

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____
other names/site number Ellenville Downtown Historic District

2. Location

street & number Canal, Center, Liberty, Main & Market streets not for publication
city or town Ellenville vicinity
state New York code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12428

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I 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 nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Burt Ruppant DSHPO 4/6/12
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Isaac H. Beall Date of Action 6.20.12

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	
52	3	buildings
3	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
55	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3 buildings

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC, single and multiple dwellings
- COMMERCE/TRADE, financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE, specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE, office
- GOVERNMENT, post office
- SOCIAL, clubhouse
- RECREATION AND CULTURE, theater
- EDUCATION, library
- RELIGIOUS, church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC, single and multiple dwellings
- COMMERCE/TRADE, financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE, specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE, office
- COMMERCE/TRADE, restaurant
- GOVERNMENT, post office
- GOVERNMENT, town hall
- RECREATION AND CULTURE, theater
- RELIGIOUS, church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID-19TH CENTURY, LATE VICTORIAN,
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS,
- MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE
- walls BRICK, WOOD, STUCCO, SYNTHETICS
- roof ASPHALT, TILE
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Ellenville Downtown Historic District
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Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The Ellenville Downtown Historic District comprises the historic commercial core of the Village of Ellenville in the Town of Wawarsing in the southwestern portion of Ulster County. Ellenville is located in the valley between the Shawangunk and Catskill mountains. The village is traversed by the Sandburgh Creek, the Beer Kill, and Fantine Kill, which flow out of the Shawangunks to join the Rondout Creek just north of Ellenville.

Beautifully situated in this lovely valley, walled in by towering mountains, and enjoying the pure air and water common to this elevated region, the citizens are not unreasonable in supposing they have one of the finest rural villages in the State.¹

Isolated by its location from the Hudson River, the town, and thus Ellenville, was relatively slow to develop. Clashes between native tribes and early white settlers limited development of the region as well until after the Revolutionary War.

Street Plan

Indian trails provided initial access to the area, and these were widened through more intensive use by white settlers. The earliest route mapped was the north-south road between the Hudson River at present day Kingston (Esopus) and Pennsylvania. It bore several names over the past two centuries—the Old Mine Road, Minisink Trail, King's Highway, Old Post Road—and traversed the historic district. This route came in from the north following the current Main Street (now State Route 209) and what are now Liberty and Market Streets until it wound its way back to Main Street at the south end of the village.² Canal Street, which runs east-west, is a later name for Greenfield Road, which connected with a trail leading east over the Shawangunks. It was renamed when the Delaware and Hudson Canal (D&H Canal) opened in 1928 and terminated at the canal. [The canal ran roughly north-south and was located on the east side of Sandburgh Creek, four blocks east of the eastern boundary of the district, and is separated from it by non-historic development. The canal-related resources may be eligible for nomination as part of another district.] The prosaically-named Back Street (also east-west) was

¹ Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, *History of Ulster County, New York with Illustrations and Biographical sketches of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers* (Philadelphia, PA: Everts & Peck, 1880).

² Katharine T. Terwilliger, *Wawarsing – Where The Streams Wind* (Ellenville, NY: The Rondout Valley Publishing Company, Inc., 1977/1988), p.208.

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renamed Center Street as the commercial district expanded. There are no buildings or structures in the district extant from the earliest days of Ellenville's settlement. However, the pattern of roadways established in the earliest days has endured to a substantial degree and thus shaped the physical development of the village, especially its central business district.

Canal Street was an early plank road that ran east-west, providing access from Main Street eastward to the canal and the associated warehousing and commercial enterprises beside it. Center Street, situated one block south of and parallel to Canal Street, was the main route between the mountain hamlets of the Catskills and Shawangunks, with a bridge constructed over the D&H Canal when it came through. Both streets are now designated State Rt. 52 through the center of Ellenville. Another early commercial street, Market Street, is one block east of Main, beginning just east of Liberty Square and extending southward from Canal Street, angling slightly westward to cross Center Street. Commercial development in the 19th century, as well as early- to mid-20th century redevelopment, was centered along this network of roads and the adjoining section of Main Street.

In 1858 there was no Liberty Square, which today lies at the heart of the historic district—it was just a wide spot where the Kingston Road (Liberty Street) intersected Canal Street. The first four c.1800 dwellings in the village surrounded this location. One of them became the home of Charles Hartshorn, the first president of the incorporated village. After his death, his daughter and son-in-law, Joseph Tuthill, continued to live here and, in 1875, donated a large portion of their front lawn (east of the house) to the village for a public square.³ The parcel contained a fountain, which is pictured on a map of Ellenville dated that year.⁴ The square's current configuration is a tear-shaped median in the middle of the south end of Liberty Street. The square has been reconfigured several times over the past 100 years, with changes to the war memorial monument (due to being destroyed in a traffic accident), fencing, benches, landscaping, etc. However, it has continually incorporated a fountain, though the sculpture at its center was at one time a cupid, later a stork or egret, and in the late 1990s was replaced with the current *Boy with a Boot*.⁵

³Terwilliger, p.224.

⁴F. W. Beers, *Atlas of Ulster County, New York 1875*.

⁵The original *Boy with a Boot* fountain sculpture was cast at the J. L. Mott Foundry in New York City, the accountant for which at the time was an Ellenville resident who bought one for his property. He was a member of the Scoresby Club and that club decided to purchase one as well; that sculpture was located on its property in the triangle formed by Main, Liberty and Maple streets. The *Boy with a Boot* sculpture currently in place in Liberty Square was modeled after the original, rather than recast from an original mold.

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Ellenville's Canal Era Development

It was construction of the D&H Canal, begun in 1823, that spurred further transportation improvements and fostered significant settlement within the village—even though it created a separate, mainly industrial node of development. It is to this period that the earliest of the district buildings date. The D&H Canal was fully navigable by October of 1828. With Lock 31 in operation, Ellenville became an important port from which to send and receive goods, and from that point the village developed rapidly.

The 1858 map by F. W. French shows that the nucleus of the downtown district was well formed by that time. Thirty-three merchants, professionals, and commercial enterprises were listed on the map's Business Directory, with twenty-three of them located along Canal Street, including one of three hotels (all of which have since been lost). Most of the remaining businesses were nearby on Market and Center streets and "Kingston Road" (Liberty Street). The two earliest churches (the Methodist and the Reformed Church) were both constructed on Canal Street by this date and the majority of residences lined Canal, Center, and Main streets as well. A few residences were located outside this core, on Liberty, Maple, Market, and Warren streets. This land use pattern was destined to change as the village expanded, and virtually all the residences within the historic district were converted to or redeveloped for commercial enterprises over the next 100 years.

The historic commercial district contains several buildings that originated as dwellings and were later adapted and/or expanded for commercial uses. Located at 81 Center Street and 5 Liberty Street are two c. 1840 buildings that display a simple vernacular rendition of the Greek Revival form, 1½-stories, gable roof and three-bay front facade (albeit with later additions and changes). In the case of 5 Liberty Street, Italianate features were added early on. A c.1840 house located at 77 Main Street has been divided into three units—one of which is used as an office, the others presumably as dwelling units. [PHOTO 1.] Though it has been converted to a multi-unit building, it still retains its original five-bay front facade, small frieze windows and an outshot at its rear.

Within the historic district, the Greek Revival style is most recognizable in the visage of the Methodist Episcopal Church (now the Ellenville United Methodist Church) at 85 Canal Street. [PHOTO 2.] Built in 1858, it was the second Methodist Church to have been built on the site; the first church building having been moved a short distance away to the corner of Canal Street and Maiden Lane (no longer extant). The church is located at the center of the historic district and serves as a major landmark for the district and the village as a whole.

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Another landmark dating to this period is the exuberantly Italianate 1868 First National Bank Building at 116 Canal Street. [PHOTO 3.] Its front façade is symmetrically organized and articulated in three sections with a projecting three-bay cast-iron first floor facade at its center. This section features an arcade of elaborate Roman-arched window and door headers, arched transoms, paneled quoins, and engaged Corinthian columns. At the top of the front facade varied bracket effects are created with corbelled brickwork, while the outer corners and upper stories have brick quoining. Most of the two-over-two double-hung windows on the second floor look to be original. A plaque centered above the second floor windows reads: "ORGANIZED 1863 ERECTED 1868."

The Italianate style was manifested in at least two other buildings in the historic district. One was a residence at 79 Main Street, built c.1870, which has since been adapted for use as a funeral home. [PHOTO 1.] Alterations to accommodate this use include enclosing the front porch, removing brackets from the roofline, and the addition of a second story projection off the left side. Despite alterations, the five-bay front facade and shallow-pitched hipped roof reflect its original architectural style. Another c.1870 Italianate house at 71 Center Street is still extant and readable, despite the front porch having been replaced with a large one-story addition for restaurant/commercial use that abuts the front property line. A dwelling unit has been retained in the upper story of the original house.

A few houses away at 83 Main Street, a grand Second Empire style house was constructed in brick around the same time, c. 1870. [PHOTO 4.] Its full-width front porch features a projecting center section and is supported by paired chamfered pillars and pilasters. Double front doors with arched windows are at the center of the symmetrically organized front facade. A mansard roof has a three-story square center tower, also with mansard roof, and arched-roof dormers with paired Roman-arched windows. The roof eaves are lined with ornate brackets. The house retains intact one-over-one windows that have label moldings and corbelled brick brackets. A one-story box bay window creates some articulation on the left side of the building. It contains two arched windows, with bracketed window moldings. Like most of the other houses within the historic district, this dwelling has been converted to commercial use, in this case an office.

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Ellenville in the Railroad and Tourism Era (1870-1910)

After the arrival of the railroad in 1871 (the New York and Oswego Midland RR, which by 1880 became the New York, Ontario and Western RR), the commercial core of the village began to be redeveloped and expanded. The railroad initially ran adjacent to and east of the D&H Canal, terminating just north of Center Street; when the line was extended, it crossed the canal but continued to run parallel to it. Many of the canal-related buildings were eventually repurposed to railroad-related warehousing; others were redeveloped. Like the canal related features, they are outside of the district boundary. The 1875 Beers map shows that the Methodist Church was one of a handful of public or civic buildings surrounded by both residential and commercial buildings. These are identifiable by their siting: residential buildings were generally set back some distance from front property lines, while commercial buildings typically adjoined their front property lines. Virtually all the buildings along the south side of Canal Street from Main Street eastward within the historic district (bounded by Hermance Street) appear to have been commercial enterprises based on this depiction, while the northern side of Canal Street was still a mix of residential and commercial buildings, as were both sides of Market Street at that time. Liberty Street, by contrast, was residential northwest of Liberty Square. The only dwelling remaining of the four early homes around Liberty Square was the J. H. Tuthill House. The 1875 map already shows a fountain and square as a part of the public way.

Between 1875 and 1884 approximately fifteen buildings within the historic district boundaries were redeveloped or demolished. Most of those along Canal Street were replaced by brick buildings, judging from the color coding on the 1884 Sanborn Map. A number were originally residential and had been either substantially altered to accommodate commercial activities or replaced altogether. The 1st National Bank Building evidently inspired a number of similar edifices, such as those across the street and down the block at 151, 153-157, and 159-163 Canal Street, as well as its next-door neighbor at 110 Canal Street [PHOTO 3], all built c. 1875. Each of these displays the commercial application of the Italianate aesthetic, with arched window openings and heavy molded and ornamented headers. The Italianate style was further expressed in a group of c.1880 commercial buildings at 91, 95, and 101 Canal Street, which display the variety of cornice detailing that could be achieved in brick. Simple wood framed buildings, such as 148 Canal Street, were also imbued with the Italianate taste with the addition of a bracketed cornice. In this case, later remodelings may have removed other architectural details that would have enhanced the Italianate aesthetic.

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An early building, possibly a commercial enterprise, set well back from the front lot line of the property, now 165 Canal Street, was redeveloped with a simple front-gable, wood frame building in about 1880. It adjoins the front property boundary to take advantage of the entire site. A gable feature on its false front evinces the Gothic Revival taste in contrast to its immediate neighbors. [PHOTO 5.] Another simple front-gabled wood frame building was built about the same time, c. 1880, at 18 Market Street. It housed a cigar factory for at least thirty years.⁶ (Around 1920 a storefront was added, which extends past and wraps around the left side of the building, and at some point the building was connected to a similar building at 22 Market Street.) This type of building endured into the 20th century—a later front-gabled commercial building was built c. 1906 at 72-76 Center Street. Like the one at 18 Market Street, it was modernized with a one-story storefront addition, possibly replacing a front porch, sometime after 1914.

