United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Registration Form**

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

1. **Name of Property**
   - historic name: Captain Joseph Allen House
   - other names/site number: DRAFT
   - name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. **Location**
   - street & number: 210 Jefferson Heights
   - city or town: Catskill Vicinity
   - state: New York
   - county: Greene
   - code: 039
   - zip code: 12414

3. **State/Federal Agency Certification**
   - As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   - In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
     - **national**
     - **statewide**
     - **local**
   - Signature of certifying official>Title
   - Date

4. **National Park Service Certification**
   - I hereby certify that this property is:
     - entered in the National Register
     - determined eligible for the National Register
     - determined not eligible for the National Register
     - removed from the National Register
     - other (explain:)
   - Signature of the Keeper
   - Date of Action
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900     OMB No. 1024-0018     (Expires 5/31/2012)

Captain Joseph Allen House  DRAFT  Greene County, NY
Name of Property  County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

X  private
   public – Local
   public – State
   public – Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

X  building(s)
   district
   site
   structure
   object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in this count.)

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation:  STONE
walls:  BRICK
roof:  SLATE
other:  GLASS, WOOD
Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Captain Joseph Allen House is a Federal-style dwelling located in the town of Catskill, Greene County, New York. The five-bay brick building was constructed in 1814 and stands out for its high degree of architectural integrity. The house consists of a two-and-one-half story rectangular block with a side-gabled roof and deep overhanging eaves. The symmetrical facade with rectangular fenestration features a central entrance with a decorative Federal-style entryway. This is sheltered by a prominent full-width front porch added ca. 1870. The interior layout of the house is based on a central hall flanked by parlors on the first floor and a hall flanked by bedrooms on the second. The half-story was finished at some point for additional bedrooms. A one-story, brick addition at the rear was installed ca. 1962, extending the original kitchen addition. There is a one-story, wood-screened porch across the rear. The interior maintains a high degree of integrity, retaining original plan, materials, and ornamentation in most spaces. There are two contributing dependencies, a barn/garage and a well, both dating to the period of significance, although the barn was altered for use as a garage. Overall, the property is an outstanding example of Federal period architecture that stands out among the buildings of the surrounding streets, which were primarily built during the ensuing decades.

Narrative Description

Setting

Situated adjacent to the grounds of the Jefferson Rural Cemetery, the Allen House sits on a 1.6-acre parcel of flat land facing Jefferson Heights, oriented southwest towards the road. The area around it is characterized by scattered residences with mature trees and landscaping. Located in the residential hamlet of Jefferson Heights, the property is positioned approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the village of Catskill, which is located on the west bank of the Hudson River. Jefferson Heights is the main road that connects the village’s Main Street with New York State Route 23, a two-lane road that leads to the hamlet of Cairo to the west. Although Joseph Allen’s original parcel was much larger, the land was subdivided in 1823 and the parcel associated with the residence has remained the current size since that date. The parcel contains the main house with a single contributing outbuilding, a detached garage that was originally built as a barn. The site also contains an original stone well that is contributing, as well as an in-ground swimming pool and tennis court that were added in the 1970s. The latter are too small and inconspicuous to be counted.
The Captain Joseph Allen House (One Contributing Building)

Exterior

The Captain Joseph Allen House is a two-and-one-half-story red brick building with a side-gabled slate roof that measures forty-five feet in width by twenty-eight feet in depth. The building is constructed of brick, laid in Flemish bond on all elevations. In form, the building consists of a main rectangular block, a small, single-story wing on the rear elevation that was added later, and a one-story screened porch, also added later, that extends across the rear elevation. Two identical brick interior end chimneys emerge from the roof ridge on the east and west. The facade is symmetrical in design and is five bays in width. The first story features four equally spaced, six-over-six wood windows with prominent flat, white painted stone lintels and stone sills. The windows flank a traditional Federal-style entryway featuring a simple wood-paneled door, recessed within a classical style frame, and an aluminum storm door. The entry door is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a large semi-elliptical glass transom. The first-story facade is sheltered by a full-width porch that has architectural elements of the late Victorian era. The porch itself was likely added ca. 1870. It is constructed entirely of wood and is one step above grade. The porch roof is supported by six square wood chamfered columns that are painted white. A fretwork frieze, spanning between each post and supported by decorative brackets, wraps all three sides. The wood frieze and brackets have elaborate detailing that is a hallmark of porches in the Victorian-era, when machines such as scroll saws could be used to make ornate designs, something that was previously a labor-extensive and slow process. The roofing is painted metal.

