



**HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY**



**TOWN OF ROCHESTER
ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**



HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

**TOWN OF ROCHESTER
ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

2008

PREPARED FOR

**TOWN OF ROCHESTER
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

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PREFACE

This reconnaissance level survey of the Township of Rochester was conducted to identify and evaluate the significant and potentially significant historic resources within the community. The identification of these assets will aid both local and state officials in their review of land use issues within the community and provide them with a planning tool to safeguard the historic character of Rochester. Furthermore, this report will provide the basis for later, more intensive studies that may lead to eventual district and thematic nominations and designations on the National Register of Historic Places. Historic preservation should be considered an important part of the overall plan that guides the community's improvement and change; it should not be viewed as an impediment to growth. Used properly, the town's historic resources are valuable assets to be preserved for future generations.

The Historic Preservation Commission was formed by the Town Board in 1987 out of a concern for the local historic resources. Local Law No.2 of 1987 provided for the creation of the Commission. The law established Commission's purpose as that of establishing a working list of the Town's historic resources and a devising a means of preserving them. The new commission was charged with three tasks: to survey the Town's historic resources; to incorporate the survey into town law; and to provide historical information and architectural review to the Town residents. This survey was completed in response to the primary Commission purpose and will enable the fulfillment of the remaining two.

Previous surveys have been undertaken in the Town. The usual outcome of a survey of this nature is the identification of potential historic districts. The first town-wide survey of 1993 however, discussed the difficulty of this response in the Town of Rochester. The rural development patterns of Rochester, as typified by the dispersed agrarian settlement and few traditional village or hamlet communities, make this approach impractical. In October of 1990, the Preservation Commission met with Robert Kuhn and Stacey Mattson of the New York State Historic Preservation Office to review past efforts and to identify a workable survey methodology for the future. At that meeting, it was agreed that an overall reconnaissance survey followed by further intensive studies would be the most appropriate and workable approach. This simpler survey technique circumvented the difficulties of the prior attempts and would, upon its completion, develop a working list of the known historic resources from which future work might be developed.

This survey is intended to identify the historic resources in the Town and to ascertain those most in danger. The survey has two principal goals: first, to update the prior 1993 reconnaissance study; and second, to expand the data base of historic frame dwellings, a diverse building stock that includes timber frame, plank and stick built homes. In the course of collecting data for this analysis, an expanded list of individual properties, first begun in 1993 has been compiled. This list is by no means definitive. There are without doubt more properties of all types that have been missed and that will want to be included in the future.

Some categories in the survey, such as stone houses, while relatively scarce have been extensively examined. Other groups, such as nineteenth-century frame houses, which are far more numerous, have not been well documented. The survey was initiated by assembling the known resources from previous studies, which centered about the stone houses, schools and churches and expanded from there. This expanded property list will be the starting point for any proposed detailed survey which may follow. This survey is the direct result of the determination of the Town of Rochester Historic Preservation Commission to carry out its mission. The survey has been compiled under the direction of and with the assistance of the Commission Chair, Alice Cross, whose collaboration made this study possible. This project was funded by *Preserve New York*, a grant program of the *Preservation League of New York State* and the *New York State Council on the Arts*. Through the extensive hard work of the entire Commission, a broad data base of the historic resources has been assembled which will lay the groundwork for more intensive studies in the future.

Rochester Historic Preservation Commission Members

Ruth Bendelius
Holly Christiana
William Collier
Alice Cross, Chair
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Jeanne Greene
Ward Mintz
Diana Puglisi-Cilenti
Alice Schoonmaker

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Town of Rochester Historic Preservation Commission initiated this Reconnaissance Level Survey to broadly identify the historic resources within the township. The survey, compiled under the guidelines of the New York State Historic Preservation Office, provides an overview of the historic development of the Town. It was designed to meet two objectives: one, to provide the groundwork for future intensive level surveys and later National Register Nominations; and, two, to provide state, county and local regulatory groups (specifically the Town of Rochester Zoning and Planning Boards) with an historic context with which to interpret the historical significance of localities and specific structures which may come under their review.

This report consists of four principal sections. First, is an historic overview of the community to provide an historical context for the Town's architecture. It describes the various types of buildings as they relate to the historic development of the Town. Second, there is a description of the existing conditions of the historic buildings identified so far. Third, there is a concluding set of recommendations for the incorporation of this data into future studies and suggestions for future local action. And fourth, is an itemized list of the historic properties identified in this and past studies. Maps and photographs of representative historic structures and homes supplement the report text.

This report should be considered a work-in-progress which may be refined, revised and expanded as new information is gained through further study. As future funding becomes available, more information will surface to supplement what has been started in this report. Indeed, a history of this nature is always evolving, and, as time progresses, new events and buildings eventually become historic themselves.

Scope

The survey area of this report includes all of the current Town of Rochester. Within the Town, twenty-three past or present historic localities have been identified, each of which has been primarily associated with a former school district. When possible the historic features are identified with the historical community name; scattered or remote features are identified with the nearest named area. Place names, geographic feature names and stream names and courses have in many instances changed with time and usage. In many instances, the 1875 Walker & Jewett map is the most accurate and, therefore, has been used as the basis for many of the names used in this report.

Historically, there has never been an incorporated village within the Township. The two largest and the principal communities in existence today are the recognizable

hamlets of Accord and Alligerville. In addition, there are a small number of border communities that are outgrowths from hamlets in the adjacent townships, the most prominent of which is Kerhonkson. And, lastly, there is a large group of "neighborhoods," or loosely associated areas that have come to be known by such names as The Clove, Fantine Kill and Yagerville, some of which are no longer commonly acknowledged today. A map of the Township (Map 1) identifies the areas which are recognized today. The following list describes both the former and currently accepted place names that have been found at one time or another in Rochester.

Accord is a hamlet that now includes the former Delaware and Hudson Canal port of Port Jackson. The Main Street of Accord is now what was once called Port Jackson and runs perpendicular to the old Canal and railroad bed. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the original "center of town", then known as Mombaccus, was located across the Rondout Creek to the east along the Kings Highway (now Route 209).

Alligerville is a hamlet that straddles the Rondout Creek in the southeast corner of the Town. This hamlet was centered around Lock 21 on the Canal and had a number of small businesses that revolved around the waterway.

Cherrytown is a population center in the north sector of the Town near the line with the Town of Olive.

The Clove is a former Marbletown school district and a neighborhood in the southeast corner of the Town. It stretches along the Coxing Kill at the base of the Shawangunks just south of Alligerville.

Fantine Kill was a neighborhood to the north of Pine Bush. The name is no longer in common use.

Granite is a neighborhood at the base of the Shawangunks, now generally centering about the Granit Hotel (now the Hudson Valley Resort) on Granite Road.

Kerhonkson (formerly Middleport) is a hamlet properly in the Town of Wawarsing. The hamlet began as a Canal era community that now straddles Route 209 and the Rondout Creek and extends slightly over the town line into Rochester.

Kripplebush is a hamlet in Marbletown along the town line and west of Route 209.

Kyserike is an agricultural neighborhood located on Lucas Turnpike which dates from the early settlement period. The area extends east into Marbletown.

Liebhardt was a hamlet in a valley half-way up Queens Highway near the northeastern side of the township.

Mettacahonts is a population center in the middle of the township and at the junction of several important roads.

Mill Hook was a mill community dating from the early settlement period. It is north of 209 and at the confluence of the Mill Brook and the Mombaccus Creek.

Mombaccus is an area north of Pataukunk on the road to Samsonville.

Palentown is a neighborhood in the middle of the township near the Olive-Marbletown line.

Pataukunk is a district just north of Route 209 on the road to Samsonville.

Pine Bush is a neighborhood just to the east and up the hill on Route 209 from Kerhonkson.

Potterville was a neighborhood along the Wawarsing town line. Rogue Harbor Road is its connection to the rest of Rochester.

Rochester Center is a neighborhood north of Pine Bush on Queens Highway.

Saint Josen was a population center off of Tow Path Road as it runs between Alligerville and Accord at the base of the Shawangunks.

Tabasco is a district north of Mombaccus on the road to Samsonville. (in neighboring Marbletown)

Vernooy Falls was a neighborhood in the northwest corner of the township along the Wawarsing Town line.

Whitfield (formerly Newtown) is a neighborhood near the north side of the Town along the town line with Marbletown.

Yagerville is a neighborhood in the northwest corner of the Town which today can only be reached from the Town of Wawarsing.

This survey focuses on the buildings and structures of the Town of Rochester. Only those elements thought to have been built before 1945 are reviewed to reflect the minimum age criteria of fifty years for inclusion in National Register of Historic Places. A number of prior studies have been conducted within the town including a previous reconnaissance study, and many intensive level studies of individual building types. This study sought to expand upon the earlier works by including previously overlooked elements. Buildings of specific interest in this study included: nineteenth and twentieth century timber frame homes, nineteenth century plank homes and twentieth century tourist related buildings.

Some historic elements in the Town are not included in this survey. Archaeological sites from pre-European sites, most ruins and early roads predating 1945 and now abandoned were not explored. Cemeteries, which have been exhaustively recorded in Eberts' *Town of Rochester Cemeteries* (1997), are also not covered in this report.

When it is identifiable, an historic feature of any type or era has been included. However, due to the limited resources of the survey, some of the more obscure elements were not actively sought out. Specific items not covered in depth are archaeological sites either before or after European settlement, ruins of buildings, and now abandoned roads predating 1945. To date, twenty-nine properties have been listed on the National Register and are identified as such in the annotated list.

Background Research

To date, no comprehensive history of the Town of Rochester has been written. What specific information is available is usually found in larger compendiums of local history, especially that of Ulster County. Sylvester's *History of Ulster County* (1880) is the best source of information on the early history of the Town. Additional material of the early period is also found in Clearwater's *History of Ulster County* (1907). Terwilliger's well-researched *Wawarsing* (1977) history also provides considerable information since

the two townships were one until 1803. The later periods of this survey, covering through World War II and to the recent past, are reviewed by Schoonmaker's Rochester section in *Ulster County, the Last 100 Years* (1984). The *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Ulster County for 1871-2* and the *Ulster County Directory for 1892-3* also enlarge on the activities of the local population by giving the occupations of individual inhabitants.

Despite no specific references to Rochester, a considerable body of knowledge is available through other early historical sources. Generalizations of the early community can be assembled through Van der Donck's *New Netherlands* (1656), Cregier's expedition journal (1663), and Van Buren's *Ulster County Under the Dutch* (1923), which offer some generalized insights on the earliest periods prior to the Canal era. In addition, an important understanding of the built-community is available from the 1798 Assessment List for Marbletown held by the New York Historical Society. The similarities in the development of Marbletown and Rochester allow a number of comparisons to be drawn from that data which help in understanding the nature of home development at that time.

A number of specific references including Rochester's architecture have also been published. The most authoritative is Reynolds's *Dutch Houses* (1929). Tanner's Ulster County Historical Society article (1938) on stone houses and the Junior League's *Early Architecture in Ulster County* (1974) also are helpful, but limited in scope; the unpublished material of the Junior League survey covering Rochester is more extensive and includes both early stone and frame residences. Individual buildings and general discussions of local history including building and structure types are also found in various issues of the well researched *Accordian* (1987-present).

A large database of unpublished material is also available through the Friends of Historic Rochester Library at the Friends Museum at 12 Main Street, Accord. This material is largely a collection of manuscript surveys that were done, partly in conjunction with this survey, by various members of the Town of Rochester Historic Preservation Commission and Friends of Historic Rochester. These surveys have identified lime kilns, cemeteries, stone houses, barns, school houses, bridges, religious institutions and other historic elements found in the community. Elsewhere, the D & H Canal Museum in High Falls has an unpublished survey of much of the canal and railroad beds with descriptions of the features found along them.

Historic maps from the 1850s and 1875 chronicle the general development of the Town during its most energetic period. Of these, the 1875 map is the most detailed and therefore the one used as the basis for many of the historical names assigned throughout this report. Secondary map sources, such as Wakefield's *Coal Boats to Tidewater*, include section maps of the Canal with some good details of the Accord (Port Jackson) and Alligerville areas. The Ontario & Western Railroad map of 1951 in the Ulster County Clerks Office is useful mostly for railroad features.

There are a number of local repositories for important historical information. In Rochester, Microfilm copies of the early Town Records are found at the Friends Museum as well as at the Town Hall. The Stone Ridge Library, Ellenville Library and Ulster County Community College Library also have collections of material that relate both to Ulster County and to the Town of Rochester. Furthermore, the New York State Library and the New York State Archives hold many important manuscript papers relating to Rochester in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Census records are an important source of data in developing an historical context of the Town. Original published summaries of the New York State Census for 1835, '45, '55, '65, '75 and '85 are available at the New York Historical Society in New York City, the New York State Library in Albany and elsewhere. Microfilm copies are available at the Ulster County Archives in Kingston. The summaries of dwelling construction, industries and agricultural pursuits help in understanding the nature of the Rochester community during the nineteenth century.

Field Survey

The starting point for this survey centers upon the 1993 Reconnaissance Survey. That survey started with the 1875 Atlas map of Rochester as a base map. The entire Town was covered by driving each public road and noting the historic features. Modern roads created after the cutoff date of 1943 were not traveled. This survey of 2008, first took the data from the 1993 survey and expanded upon it by seeking out and identifying more of the frame, plank, and tourist industry properties. Private roads were not surveyed unless specific permission had been granted. Thus, properties and features too far from a public road to be seen have not been included unless they were otherwise previously known. Each indicated structure on the base map was checked in the field to verify its existence, material and condition. Structures that could be determined as having been built after the publication of the map, but also more than fifty years old, were also included in the survey and entered into the Property List. Each property on the list was assigned a unique identifying number.

The numbers used in the Property List to identify the features recorded in the survey denote properties, each of which may contain multiple historic features. The large farm complexes in particular often contain a principal residence with numerous residential and agricultural support structures which cannot all be individually listed in a report of this nature. Likewise, many tourist related properties include many bungalows, casinos, handball courts, etc. and are not specifically enumerated. The numbering system used in this survey begins with the features identified in the Junior League Survey of the 1960s and has been expanded from that start. Those numbers were retained to minimize confusion with the past surveys. Because there are known gaps in that data and in this subsequent work, the numbering sequence is not always consecutive by area. Instead, specific groups that were identified (tourist properties for example) have been blocked together for the purpose of numbering.

The resources that were identified are recorded onto 7.5 minute USGS survey maps. These maps have been reproduced in sections and are included in the report. The map sections proceed from the northwest corner of the town to the southeast corner. Each map is divided into seven sections with each section identified by its compass orientation (i.e., NE is the northeast section; C is the center, etc.)

In the initial 1993 reconnaissance survey black and white 35mm photographs were taken. The Rochester Town Clerk retains possession of those original negatives. In this study, digital photographs of over 150 selected properties were taken during this field survey. Color prints of all the new photographs in contact sheet format are included with this report. The photographs have been saved in both TIF and JPG formats on DVDs. The photographs were taken from the roadside unless verbal permission to enter the property was granted by the owner. Each photograph is labeled with the site number from the Property List.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Town of Rochester, formally established in 1703 by a Patent from Queen Anne of England, grew out of the original Dutch settlement community of Wildwyck¹ on the Hudson. At that time, the extended colony had a strong agrarian character, with the initial inhabitation stretching along the fertile alluvial basin of the Rondout Creek. This pattern tended to disperse the population and, as a result, few true towns or population centers developed. Later, in the nineteenth century, as the industrial base of the township grew, this pattern continued with mill sites and small shops being located in the surrounding hills close to the streams that powered them and to the natural resources that they used.

Much later, tourism, the third phase of development in the first third of the twentieth century, capitalized on the open nature of the township and the diverse natural attractions found in the mountains and valleys. Tourists were encouraged to visit the countryside and escape from the city environment. Today, this same openness of the land is responsible for a new enthusiasm and a rediscovery of the Town of Rochester for weekend, vacation, and year-round homes.

Geography

The Town of Rochester is located near the geographic center of Ulster County, New York, an area loosely defined as the Mid-Hudson Valley. Primarily a rectangle, the township of slightly less than 48,000 acres lies perpendicular to the northeast flowing Rondout Creek. The Rondout basin runs across the Town's eastern half to the Hudson River at Kingston, the county seat which is about twelve miles away. The parallel mountain ranges of the Shawangunks on the east and the Catskills on the west at each end of the township bracket and define the more actively settled Rondout Valley.

The township is bordered by six other Ulster County towns. The longest border is the southwest line adjoining the Town of Wawarsing, which was created in 1806 from the southern half of the original Town of Rochester. To the northwest is Denning. The northeast line is formed in part with Olive on the northern quarter and Marbletown on the remaining southern portion. The southeast line, which more or less follows the Shawangunk ridge, is made by New Paltz to the north and Gardiner to the south.

Significant portions of the township are protected through a network of private and public stewardship land holdings. At the western end of the Town is the 272,000 acre Catskill Forest Preserve which lies within the more expansive but less restrictive 705,500 acre Catskill Park encompassing four counties. To the east lies the private 5,600 acre Mohonk Preserve and the adjoining 11,600 acre Minnewaska State Park. Together, the latter

two preserves encompass a majority of the Shawangunk ridge, both in Rochester and the adjoining townships.

The geologic character of the Rondout Valley and much of New England stems from an ancient Lower Devonian Period sea over the area called the Appalachian Basin. This shallow inland sea of about 400 million years ago was responsible for the sedimentary shale, limestone and sandstone that comprise the foundation of the region. A later series of upliftings of the sea floor led to the draining of this basin and to the development of the Allegheny Plateau at an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above today's sea level.² This formation has been dramatically cut back by erosion to shape the familiar river basins and Catskill Mountains, which now average only about 3,000 feet.

The foothills of the Catskills spread across the western end of the Town of Rochester rising from the Rondout Valley. The highest elevation in the Town is found in the northeast corner above Palentown at about 2,600 feet. The typical peaks in the Town, however, are nearer to 1,000 to 1,500 feet, with numerous ever-flowing streams running down into the Rondout. Most of these waterways have sufficient elevation changes to have made them advantageous for improvement as mill sites in the past. Numerous mills for wood, grain, and paper were located along these stream banks prior to the twentieth century. Here also are found dark sandstone deposits, commercially known as bluestone. This stone was successfully quarried in the past and became an economically important natural resource in the nineteenth century. Further below, in the northeast end of the Town where the terrain drops into the lowlands, there are a number of soft, cavernous limestone ridges with outcroppings that parallel the valley. These ridges were quarried during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for building stone and as source for agricultural and building lime. Later, in the nineteenth century, the limestone was found to contain sufficient clays, with the appropriate silicates, to have been highly regarded as a source of natural hydraulic cement.

There are five primary stream systems in the township with secondary named tributaries that drain from the west. The Vernooy Kill is the southern-most; it drains south through Wawarsing from the northwest corner of the Town. Next is the Mombaccus Creek system, with the Mill Brook, Rochester Creek and Sappush Creek tributaries. The Mombaccus is the largest stream in the Town of Rochester and empties into the Rondout just north of Accord. It is fed by the Mill Brook system along with the Vly Brook and Mettakahonts Creek tributaries. Next is the North Peterskill (not to be confused with the Peterskill found on the opposite bank of the Rondout) which drains Lyonsville Pond in neighboring Marbletown. Lastly, there is Kripplebush Creek which makes a brief loop through the township flowing from Marbletown and back again. Near the point where this stream leaves Rochester, it passes through an approximately one-half mile long limestone cave that is mostly under Marbletown. An entrance hole is located on the upstream Rochester end of the passage, known locally as Pompey's Cave.

To the east lie the Northern Shawangunks. Here, elevations along the craggy ridge tend to vary between 1,200 and 2,000 feet. These low mountains are of a completely different nature from the Catskills, having been formed some 30 to 40 million years earlier during the Upper Silurian period of mountain building episodes. The range found today is

the western half of a large tilted tectonic fold of quartz conglomerate (sometimes referred to as Shawangunk grit) rising from beneath the Rondout Creek and extending southeast leaving large angled slabs that slope with the mountain-side. The now missing eastern half in the adjoining townships was lost to glaciation and erosion creating spectacular cliffs and overhangs.

The Shawangunks are unique as a geologic feature and as a habitat. The uplifted white conglomerate forms a distinctive pale cap to the range that is easily recognizable from a distance. Conglomerate is a type of rock made up of fragments, in this case round quartz pebbles that are held together by a cementitious binder. This composition results in a highly durable non-porous stone that is resistant to erosion and abrasion. The resistant nature of the stone rendered it as an important source of millstones during the nineteenth century. In fact, evidence of glacial polishing and scratching still may be seen despite almost 8,000 years of exposure to the elements since the last glacial episode. Because of this very durable cap-rock, the mountains possess many unusual environments such as a Pitch Pine Barrens, a Dwarf Pine Barrens and many cave habitats with alpine characteristics. Additionally, there are mountain wetlands with swamps, bogs and lakes.

One of the most striking features of these mountains is the series of five "sky lakes" found near the ridge. The lakes, Maratanza, Mud Pond, Awosting, Minnewaska (formerly Coxing Pond) and Mohonk, all possess extremely clear water, mostly as a result of low nutrient levels and extremely limited runoff basins.³ Of these, only Minnewaska is completely within the Town limits. Mohonk Lake straddles the town line, with the eastern third being in Marbletown along with the Mohonk hotel complex. Additionally, there are a series of perennial streams that drain northward into the Rondout. The four principal ones all pass through Rochester; starting from the south, they are the Stonykill, Saunderskill, Peterskill (from Lake Awosting) and Coxingkill (from Lake Minnewaska).

Between the two mountain ranges lies the relatively flat Rondout Basin. The valley rests at about 250 feet above sea level and forms a broad fertile alluvial basin in which are found some of the highest quality soils in New York State, comprised of a number of silt-loam varieties.⁴ These highly productive flats, once subject to periodic flooding, were the primary impetus to the initial settlement of Rochester. The creation of the Rondout Reservoir, with the 1930's completion of the Merriman Dam in Wawarsing, and later streambed modifications by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers have now tempered the Rondout's flow to mitigate this cycle.

The extended valley has always been recognized as an easily accessible corridor. In addition to the Rondout's gentle flow to the Hudson at Kingston, there is an equal southwestward continuation of the valley along the Beaverkill in Sullivan County which flows south to the Delaware River at Port Jervis. The mildly sloping terrain with few significant elevation changes has been used advantageously (initially pre-dating European settlement) for foot, wagon, barge, rail and automotive transportation.

Pre-European Settlement

The lands of the Rondout Valley area were occupied by the Delaware Indians or Lenni-Lenape at the time of the arrival of the Europeans. Generally, they were referred to as the "Esopus Indians" or Delawares, in English, and the Algonquins, which was their French name. Numerous groups lived in what is now Ulster County, all being Munsee, a principal sub-group of the Delawares. They were not, however, the first to settle the area.

Three basic Indian habitations have been described in the Hudson-Delaware area. The first were the Paleo-Indians of whom little is known and who are periodically identified by scattered discoveries of their characteristic clovis projectile points. They are believed to have subsisted on wild plants and large, now extinct, game when they arrived as the glaciers began their final retreat; they remained until around 6000 B. C.⁵ Subsequent habitation during the Archaic period (6000 to 1500 B. C.) was characterized by a semi-nomadic culture more dependent on small game with "no knowledge of agriculture and [which] made no pottery. They did some of their cooking by the hot stone method..."⁶ In hunting they adapted a spear-throwing device. The Munsees, whom the Europeans encountered, were a woodland oriented group who had learned to domesticate plants, make limited pottery, and had developed an array of specialized tools.

The Munsees were a semi-permanent culture that established villages and traded with neighboring groups. They were one of three divisions of the Delawares and used a wolf totem as their symbol. Five basic groups (or tribes) of Munsee were described in the region of Ulster County during the early seventeenth century. Of these, there were two in the Rondout Valley area, the Warranawonkongs, the principal band, and the Warwarsinks. These names were recognized by the European settlers in association with the geographic area where a particular band lived.

Early descriptions of their communities describe palisaded "forts" or villages with wigwams (a New England terminology) inside. Villages or forts were often sited near a stream with open area for cultivation around them. When the land was depleted, after ten or so years, the village would be relocated to an appropriate and usually nearby site. To provide for agricultural space, the Indians would clear the surrounding area by burning. In the freshly opened areas, the Indians planted a combination of corn in hills with beans added several weeks later. In this manner they allowed the corn to act as support stakes for the beans.⁷ Plots are described as being of various sizes, with one larger area of up to two hundred acres at a principal settlement near Kerhonkson.⁸

This last cited settlement is commonly called the "Old Fort" in historical accounts. In a well constructed argument, Fried has located this settlement on the Wawarsing-Rochester town line just north of Kerhonkson⁹ in the area of Pataukunk, possibly just in the Town of Rochester. This village is well described because it is the site to which the Indians retreated after the June 7, 1663 burning of Hurley and Wildwyck, commonly referred to as the Esopus Massacre. The fort was said to have been surrounded by three rings of palisades set in a quadrangle; to the north and south were gates. Within the compound there were ten dwellings or wigwams. The site was at the foot of a hill and near a creek which washed near

one corner of the fortification; below it a flat tableland was spread out with plantings. Directly around the fort were over one hundred storage pits of corn and beans. In retaliation for the Esopus Massacre, the recently abandoned fort, surrounding fields, and grain storage were all destroyed over the two day period of July 29 and 30, 1663, by a militia of over two hundred men led by Captain Martin Cregier.

The Settlement Period (1663-1703)

The first-known written description of the Rochester area comes through the journals of Captain-Lieutenant Cregier. Cregier, as the burgomaster of New Amsterdam, was placed in charge of the Esopus militia shortly after the massacre. During his six month tenure in this position he kept a daily log. Two translations of this important journal are available.¹⁰ Of particular interest is his description of the march into the then unknown territory of Rochester and Wawarsing townships. His written notes, as well as the first hand experience and verbal accounts of the men who accompanied him on the July 1663 expedition, must certainly have sparked later interest in the region. The group took two days to travel to the site of the old fort near Kerhonkson. They remained there a few days to raze the settlement and then returned home to Wildwyck in one day's march. In that brief time, many men must have had an opportunity to assess the potential of that new land.

The first settlement of Rochester is a speculative matter. But by the time the Rochester land patent was granted on June 25, 1703 (forty years after Cregier's march), there was already a solid contingent of established residents, numbering 334.¹¹ In fact, numerous early deeds with the Indians were executed prior to the establishment of the patent. The issuing of a Town patent and a Town name was perhaps viewed as a matter of governing convenience, since both Marbletown and Rochester were well inhabited upon their establishment as townships. This act allowed for closer regulation and administration on a local level and recognition of a single name. The patent specifically says "...the said town of Mumbakkus [sic] from henceforth [shall be] called and known by the name of Rochester in the County of Ulster, and not otherwise."¹²

Prior to the Town patent, a number of individual patents were granted by the Kingston trustees and the Governor. The earliest significant one is the 400 acre Anna Beck (or Beek) patent of November 19, 1685. That patent confirmed her husband's purchase in the preceding year of land in southern Wawarsing from the Indians.¹³ While this grant is not in today's Rochester, it is an important illustration of the movement south from Kingston (Wildwyck) and the new villages of Hurley and Marbletown that had been laid out in 1669 and 1670. Settlement in Rochester before this is unlikely, since there was initial reluctance to leave Kingston for the closer outposts of Marbletown and Hurley after the Indian troubles. However, with the defeat of the Esopus Indians, the easing of social tensions between the Dutch and English, and the disbanding of the English militia in 1669, the Kingston community had already begun to look outward. The New Paltz patent was granted on September 29, 1667 and numerous other grants were also being approved, mostly in Hurley.

During this early period in Rochester, there were only a small number of land grants given out. The Kingston trustees (as the closest governing body) issued some: March 25, 1680, to Ariaen Gerritse Fleet, 46 acres; March 24, 1685, to Leonard Beckwith, 290 acres; and May 14, 1694, to Tjerck Claesen Dewitt, 290 acres.¹⁴ Other land titles are found in Albany and also demonstrate an interest in this area. Most of the titles from this later group date from the mid-1680's, and deal with sizable tracts of land around the Mombaccus Kill, ranging in size from 160 acres to 386 acres.¹⁵ It is not known if these particular early lands were immediately settled, but others soon were.

Captain Joachim Schoonmaker, one of the three original trustees of the Town of Rochester, is often singled out as having led the first settlers into the present-day Rochester. This is thought to have occurred around the time of the Anna Beck patent.¹⁶ Early meetings of the Town trustees, which included Schoonmaker, Moses De Puy, Col. Henry Beekman and assistants Cornelius Switts and Teunis Oosterhoudt (all apparently being residents except Beekman), were devoted in part to parceling out land in the new township. The records of 1703¹⁷ partially reveal the extent of the settlement that had preceded political recognition. To define the new parcels, existing lands and their owners were often cited along with a prominent water course as the only landmarks. While these do not provide an exact description of the land, they do offer a glimpse of its inhabitants. The population records would indicate a number of families, possibly forty or fifty, spread out through (Wawarsing and) the "Mumbakkus", later Town of Rochester, area. In addition to the presence of numerous established plots of land, there is also mention of both a saw mill and a corne-mill [sic] located on the Mombaccus Kill (most likely today's Mill Hook or Boice Mill Falls areas). The establishment of the mills, whose purpose would be to service a community, more than anything else demonstrates the firm establishment of a settlement in Rochester.

The first homes and buildings were apparently simple wood structures. However, no examples of these earliest structures are known to survive. Some early descriptions of their construction are available, and were related as being of plank construction sunk into the ground.¹⁸ However, they most likely were considered temporary, or semi-permanent residences until more substantial buildings could be built. The description of the first Hurley settlement burning completely to the ground in 1663 suggests that the earliest homes there and elsewhere were predominantly timber and that few stone dwellings had as yet been built. Today, the stone house stands as the symbol of the early habitation in Ulster County and the Town of Rochester.

The Agrarian Development Era (1703-1827)

The eighteenth century settlement was typified by the development of a highly successful commercial agrarian community. The legal formation of the Town in 1703 establishes a point in time when Rochester changed from a settlement to a recognized community. Area farmers became prosperous exporters of agricultural produce by working the rich Rondout Valley basin. To support this thriving group, small mills of all varieties were soon built on the nearby streams. Their primary link for communication with and transportation to the home settlement of Kingston and their export link to the Hudson River

was most often referred to as the Kings Road or Highway. This crucial artery followed the easy terrain of the Rondout and passed through the other farming hamlets of Stone Ridge, Marbletown, and Hurley on its way north to the river port.

The early descriptions of this improved route refer to it as the Old Mine Road. This name derives from the earliest explorations into the interior in search of precious metals that were never found. Its location, however, is said to derive from an earlier Indian path leading out of the Minnisink region of the Delaware River Valley, into the Kingston area, and then along the Hudson to Canada. It is possible, although undocumented, that this may be the route that Cregier followed in 1663.

The church was a major factor in the social organization of the early community, and the Dutch Reformed Church was the only organized religion available during the early development of the area. Early church records indicate an active population in Rochester and a strong church organization. Typically, a church was first organized as a congregation, the edifice would then follow after funds and/or a minister had been secured. The earliest records pertaining to Rochester are a 1741 pledge list for a Dominie (minister), a 1743 contribution list for Dominie Mancius (of the Kingston Church) from the Rochester Church, and a 1767 subscription list for a Rochester parsonage.¹⁹ This last entry closely follows the 1766 appointment of Dirick Romeyn as pastor to the Rochester, Marbletown and Wawarsing churches.²⁰ A series of Dutch Reformed Churches to serve the Rochester community were all built on the location of their successor, the Rochester Reformed Church on Route 209 in Accord. They began with a log church which was replaced with a stone building erected ca. 1743, which stood until 1818 when it too was replaced.²¹

The predominant residential architecture of the agrarian era was the one-story stone house. While a few houses can be documented to a given year with datestones, most cannot; style often provides the only clue towards discovering the period to which they may be attributed. It is evident that stone construction was popular throughout the agrarian era. This may have derived from familiarity with this technique or from a concern for safety. Indian problems were still common and were a major concern as late as the Revolutionary War. While most of these problems were in southern Rochester (now Wawarsing), they were still close by, and so would have provided good reason to continue using masonry construction.

The 1798 New York State assessment of homes valued over one-hundred dollars provides some important insight into the local building traditions. While the tax role for Rochester is not known to survive, Marbletown's does.²² These two communities were very similar in their rural agricultural nature and were at comparable periods of development. Because of these similarities it is possible to draw some general conclusions about Rochester's architectural history from the Marbletown data. Of 174 Marbletown houses accounted for in the list, over two-thirds (sixty-eight percent) were of stone. Nineteen percent were frame, five percent were log and the remaining eight percent were a combination of materials.

The earliest form of stone dwelling is the one-room single story house. A good example of this style is the rear wing of the Dirck Westbrook house (# 31) found on Old

Whitfield Road. This house is attributed to be one of the earliest Rochester homes still standing and possibly dates from the end of seventeenth century.²³ These small homes were one to one-and-one-half stories high and nearly square in plan. A projecting beehive Dutch oven, as seen on the rear (north) hearth wall of the Westbrook house, was a standard feature of many early homes that is now often (absent) no longer extant. Overhead, the second floor garret typically served as a storage and/or sleeping loft. These small masonry structures are now often hidden, or are seen as being appendages behind later and larger stone homes.