By 1895 architectural tastes had expanded and the Romanesque style appeared in Ellenville, as elsewhere. One of the grandest commercial buildings in the commercial core, located at 106-108 Canal Street, is an example of this trend. [PHOTOS 3 & 11.] The slightly projecting wing created by number 108 exhibits the most prominent features of the style, with rough-faced stone cladding the first floor to establish a “base” and progressively finer materials used in the upper stories. There are large Roman-arched door and window openings and an arcaded cornice created with brick corbelling, framed by end piers. The three-bay left section is also noteworthy for its use of orange Roman brick with very narrow “butter joints.” This section incorporates a Greek fret below its finely corbelled cornice that extends between corbelled end piers. Limestone is utilized for window lintels and sills. The first floor storefront has been modified, but two fluted metal Corinthian columns still remain. Built originally as a bank and office building, it now serves as the Wawarsing Town Hall.

One of the most architecturally intriguing buildings in Ellenville - Norbury Hall at 73 Center Street. [PHOTO 6.] - was built near the end of the Railroad and Tourism Era. The building displayed the new influence of exotic styles with its Spanish Colonial or Moorish-inspired design and shaped front gable. Indeed, the design presages the extravagant resort hotels that would later be built in the greater Ellenville area and southern Catskill region as it developed into the legendary Jewish “Borscht Belt.” The building was constructed as a clubhouse for Pioneer Engine Co. 1 and included a dance hall, which reflects the growing demand for entertainment venues by the increasing number of summer vacationers. Early maps label the building as a Fire

⁶ Labeled as Cigar Fac.” or “Cigar Mfgr.” on 1884 through 1914 Sanborn Insurance Maps.

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Department, which presumably occupied the long 1½-story rear ell that was accessed off an alley and/or Warren Street. Several significant alterations have been made to the building over time, including the addition of a two-story front ell and a one-story ell on the right side with impressive Art Deco ornamentation. These alterations coincided with the building being adapted for use as a movie theater in the 1930s. A much more recent and less sympathetic remodeling occurred in the 1970s with the addition of a concrete block left side garage ell for fire trucks and a second front extension, clad with plywood. The building now houses both the fire department and Abe's A-1 Taxi Service.

Ellenville in the 20th Century Catskill Resort Era (1910 – 1964)

By the second decade of the 20th century, even as the Railroad and Tourism Era had bolstered Ellenville's economy, changes were occurring that would spark even more intensive redevelopment. The advent of the automobile and the increased mobility it allowed opened the region to an even greater influx of tourists, especially Jews from New York City spending their summers in the southern Catskills.⁷ Such seasonal activity was soon expressed by redevelopment in the commercial core and continued residential construction. Subdivisions of those larger lots that still remained within the village allowed for infill development and increased densities, in turn fueling commercial activity on Canal, Center, Market, and Main streets.

The 1910s was a decade when traditional architectural styles were still relied upon, even while new forms and aesthetics were being introduced, and Ellenville has a range of examples that reveal the transition in architectural tastes. The Scoresby Club, the home of the Scoresby Hook and Ladder Company, located at 3 Maple Avenue (but which faces the intersection of Main Street and Liberty Street), is an example of the Craftsman style. [PHOTO 7.] The style became quite popular in the first couple of decades of the 20th century, often taking its inspiration from the classic English Cottage. A modest masonry building, the clubhouse has fine detailing, such as a set of French doors that open onto a veranda that follows the angled front facade, shed dormers and bracketed window hoods.

⁷ Phil Brown, *Catskill Culture* (Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1998), p. 27: "Jewish overcrowding on the Lower East Side played a big role in the Catskill's growth." Also Irwin Richman, *Borscht Belt Bungalows* (Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1998), p. 4: "From 1920s through the 1960s, Sullivan County became the preeminent summer resort for American Jews."

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Unlike the commercial buildings of the previous period, the new 20th-century buildings were almost invariably constructed of brick, and they replaced wood framed buildings that by then seemed old fashioned, insubstantial, and prone to fire. Typically they had first floor storefronts with apartments or offices in the upper stories, much as their predecessors had. It is not surprising that the Cohen's Bakery Building at 89 Center Street [PHOTO 8] was of masonry construction, though the 1914 Sanborn Insurance Map labels this an apartment building. Its style may be categorized as Classical Revival, featuring headerless bond brickwork relieved by panels of patterned (basket weave) brickwork above the second floor windows, which are flanked by circular windows. The side walls are painted with (ghost) signs on right side: "Cohen's Bakery Established 1920" and "Cohen's Bakery."

A Mediterranean architectural influence also became prominent in the early 20th century, and two of Ellenville's otherwise simple brick buildings reveal this in their tiled roofs. One is the Ellenville Electric Co. Building at 85 Main Street [PHOTO 9], which replaced a wood frame building in 1914. It has a green tiled pent above a copper cornice with large dentils, corner and side piers with decorative concrete centers and brick quoining. A soldier belt course runs along the top of the first floor on the front façade and the window lintels are of cast stone—a new, less expensive material than the stone that would have been used at an earlier date. Although the building now houses an office, its previous "Ellenville Electric Co." sign is still in place above the first floor transom. The second building in this Mediterranean design, evinced by its green tile pent, was built c. 1920 and is located at 83 Center Street.

Another building constructed soon after the Ellenville Electric Co. Building, c. 1915, is located at 69 Center Street. It featured a traditional front gable form but was constructed with the then new material, rock-faced concrete block. Like earlier buildings, a cornice above its storefront was ornamented with scroll sawn brackets. It retains an early or original storefront window and has a second floor dwelling unit.

While commercial buildings were generally quick to embrace simpler forms and new, less expensive materials, major civic buildings and financial establishments tended to cling to traditional architectural expressions to signal their solidity and timelessness. The 1893 Columbian Exposition and resulting City Beautiful Movement fostered this approach to civic buildings, which continued well into the 20th century. Ellenville has a clear example of this in the George and John R. Hunt Memorial Building at 2 Liberty Street, which was designed by Frank E. Estabrook of Newburgh, New York, and completed in 1918. [PHOTO 10.] Its Classical Revival style

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features a symmetrical front facade with a two-story Ionic porch, flanked by arched niches for Palladian windows and modillions along the overhanging eaves. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.

A decade after the construction of the Hunt Memorial Building, the Home National Bank had a new building built up the block at 90 Canal Street. [PHOTO 11.] Here too, a traditional style was favored, but with more of a Beaux Arts expression. It was laid up in an expensive Flemish bond brick and used limestone for the exposed basement/foundation and trim, including decorative diamond modillions and dentils, pendants at the ends of its limestone cornice. The five-bay front facade is organized with formal symmetry, the center entrance immediately flanked by Roman-arched windows with smaller windows defining the outer bays. Although the first impression is of a subdued but stately facade, closer observation reveals elaborate detailing. The door surround has a console keystone flanked by garlands, all in limestone. The cornice between transom and door has beaded console brackets and dentils. The Roman-arched windows also feature console keystones, while the smaller windows have urn decorations at the center of the limestone headers on the small outer bay windows. Two limestone eagle medallions with dates (1873 and 1928) are perched above the Roman-arched windows. A small metal burglar alarm projects from the right side of the front facade above the cornice. More recently, trompe l'oeil murals have been painted within faux Roman-arched windows on the west side of the building.

Ellenville's growth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was due in large part to significant manufacturing activity, most of which was located outside of the commercial district. However, an important extant clothing manufacturing complex from this period is located at 23 Market Street. Built c. 1920 by H. Rosenstock and Sons, the complex included a showroom and factory. The two-story brick front office and showroom building is an example of typical commercial architecture from this time, with simple decorative cast stone blocks above the second floor windows and coping on the stepped parapet wall. More basic factory buildings were located at its rear and in a couple of instances attached to the front office. Another c. 1920 building, at 78 Center Street, heralded the newer, one-story type of commercial building that came to dominate mid-20th century development in Ellenville, contrasting with earlier multi-story commercial buildings. This building has retained its original storefronts, having recessed entrance doors flanked by storefront windows with brick kneewalls below and patterned leaded glass transoms above; the latter are edged by lozenge-shaped panes at top and bottom.

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A Tudor style building at 81 Main Street, dating to 1929, represents the architectural trend toward revival styles in this period. [PHOTO 9.] It was originally constructed for the New York Telephone Co., replacing a wood framed house in this location.⁸ The brick building has a dressed limestone foundation and limestone quoining, window and door trim. It features a Tudor-arched porch entrance on the left edge of the front façade with chamfered interior corners and has a double molded cornice below roof edge. It was expanded early on with a one-story left side rear ell that has a large brick rear wall chimney. A second two-story rear ell was added later. Since 1968 the building has housed the Village of Ellenville offices.

The Art Deco style heralded a revolution in architectural expression in the early 20th century. Emanating from the 1925 Paris “Expo Deco,” which eschewed reproductions and imitations of ancient styles, it favored simplified forms and geometric ornamentation. New exterior materials such as “Vitro-Lite” (black glass panels) and plastics began to be used, and commercial buildings in Ellenville’s downtown that were designed using these new materials reflected these trends.

Like many small towns and villages across the country, Ellenville had a Woolworth store, located at 143 Canal Street. It is estimated to have been built in the 1930s, and its long low massing reflects contemporary trends. The Woolworth sign that provided most of the architectural interest has been removed. Still, the continuous band of aluminum framed storefront windows and light tan brickwork on its front façade remains from its original use.

The building at the southwest corner of Center and Market Streets, 17 Market Street, built c. 1945 [PHOTO 12], is an interesting architectural mix: it exhibits aspects of the newly emerging Modern style, with bands of windows that wrap three corners of the building on the second and third floors, as well as geometric Art Deco ornamentation. It also incorporates intricate old-world tapestry brickwork along with novel belt courses. The building replaced a wood-framed hotel building (Fran’s Hotel) and contains apartments above the first floor commercial spaces.

The Miller Building at 122 Canal Street, built c. 1940, followed the traditional two-story urban form common to most of the buildings in Ellenville’s commercial district. Although quite plain, it incorporates simple geometric

⁸ House depicted on 1914 Sanborn Insurance Map.

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embellishments to create architectural interest in the Modern mode. These include belt courses at window sill and header levels, blind oculus windows in the outermost bays, and a symmetrically stepped parapet across the front facade. It used cast stone for window sills and soldier course headers to keep costs in check.

Across the street, at 115-117 Canal Street, a one-story building constructed c. 1940 used a more expensive finish. Its unique Flemish bond brickwork has scored double bricks. Like the Miller Building, it has a symmetrically stepped front parapet wall, here including five sections. It is highest in the middle, with the flanking sections stepped down and outer sections stepped back up. What marks this building as Modern is the Vitro-Lite panels in its transoms, middle storefront pier and kneewalls (some of the Vitro-Lite panels have been replaced w/glossy black plastic). One of two projecting signs installed on the building extends above the roof, a characteristic of commercial signs in this period. Next door to this building, at 119 Canal Street, is another Modern building constructed c. 1940. Above the second floor windows it utilizes common bond brickwork; elsewhere the brickwork is a headerless or plain bond. Four, square terra-cotta floral tiles are aligned above the second floor windows and five faceted brick piers, which delimit the four second floor bays, extend above the parapet wall and have cast-stone inserts at their centers. Four three-part windows on the second floor have nine-over-one double-hung windows that flank a larger center window with twelve-light transom. Only minor changes to these storefronts have been made.

Another c. 1940 building located on the southwest corner of Canal and Market streets (posted as 127-129 Canal Street but listed in tax records as 1 Market Street) [PHOTO 13] exhibits the Art Deco style with its geometric ornamentation. Plain bond brickwork is the backdrop for panels created with soldier courses and decorative limestone squares inserted at their corners. Downward pointing limestone triangles are located above windows in the left and right bays of the front facade. The left two bays on the first floor of the three-bay front façade retain their original storefronts.

An architectural anomaly (for this time period) appeared in Ellenville in the form of its new post office, built in 1940. [PHOTO 14.] The post office reflects the influence of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with his love of vernacular buildings of the Dutch colonial period. Most post offices built in this period were brick. Such plans for the Ellenville building had been developed and were ready to go to bid in 1939. However, local Postmaster Tuthill McDowell, having seen the new Rhinebeck Post Office—a stone building reflecting the local Dutch

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vernacular—enlisted President Roosevelt’s assistance in obtaining a similar post office for Ellenville.⁹ The building was designed with a notable interior mural by Louis Bouche. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

As tourism continued to flourish into the 1950s and Ellenville’s older hotels disappeared, a new type of lodging was making its appearance—the highway- and automobile-oriented motel. These modern equivalents of historic stagecoach inns were generally built in a contemporary Modern idiom. Ellenville has one example, the Village Motel at 66 Main Street [PHOTO 15], which is intact to its c.1955 construction date. The building is distinguished by its asymmetrical roof line, which extends to create a carport, and vertical bands of windows separated by plastic panels. It also retains its original pole sign.