The upper story of the facade contains four six-over-six double-hung wood windows that align with the windows beneath that are identical in design. This story has a central arched projection that was installed sometime after the front porch as a small conservatory. The projecting portion consists of a single-hung one-over-one wood window that is surrounded by paired sets of Doric colonettes supporting simple entablatures. Two single-hung one-over-one wood windows are identical to the main window and are located on the east and west sides of this projection. Surmounting the windows is a decorative arch, carved out in a fan pattern. Radiating outward from the fan is a series of concentric bands of varying widths that are accented with an arch of dentils, a detail that reflects the building’s Federal design and may survive from an earlier window. The entire projection is clad in clapboard siding painted dark red.

The east (side) elevation features symmetrical fenestration with detailing identical to that on the facade. The first and second stories have two six-over-six double-hung windows, and two smaller two-over-two casement
windows light the half-story rooms. At the center of the gabled roof is a brick chimney. The west elevation is identical aside from the presence of a drain spout and ground-mounted air conditioning units. Two brick window wells provide light for the basement through six-panel wood-frame windows. The north (rear) elevation of the main block is characterized by a central, large, six-over-six-over-six, triple-hung wood window that lights the stair hall. To the east is a small one-over-one double-hung wood window. Two additions were built after initial construction. To the east, a single-story screened porch is three bays wide and features a shingled shed roof. The lower portion is painted wood. The square wood columns like those on the front porch columns are chamfered. The flooring is concrete. The porch is entered from the outside through a wood screen door on the west and from the inside from an original wood door leading from the center hall and a non-historic wood door from the kitchen addition to which it is attached. The other addition is a perpendicular single-story red brick structure that is rectangular in plan and topped by a gabled, asphalt-shingled roof with a wood board gable. The kitchen addition seems to have been made very early, and is perhaps even original, and then expanded, perhaps more recently, as indicated by its five-over-four steel sash windows. A non-historic double-hung wood window admits light to a powder room inside. The kitchen door is a non-historic wood door. All the windows are covered by wood storm windows, most in poor condition.

**Interior Overview**

The interior of the Captain Joseph Allen House reflects a traditional center-hall floor plan with a wide hall on the first floor flanked by parlors and, on the second floor, a hall flanked by bedrooms. The rear portion of the first story contains a kitchen and screened porch that were most likely added after initial construction. The main portion of the house also has a full basement and attic. Despite being recently left vacant, the interior of the house retains a high degree of integrity. Several elements remain both from the house’s initial construction in 1814 and later alterations made in the early nineteenth century. Wood floors are present throughout, as are the original plaster walls and ceilings. Principal rooms have simple crown molding and baseboards, with windows that feature built-in louvered interior shutters. Doorways on the first floor are embellished with fluting and corner rosettes that appear original. Original fireplaces are also present on the first and second floors, with classically detailed mantels which were likely installed ca. 1830.

**Basement**

The basement of the main house is an unfinished space with stone and brick walls and a concrete floor. The
ceiling is also unfinished and reveals a series of beams that compose the floor system above. The basement is sectioned off into several spaces by stone and brick walls, with the original stone foundation revealed on the outer walls. The house’s heating and plumbing units are located throughout this space. Exterior windows high on the east and west walls admit light and air from brick window wells. They have metal security bars on the exterior.

First Floor

The first floor consists of a central hall connecting the front and back entrances. Symmetrical large openings lead into small double parlors to the west and, on the east, into a large parlor running the depth of the house that has an alcove for its southern third. A finely detailed grand stairway rises along the (left) at the rear of the hall. The L-shaped staircase is constructed entirely of wood and ornamented with classically detailed treads, dark stained balusters, and a curved handrail. The stair landing is supported by a thin wood colonette. Beneath the stairs are three doorways that give access to the basement, screened rear porch, and living areas, respectively. A wrought-iron chandelier that hangs from a plaster medallion at the entrance appears to be historic.