Two basic adaptations to the early one-room stone house are identifiable. The first is the linear extension of the single room plan along the axis of the roof ridge at the same scale. Two examples of this style are the Lodewyck Hoornbeeck house (# 58) on Route 209 and the Van Wagenen house (# 15) on Lucas Avenue. A second and later version is the expansion with a larger multi-room plan of from one-and-one-half to two stories along the front. These are usually perpendicular to the original structure, as seen at the Westbrook house (# 31), but may also be linear as seen at the Krum house on Boodle Hole Road (# 65). Each of these types is well represented in Rochester. In all, there were between seventy and eighty-six stone houses in Rochester,²⁴ of which fifty-eight survive today. Of these, three (# 24, 35 & 36) have actually been torn down and rebuilt.

Stone construction continued strongly into the early nineteenth century in Rochester. Once popular throughout the Hudson Valley during the eighteenth century, it endured almost exclusively in Ulster County.²⁵ As late as 1798, stone was still the material of choice for home construction in neighboring Marbletown. Of sixty-five houses listed as new or not yet finished, forty-one (sixty-three percent) were of stone.²⁶ In fact, a new form was appearing at this time. The two-story stone house form was beginning to spread into the rural landscape. The 1798 tax list of Marbletown lists five such houses, four of which were recorded as new. In Rochester, the Jacob Hornbeck house (# 70) on Boice Mill Road is a good example of this trend. A more unusual form of this is the extensively rebuilt 1805 two-story gambrel roofed Philip Bevier house (# 36) on Route 209.²⁷ The gambrel, although popular throughout the Hudson Valley, was seldom used in Ulster County or Rochester. With the coming of the nineteenth century, the building tradition was beginning to change. The Marbletown list indicates that, of the forty houses that appeared to be under construction and listed as not finished, twenty-four (fifty-eight percent) were of stone construction. While this is still a significant segment of the new homes being built, it is a reduction of ten percent and an indication that building patterns were slowly changing.

No eighteenth-century homes of frame construction have been documented in Rochester. Although frame construction was the norm for outbuildings, it was typically used far less for residential structures. The 1798 Assessment for Marbletown only records thirty-three frame homes equaling nineteen percent of the housing stock valued over \$100. Of those, over half (seventeen) were new or not yet completed. It is not unreasonable to project a similar division of homes in Rochester. Using the totals available from Marbletown, one would expect between fifteen and twenty frame houses to have existed at the time of the Rochester assessment,²⁸ of which one-half might be expected to have survived. One home that may reflect this era is the frame house (# 67) on the east side of Route 209 just north of the Town line at Kerhonkson.

Frame construction was considerably less expensive and faster to build than the traditional stone house. Frame also allowed more variation in form and style, although the early homes tended to continue in the established style. The Enderly house (# 230) in Kyserike on Lucas Turnpike is one such example. This house which dates prior to the Canal era illustrates the transition to frame construction. Wall and floor construction follow the earlier patterns by using beams instead of joists between floors and including a hearth fireplace. Later adaptations (after the D & H Canal, 1828-1902) would drop these features.

Log homes were also commonly built during the eighteenth century; despite the fact that only one of these (# 82) is known to survive in Rochester today. The 1798 Marbletown tax list and a 1795 newspaper advertisement for a "good log home"²⁹ confirm they were being constructed. Although the advertised farm was located on the Lurin Kill [sic] in what is now Wawarsing, this type of house would most likely have been found scattered throughout the less settled or developed areas. Additionally, the log homes described in the 1798 Assessment were all of the lowest valuations, none much more than the one-hundred dollar cut-off. This would indicate that more log homes of lesser value should have been found as well. Because they were less secure than the stone houses, it is also likely that they were of a more temporary nature, especially during the eighteenth century. The discovery of a log structure in neighboring Marbletown that had until recently been clad in clapboard suggests that examples do exist in Rochester and await discovery themselves.

The smokehouse is the principal domestic out-building that survives today. The majority of those that remain are all stone-built with a wood shingle roof. The few others that remain have at the very least a substantial stone base with an upper frame section (# 5). These structures had no chimney. The smoke was intended to remain inside as much as possible; what did escape seeped out through the roof and eaves.

Farming was the principal occupation of this period in Rochester, and the barn was the principal farm structure. Two basic types were constructed: the Dutch variety and the English. The Dutch model is most easily recognized on the outside by having the barn doors centered on the gable end. Within, there is a standardized "H" frame that is made up of three massive hewn beams and defines the central alley. Animals were kept off to the two sides under the long extending roof. By contrast, the English style moves the main entry around to the center of the side wall. In both cases there is a large central threshing floor that takes up the entire bay. Regardless of the style, the barn was usually removed from the house and often found on the opposite side of the road in the earlier configurations. This separation offers one principal benefit in that it isolates the structure from the house in the event of a barn fire, which was not uncommon. Today, few early barns of this era survive. Those that do remain often have become enveloped by subsequent expansions and may be difficult to recognize from the exterior.

The granary was also a principal outbuilding which could be found on each farm at one point. Today, few of these structures remain. The predominant feature of these buildings is the slatted side wall to provide ventilation. One of the earliest examples in Rochester is found on the Lodewyck Hoornbeeck farm (# 58) opposite Queens Highway on

Route 209 north of Kerhonkson. Later examples evolved the drive-through process whereby a wagon could be pulled into the center of the structure for loading or unloading.

The Canal Era & Commercial Expansion (1828-1902)

In 1828 the Delaware and Hudson (D & H) Canal began service from Honesdale, Pennsylvania to Kingston (actually Eddyville), New York, where it connected with the Hudson River. The Delaware and Hudson Canal was America's first million dollar private business with an initial stock subscription of more than seventy-four million dollars. The canal was a major engineering feat in its day and was the third major canal to have been completed in the United States. It was preceded only by the publicly built Erie and Schuykill Canals, each of which was opened only three years earlier in 1825. The principal purpose for creating the waterway was to transport coal bound for the New York City market. However, numerous secondary freight markets also developed along the Canal and they spawned an era of tremendous industrial growth throughout Ulster County and elsewhere along the route. Commercial and population centers arose along its course, typically around the locks where boats were forced to stop.

The construction of the Canal began in the summer of 1825. When finished three years later, the hand-dug channel had 110 locks and was 108 miles long with a stream of water four feet deep and thirty feet wide. This was sufficient to handle twenty-ton barges, but these soon proved inadequate. Three successive enlargements of the Canal, beginning in the winter of 1842-43 and ending in 1852,³⁰ were undertaken in order to operate larger and more efficient boats of at first forty tons, then fifty, and finally one-hundred-and-thirty tons. The final configuration saw the bed enlarged to handle six feet of water and involved a major reconstruction of the banks with new dry stone walls, enlargement of the locks and the incorporation of four new suspension aqueducts designed by Roebling. The ten-plus years of reconstruction provided considerable work in the towns along the way, both to laborers working on the canal bed and to boat builders supplying the new and larger barges.

The Town of Wawarsing, formerly the southern half of Rochester, set out on its own in 1806 and soon matured into the nineteenth-century industrial center of southern Ulster County. The villages there of Ellenville and Napanoch developed into strong commercial centers noted for their glass and iron works respectively. Rochester, in spite of industrial development around it, continued in its ways as a farming and small mill community. Overall, there was little centralized community development in the township. Rochester's flat terrain along the Rondout meant that only three locks were needed to pass through the township. In addition, the placement of the Canal between the Shawangunk Mountains and the Rondout Creek severely limited access throughout the township. Consequently, the growth of communities along the towpath was limited in comparison to the other townships and only two modest communities developed. Only two covered bridges spanned the Rondout in Rochester, neither of which was on a principal road, or provided access to a principal community. One was in Alligerville at Lock 21 and another at Port Jackson, now Accord, just to the south of Lock 23. In addition, Lock 24, just south of the town line,

fostered the hamlet of Kerhonkson in Wawarsing; the northward expansion of this village extended into Rochester, however, and contributed modestly to the township's growth.

Rochester's population over the initial construction period of the late 1820s and the later years was significantly out-paced by areas around it. From 1825 to 1830 the township grew at a modest annual rate of 1.7 %, to 2,420. Meanwhile, Ulster County as a whole was growing at almost three times that rate, at 4.6 % annually and Wawarsing, the former weak sister, was expanding at 7.9 % a year and for the first time overtook Rochester in population. This trend continued throughout the nineteenth century. By 1875 the population of Rochester had only grown to 3,927 at an average growth of 1.5 % a year, while the county was growing at 3.5 % annually. By and large, Rochester and the County were not seeing an influx of new people. The 1875 census reports that Ulster County had the third highest percentage in the state of county-born indigenous people at 71.65 %. Rochester's population, however, had a considerably more indigenous nature, with 95.5% of the inhabitants having been born in Ulster County. This is even more pronounced than the 88.7% indigenous population found in 1855.

Despite the slow population growth there was a marked change in the housing stock. By 1975, frame construction had become the dominant building form in the Town and comprised 4 out of every five homes. Masonry homes, which held a higher value remained stable in number, but were now far outnumbered. Log home, which were of extremely modest value were only accounted for a small portion of the building stock. Plank homes were in all likelihood included with the frame houses.

1875 Dwellings in the Town of Rochester³¹

Material	Stone	Brick	Frame	Log	Total
Number	71.....	4.....	570.....	60.....	705
Percent.....	10%	<1%	81%	9%	100%
Total Value	\$60, 900.....	\$8,000	\$307,415	\$5,545	\$381,860
Average Value	\$858.....	\$2,000	\$539.....	\$92.....	\$542

Rochester's slow growth rate and predominant indigenous population indirectly documents the township's inability to progress from the agrarian base and the small cottage industries that were common there. In fact, Rochester lost its post office name designation, which was officially changed to Accord on July 13, 1826.³² Although not documented, it is assumed that when the fast growing City of Rochester, on the Erie Canal, changed its name in 1822 from Rochesterville,³³ it began a campaign for the eastern New York township name and won four years later. Industrial statistics that were sporadically collected during the nineteenth century also record a low level of industrial activity. The following table enumerates the businesses found in Rochester in 1855 with the number of employees. The paper mill is not indicated, however, and is conspicuous in its absence.

1855 Businesses in the Town of Rochester³⁴

<u>Business</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Grist Mills	4	4	Cooper Shops	3	6
Coach & Wagon Shops	4	11	Saw Mills	8	18
Boat Builders	1	18	Millstone Makers	2	6
Blacksmith Shops	4	10	Carding Mills	1	3
Charcoal Makers	1	5			

Rochester never developed any true industrial centers with a supporting population. None of the Town's streams were capable of supplying either the fall or the volume of water necessary for a large mill community. Instead, mills and industries were scattered about the township and followed the earlier eighteenth century traditional pattern of reliance upon the land. Saw mills, paper mills and grist mills sprang up on the small streams flowing from the mountains. Often, operation of a mill was contingent upon an adequate water supply and thus they could not run so regularly as to provide a stable livelihood. Work in a Rochester mill was therefore not a full-time occupation and was typically supplemented by farming. Today, none of the water-powered mills in the township remain. Evidence of other part-time endeavors is visible however. Of these, lime kilns and hoop shops are seen most often.

Tanning was a large industry in Ulster County in the mid-nineteenth century, although less was done in the town of Rochester. One consequence of the tanning industry was a surplus of logs that had been skinned for the acid bark. These surplus logs were processed in many of the small saw mill in the less settled western part of the town. Although, few were able to create successful business from this milling a number of homes were built from inexpensive planks cut from this timber. The Berkowitz house (# 488) is one of the few known examples. Typically the house was built in a balloon construction of vertical 2 inch planks that were clad with traditions clapboard, thus rendering the home indistinguishable from a traditions post and beam construction other than the wall thickness.

A number of lime kilns in various states of repair survive from the nineteenth century. To date, seven verified kilns and six reputed ones have been identified in Rochester; of these, the Jerome Enderly Kiln (# 906) on Whitfield Road is in the best state of preservation. The chief product of these structures was agricultural lime. This contrasted sharply with lime production in High Falls, Rosendale and Kingston where water lime (hydraulic cement) was the chief product. Despite identical rock formations, the limestone in Rochester was not situated well. The best grades of limestone were either not thick enough or too inaccessible to be mined efficiently; they were too far from the Canal to be easily shipped, and they were too far from reliable water power to run the stone crushing mills. As a whole, Ulster County used 48,676 bushels of agricultural lime in 1855,³⁵ more than three times the quantity applied in any other county. Interestingly, none of these agricultural lime kilns are reflected in the 1855 census, indicating their small non-industrial nature; the quantities used, however, do reflect the availability of the raw material and lower cost of production associated with the small operations.

Mill Hook is the only area of the Town that ever approached an industrial center status. It began as having been the earliest recorded mill seat in the township, but never

developed into the traditional mill town, as the water power was too sporadic. At its peak it boasted three simultaneously operating mills of various natures concentrated at the confluence of the Mombaccus and the Rochester Creeks. Nineteenth-century maps indicate a saw mill, a grist mill, a fulling mill and a paper mill as having been located there at different times. Of these, the paper mill first established in 1854 by Andrew S. Schoonmaker (1824-1894) was the most successful and important. Schoonmaker eventually sold out and moved his business interests south in 1883 where he founded the larger and more successful Rondout Paper Mill of Napanoch, which continued to operate into the 1950s. The Mill Hook paper mill, under the new name of Davis & Young, only ran until the end of the nineteenth century, producing a single product of brown paper from rye straw.³⁶ Rye was one of the four principal grain crops in Rochester at that time and thus the straw would have been a plentiful and cheap raw material.

Alligerville was one of the true success stories of the nineteenth century. The small hamlet was something of a boom-town that grew around the activity of the Canal. The community contained a broad mix of commercial activities including the Forbes Hotel (# 253), the Harnden brothers' brickyard, stone yard and boat shop, Peter B. Davis's mill and wagon shop, Isaac Davis's sash and blind works, and a number of small stores and blacksmith shops.

Secondary occupations were an important means of supplementing a rural family's income. Barrel hoops were one product that became a significant enterprise on the hillsides of Rochester. These hoops were primarily used in the making of barrels to contain cement. The hoops were shipped either by wagon or Canal barge to the cement works in Rosendale and Kingston. Mill stones were also shipped out on the Canal from Accord and were known generically as "Esopus Stones." The name is thought to have derived from the Esopus Millstone Company of Kingston which is known to have marketed the stones around 1875.³⁷ These were highly regarded stones that were widely distributed, with one having been documented at Phillipsburg Manor³⁸ in Westchester County.

Agriculture continued to be the dominant economic force throughout the nineteenth century. The 1845 census reported that fully sixty-eight percent of the people were farmers.³⁹ And while records indicate that industrial pursuits such as saw mills and grist mills declined in number from 1835 to 1865, they also show that the number of acres improved for farmland increased by forty-four percent to 20,645 acres. By 1875 over one-quarter of the improved farmland in the township (5,658 acres) was being plowed. With the opening up of the mid-west via the Erie Canal, wheat was no longer a dominant crop in the Hudson Valley. Crop production shifted and was now divided fairly evenly between Indian corn (1,385 acres), oats (1,471 acres), buckwheat (1,161 acres) and rye (1,364 acres).⁴⁰ However, dairy farming continued as a strong endeavor, with butter as the principal product; in 1874, production came to 105,724 pounds from 1,213 milk cows. Other major farm products that year included 211,615 pounds of pork and 28,842 bushels of apples for fruit (as opposed to cider).

An analysis of the agricultural statistics of 1875 also shows that by the latter half of the nineteenth century a general consolidation of the farms was occurring both in the county

and the township. The smaller family farms were disappearing and larger, more efficient farms were taking their place. In Ulster County, the most significant increases were taking place in the number of farms over 100 acres in size; the decreases were in the number of smaller farms between 20 and 100 acres. Of 486 farms counted in Rochester that year the distribution was: one farm of over 1,000 acres; one of 500 to 999 acres; 139 from 100 to 500 acres, 126 of 50 to 99 acres; 95 of 20 to 49 acres; and 124 under 20 acres.⁴¹ The consolidation of farms also reflected a consolidation of wealth, as seen by the new and more prominent homes being built.

The arrival of the Canal in the Rondout Valley coincided with the introduction of the Greek revival style of architecture and a proliferation of frame homes. With the general acceptance of wood-frame construction, the era of stone construction slowly came to an end. By 1855, when dwelling materials were next recorded in the census, there were 617 homes in Rochester, of which 422 (sixty-eight percent) were frame and only eighty-six (fourteen percent) were stone. In a little less than sixty years, the ratio of frame to stone homes (two to one) had reversed itself. Masonry construction had been almost completely abandoned in the township. The exception to this is the fashionable Harnden brick home in Alligerville (# 20), built in the early Canal days between 1830 and 1850. The brick came from the Harnden Brothers brickyard in Alligerville on the Canal. Those who lived in the early stone houses and who had the money remodeled and improved their homes during this period.

The nineteenth century was a prosperous time for Rochester as evidenced by the consolidation of farms, the building of fine new homes and the expansion of existing ones. Many of the previously built one-and-one-half story stone houses were modified during this period by raising the roof to add a full or almost full second story. These houses are easily recognizable by their raised roof, with four to six foot high clapboard or shingle walls above the stonework (# 10 & 71).

Early public education is symbolized by the one-room schoolhouse. By the late 1790's, six schoolhouses, some built of stone, appear to have been scattered throughout the township in the larger settlements;⁴² of the stone schoolhouses, none are known to remain. During the 1850's and thereafter, (the earlier schools were replaced) additional schoolhouses were added to serve the smaller communities. In all, sixteen school districts were finally established and given one- or two-room facilities. The district schools were originally supplanted in 1957 by the establishment of the Rondout Valley Central School in neighboring Stone Ridge (Town of Marbletown). The new centralized school consolidated students from three townships, including Rochester, and all grades. More recently, as the area population has increased the campuses of the Rondout Valley High School, built in 1960, and the Rondout Valley Middle School, 1967, have been established in the Town on Kyseri Road. All sixteen of the early schoolhouses survive today, although a number have been severely altered. The most intact of these is the recently restored Palentown school (ca. 1870) of District Number 10 (#810, N.R. listed 1988) in the northwest corner of the township.

Rochester has a long religious history extending back to the early settlement period. The Dutch Reformed Church which was the dominant religion in the eighteenth century

continued as the primary church of the nineteenth century. However, by 1855 it had been augmented by the Methodist Episcopal faith.⁴³ Since Rochester was experiencing little immigration into its borders and was largely an indigenous population, there was little pressure for the integration of new religious denominations. Instead, Rochester developed a series of satellite churches during the late 1850's and 1860's that grew out of the central congregations in Accord, Port Jackson and the Clove. The Reformed Church was augmented by facilities in Alligerville (# 825, built 1858-59), Cherrytown (# 826, built 1857) and Mettakahonts (# 827). The Methodist Church paralleled the growth of the Reformed Church and developed affiliates in Alligerville (built 1857 and now gone) and Cherrytown (# 823, built 1857).

Despite the presence of the D & H Canal, the Kingston-Neversink Turnpike (Route 209) was still an important transportation route. Canal travel was reliable for heavy materials but was never truly accepted for passenger travel.⁴⁴ Canal travel was often uncomfortable and usually too slow for the post office, or for travelers who wished to arrive at their destination quickly. Additionally, the Canal did not operate during winter weather that would freeze the water in the canal ditch. To fill the needs of passengers, mail, and year-round transportation, horse-drawn stages plied the main road daily, except Sunday, in 1849 between Ellenville and Kingston, with scheduled stops at Accord and Kyserike.⁴⁵ The trip took about six hours.⁴⁶ Accord was one of the scheduled stops along this route and thus developed a small hotel business along the main road. Similarly, post offices were located along the principal route. The Mendleson Hotel (# 930), which also served as the post office for a time in the 1870's, is located across from the school (# 802) on the main road and is a surviving example of both of these uses.

The Railroad Era & Tourism (1902-1940)

By the 1880s the end of the Canal era was apparent. Railroads had begun to take much of the coal traffic; they were cheaper and more reliable since they were not closed down by winter weather and could operate the year round. Finally, the last load of coal to leave Honesdale by canal departed on November 5, 1898.⁴⁷ The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company struggled to continue operations after this but was unsuccessful. In 1899 the service was cut back to Ellenville, but continued for only two years until 1901 when it was again reduced to High Falls, thus finally eliminating the Rochester section. Meanwhile, the railway was making plans for a new line which would follow the route of the old Canal.

In 1902, the Ontario and Western (O & W) Railroad extended service from the Ellenville terminus to Kingston through the Town of Rochester. Trains had first come to Ellenville in 1871, and with them a small but thriving tourist industry had begun to develop. With the expanded service through the Rondout Valley, the tourist trade flourished and would become an important economic factor. The new line, officially called the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company, followed roughly the course of the old Canal bed and provided direct access to New York City via Hoboken.

To facilitate the building of the railroad, the O & W purchased the D & H Canal right-of-way from Summitville, N. Y. through Accord where the run was straight and flat. Many of the Canal's features through this section were dismantled and used to build the O & W's infrastructure. New bridge abutments were built from the locks' cut stone, and mile markers were adapted from the snubbing posts and set track-side; many of these markers, however, have since been removed by individuals and are now found far from their original locations. In the flat area of southern Rochester where there were no locks, the old Canal bed was filled in so that the tracks could be laid on top of the right-of-way. This action continued north to Accord, where the rail lines then parted from the Canal and crossed to the west bank of the Rondout.

With the introduction of the railroad, a new focus on tourism developed in the hamlets along its way. However, even before the advent of the railway, tourism had started, after the Civil War, to be an influencing factor in the Hudson Valley and in the Town of Rochester. Summer escapes to the mountains had become a popular excursion, especially from New York City. Steamers and rail lines along the Hudson delivered guests into the mountains and in the process were making resorts more accessible to the common man. The most famous of all these was the Catskill Mountain House overlooking the Hudson River further north near Saugerties. The resorts offered breathtaking scenery and cool mountain air to help people escape the hot confines of the city. The resort areas offered a mix of boarding houses and grand hotels that catered to a broad range of society. As the numbers of these establishments grew, the railroads began to publish illustrated brochures touting the inns and the landscape to encourage passenger traffic.

The Shawangunks, although not as well known as the Catskills, also offered a number of resort options early on in the era. The first local resort hotel was Lake Mohonk Mountain House (N.R. listed 1986) which was opened by the Smiley brothers in 1870 on Lake Mohonk in the Town of Marbletown. Nine years later, in 1879, Alfred Smiley moved south down the mountain ridge into Rochester and opened Cliff House (# 890) high on the bluffs overlooking what was then known as Coxing Pond. Soon after, Alfred Smiley renamed this Lake Minnewaska. His brother, Albert K. Smiley, remained at the northern site as the proprietor of Mohonk. As Quakers, the Smileys offered temperance hotels where one could contemplate nature in a wholesome environment. They soon laced the mountain tops between their two hotels with over one-hundred miles of gravel-paved carriage roads and rustic shelters at strategic locations to view the valleys below. The beautiful lake-side locations of their hotels soon attracted many guests and numerous expansions quickly followed. A second Minnewaska hotel, Wildmere (# 891), was opened in 1887 to accommodate the heavy trade. At first, the hotels were seasonal and operated from late May until late October. By 1925, the pair of Lake Minnewaska Mountain Houses could accommodate about five-hundred and fifty guests and Mohonk could handle another four hundred and fifty. The activity on the mountain created a great demand for workers. The hotels became an important economic contributor to the valleys below in Marbletown, Rochester and New Paltz. The residents of Alligerville and the Clove Valley in Rochester who commuted up the mountain prospered with the resorts as their lives became intertwined with tourism.

In 1955, the Minnewaska Hotel properties were sold to Kenneth B. Phillips, a former manager under the Smileys. Phillips immediately began improvements by adding a nine hole golf-course in 1955 and a small downhill ski area called 'Ski Minni' in 1957.⁴⁸ After struggling for a number of years and selling large parcels of land to the Palisades Park Commission (for the Minnewaska State Park), Phillips filed for bankruptcy around 1977. Today, all traces of the Minnewaska Hotel complex buildings are gone. Cliff House, which had never been winterized, closed its doors for good at the end of the 1974 summer season and burned to the ground on New Years Day, 1978; Wildmere remained open a few years longer until November 4, 1979 and stood vacant until it too burned to the ground in the summer (June 12th) of 1986; Ski Minni lodge, the last remaining vestige of the Minnewaska complex, was lost to fire as well on April 13, 1981,⁴⁹ and finally ended the resort era at Minnewaska. Plans had been circulated to create a new hotel complex on the lake, but they were never realized. Instead, the lake and surrounding mountain were acquired by New York State in 198_ and incorporated into the existing Minnewaska State Park around Lake Minnewaska to the north and Lake Awosting to the south, thus reassembling the Minnewaska property to its former size.

Traditionally, access to the Mohonk and Minnewaska hotels came primarily through the New Paltz station of the Wallkill Valley Railway. In the nineteenth century, other less used connections were made through the Rosendale station on the same line and by the Ellenville station of the O & W. Alternative transportation was available via Hudson River Day Boats which docked at New Paltz Landing. As the tourist industry grew a secondary tier of inns, which was based upon the boarding house model, arose throughout the area. The 1894 O & W booklet of inns contained only two listings served by the Accord post office. One, operated by Charles Terwilliger, was a farm house on the Rondout Creek that took in 10 guests, and, the other, which held 25 guests, was run by J. C. DuMond. When the railroad finally came through in 1902 with stations in Accord (# 942) and Kysyerike (# 941), the fledgling industry took off.

Tourism soon became the primary industry in the early twentieth century. Numerous boarding houses, hotels, bungalow colonies, and camps sprang up throughout the township. The railroads seeking to capitalize on this published brochures listing the places to stay at each station stop. One surviving list compiled in 1936 by the O & W's Accord station agent enumerated 54 different establishments served by the Accord station. According to the tabulations, these inns were capable of accommodating up to 2,945 guests.⁵⁰ Individual facilities ranged in size from being able to accept anywhere from 5 to 200 boarders. In 42 years, the industry had truly matured from only 2 inns taking in 35 guests to 43 large facilities that could accommodate 25 or more boarders each. In fact, 13 establishments, or about one-quarter of the total claimed that they could hold between 100 and 200 guests.

Typically, guests would stay for prolonged visits lasting from one month to the entire summer. The family would rent a room or cottage while the husband would remain in the city and commute up on the weekends. If space was tight, the husband might stay in a private home that took in guests. Later, as the car became a more common-place possession and roads were improved, people began to look towards buying a summer home rather than

renting rooms. The guest houses often provided entertainment facilities in the form of pools, hand-ball courts, tennis courts and halls or casinos.

The tourist industry evolved from private homes that took in a limited number of guests into larger complexes that were built solely to accommodate guests. Trowbridge Farm (# 872) in Kyserike is good example of this type. This large (once abandoned for many years), boarding house on Lucas Turnpike began as a mid nineteenth century residence, grew into a well-established small hotel, and today is a residence, once again. The White House (# 879 now demolished) in Granite was an example of the boarding house as it later developed. This three story stucco building, which has recently been converted into apartments, was built as a boarding house in the 1910's. It, like many others, fell idle after the tourist trade evaporated with World War II. One of the few boarding houses that did survive this post-war transition is the Granit Hotel (# 882) in Granite which began taking in guests (up to 100 in 1936) under the name of Orchard Farm House. Today, the original building is still intact, but hidden behind numerous modern high-rise additions in what is now called the Hudson Valley Resort.

Bungalow colonies were also a popular summer retreat for the tourists. They were inexpensively built and also inexpensive places to stay, and provided an individual unit to lodge in. Some provided a kitchen; others required using a communal kitchen or a dining hall. While a good number of these were built, few survive today that still remain in active use (# 876, 877 & 880).

A third level of the tourist economy was the guest house. With the large influx of tourists, many farmhouses divided the upstairs loft areas of their homes into small guest rooms. Typically, these houses could set up and furnish from two to four rooms which were often partitioned with beaded wainscot brought in on the railroad. The 'Brick House' (# 59) on Route 209 is one example of this activity where the third floor was improved for the family so that the better, second floor rooms could be rented to guests. Another example is found across the road in the Lodewyck Hoornbeeck house (# 58). Here, guest space was added by constructing large shed roofed dormers. This expansion is in marked contrast to the nineteenth century solution of raising the roof to create a full second story, and may be attributed to improvements of roofing materials which allowed for flatter roofs.

The tourism that grew in the early twentieth century generated a new prosperity in the Town of Rochester. New homes and businesses were built on the impetus of this economic factor. Additionally, second homes were also being built for the first time. Tourists, who had come to like the area, began to buy existing homes and to have new ones built in the contemporary fashion. As a result, there was a general surge in new housing stock but little increase in the permanent population.

The Craftsman and Bungalow Styles were the styles of choice during this period. Dimensional lumber of standard sizes and two-by-four construction made these houses extremely economical to build. Plans for these houses were also easily available through catalogues or by magazine advertisement. Concentrations of these craftsman style houses around Accord and Pine Bush are typical. More refined versions, such as the two-story

colonial revival house at Cross Lumber (# 203, a Sears Roebuck & Company house built in 1914, enlarged in the colonial revival style 1938-40) in Kyserike, or the Louis Fredd house (# 74) on Pataukunk Road, were also available.

The influx of new people and fresh ideas at the turn of the century brought a new set of social and civic organizations into the community. One of the more notable additions was the introduction of a Jewish population. Until this time, the Dutch Reformed Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church had dominated the religious life of the community. The introduction of tourists (who, by and large, were the first large infusion of new blood into the community since the settlement period) brought for the first time a new set of religious values into the area. Although no population statistics are available, the synagogues found in Granite (# 829, 830) and Accord (# 828) demonstrate a fairly modest new Jewish population that had discovered the area and intended to continue returning.

The automobile also has had a pronounced effect upon the township, the most significant of which was the improvement of the local roads. The most lasting change has been the removal of the covered bridges which once were prevalent in the township. These were replaced and supplemented by steel truss bridges (# 992, 993), steel beam bridges and concrete beam and deck bridges. Today, many of these bridges have been replaced as well. Gas stations and garages also were built as the car became more accepted. Howard Anderson's Garage (# 956) on Route 209, William Anderson's Ford Dealership (later a roller rink) building (# 949) in Accord and VanDemark's Garage (# 955) on Route 209 are some examples of these activities.

The railroad also had an effect on the agricultural community in Rochester. The most important aspect of this was the opening of creameries to receive, pasteurize and ship milk at the Kyserike, Accord and Kerhonkson stations. The Kyserike creamery (# 940) was built soon after the railroad opened and was one of the first plants of its type in the valley. The plant was built by the railroad and operated by the Rondout Valley Dairy Cooperative. The introduction of this plant made a profound impact upon the area farms; for the first time it was practical to produce milk for consumption. Prior to this, butter had been the chief dairy product of the farms. Now, milk could be collected at the creamery and transported by rail, while still fresh, to the New York City market. Later, in 1926, after shipping disagreements with the railroad, a second Kyserike dairy (now gone) was opened by the Cooperative group which came to be known as the Shawangunk Cooperative Dairy. A third dairy in Accord (# 943) was operated by the Dairyman's League to service farmers from that market.

With the new expanded milk market, the dairy herds were enlarged and new barns began to appear on the landscape to accommodate them. One common version of this was the tall gambrel-roofed barn with the pointed hay-hood at the gable ends. This configuration allowed the cattle to be housed on the ground floor with hay storage above; the lower pitch of the gambrel was close to vertical and provided more storage space. Additionally, silos were becoming more prevalent. Silos were used primarily to hold corn ensilage (also called silage); feeding ensilage allowed farmers for the first time to produce milk year-round since the cows no longer went dry in the winter.⁵¹ The storage of the silage thus enabled farmers to generate income during the normally slow winter months. The first popular silo form was

the vertical stave silo which was developed around 1894.⁵² The wood stave silo was held together by horizontal iron hoops, or bands, and was capped by either a conical or a peaked roof. Although very popular and common, few survive today, since most either deteriorated or were replaced by more modern masonry or steel structures.

Accord, as one of the two railroad station stops in Rochester, soon developed as the center of business and civic activity in the township. Up to this time, Alligerville was equally as settled and perhaps a larger community. Accord, as an official name and community, gained prominence through its designation by the O & W as the named station stop. This act by the railroad finished Port Jackson as a community name. However, this process had really begun with the demise of the Canal. The largest business to develop in Accord was Anderson's Feed Mill (# 945). The mill developed and prospered as a secondary outgrowth of the expanding agricultural market in the township and soon became a prominent supplier of mixed feed to the area dairy farms. The grains and other products sold there were brought in on the railroad, reducing the need to grow a broad range of crops and instead focusing on individual products. Other businesses and civic organizations followed. Some that developed were a Grange meeting room on the third floor of Anderson's Feed Mill (# 945); the Weissman store (# 947); and the Turner & Cohen store (# 948).

Endnotes:

¹ The name Wildwyck reflects the earlier Dutch spelling of the settlement; later, when the town came under the control of the English, its spelling was anglicized to the more familiar Wiltwick.

² Arthur G. Adams, *The Catskills: A Guide to the Mountains and Nearby Valleys* (Fleischmanns, N.Y.: Purple Mountain Press, 1988) p. 17.