Just a few doors south of the Village Motel is another contemporary building, a bank at 80 Main Street, which was originally constructed for the Ellenville Savings Bank in 1953. [PHOTO 16.] It also housed the Pawling Savings Bank for a time, before being occupied by its current tenant, the M & T Bank. Like the motel, it is an early example of the Modern style in Ellenville. It has an asymmetrical and articulated front façade with projecting left side ell and large aluminum framed picture windows with transoms left of the entrance vestibule. A masonry building, it utilizes common bond brickwork but emphasizes the main entrance, located on the Main Street side, with a door surround of granite and marble. There are tall, narrow "slot" windows and two rear drive-through teller stations sheltered by a flat-roofed canopy. A one-story hyphen with separate entrance and bubble skylight connects the retail bank to a later (c. 1961) two-story office wing. The office wing is much plainer in its architectural expression than the bank, with six bays of vertically aligned windows that are connected with panels on the Main Street facade.

A few years later, in 1958, the First National Bank and Trust Company constructed its own version of a Modern building at 83 Canal Street, on the southeast corner of Main and Canal streets. [PHOTO 17.] While the style of this brick building is clearly Modern, it has a much more solid and sedate appearance overall. A nearly symmetrical front facade with a center entrance pavilion and substantial limestone trim suggests a much more

⁹ Bernice L. Thomas, *The Stamp of FDR – New Deal Post Offices in the Mid-Hudson Valley* (Fleischmanns, NY: Purple Mountain Press, Ltd., 2002), p. 67.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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traditional treatment, even while large picture windows and asymmetrically organized Main Street and left side facades evince the Modern style.

The end of the 20th Century Catskill Resort Era was marked by the establishment of the Ellenville Urban Renewal Agency in 1965. The pinnacle of Ellenville's population was documented in the 1960 census, when the village just barely exceeded 5,000, putting it in the category of "municipality of the first class." The decline in popularity of the surrounding Catskill resorts was one cause for the economic and population downturn, as was the general exodus of industries to sunbelt cities in the nation. The architectural legacy resulting from this period includes a small number of Modern buildings within the historic downtown district, as well as a few properties that remain undeveloped or reused as parking lots after the older, blighted buildings on them were demolished. Virtually all of the changes wrought by Urban Renewal occurred in the 1970s and fortunately most of these changes occurred outside the proposed district.

Summary

Ellenville's downtown commercial district contains a collection of buildings that represent the village's mid-to-late 19th century period of development, as well as buildings updated and/or redeveloped to respond to market conditions and new functional requirements arising in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The broad period of significance, 1840 – 1960, is a reflection of the momentous economic and social changes that occurred in Ellenville as a result of improvements in transportation and changes in tourism and recreation. The boundaries define a historic district that reflects significant themes in regional history and retains a substantial degree of integrity.

ELLENVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Ellenville, Ulster County, New York

PROPERTY LIST

Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-4-1	83	CANAL ST	1958	1 story; plain bond brickwork; large limestone frieze w/molding at top; 1-story & 2-story sections; 3 large storefront windows in 1-story section w/limestone trim, 9-light aluminum muntins; 3-light upper story windows w/horizontal muntins in 2-story section; limestone door surround in front façade of 2-story section; 18-light window on Canal St. facade; flag pole atop front R corner; large exposed brick side wall chimney, R side; main entrance in projecting 1.5-story vestibule; curved brass light fixtures NOTE: aluminum door & transom cut into L-most display/storefront window on Main St. facade; rear ell added for drive-thru teller; Bank of America internally lit plastic sign	Modern	building	contributing	17
83.311-4-2	85	CANAL ST	1858	1 story; wood frame; large cut stone blocks in foundation; octagonal tower w/curved hipped roof & weather vane atop square tower at front edge of gable roof; folding double wood paneled front doors; stained glass windows NOTE: entrance doors altered/cut in 1/2; newer front stoop w/bluestone slate side steps & metal railing; 2-story rear ell w/projecting side entrance vestibule w/gable roof, roof overhang on R side; gable-roofed entrance porch on L side	Greek Revival	building	contributing	13
83.311-4-3	89	CANAL ST	-	paved lot				

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Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-2-37	90	CANAL ST	1928	1 story; Flemish bond brickwork; limestone trim & kneewall; decorative diamond modillions & dentils, pendants @ends of limestone cornice; Roman-arched window & door openings; entrance door surround w/ console keystone flanked by garlands, cornice between transom & door w/beaded console brackets & dentils; 2 limestone medallions w/eagles & dates: 1873 & 1928; projecting metal box-burgler alarm on Rt side above cornice; small outer bay windows w/urn decorations @ center of limestone headers NOTE: 2-story rear ell of common bond brickwork, cast stone window sills; window & door transoms infilled; metal panels adheared to frieze; modern aluminum & glass entrance door, sidelights & transom; Faux Roman-arched windows on L side w/murals painted inside	Beaux Arts	building	contributing	11
83.311-4-4.1	91	CANAL ST	1880	2 story; brick; bracketed eaves - 5 large ones interspersed w/sets of 3 smaller scroll sawn brackets; brick corner, R side, on 1st fl w/corbelled brick; recessed 2nd fl. balcony; 2-story rear ell NOTE: 1-story rear ell of concrete block off historic rear ell; storefront transom infilled; replacement doors w/oval windows; foundation parged w/concrete	Italianate	building	contributing	13

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Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-4-5	95	CANAL ST	1880	2 story; brick; Luxor glass transoms still intact on storefront windows & over door to 2nd fl.; 3 large arched brick headers over double arched paired windows on 2nd fl (arches remain); 4 massive brackets at eaves w/sets of 3 paneled brackets between each; brickwork below cornice; elongated dentils created w/brick corbelling NOTE: 2nd fl. windows altered/replaced w/large 1-o-1 vinyl double hung sashes c.2000; transom over storefront door of aluminum & glass has been infilled w/air conditioning unit & plywood; 1-story rear ell of concrete block added; foundation parged	Italianate	building	contributing	13
83.311-2-30	100	CANAL ST		vacant parcel				
83.311-4-7	101	CANAL ST	1880	2 story; brick; brick sidewall chimney, L; gable feature at center of front façade; corbelled brick of varying lengths at top of fr. facade create bracket affect; molded cornice; segmentally arched 2nd fl. windows; 2-story, 3-bay deep rear ell NOTE: 1-story rear addition behind rear ell; 1st fl. openings on L side facade infilled w/brick; aluminum & glass storefront installed; gable over door to 2nd fl. on R side of front facade; foundation parged w/concrete	Italianate	building	contributing	13
83.311-4-8.1	101 A	CANAL ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-8.2	101 R	CANAL ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-9	103-109	CANAL ST	1960	1 story; brick; this bldg appears to have been completely remodeled; front gabled parapet wall; concrete span & piers define individual storefronts NOTE: newer plastic internally-lit signs installed in front of original sign panels	traditional	building	contributing	13
83.311-4-10	103-109 R	CANAL ST		paved lot				

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Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-2-29	106-108	CANAL ST	1895	3 story; orange Roman brick laid up in plain bond; Greek fret in corbelled cornice between corbelled end piers; limestone window lintels-headers & sills on 2nd fl., sills on 3rd fl; Roman-arched 3rd fl. windows, paired in paneled outer bays; arched limestone trim over 3 soldier brick courses on 3rd fl. center window; metal I-beam along top of 1st fl. supported by 2 fluted metal Corinthian columns; 2-bay projecting R side ell w/rough-faced stone, beaded joints, arched opening over 1st fl. storefront; 2-story Roman arch with paired windows set within, arched on 3rd fl., horizontal headers on 2nd, red brickwork between & above windows; red brick parapet wall w/arched attic windows, corbelled arcade & end piers w/short capped towers atop; a few original 1-o-1 windows; 2 sets of metal fire escapes on rear facade; brick side wall chimney; side parapet walls stepped down toward rear of bldg. NOTE: 1st fl. front facade/storefronts completely remodeled w/modern aluminum & glass storefront windows & doors (both main bldg & R side ell) w/main building having an <i>inantis</i> 1st fl.; 3-story stair or	Romanesque	building	contributing	3 & 11
83.311-2-28	110	CANAL ST	1880	2 story; brick & stone; corbelled belt course w/metal cornice above & end brackets; 2 paired arched 2nd fl. windows within single arched headers w/label mold brickwork; some original 9-o-1 windows on rear facade; stucco on rear NOTE: 2nd fl. windows replaced original arched windows w/horizontal header windows; 1st fl. storefront remodeled	Italianate	building	contributing	3 & 11

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Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-4-11	115-117	CANAL ST	1940	1 story; unique Flemish bond brick work w/scored double bricks; articulated 5-section front parapet wall - highest in middle, flanking sections stepped down & outer sections stepped up; Vitro-Lite panels in transom, middle storefront pier & kneewalls; 2 projecting signs - 1 extends above roof NOTE: some Vitro-Lite panels replaced w/glossy black plastic	Art Moderne	building	contributing	13
83.311-2-27	116	CANAL ST	1868	3 story; brick; front façade symmetrically organized & articulated in 3 sections w/3-bay projecting center--cast iron arcaded 1st fl. w/arched transoms, Corinthian columns, paneled quoins; corbelled brickwork creating bracket effect at top of building; plaque: "ORGANIZED 1863 ERECTED 1868"; metal window headers w/label molds & bracketed sills--all 3 sections; door surround w/transom & sidelights; arcaded brick cornices w/ball decorations in stepped up center section; keyhole dentils above 1st fl. side bays, wood panels below outer bay windows; brick quoins on outer edges; original 2-o-2 windows w/arched tops NOTE: 1-story rear ell behind R side bay added	Italianate	building	contributing	3 & 11

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Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-4-12	119	CANAL ST	1940	2 story; common bond brickwork w/headers every 5 rather than every 7 course above the 2nd fl. windows; headerless or plain bond brickwork between 1st fl. storefronts & 2nd fl. windows; 4 square terra cotta floral tiles aligned above 2nd fl. windows; 5 faceted brick piers extend above parapet wall w/cast stone or limestone inserts at center that delimit the 4 2nd fl. bays; 2nd fl has 4 3-part windows (9-o-1 flank larger center window w/12-light transom) NOTE: minor changes to storefronts; 1 of the 2nd fl. windows is replaced; evidence of storage on 2nd fl.	Modern	building	contributing	13
83.311-2-26	122	CANAL ST	1940	2 story; brick; "Miller" on front facade; plain bond brickwork w/belt courses between 1st & 2nd floors & at window sill & header levels; cast stone window sills, soldier course headers; 2 sets of 6-o-1 windows flank 3-part 9-o-1 windows on 2nd fl, blind oculus windows in outermost bays; symmetrically stepped parapet across front facade, 3 steps up to center; exposed brick rear wall chimney NOTE: storefront remodeled w/transoms infilled	Modern	building	contributing	11
83.311-2-16	130	CANAL ST	1950	1 story; concrete block; front porch canopy created by wide overhanging eaves; angled front entry reflects corner location; large exposed rafter ends; doors in rear additions are intact NOTE: large rear extensions in 2 parts w/angled facade, transom windows in gables, window areas & door surround infilled w/vertical wood/plywood	Modern	building	contributing	3

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Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-5-2	135-137	CANAL ST	1960	grey Roman-type cast-stone/concrete block ; aluminum & glass door & surround; 5 large vertical plate glass windows between outer entrance bays; aluminum canister down lights within each bay; concrete block side wall chimney, R side;	Brutalist Modern	building	contributing	
83.311-5-3	139-141	CANAL ST	1950	orange plastic panels between vertical aluminum battens that project above front façade NOTE: current bldg reflects a complete remodeling in 1968 of an earlier 4-story brick bldg; large 1-story rear extension of cinder block	Modern	building	contributing	
83.311-2-15	140	CANAL ST		paved lot				
83.311-5-4	143	CANAL ST	1930	1 story; headerless or plain bond brickwork on front façade; tile coping on front wall NOTE: kneewalls beneath storefront windows deteriorated - common red brick used to patch	Modern	building	contributing	
83.311-2-14	144	CANAL ST		paved lot				
83.311-2-13	148	CANAL ST	1870	2 story; wood frame; small paired scroll sawn brackets at cornice; brick side wall chimney; brick rear wall chimney NOTE: c.1940 storefront w/pent, tile kneewall & storefront surround; aluminum & glass storefront replacement	Italianate	building	contributing	
83.311-2-12	150-152	CANAL ST	1940	1 story; brick and stucco; brick endwall piers on front façade, brick pilasters on R side wall separate bays; Art Deco sign projects above roof, perpendicular to front façade; clock below NOTE: later aluminum & glass storefront replacement; large gable roofed concrete block rear extension that's taller than original building	undetermined	building	contributing	
83.311-5-5	151	CANAL ST	1875	This property is a subdivision of the building at 153-155 Canal St. SEE BELOW				5