The large, east parlor is divided into two spaces by a segmental archway. The south wall contains two inset windows with side paneling that extends to the ground, creating small niches that house radiators. Two identical windows on the west wall flank one of two fireplaces. The fireplaces feature classically detailed marble mantels. A six-over-six glass-paned wood door with a transom on the north wall provides access to the rear porch. The two living spaces on the west are divided by a flat-arched entryway with transom windows. All three of these rooms are ornamented with simple trim and molding, enhancing the Federal design of the interior.

A kitchen and half bathroom occupy the northwest corner of the building, adjacent to the screened porch. This wing of the house was most likely added after the period of significance, based on finishes and materials used. The non-historic kitchen is finished with conventional vinyl tile flooring, beadboard wainscoting, and a plasterboard ceiling. The space is furnished with storage cabinets and a sink beneath paired windows that look onto the screened room. The northwest corner of the room contains the sole exterior door. It is reached using a passage also accessing a half-bathroom that is finished with conventional tile and wallpaper.

The screened porch at the rear of the first story is rectangular and contains a shed roof with exposed wood support beams. Its floor is poured concrete with an exposed portion in the center that once served as a service
stair connecting the grade with the basement. The south wall of the space is the original brick exterior that has since been painted dark red. It features an original six-over-six window, adjacent to the door connecting to the hall, with finishes identical to windows on the facade. To the west, a paired set of single-hung windows with stone sills looks into the kitchen space.

Second Floor

The second story is accessed by the main stair and is defined by a square central hall and sitting room surrounded by four symmetrical rooms. Three are bedrooms and one has been altered to serve as a bathroom. Generally, the rooms on the second floor have identical finishes to the rooms on the first floor, including crown molding, rosette detailing, and marble mantels on the twin fireplaces in the front-facing bedrooms.

Half-story

The attic, or half-story, was finished at some period in the past and appears to have served as bedrooms for house staff. The attic is divided into two small spaces flanked by two larger bedrooms to the east and west. The bedrooms are identical in plan, containing storage areas on the north and south walls which extend the length of the room. Both bedrooms are finished in wallpaper and the ceiling has been removed, exposing the roof framing. The east and west walls of the bedrooms have inset, symmetrical two-over-two windows that flank the space occupied by the twin chimneys, creating a T-shaped wall on both ends of the house. A staircase on the southern wall leads to the unfinished space above.

Barn/Garage (One Contributing Building)

The wood-frame, clapboard-sided garage located northeast of the house is accessed by a driveway, now asphalt-paved, that apparently dates to the construction of the house in 1814. The building is composed of two distinct sections: an older, two-story, two-bay portion to the east that was once a barn, and a three-bay, single-story portion that is used as an automobile garage and was most likely constructed during the early decades of twentieth century when car ownership became standard. Both parts are clad entirely in red-painted wood clapboard with white trim and have distinct side gables finished with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is situated at the center of the roofline at the western portion of what was the barn. The south elevation that faces the driveway contains three paired garage doors in the process of restoration, as well as a square entryway into
the barn. Above this is a second-story square hayloft door. A painted wood pedestrian door is in the western corner.

*Well (One Contributing Structure)*

The well is a simple, stone-lined circular hole dug into the ground west of the driveway and south of the tennis court. It is covered by a rectangular stone. It appears to date to the early period of significance.
### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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#### Criteria Considerations

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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<td>A reconstructed building, object, or structure.</td>
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<td>F</td>
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#### Areas of Significance

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#### Period of Significance

1814-ca. 1870

#### Significant Dates

N/A

#### Significant Person

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Unknown

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance starts in 1814, when the house was erected, and ends at the approximate date of the major Victorian-period alterations, the front porch and second-story bay, ca. 1870.
Captain Joseph Allen House

Greene County, NY

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Captain Joseph Allen House is significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an distinctive, intact example of the Federal style in Greene County. Its construction and building materials exemplify common characteristics of early American architecture. The exterior exhibits several character-defining features of the style, including an overall symmetrical and rectangular form, Flemish bond brick, a center entrance with its elaborate, semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights, narrow windows, and light, delicate ornamentation. Furthermore, the center hall plan, interior finishes, and architectural details such as window moldings and marble mantels also exemplify the style. Rooms throughout the house have maintained the same general design characteristics since their original construction.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historic Overview of Catskill