³ Erik Kiviat, *The Northern Shawangunks: An Ecological Survey*, (New Paltz, NY: The Mohonk Preserve, 1988.) p.9.

⁴ Lawrence Tornes, *Soil Survey of Ulster County New York*, US Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, & Cornell University Agricultural Experimental Station, June 1979, Maps: 94-96, and 102. Among these silt loam soils the most prevalent is Unadilla, with numerous other varieties in lesser quantities.

⁵ Julian Harris Salomon, *Indians of the Lower Hudson Region*, (New City, N.Y.: Historical Society of Rockland County, 1982.) p. 12.

⁶ Ibid. p.13.

⁷ Pehr Kalm, *Description of Maize*, Konglia Svenska Vetenskap-Academiens Handlingar, (1751 & 52); translated by Margit Oxholm and Sherret S. Chase, *Economic Botany*, #28: (April-June, 1974), p. 110.

⁸ Marc B. Fried, *The Early History of Kingston & Ulster County, N.Y.*, (Kingston, N.Y.: Ulster County Historical Society, 1975.) p. 72.

⁹ Fried, pp. 73-84. Fried gives a thorough description of the fort gleaned from the historical documents available. A brief summary of his work is made here.

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- ¹⁰ One is in *The Documentary History of the State of New York* and the other is in *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*.
- ¹¹ Sylvester, Nathaniel B., *History of Ulster County*, New York, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1880.) Vol. 2, p. 208.
- ¹² Katherine T. Terwilliger, *Wawarsing Where the Streams Wind*, (Ellenville, NY: Rondout Valley Publishing Company, 1977.) p. 4.
- ¹³ Terwilliger, p. 3.
- ¹⁴ Sylvester, p. 29. [Deeds suggest that the DeWitt parcel may have included what is now the "Brick House" (# 59) area on Route 209.]
- ¹⁵ Sylvester, p. 213.
- ¹⁶ Sylvester, p. 208. Sylvester suggests this may have happened from ten to twenty years before the 1703 creation of the Town.
- ¹⁷ Sylvester, pp. 208-10.
- ¹⁸ *Documents Relative to Colonial History*, p. 367-8.
- ¹⁹ "Paltsists Collection," Manuscript Collection of New York Historical Society. Items #: 47, 51 and 67.
- ²⁰ N.Y. State census data over thirty years provides this information. The 1855 census counts 86 while the 1875 census lists only 71. Far off track is the 1865 count of 170 which is most likely a typographical error; here 70 is probably the correct number.
- ²¹ Sylvester, p. 221.
- ²² "Assessment Roles of Towns of Kingston, Marbletown and Hurley." October 1798.
- ²³ Barry Benepe, ed., *Early Architecture in Ulster County*, (Kingston, NY: Junior League of Kingston, 1974) p. 84.
- ²⁴ N.Y. State census data over thirty years provides this information. The 1855 Census counts 86 stone houses, the 1865 Census gives 75, and the 1875 Census has 71.
- ²⁵ Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*, (New York: The Holland Society of New York, 1929; reprint ed., New York: Dover Publications, 1965.) p. 19
- ²⁶ "Assessment Roles of Towns of Kingston, Marbletown and Hurley." October 1798.
- ²⁷ Howard Anderson took down the stone walls and rebuilt the shell in the 1940s. All that remains of the original construction is the two-story circular stair and the gambrel roof which were propped up during the renovations.
- ²⁸ The number is arrived at by assuming there were at most from 70 to 75 stone houses in Rochester; this infers a total housing stock of 109, of which 19% or 21 were frame.
- ²⁹ *The Rising Sun*, June 12, 1795, p. 4. [At N.Y. Historical Society, N.Y., N.Y.]
- ³⁰ Manville B. Wakefield, *Coal Boats to Tidewater, The Story of the Delaware & Hudson Canal*, (South Fallsburg, NY: Steingart, 1965.) pp. 33-8.
- ³¹ *Census of the State of New York for 1875*. p. 251.
- ³² Alice Schoonmaker, "Historical Notes on the Town of Rochester," *History of Ulster County with Emphasis on the Last 100 Years*, (Kingston, NY, 1983.) p. 306.
- ³³ *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State*, (Syracuse, NY: R. P. Smith Publishers, 1860.) p. 402.
- ³⁴ *Census of the State of New York for 1855*.
- ³⁵ *Census of the State of New York for 1855*. p.327.

³⁶ Milford Ebert "Mill Hook Was Our Town's First Industrial Center," *The Accordian* Vol. VI, # 4, Oct. 1992.

³⁷ Charles Howell and Allan Keller, *The Mill at Phillipsburg Manor Upper Mills and a Brief History of Milling*, (Tarrytown, NY: Sleepy Hollow Restorations, 1977), p. 69.

³⁸ Howell and Keller, p. 72.

³⁹ Of 309 people with a listed occupation, 211 were farmers.

⁴⁰ *New York State Census for 1875*. p. 382.

⁴¹ *New York State Census for 1875*. p. 419.

⁴² Sylvester, p. 219.

⁴³ *Census of the State of New York for 1855*. [Although, the census records (p. 460) indicate a church structure capable of seating 400, Sylvester (p. 221) records that while the church was organized in 1847, they did not erect a building until 1859.]

⁴⁴ Wakefield, p. 48.

⁴⁵ *Ellenville Journal*, June 29, 1849. p. 4. [At Ellenville Public Library]

⁴⁶ *Ellenville Journal*, May 21, 1857. [At Ellenville Public Library]

⁴⁷ Wakefield, p. 199.

⁴⁸ Alice Schoonmaker, "Historical Notes on the Town of Rochester," p. 314.

⁴⁹ Kenneth Phillips, all dates are oral information, March 1993.

⁵⁰ Manuscript list of guest establishments compiled by the Accord station agent for the Ontario & Western Railroad. July 10, 1936. [At Friends of Rochester Museum, Accord, NY]

⁵¹ Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape*, (Amherst, Mass.: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.) Vol. 2, p. 72.

⁵² *Ibid*, Vol. 2, p. 76.

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Rochester's built environment is a reflection of its natural environment. The stone and frame construction materials were gleaned from the local landscape and were assembled in a mostly vernacular style, especially during the settlement period of the eighteenth century. Later construction, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries adapted many of the styles that were in fashion nationwide, but they usually slow in the adaptation and tended to lag the country as a whole in their application. The building stock reflects the rural nature of the township and includes few commercial structures. The bulk of the buildings surveys include houses, their dependencies and agricultural structures.

Masonry Dwellings

The stone house is one of the distinguishing features of early settlement in Ulster County and the Town of Rochester. Stone houses were built from the earliest period of the Town's settlement, dating from the late seventeenth century, and their popularity extended into the Canal Era until about the mid-nineteenth century. Throughout this time of over one-hundred-and-fifty years the basic form seldom varied. People of all walks of life, from prosperous millers and cash-crop farmers to struggling yeomen (farmers) and coopers (barrel makers), built and lived in these houses. Heritage also seemed to have had little bearing on the design or form; the Dutch, Huguenots, and English alike all built stone houses with similar characteristics, other than those variations which reflected one's status or wealth. The form and configuration of these homes developed from simple vernacular roots in the eighteenth century and grew into the standardized and accepted architectural expressions of the nineteenth century. These later stone houses, built from the end of the eighteenth century on, transformed from utilitarian housing for all to prestigious homes for successful families of means.

Rochester and the surrounding townships in Ulster County are unique in New York State for the considerable number of early stone houses and their generally good state of preservation. Sixty-three stone and/or brick houses that were built prior to 1850 have been identified in the Town of Rochester. Of these, fifty-three are stone houses which survive from that period, three are brick dwellings, two have been rebuilt in the twentieth century, and five are now only sites of former houses. Census records from the middle of the nineteenth century enumerated from between seventy-one and eighty-six stone houses and from three to five brick houses in the Town of Rochester.¹ If these figures are accurate, they imply that still more stone houses and sites may be discovered. It is possible that a portion of this group might be attributed to census errors; it seems highly improbable that eleven stone houses were lost in the decade following the 1855 enumeration. Some former stone house sites have undoubtedly been overlooked and may never be located, but others may turn up over time with more research; however, it is unlikely that any further unrecorded stone

houses remain to be found extant. Sylvester, in an essay on the early settlement of Rochester, discussed a number of early homes that were no longer standing by the year 1880,² but he omitted any reference to their type of construction, and it is probable that at least some of these were stone houses which may yet be recorded as sites if they are found.

Distribution

The construction of stone houses was highly favored in Ulster County during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although they were once popular throughout the Hudson Valley, their construction endured almost exclusively in Ulster County during the later eighteenth century and early nineteenth century.³ The enthusiasm in Ulster County for this form of house was unmatched anywhere else in the state. The 1855 New York State Census, the first to enumerate dwelling materials, records Ulster County with 903 stone houses, the second highest number in the state, ranking it behind only the more populous New York County, or Manhattan, the economic and cultural center of the northeast which had 1,617. In Ulster County the stone houses were especially popular in the first-settled areas within the river valleys of the Esopus, Rondout, and Catskill Creeks. The Town of Rochester, which lies in the Rondout Valley, possessed a high concentration of stone houses with the fourth highest number (86) in the County after the towns of Marbletown (180), Kingston (136), and Saugerties (118). Stone house architecture experienced the greatest popularity during Rochester's Agrarian Era (1703-1827), although a few were built both before and after this period.

It is uncertain why stone construction became so prevalent. The broad acceptance of the form may have derived from a familiarity with the techniques of construction; from a lack of sawn building supplies, but certainly not for a lack of timber; from a concern for safety; or, from a combination of all these factors. Until as late as the Revolutionary War, Indian problems were still common and a major concern to the population. While most incidents occurred in southern Rochester (now Wawarsing), the problems were close to home and the concerns that they fostered were real. The threat of Indian attack would have provided good reason to continue using solid masonry construction. Early records also lack for significant evidence of an established sawmill industry in the eighteenth century. Sylvester, in a review of the early industry in the Town of Rochester, mentions early grist and corn mills (six millers are recorded for 1751), but references to sawmills are curiously few.⁴ Regardless of the cause, the large number of stone houses found in Rochester and the surrounding areas indicates an unusual local affinity for the stone house that did not diminish until the mid-nineteenth century.

As a rule, the oldest stone houses are found along the better land that is associated with the alluvial plain of the Rondout Creek. Kyserike and Accord, two of the earliest farming communities in this fertile area of the Town, have many of the oldest stone homes. The hilly middle-upland areas of the Clove to the east and Mettakahonts, Pataukunk, and Whitfield to the west also have concentrations of stone houses, but these are generally associated with second and third generation families who were developing new occupations in addition to farming. The extreme upland areas in the western part of the Town such as Cherrytown, Tabasco, and Mombaccus tended to have been settled last and have only one

known example. The isolated examples in the more remote areas, such as the Wood residence (# 80) in Liebhardt, are the exception.

Era of Construction

It is generally difficult to establish an exact date or specific builder for houses that may be older than many of the extant official records. The stone houses in the Town of Rochester are no exception, and few can be documented to a given year or even a decade. Many of these homes are over two centuries old, and for many of them records and historical attributions are scarce. The houses of the period were built in a generic or vernacular style; that is to say, they were seldom built in a particular style and usually had few uniquely designed elements which aid in dating more formal architectural works. In Rochester, only four stone houses have been found to include a date-stone; the dates start in 1758 and end in 1801.⁵ In two of these instances (# 8 and 15), the dates appear to refer not to the initial construction but rather to a later addition. Along with the dated houses, there are only about a dozen more houses that have sufficient historical documentation so that they may be reliably dated to a specific time-frame within five to ten years. In many other instances, the information available establishes an intermediate point in the evolution of the property. In the case of the Hoornbeck residence (# 58), a date (176?) found inscribed on an anchor beam of the associated Dutch barn provides insight into the property's development, but does not appear to document the initial settlement of the farm. The vast majority, or about three-quarters, of the stone and brick houses can not be firmly dated and can only be assigned to a very broad time-frame of about twenty to fifty years.

Despite the difficulties in providing attribution, it is still possible to develop an overall perspective of the stone houses built in Rochester and their general distribution over time. The basis for this estimation is derived from an examination of the early records pertaining to the neighboring Town of Marbletown. In 1798 New York State conducted a statewide assessment of all homes, town by town. That assessment gave attention to ownership, value, size, the number of windows and the materials of construction, among other things. While this tax role for Rochester is not known to survive, Marbletown's list for houses valued over one-hundred dollars does,⁶ and it provides some significant insight into local building traditions. These two communities were very similar in their rural agricultural nature, and experienced comparable periods of development and population growth during the period in which stone houses were being built. Because of these similarities it is possible to draw a number of general conclusions about Rochester's architectural history from the Marbletown data.

In 1798, the officials in Marbletown recorded 174 homes that were valued at over one-hundred dollars. Of those, a full three-quarters were built totally or partially of stone.⁷ It is of special interest to note that, of all the houses recorded, sixty-five were recently built, perhaps within five years, and were considered either new or under construction, and that forty-six, or seventy per-cent, of the newer homes were built all or partially of stone.⁸ These numbers indicate a strong continuation in the construction of stone houses at the end of the eighteenth century. When these observations are applied to the census data of the mid-nineteenth century, they indicate that of all the stone houses built in Marbletown about one-

quarter were built in 1798 and the few years immediately preceding, half were built prior to that time, and the remaining one-quarter were built afterwards, between 1798 and the census of 1855.⁹ These trends which have been identified in Marbletown may be applied cautiously to what is known about the stone houses in Rochester.

Rochester was far removed from the first area settlement at Kingston than neighboring Marbletown. Consequently, the initial development lagged behind that of Marbletown in the early and middle eighteenth century. However, by 1798 the two towns were on similar paths. Since about one-half of Marbletown's stone houses were built prior to 1793, it may be inferred that, at most, a similar proportion, or perhaps between twenty-seven and thirty-seven of the stone houses in Rochester today were either built or started prior to circa 1798.¹⁰ Using the same overall numbers, it may also be inferred that at least one-quarter were built in the five years preceding 1798 and that a similar fraction were built afterwards. This analysis offers a new and different perspective on the period of stone house construction. The prevailing perception is that the majority of stone houses date from Colonial times (before 1775) or during the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). The data strongly suggest otherwise; instead, the implication is that the majority were built during the Federal Era (1783-1830) and subsequent Greek Revival period (1820-1850) which followed the War. This assumption appears to be supported stylistically by the large number of stone houses located in the Town that have Federal plans and details and a lesser number of Grecian style homes. An additional consideration is that a number of the early stone houses were changed or enlarged over time and received elements of architectural styles of the time when they were remodeled.

Form

The basic form of the stone dwelling in its initial construction was the one-room single-story house. These small homes were from one to one-and-one-half stories high and nearly square in plan. Overhead, the second floor garret typically served as a storage and/or sleeping loft. The small masonry structures are now often hidden, or are seen as appendages behind later and larger stone homes. Good examples of this style are found as the rear wings of larger houses such as the Westbrook residence (# 31) on Old Whitfield Road, the Sahler residence (# 12) on Old Lucas Turnpike, and the Hoornbeck residence (# 70) on Boice Mill Road. The rear wing of the Westbrook residence is attributed to be one of the earliest homes still standing in Rochester and is said to date from the end of the seventeenth century.¹¹

Up until the period following the Revolution, the stone houses in Rochester were all vernacular and lacked significant exterior detail. (# 8, 40, 57). Architectural expression was primarily restricted to a relatively few important interior features such as the hearth mantel and perhaps a built-in cupboard. The two-room version of this style as was often provided with a thin frame partition that can be found at the Osterhoudt (# 40) and the Middagh (# 90) residences. All of the other features, such as doors and windows, were limited by cost and function. The houses were often unbalanced; the door was seldom centrally located, and instead was usually located under the eaves, off to one side; the entrance to the main floor was seldom found in the gable-end, even in the bank-houses. The two neighboring Kelder

residences (# 43 & 44) in Mettakahonts and the Hornbeck residence (# 46) in Whitfield are the exceptions. The early houses also lacked a main-floor hall, central or otherwise.

The single-room house developed into a variety of forms. Two basic adaptations to the early one-room stone house are identifiable. The linear extension of the single room plan is one form of this development and by far the most prevalent. It is characterized by growth along the axis of the roof ridge, usually at the same scale. The other form consisted of an addition of a balanced and larger multi-room plan two-and-one-half stories along the front. Bank-houses which might be considered a form of their own are described in this discussion as a variation of the basic linear configuration.

Linear Houses

The linear house was the predominant expression of stone architecture in Rochester during the Agrarian Era (1703-1827). The one-and-one-half story linear stone house was built with such frequency in the County that it has come to be known as the Ulster Stone House. Early expansions of the initial stone dwellings were executed by adding one or more rooms linearly at the gable-end with an additional gable-end hearth and entrance. The extended houses of this style frequently retain the former exterior stone walls between rooms. The additions are often evident on the outside by the conspicuous seams in the stonework and are easily identified by the untrained eye. "As a consequence of this evolutionary pattern, there may be two or even three doors on the same side of the building."¹² Three notable examples of the extended linear form are found in the Town of Rochester. The Van Wagenen (# 15), Baker (# 49), and Hoornbeck (# 58) residences were extended twice with stone and all display the long and low shape in combination with the multiple doorways and chimneys that characterize this group. Other less imposing houses were extended only once, but still retain the identity of the style. The Stillwill (# 8), Barley (# 47), and DePuy (# 48) residences each present good examples. The Davis (# 4), Hoornbeck (# 46), and Krom (# 71) residences and the house on Rock Hill Road (# 26) are built similarly to the first grouping, but have had their lines obscured by the later addition of a second floor or a porch and do not immediately stand out as examples of the type. Other houses, such as the Sahler residence (# 3), employed a wooden extension, but retained the overall integrity of the design.

The peak of architectural development for this plan came in the early nineteenth century with the rise of the vernacular Federal Style house. This style is typified by a balanced five-bay front facade with a central entrance and hall. Even though these houses had multiple rooms, they were built in a single effort and reflect a natural and well-considered progression from the expanded one-room house. The balanced examples, such as the DePuy (# 28), Davis (# 30), Deyo (# 73), and Wood (# 80) residences, are more prevalent, but unbalanced versions such as the Schoonmaker residence (# 35), the house on Clove Valley Road (# 23), and the Osterhoudt residence (# 83) are also represented in the Town. These Federal style blocks were also added to existing stone houses both in a linear and a block-and-wing configuration. The linear-plan homes of varied scale are seen in the Sahler residence (# 6) and at the Boodle Hole Road house (# 65). The block-and-wing style

house is found at the Hasbrouck (# 9), Sahler (# 12), Westbrook (# 31), and Krom (# 32) residences.

New masonry houses ceased to be built in Rochester or Ulster County from about the 1840's until the twentieth century. Work on the existing stone houses during this intervening period consisted primarily of adding-on with wood frame construction. The principal means of accomplishing this was to raise the roof level with an intermediary frame section built above the stonework as has been done at the DeWitt residence (# 10), and the house on Krom Road (# 71); to add a frame addition, either in the linear tradition as at Winfield Corners (# 1) and the DePuy residence (# 49); or, more commonly, in a perpendicular wing plan as at the Krom (# 51), Rider (# 53), Middagh (# 90), and the two Osterhoudt (# 42 & 43) residences.

The bank-houses in the Town of Rochester are a later variation upon the basic one-and-one-half-story linear stone house. They are unique in that they have been placed on a side hill that faced in a general southerly or westerly direction. The placement of the house and slope of the hill permit the basement level of the dwelling to be fully exposed on the downhill side. Bank-house construction involves less excavation during construction as well as allowing full-windows and grade-level entry to the basement. These attributes favor a more extensive and functional use of the basement level than the traditional one-story house. Nevertheless, they were not commonly constructed and only four such examples are found in Rochester. The favored orientation was parallel to the terrain and is found in three of the houses: the Harnden residence (# 20), the Markle (# 57) and the house on Queens Highway (# 64); only one, the Rider residence (# 53), was constructed with the gable end facing into the hillside. In addition, a fifth house in the Clove (# 25) combines the stone bank-house form seen here with an upper wooden wall at the exposed elevation. The Markle residence (# 54) is also built in the style of a bank-house, perhaps because it was built by the same family as the other Markle bank-house (# 57), but has not been included in this group because it lacks the fully exposed basement facade wall which exemplifies the type.

Two-story Houses

In the last quarter of the eighteenth century a new form of the traditional stone house was slowly entering the rural landscape of Ulster County and, to a lesser extent, the Town of Rochester. It was the two-story house, built in the Federal Style. The two-story stone houses were typically built with a symmetrical five-bay front facade and a central entrance. The front exterior facade stressed balance and bilateral symmetry, reflecting the classical tastes of English architecture that were being accepted in the United States at the end of the eighteenth century.¹³ Inside, the balanced plan included a central hall with a winding stair, and a pair of rooms placed front-to-back at each side. Although this form would represent the highest architectural level of expression of the stone house, it seldom included the exterior elaboration of detail which is associated with high-style architecture. Instead, the two-story house retained many of the simple vernacular roots of the one-story cousin. Despite this simplicity, it was still considered as a symbol of prosperity towards the end of the eighteenth century.

The two-story plan found in Rochester is typical for the form but generally uncommon and accounts for only seven historic houses in the Town. The two-story house style slowly worked its way south from Kingston during the eighteenth century. The slow pace of the style's progression south is illustrated by the long period between the Cornelius Cool residence (1745) in Hurley and the Wynkoop-Lounsbery residence (1772) in Marbletown;¹⁴ both were the first examples in their respective towns. The 1798 Marbletown assessment confirms that there was limited building activity in this form prior to that date, counting only one established house of this type.¹⁵ The two-story form was introduced even later in the Town of Rochester. The Schoonmaker residence (# 29) is thought to be the first of this style in the Town and has an attributed a date of 1787.

Before 1850, there were eight two-story stone or brick houses in the Town of Rochester. Today, one original brick and five original stone examples of the two-story stone house remain standing; in addition, there are two documented sites and one rebuilt two-story stone house. The most visible example of this style house is the Hoornbeck residence (# 70) on Boice Mill Road. This house is representative of the form and is very similar to the brick-faced Schoonmaker (# 29) residence and the Storry residence (# 59) with brick on three sides. The Dutch Reformed parsonage (# 37), now covered in vinyl siding, and the Schoonmaker residence (# 72) vary on the front with a large central cross-gable. A more unusual form of this house type is the extensively rebuilt 1805 gambrel roofed Philip Bevier house (# 36) on Route 209.¹⁶ The gambrel, although popular throughout the Hudson Valley, was seldom used in Ulster County or Rochester. Also unique is one-story Sahler residence (# 2). Although only one-story high, it is built more in the style of the two-story house than the linear house. This early nineteenth-century brick dwelling possesses an unusual depth for a one-story house and incorporates a floor-plan that is directly related to the massed-plan of the two-story house with front-to-back rooms a central hall.

Modern Houses

Stone house construction did not experience a revival until after the turn of the twentieth century. Then, the rebirth of stone as a building material came with new architectural styles and new construction techniques. The discovery and use of strong Portland cements made it no longer necessary for stonework to be coursed and laid flat, in effect to hold itself together. Cobblestone construction made use of round stones that did not stack well; cement, however, made their use possible. This technique was new to Rochester and was used for some wall construction in the upland areas, but was used more in chimneys and foundations, especially on porches. There are a few pure cobblestone houses in the Town: one is found on Store Road in Mettakahonts (# 475) and another in Yagerville (# 701), but they are not common. Other techniques, such as a stone veneer used at the Scherer residence (# 450) and the hybridization of cobblestone with traditional stone-work found on Upper Cherrytown Road (# 600), were also employed in the new masonry work.

In the decade prior to World War II, a number of stone houses were rebuilt. These houses are significant as illustrations of the then-current interpretation of early (pre-1850) stone-house construction. The most unusual is the Sykes Game House (# 35-A); although technically not rebuilt, it was newly constructed in 1937 with salvaged material from the

demolished DeWitt residence (# 35-C). The building's facade, designed by Kingston architect Harry Halverson, was considered to be an authentic reproduction of Dutch-Colonial architecture. This assessment has for the most part stood the test of time; minor departures from traditional forms at the gable ends and window pane configuration are the only exceptions. Other houses, such as the Lawrence-Cross (#24) and Bevier-Anderson (# 36), were entirely rebuilt on the original site, but were not as strict in adhering to the earlier building practices; the most evident difference is the protruding lintels on both houses. This feature is an appearance that was not seen in the early stone house.

Materials of Construction

Over the evolution of stone house construction, the basic techniques for building the masonry wall remained constant during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A typical wall about twenty-two inches thick was built with a pair of walls back to back. The walls were erected in a dry-wall fashion where the structural integrity is dependent upon the manner in which the individual stones rest on each other rather than upon the strength of the mortar. Many of the intact stone walls from early fields which are seen in the hedgerows and woods today are built in just this manner, except without mortar.

The traditional eighteenth-century mortar used in the walls of a dwelling consisted of a mix of lime, clay, straw and horsehair. This material doubled as a binder to help hold the wall together and as a filler to seal it against drafts and moisture. The mortar was extremely fragile and highly susceptible to weathering. To protect it, periodic applications of a lime-based whitewash were spread over the outside walls. In most rural houses the whitewash was also used for the interior finish, in many ways taking the place of plaster. This coating was applied every few years and at times was tinted with earth pigments to vary the traditional stark-white finish of the stone walls. Cement mortar, which was not developed in Ulster County until the initiation of construction on the D & H Canal in 1827, was not generally available during the period of construction for most of the stone houses.

The stone used in the construction of the eighteenth and nineteenth-century stone house was either fieldstone or quarried limestone. There were prevalent supplies of both in Ulster County. Limestone is found throughout the lowland areas of the Town of Rochester in exposed ridges and was used in both early and late period homes. It does not appear to be indicative of any particular era. The early uses of limestone tend to include larger irregular-shaped blocks which were used most frequently to form the corners. This working of limestone is documented as early as 1751 for the Van Wagenen residence (# 14).¹⁷ Later use tended to employ smaller uniform sizes which could be considered as an alternative to brick. The Greek revival stone house (# 30) on River Road in Accord and the rear wall of the Storry residence (# 50) illustrates the more refined application of cut stone.

Later homes, especially those further up-land in the surrounding hills, have a higher concentrations of fieldstone. The use of this material may also be a reflection of its availability. Field stones may have been used later, in the second and third generation homes, because it was available from the already plowed fields cleared by earlier

generations. These fieldstone walls consist of more random size and shape distribution. However, the predominant shape is flat, about one to two inches thick, and somewhat long.

Twentieth-century stone houses in Ulster County rely more on the use of cobblestone or face-stone. The cobblestone is a smooth and round-shaped rock that is found in glacial-till soils or in stream beds. Because of its shape, the structural integrity of the stonework depends upon the cement mortar used rather than the fit of the stones. Only two examples of this style are found in the Town of Rochester, a stone house on Store Road in Mettacahonts (# 475) and one on Lower Cherrytown Road (# 607) in Cherrytown. Face-stone is also a common twentieth-century technique, but one that has not been used frequently in Rochester. This work also depends on mortar and has flat stones laid on edge to create a veneer over an interior wall. The Scherer residence (# 50) on Boice Mill Road is modern example and the Lawrence residence (# 27) on Lawrence Hill Road is a nineteenth-century anomaly that requires more study.

Despite a strong tradition of building with masonry, the use of brick in the interior townships off the Hudson was unusual as an exterior wall material. Brick nogging in the walls of timber-frame houses was fairly common, but only three nineteenth-century dwellings in the Town of Rochester, the Sahler (# 2), Harnden (# 20), and Storry (# 59) residences, were originally constructed with a finished brick exterior. A fourth, the Schoonmaker residence (# 29) has only a brick front which was added during that same period. All of these houses were built during the first third of the nineteenth century (with the possible exception of the ca. 1840's Italianate Harnden residence (# 20) in Alligerville), and all were sited in prosperous lowland areas. The source of these brick is unknown. Alligerville is reputed to have had a brickyard operated by the Harnden family near the Canal, but a site has not been identified. It is also possible that the brick were shipped in on the Canal from one the Hudson River brickyards; however, the porous and unglazed nature of the brick used in the Storry residence, which pre-dates the Canal, suggests a local source for that house at least. Brick was undoubtedly a formal alternative to stone, and like stone, was viewed as a status symbol which displayed the wealth of the owners and their families. All of the nineteenth-century homes built of brick were owned by the Town's more prosperous families and are found in well-sited locations.

During the twentieth century, brick enjoyed a renewed popularity. Two such houses are included in this comprehensive list, the Anderson (# 312) and Feldshuh (# 375) residences, and a still larger group of homes from the late 1940's, which include the Lang residence (# 347) built in 1948, and the 1950's will merit consideration as they meet the National Register age criteria of fifty years.

Masonry Openings

Window and door-opening construction is one telling feature that sometimes helps to generalize the age of a house. The later-built homes usually included either a stone or timber lintel over the head of the opening; earlier houses tended not to rely upon a lintel. The most common method of early construction employed a structural wooden frame joined with mortise and tenon; this frame was built into the surrounding stonework as the wall was

erected and carried the flat arch above.¹⁸ The detail photographs of the Rider residence (# 11) illustrate this construction. Houses such as the Davis residence (# 4) and the Sahler residence (# 12) include both systems. When these practices are found in combination together, they help to define the chronology of construction in sections of an individual building; this differentiation, however, does not necessarily apply when comparing two different houses. Modern reconstructions from the early twentieth century tend to emphasize the structural lintel (# 24 & 36). The Sykes' Game House (# 35-A), however, copies the earlier appearance in the effort to reproduce an early stone house.

Door-lights, which include side-lights and transoms, are a commonly found feature in local stone houses. Although it is difficult to determine if many of these features date from the original construction or are later adaptations, most appear to date from before 1850 and are a significant architectural feature. The earliest door-light is believed to be a single-tier transom light over the full width of the door; this matured into a two-tiered transom. The two-tiered transom is not found extensively in the Town of Rochester, but two original examples can be seen on the DeWitt residence (# 10) and at the present back of the Schoonmaker residence (# 29). Twentieth-century features, such as the entrance and the associated single-tier transom of the Van Wagenen residence (# 14), should not be confused with the eighteenth-century originals.

Later sophistication of the front entrance incorporated the design elements of the Federal and Greek Revival periods. The most common form of this combined a pair of fixed-sash units on each side of the front entrance. This design may be seen either with a transom as at the DePuy residence (# 28) and the house on Boodle Hole Road (# 65), or without, as at Winfield Corners (# 1) and the Krom residence (# 52). While most of the door-lights found in the township are simple, there are a limited number of impressive and highly stylized units. The most elaborate are seen in the Gothic Revival example at Camp Epworth (# 871) in Kyserike and two Greek Revival examples, the River Road house in Accord (# 31) and the Sahler residence (# 12) in Kyserike.

An unusual variation of the door-light is the single-sidelight beside the front door. There are five examples of this fenestration in Rochester; two, the Hornbeck (# 46) and Markle (# 54) residences, have an operable double-hung sash; the remaining three, the Rider (# 11), Osterhoudt (# 40), and Baker residences (# 49), have fixed sash for providing light only. The sidelight in each house illuminates an otherwise dark foyer or hall separated by partitions from the main rooms. The single light most likely reflects a modest household without significant means to pay for the more elaborate and formal entry seen in many of the other local stone houses.

Gable-end Construction

The variation in the gable-ends of the stone houses is another interesting facet of their construction. There are three basic forms of gable-end construction used on stone houses. One makes use of stone over the entire gable-end and extends up to the peak of the roof; a second employs a clapboard gable-end from the eaves to the peak; and a third combines these two alternatives, extending the stone mid-way to the peak. In this last configuration, the

clapboard begins at a level corresponding with the collar ties of the rafters and/or the heads of the loft, or second-floor windows. These styles are usually consistent over the entire house, but they are also found mixed, as at the Krom residence (# 51).

The all-wood gable-end is by far the most prevalent form. There are twenty-two examples of this form that have been identified in Rochester.¹⁹ This group includes all of the houses that appear to have had the second floor raised, as well as a majority of houses with eyebrow, or shallow eave, windows at the fascia-band level. The partial clapboard and the all-stone gables have roughly similar numbers with fifteen and thirteen respectively.²⁰ The significance of these variations has not been determined, and no correlation has as yet been identified between the type of gable-end and the era of construction, location, or heritage of the builders.

The typical floor-plan of the early stone house included a massive open hearth which dominated the room. The large fireplace was used for both cooking and heating and was traditionally placed in the middle of the gable-end wall. The flue and hearth were built on the interior of the stone wall and incorporated directly into its construction. The interior construction allowed the flue to heat the house with radiant warmth. The large dimensions of the early flues and hearths created a considerable draft that carried heat up the chimney and out of the house, away from where it was needed. When a second room was added, a similar interior hearth was built at the opposite gable-end of the house. It was only in the nineteenth century and later that the flues were built outside of the principal wall. These flues tended to be smaller and often were designed for stoves.²¹ Frequently, the large hearths associated with the earlier flues were removed, and a rectangular patch in the upstairs flooring is all that remains to indicate the location of the former chimney.