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83.311-5-5	153-155	CANAL ST	1875	3 story; brick; matches 157 Canal St on upper stories: corbelled brick brackets below cornice; arched brick windows w/label moldings; stone window lintels (painted) NOTE: 1st fl. storefront completely remodeled [posted as street number 155]	Italianate	building	contributing	5
83.311-5-6	157	CANAL ST	1875	3 story; brick; corbelled brick brackets below cornice; arched brick windows w/label moldings; stone window lintels (painted) NOTE: large 35-light steel window on L side of 3rd fl. eliminated 2 original windows; 1st fl completely remodeled; angled marquee added; Art Deco theater entrance with double doors & Vitro-Lite glass cladding in recessed entry	Italianate	building	contributing	5
83.311-5-7	159-163	CANAL ST	1875	1 story; brick and stucco, brickwork brackets & modillions at cornice; arched wood cornices w/corner brackets & decorative medalion @ center on 3rd fl. windows; arched 2nd fl. windows w/soldier course brickwork NOTE: storefront replaced w/aluminum & glass windows & door; all window openings reduced in size; 3-story side ell w/vinyl siding; 1-story rear ell addition	Italianate	building	contributing	5
83.311-5-8	165	CANAL ST	1880	2 story; wood frame, stucco; false front w/center gable feature; attic window with blinds; original 2 o-2 windows on upper stories; some molding at roof eaves still present NOTE: 1st fl. façade completely remodeled in contemporary fashion; foundation parged w/concrete	Gothic Vernacular	building	contributing	

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83.311-4-25.2	69	CENTER ST	1915	2 story; constructed of rock-faced concrete block; scroll sawn brackets at cornice over storefront/ betw. 1st & 2nd floors; 1 early/original storefront window on L side near front façade w/painted transom; exterior basement entrance/bulkhead, L side NOTE: 2-story plain concrete block rear extension w/shed roof; if storefront is original, it's been altered w/pebble-dash kneewall & aluminum framed storefront window & door, transom infilled; projecting sign & wall mounted sign on R side	undetermined	building	contributing	
83.311-4-25.1	71	CENTER ST	1870	2 story original section, 1 story at front; vinyl siding; some brackets remain which indicate its original Italianate styling; 1-story rear ell w/shed roof extends beyond R facade NOTE: large commercial storefront added to front, replaced early front porch	Italianate	building	contributing	
83.311-4-21	72-76	CENTER ST	1906	2 story; wood frame; 1 story right side ell; 1-story rear lean-to NOTE: commercial storefront w/aluminum framed window & door, brick piers & kneewall; decorative window blinds added	commercial	building	contributing	

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83.311-4-26	73	CENTER ST	1903	2 story, brick, stucco, wood;shaped front gable parapet w/sign: "Norbury"; c.1930 remodeling & conversion to movie theater w/10-light casement windows in Art Deco style - 2-story orange brick front extension w/stepped parapet replaced original porch, w/blond brick inserts in 2 outer bays, herringbone pattern above matching cast stone in Art Deco design, original 4-light window at center of 2nd fl.; 1-story gable-roofed rear ell & 2-story flat-roofed rear extension off it; 2-story recessed L-side ell w/stepped front parapet & 1 vehicle stall & 1-story garage ell off its L side; smaller 1-story lean-to & additions behind the L side ells NOTE: 1st fl. of main building resided w/ brick & plywood, pent added; concrete block side wall chimney added, R side	Spanish Colonial - Art Deco	building	contributing	6 & 12
83.311-4-27		CENTER ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-28	75	CENTER ST	1960	1 story; concrete construction; recessed /inverted corners on front façade w/regular corner windows above; anodized aluminum window & door frame; aggregate blocks in Roman brick shape (long & narrow); large exposed rafter ends, both sides; paired tall & narrow slit windows on side facades NOTE: tall frieze band and exposed rafter ends have been resided with vinyl shingles	Modern-Brutalist	building	non-contributing	12
83.311-4-29		CENTER ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-30		CENTER ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-22		CENTER ST		paved lot				

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83.311-4-19.12	78	CENTER ST	1920	intact storefronts w/recessed entrance doors flanked by storefront windows w/patterned leaded glass transoms w/diamond shaped tops & bottoms, brick kneewall below storefront windows & piers at ends & between; projecting sign on pole between storefronts NOTE: L storefront door replaced; sign panels above transoms refaced	commercial	building	contributing	
83.311-4-19.2		CENTER ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-4.2		CENTER ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-6.1		CENTER ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-31	79	CENTER ST	1912	3 story; wood frame; front gable feature in front parapet wall; side parapet walls stepped down from front to rear; 1-o-1 windows; 2-story rear ell w/rock-faced concrete block (plain concrete section between main building & larger rear ell); small wood cornice over storefront NOTE: stucco & timber treatment a much later remodeling; converted to commercial laundromat & apartments	undetermined	building	contributing	12
83.311-4-17	80-82	CENTER ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-19.11		CENTER ST		paved lot				
83.311-4-18		CENTER ST		paved lot				

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83.311-4-32	81	CENTER ST	1840	1.5-story; wood frame w/4 small frieze windows evince houses typical of Greek Revival era; 1-story rear ell/lean-to; converted to a double house between 1905 & 1910; full front porch removed/altered after 1914 NOTE: storefront w/ aluminum framed windows & door added; Roman brick kneewall; transom infilled w/plywood	Greek Vernacular	building	contributing	12
83.311-4-20		CENTER ST		unpaved lot				
83.311-4-33	83	CENTER ST	1920	2 story; brick; brick end piers extend above roof line; green tile pent at top of 2nd fl. & between 1st & 2nd floors; tile coping on side walls; soldier course belt course above & beneath 2nd fl. windows; now houses Super Seven Deli; posted address is 81-1/2	Mediterranean	building	contributing	12
83.327-1-1.1	89	CENTER ST	1912	3 story; brick; headerless bond brickwork; brick sides painted; panel of patterned (basket weave) brickwork above 2nd fl. windows flanked by circular windows (oculus); soldier course window headers; paired windows on 2nd fl. front facade; arched window openings on sides; soldier course belt course on stepped front parapet wall; exposed brick side wall chimney, L side; brick wall chimney, R side; pent over storefront; 1-story rear addition w/larger 1-story garage extension off it that extends past L facade; painted wall (ghost) signs on R side "Cohen's Bakery Established 1920" & "Cohen's Bakery NOTE: some infilled windows; plastic faced, internally lit projecting sign on front facade	Classical Revival	building	contributing	8

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83.311-2-25	1	LIBERTY SQ	1875 / 2010	small plaza within Liberty Street ROW at Canal St.; bronze sculpture/fountain at center of concrete-sided pool w/surrounding flower beds; flag pole; 2 wood 7 concrete benches; hitching post on W side	NA	site	contributing	
83.311-2-24.2	2	LIBERTY ST	1917-1918	1 story; blond brick laid up in plain bond; L-shaped footprint; symmetrically organized front facade (facing Liberty St) around center entrance; front portico w/4 pairs of fluted Ionic columns for <i>inantis</i> porch between flanking pavilions engaged columns; brick stairwalls edge concrete front steps; original double front doors w/console modillions @ roof eave & dentils over substantial frieze; large arched window openings in outer bays of front facade w/Venetian/Paladian windows w/tracery (transoms infilled), stone key & spring stones; 5-bay R side w/tall arched windows matching front; 7-bay L side w/4 arched windows & 2 entrances, L side main entrance porch w/slate shingled gable roof supported by 2 Ionic columns & 2 pilasters, arched fanlight transom below, "PUBLIC LIBRARY" carved in stone plaque above; 2nd entrance door surround w/fluted Ionic pilasters, 2nd entrance in projecting rear entrance vestibule; 8-o-1 windows, French doors & 2 brick chimneys on rear side of rear ell; NOTE: window on R side of front facade cut to create 2nd entrance; steps w/metal railing added	Classical Revival	building	contributing	10

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83.311-2-18	3	LIBERTY ST	1940-42	front gabled entrance porch w/wood pillars; 10-light transom over entrance door; 16-o-16 windows w/authentic shutters; wood cupola at center w/weather vane; stone rear wall chimney; rear 1-story, 3-bay-deep cross-gabled ell; wood frame loading dock at rear w/stone rear wall; exterior entrance to basement, L side NOTE: addition of handicapped access ramp to front door;	Dutch Vernacular Revival	building	contributing	14
83.311-2-19		LIBERTY ST		paved lot				
83.311-2-23	4	LIBERTY ST	1850	porch (now enclosed) still has 2 Doric columns atop kneewall, transom over entry; L side wing looks to have been an early addition; some original 2-o-2 windows; set of 3 windows on L facade; early shed dormer on rear; 1-story rear ell projects beyond R façade w/rear porch w/gable over entry NOTE: wood handicapped access ramp up to rear porch from rear	Greek Vernacular	building	non-contributing	
83.311-2-20	5	LIBERTY ST	1840	horizontal frieze windows; scroll sawn brackets along roof eaves; 1-story faceted bay window, R side, w/heavy molding above & below windows; 3 staggered gable-end upper story windows; 1.5-story rear ell w/exposed brick rear wall chimney NOTE: front porch enclosed to create entrance vestibule; 1-story R side ell w/2nd entrance; 1-story rear entrance vestibule w/concrete block foundation & hipped roof; evidence of asbestos siding beneath vinyl	Transitional: Greek Vernacular to Italianate	building	contributing	
83.311-2-22	6	LIBERTY ST		paved lot				
83.311-2-21	7	LIBERTY ST		paved lot				

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83.70-3-26	66	MAIN ST		asymmetrical front gable roof of main bldg - extends forward to create porte cochere; wide overhanging roof eaves; banded windows w/ panels of vertical corrugated metal between & plastic panels below & above windows all within aluminum framing; glass curtain wall for office; 2nd fl. balconies create porches for individual entrances below	Modern	building	contributing	15
83.69-4-12	77	MAIN ST	1840	1.5 story; wood frame; simple gable form w/small upper story frieze windows; roof extends down to top of 1st fl. in rear; brick endwall chimney, L side; some original 2-o-2 & 6-o-6 windows NOTE: front porch w/flat roof, metal support posts & railing, brick stair walls, cast concrete steps; rear shed-roof dormer (added); multi-paned picture window on R side of front facade; 1-story rear ell	Greek Vernacular	building	contributing	1
83.69-4-13	79	MAIN ST	1870	2 story; wood frame; 3 brick chimneys-2 exposed on R side (added) & 1 front wall; 5-light transom over front door; 2-story rear ell; 1-story faceted bay windows on both R & L side; some original 2-o-2 & 6-o-6 windows NOTE: 2-story rear extension & porte-cochere, L side w/metal posts; entrance porch w/2 hexagonal pillars added; original front entrance door & surround moved forward to enclosed porch	Italianate	building	contributing	1

ELLENVILLE DOWNTOWN TRIC

Ellenville,

PF

Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; Architectural Style Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-2-36	80	MAIN ST	1953	1 & 2 story; common articulated front façade; large aluminum frame w/transoms to L of entrance; marble door surround; narrow "slot" window; retail bank & 2-story vertically aligned window on Main St facade, cut through teller; brick corner wall w/entrance & bulletin slot plaque; inside of wall: "In Memory of H. 1960" suggesting the c.1961	modern building	contributing	16
83.311-2-35		MAIN ST		paved lot			
83.69-4-14	81	MAIN ST	1929	2 story; plain bond brick; Doric Revival limestone foundation; window & door trim; cornice below roof edge; Tudor at L side of front façade; corners; early 1-story rear wall chimney, L side replaced w/2-o-2; aluminum w/transom & sidelight roof added on R side; 2-story rear addition, 1-story extension having evidence of sign removed; "Municipal Building"	building	contributing	1 & 9

ELLENVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Ellenville, Ulster County, New York

PROPERTY LIST

Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.69-4-15	83	MAIN ST	1870	2 story; wood frame; porch w/chamfered pillars & pilasters, projecting center section supported by paired pillars; 3-story square center tower w/mansard roof; ornate brackets at cornice/eave; arched-roof dormers w/paired Roman-arched windows; Yankee gutters; some intact 1-o-1 windows; label window & door moldings; double front doors w/arched windows; blind windows on 2nd fl. of L & R sides; 1-story box bay window, L side w/console brackets & 2 arched windows bracketed window moldings; some windows infilled/reduced in size; stone water table; concrete block infill below front porch (replaced skirting) NOTE: metal porch railing installed; wood rear deck added	Second Empire	building	contributing	1, 4 & 9
83.69-4-16	85	MAIN ST	1914	plain bond brickwork; green tiled pent above copper cornice w/large dentils; corner & side piers have concreted centers & quoining in brick; soldier belt course at top of 1st fl. front façade; previous "Ellenville Electric Co." sign still in place above 1st fl. transom; cast stone window lintels; entrance steps flare out at bottom, have metal railing; recessed L side ell; original 6-o-1 windows on side walls NOTE: entire 1st fl. storefront remodeled w/anodized aluminum & glass storefront window & door, panels infill transom area	Mediterranean	building	contributing	2 & 9
83.311-2-33	86	MAIN ST	1970	park at NE corner of Main & Canal streets; hexagonal gazebo w/lantern cupola, frieze w/vertical members, pendants at center of each side, square metal railings on 4 sides, flush w/ground level; wood benches, 1 metal & wood bench	NA	site	contributing	

ELLENVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Ellenville, Ulster County, New York

PROPERTY LIST

Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-2-1	3	MAPLE AVE	1911	1.5 story; masonry w/stucco; shield over front door: "Scoresby, Org. 1872" w/pictures of fire apparatus, ladders, etc.; angled front façade w/center entrance, French doors on angled portions w/6-light transoms over each; exposed scroll sawn rafter ends; shed-roofed dormers; original 1st fl. windows 12-o-1; bracketed hoods over 1st fl. side windows, grouped in 3s; front door surround w/paneled molding, pilasters, fanlight transom & full-length 6-pane sidelights; French doors on angled NOTE: 1-story concrete block ell off R rear corner w/1 vehicle bay accessed from Liberty St.; wood handicapped access ramp up to front porch level	English Cottage - Craftsman	building	contributing	7
83.331-4-13	1	MARKET ST	1940	2 story; plain bond brickwork; corners of panels created w/soldier course brickwork & decorative limestone squares inserted at corners; downward pointing limestone triangles above windows in L & R bays; set of 3 windows at center of 2nd fl. (replacements); L 2/3rds of 1st fl. front façade retains original storefront NOTE: newer basket weave brick kneewall; R 1/3rd of 1st fl. front facade remodelled [POSTED AS 127-129 CANAL ST]	Art Deco	building	contributing	13
83.311-5-23	2-12	MARKET ST	1980	1 story; concrete block; square concrete block overhanging roof eave w/ vertical edging; angled bays on R/Market Street façade w/overall angled footprint to follow property line/Market St ROW; large plate glass storefront windows; hanging globe light fixtures NOTE: rear portion refaced w/brown brick	Modern	building	non-contributing	

ELLENVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Ellenville, Ulster County, New York

PROPERTY LIST

Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-4-14	5	MARKET ST	1960	1 story; vertically ribbed & patterned cast stone panel cladding; recessed corner entrance w/large masonry pier support at corner; rectangular metal panels w/vertical ribs encircle the top of the building creating a frieze; 2-part picture window; double glass doors w/sidelights & transom; overhanging paneled canopy on L side for original drive-through teller	Modern-Brutalist	building	contributing	
83.311-4-15	9	MARKET ST	1960	1 story; flat-roofed canopy across entire front façade w/standing seam metal panels between piers above; parapet L side wall; projecting piers separate bays on front façade; large aluminum framed picture windows & double entrance door, door surround; standing seam metal panels	Modern-Brutalist	building	contributing	
83.311-5-24	10 - 14	MARKET ST	1960	1 story; concrete block; arcaded windows & doorways w/overhanging roof eave ; angled bays on R/Market Street façade w/overall angled footprint to follow property line/Market St ROW; large plate glass storefront windows; hanging globe light fixtures NOTE: refaced w/brown brick; gabled board & batten mansard roof treatment of overhanging eaves	Modern	building	contributing	
83.311-4-16	11	MARKET ST	1965 - 2008	rustic 4-sided gazebo w/hipped roof; numerous picnic tables; ground-mounted sign "Ellenville Farmer's Market - Sundays 10 - 2"; individual rocks line driveway into site; deciduous street trees along Center & Market streets ROWs	Rustic	site	contributing	

ELLENVILLE DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Ellenville, Ulster County, New York

PROPERTY LIST

Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES on changes	Architectural Style / Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.311-4-46	17	MARKET ST	1945	3 story; patterned brickwork w/geometric designs on 2nd & 3rd fl. front façade--outer bays have unusual header only brickwork; L side has panel of diaper brickwork on 1st fl. near front corner & beltcourse of angled bricks between 1st & 2nd floors; soldier course at top of front & L side facades; corner windows & band of 6 windows in center bay, on 2nd & 3rd floors of front facade; L side has paired windows flanking center band of 4 windows on 2nd & 3rd floors; 1st floor has brick piers at corners, storefront window on L side at front corner, storefronts along Center St. facade NOTE: R 1 of 3 storefronts on Center St facade has been altered/replaced, other 2 retain original layout but with transoms infilled w/plywood	Art Moderne	building	contributing	12
83.327-1-18	18	MARKET ST	1880	2 story; wood frame; c.1920 storefront addition extends past the L side of the front façade & wraps around to the L side; patterned brick piers & kneewall surround full-length aluminum framed windows, 3 each side of recessed door; metal pent in tile form extends between end piers; exposed brick side wall chimney, L side NOTE: any distinctive architectural features of original bldg have been either lost or obscured by the storefront addition; now connected to building at 22 Market	Gothic Vernacular	building	contributing	
83.311-4-34	21	MARKET ST	1960	1 story; wood frame; asymmetrical gable roof (off-center ridgeline) w/vertical wood cladding in gables; brick veneer on front façade	commercial	building	contributing	

ELLENVILLE DOWNTOWN TRIC

Ellenville, Ulster C

PROPER

Tax Parcel ID & Print Key	Address Number	Street Name	Estim. Constr. Date	Distinctive Features; NOTES	Architectural Style Form	Resource Type	Status	Photo Number
83.327-1-17	22	MARKET ST	1925	2 story; wood frame; gabled R side ell to 18 Market St.; c parapet wall (firewall) added w/enclosed exterior stairway side; NOTE: rock-faced conc c.1970 storefront addition the storefront addition on 18 Mar	determined	building	contributing	
83.311-4-35.1	23	MARKET ST	1920	2 story; brick; headerless bo commercial front façade w/stepped front decorative cast stone or lime 2nd fl. windows & smaller on corners of windows; original sides & rear ells; recessed ce transom over double doors; c windows infilled w/glass bloc wall chimney, L; small side ell large rear extension, 6 bays v gable-roof sections, some ori windows on rear NOTE: 2nd front facade have been repla portion of rear ell has been re (vertical wood);		building	contributing	

Name of Property

County and State

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING
COMMERCE
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1830 - 1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

- Rudolph Stanley-Brown (U.S. Post Office)
Frank E. Estabrook (Hunt Memorial Building)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Ellenville Downtown Historic District
Ellenville, Ulster County, New York

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The Ellenville Downtown Historic District is significant for its illustration of the development of community centers in the southern Catskill Mountains of New York State and Ulster County. Ellenville is the primary population center in the Town of Wawarsing and the third largest village in the county. It retains visible geographical and architectural elements that represent its origins as a commercial and industrial crossroads during the county's early 19th century development. The Ellenville Downtown Historic District meets Criteria A and C at a local level of significance. It is associated with events reflecting a broad pattern of state and national history such as early westward expansion and settlement, the economic development that followed major transportation improvements (the Delaware and Hudson Canal), the growth and diversification of commercial centers, and the role of the summer resort economy in areas outside major American urban centers. In the latter case, the district also encompasses the physical evidence of growth and development—from early Jewish settlement in the region to the heyday of the “Borscht Belt” resort era following the Second World War.

The historic street plan and architecture of the district are also significant as representations of the evolution of building functions and regional and national style trends during its long historical period (c. 1820 – 1960). A number of buildings remain from the first half of the 19th century that reflect the burst of development that followed the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in 1828. These remnants provide a sense of the village's modest origins as well as a basis by which to measure the changes that have occurred over time. By 1856, when the village of Ellenville was incorporated, the center of the commercial district had a strong foothold along Canal and Main streets, with two-story frame buildings and two major hotels. This area, though economically related, was physically distinct from the transportation-related enterprises near Lock 31 of the D&H Canal. The coming of the railroad in 1871, which followed the route of the canal into Ellenville, ushered in a renewed era of industrial growth, population increases, and seasonal tourism. Ellenville's population zenith was 1960, with minor declines in number of residents over the past fifty years. The revitalization efforts of the Urban Renewal era have left their marks on the district, but its built environment still recalls its heritage as a prosperous commercial center in the southern Catskills.

See continuation sheet

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Ellenville Downtown Historic District
Ellenville, Ulster County, New York

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Background

Ellenville can trace its history back to the first purchase of land from Indians in 1684, when William Beek exchanged cloth and wearing apparel for the land called "Wawarasinck."¹ Soon after Beek died his will and ownership was confirmed by a patent issued in November 1685 by the royal authority of Governor General Thomas Dongan of New York. This *Anna Beek Patent* is the earliest in the Town. In 1703 the Rochester Patent was issued in the name of Queen Anne of England, which included the area that became the Town of Rochester as well as its spin-off, Wawarsing. Lands in the area were sold following the establishment of this patent, but little settlement occurred within the Ellenville area until after the Revolutionary War, due in large part to ongoing confrontations by Indians in the region, as well as its geography. Situated in a valley between the Shawangunk and Catskill mountains, the area was not readily accessible for would-be farmers to get any surplus produce to market.

Judged by modern standards all farms in this early period were predominantly self-sufficient. The primary objective of the farmers was to escape self-sufficiency, not to achieve it. Only if they could find a crop worth carrying to market could settlers pay for their land, buy such necessities as ironware and salt, and hope for a rising standard of living. Farmers in the Hudson Valley were favorably situated to export their wheat, but those farther inland found that the cost of dragging a wagon ten to twenty miles over the miserable roads ate up the market value of the grain...The difficulty of reaching external markets forced frontier farmers to make awkward adjustments. They produced potash, maple sugar, wool, and whisky, which were relatively valuable in relation to their bulk. Or they raised cattle, horses, or mules, which furnished their own transportation to the markets along the Hudson River. But the market was often glutted because other frontier farmers from Maine to Georgia were also driving animals to the seaboard. The obvious solution was the construction of turnpikes and improvements in waterways that would cut down the cost of transporting goods to market.²

Settlement of Ellenville can be dated to John A. Dewitt's purchase in 1794 of a large tract of land that contained the corporate limits of the village from the other heirs of Egbert DeWitt. About four years later, c. 1798,

¹ Katherine T. Terwilliger, *Wawarsing Where The Streams Wind – Historical Glimpses of the Town*. (Ellenville, NY: The Rondout Valley Publishing Company, Inc., 1977, 1988), p. 3.

² David M. Ellis, James A. Frost, Harold C. Syrett, Harry J. Carman. *A History of New York State* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1957/1967), p. 166.

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Alpheus Fairchild purchased most of the DeWitt tract and built his house on a site in the center of Ellenville's Downtown Historic District.³ The first native of the Ellenville area was Fairchild's daughter, Lamira, born in 1803. In 1806 Town of Warwarsing was formed from the Town of Rochester and a year later road districts were formed—District 8 would include the future Ellenville.⁴ In 1813 school districts were established in the Town of Wawarsing, with District 2 containing the future Ellenville.

Although there are no buildings or structures extant from the earliest days of Ellenville's settlement within the Downtown Historic District, the pattern of roadways established in the earliest days has endured to a substantial degree and thus shaped the physical development of the village, especially its commercial core. Liberty Street follows along a small portion of one of the earliest routes from the Hudson River to Pennsylvania—the Old Mine Road. This roadway bore other names as well:

The first trail to pass through what would become Ellenville bore various names: the King's Highway, the Minisink Trail, the Old Post Road, and others. Roughly, the thoroughfare came along the present Main Street from the North, turned down what is now Liberty Street, followed out along the present Market Street then on in the general direction of the Nevele Road to Leurenkill, eventually joining what is now Route 209.⁵

Canal Street was the later name of Greenfield Road, which predated the D&H Canal. The prosaically named Back Street was an early road that is now called Center Street.⁶

Settlement of the area was furthered in 1816 with the purchase by Nathan Hoornbeck of a tract of land that contained the dwelling Fairchild had built in the center of today's Village of Ellenville and Hoornbeck's subsequent opening of a tavern there. The next year Hoornbeck expanded his land holdings in partnership with Jacob E. Bogardus, purchasing an additional 300-plus acres in the area. (In 1819 the two men divided the tract between them.) Even so, only four or five families had settled near Hoornbeck's tavern by 1821.⁷ But in 1823 a

³ The site of the Fairchild homestead is now occupied by the Hunt Memorial Building at 2 Liberty Street, a part of Liberty right-of-way and the small park, Liberty Square, at the intersection of Canal and Liberty streets.

⁴ Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, *History of Ulster County, New York with Illustrations and Biographical sketches of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers* (Philadelphia, PA: Everts & Peck, 1880).

⁵ Terwilliger, p. 206.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 206.

⁷ Sylvester, p. 257. However, Terwilliger's account puts the population at fewer than 300 in 1823, p. 58.

