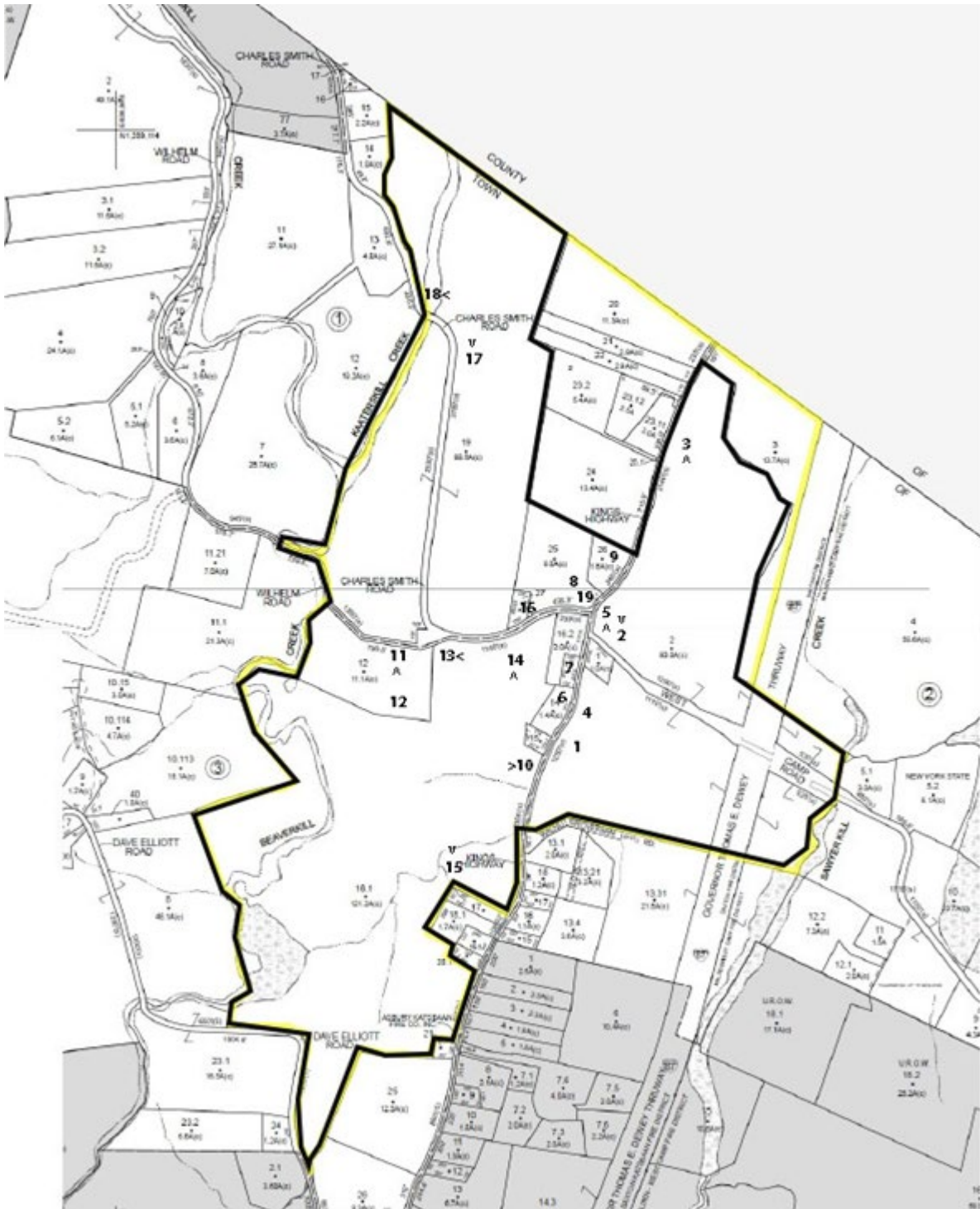


Photo Key

Asbury Historic District
Name of Property

Ulster, New York
County and State



Figure 1: Detail from 1858 Ulster County Map



Figure 2: Detail of Saugerties map from 1875 Ulster County Atlas

Ulster, New York
County and State

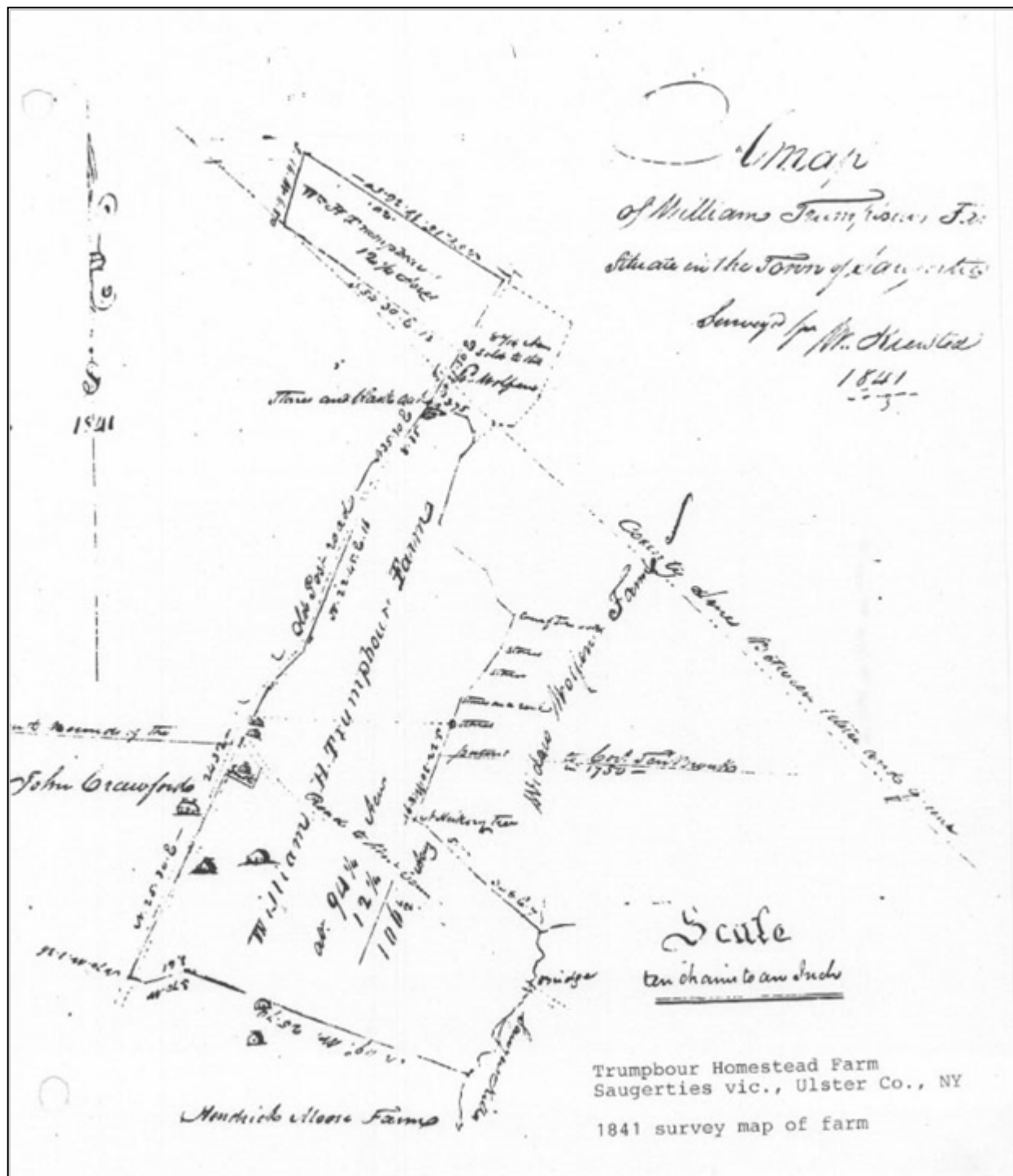


Figure 3: Map of William F. Trumbour's Farm, 1841. Boundaries are the same today. Shows stone house, barn, Rowland & Margaret Smith House, store and shop at corner, and John Crawford House (Trumbour-Crawford House) opposite. From Trumbour Homestead National Register Nomination Form, 1983.

































Asbury Cemetery

United Methodist
Historic Site
307