There are two known exceptions to the gable-end hearth tradition in Rochester and both have been removed. The earlier example is a house on Old Kings Highway (# 10)²² and the other is the Barley residence (# 47) in Whitfield. The Barley residence contains the remnants of a central hearth in the basement in the form of a flat-arched hearth foundation supported on timber lintels. Upstairs, all vestiges of the early hearth have been removed in favor of smaller gable-end flues for stoves. Central hearths were uncommon in the Rochester vicinity, but were prevalent in the Pennsylvania and Connecticut settlements of the time.

Early hearths also included a projecting beehive-shaped niche which was used for baking. This feature is commonly called a Dutch oven. An example of this early chimney adaptation can easily be seen on the rear (north) wall of the Westbrook residence (# 31); no other extant examples are known to survive in the Town of Rochester. These ovens were a common feature at the back of the hearth in many early homes. Evidence of former Dutch ovens can still be seen on many houses and is recognized by the characteristic beehive "ghost" or outline in the gable-end stonework where the opening has been filled.

As a rule, the oldest stone houses are found along the better land that is associated with the alluvial basin of the Rondout Creek. Kysyerike and Accord, two of the earliest farming communities in this fertile area of the Town, have some of the oldest stone homes.

The hilly middle upland areas of the Clove, Mettakahonts and Whitfield also have some of the highest concentrations of stone houses in the township and are the general limit of their distribution away from the Rondout. Isolated examples in the more remote areas, such as Liebhardt (# 80), are the exception.

Up until the period following the Revolution, the stone houses in Rochester were all vernacular and lacked any significant exterior detail (# 8; 40, 57). The earliest form of the stone house was a simple one-and-one-half story building with one or two rooms and a gable-end hearth. Architectural expression was limited to a hearth mantel and perhaps a built-in cupboard. The two room version of this style (# 40, 90) was often provided with a small frame partition. All of the other features, such as doors and windows, were limited by cost and function. The houses were often unbalanced; the door was seldom centrally located, and instead was usually located under the eaves, off to one side. Early expansions of the initial stone dwellings were executed by adding one or more rooms linearly at the gable end with an additional gable-end hearth (# 10, 49 & 58). Houses of this period frequently retain the former exterior stone walls between rooms. These additions are evident on the outside by the conspicuous seams in the stonework and are easily identified by the untrained eye.²³ "As a consequence of this evolutionary pattern, there may be two or even three doors on the same side of the building."²⁴

As the form matured, so too did the craftsmanship; "tooling increased and the stone houses ultimately consisted of blocks, carefully cut, smoothed and fitted. They also increased in height."²⁵ Architectural detailing also became evident. One of the highest architectural expressions of the stone house in Ulster County was the two-story Georgian. The first local example of this house form was the 1772 Wynkoop-Lounsbery house (N.R. listed 1988) in neighboring Marbletown. However, this style did not come to Rochester for at least another thirty years, until after the turn of the century. This house-type, which became popular throughout Ulster County, was built in the Georgian double-pile style. One brick (# 59) and five stone (# 29; 36; 39; 70, 72) examples survive today; a sixth stone example (# 35) was dismantled and rebuilt as a one-and-one-half story dwelling. The form is typified by a central hall and stair with four rooms, a pair to each side around it on each floor. However, unlike the true Georgian house, the Ulster County interpretation of this style does not include the typical paired chimneys at each gable end; instead, the local versions in Rochester either retained the centrally located chimney of the earlier period at each gable-end, or brought the two gable-end chimneys forward from the ridge to the front roof pitch. The front exterior facades stressed balance and bilateral symmetry, reflecting the classical tastes of English architecture that were being accepted in the United States at the end of the eighteenth century.²⁶

The Georgian style and the subsequent Classical Revival extended their influence into the vernacular construction of the area as well. A number of stone houses built around the turn of the nineteenth century incorporate the traditional stone one-and-one-half-story house with the symmetry, balance, and cornice detailing associated with the Classical forms. While these early houses typically lack many of the elaborate architectural accessories associated with the style, such as pilasters, quoins, and cornice modillions, they are furnished with modest side-lighted door-frames and heavy articulated cornices, features which personify the

vernacular New England cottage style²⁷ (# 65). Others took the expression further by incorporating eyebrow windows into the cornice (# 12, 31). This style was extremely popular at the time and is seen throughout the Town. However, the style also marked the end of the era of stone house construction.

The smokehouse was a specialized structure that was associated exclusively with the eighteenth and early nineteenth-century house. Originally, almost every house had one, but today only a few survive and all are found with stone dwellings. The smokehouse is a small one-story dependency used for the smoking and curing of meats. In Ulster County and in Rochester there are two types: one has all stone walls (# 18, photo & 71), the other has a stone base to about half-height and a frame upper half (# 65, figure 17). Both types are capped by a small gable roof and have a full-height door in the front gable.

Despite a strong tradition of building with masonry, the use of brick in the interior townships off the Hudson was unusual as an exterior wall material. Brick nogging in the walls of timber-frame houses was fairly common, but only four residences were constructed with a finished brick in Rochester (# 2, 20, 59, 269), and a fifth had only a brick front (# 29). All of these houses were built during the first third of the nineteenth century (with the possible exception of the ca. 1840's Italianate Harnden house in Alligerville, (# 20)), and all were sited in the prosperous Rondout Valley area.

After about the 1830's, new masonry houses were no longer built in Rochester or Ulster County until the twentieth century. Work on the existing stone houses during this intermediary period consisted primarily of expanding with wood frame construction. The principal means of accomplishing this was to raise the roof level with an intermediary frame section built above the stonework (# 9, 10, 71), or to add a frame addition, either in the linear tradition (# 3, 49, 58), or perpendicularly (# 43, 51, 53).

Stone house construction did not see a revival until after the turn of the twentieth century. Then, the rebirth of stone as a building material came with new architectural styles and new construction techniques. The discovery and use of strong Portland cements made it no longer necessary for stonework to be coursed and laid flat, in effect to hold itself together. Cobblestone construction made use of round stones that did not stack well; cement, however, made their use possible. This technique was new to Rochester and was used for some wall construction in the upland areas, but was used more in foundations, especially on porches. There are a few pure cobblestone houses in the Town: two are found on Store Road in Mettakahonts (# 475, 476) and one in Yagerville (# 701), but they are not common. Other techniques such as stone veneer (# 450) and the hybridization of cobblestone with traditional stone-work (# 600, figure 10; 607) were also experimented with.

Wood Dwellings

The early frame houses seen in the Town of Rochester today echo the same styles and forms found in the stone houses, especially in those built during the first half of the nineteenth century. The lack of documented examples of frame houses prior to this period makes a comparison of the settlement period architecture difficult. Three forms of wood

construction in the Town of Rochester have become known: traditional timber frame, log cabin and plank construction. The latter two forms were inexpensive and scattered in the poorer and less settled upland western section of the town. The enumeration of 1875 accounted for 60 log homes of very modest value. One cabin (# 82) in Liebhart is known to survive today. This building is a very simple one-room cabin that is in poor condition.

The earliest known wood dwellings are one-and-one-half story heavy timber frame houses, usually with five bays and a central door. Of these, there are two houses on Route 209 in Kerhonkson (# 67) that, by their roof line and overall form, suggest a somewhat earlier date than other frame structures in the Town.

The most extensive early frame residence still found in the Town is the Classical (or Greek) Revival style eyebrow house. This is one of the few national styles found in the Town. The style is widespread throughout the area and is well represented in both stone and wood. The frame variety, unlike the stone, is not limited in its distribution and is far more prevalent. The highest level of this style is found in Alligerville in association with the commerce on the D & H Canal. Two houses in particular stand out: the P. Aldrich house (# 270) above the Canal and the S. Schoonmaker house (# 16) on the opposite bank of the Rondout are excellent well preserved examples. A third example in Accord, the DePuy house (# 322), is also a fine representation of the style.

A more pervasive interpretation of the style was the one-and-one-half story, side gabled house with classic detailing. The typical example has a balanced five-bay front with a central door. Above, there are corresponding eyebrow windows in the frieze of a heavy overhanging cornice. Most have corner pilasters, and perhaps a front porch. These homes tend to be found out of the communities, in individual settings. Fine examples are broadly spread about the Town and reflect early nineteenth-century prosperity in many walks of life: the Alligerville parsonage (# 17), a Mombaccus farm (# 525), and a mill dwelling (# 401).

The Classical Revival house is also well represented in a more vernacular interpretation of the style. Most of these examples are found in community settings like Alligerville and Mettakahonts and reflect worker housing. These properties are not associated with farms and open land as are their more rural cousins. Instead they are found on small plots of land with perhaps a shed or a small horse barn. The largest concentration of this type is found along the tow path in Alligerville which was a small, but active commercial port on the Canal. A second, less dense collection is found in Mettakahonts. Elsewhere, there are scattered examples, some with eyebrow windows such as houses in Leibhardt (# 75, figure 12) and Whitfield (# 570, figure 13) and others without.

Plank Houses

Known plank houses are very scarce and are difficult to identify without close inspection. By all outward appearances, they resemble any other contemporary frame houses of the period. The plank house is an important variation of the heavy-timber frame house and is similar in many ways to balloon construction. These homes, of which little is known, seem to have been built primarily in the early nineteenth century. The plank house is simply

built. It consists of vertical planks (usually 2 inches thick) that form a solid wall panel. The panel is held together with 2 inch horizontal plank plates nailed at each floor level and the rafter plate level. These plates which are nailed to the full height vertical planks act as ledger plates to carry the floor joists and rafters which are usually heavier 3 inch members spaced 24 inches apart. Window and door openings are cut into the plank panel walls and the panels are clad with traditional clapboard on the outside and plaster within, rendering them indistinguishable from any other frame construction unless closely examined. Clear evidence of a plank house construction can be seen at window and door jams which are unusually narrow, being about half the thickness of a traditional 2 by 4 stud wall. The ca. 1841 Zweifel House-Napanoch Female Seminary in Napanoch, Town of Wawarsing (N.R. listed ca. 1980) is one of the few known and dated local examples of this construction type. Four known examples survive. Three of these houses (# 45, 69 & 77 which is no longer standing) were identified in the Junior League survey. Two more (#488 & 660) have been identified since then and are included in this survey. Further investigations will undoubtedly yield more of these dwellings especially in the upland areas of the township.

The nineteenth-century frame house is seldom seen represented outside of the simple vernacular form. The most common expression of this is the gable-front and wing frame house. These homes were built extensively in both the one-and-one-half story (# 292, figure 16) and two-story (# 209, figure 14) modes. This style may also be seen as an addition to an earlier stone house (# 43, figure 9). The exception to this vernacular expression is the more formal Colonial Revival house in Pine Bush (# 66, figure 15). This two-story house goes back stylistically to the classical Georgian ideas of balance and symmetry, although it still lacks extensive ornamentation.

The twentieth century frame house architecture is well represented in the Town with a number of styles. One of the more prevalent is the two-story, hip-roofed house, often referred to as a four-square. "Decoration of the [four-square] is usually minimal; indeed, the house type is notable for its exterior simplicity and lack of decoration." The style was marketed widely by Sears, Roebuck in the 1920's and sold ready-cut.²⁸ It is possible that these and the many bungalow style houses came in on the railroad in prepackaged and precut kits for easy assembly. The highest concentration of this style of house is found in and around Accord on Main Street (# 315, 320) and along Route 209 (# 345, 351, 352), not far from the railroad station. Houses that are known to be "Kit" houses are found in Alligerville on Creek Road (#254 & 256 photos) and in Kyserike (#192). A few others of this style are found distributed about the town on farms (# 221) and elsewhere. Also prevalent during this period is the one-and-one-half story gable front Bungalow style house (#350, 450) which should not to be confused with the income producing cottages of the bungalow colonies.

The twentieth-century stucco house is an important sub-group of the stick-frame dwelling. Rochester has a number of traditional stucco buildings from the early twentieth century that are scattered about the township. Constructed during the 1920s, they are located mostly in and around the hamlet of Accord (#301, #320, #325, #350, and #821). These homes are built with a light stick frame, are clad with wire-lath, finished with cement stucco and typically painted. Of these, there are a very limited number which were never meant to be painted. These homes are stuccoed with a unique and distinctive blend of

crushed, colored glass aggregate. The glass chips are left exposed on the surface, and may have been cleaned with an acid wash after the initial construction to receive the full benefit of the unusual aggregate. The only known example which makes use of this unique material is the house in Accord at the northwest corner of Main Street and Granite Road (# 315). Unfortunately, this material has recently been covered over with vinyl siding.

Residential Dependencies

Early residences from the eighteenth and nineteenth century were accompanied by any number of dependant structures that were not necessarily associated with farming. Well houses, outhouses, smokehouses, and mounting blocks were the most common. Modernization in the twentieth century has largely done away with the need for these elements.

Good water was a vital necessity and the ability to access it weighed heavily as a factor in early home site selection. Springs were often the first sign of a reliable water source; however, they were often seasonal and had a variable flow. Wells offered the added benefit of providing a below-ground reservoir that could be used year round. Most dug wells were about four feet in diameter and stone lined; early wells were uncovered, but later improvements added a protective structure or wellhouse at the top to improve sanitation and access via a bucket and pulley system and later hand pumps. A typical wellhouse was square with a solid enclosed base and a latticed upper half protected by a small gable roof that often projected out from the front.

The smokehouse was a specialized structure that was associated with the eighteenth and early nineteenth-century houses. Originally, almost every house had one, but today only a few survive and most are found with stone dwellings. The smokehouse is a small one-story dependency used for the smoking and curing of meats. In Ulster County and in Rochester there are two types: either built entirely with stone walls (#18, photo; & 71); or otherwise built with a stone base to about half-height and a frame upper half (# 65). Both types are windowless, are capped by a small gable roof and have a full-height door in the front gable.

The privy or outhouse was another rural necessity that is the historical precursor to the modern bathroom. These structures were mostly built with a simple wood frame construction. Most were small, utilitarian one-seat structures that, more often than not, were without a footing or foundation as they were often moved. More elaborate ones might include windows, ventilators and two or possibly more seats.

Mounting blocks were used to aid in mounting a horse or entering a carriage. Although not widely distributed, they were often found with the wealthier homes. A mounting block could consist of anything from a single large square stone to a series of stone steps leading to a platform at carriage floor level. A few are still found in the Town (#254).

Farm Buildings

The working farm is in a state of constant change. As the business of farming changes, so too do the structures and buildings that are the essence of the business. For this reason there are few pure examples remaining of a given style or form. Many barns reflect a progression of styles as additions were made over time. This evolution is much more pronounced in barn structures than in residential construction. Often, it is possible to see three or four different eras of expansion and construction in one barn complex. Many of the barns of all eras of construction have been lost; this is especially so with the earliest Dutch and English styles of the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century. Fire, neglect and the sale of the structures for their materials have all contributed to their depletion.

The earliest barn type in Rochester is the Dutch style which dates from the settlement period into the early nineteenth century. This barn is characterized by the Dutch "H" frame which consists of two principal posts and a principal beam at mid-height. This configuration divides the barn into three aisles: a large central threshing floor and two side aisles under the eaves for livestock. The barn length is variable and is determined by the number of bays formed by the "H" frame. Few examples of this style survive; two examples that do are the Middagh barn (# 90) and the Krom barn (# 51), both of which have been added onto a number of times.

The later English style barn (# 49; 65; 525) is also found extensively in the township. This construction shifts the principal posts to the outside of the barn eliminating the low side aisles found in the Dutch style. A secondary feature of these barns is the raised side walls under the eaves which expands their second level hay storage capacity.

The gambrel roofed barn was introduced in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Although the specific shape took many forms, the overall intent of the design was to take advantage of the more vertical lower roof pitch for increased hay storage. These roof types were built with trusses built up with the newly available dimension lumber (two by fours, sixes etc.). These barns are widespread through the Town and are found on some of the oldest farmsteads (# 48; 51) as well as the newer ones (# 221, 350, 351).

The granary was an important agricultural support-structure during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. While grain storage facilities are often evident in the barns themselves (by the slatted siding), "the practice of employing separate buildings as granaries appears to have been in response to the expanding agricultural production of American farms."²⁹ The granary was used to store a variety of grains. It was typically outfitted with bins for loose grain storage and a pen with wood-slat sides for ear corn storage and drying. Despite the formerly large number of farms in the township, very few granaries survive. Possibly the earliest in the Town is found on the Lodewyck Hoornbeek farm (# 58) in Accord. This structure consists of a one-and-one-half story frame building with an opening under one end that can accommodate a wagon so that grain might be lowered through the floor. A later version of this structure found in the Town is elevated on timber legs to allow a wagon to be driven beneath the entire structure. Of the three remaining stilted granaries (# 49, 90, 358), only the Baker farm (# 49) retains its original elevated legs, the others having been cut down.

A structure similarly related to the granary is the corncrib which was developed especially to hold ear-corn. The corncrib, with its narrow design and ventilated sides, permits a slow even drying of the corn. The sole surviving example of this structure in Rochester is found in Cherrytown (# 606). The structure is built to slant outward at the top to provide maximum protection from the weather and has slatted sides for air circulation. In the 1880's, "...this type of corncrib was referred to as a Connecticut corn house and identified as the common type of corn storage facility throughout the east."³⁰ By the twentieth century, however, a new structure, called the silo, had been developed to keep both the grain and the corn stalk.

The silo has come to be a modern trademark symbol of the traditional farm. This structure is relatively new, however, and came into being near the end of the nineteenth century. The initial form of this construction was a wooden cylinder made with vertical wood staves that are banded together with horizontal iron hoops. A number of these early silos survive today and are found in the secondary agricultural areas of the township or on the smaller subsistence farms (# 51, 422, photo). The larger farms in the primary agricultural areas along the Rondout Creek replaced the early wooden forms with the larger and more durable masonry and steel structures (# 58).

Public Buildings – Former and Present

Historic civic structures in the Town are limited to Schoolhouses and religious buildings. Most are of frame construction; the exceptions are two brick buildings in Alligerville: the circa 1878 School No. 1, which is now a firehouse (#800, photo); and the former Reformed Church (# 825, photo) built in 1859. Of all these buildings, only one institution, the Rochester Reformed Church (# 821) of Accord, is still used in its original capacity.

Each of the Town's sixteen school districts maintained their own building. Most were simple one-room, one-story, gable roofed structures with a small belfry and twin outhouses. In all, twenty early schools have been identified, of which ten survive. Two are still used publicly: the national register listed Palentown School No. 10 (#810) is used as a Town polling station; and the Accord School No. 2 (#802, photo) is used as a Grange Hall and meeting place for other groups. The majority of the other schools have been converted into residences (#803, #807, #808, #811, #812, #814, and #816). The former School No. 4 (#804) has evolved into a vehicle repair business. A second, smaller group lies abandoned: School No. 15 (# 815), and School No. 5 (# 805).

Ten former and existing churches and synagogues have been identified in the Town. Eight of these buildings have been converted to residences (# 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 829, & 830) and one (# 828) was lost to a fire. These religious buildings of the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century were built mostly of wood in simple style. One that featured more architectural expression than any of the others was the Cherrytown Reformed Church (#826) which was built with Gothic overtones and is now used as a residence.

A list of the burial grounds within the town has been compiled and published in a separate book. That list is not included in this report. Sixty-three cemeteries and family grounds have been identified with an estimated 7,470 inscribed headstones. The number of plots range from one in some of the smaller family grounds to over 2,500 in the Pine Bush Cemetery on Route 209.

Manufacturing & Commercial Structures

Mills were important in the history and development of the Town during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Unfortunately, only one mill-related structure remains from the industrial past, a small frame building on Canyon Lake Road that is associated with the Westbrook house (# 31). There are other former sites, many of which have not been recorded in the survey, two that are known to have existed were the DeWitt sawmill (# 401) on DeWitt Road and the Hornbeck grist mill (# 70) on Boice Mill Road. The largest mill complex at Mill Hook on Mettakahonts Road is now totally obscured.

Hoop shops were another form of industrial endeavor that existed in the town. Five former shops survive today and have been identified (# 47, 419, 912 photo, 913 photo, & 914 photo). Although the craft has long been dead, some remnants of this industry endure. The hoop shop was typically a small one-story frame building, often seen with a disproportionately large stone chimney at the rear. Most of these small one-man operations are found in the up-land areas of the Town and are an important part of its history. Other shops such as the S. DeWitt cabinet shop (# 10, photo) are identifiable from historical maps.

Lime kilns were another manifestation of small industry in the Town. Nine former kilns have been identified (#2; 211, photos; & 901-907) and are still mostly intact. The kilns mostly produced agricultural lime but are a foreshadowing of the more significant nineteenth century natural cement industry centered in the Rosendale area. This industry capitalized upon the exposed limestone ridges that are prevalent throughout Rochester and neighboring towns.

The Ontario and Western Railroad is survived by a number of buildings and structures. The most prominent elements are the two depots in Accord (#942, photo) and Kyserike (#941, photo) built in 1901. Following the industry pattern, the stations were anonymously designed in-house by the railroad following a model formula that included: a ticket office with passenger waiting room, a freight room, a covered platform and a second floor station-master's apartment. Built according to a standard design, the Kyserike station is the mirror image of Accord. Both are now residences. Nearby these stations are two former creameries (#940, photo; 943, photo). Also found along the former railroad right-of-way is a small line shack (#954, photo) that was possibly used to fill railroad water tanks.

The twentieth-century tourist buildings were principally made of frame. The larger and more prosperous boarding houses such as the Granit Hotel (# 882) and the White House (# 879) were stuccoed to appear more refined. Other sizeable tourist establishments included Trowbridge Farm (#872), Rubin's (#852), and Chait's (#867, photo), all of frame

construction, and Dreamland Farm (#871) which consisted of a stone house with a large frame wing.

Bungalow cottages grouped into colonies were often associated with the tourist industry and often accompanied a larger boarding house. These simple one-story frame structures were typically raised one to two feet off the ground and built with one room and an open front porch. Bungalows have been found in association with 23 different properties in the town (#217, 225, 287, 288, 389, 640, 850, 851, 860, 863, 865, 866, 867 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 880, 883, 884 & 971). Still existing examples of the bungalow colonies include Makowsky's (#876), Weinstein's (# 880), Stone's (#866, photo), Freidlander's (#851, photo), Willow (# 850), Paradise Cottage/Louis Sondak's (#878), Morris Sondak's (#863), and Louis Cohen's (# 861, photo).

Also of significant interest is the Peg Leg Bates Country Club (#855, photo), a uniquely integrated resort for both black and white guests, established by Clayton and Alice Bates in 1952, with attractions to equal the larger Catskill resorts nearby.

¹ N.Y. State census data over thirty years provides this information. The 1855 census listed 86 stone and 3 brick houses, in 1865 there were 75 and 5, and in 1975 there were 71 and 4.

² Sylvester, Nathaniel B. *History of Ulster County, New York*. (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1880) Vol. 2, pp. 211-213.

³ Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*, (New York: The Holland Society of New York, 1929; reprint ed., New York: Dover Publications, 1965.) p. 19, 177-78.

⁴ Sylvester, Vol. 2, p. 224.

⁵ The four houses are # 4, the Davis residence: 1784; # 8, the Stillwill residence: 1795; # 15, the Van Wagenen residence: 1801; and #35, the Schoonmaker residence: 1758).

⁶ "Assessment Roles of Towns of Kingston, Marbletown and Hurley." October 1798.

⁷ This includes houses listed as being built of stone or of stone in combination with brick, wood or log. In total 131 (75%) of 174 homes were built either all or partially of stone.

⁸ The use of the term "**new**" as applied to the 1798 survey is uncertain, but a safe assumption might include those built within the past five years or 1793 to 1798. Those houses included as under construction were typically described as "**not finished**". These two terms were applied to 65 houses of all types of which 24 all-stone houses (37% of the 65 or 20% of the 119 all-stone) were identified as not finished.

⁹ If a base number of 170 stone houses standing in Marbletown in the mid-nineteenth is used (1855 Census = 180; 1865 = 170; 1875 = 169) and 131 is used as the number built or being built in 1798, then 39 houses (23%) remained to be built between 1798 and 1855, 46 (27%) were built in 1798 or the few years immediately preceding, and 85 (131-46 or 50%) were built well before 1798.

¹⁰ These figures reflect either one-half of the fifty-five presently intact (27) or one-half of the seventy-five stone houses recorded between 1855 and 1875 (37).

¹¹ *Early Architecture in Ulster County*, p. 84.

¹² Noble, Allen G., *Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape*, Volume 1: Houses, p. 34.

¹³ Noble, Vol. 1: *Houses*, p. 102.

¹⁴ National Register listed 1988: Main Street Historic District, Stone Ridge, NY.

¹⁵ The Marbletown assessment enumerated five two-story houses of which four were listed as new.

¹⁶ Howard Anderson took down the stone walls and rebuilt the shell in the 1940's. All that remains of the original construction is the two-story circular stair and the gambrel roof which were propped up during the renovations.

¹⁷ Sylvester, Vol. 2, p. 228.

¹⁸ The original window frame elements from the Middagh homestead (# 90) measure 7" x 4".

¹⁹ The houses with all-wood gable ends are: # 4, 9, 10, 12, 15, 30, 31, 35, 40, 41, 42, 47, 51*, 52, 56, 58, 71, 72, 73, 83, 84, 215, & 871. (* = has more than one type of gable end.)

²⁰ The houses with partial-wood gable ends are: # 1, 8, 11, 14, 26, 29, 32, 43, 44, 46, 48, 50, 57, 65, & 90. The houses with all-stone or brick gable ends are: # 2°, 6, 20°, 23, 27, 28, 49, 51*, 53, 54, 59°, 70, & 80. (° = brick house; * = has more than one type of gable end.)

²¹ The later stove flues tended to measure eight inches square on the inside, this measurement is a direct correlation to the size of a standardized brick. Early flues to hearths could measure several square feet in area.

²² Reynolds, p. 229.

²³ Reynolds, p. 19.

²⁴ Noble, Vol. 1: *Houses*, p. 34.

²⁵ Reynolds, p. 19.

²⁶ Noble, Vol. 1: *Houses*, p. 102.

²⁷ Noble, Vol. 1: *Houses*, p. 104.

²⁸ Noble, Vol. 1: *Houses*, p. 125.

²⁹ Noble, Vol. 2: *Barns*, p. 103

³⁰ Noble, Vol. 2: *Barns*, p. 106.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This reconnaissance level survey is the second town-wide survey that has been conducted in the past 15 years. It is but one step in the identification, recognition and protection of the significant historic resources within the Town of Rochester. The study provides a basis for developing planning strategies by local and State officials in land use issues. Future steps to accomplish this goal should include further intensive level studies leading to National Register Nominations, community education programs and enacting local preservation legislation. Although preliminary, this study can also be used to help determine New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) applicability until a more in-depth analysis is available.

There have been many changes in the Town of Rochester since the first reconnaissance survey was completed in 1993. Main Street, Accord has experienced a dramatic revitalization, but still will most likely not be considered for National Register district status due to alterations and modern intrusions. The Friends of Historic Rochester have sponsored a number of intensive surveys that have led to a greater understanding of the various types of building stock that are to be found in the town. This second reconnaissance survey identifies for the first time the important contribution of the tourist industry in the early twentieth century to the development and growth of the Town. It identifies many features within the Town that both deserve protection and are in danger of being lost. These elements cover the full historical spectrum of the Town from its initial settlement into the early twentieth-century and should be studied in greater detail in preparation for National Register nominations. The first town-wide study detailed the significance of the stone houses, farm complexes along with their associated out-buildings, the unique crushed glass stucco houses of the 1920s, the smoke-houses of the eighteenth-century and the cottage industry facilities such as coopering and lime production of the nineteenth-century. This study further details the importance of the many tourist complexes and frame houses. The expanded survey newly identifies many nineteenth and twentieth century frame houses, plank houses and the tourist industry that includes hotels, bungalow colonies, and their various support structures.

The stone houses have always been the first and greatest priority in Rochester. Since the conclusion of the first study, twenty-six stone homes from the town have been added to the National Register. Many of the stone houses mark some of the earliest farmsteads in the township and more deserve inclusion as well. These properties have many fine barns and support buildings that are historic and significant in their own right and are in danger of being lost. The large and varied stock of these buildings is in various states of repair, with many of the older support facilities, bungalows and barns in significant disrepair. In the interest of their preservation, these structures should be recorded as well, either by broadening the thematic study to include early frame farmsteads or to initiate a separate study of agricultural facilities. The size and complexity of this task

would be simplified by breaking the study into component parts beginning with the stone dwellings.

The Township Rochester is distinctive in its rural character. The absence of any incorporated villages, and the proliferation of small hamlets and communities, preclude the focused study or designation of districts. Rochester is better suited to take advantage of thematic nominations to designate and publicly celebrate its distinctive but widely dispersed building stock in the same manner as has been done with the stone houses. Some former tourist facilities have rehabilitated the bungalows as B&B style businesses. This is an approach that the Town should consider supporting. Properties that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and that are used commercially qualify for preservation tax credits for the costs of rehabilitation.

To foster the preservation of the Town's historic features identified in the surveys of 1993 and 2008, the Town of Rochester should develop an historic preservation ordinance. This legislative ordinance would provide for the designation and protection of the historic resources and would provide direction to both the Historic Preservation Commission and the community in general.

Zoning can also have an impact upon significant properties. The modification of zoning, in and around historic areas could help preserve the historic character of the properties, especially in the more rural settings. Low density zoning at the historic farmsteads could provide considerable protection to these important sites. Higher density zoning at former tourist locations could provide incentive to protect and restore these assets.

The Town should continue to study its historic resources and assist in the education efforts now being organized by the Friends of Historic Rochester. This work is a critical tool that will expand the community's awareness of the importance and significance of their historic resources as well as aiding in long-term preservation plans. The past partnership of the Rochester Preservation Commission with the Friends of Historic Rochester has been very successful and fruitful. The Preservation Commission should try to further this relationship and foster similar associations with other similar minded groups such as the Delaware & Hudson Canal Society, the Open Space Institute and others to foster the identification, preservation and promotion of Rochester's historic resources.