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33-year-old man by the name of Charles Hartshorn arrived in the area to try a case in the Hoornbeck Tavern.⁸ His immediate appraisal was that the area needed a store and would likely afford him the opportunity to practice law. With borrowed money and a partner, Samuel Rockwell, Hartshorn established a store nearby, successfully advocated for a local post office (opened on December 27, 1823), and provided the nexus of a crossroads community by the name of Ellenville.⁹

The Canal Era

This embryonic settlement determined the location of a lock on the D&H Canal, construction of which was the true impetus for serious settlement in the Town of Wawarsing and the Village of Ellenville. While the history of canal building for transportation purposes can be traced as far back as the 6th century BC in Mesopotamia and the late 12th century AD in Italy, extensive canal building throughout Europe began in earnest in the 17th century, with Britain constructing an entire system of integrated waterways by the late 1700s.¹⁰ Although the new world lagged behind the old world in these endeavors, Americans were well aware of these improvements and the economic benefits they conferred. “Canal Fever” would soon sweep the United States beginning with Middlesex canal between Boston and Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1795. However, the Erie Canal, built and operated by the State of New York, was “the first really successful American major canal.”¹¹ This was due in large part to Governor DeWitt Clinton’s reliance on a corps of engineers trained in England and his attracting British capital investments.¹² Proposed in 1809 and completed by 1825, the Erie Canal provided a model for other entrepreneurs interested in maximizing the efficiency in getting their particular goods to market. Among these were the brothers, Maurice and William Wurts of Philadelphia who had obtained large tracts of anthracite-rich lands only to discover their mined coal was superfluous and unprofitable to sell in that city. They turned their sights to New York City as the nearest alternative large market, which would require a means of transporting the coal in bulk at low cost—a canal between their mine, near Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and the Hudson River was the obvious solution. By May of 1823 (the same year Charles Hartshorn established his store), the Wurts brothers hired the principal engineer of the Erie Canal, Benjamin Wright, to survey such a

⁸ Sylvester, p 257.

⁹ Ibid, p. 257: Ellen Snyder, sister-in-law of Nathan Hoornbeck, was the namesake of the Village; p. 258: Hartshorn would become its first postmaster and elected as one of the first trustees of the incorporated Village of Ellenville.

¹⁰ “History of Canals,” *History World*, <http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=aa19>.

¹¹ J. B. Calvert, *Notes on Canal History and Engineering*. <http://mysite.du.edu/~jcalvert/tech/canhist.htm>. Last revised 21 July 2000.

¹² Ibid; Also, “DeWitt Clinton” *Wikipedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DeWitt_Clinton. “From 1810 to 1824, he was a member of the Erie Canal Commission. He was among the first members, appointed in 1810, who projected and surveyed the route to be taken. After 1816, he became the driving force during the construction of the canal.”

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route through the Neversink and Rondout valleys. In January 1824 Wright reported that a canal four-feet deep and thirty-two feet wide at the surface could be dug for \$1,208,632.95 (which included an extra 5 percent for unseen expenses).¹³

With the backing of New York City financiers, as well as those in Kingston and Goshen, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was established in March of 1825, and by July of that year construction of the canal commenced. However, it wasn't until November 7, 1825, that the exact route of the canal through 16 miles of the Rondout Valley was settled.¹⁴ With Lock 31 finally located, the future of the village of Ellenville was secured.

Ellenville soon became a magnet for capitalists and "Eastern men" looking for investment opportunities.¹⁵ With a number of industries springing up in response to this immense improvement in transportation, Ellenville would soon become the busiest port between the Hudson (Rondout) and Delaware (Port Jervis) rivers. As a result Ellenville became the commercial center for the township and much of Sullivan County as well. A pottery and an iron foundry were among the very first industries.¹⁶ Another was the Ellenville Glass Company. In operation by 1837, it remained in business for thirty years. (This company owned a large tract of land extending from the west side of the canal to Main Street that was later subdivided, primarily for residential development.) The Ellenville Tanning Company was established in 1838 and thrived under the ownership of James B. Childs, who arrived in Wawarsing in 1837. His son, Nial T. Childs, carried on the business into the late 19th century. The Hoorbeek Inn received competition from a new lodging facility, Patchen's, located just a little farther east on Canal Street.¹⁷ Another sign of the community's growth was the establishment of *The Ellenville Journal*, published by Robert Denton and edited by R. B. Taylor, which printed its first edition on June 29, 1849.

More transportation improvements were made in the 1850s with the onset of "The Plank Road Era" heralded by the construction of a plank road leading from Ellenville east to Newburgh in Orange County and west to

¹³ Manville B. Wakefield, *Coal Boats To Tidewater – The Story of the Delaware & Hudson Canal* (Grahamsville: Wakefair Press: 1965, 1971), p. 3.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Sylvester, p. 271.

¹⁶ Terwilliger, p. 61.

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 90.

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Woodburn in Sullivan County. Indeed, the 1850s saw a number of major developments: Two major religious edifices were constructed—the Dutch Reformed Church (now the Protestant Reformed Church of Ellenville) in 1852 and the Methodist Episcopal Church (now the Ellenville United Methodist Church) in 1858. Both were the second church built by their congregations in the village. Both buildings replaced the first churches of their denominations. A private academy was chartered in 1856 and the Village of Ellenville was incorporated in March that same year.

Despite the depression of 1854-55 and financial panic of 1857, Ellenville continued to thrive. The population of New York State grew by 183 percent between 1820 and 1860, with most of the growth occurring in the major cities, but also in other community centers such as Ellenville. It was due both to a high birth rate and massive immigration.¹⁸ By 1860 the population of the village had mushroomed to 1,700.¹⁹ The 1858 Ellenville Business Directory reveals the growing diversity and vibrancy of the commercial district: there were three hotels; a butcher and dealer in provisions; two dry goods stores (one with clothing and “fancy goods”); a tailor and “teacher of cutting;” a hardware store; a jeweler, clock and watch maker; two tanners and leather merchants; a shoe and leather store; a “pelter”; a harness maker; a blacksmith; a house and carriage painter; and a druggist. Professionals included two attorneys, a magistrate, and a dentist. In addition, there were several dealers in feed and grain, a sash and blind factory; furniture and coffin maker; a lumber merchant and a boat builder.²⁰

The outbreak of the Civil War did nothing to depress Ellenville’s economy. Although numerous young men native to the community were killed or wounded in the conflict, the village nevertheless prospered with the increased demand for goods to be shipped via the D&H Canal. This prosperity allowed for the construction of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ellenville in 1862. (Now named Christ Lutheran Church, it was moved to 107 Center Street in 1903 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in March 2010. It is outside the district) As commercial activity increased in the village so did the need for a bank closer than Kingston. With the passage of the National Banking Act on February 25, 1863, area businessmen quickly acted to establish the First National Bank of Ellenville. In a matter of months, articles of association were drawn up, a certificate of compliance filed, and \$52,700 in capital raised. The largest shareholder, Gilbert DuBois, was elected president.

¹⁸ Ellis, et. al., p. 292.

¹⁹ 1860 Federal Census.

²⁰ J. H. French, *Map of Ulster County, New York, 1858* (Philadelphia, PA: Taintor, Dawson & Co., 1858).

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Gilbert DuBois, who came to Napanoch in 1847 to take charge of the edge tool manufactory, later became a merchant, with his store located on the east side of the road between Napanoch and Grahamsville. In the movement to establish The First National Bank, he was in the forefront. He was elected President unanimously at the organization meeting on June 27, 1863 and he retained this position until his death in 1886.²¹

Only five years after its establishment, the First National Bank constructed an impressive building on Canal Street in the heart of the Ellenville Downtown Historic District. Judging from the brick buildings erected in this time period, the bank's investment surely spurred new construction and redevelopment throughout the commercial core of the village. A second bank followed close on its heels with the organization in 1869 of the Ellenville Savings Bank. A few years later, in 1873, a third bank opened its doors in downtown Ellenville—the Home National Bank of Ellenville.

Although the Ellenville Glass Company foundered in the mid-1860s, a new company, the Ellenville Glass Works, was incorporated in 1866 which took over the lands and factories of the Glass Company. By 1869 it employed 540 people and was thought to be the largest company of its kind.²² There appeared to be no end in sight for Ellenville's continued prosperity.

The Railroad & Tourism Era

In 1880 the historian Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester wrote:

The town of Wawarsing has several villages that grew up in the progress of settlement or have been developed by the business interests of later years. They are mostly located along the streams, and upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Among these villages the largest and most important, though not the oldest, is Ellenville.²³

While the D&H Canal was the main impetus behind Ellenville's transformation from a sparse rural hamlet to a thriving village, it was the 1871 arrival of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, which then terminated

²¹ Marion Dumond, "Forward into the Past," *Wawarsing.Net*, Issue 19, June 2004, p. 16; quotation from bank anniversary booklet.

²² Terwilliger, p. 62.

²³ Sylvester, 257.

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in Ellenville, that provided for the village's continued expansion into the 20th century. Initially the railroad provided access to New York City, with two trains each way during the week; a year later three trains ran daily to and from the city. Unlike the D&H Canal, which was a privately held company, the railroad was paid for with taxpayer-backed bonds. On January 16, 1871, 25 jubilant citizens boarded the first passenger train in Ellenville to make an inaugural round trip to nearby Summitville.²⁴

Inevitably, the advent of railroad transportation led to the demise of the canal, which suffered from a number of inconveniences, not the least of which was seasonal incapacity during the winter months when the waterway froze. Local historian Katherine Terwilliger noted: "A final indignity to the canal was having its boats carry equipment to build the very railroad which was sealing its doom."²⁵

The excitement and optimism that accompanied the arrival of the railroad in Ellenville was severely tempered in 1873 when the New York and Oswego Midland nearly went bankrupt. This was followed by requests by the railroad for tax abatements from the Town of Wawarsing. By November of 1879 the end came with the railroad going broke and the Town of Wawarsing canceling its bonds. However, a syndicate formed, the New York Ontario and Western RR (or simply the O&W), in 1880 and purchased the Midland property.²⁶ This railroad also had its problems (for many years it was called the Old and Weary), leading to the threat of a competing rail line, the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad Company, running from Lackawaxen to Kingston. The O&W overcame the threat in 1899 by purchasing the rights of the Kingston and Rondout Valley Railroad Co. and entering into an agreement with the Erie Railroad. Despite the opposition of locals who wanted a competing line, it gained the backing of the railroad commissioners and formed the Ellenville and Kingston Railroad Company in 1901. Later that year the railroad bought much of the D&H Canal's property and began extending the line to Kingston. December 22, 1902, saw the first passenger train run to Kingston achieving a goal set by the Town of Wawarsing in 1860.

The community continued to grow, making a second newspaper, a weekly, viable. The *South Ulster Press* was established in 1870; later its name was changed to the *Ellenville Press*. Civic improvements also continued to be made in the latter decades of the 19th century. One, the village waterworks, coincided with the coming of the

²⁴ Terwilliger, p. 81.

²⁵ Terwilliger, p. 79.

²⁶ Terwilliger, p. 80.

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railroad in 1871. Another was the creation of a public square in the heart of the commercial district in 1875. Originally it was a portion of the front lawn of the Charles Hartshorn residence on the northwest corner of the intersection of Liberty and Canal streets. After Hartshorn's death, his daughter and son-in-law, Joseph Tuthill, continued to live here. They donated the land, which included a fountain, to the village for this purpose. Threatened in the more recent past with removal for reasons of improved traffic movement, it has been maintained, albeit with alterations, due to the vigilance of Ellenville residents. Ever since its creation Liberty Square has been the site of almost every significant outdoor community event in the village.²⁷

Joseph Hasbrouck Tuthill was a community leader elected to the Congress in 1871. His official Congressional biography reveals his origins in the region and the extent of his involvement in the business life of the community:

TUTHILL, Joseph Hasbrouck, (nephew of Selah Tuthill), a Representative from New York; born in Blooming Grove, Orange County, N.Y., February 25, 1811; attended common and private schools; moved with his parents to Shawangunk, Ulster County, N.Y., in 1824; engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits; moved to New York City in 1828, and continued his mercantile pursuits; moved to Ulsterville, N.Y., in 1832, where he engaged in business; moved to Ellenville, N.Y., in 1834; member of the Ulster County Board of Supervisors in 1842, 1843, 1861, 1862, 1865-1870; clerk of Ulster County 1843-1847; served as president of the Ellenville Glass Works; unsuccessful candidate for election in 1866 to Congress; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-second Congress (March 4, 1871-March 3, 1873); died in Ellenville, N.Y., July 27, 1877; interment in Fantinekill Cemetery, near Ellenville, N.Y.²⁸

Over the next 20 years the economic foundations of Ellenville and also of the township began to shift. Local industries had their ups and downs: The tanning industry declined and the iron forge failed. However the Ellenville Co-operative Knife Company, formed in August 1871, began the manufacture of pocket cutlery and purchased the foundry property of John L. Bloomer & Sons on the Beer Kill. Its stockholders were primarily from Sheffield, England. Although it quickly ran into economic problems it was reorganized in 1875; headed

²⁷ Terwilliger, p.224.