Originally a small agrarian community known as “The Landing,” the village of Catskill underwent a significant change following the close of the Revolutionary War. Greene County became inundated with new settlers and the area along the Hudson River became the destination for incoming families arriving from Massachusetts and Connecticut. At the start of the nineteenth century, the New York State Legislature approved a charter for a company to establish the Susquehanna Turnpike, a ninety-mile road connecting Catskill with the village of Unadilla to the west. Completed in 1806, the turnpike represented the opportunity for growth and development by improving connections from interior farms to outside markets. As noted by author Dorothy Kubik, “In the case of the Susquehanna Turnpike, the main return that stockholders envisioned would come in the form of new settlers clearing and developing the land along the route, and the flourishing of business as a result.”

The Greene County portion of the turnpike has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR Listed 1974). The Capt. Joseph Allen House was constructed on the Susquehanna Turnpike shortly after its completion. It is located just outside of the village of Catskill, as the road rises and begins its trek westward into the mountains.

1 Dorothy Kubik, West Through the Catskills: The Story of the Susquehanna Turnpike (Fleischmanns: Purple Mountain Pr Ltd, 2001).
Within a couple of years, Catskill witnessed a spike in its population to 2,000 residents and the establishment of new businesses, warehouses, and homes. Catskill’s location at the intersection of the river and the turnpike also allowed the village to become a gateway connecting the west with Hudson River and New York City ports. Goods that were manufactured in the city could be sent along the turnpike and received in small communities, helping to fuel their growth. Furthermore, agricultural products produced in Greene County were shipped out via the turnpike and the Hudson River to New York City, creating a strong merchant industry that defined the early development in Catskill. By 1806, the Landing had developed fully enough to become incorporated as the village of Catskill.² It was in this context that Captain Joseph Allen chose to establish a place for himself at the onset of the War of 1812.

History of Site

The earliest European development of the property that is the site of the Captain Joseph Allen House can be attributed to Allen, who sought to build a larger house for himself following his departure from another house known as “The Stone Jug,” which is located at the base of the hill leading to Jefferson Heights. Allen likely chose the site for its advantageous location directly along the Susquehanna Turnpike. Upon choosing the spot to build upon, Allen kept records of the materials and labor used to build his house in a receipt book that is owned by the Vedder Research Library. Included among its pages are recordings of his costs of $7.75 for 1,075 feet of pine boards, $5 for three days of labor on the house, $4 for labor on a well, and $125 for the building of a barn.³ These records indicate that the house was largely constructed of local materials put in place by local workers. Before later selling his property to relocate closer to the village, Allen divided the land into individual lots to make more of a profit.⁴ The current parcel with the nominated house was sold to William Pullan in 1823, and the parcel has remained intact since that date.

The house retains many physical aspects representative of its original Federal-period construction; however, historic-period changes are also evident. Among them are the features added in the latter decades of the nineteenth century that are hallmarks of Victorian architecture. The full-width front porch has distinct elements of a period when advancements in construction allowed for more elaborate detailing of houses. Additionally, the second story projection centered on the facade features architectural elements, such as colonettes and a fan-

shaped projection, which were added on after initial construction. This decoration may have been adapted from an original window or decorative molding from the Federal period. The presence of these features indicate that a change was made ca. 1870.

Records of ownership do not appear again until the turn of the twentieth century. The next documented owner of the house was Ernest Smith (1901-1966). A member of the Catskill Rotary Club and the Greene County Board of Realtors, Smith was remembered for being “very well known throughout the county.” Smith was likely responsible for the conversion of the former barn into a garage, which likely occurred in the early twentieth century. In 1932 the significance of the house’s association with Joseph Allen was commemorated by the State Educational Department with a historical marker.

The Allen house continued to pass to different owners, undergoing slight alterations that did not affect its historic integrity. By 1975, the property also included the in-ground pool and tennis court. Although not documented, the screened-in porch and rear addition were also probably installed during this period. Most recently, Clarence Moon (1925-2010) owned the property. The house is currently the subject of a rehabilitation project using state and federal preservation tax credits.