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MAPS

(In chronological order)

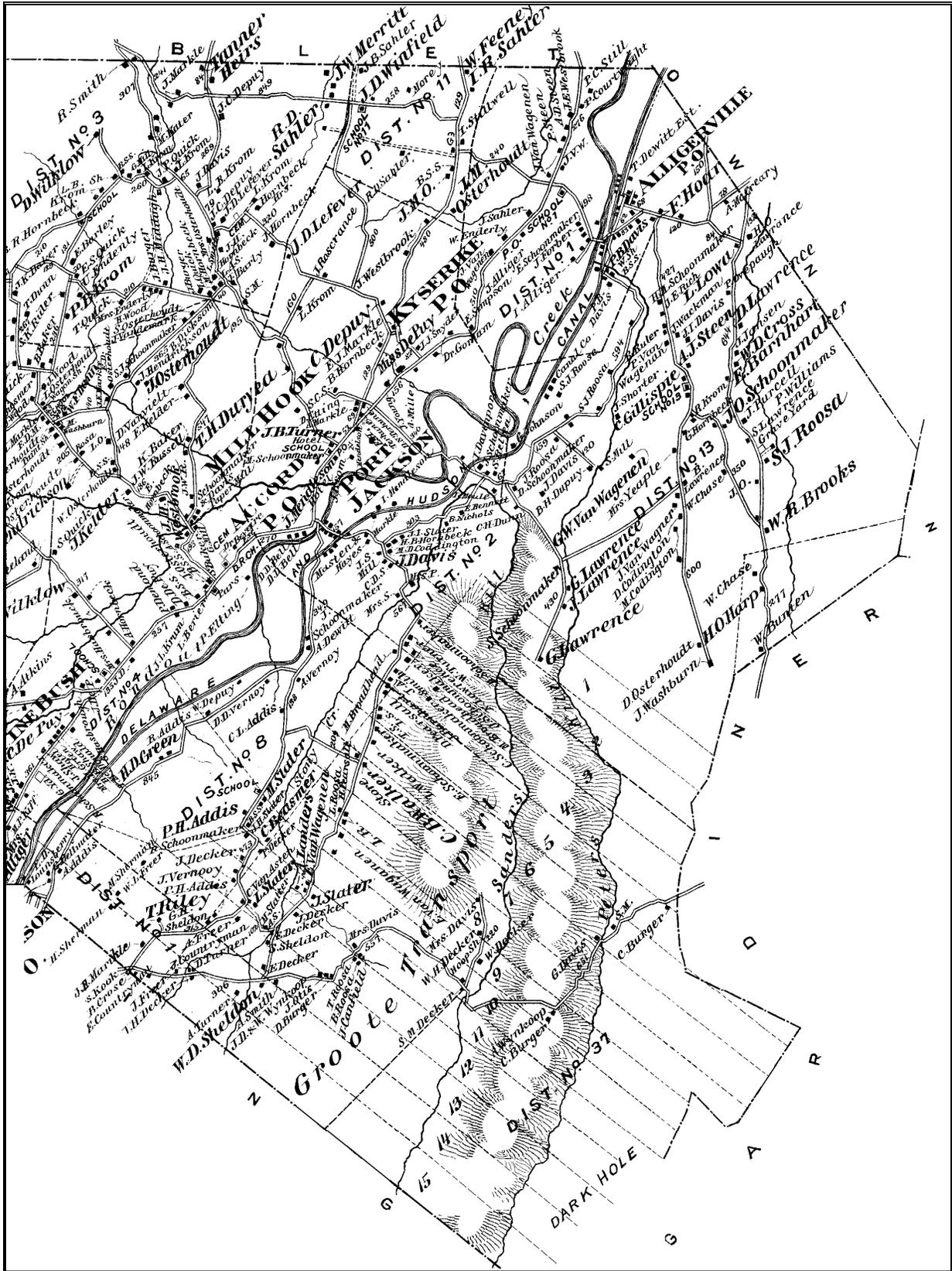
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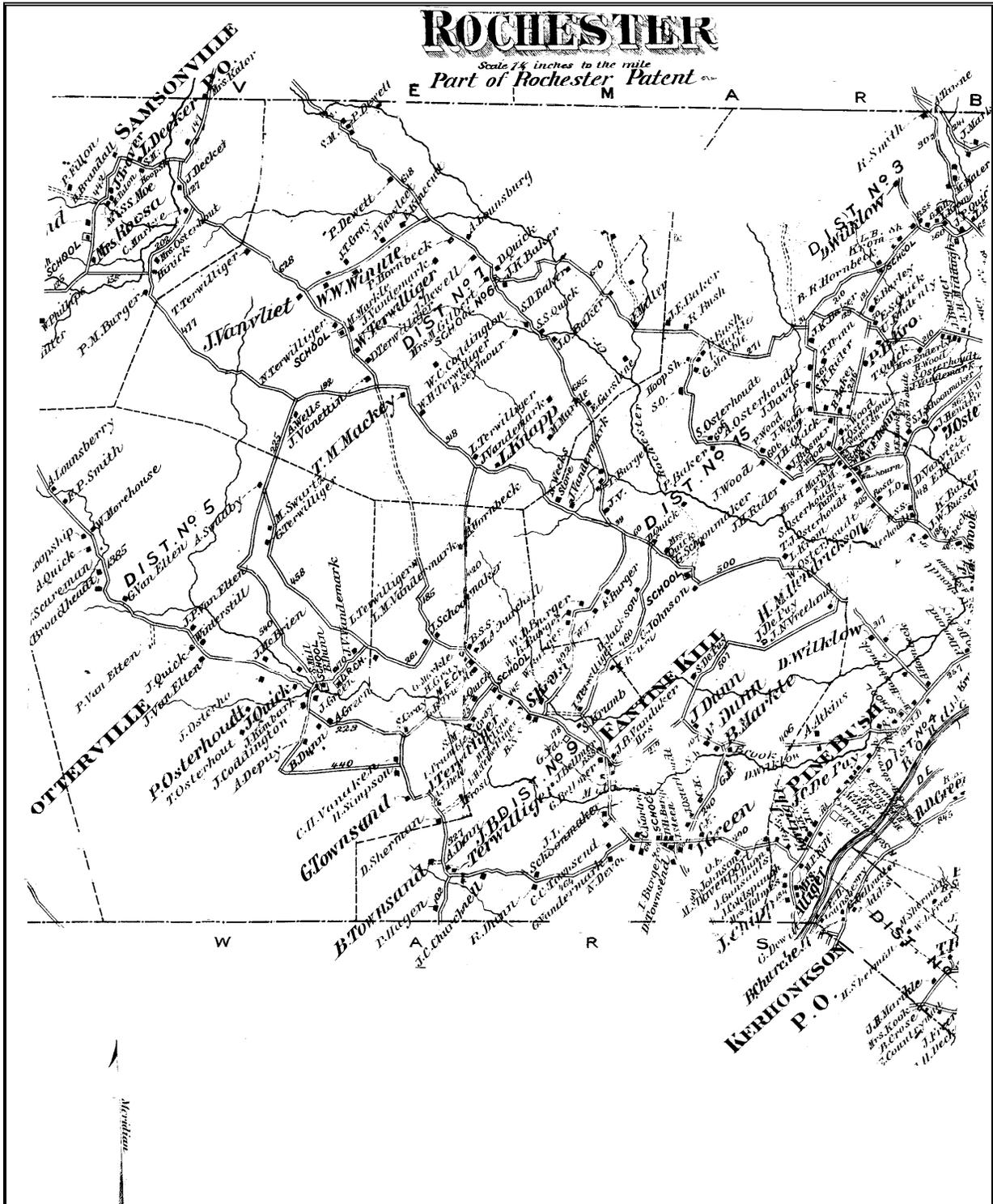
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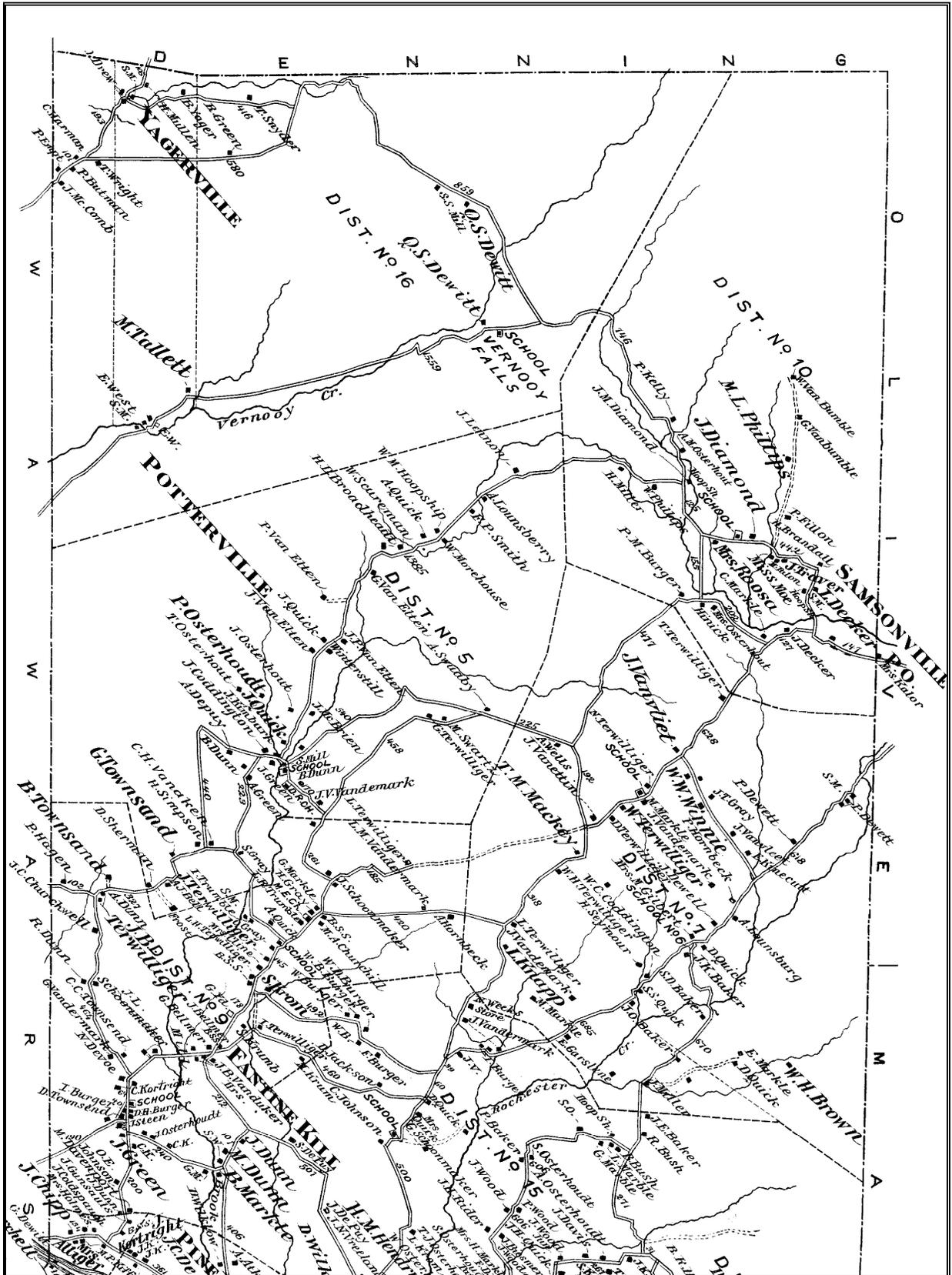
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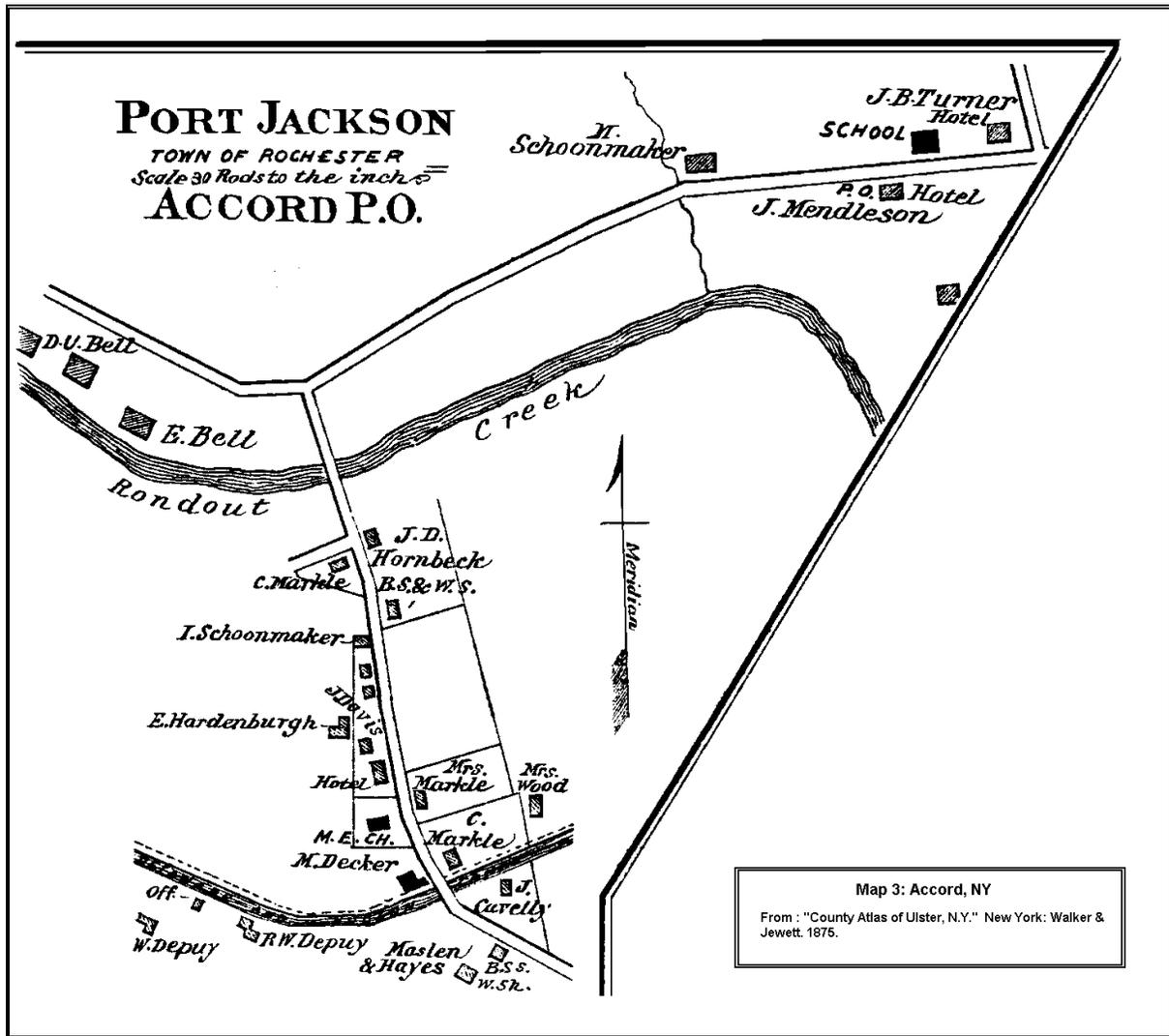
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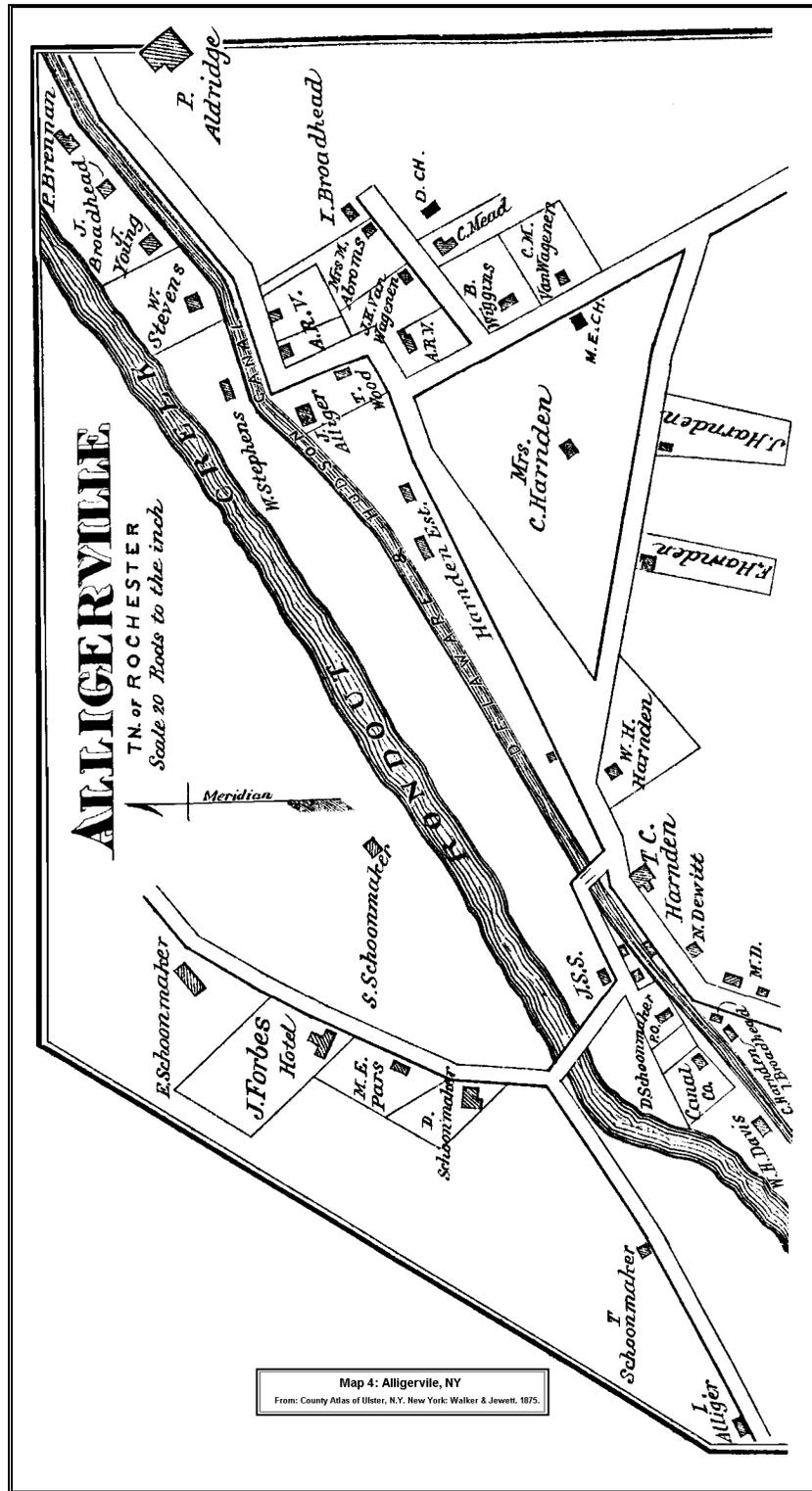
“Town of Rochester” (Walker & Jewett. 1875) Center section.



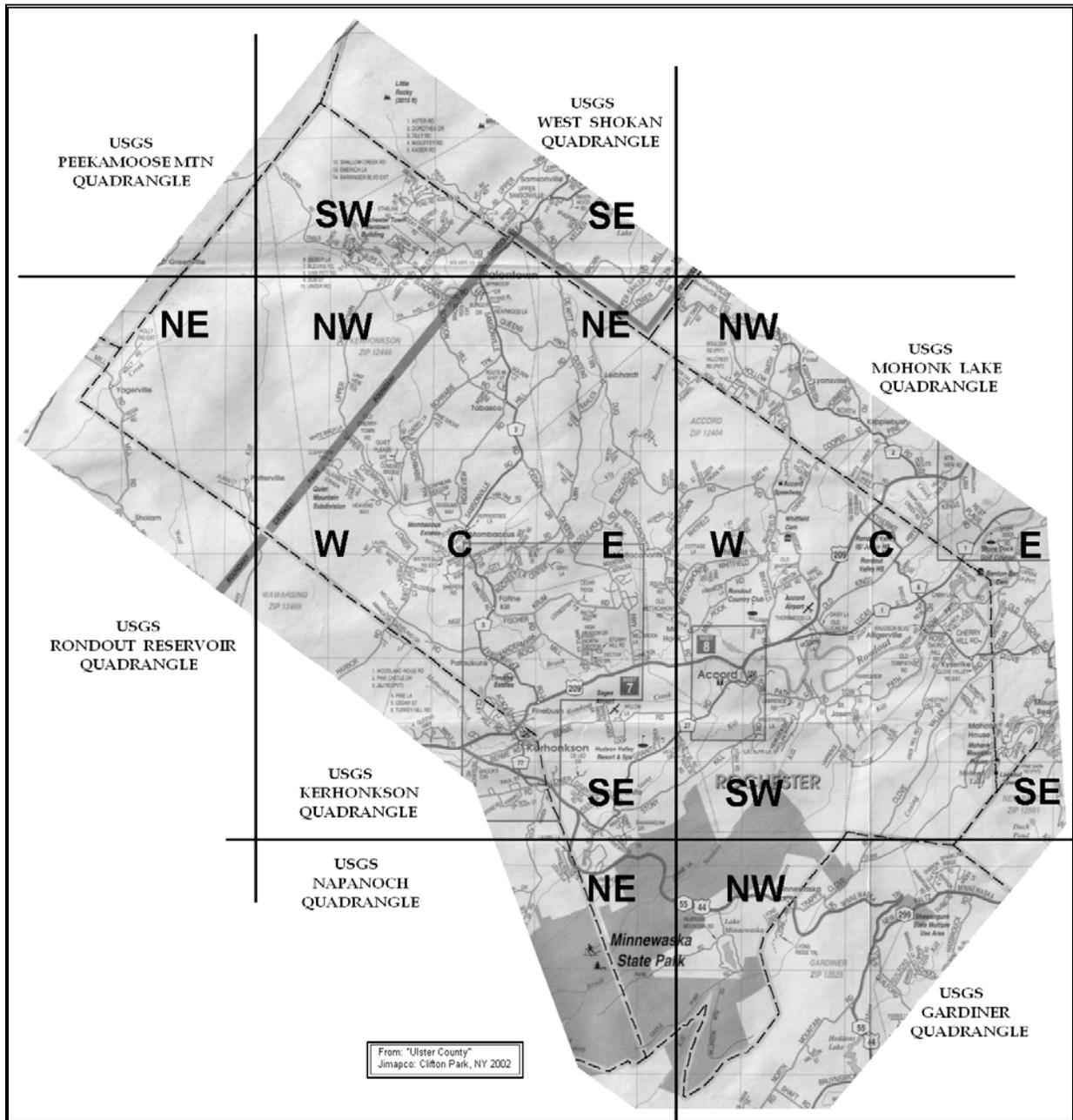
“Town of Rochester” (Walker & Jewett. 1875) Northwest section.



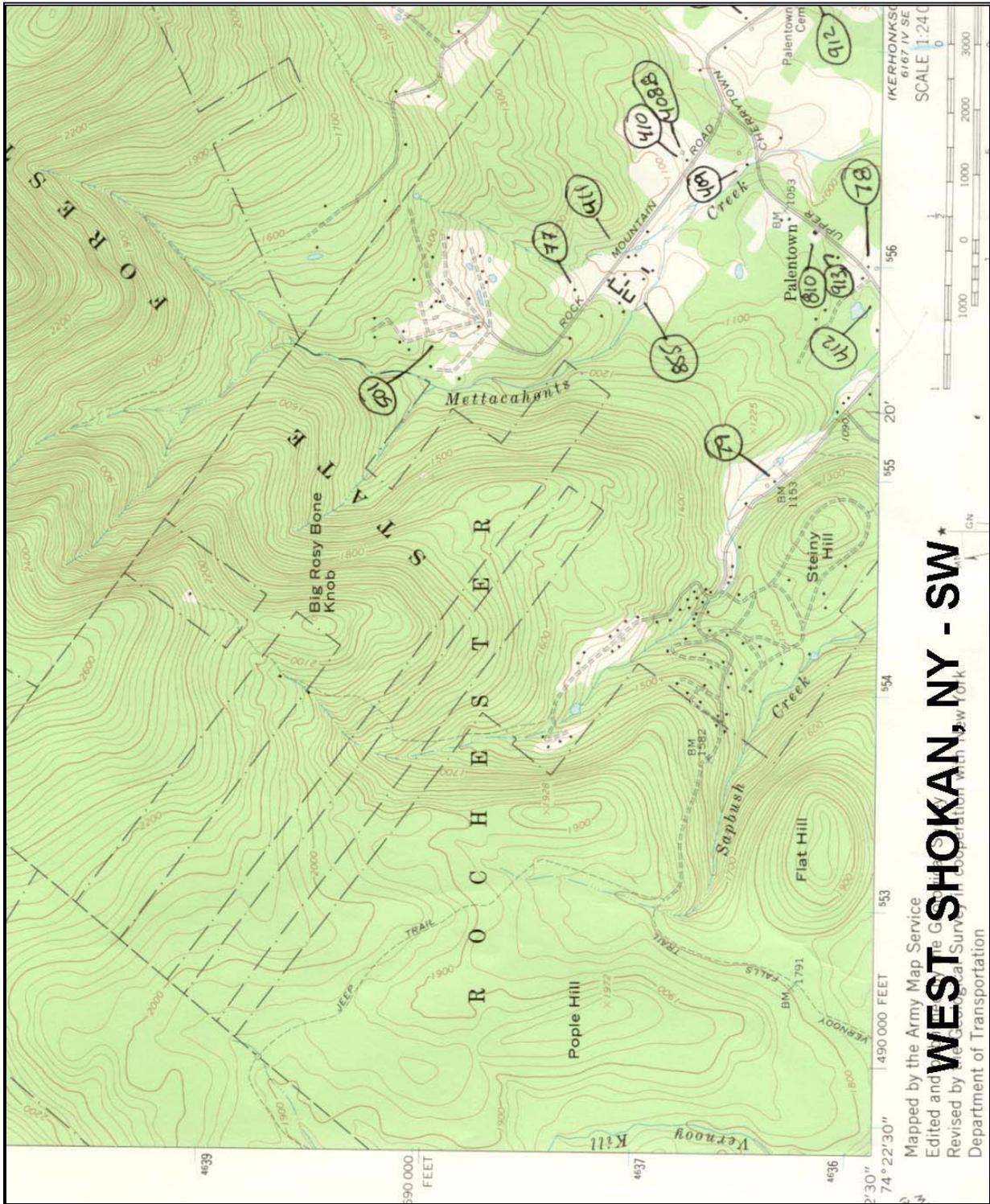
“Town of Rochester” (Walker & Jewett. 1875) Accord detail.



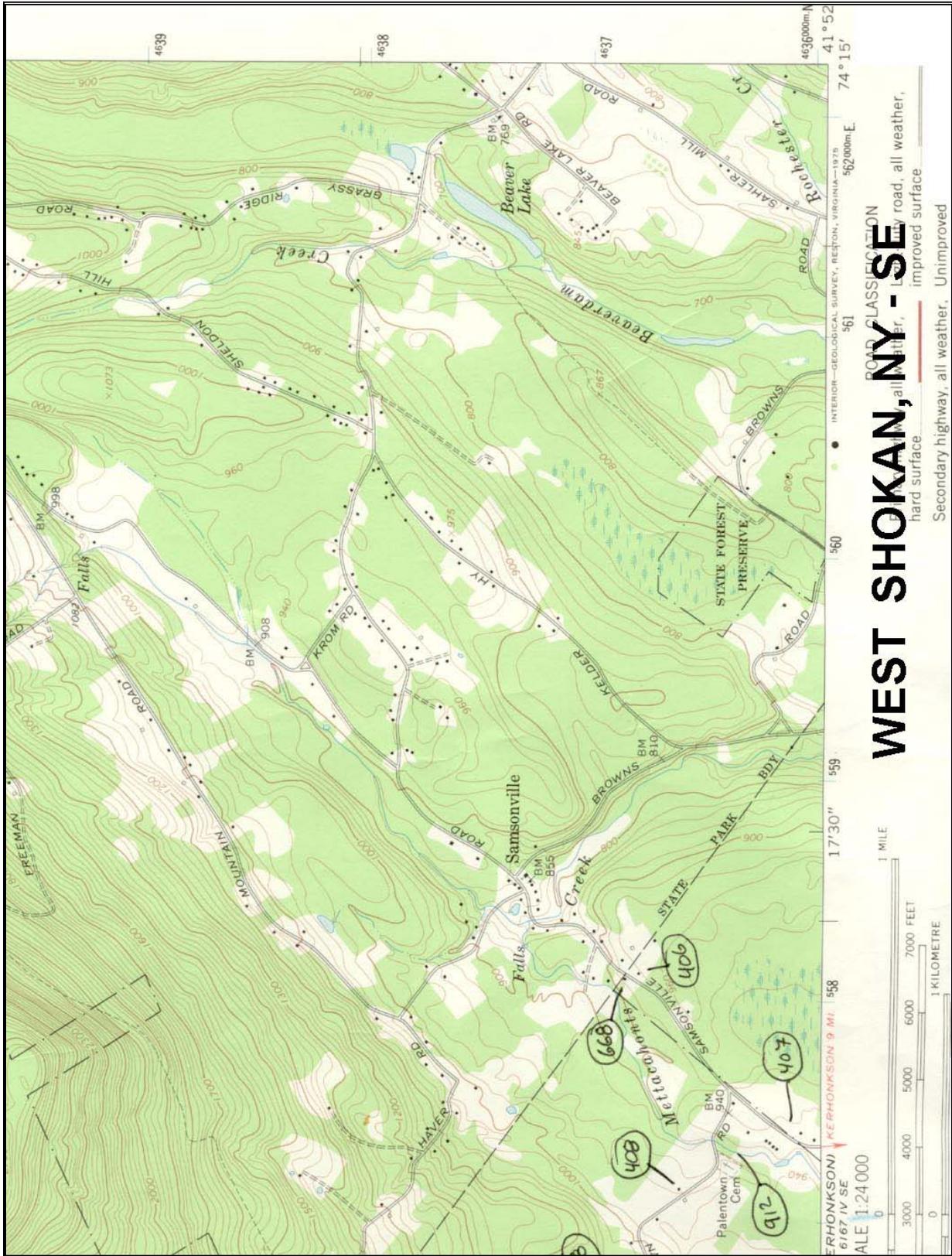
"Town of Rochester" (Walker & Jewett. 1875) Alligerville detail.



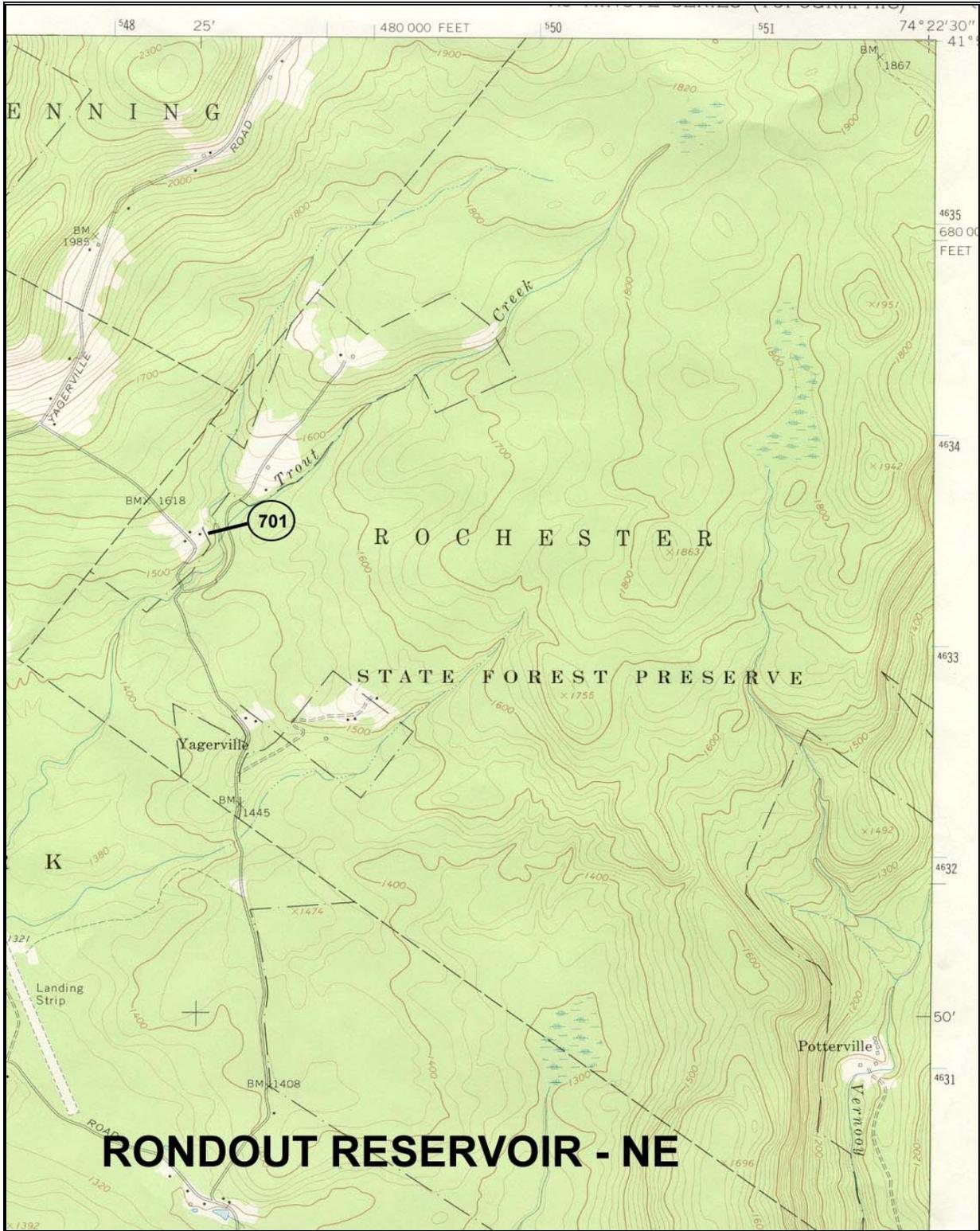
Town of Rochester: Base map with key locators for USGS



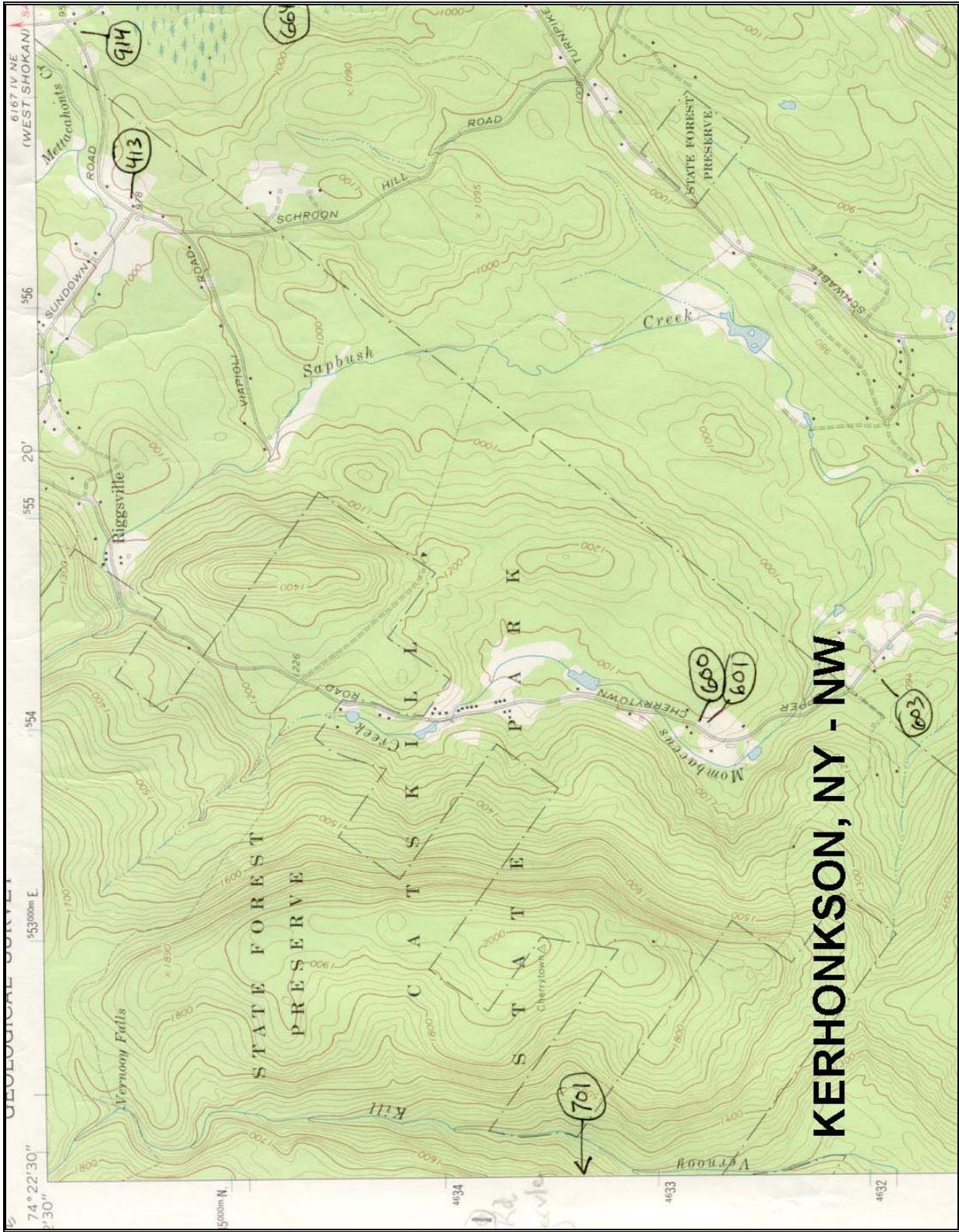
USGS 7.5 Min. series: West Shokan, New York Quadrangle