²⁸ "Joseph Hasbrouck Tuthill," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774 – Present*
<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch1.asp>.

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up by Dwight Devine it became the Ulster Knife Co., employing nearly 100 men by 1880.²⁹ This company has continued in operation for over 125 years, with a name change in 1983 to Imperial Schrade. (The factory closed in 2004 and the building remains empty, but another entity, Canal Cutlery began operations in a portion of the earlier Canal Street buildings.) One of the most dramatic changes came as a result of Thomas Edison's ground-breaking work that led to construction of the first commercial power plant in 1882, which freed industry from water-based power systems. It took only nine years for investors to form the Ellenville Electric Company in 1891. By 1893 the village entered the modern age of electrification, making a very visible impact on the community as well as setting in motion the impetus for numerous industrial and societal adjustments.³⁰ Likewise, introduction of the telephone in the 1890s created and eliminated various jobs over the next century.

Probably the most significant economic stimulus to Ellenville's economy was the growth of tourism—a direct result of the railroad providing easy access from points south—particularly New York City. The 1890s proved to be a decade of exponential growth in the number of summer tourists vacationing not only in the immediate vicinity but throughout the Catskills. Indeed, the O&W railroad actively marketed hundreds of the area's boarding houses to tourists with its *Summer Homes* booklet:

...to bring those residents of our cities, who have not only the desire but the intention of finding a desirable summer home, into communication with those having such to offer.³¹

In addition, “the railroad offered to carry without charge materials needed for construction of hotels that would accommodate 100 or more guests; for smaller houses, they asked only half the usual freight charges.”³² Also responding to the surge in tourism were the continued development of two large hotels gracing Ellenville's downtown—the Terwilliger House at the northeast corner of Canal and Liberty streets (replaced in 1907 by the Wayside Inn), and the J. Crisman Hotel on the northeast corner of Main and Center streets (it replaced the earlier DeGraff tavern and became the Elting House by 1884 and the Mitchell House by 1900).³³ Besides lodging, entertainment was required to attract visitors to the area. Amateur music groups had been a part of the community for many years, among them Tom Clayton's Military Band, which performed for twenty-four years

²⁹ Sylvester, p. 272.

³⁰ Terwilliger, p. 64.

³¹ Terwilliger, p. 283.

³² Terwilliger, p. 93.

³³ Terwilliger, p. 91. Also F. W. Beers, *Atlas of Ulster County, New York 1875*. Also 1884, 1889 & 1900 Sanborn Insurance Maps.

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from 1884-1907. The summer of 1886 was particularly notable for the many open-air concerts in Liberty Square—so much so that residents raised funds to have a bandstand erected on nearby property owned by the Terwilliger House.³⁴ By 1887 a racetrack opened on the north side of the village.³⁵ Shortly after the turn of the 20th century, Norbury Hall was built as a clubhouse by and for the Pioneer Engine Co. 1. It included a dance hall on its second floor serving both residents and tourists alike.³⁶

Ellenville in the 20th Century Catskill Resort Era

The first half of the 20th century saw Ellenville continuing to grow, with its Downtown Historic District becoming more dense and diverse as a direct consequence of the increasing influx of tourists to the surrounding mountains. A number of social factors combined to foster this development. Jewish farmers had arrived in the region beginning as early as the 1870s and, like native farmers, had begun to take in boarders to supplement their income.

By 1908, the JAS [Jewish Agricultural Society] counted 684 Jewish farms in all of New York state, 500 of them in Sullivan and Ulster Counties. That count was based merely on second mortgages that the JAS held, and hence was an undercount...A triangular area with sides of about twenty miles each, with Route 209's Wurtsboro through Ellenville and Kerhonkson on the east and Woodbourne through Woodridge (Centreville) and Mountindale on the west, was said to have supported one thousand Jewish farm households. With easily five hundred more to the northwest, around Monticello, Liberty, Hurleyville, Lock Sheldrake, and Parksville, on the O&W main line, Sullivan and Ulster counties had three-tenths or more of all the Jewish farmer households in the United States around 1911.³⁷

The JAS fought a losing battle against the conversion of Jewish owned farms to boarding houses. The O&W's *Summer Homes* ran the first ad for a Jewish boarding home that provided kosher food in 1899.³⁸ This toehold in the area served as a "pull factor" encouraging increasing numbers of Jews to summer and later to reside in the

³⁴ Terwilliger, pp. 180-81.

³⁵ L. R. Burleigh, *Birdseye View of Ellenville, N.Y. 1887* (Troy, NY: Burleigh Litho. Establishment, 1887).

³⁶ Pamela Kuhlmann, *Wawarsing – Postcard History Series* (Charleston, SC; Chicago, IL, Portsmouth, NH; San Francisco, CA: Arcadia Publishing, 2009). Also 1905 Sanborn Insurance Map.

³⁷ Phil Brown, *Catskill Culture* (Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1998), p. 32.

³⁸ Brown, p. 27.

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southern Catskills. On the “push” side, the majority of elite gentile hotels and boarding houses in the northern Catskills and beyond (most notably the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga Springs) had policies that disallowed would-be Jewish clientele, no matter how wealthy or distinguished.³⁹ In addition, the massive Jewish immigration to the United States (primarily New York City) as a result of persecution and pogroms in Eastern Europe and Russia created unbearable overcrowding on the Lower East Side of Manhattan in the early 20th century. Tuberculosis ran rampant in these close quarters with the consequent need for the fresh air and clean water that the nearby Catskills could provide.⁴⁰ What began as a tonic turned into a preference resulting in the concentrated development of innumerable resort hotels and bungalow colonies over the next half century famously known as “The Borscht Belt.”⁴¹

Vienna-born Jew Hyman Rosenstock was a major figure in Ellenville’s business community with the establishment of his business, H. Rosenstock and Sons, in the Downtown Historic District at 23 Market Street, c. 1920. The company manufactured the “Blue Devil” brand of clothing (including “Hyman’s Devil Dog Dungarees”) and was there for nearly fifty years before relocating the company to North Carolina. Rosenstock immigrated to the United States from Austria in 1896 with his wife Frieda, who was also born in Vienna. They lived in Brooklyn for a time but like many Jewish immigrants moved to a farm in Wawarsing by 1920. The Rosenstocks had nine children living at home that year, though he was already manufacturing clothing at that time. His son Louis was assistant manager in the operation.⁴² The business was a success and in 1933 it was reported that he was expanding his operation into an adjacent building.⁴³ The Rosenstocks employed many

³⁹ Cindy S. Aron, *Working At Play – A History of Vacations in the United States* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1999), pp. 216-17: “Like blacks, Jews also faced exclusion from many vacation places and often chose to build their own resorts. The history of anti-Semitic resort policies may have begun as early as 1877. That summer Joseph Seligman, the well-known and wealthy Jewish banker, arrived at the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga to learn that the hotel no longer admitted Jews. Seligman had visited the Grand Union for numerous seasons but the new manager of the hotel, Judge Henry Hilton, had instituted a policy of excluding Jewish patrons...The Seligman-Hilton affair became a cause célèbre. Seligman’s friends boycotted the A. T. Stewart store (which Hilton also managed); Henry Ward Beecher sermonized on behalf of Seligman; Bret Harte wrote a poem about the incident. But Seligman’s exclusion from the Grand Union helped to establish a precedent for other hotels. Adirondack resorts began advertising that ‘Hebrews need not apply,’ and Melville Dewey made the Lake Placid Club off-limits to Jews. During the 1880s some summer resort owners addressed their advertisement: ‘To Gentiles.’”

⁴⁰ Brown, p. 27.

⁴¹ Irwin Richman, *Borscht Belt Bungalows* (Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1998), p. 4: “From 1920s through the 1960s, Sullivan County [as well as southern Ulster County] became the preeminent summer resort for American Jews.”

⁴² 1910, 1920 and 1930. Federal Census data.

⁴³ *Ellenville Press*, May 1933, from file in the Ellenville Museum.

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local women, both Jewish and gentile, as seamstresses in the factory. Later the firm operated an outlet store across Market Street.

One of the most remarkable aspects of Ellenville's growth was the number of Jewish immigrants that settled in the village rather than the surrounding countryside. By 1920 there were at least 75 immigrant families hailing primarily from Russia (53) but also from Poland (9), Austria (8), Hungary (2), Turkey (1), Rumania (1) and Palestine (1). What is even more notable is that they resided by and large in the southern edge of the Downtown Historic District along Center, Market, Main, and Canal streets. These were large extended families that generally included three generations. In a number of instances some of their offspring were born in their homelands and some in New York.⁴⁴ Many of these immigrants owned their own buildings and rented to other Jewish immigrant families. Today's Cohen Bakery, "Home of the Famous Raisin Pumpernickel," can be traced back to this time period as an outgrowth of Harry and Rebecca Cohn's restaurant. In 1920 the Cohns lived at 11-13 Market Street (since razed but then located kitty-corner from the present bakery building at 89 Center Street) with their three children and two boarders, one of whom was Jacob Goodman a 38-year-old baker born in Poland. The other boarder was Russian-born Harry Greenberg, age 38, who was a woodworker.⁴⁵

Even with this influx of new immigrants the overall population of the village grew by only two persons between 1910 and 1920 (from 3,114 to 3,116) revealing the loss of native-born residents. Between 1920 and 1930, 164 residents were added. Then, despite the Depression, the population grew by 720 to reach 4,000 in 1940.⁴⁶ That year saw the construction of a new U. S. Post Office, the design of which had the direct involvement of President Franklin Roosevelt.⁴⁷ However, population growth slacked off during the 1940s, to an increase of just 225 residents, due to the Second World War. But with the end of that war came the Baby Boom, and the village's population surged by 778, to 4,225 in 1950. The decade of the 1950s saw the end of train service to Ellenville as automobile ownership became indispensable. These changes were reflected in adaptations in the downtown, where the increased demand for parking coincided with older buildings becoming dilapidated and

⁴⁴ 1920 Federal Census: a tally of families with the noted birthplaces with heads of households who spoke "Yiddish" or "Hebrew" in the home. An additional eight families were listed that had heads of households born in Russia, Hungary, and Poland whose native tongues were Russian, Hungarian, and Polish, respectively.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Barbara Shupe, et. al., *New York State Population, 1790-1980: A Compilation of Federal Census Data* (New York: Neal-Schuman, 1987).

⁴⁷ Bernice L. Thomas, *The Stamp of FDR - New Deal Post Offices in the mid-Hudson Valley* (Fleischmanns, NY: Purple Mountain Press, Ltd., 2002).

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outmoded. This resulted in a number of demolitions, not only in the commercial downtown but also in adjacent residential neighborhoods (including many of the dwellings Jewish immigrants had lived in on Center Street). The change in architectural tastes also led to redevelopment in the postwar period as exemplified by the construction of two new bank buildings of Modern design—the Ellenville Savings Bank in 1953 (now M&T Bank) at 80 Main Street and the First National Bank (now Bank of America) at the intersection of Main and Canal streets in 1958.

One of Ellenville's natives, Joseph Y. Resnick, had a major impact on Ellenville's redevelopment in the mid-20th century. Joe Resnick served as a radio officer in the United States Merchant Marine in World War II and upon his return home invented a television antenna that could be rotated from a remote control to obtain high quality reception. In 1949 he, along with brothers, Harold and Louis, established the company Channel Master, Inc. together with an aluminum factory to manufacture components of the device (located just outside the village boundaries). This industry was a mainstay of Ellenville's, as well as the region's, economy as it employed hundreds of area residents over the next several decades until it was sold and relocated to South Carolina. Joseph was elected to Congress in 1964 and served from January 3, 1965 until January 3, 1969. He may have been re-elected but for an unsuccessful try for a Senate seat in 1968. He died within a year of his loss at age 45. The regional airport is named for him. In the early 1970s the Resnick family donated a large parcel of land on Center Street for construction of a new public library; that facility was also named in his honor.⁴⁸ In late 1956 his brother Harry helped to save the assets of the Home National Bank when it was closed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. He formed a committee of leading businessmen who obtained the consent of the FDIC and Comptroller of the Currency to form a new bank with those assets in addition to new stocks bought by area residents. That bank became the Ellenville National Bank, which opened only seventeen days after the Home National Bank was shut down.⁴⁹

These mid-20th century years marked the acme of the Village of Ellenville's prosperity. Yet like other small northeastern manufacturing communities, Ellenville began experiencing an economic decline by the mid-1960s. It was hit hard when the Catskill resorts lost their mass appeal and its downtown suffered from changed shopping patterns with the advent of shopping malls and super markets (and later "big box" stores). In addition, Ellenville's joining the national Urban Renewal program in 1965 resulted in more demolitions than

⁴⁸ Terwilliger, pp. 65, 246, 254.