Architectural Significance

The Federal style of architecture was one of America’s earliest popular architectural styles, developing in the period of the early republic, between 1780 and 1820. The style originated in Scotland and was introduced into American architecture by brothers Robert and James Adam. Also known as Adamesque, this style of architecture stood out from other versions as a lighter variation of other Neoclassical forms. The Adam brothers drew inspiration from a collection of European sources of architecture to create a new style, described as being “a creative amalgam of Renaissance and Palladian forms, the delicacy of the French rococo and the classical architecture of Greece and Rome.” After taking hold in Europe, the work of the Adam brothers eventually made its way to America. The character-defining features of Federal architecture blended well with the culture of the developing nation, which heavily favored the “Republican style” of Neoclassical architecture as a

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cornerstone for its creation.7 The most notable of those inspired by the Adam brothers were Thomas Jefferson and Charles Bulfinch. These figures brought some of the first Federal buildings to America and, in turn, influenced others to do the same. One of these figures, Asher Benjamin, wrote *The Country Builders Assistant* in 1797. As the first native-published acknowledgment of the Adam taste, this book and others like it helped the style become easily accessible.8

Overall, Federal-style architecture was defined by a symmetrical, rectangular block ornamented with light, classical detailing. Detailing was often limited to the central entrance, which often served as the most prominent feature of the facade. Entrances were accented with different variations of columns and moldings and almost always included a prominent, elliptical fanlight above the door. Other decorations from the Georgian period, such as modillions, quoins, and pilasters, would also be incorporated in a way that gave an overall feeling of “lightness and delicacy.”9 Fenestration was typically double-hung, six-over-six windows aligned into symmetrical rows and rarely in adjacent pairs.

The Captain Joseph Allen House is a very well-preserved example of the style that was updated in the decades following the initial construction in 1814. Character-defining features of the style, including the elliptical fanlight and individual six-over-six double-hung windows, are entirely intact on the facade. Its symmetrical, five-bay design has also not been altered since its construction. Despite being added onto after initial construction, the prominent front porch and second-story window surround have intricately carved wood detailing to them that enhances the overall delicacy of the exterior design. In addition to maintaining key elements of its historic fabric on the interior, the layout and circulation have largely remained intact. Key spaces, including the entrance hall, living spaces, and bedrooms, have all retained their original forms with finishes and detailing that date from the nineteenth century. Decorative elements, including round-arched entryways, classical embellishment, mantelpieces, and tall windows have been maintained as essential elements of the building’s historic character.

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Before arriving in Catskill as a retired naval captain, Joseph Allen (1752-1842) spent most of his life in his hometown of Newport, Rhode Island. Like other New England ports, Newport initially thrived as a trading port and based its economy around the export of rum, silver, and other goods. The waterfront location also served as an opportunity for employment as a merchant and trader. Joseph Allen was among the many who began a career on New England merchant ships in the years preceding the Revolutionary War. Once the war began, Allen became an active member of the American Privateers, a private group commissioned by the early American government and dedicated to intercepting and stopping shipments arriving in the colonies on enemy ships. These privateers are now recognized for having looted and destroyed approximately 600 British ships in total over seven years of the Revolutionary War. Historic records indicate that while first aboard The Dolphin, Allen helped to limit the resources available to British occupants in Rhode Island by seizing British ships. Privateers continually faced the threat of capture and imprisonment. Joseph Allen was captured twice by British forces before being sent to a prison facility in Nova Scotia. Once the Continental Navy was formally established in 1775, Allen was among the merchantmen enlisted to continue to disrupt British naval forces. The first official record of Allen’s enlistment appeared in a letter of Marque ca. 1780, where he is listed as a 1st Lieutenant for the Sloop Dolphin. At the close of the Revolution in 1783, Allen’s continuous service had earned him the official rank of captain. Throughout this period there are no records of a permanent residence associated with Allen and his family.