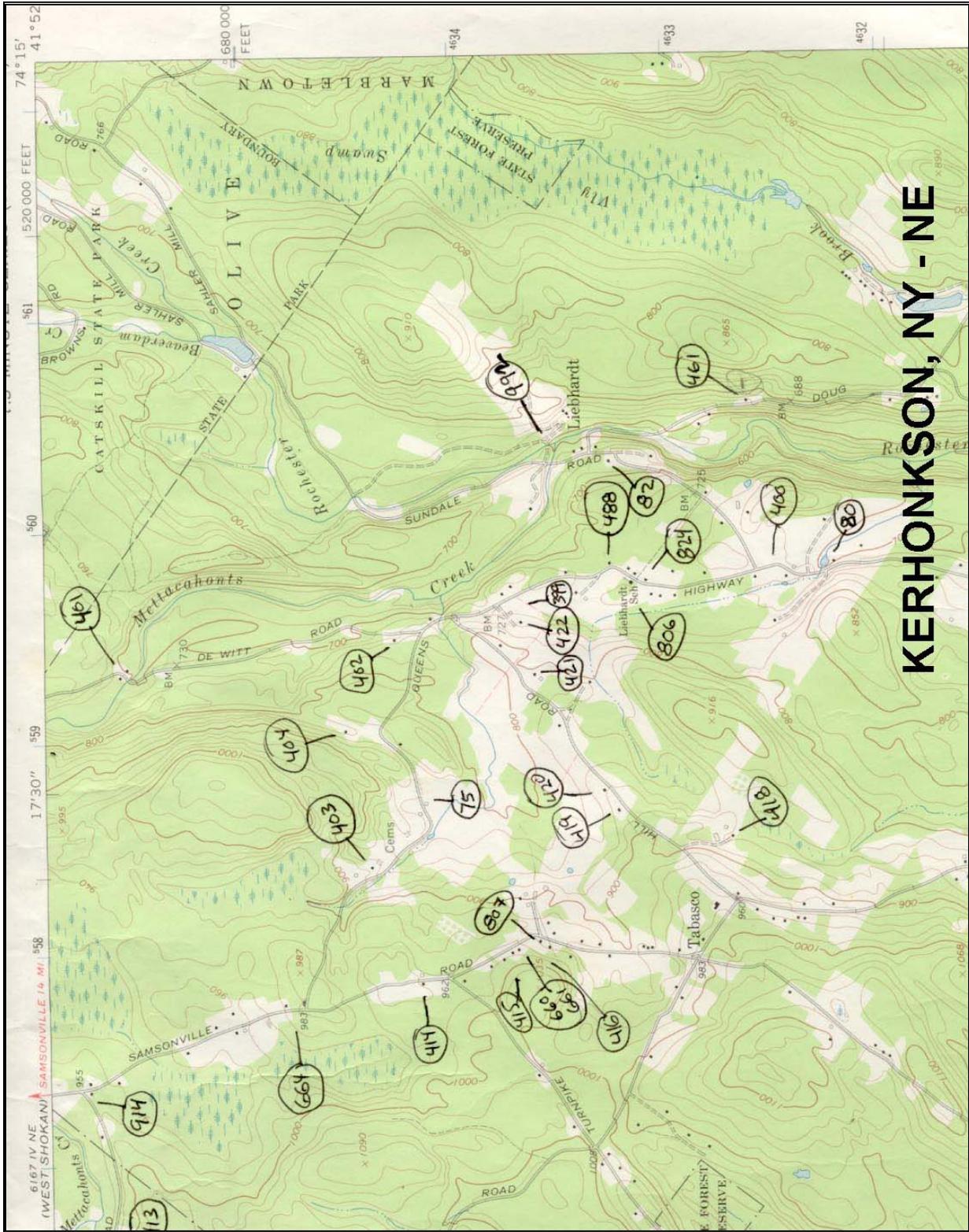
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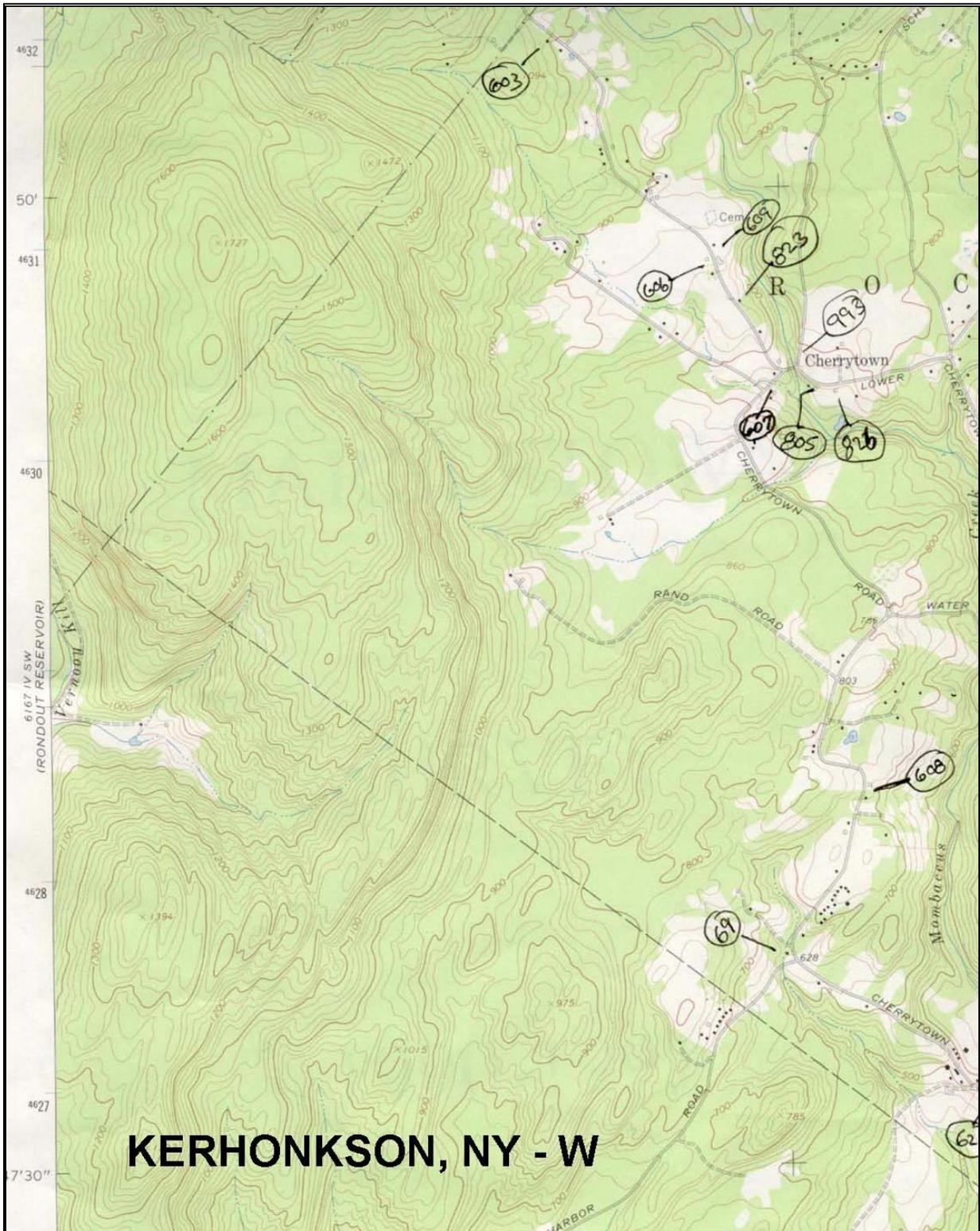
USGS 7.5 Min. series: Rondout Reservoir, New York Quadrangle



USGS 7.5 Min. series: Kerhonkson, New York Quadrangle



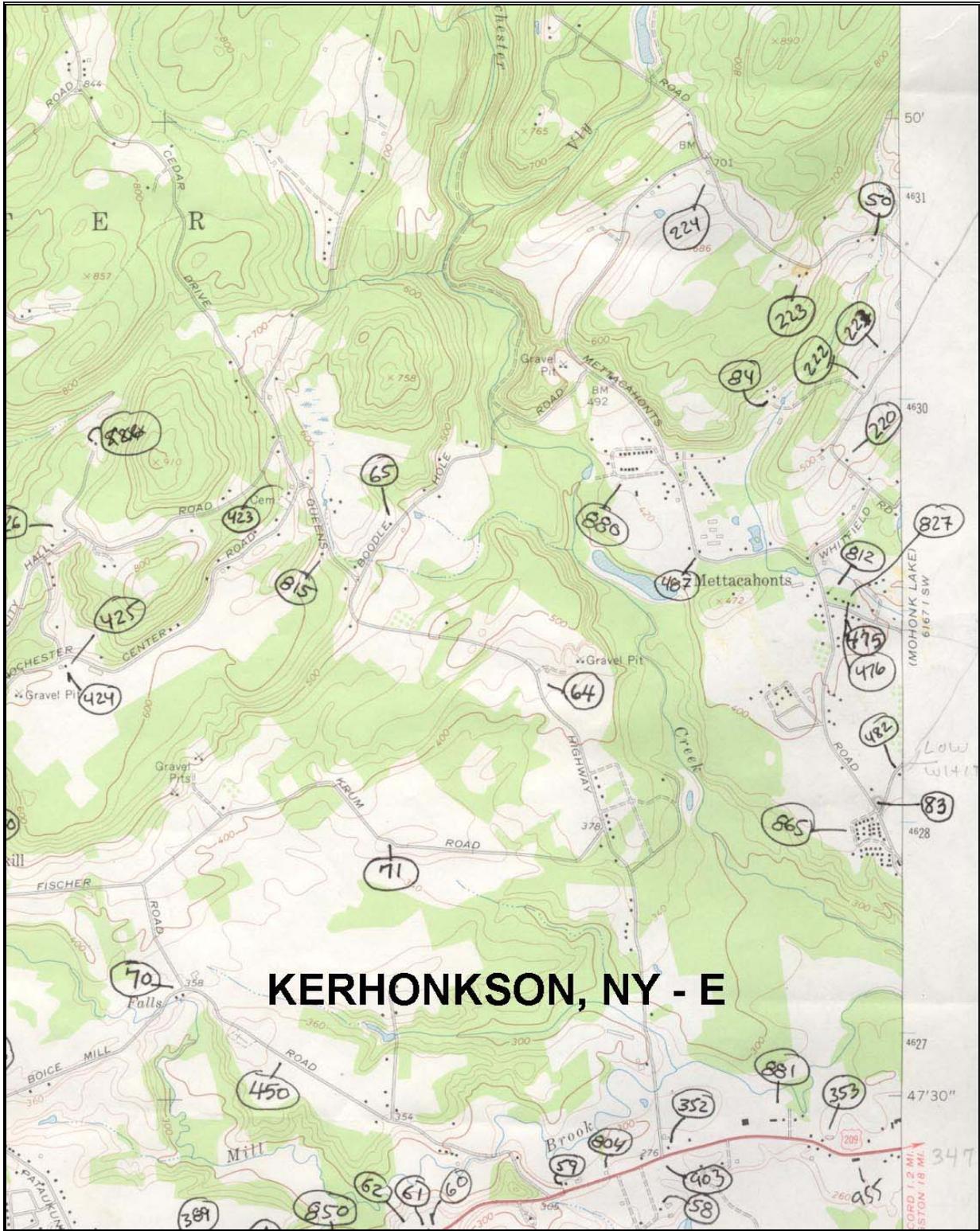
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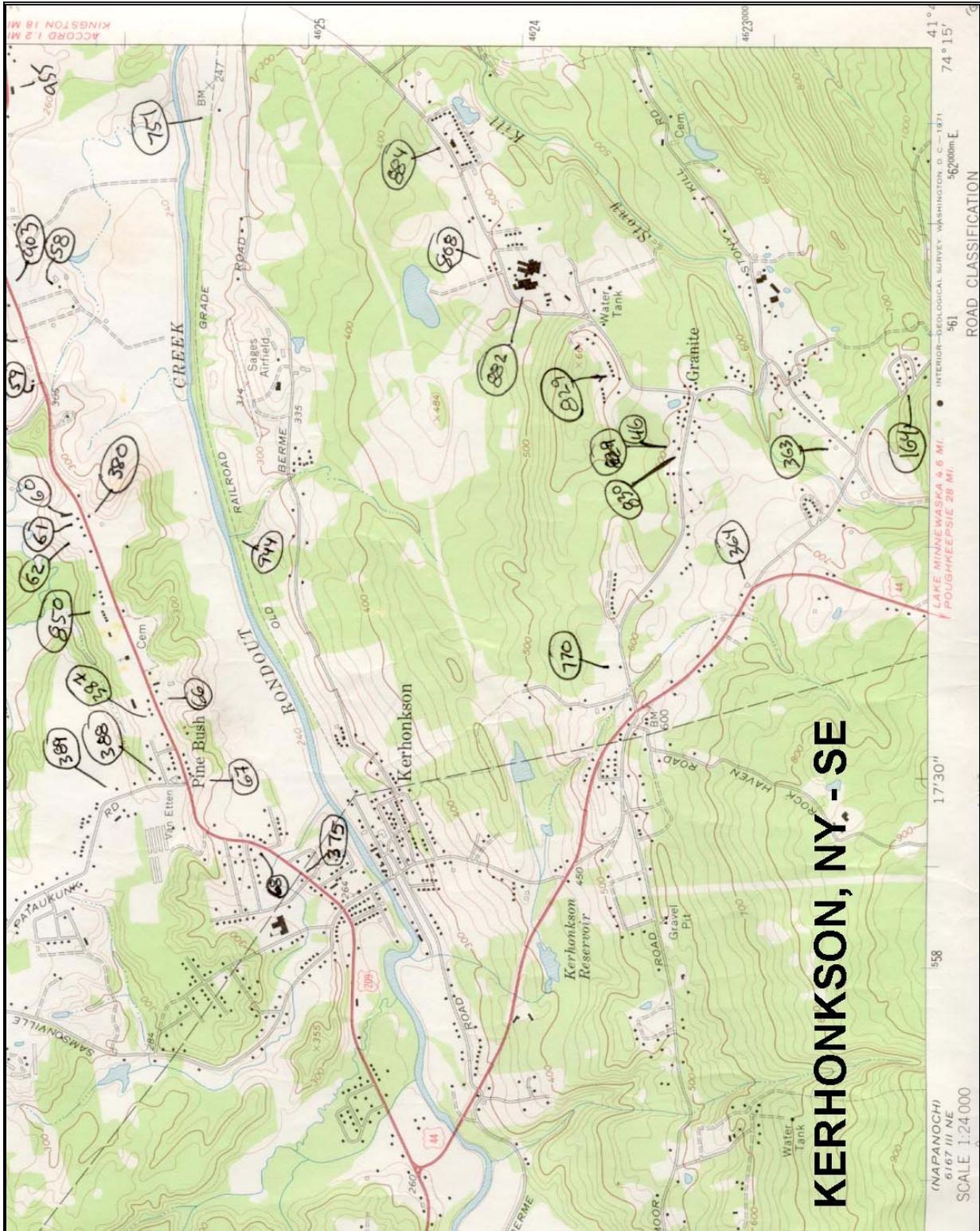
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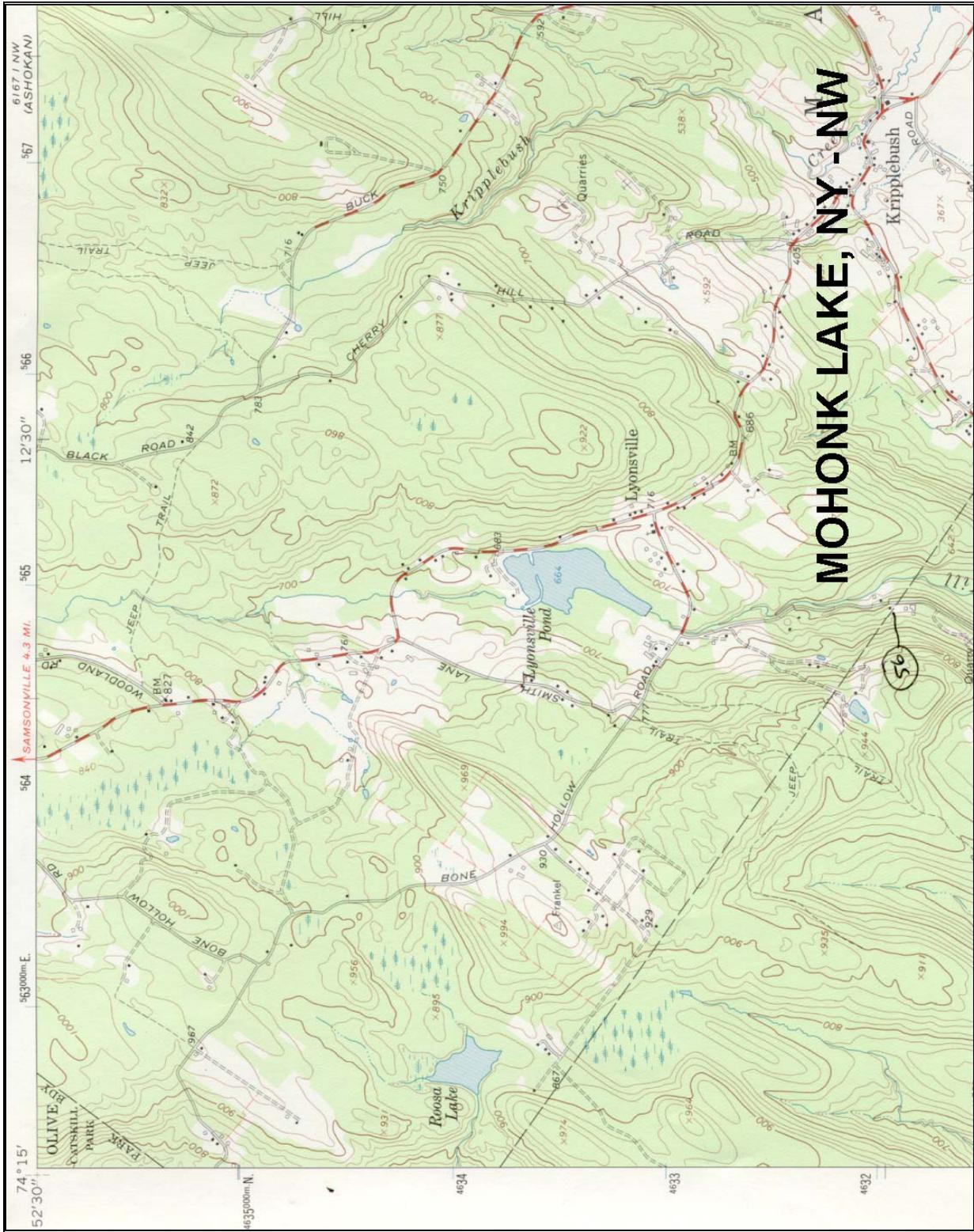
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USGS 7.5 Min. series: Kerhonkson, New York Quadrangle



USGS 7.5 Min. series: Kerhonkson, New York Quadrangle



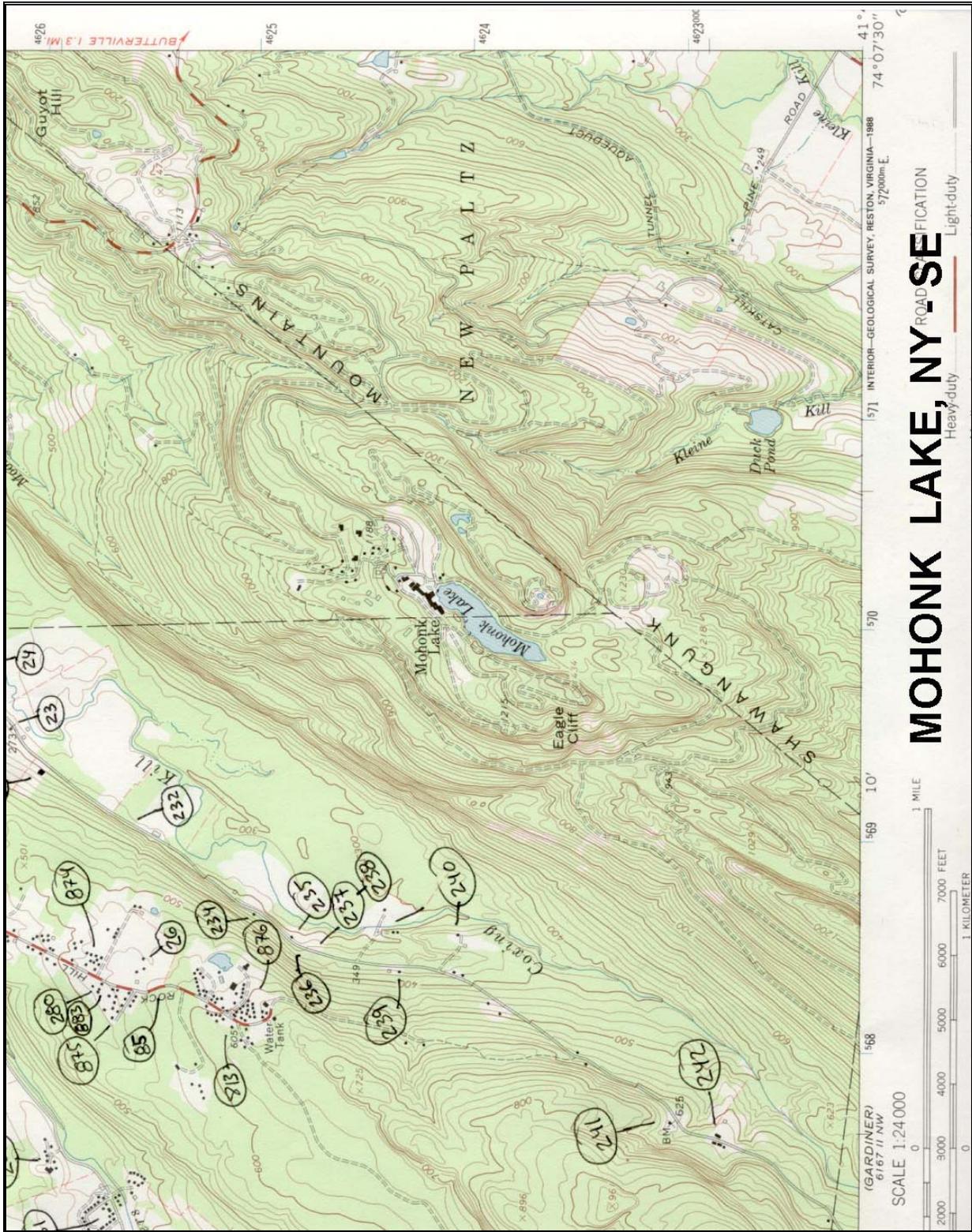
USGS 7.5 Min. series: Mohonk Lake, New York Quadrangle



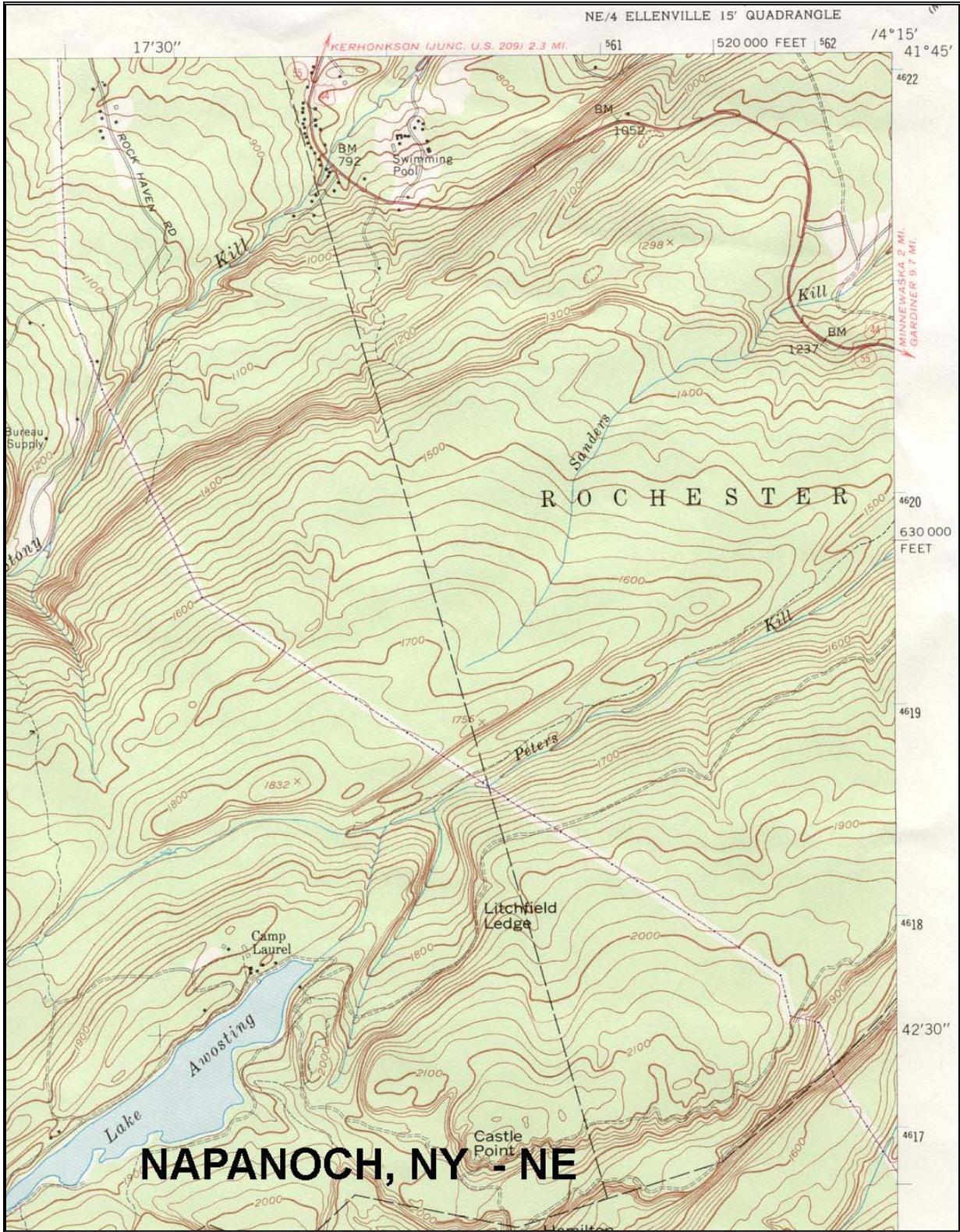
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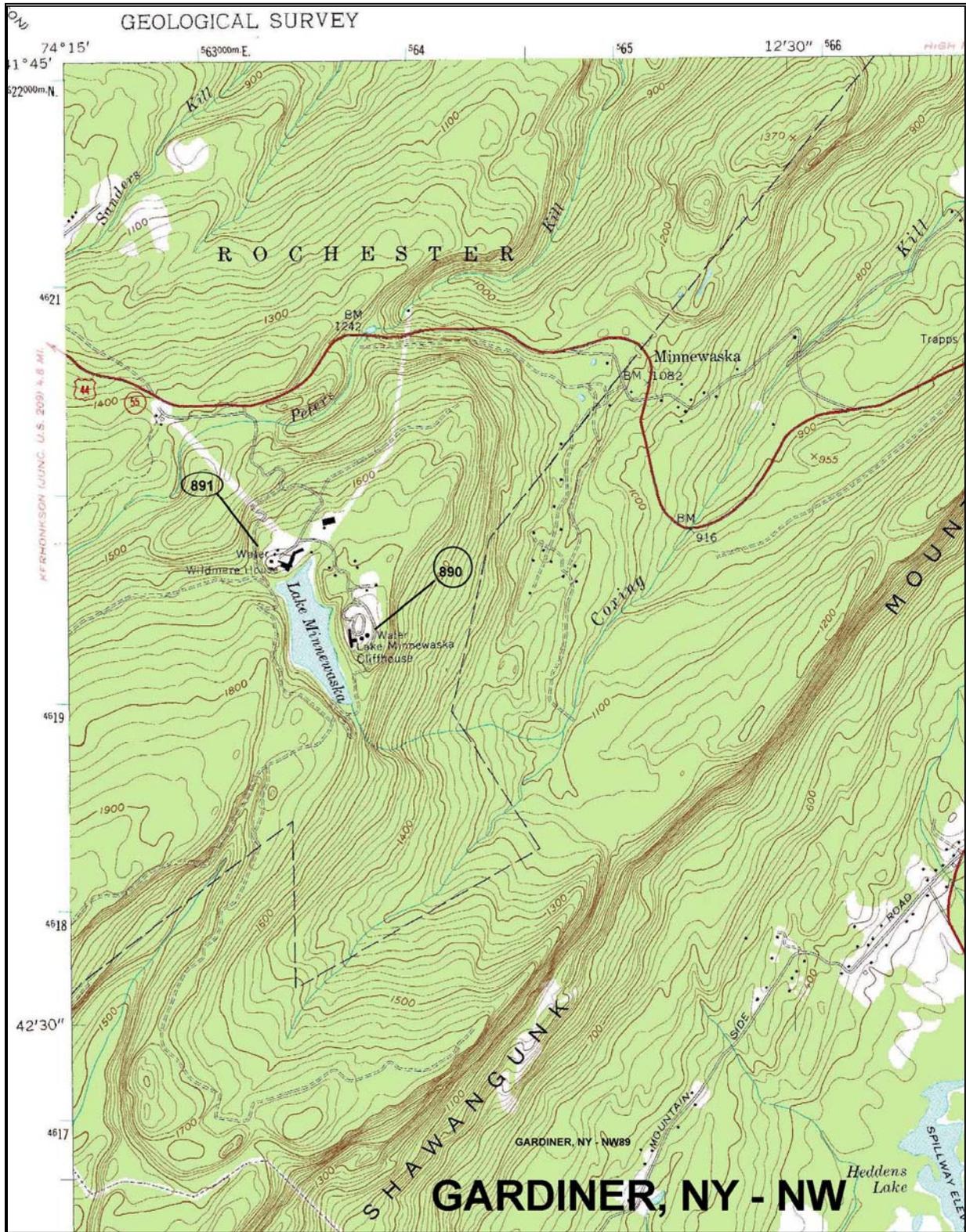
USGS 7.5 Min. series: Mohonk Lake, New York Quadrangle