⁴⁹ Dumond; also, Terwilliger, p. 235-36.

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revitalization—as it did in so many other historic towns, villages, and cities across the nation.⁵⁰ Ironically, it was due to Congressman Joseph Resnick that Ellenville received a level of funding uncharacteristic of villages of its size. In spite of ongoing modifications and redevelopments over the past fifty years, the Ellenville Downtown Historic District retains a strong sense of its 19th century past. The community's heritage of growth and demographic change over time is well represented here and will continue to be strengthened by its nascent restoration and revitalization activities.

The Ellenville Downtown Historic District is distinguished by a number of buildings noteworthy for their architecture in local, regional, and national contexts and which manifest evolving architectural tastes during the period of significance. These include the Greek Revival style Methodist Episcopal Church at 85 Canal Street built in 1858; the First National Bank Building Block at 116 Canal Street, built in 1868 in the Italianate style; the former Methodist parsonage, built in 1870 in the Second Empire style; the several brick commercial buildings in the Italianate style located at 151-163 Canal Street and built c. 1880; the 1895 brick and stone multi-storied Romanesque style building that housed a bank and the Ellenville Journal; Norbury Hall at 73 Center Street built in 1903 in an exotic Spanish Colonial style; the George and John R. Hunt Memorial Building, built in 1918 in the Classical Revival style, located at 2 Liberty Street; The Scoresby Clubhouse at 3 Maple Avenue, built in 1911 in the English Cottage-Craftsman style; the 1928 Beaux Arts-style bank building at 90 Canal Street; the 1940 Dutch Colonial style post office designed by Rudolph Stanley-Brown under the direction of FDR; the c. 1945 Art Moderne mixed use building at 17 Market Street; and three significant Modern buildings: the Village Motel at 66 Main Street, built c.1950; the Ellenville Savings Bank Building, built in 1953 at 80 Main Street; and the First National Bank Building at 83 Canal Street, built in 1958.

⁵⁰ Urban Renewal files, Ellenville Public Library and Museum.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property ~ 13 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jill Fisher; Larson Fisher Associates - NY SHPO CONTACT: Kathleen LaFrank

organization for the Ellenville Historic Preservation Commission date January 2012

street & number PO Box 1394 telephone 845-679-5054

city or town Woodstock state NY zip code 12498

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**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.

PhotographsRepresentative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name N/A

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.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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UTM References – All Zone 18

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2. 550517/4618755
3. 550598/4618551
4. 550556/4618431
5. 550529/4618393
6. 550410/4618357
7. 550295/4618369
8. 550267/4618389
9. 550267/4618445
10. 550266/4618471
11. 550277/4618507
12. 550300/4618675
13. 550353/4618753
14. 550446/4618779
15. 550478/4618813

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is delineated on the attached tax parcel map with scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were drawn to include the core of the commercial district of the village (Central Business District/CBD) as it reached its full development in the mid 20th century. Non-historic properties at the edges of the principal streets determined the limits of the district.

See continuation sheet

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Town of Wawarsing, Ulster County, New York**

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Photographer: Jill Fisher
Larson Fisher Associates
PO Box 1394
Woodstock, NY 12498

Date: March, April, October 2010

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.
and
New York State Historic Preservation Office
Waterford, NY

Photo List:

1. view of 77 Main Street, looking north
2. view of the Methodist Episcopal Church at 85 Canal Street, looking west
3. view of 106-108, 110, 116, & 122 Canal Street (L to R), looking north
4. view of former Methodist Parsonage at 83 Main Street, looking north
5. view of 151-155, 157, 159-161, 165 Canal Street (R to L), looking west
6. view of Norbury Hall at 73 Center Street, looking south
7. view of the Scoresby Club at 3 Maple Avenue, looking southeast
8. view of Cohen's Bakery Building at 89 Center Street, looking south
9. view of 81, 83 and 85 Main Street (R to L) looking north
10. view of Hunt Memorial Building at 2 Liberty Street, looking west
11. view of 90, 106-108, 110, 116, 122 Canal Street (L to R), looking east
12. view of 17, 21 & 23 Market Street (R to L), looking west
13. view of Albert Building at 1 Market Street (AKA 127-129 Canal Street) looking southwest
14. view of U. S. Post Office at 3 Liberty Street, looking north (with 5 Liberty Street in background)
15. view of Village Motel at 66 Main Street, looking east
16. view of 80 Main Street, looking south
17. view of 83 Canal Street, looking west

See continuation sheet

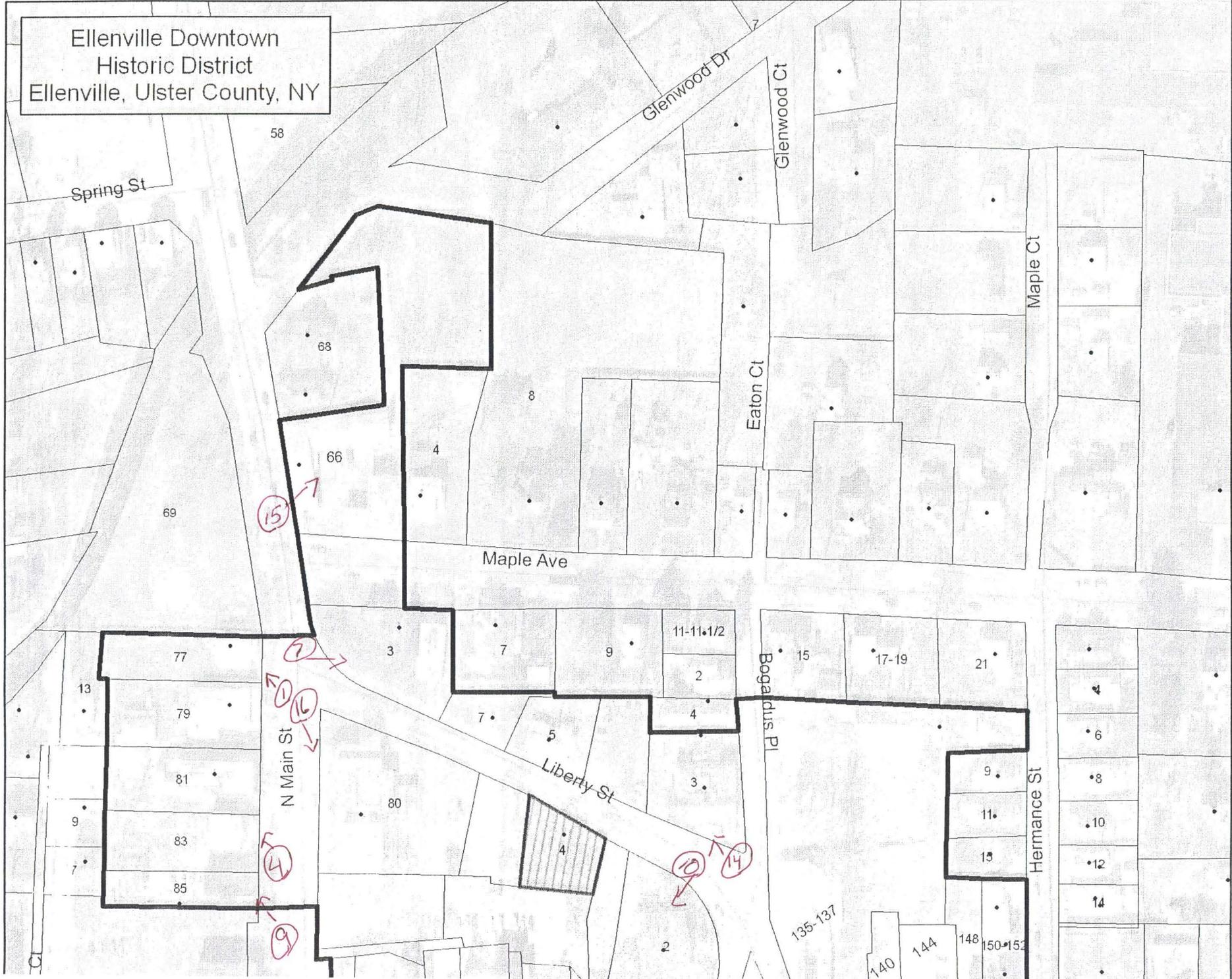
Ellenville
Historic District
Ulster Co NY

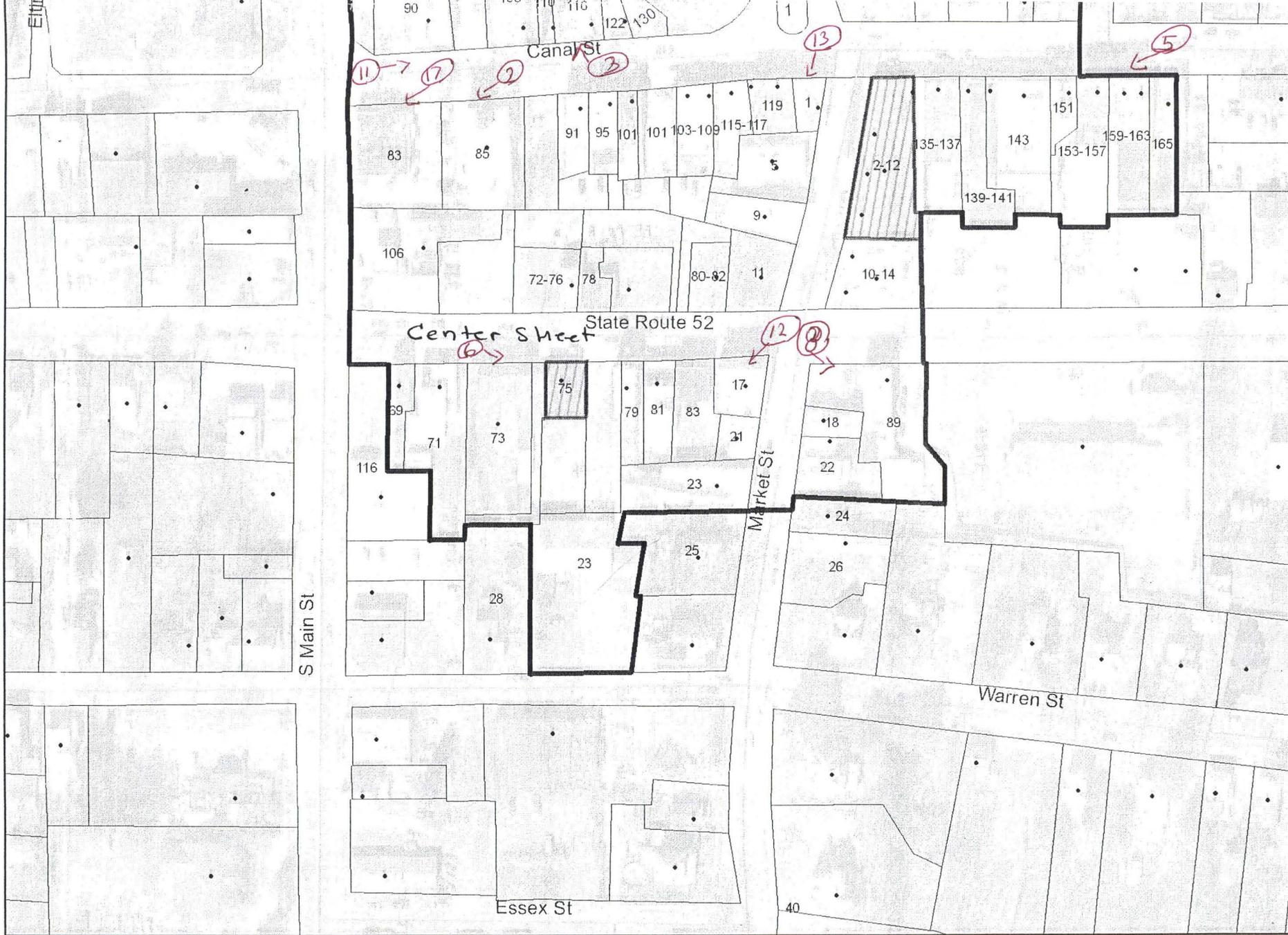


Zone 18

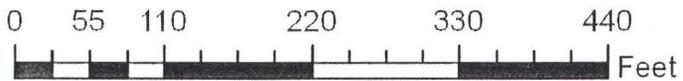
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2	550517	4618755
3	550598	4618551
4	550556	4618431
5	550529	4618393
6	550410	4618357
7	550295	4618369
8	550267	4618389
9	550267	4618445
10	550266	4618471
11	550277	4618507
12	550300	4618675
13	550353	4618753
14	550446	4618779
15	550478	4618813

Ellenville Downtown
Historic District
Ellenville, Ulster County, NY





1:1,641



Downtown HD



Non-Contributing to Historic District

Ro = photos

Tax Parcel Data Courtesy of:
Ulster County Real Property
<http://gis.co.ulster.ny.us/pviewer>





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