At the onset of the nineteenth century, Captain Allen’s maritime career was mostly spent involved in the West Indian trade. During this period, Allen’s family expanded to include eight children. The looming threat of the upcoming War of 1812, as well as the sweep of continued migration of New Englanders west, resulted in the Allen family seeking safety in Catskill. The earliest record of Allen’s presence in the village dates to 1811. After arriving, the family rented a house located on Catskill Creek known as the Stone Jug. It was after settling

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in a temporary residence for himself that Allen purchased 108.5 acres of land off the Susquehanna Turnpike to build the Joseph Allen House. Records kept in Allen’s journal show receipts for materials and labor used to build the house. Among those documented are the purchase of 1,075 feet of pine board, a cow and calf, as well as labor for the construction of the stone well and the barn.\textsuperscript{16} No records of an architect hired by Allen have been found. He and his family lived on the property for several years before selling the property. The Allen family then purchased the Samuel Haight house, a forty-seven-acre property along Catskill Creek that was demolished ca. 1955, with the rerouting of the New York State Thruway. Allen remained there for the remainder of his years and died nineteen years after selling the property at 210 Jefferson Heights at the age of ninety.\textsuperscript{17} He is buried in the Catskill Village Cemetery.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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


\textsuperscript{16} Allen, “Receipt Book of Joseph Allen 1794-1827.”

\textsuperscript{17} “Account of Capt. Joseph Allen in Historical Society Summer Issue.”
Captain Joseph Allen House  DRAFT

Name of Property: Greene County, NY


Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- X preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- __ previously listed in the National Register
- __ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- __ designated a National Historic Landmark
- __ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- __ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
- __ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:
- __ State Historic Preservation Office
- __ Other State agency
- __ Federal agency
- __ Local government
- __ University
- __ Other

Name of repository: ____________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____________________________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.63 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination boundary reflects the current and historical parcel boundaries associated with this resource as they were set off in 1823.
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
  
  A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
Captain Joseph Allen House

Town of Catskill, Greene County, New York

210 Jefferson Heights
Catskill, NY 12414
Captain Joseph Allen House
Town of Catskill, Greene County, New York
Captain Joseph Allen House
Town of Catskill, Greene County, New York

210 Jefferson Heights
Catskill, NY 12414

Area: 1.63 ac

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Coordinate Units: Meter
Parcel Year: 2021
Figure 1: Section of 1867 Atlas of Greene County by F.W. Beers, Approximate location of the Joseph Allen House highlighted in red. The Hudson River is to the right, the village of Catskill is located at the outlet of Catskill Creek in the center, and the property is located on the Turnpike in what was then called Jefferson Flats, to the west.

(Image Source: https://sites.rootsweb.com/~nygreen2/maps_1867.htm)
Figure 2: Ca. 1900 map showing the railroads in the Catskill Mountains. The Hudson River is the dark line from top of bottom of the map and Catskill is shown at the mid-point of the river in this map
(Image Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Udmap.jpg)
Figure 3: Portrait of Captain Joseph Allen
(Image Courtesy of Vedder Research Library)
Figure 4: Undated photograph of the Haight-Allen House, the property Joseph Allen resided in before building his own house.
(Image Courtesy of Vedder Research Library)
Captain Joseph Allen House  DRAFT  Greene County, NY
Name of Property  County and State

Figure 5: Photograph of the Captain Joseph Allen House. The sign hanging above the door reading “The Homestead” remains today. A portion of the garage can be seen at the left.

(Image: The Daily Mail, December 11, 1975)
Name of Property: The Captain Joseph Allen House
City or Vicinity: Catskill
County: Greene  State: New York
Photographer: Clinton Brown
Date Photographed: 10/23/2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0001
South facade, looking northeast

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0002
South facade, detail entryway looking north

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0003
East elevation, looking west

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0004
North elevation, looking southwest

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0005
West elevation, looking east

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0006
Garage, looking northeast

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0007
Well, looking east

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0008
First story, entrance hall, looking north

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0009
First story, parlor and dining room, looking north

NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0010
First story, detail fireplace in parlor, looking east
Captain Joseph Allen House DRAFT
Name of Property
Greene County, NY
County and State

*NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0011*
First story, kitchen, looking southeast

*NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0012*
Second story, bedroom, looking southeast

*NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0013*
Second story, sitting room, looking southeast

*NY_Greene Co_Capt Joseph Allen House_0014*
Attic, looking west

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

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