USGS 7.5 Min. series: Mohonk Lake, New York Quadrangle



USGS 7.5 Min. series: Napanoch, New York Quadrangle



USGS 7.5 Min. series: Gardiner, New York Quadrangle

NO.	TAX MAP Sect-Block-Lot	USGS QUAD	PRIME MATRL	HISTORIC NAME [MODERN NAME]:	USE TYPE:	DATE:	COMMUNITY:	ST. #	LOCATION ROAD NAME:	MILES DIST.	DIR. FROM	LOCATION: (dist in miles)	ROAD SIDE	OTHER DATA:
0.001				Junior League Survey Properties										Junior League Survey Properties
1	69.3-2-6.200	MOH	Stone	X Winfield Corners	House		Kyserike	16	Winfield Rd.		AT	Route 209	N	1½ st. stone w/ barn
2	69.4-2-1.320	MOH	Brick	X Ab. Sahler [Elm Rock]	House	c.1807	Kyserike	4496	Route 209		AT	Town line	W	1½ st. brick with shed & kiln
3	69.1-2-11	MOH	Stone	X Sahler-Merrit	House		Kyserike		Winfield Rd	0.2	N	Route 209 at end of rd.	N	1½ st. stone w/ addition & barn
4	69.3-2-10	MOH	Stone	X R W Davis	House	1758	Kyserike	4652	Route 209	0.2	SW	of Winfield Rd.	W	1½ st. stone house w/ barn
5		MOH	frame	Sahler tenant	Site	1820-50	Kyserike		Kyserike Rd (CR6)	0.1	S	Route 209	N	2 st. frame/ NO LONGER STANDING
6	69.4-2-2	MOH	Stone	X Sahler	House	18 C	Kyserike		Kyserike Rd (CR6)	0.2	S	Route 209	N	1½ st. stone w/ addition
7	69.3-3-20	MOH	frame	Osterhoudt	House	c 1820's	Kyserike	430	Old Kings Hwy	0.2	SW	Kyserike Rd (CR 6)	W	1½ st. stone w/ barn and small shop
8	69.3-3-39	MOH	Stone	X Isaac Stillwell	House	1795	Kyserike	412	Old Kings Hwy	0.1	SW	Kyserike Rd (CR 6)	W	1½ st. linear stone w/ barn
9	69.3-3-23	MOH	Stone	X Isaac Hasbrouck	House	c 1750	Kyserike	482	Old Kings Hwy	0.7	SW	Kyserike Rd (CR 6)	N	1½ store stone w/ additions
10	69.3-3-38.100	MOH	Stone	S. Dewitt / Markle	House	18 C	Accord	582	Old Kings Hwy	0.1	E	Route 209	NW	1½ st. stone / 2nd floor & shop
11	77.1-2-58	MOH	Stone	Rider	House	c 1755	Accord	27	Bunny Lane	0.1	NW	Lucas Tpk (CR 1)		1½ st. stone w/ barn and small shop
12	69.4-2-7.110	MOH	Stone	Daniel Sahler	Farm	18 C	Kyserike	2613	Old Lucas Tpk..	0.1	SW	Lucas Tpk (CR 1)		1½ st. stone w/ rear kitchen
13	69.4-2-14.100	MOH	frame	A. Steen	Store	19 C	Kyserike	28	Old Lucas Tpk.	0.3	SW	Lucas Tpk (CR 1)		2½ st. frame
14	69.4-2-17	MOH	Stone	X Jacob VanWagenen	House	1751	Kyserike	2659	Lucas Tpk.		AT	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)		1½ st. stone
15	69.4-2-22	MOH	Stone	X Wessel VanWagenen	Farm	c 1700	Kyserike	2732	Lucas Tpk	0.1	S	Kyserike Rd (CR 6)		1½ st. linear stone w/ barns
16	77.2-2-12.100	MOH	frame	S. Schoonmaker	Farm	1835	Alligerville	607	Alligerville Rd. (CR 6)		AT	Rondout Creek - N side	N	1½ st. frame w/ barns
17	77.2-2-18	MOH	frame	M. Schoonmaker [Countryman]	Parsonage	1830-50	Alligerville	8	Creek Rd.		AT	at Kyserike Rd (CR 6)	S	1½ st. frame eyebrow
18	77.2-2-25	MOH	frame	Alliger [Kuntz]	House	c 1810	Alligerville	55	Creek Rd	0.3	SW	Kyserike Rd (CR 6)	END	1½ st. frame w/ barn privy & smokehouse
19	77.2-4-2	MOH	frame	T Harnden	Store	1830-50	Alligerville	496	Clove Rd (CR 6)	0.0	AT	Tow Path Rd	S	2 st. frame store & house
20	77.7-1-10.100	MOH	Brick	Catherine Harnden	House	1830-50	Alligerville	237	Clove Rd (CR 6)	0.1	E	Tow Path Rd	N	1½ st. brick bank house /Italianate
21	77.2-3-67	MOH	frame	Friend Hoar	Hotel	c 1850	Alligerville	711	Clove Rd (CR 6)	0.0	AT	opposite Rock Hill Rd	NE	2 st. frame
22	77.2-4-49	MOH	frame	Peter Davis	House	c 1855	Alligerville	451	Tow Path Rd	0.2	S	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	W	2 st. frame bank house w/ ice house
23	77.2-3-77.200	MOH	Stone	John Beatty	House	c 1730	The Clove	112	Clove Valley Rd	0.1	S	Clove Valley Rd Ext .	NW	1½ st. stone
24	77.2-3026	MOH	Stone	Lawrence-Cross	House	1942	The Clove	81	Clove Valley Rd	0.1	N	Clove Valley Rd Ext .	SE	1½ st. stone /rebuilt 1942 w/ barn
25	77.2-3-78	MOH	Stone	P Overpaugh	House	1830-50	The Clove	392	Clove Valley Rd	0.3	SW	Clove Valley Rd Ext .	NW	1½ st frame w/ stone end
26	77.2-4-39	MOH	Stone	A. Steen ?	House	18 C	Alligerville	205	Rock Hill Rd.	1.0	SW	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st. stone w/smoke house
27	77.3-2-19	MOH	Stone	Lawrence	House	1820-50	St Josen	157	Lawrence Hill Rd		S	Tow Path Rd	W	1 st. frame w/ cobblestone
28	77.1-3-4	MOH	Stone	Jacob DePuy	House	18 C	Accord	10	Garden Lane	0.1	N	Tow Path Rd	E	1½ st. stone w/ stucco barn
29	77.1-3-2.1	MOH	Stone	John Schoonmaker	Farm	1787	Accord	41	Garden Lane	0.2	N	Tow Path Rd at end	W	2 st. stone & brick front w/barns
30	77.9-1-38.2	MOH	Stone	John Davis	House	c 1760	Accord		Scenic Rd (Old Granite)	0.1	S	Main Street	E	2 st stone & frame w/ gambrel barn
31	69.3-1-24	MOH	Stone	X Dirck Westbrook	House	c 1700	Whitfield	18	Old Whitfield Rd	0.0	AT	at Canyon Lake Rd	W	1½ stone w/ kitchen
32	69.3-2-44.1	MOH	Stone	X Krom	Farm	18 C	Whitfield	234	Airport Rd	0.3	E	Whitfield Rd	E	1½ st. stone
33	69.3-2-2	MOH	frame	DeWitt	Farm	c 1900	Whitfield	244	Airport Rd	0.3	E	Whitfield Rd	NE	2 st frame w/ barns (stone H burned)
34	77.1-2-3.1	MOH	Stone	de la Montagne	House	c 1750	Accord	4991	Route 209		AT	opposite Whitfield Rd	S	1½ st. stone & frame
35	77.1-1-8.1	MOH	Stone	Benj. Schoonmaker	Farm	1758	Accord	4938	Route 209		N	Whitfield Rd	N	1½ st stone w/ barn & icehouse
35.A	77.1-1-8.1	MOH	Stone	Gamehouse	House	1937	Accord		Route 209		N	Whitfield Rd	N	1½ st stone
35.B		MOH		Gatehouse	House	c 1860	Accord		Route 209		N	Whitfield Rd	N	1½ st stone w/ 20C st. house & barn
35.C	77.1-1-8.1	MOH	Stone	Jacob DeWitt	Site	c 1800	Accord		Route 209		N	Whitfield Rd	NW	2 st stone DEMOLISHED C 1935
36	76.2-5-50	MOH	Stone	Bevier / Anerson	House	1805	Accord	5128	Route 209		E	of Accord (Granite Rd)	N	2 st stone /rebuilt c 1942
37	76.2-2-27	MOH	Stone	Dutch Ref. Parsonage	House	c 1800	Accord	5161	Route 209		OPP	opposite Mettakahonts Rd	S	2 st. stone / now vinyl siding
38	76.2-2-20	MOH	Stone	Tavern	Site	18 C	Accord		Route 209	0.0	NW	Mettakahonts Rd - corner	N	2 st. stone & frame /DESTROYED
39	76.2-1-16	MOH	Stone	Jesse Osterhoudt	Site	c 1680's	Mettakahonts		Orchard Rd		AT	Mettakahonts Rd	W	2 st. stone/ BURNED LATE 1980'S
40	68.4-5-12.1	MOH	Stone	Charles Osterhoudt	House	18 C	Mettakahonts	215	Lower Whitfield		N	Mettakahonts Rd	W	1½ st stone w/ barn
41	68.4-4-2	MOH	Stone	Osterhoudt	House	1800-50	Mettakahonts	20	Store Road	0.1	SE	Mettakahonts Rd	N	1½ st. Stone & frame
42	68.4-4-31.2	MOH	Stone	Osterhoudt/ Rider	House	1800-50	Mettakahonts	151	Lower Whitfield		OPP	Opposite Pine Tree Rd	N	1½ st. stone & frame

ROCHESTER RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY 2008

PROPERTY LIST

NO.	TAX MAP Sect-Block-Lot	USGS QUAD	PRIME MATRL	HISTORIC NAME [MODERN NAME]:	USE TYPE:	DATE:	COMMUNITY:	ST. #	LOCATION ROAD NAME:	MILES DIST.	DIR. FROM	LOCATION: (dist in miles)	ROAD SIDE	OTHER DATA:
43	68.4-4-31.120	MOH	Stone	Osterhoudt/[Kelder]	House	1800-50	Mettacahonts	167	Lower Whitfield		E	of Store Road	N	1½ st. stone & frame w/ barns
44	68.4-4-17	MOH	Stone	Osterhoudt/[Kelder]	House	18 C	Mettacahonts	12	Pine Tree Rd.		S	of Lower Whitfield Rd.	W	1½ st. stone & frame
45	68.4-4-18	MOH	Plank	Felter Kelder	House	19 C	Mill Hook	173	Mill Hill Rd	1.1	N	Mettacahonts Rd	W	1½ st plank w/ barn
46	69.3-1-12.110	MOH	Stone	X Hornbeck	House	18 C	Whitfield	149	Whitfield Rd	0.1	S	of Airport Rd	SE	1½ st. stone
47	68.4-3-13	MOH	Stone	X Zachariah Barley	House	c 1780	Mettacahonts	90	Upr Whitfield Rd	0.1	W	Bakertown Rd	S	1½ st. stone w/ hoop shop
48	69.3-1-6.112	MOH	Stone	X Charles DePuy	House	c 1730	Whitfield	193	Whitfield Rd	0.0	NW	corner of Airport Rd	E	1½ st stone
49	68.2-2-45	MOH	Stone	X Baker	Farm	1700's	Mettacahonts	10	Dug Rd	0.1	W	Bakertown Rd	E	1½ st stone w/ barns
50	68.2-1-42.121	KER	Stone	Simon Baker	House	1700's	Mettacahonts	19	Dug Rd	0.2	N	Bakertown Rd	W	1½ st. stone
51	69.1-1-26.2	MOH	Stone	X Krom	House	c 1720	Whitfield	286	Whitfield Rd	0.1	N	of Upr Whitfield	W	1½ st. stone w/ barn & mill site
52	69.1-1-23	MOH	Stone	X Krom	House	1764	Whitfield	31	Upr Whitfield Rd	0.4	NW	of Whitfield Rd	NE	1½ st. stone
53	69.1-1-14.2	MOH	Stone	X Johannes Rider	House	c 1800	Whitfield	7	Upr Whitfield Rd	0.1	W	of Whitfield Rd	N	2½ st. stone w/ frame add.
54	69.1-1-3	MOH	Stone	X Amos Tanner	House	1730-50	Whitfield	335	Stone House Rd. off Whitfield Rd.		BTW	btwn Cooper & Whitfield	E	1½ st. stone /far back
55				[no record]										
56	69.1-1-2	MOH	Stone	R. Smith	House	18 C	Whitfield	412	Whitfield Rd		AT	at Town line	W	1½ st stone
57	69.1-2-5.200	MOH	Stone	Markle-Tanner	House	c 1750	Kripplebush		Cooper Street		AT	at the Town line	SE	1½ st. stone
58	76.2-2-36	KER	Stone	Lodewyck Hoornbeeck	Farm	c 1700	Accord		Route 209		OPP	opposite Queens Hwy	S	1½ st linear stone w/ barns
59	76.2-2-39.2	KER	Brick	DeWitt Hasbrouck	Farm	c 1800	Pine Bush	5668	Route 209	0.1	N	of Boice Mill Rd.	N	2½ st. brick w/ barn & shop 1½ st eyebrow w/ wellhouse & small barn
60	76.1-2-32.200	KER	frame	Davis [S Melamed]	House	c 1800	Pine Bush	5990	Route 209	0.3	E	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	N	1½ frame / blacksmith shop
61	76.1-2-30	KER	frame	Davis	House	c 1800	Pine Bush	5962	Route 209	0.3	E	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	N	1½ frame / blacksmith shop
62	76.1-3-22.111	KER	frame	Lawrence [Hartelius: RV Vet.]	House		Pine Bush	5998	Route 209		E	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	N	1½ st 4 bay eyebrow
63				[no record]										
64	68.4-6-21	KER	Stone	X C K Schoonmaker	Farm	1800-50	Accord	294	Queens Highway	0.5	N	of Krum Rd	NE	2 st. stone
65	68.3-2-8.1	KER	Stone	Krom	House	c 1800		67	Boodle Hole Rd		NE	of Queens Highway		1½ st stone & frame add w/ barn
66	76.1-3-34	KER	frame	[Kerhonkson Prof. Bld]	House	1800-50	Pine Bush	6123	Route 209	0.1	NE	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	SE	2 st 5 bay w/ central entry 1½ story frame eyebrow / added 2nd floor c 2000
67	76.1-3-40	KER	frame	Deyo	House	1800-50	Kerhonkson	6193	Route 209	0.0	OPP	Samsonville Rd (CR #3)	S	1½ story stone w/ barn
68	76.9-2-37	KER	Stone	McDonald	House	1801	Kerhonkson		Route 209	0.0	SW	corner of Sheldon Drive	W	1½ story stone w/ barn
69	67-2-38.110	KER	Plank	Jophat Freer	House	1700's	Mombaccus	399	Upr Cherrytown Rd		AT	Rogue Harbor Rd	W	1½ st. plank
70	76.1-2-2.3	KER	Stone	X Jacob Hoornbeeck	Farm	c 1750	Pataukunk	175	Boice Mill		AT	at Fischer Rd.		2 st. stone house c 1800 w/ barns
71	68.3-5-14	KER	Stone	X J. DePuy [Dunn]	House	1800-50	Pataukunk	200	Krum		W	Queens Hwy		1½ stone w/ smokehouse & shed
72	76.1-1-1	KER	Stone	X Schoonmaker	Farm	1769	Samsonville	203	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.1	N	Cherrytown Rd		2 st stone w/ barns
73	76.5-1-22	KER	Stone	Deyo	House	c 1750								1½ st. stone
74	68.3-4-34	KER	frame	Louis Fredd	House	20 C	Pataukunk	239	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.2	N	Cherrytown Rd		2 st frame moved from NYC
75	60.3-2-3	KER	frame	Gray	Farm	1800-50	Liebhart	1121	Queens Highway	0.7	E	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)		1½ st. frame eyebrow w/ barn
76	60.3-2-2.100		frame	[no record]										
77	60.1-1-46	WS	Plank	VanKleek	House	c 1850	Palentown	137	Rocky Mountain Rd	0.7	N	Upr Cherrytown		1½ st. plank w/ barn HOUSE BURNED C 2005 frame house GONE/ partial barn remains
78	59.12-2-16	KER	frame	A. Roosa	Site	1837	Palentown		Upr Cherrytown Rd	0.1	N	Sundown Rd	E	1½ st. frame
79	59.8-1-34	WS	frame		House	1800-50	Cherrytown	56	Trails End Rd	0.2	NW	Upr Cherrytown Rd.		1½ st. stone w/ barn
80	68.1-2-6.2	KER	Stone	Wood	Farm	c 1850	Liehardt	800	Queens Highway	1.8	N	Roch Ctr Rd	E	1½ st. stone w/ barn
81	77.3-2-15	MOH	frame	Benj. Schoonmaker	House	1800-50	Accord	94	Tow Path Rd		W	E of Granite Rd		2 st. frame
82	60.4-2-5	KER	Log		House	1850-90	Liehardt	103	Sundale Road	0.1	S	Dug Road	W	1 st. log cabin
83	68.4-5-9	KER	Stone	Osterhoudt	House		Mettacahonts	248	Mettacahonts Rd		AT	at Lower Whitfield		1½ st. stone w/ stucco

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84	68.4-2-3.1	KER	Stone	DePuy	House		Mettacahonts	136	Upper Whitfield		N	Far north off road		1½ st stone w/ barn
85	77.4-1-3.12	MOH	Stone		Site	19 C	Alligerville		Rock Hill Road					
86	77.1-2-18.x	MOH	Stone	DePuy	Site	18 C	Accord	13	Thornwood Lane	0.1	N	Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	W	New ca 1938 1½ st frame w/ vinyl siding on orig. 18C stone foundation
87		MOH		D Wilklow	House	c 1840	Whitfield	15	Cliff Road	0.2	E	of Up Whitfield	E	2 st. frame
90	69.3-1-2.100	MOH	Stone	X Middagh	Farm	18 C	Whitfield	476	Mill Hook Rd.	0.6	N	Lwr Whitfield Rd		1½ st stone + add w/ barn + granary
91	76.1-3-28	KER	frame				Pine Bush	6117	Route 209		NE	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	SE	
93	76.1-3-24.100	KER	frame	[Davis: Arrowhead Farm]	Farm	20 C	Pine Bush	5941	Route 209	0.4	E	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	S	2 st frame w/ dairy barns
94	76.10-1-31	KER	frame	[Conklin]	House	1800-50	Kerhonkson	6227	Route 209	0.0	OPP	Sheldon Drive	E	1½ st. frame eyebrow w/ barn 2 st frame bank house + 1st. Kitchen & shed
190		MOH	frame	J Osterhoudt [Banks]		19 C	Kyserike	290+/-	Kyserike Rd. (CR 6)	0.5	NW	Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	W	
191		MOH	frame	[Elmore]		c 1900	Kyserike	294	Kyserike Rd. (CR 6)	0.4	NW	Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	SW	2 st gable front w/ garage
192		MOH	frame	Cross	House	1914	Kyserike		Kyserike Rd. (CR 6)	0.4	NW	Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	NE	2 st. frame, vacant Sears KIT house
193		MOH	frame	[Martin]		19 C	Kyserike		Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	AT	N	corner of Kyserike Rd	NW	2 st gable front w/ garage
201		MOH	Site	William Davis	Site	19 C	Accord		Off Garden Lane		AT	along the tow path		house foundation & timbers
204		MOH	frame	W Feeney	House	c 1900	Kyserike	263	Old Kings Hwy		AT	at Town line on E	E	2. st. frame gothic windows
205	69.4-2-33.120	MOH	frame	L R Sahler	House		Kyserike	297	Old Kings Hwy	0.2	S	Town line on E	E	1½ st. frame w/ barn & 2nd house
206		MOH	frame		House	20 C	Kyserike		Route 209	0.6	N	Airport Rd	S	1 st. stucco
207		MOH	frame		House	20 C	Accord		Route 209	0.2	N	Airport Rd	NW	1½ st. frame
208		MOH	frame		House		Accord		Airport Rd	0.3	NW	Route 209	NE	1½ st frame cottage
209	69.3-1-15	MOH	frame		House		Accord	173	Airport Rd	0.3	N	Canyon Lake Rd	W	2 st. frame w/ barn + 2 sheds
210		MOH	frame		House		Whitfield		Airport Rd		AT	at Whitfield Rd		2 st frame
211	69.3-1-7	MOH	frame		Farm		Whitfield	170	Whitfield Rd	0.1	S	Airport Rd		2 st frame w/ barn + kiln
212		MOH	frame		House		Whitfield		Whitfield Rd		NE	NE corner of Cooper St		2 st. frame
213		MOH	frame	J H Middugh	House		Mettacahonts		Upr Whitfield Rd	0.1	W	Whitfield Rd	W	2 st. frame eyebrow
214		MOH	frame	L Krom	House		Mettacahonts		Upr Whitfield Rd	0.2	W	Whitfield Rd	NE	1½ st. frame eyebrow
215	68.2-2-24	MOH	Stone	L B Krom [M Miller]	House	18 C	Mettacahonts	45	Upr Whitfield Rd	0.1	W	Cliff Rd	N	1½ st stone w/ raised frame add
216	68.2-2-25	MOH	frame	R Hornbeck	House		Mettacahonts	51	Upr Whitfield Rd	0.2	W	Cliff Rd	N	2½ st. frame & stone bank house
217		MOH	frame		Tourism	20 C	Mettacahonts		Upr Whitfield Rd	0.4	W	Bakertown Rd		1 st frame bungalows
218		MOH	frame		House		Mettacahonts		Upr Whitfield Rd	0.6	W	Bakertown Rd		1½ st. frame
219		MOH	frame	Camp Shangri La	Tourism	20 C	Mettacahonts		Upr Whitfield Rd	1.0	W	Bakertown Rd	S	2 st. frame
220	68.4-3-22.11	KER	frame	B Baker	Farm		Mettacahonts	131	Bakertown Rd	0.1	N	Upr Whitfield Rd		1½ st frame w/ barns across rd.
221	68.4-3-32	KER	frame		Farm		Mettacahonts	84	Bakertown Rd	0.5	N	Upr Whitfield Rd		2 st hip roofed frame 4-sq w/ barns
222	68.2-2-33.2	KER	frame	J K Baker	Farm		Mettacahonts	72	Bakertown Rd	0.6	N	Upr Whitfield Rd		2 st. frame w/ barns & sheds
223		KER	frame		House		Mettacahonts		Dug Rd	0.4	N	Bakertown Rd		2 st frame
224	68.2-1-54.1	KER	frame		House		Mettacahonts		Dug Rd	0.1	S	Mettacahonts Rd		1 st frame w/ barn
225	77.1-2-52.111	MOH	frame	Paradise Cottages Anderson [Mintz]	House		Accord		Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	0.1	N	Route 209 far back	E	2 st. frame Victorian w/ barn & bungalows
226		MOH	frame	Dr. Gorman	House		Accord		Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	1.0	N	Route 209	N	2 st. frame
227	77.1-2-33	MOH	frame	E Simpson [DeJaeger]	Farm		Accord	20	Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	1.1	N	Route 209	S	2 st frame house w/ barns

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228	77.1-2-30.1	MOH	frame	[Keefer View]	Farm		Kyserike	2784	Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	0.7	S	Kyserike Rd. (CR 6)	N	2 st frame house w/ barn
229	77.2-2-33	MOH	frame	J VanWagenen	Farm		Kyserike	2772	Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	0.6	S	Kyserike Rd. (CR 6)	NW	2½ st frame w/ barn
230	77.2-2-28.1	MOH	frame	W Enderly	House	1820's	Kyserike	2760	Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	0.4	S	Kyserike Rd. (CR 6)	NW	1½ st frame w/ barn
231	77.2-2-4	MOH	frame		House		Kyserike		Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	0.3	S	Kyserike Rd. (CR 6)		1½ st frame w/ shed
232	77.2-3-45	MOH	frame	D Lawrence	House		The Clove	203	Clove Valley Rd	1.0	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	SE	1½ st. frame w/ barn
233	77.7-1-1	MOH	frame	Jensen	House		The Clove		Clove Valley Rd	1.4	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st. frame
234	77.4-2-12	MOH	frame	F Burnhart	House		The Clove	286	Clove Valley Rd	1.5	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	2 st. frame
235		MOH	frame	F Purcell	House		The Clove		Clove Valley Rd	1.8	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	frame house w/ barn
236	77.4-2-23	MOH	frame	S Lawrence	House		The Clove	388	Clove Valley Rd	1.9	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	1½ st frame eyebrow
237	77.4-2-22	MOH	frame	S I Roosa	House		The Clove	421	Clove Valley Rd	2.0	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st. frame w/ barn
238	77.4-2-21	MOH	frame		House		The Clove	427	Clove Valley Rd	2.1	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st frame
239	77.4-2-20.1	MOH	frame	W Brooks	House		The Clove	456	Clove Valley Rd	2.2	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	1½ st small frame
240	77.4-2-34	MOH	frame	Chase	House		The Clove	505	Clove Valley Rd	2.4	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st, frame
241	77.4-1-13	MOH	frame	Harp	House		The Clove	514-599	Clove Valley Rd	2.4	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	1½ st frame
242	77.4-1-13	MOH	frame	Burton	House		The Clove	514-599	Clove Valley Rd	3.0	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	2 st frame w/ 2nd 2 st frame across rd
250				Alligerville										Alligerville
250	77.2-2-13	MOH	frame		House		Alligerville		Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	0.2	N	Rondout Creek	W	1½ st. frame Victorian
251	77.2-2-14	MOH	frame		House		Alligerville	586	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	0.2	N	Rondout Creek	W	2 st. frame shingle Victorian
252	77.2-2-15	MOH	frame	E Schoonmaker	House		Alligerville	592	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	0.1	N	Rondout Creek	W	2 st. frame
253	77.2-2-16	MOH	frame	J. Forbes Hotel	House		Alligerville	604	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)		N	N corner of Creek Rd	W	2 st. frame with add.
254	77.2-2-18	MOH	frame	[Hazelwood]	House		Alligerville	12	Creek Rd		SW	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	W	2 st. frame Victorian w/ bay window & gingerbread eve, KIT house w/ mounting block
255	77.2-2-19	MOH	frame	[Knudson-Hunlock]	House		Alligerville	20	Creek Rd	0.1	SW	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	W	2 st frame Victorian vernacular
256	77.2-2-20	MOH	frame		House	20 C	Alligerville	24	Creek Rd	0.1	S	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	NW	2 st frame, 4 square w/ hip roof KIT house
257	77.2-2-21	MOH	frame	[Knudson]	House	19 C	Alligerville	30	Creek Rd	0.2	S	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	NW	2 st frame Victorian shingle
258	77.2-2-22	MOH	frame		House	19 C	Alligerville	36	Creek Rd	0.2	S	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	NW	2 st frame gable front Victorian
259	77.2-2-23	MOH	frame		House	19 C	Alligerville	38	Creek Rd	0.2	S	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	NW	2 st frame gable front w/ new bd & batten
260	77.2-4-6.2	MOH	frame	W Harnden	House	19 C	Alligerville	630	Clove Rd (CR 6)		S	Tow Path Rd		2 st. frame
261	77.2-4-4	MOH	frame	E Harnden	House	19 C	Alligerville	652	Clove Rd (CR 6)	0.1	S	Tow Path Rd		1½ st. frame
262	77.2-4-5	MOH	frame	J Harnden	House	19 C	Alligerville	668	Clove Rd (CR 6)	0.2	S	Tow Path Rd		1½ st. frame board & batten
263		MOH	frame	C VanWagenen	House	19 C	Alligerville	20	Church Hill Rd	0.1	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st. frame
264		MOH	frame		House	19 C	Alligerville		Church Hill Rd	0.1	N	Clove Rd & back	E	2 st. frame
265		MOH	frame	B Wiggins	House	19 C	Alligerville	22	Church Hill Rd	0.1	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st. frame
266		MOH	frame	A Van Wagenen	House	19 C	Alligerville	3	Church St.	0.1	E	corner of Church Hill Rd	N	2 st. frame bank house
267		MOH	frame	J Van Wagenen	House	19 C	Alligerville		Church St.	0.1	E	of Church Hill Rd		2 st. frame bank house
268		MOH	frame	Mrs. Abroms	House	19 C	Alligerville	19	Church St.	0.1	E	of Church Hill Rd	N	1½ st. frame w/ small 1 st barn
269		MOH	frame	I Brodhead	House	19 C	Alligerville		Church St.	0.1	N	Clove Rd at end	END	1½ st. frame NC altered
270		MOH	frame	P Aldrich	House	19 C	Alligerville		Berne Rd	0.3	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st frame eyebrow / bank house
271		MOH	frame		House	19 C	Alligerville		Berne Rd	0.4	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	2 st frame
272		MOH	frame		House	19 C	Alligerville		Berne Rd	0.4	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	1½ st frame
273		MOH	frame	Stevens	House	19 C	Alligerville		Berne Rd	0.3	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	1½ st. frame
274		MOH	frame	Stevens	House	19 C	Alligerville		Berne Rd	0.3	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	1½ st frame eyebrow
275		MOH	frame		House	19 C	Alligerville		Berne Rd	0.2	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st frame
276		MOH	frame		House	19 C	Alligerville		Berne Rd	0.2	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st frame
277		MOH	frame		House	19 C	Alligerville		Berne Rd	0.2	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	1½ st frame
278		MOH	frame		House	19 C	Alligerville		Clove Rd (CR 6)	0.2	S	Tow Path Rd		1½ st. frame board & batten
279		MOH	frame	T Wood	House	19 C	Alligerville		Church Hill Rd	0.1	S	of Berne Rd	W	2 st frame

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280	77.2-4-37.1	MOH	frame	[Reitz]	House		Alligerville	180	Rock Hill Rd	0.9	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	1 1/2 st. frame eyebrow w/ silo & well house
282	77.2-3-11	MOH	frame		Farm	19 C	Alligerville		Cherry Hill Rd	0.3	N	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	L shaped barn
283		MOH	frame		Farm	19 C	Alligerville		Tow Path Rd	0.2	SW	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	NW	1 st house
284		MOH	frame	Dewitt	Farm	19 C	Alligerville		Tow Path Rd	0.1	SW	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	SE	1 1/2 st frame bank house deteriorated
285		MOH	frame	PB Davis		19 C	Alligerville		Tow Path Rd	0.3	SW	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	W	2 st frame house w/ barn
287		MOH	frame	S Roosa [Turners]	Farm	19 C	Alligerville		Tow Path Rd	1.1	S	Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	W	1 1/2 st. frame eyebrow w/ 5 bungalows & wellhouse
292	77.3-2-5.1	MOH	frame		House	19 C	St. Josen	65	St. Josen Rd	0.4	S	of Tow Path Rd	E	1 1/2 st frame gable front & wing
293	77.3-2-7.111	MOH	frame		House		St. Josen	90	St. Josen Road	0.7	S	of Tow Path Rd	W	
294	77.1-3-25	MOH	frame	[Tolski]	House		St. Josen	33	Lawrence Hill Road	0.2	S	of Tow Path Rd	E	
300				Accord								Accord		
301	77.9-1-44	MOH	Plank		House	20 C	Accord	8	Main Street		S	of bridge	E	2 st. stucco w/ hip roof
302	77.9-1-45	MOH	frame	[Friends Museum]	House	19 C	Accord	12	Main Street		S	of bridge	E	2 st. w/ central cross gable Altered
303	77.9-1-46	MOH	frame	Dr Thomas Keator [Philiber Research]	House	c 1890	Accord	14	Main Street		S	of bridge	E	2 st. 7 bay Former hotel & boarding house (Now w/ #948)
304	77.9-1-47	MOH	frame		House	late 19 C	Accord	20	Main Street		S	of bridge	E	2 st. Vict. w/ 2 bay el & porch
305	77.9-1-xx	MOH	frame		Barn	late 19 C	Accord	20	Main Street		S	of bridge	E	2 st. gable front barn w/ tobacco barn to rear
306	77.9-1-xx	MOH	frame		House	late 19 C	Accord	28	Main Street		N	of Granite Rd	E	2 st. comm
307	77.9-1-43	MOH	frame	[Lupowiyz]	House		Accord	4	Scenic Road		E	Main Street		
308	77.9-1-xx	MOH	frame		House	c 1930	Accord	9	Main Street		S	of bridge	W	2 st. 5 bay w/ central cross gable
309	77.9-1-41.2	MOH	frame		House	c 1930	Accord	11	Main Street		S	of bridge	W	2 st. 3 bay
310	77.9-1-40	MOH	frame		House	c 1930	Accord	13	Main Street		S	of bridge	W	2 st. 6 bay w/ 2 bay front el & porch
311	77.9-1-39	MOH	frame	[Baker]	House	c 1930	Accord	15	Main Street		S	of bridge	W	2 st. 3 bay stucco w/ full porch
312	77.9-1-37	MOH	Brick	William Anderson	House	1932	Accord	23	Main Street		N	Granite Rd (CR 27)	W	2 st. brick w/ brick w/ hip porch & comm. garage (#949)
313	77.9-1-36	MOH	frame	ME Parsonage	House	19 C	Accord	29	Main Street		N	Granite Rd (CR 27)	W	2 st. 5 bay w/ 3 bay el & full porch
315	77.9-1-34	MOH	Stucco	[Town Office Annex]	House	20 C	Accord	37	Main Street		NW	corner of Granite Rd	W	2 st glass ag. stucco (sided over)
317		MOH	frame		House	late 19 C	Accord	11	Tow Path Rd	0.1	S	Granite Rd (CR 27)	SW	2 st w/ double cross gables & full porch w/ small horse barn behind
318		MOH	frame	[Martin]	House	late 19 C	Accord	18	Tow Path Rd	0.1	S	Granite Rd (CR 27)	SW	2 st 3 bay colonial rev.
319		MOH	frame		House	late 19 C	Accord	8	Tow Path Rd		S	Granite Rd (CR 27)	SW	2 st 5 bay w/ central cross gable
320	77.9-1-28.10	MOH	Stucco	Anderson	House	20 C	Accord	27	Tow Path Rd		S	Granite Rd (CR 27)	SW	2 st frame stucco 4-square
322	77.9-1-30	MOH	frame	R W DePuy [DeVoe]	House	19 C	Accord	30	Devou Lane off Granite Rd (CR 27)	0.2	W	Main Street	S	2 st frame Gr. Revival w/ canal slip
322.B	77.9-1-30	MOH	Site	Hardenburg's Basin	Canal	19 C	Accord	30	Devou Lane off Granite Rd (CR 27)	0.2	W	Main Street	S	D&H Canal boat basin not filled in
325	77.9-1-17	MOH	frame		House	late 19 C	Accord	27	Tow Path Rd	0.2	S	Granite Rd (CR 27)	SW	2 st 4 square (in front of Accord Cem.)
330		MOH	frame	E Bell		19 C	Accord		Route 209	0.1	E	Corner of Main St.	SE	1 1/2 st frame on river bank
331		MOH	frame	[Accord Liquor]		20 C	Accord		Route 209	0.1	SW	Main St.	S	1 1/2 st frame eyebrow w/ barn
339	77.1-2-11	MOH	Plank	[Denkenson]	House		Accord	4937	Route 209	0.2	NE	Lucas Tpk (CR 1)	SE	2 st PLANK house, new stone face
345	76.2-2-48	MOH	Stucco		House	20 C	Accord	5088	Route 209	0.3	S	Main St, Accord		2 st frame + stucco 4-square
346	76.2-2-26.100	MOH	frame	[Shellbark Farm]	Farm	19 C	Accord	5145	Route 209	0.2	N	Mettacahonts Rd		2 st frame w/ barns (farm museum)
347	76.2-2-29	MOH		David Lang	House	1948	Accord	5173	Route 209	0.2	S	Mettacahonts Rd		2 st brick house
350	76.2-2-34.200	KER	frame		Farm	20 C	Accord	5679	Route 209	0.3	S	Mettacahonts Rd		1 1/2 st frame Bungalow w/ gamb barn
351	76.2-2-35	KER	frame	[My Joy Farm]	Farm	20 C	Accord	5755	Route 209	0.2	N	of Queens Hwy		2 st frame 4-sq w/ gambrel barn
352	76.2-2-6.200	KER	frame	Lattimer [Krupp]	Farm	19 C	Pine Bush	8	Queens Highway	0.0	NW	corner of Route 209	N	2 st hip roof frame w/ 19 C barns
353	76.2-2-12	KER	frame	[Clearwater]	Farm		Pine Bush	5684	Route 209	0.5	E	Queens Highway	N	20C house w/ 19C barn, soapstone, privy
358		MOH	frame		Farm	19 C	Accord		Tow Path Rd	0.1	NW	Lawrence Hill Rd	SW	barn and granary w/ silo

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359	77.9-12.122	MOH	frame					811	Tow Path Road	0.3	E	Stoney Kill Rd	N	
360	77.1-3-29	MOH	frame					186	Lawrence Road					
361	76.4-3-25	MOH	frame			19 C	Accord	53	Stoney Road	0.2	S	Stoney Kill Rd	E	1½ st frame w/ barn
363	76.3-3-19	KER	frame	[Walsch]		19 C			Upper Granite Rd	0.5	SE	Rte 44/55	N	Barn
364	76.3-2-19.111	KER	frame						Upper Granite Rd	0.0	AT	Rte 44/55	NE	Barn
375	76.10-1-49.10	KER	Brick	Dr. A M Feldshuh	House	1935	Kerhonkson	6289	Route 209		E	at Town line	S	2 st. brick
378	77.1-3-35	KER	frame		House	19 C	Accord	58	Tow Path Rd		SE	corner of Stoney Kill Rd	S	1½ st eyebrow
387		KER	frame	[Mombaccus Professional]	House	19 C	Pine Bush		Route 209	0.1	E	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	N	2 st 5 bay w/ central entry & cross gable
388	76.1-3-15	KER	frame	[Dunn]	House	19 C	Pine Bush	18	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.1	N	Route 209	E	2 family, 2 st stucco w/ full length porch
389		KER	frame		House	late 19 C	Pine Bush	38	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.2	N	Route 209	E	2 st Vict. w/ el wellhouse & 3 bungalows
399	60.3-3-1.200	KER	frame	[Medaglia]	Farm			931	Queens Highway	0.2	S	Hill Rd	W	
400.5	60.3-3-18	KER	frame	Stardust Farm [Straus]				820	Queens Highway	0.1	S	Sahler Mill Rd	E	
401	60.1-2-19	KER	frame	P DeWitt	House	1830's	Liebhardt	227	DeWitt Rd	1.0	N	of Queens Hwy	E	1½ st Gr. rev. eyebrow/ abandoned
402	60.3-2-10	KER	frame	P DeWitt	House		Liebhardt	23	DeWitt Rd	0.1	N	of Queens Hwy		2 st. frame
403		KER	frame	W W Winnie [Gray]	Farm		Liebhardt	640	Queens Hwy	0.4	E	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)		1 st. frame w/ barn & saphouse(?) w/ cupola Barn dem 1995
403.5	60.1-3-66.100	KER	frame	Osterhoudt [Christmas]				989	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)					barn/ roof colapse 8/08
404		KER	frame	J VanVleet	House		Liebhardt		Queens Hwy	1.0	E	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	NE	1½ st frame house
405		WS	frame	T Terwilliger	House		Palentown		Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	1.6	N	Queens Hwy	W	2 st frame cross gable
406		WS	frame		House		Palentown		Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	1.6	N	of Queens Hwy	E	1½ st frame
407		WS	frame		House		Palentown		Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.1	N	of Sundown Rd		2 st frame w/ full porch
408	60.1-4-9	WS	frame	L Decker [Galkin]	House		Palentown	52	Palentown Rd	0.3	W	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	NE	1½ st frame w/ barn & shop across rd
408.5	60.1-4-2	WS	frame	[Johnson & Palminteri]				53	Palentown Rd	0.3	W	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	SW	Barn converted to house
408.8	60.1-1-51.10	WS	frame	[Turk]				56	Rocky Mountain Rd			at ridgewood Rd		Gambrel barn converted to house
409		WS	frame	H Brandall	House		Palentown		Palentown Rd	0.1	SW	Rocky Mtn Rd	NW	1 st frame house
410	60.1-1-50.2	WS	frame	P Fillon [Ross]	House		Palentown	38	Rocky Mtn Rd	0.2	NW	Palentown Rd	NE	2 st. frame w/ barn & spring house
411	59.8-2-13.100	WS	frame		House		Palentown	144	Trails End Rd	0.1	W	of Rocky Mtn Rd		1½ st frame eyebrow
412		WS	frame	J Diamond	House		Palentown		Palentown Rd	0.4	N	Sundown Rd.		2 st frame house
413	60.1-1-35.1	KER	frame	Hinick	House		Palentown	105	Sundown Rd	0.0	AT	at Schroon Hill Rd	SE	2 st frame eyebrow w/ barn across rd on W corner
414	68.1-1-14.113	KER	frame				Tabasco	607	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.1	N	of Schwabbie Turnpike	W	1½ st frame eyebrow
415	68.3-1-53.2	KER	frame				Tabasco	423	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.2	S	of Schwabbie Turnpike		2 st frame shop
416	68.3-___	KER	frame				Tabasco		Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.5	S	of Schwabbie Turnpike	W	1½ st frame eyebrow
418	60.3-3-56.200	KER	frame	[Hume]			Tabasco	165	Hill Road	0.3	NE	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	SE	
419	60.3-3-31.200	KER	frame		House		Tabasco	126	Hill Road	0.4	NE	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)		1½ st. frame eyebrow w/ hoop shop
420	60.3-3-28	KER	frame		House		Tabasco	80	Hill Road	0.7	NE	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)		1½ st. frame eyebrow w/ barn
421	60.3-2-30.100	KER	frame		House		Tabasco	55	Hill Road	0.1	SW	Queens Highway	SE	1½ st. frame w/ barn
422	60.3-2-17	KER	frame		Farm		Liebhardt	987	Queens Hwy	0.1	S	Hill Rd	W	1½ st frame eyebrow w/ barn wood silo privy & sheds
423	68.3-2-4.2	KER	frame					10	Rochester Center Rd	0.0	AT	Queens Highway	NW	
424	68.3-3-3	KER	frame					221	Rochester Center Rd	0.0	AT	Cross Rd	S	Barn
425	68.3-3-2	KER	frame						Rochester Center Rd	0.0	AT	Cross Rd	S	Barn
426	68.3-4-16.110	KER	frame					40	Cemetery Road					
450	76.1-2-40.100	KER	Stone	John Scherer	House	c 1936	Pataukunk	145	Boice Mill Rd	0.2	S	of Fischer Rd		1½ st stone faced Bungalow Style
461		KER	frame			19 C	Mettacahonts	272	Dug Rd	1.2	N	Mettacahonts Rd	E	2 story frame w/ wrap around porch & shed (possible PLANK)
470	69.1-1-19.100	MOH	frame	[Marquand]	Barn	19 C	Whitfield	30	Upr Whitfield Rd	0.4	NW	of Whitfield Rd	W	small barn formerly w/ #52 (across st.)
473	68.4-4-17	MOH	frame	[Kelder]	Farm	20 C	Mettacahonts		Pine Tree Rd.	0.1	S	of Lower Whitfield Rd.	E	2 st. frame w/ farm
474		MOH	frame		House	19 C	Mettacahonts		Pine Tree Rd.	0.3	S	of Lower Whitfield		1 st frame w/ garage & 2nd house

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475	68.16-1-28	KER	Stone		House	20 C	Mettacahonts	38	Store Rd	0.2	E	of Mettacahonts Rd		1½ st cobblestone house
476	68.16-1-21	KER	frame		Barn		Mettacahonts	68	Store Rd	0.2	E	Mettacahonts Rd		2 st barn/ now a residence
478		MOH	frame		Farm		Mettacahonts		Lwr Whitfield Rd	0.0	N	corner of Store Rd	NW	2 st frame gable front & wing w/ barn
481		MOH	plank		House	19 C	Mettacahonts		Lwr Whitfield Rd	0.3	N	of Mettacahonts Rd	SE	2 st. plank /barn GONE 1994
482		KER	frame		House	20 C	Mettacahonts		Lwr Whitfield Rd	0.2	N	of Mettacahonts Rd		1½ st. frame stucco w/ kitchen?
487		KER	frame		House	20 C	Mettacahonts		Mettacahonts Rd	0.5	N	of Upper Whitfield	NE	2 st frame 4-square
488		KER	plank	[Berkowitz]	Housae	19 C	Mettacahonts	922	Queens Hwy	0.5	N	Sahler Mill Rd	E	1½ st plank w/ shed
501	52.20-1-25	WS	frame					13	Tilly Road	0.1	NE	end of Rocky Mtn Rd	W	2 st frame w/ barn
525	68.3-4-5	KER	frame	S Krom	House	19 C	Mombaccus	333	City Hall Road	0.1	E	of Pataukunk Rd		1 ½ st frame Gr Rev w/ barn
526	68.3-1-30	KER	frame				Whitfield	13	Beehive Road	0.0	NW	corner of City Hall Rd	W	barn
570		MOH	frame	J VanDemark	House	19 C	Whitfield		Lwr Whitfield Rd	0.7	W	of Whitfield Rd	N	1½ st frame eyebrow
600	59-1-12	KER	Stone	[Kixmiller]	House	20 C	Cherrytown	419	Upper Cherrytown Rd	1.9	N	of Cherrytown Rd	W	1 st. stone house
601		KER	frame	H Brodheadt	House	19 C	Cherrytown		Upper Cherrytown Rd	1.9	N	of Cherrytown Rd	W	1½ st frame eyebrow
602	59-2-29	KER	frame		Barn			449	Upper Cherrytown Rd					
603	67-1-49	KER	frame					299	Upper Cherrytown Rd					
606	67.0-1-40	KER	frame	[Waruch]	Farm	19 C	Cherrytown		Upper Cherrytown Rd	0.5	NW	of Cherrytown Rd	SW	2 st frame w/ barns + corncrib
607	67-1-30.1	KER	Stone		Farm	c 1900	Cherrytown	760	Cherrytown Road	0.1	S	of Upper Cherrytown Rd		1½ st. stone house w/ barn
608	67-2-32	KER	frame		Farm	19 C	Cherrytown		Cherrytown Road	0.6	NE	Rouge Harbor Rd	E	1½ st frame w/ barn
609	67-1-42	KER	frame	[Fraad]			Cherrytown	886	Upper Cherrytown Rd	0.5	NW	of Cherrytown Rd	NE	Barn
620				Pataukunk								Pataukunk		
620		KER	frame	X J Schoonmaker [Gray]	Farm	mid 19 C	Pataukunk		Cherrytown Road	0.8	W	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	N	2 st 5 bay vern w/ barn, icehouse, pig house
621		KER	frame	X R Dunn	Farm	mid 19 C	Pataukunk		Cherrytown Road	0.8	W	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	S	2 st gable front w orig hip roof porch
640		KER	frame	J Bellmer	Tourism	19 C	Pataukunk	265	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.0	NE	corner of Cemetery Rd.	W	2 st frame w/ el & porch w/ bungalows 1½ st frame saltbox res. w/ barn and 1 st gable-front store #980
641		KER	frame		House	20C	Pataukunk	134	Samsonville Rd. (CR 3)	1.0	NW	Route 209	NE	2 st frame w/ barn across road on SE
650		KER	frame	[Catskill Native Nursery]	Farm	20 C		607	Samsonville Rd. (CR 3)	0.3	SW	Cedar Drive	NW	2 st frame w/ barn across road on SE
660		KER	Plank	[Smithmeyer]	Farm	20 C	Tabasco	877	Samsonville Rd. (CR 3)	0.2	S	Schwabbie Tpk	W	1½ st. plank house w/ barns
661		KER	frame		House	20 C	Tabasco	879	Samsonville Rd. (CR 3)	0.2	S	Schwabbie Tpk	W	1 st frame house w/ hip roof
664		KER	frame		House		Tabasco	967	Samsonville Rd. (CR 3)	0.0	W	opposite Queens Hwy	W	1 st frame
668	60.1-1-2	WS	frame	Kator				1871	Samsonville Rd. (CR 3)	0.0	SW	at Town Line	NW	1 st frame
701	58.4-1-10	RON	Stone		House	20 C	Yagerville	239	Mill Road	0.3	S	of Town line		1 st. cobblestone
750				Granite								Granite		
751		KER	frame	D Vernoy	House	19 C	Granite		Berne Rd	0.3	S	of Granite Rd		2 st frame Federal
753	76.4-2-10	MOH	Brick	[Sunny Acres]	House	20 C	Granite	185	Granite Road	0.1	W	Berne Rd	S	2 st brick house eclectic w/ hip roof & garage 1½ st. eyebrow w/ 1 st rear kitchen w/ barn & shed
770		KER	frame	[A Fitzgerald]		19 C	Granite	130(?)	Lower Granite Rd	0.2	E	Route 44-55	N	1 st. frame
800				Civic Properties								Civic Properties		
800	77.2-2-17	MOH	Brick	New School #1 Alligerville [Alligerville fire house]	School	c 1878	Alligerville		Creek Rd.		AT	at Kyserike Rd, W side	W	1 st. brick / now firehouse
801		MOH		Old School #1 Alligerville	Site		Alligerville		Kyserike Rd (CR 3)		AT	at Lucas Tpk, S side	S	1 st. frame / BURNED c 1877
802	77.1-1-25	MOH	frame	School #2 Accord	School	19 C	Accord	4998	Route 209	0.1	S	of Whitfield Rd		1 st. frame
803	68.2-2-23	MOH	frame	School #3 Whitfield	School		Whitfield	37	Upr Whitfield Rd		AT	at Cliff Rd	N	1 st. frame /now residence
804	76.2-2-38	KER	frame	School #4 Pine Bush	School		Pine Bush	5844	Route 209		W	Queens Highway	N	1 st. frame / now auto garage

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805	67.2-1-28	KER	frame	School #5 Cherrytown	School		Cherrytown	145	Upr Cherrytown Rd		E	of Cherrytown Rd		1 st. frame/ now storage shed
806		KER	frame	School #6 Liebhardt	School		Liebhardt		Queens Highway	1.4	N	of Roch Ctr Rd on E	E	1 st. frame /now residence
807	60.4-2-25	KER	frame	School #7	School		Tabasco	900	Queens Highway					1 st. frame
808	76.4-2-26	KER	frame	School #8	School		Granite	358	Granite Road					1 st. frame
809	76.1-2-64	KER	frame	School #9	School		Pataukunk	140	Pataukunk Rd	0.1	N	of Boice Mill Rd		1 st. frame/ now Town office annex
810	59.8-1-11	WS	frame	X School #10	School	1830	Palentown	186	Palentown Rd.	0.3	N	of Sundown Rd.	W	1 st. frame /NR listed
811	69.3-3-1.100	MOH	frame	School #11 [Pineola]	School		Kyserike	8	Kyserike Rd (CR 3)	0.1	E	Route 209	S	1 st. frame /now residence part of #877
812	68.16-1-6	KER	frame	School #12	School		Mettacahonts	362	Mettacahonts Road	0.0	AT	Store Road	E	1 st. frame
813	77.4-1-4.3	MOH	frame	School #13	School	20 C	Rock Hill	274	Rock Hill Rd		AT	Knob Hill Rd	N	1 st. hip roof frame /now residence w/ 2 privies
814	68.13-2-11	KER	frame	School #14	School		Mombaccus	2	Waterfalls Road		AT	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	SW	1 st. frame
815	68.3-2-52	KER	frame	School #15	School		Rochester Center	435	Queens Highway	0.1	N	Boodle Hole Rd	SW	1 st frame/ moved from Mettacahonts
816	76.3-2-55	KER	frame	School #16	School		Kerhonkson Heights	164	Minnewaska Trail					1 st. frame
821	76.2-2-47	MOH	Stucco	Rochester Reformed Ch	Church	1926	Accord	5140	Route 209		S	S of Main St. Accord		w/ 2 st. hip roof frame parsonage
822	77.9-1-35	MOH	frame	Methodist Episc. Ch	Church	1859	Accord	31	Main St	0.1	N	of Granite Rd.	W	Frame gable front w/ steeple/now residence w/ wagon shed
822.A	77.9-1-35	MOH	frame	ME Social Hall	Church	late 19 C	Accord	31	Main St	0.1	N	Granite Rd. S of church	W	1 st gable front
822.B	77.9-1-35	MOH	frame	ME Wagon Shed	Church	late 19 C	Accord	31	Main St	0.1	N	Granite Rd. behind church	W	1 st shed roof w/ small barn to N end
823	67-1-41	KER	frame	Methodist Episc.	Church	1857	Cherrytown	260	Upr Cherrytown Rd					1 st. frame /now residence
824	60.3-3-55	KER	frame	Liebhardt Methodist	Church	185	Liebhardt		Queens Highway	1.4	N	of Roch Ctr Rd	W	1 st. frame /now residence
825	77.7-1-14	MOH	Brick	Allig. Dutch Ref.	Church	1858-9	Alligerville	18	Church St	0.1	NE	Church Hill Rd	SE	1½ st. brick /now residence
826	67-_____	KER	frame	Cherrytown Ref.	Church	1857	Cherrytown	145	Upr Cherrytown	0.7	N	of Cherrytown Rd		1 st frame Gothic/ now residence
827	68.16-1-18	KER	Stucco	Mettacahonts	Church hall		Mettacahonts	59	Store Rd.	0.1	E	of Mettacahonts Rd		1 st. stucco/ now residence
828		MOH	Stucco	Accord Com. Cong.	Synag.	20 C	Accord		Route 209	0.1	S	of Whitfield Rd on W		2 st. stucco/ now hardware store Burned c2000
829	76.19-1-24	KER	frame	Granite Cong.	Synag.	20 C	Granite	502	Granite Rd			near Lower Granite Rd		1 st frame/ now residence
830	76.3-2-6	KER	frame	Rabinowitz Temple	Synag.	20 C	Granite	46	Lower Granite Rd.		W	Granite Rd. (CR 27)		1 st. frame /now residence
840		MOH	block	Accord Fire Station	Fire house	20 C	Accord		Main Street	0.1	N	Granite Rd. (CR 27)	E	! St. masonry orig build in NW corner
850				Tourism Properties										Tourism Properties
850	76.1-3-18	KER	frame	[Willow Bungalows]	Tourism	20 C	Pine Bush	6050	Route 209	0.2	E	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	N	2 st. frame 5 bay main house w/ secondary 2 st. frame, barn-casino, 7+ single & paired bungalows, pool etc.
851.A		KER	frame	Freidlander's [Kalaka Village]	Tourism	20 C	Mombaccus	406	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.0	E	opposite Markle Rd.	E	Large 2 st frame main building w/ gambrel casino and bungalows + pool
851.B		KER	frame	Freidlander's [Kalaka Village]	Tourism	20 C	Mombaccus	406	Samsonville Rd (CR 3)	0.0	E	opposite Markle Rd.	E	2 st gambrel casino w/ main bld & bungalows + pool
852		KER	frame	Rubin's Hotel [Veritas Villa]	Tourism	20 C	Mombaccus	5	Ridgeview Rd	0.0	N	At Upper Cherrytown Rd	W	2 st frame hotel now rehabilitation ctr.
855		WS	Conc Block	Peg Leg Bates [Mountain Valley]	Tourism	20 C	Palentown	121	Rocky Mtn Road	0.5	NW	Palentown Rd	SW	1 st cement block resort complex w/ multiple motel units notable as a black resort; now occupied as rentals
860		MOH	frame	Moule [Maple Knowl Farm]	Tourism	20 C	Accord	32	Tow Path Rd	0.1	N	Stoney Kill Rd	W	2 st. frame w/ bungalows
861		MOH	frame	Cohen's (Lewis)	Tourism	20 C	Accord	301	Tow Path Rd	1.5	SW	Clove Rd (CR 6)	NW	Former bungalow colony some remain; Main 2 st bld across road gone
862		MOH	frame	Louis Sondak's	Tourism	20 C	Accord		Lucas Tpk. (CR!)	0.3	E	Route 209	N	Bungalow colony now homes

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863		MOH	frame	Morris Sondak's	Tourism	20 C	Accord		Thorn Wood Lane	0.1	N	Lucas Tpk (CR 1)	W	Bungalow colony now homes w/ casino
865		KER	frame	[Maltese Manor]	Tourism	20 C	Mill Hook		Mettacahonts Rd	0.0	S	Lwr Whitfield Rd	W	Many bungalows now permanent resid. w/ casino + pool+ gateposts
866		KER	frame	J Russell [Sam Stone's Bungalow]	Tourism	20 C	Mill Hook		Mill Hook Rd.	0.4	NE	Mettacahonts Rd	NW	1½ st. 19C frame eyebrow w/ bungaows, barn-casino and 2nd main bld.
867		KER	frame	[Chaits]	Tourism	20 C	Mill Hook		Mill Hook Rd.	0.6	NE	Mettacahonts Rd	NW	Modern lodge w/ bungalows
871	69.4-2-11.10	MOH	Stone	[Camp Epworth]	House	18 C	Kyserike		Lucas Tpk. (CR 1)	0.1	SW	of Town line	SE	1½ st. stone w/ gambrel barn (now camp)
872	69.4-2-16.300	MOH	frame	Trowbridge Farm	Tourism	20 C	Kyserike		DeGraw Rd	0.1	NE	Lucas Tpk (CR 1)	W	19 C Frame then Boarding house
873		MOH	frame	Steins [Tetlow]	Tourism	20 C	Accord	62	Scenic Rd.	0.2	SW	Granite Rd behind Town Hall	end	House w/ casino & Bungalow
874		MOH	frame	Hodes Bungalows	Tourism	20 C	Alligerville	147	Rock Hill Rd	0.7	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	E	Bungalow Colony / 6 units, 3 vacant
875		MOH	frame	Rappaport [Clove Cottages B&B]	Tourism	20 C	Alligerville	200	Rock Hill Rd	1.0	S	Clove Rd (CR 6)	W	Restored Bungalow Colony 6 /w casino
876		MOH		Majestic [Makowsky's]	Tourism	20 C	Alligerville	251	Rock Hill Rd		AT	at Knob Hill Rd on E & W	E+W	Bungalow Colony 20-30 units /active w/ store, wooden water tower, casino,
877		MOH		[Pineola] Christiana	Tourism	20C	Kyserike		Route 209		AT	at Kyserike Rd (CR 6)	SE	2 st. frame w/ bungalows
878		MOH		Paradise Cottage/ Sondak's	Tourism	20 C	Accord		Lucas Tpk (CR 1)	0.4	N	Route 209		2 st. frame w/ bungalows
879		MOH	frame	White House	Hotel site	20 C	Accord		Granite Rd (CR 27)	0.9	W	of Main St, Accord		3½ st. stucco hotel/ Burned 2005
880		KER		[Fireman's Camp]	Tourism	20 C	Mettacahonts		Mettacahonts Rd	0.7	N	of Store Rd.		1½ st frame bungalow colony
881		KER		[Maybrook Lodge]	Tourism	20 C	Accord		Route 209	0.3	N	of Queens Hwy		2 st frame
882		KER		Granit Hotel [Hudson Valley Resort]	Tourism		Granite		Granite Rd (CR 27)	1.2	SW	of Berme Rd.		2 st stucco within hotel complex
883		MOH	frame		Tourism	20 C	Alligerville	186	Rock Hill Rd	1.0	S	of Clove Rd on W	W	Bungalow Colony / 2 units remain
884		KER		[Ben Ann]	Tourism	20 C	Granite	700+/-	Granite Rd (CR 27)	0.7	SW	Berme Rd.	SE	Active camp w/ 15+ bungalows pool, casino. Now a Jewish camp
890		GARD	site	Cliff House [Minnewaska State Park]	Tourism	1879	Minnewaska		Route 44-55		E	side Lake Minnewaska		Large resort hotel, Burned 1978
891		GARD	site	Wildmere [Minnewaska State Park]	Tourism	1879	Minnewaska		Route 44-55		N	end Lake Minnewaska		Large resort hotel, Burned 1986.
900				Industrial & Commercial Properties										Industrial & Commercial Properties
901		MOH	stone	DeVoe	Kiln	19 C	Accord		Granite Rd (CR 27)			Across from Town Hall		Pair
902		MOH		Esopus Mill Stone	Kiln	19 C	Accord		Stoneykill Rd.	0.1	S	of Tow Path Rd		Ruin
903		KER			Kiln	19 C	Accord		Route 209		OPP	opposite Queens Hwy	S	Ruin
904		MOH		Barley	Kiln	19 C	Whitfield		Mill Hill Rd	0.1	S	Lower Whitfield on W	W	
905		MOH			Kiln	19 C	Whitfield		Mill Hill Rd	0.1	S	of Lower Whitfield on E	E	complete ruin
906		MOH		J Enderly	Kiln	19 C	Whitfield		Whitfield Rd	0.1	S	S of Airport Rd on W	W	fine cond.
907		MOH			Kiln	19 C	Whitfield		Whitfield Rd		AT	at Airport Rd on W	W	
910		MOH	frame		Mill	19 C	Whitfield		Canyon Lake Rd		AT	at Old Whitfield Rd		Frame / now a residence
911		MOH			Forge	19 C	Alligerville		Tow Path Rd	0.1	S	of Peterskill Bridge		Foundation
912		WS	frame		Hoop Shp	19 C	Palentown	2	Solveig Lane	0.0	S	Palentown Rd by cemetery	W	1 st house w/ hoop shop stone chim

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913		WS	frame		Hoop Shp	19 C	Palentown	210	Palentown Rd	0.2	NE	Sundown Rd	NW	1 st house w/ hoop shop stone chim
914		KER	frame		Hoop Shp	19 C	Palentown	1047	Samsonville Rd. (CR 3)	0.0	S	Sundown Rd	W	small barn w/ hoop shop stone chim
920		MOH	stone	Stoney Kill Aqueduct	Canal	1800's	Accord		Tow Path Rd		W	W of Garden Lane		Cut stone abutments
921		MOH	stone	Peters Kill Aqueduct	Canal	1800's	Alligerville		Tow Path Rd	0.2	SW	Clove Rd (CR 3)	NW	stone abutments & pier
922		MOH	earth	Davis Basin	Canal	1800's	Alligerville	451	Tow Path Rd	0.2	SW	Clove Rd (CR 3) at Peterskill stream	W	large basin w/ feeder & dam
923		MOH	stone	Lock #21	Canal	1800's	Alligerville		Purcell Lane	0.1	S	of CR 6 & bridge, btwn Creek & rd	NW	E wall only remains
923		MOH	stone	Foley's Lock #22	Canal	1800's	Accord		Off Garden Lane	0.6	N	of Tow Path Rd		intact but filled in
924		MOH	stone	Waste Weir	Canal	1800's	Accord		Off Garden Lane		N	Lock #22 on tow path		intact
930		MOH	frame	Mendelson Hotel ["Mtn. View House"]	Hotel	19 C	Accord	5001	209	0.1	S	Whitfield Rd		2½ st frame Victorian in disrepair
940		MOH	frame	Kyserike Creamery	Commer	20 C	Kyserike	302	Kyserike Rd (CR 6)	0.4	N	Lucas Tpk (CR 1)	W	2 st. frame/ now residence
941	69.4-2-25	MOH	frame	Kyserike Station	RR	1901	Kyserike	301	Kyserike Rd (CR 6)	0.4	N	Lucas Tpk (CR 1)	E	1½ st frame/ now residence
942	77.9-1-24.1	MOH	frame	Accord Station	RR	1901	Accord	6	GLF Road		AT	Granite Rd (CR 27)	N	1½ st. frame/ vacant
943		MOH	brick	Accord Creamery [Raway]	Commer	20 C	Accord	15	Granite Rd.	0.1	S	Main St.		1 st. brick
944			stone	Stream Trestle	RR	1901	Kerhonkson		RR bed	0.3	N	of Kerhonkson		Stone abutments w/ canal features
945	77.9-1-28.1	MOH	frame	Anderson Feed Mill	Comm	20 C	Accord		Main Street		S	Granite Rd (CR 27)	S	Multiple frame buildings
946		MOH	frame	[Agway]	Comm	20 C	Accord		GLF Road	0.1	N	of Tow Path Rd	End	1 st commercial
947		MOH	frame	Weissman's	Store	20 C	Accord		Main St		S	Granite Rd (CR 27)	E	1 story frame storefront w/ residence
948		MOH	frame	Turner & Cohen [Philiber Research]	Store	20 C	Accord	18	Main St.		N	Granite Rd (CR 27)	E	1½ st frame storefront (now w/ # 303)
949		MOH	Brick	Andersons	Garage	1932	Accord	23	Main St.		N	Granite Rd (CR 27)	W	1 st brick commercial (w/ # 312 & 350)
950	77.9-1-_____	MOH	block	Orig fire house	Garage	c 1932	Accord	23	Main St.		N	Granite Rd (CR 27)	W	1 st block commercial (w/ # 312 & 949)
951	77.9-1-_____	MOH		Bank's plumbing	Store	20 C	Accord		Main St		N	Granite Rd (CR 27)	W	1 st. gable front store
952	77.9-1-_____	MOH	frame	Barley Store	Store	20 C	Accord	5	Main St		N	Granite Rd (CR 27)	W	2 st. frame store w/ hip roof (w/ # 953)
953	77.9-1-_____	MOH	frame	Butcher shop	Store	20 C	Accord	5	Main St		N	Granite Rd (CR 27)	W	1 st. gable front store w/ ga(w/ # 952)
954	77.9-1-_____	MOH	frame	Davenport store [Accord Post Office]	House	late 19 C	Accord	30-32	Main Street		AT	opp Granite Rd (CR27)	E	2 st.commercial w/ flat roof
955		KER	frame	VanDemark's	Garage	20 C	Accord		Route 209	1.1	S	Main St.	E	1 st frame & stucco commercial
956		MOH	Stone	Anderson's [Revenue	Garage	20 C	Accord		Route 209	0.5	S	Main St.	W	2 st. commercial/ now stone faced
957		MOH	frame	O&W RR line shack	RR	1901	Accord		Devou Lane Granite Rd (CR 27)	0.2	W	Main St.	S	1 st frame shack with water pipe
958		MOH	stone	RR River Bridge	RR	1901	Accord		RR bed	0.3	N	of Accord		Stone abutments only remain
970		MOH	frame	Alligerville P.O.	Post Of.	20 C	Alligerville		Creek Rd		E	next to Rondout Cr.	E	1 st frame / vacant
971		MOH	Stone	[Hillside Restaurant]	Comm	20 C	Kyserike		Route 209	0.3	N	Airport Rd	W	1 st. cobblestone w/ bungalows
980		KER	frame		Comm	20C	Pataukunk	134	Samsonville Rd. (CR 3)	1.0	NW	Route 209	NE	1 st gable-front store with #641
991		MOH		Town Bridge #19	Bridge	1907	Whitfield		Upr Whitfield Rd	0.1	W	of Whitfield Rd		Concrete abutments w/ steel beams
992		KER		County Bridge #31	Bridge	1929	Liebhart		Sahler Mill Road		N	Dug Rd. at Rochester Cr.		Steel truss guard rails/ Replaced 2004
993		KER		County Bridge #185	Bridge		Cherrytown		Upr Cherrytown Rd		AT	at Mombaccus Cr.		Abandoned
994		MOH	conc.	Water Trough	Transport	1913	Kyserike		Alligerville Rd (CR 6)	0.1	E	Lucas Tpk (CR 1)	S	On road shoulder w/ date

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35.A	
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PROPERTY LIST

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y_Property_970



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Surve
y_Property_971-1



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Surve
y_Property_971-2



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Surve
y_Property_971-3



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Surve
y_Property_980



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Surve
y_Property_994-1



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Surve
y_Property_994-2



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Surve
y_Property_xx4



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Surve
y_Property_xx5



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Surve
y_Property_xx6



NY_Ulster_Rochester_Survey_Property_xx8