

Marbletown Founders' Day

Historic House Tour

Saturday, June 22nd, 2013

PHOTO: JOHN CURRIE



Sponsored by

Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission

Town of Marbletown, New York
Historic Preservation Commission
Historic House Tour

Welcome

We welcome you to the Marbletown Historic House Tour, which has been organized and hosted by the Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). We are proud to offer this tour in honor of the founding of Marbletown, New York, three hundred and ten years ago on June 16th, 1703.

The Town of Marbletown, demonstrating its commitment to “protect and enhance the landmarks and historic districts which represent distinctive elements of Marbletown’s historic, architectural, and cultural heritage; and to foster civic pride in the accomplishments of the past,” established the HPC in 2007 under provisions of the Historic Preservation Law, Chapter 36, L.L. No. 1-2007. This Commission is a Certified Local Government (CLG), a special designation with oversight by the New York State’s Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation with specific requirements under the Certified Federal Requirements 36 CFR Part 61. The commission is comprised of architects, professionals, historians and local residents who possess a level of expertise and commitment to historic preservation and town service. Under this CLG designation, the Commission is eligible to apply for State grants to help fund historic surveys and events. Commissioners are appointed by the Town Board and are unpaid volunteers with significant interest and commitment to the field of historic preservation. The Commissioners have staggered terms to insure continuity of knowledge and policy.

Commissioners have spent many hours and efforts to make this Historic House Tour a successful experience in presenting interesting and characteristic structures which are part of the growth and history of this area. This region of the Hudson Valley has the largest concentration of Pre-Revolutionary Stone houses in all the original thirteen states. This year most of the houses you will see are stone homes built by the early inhabitants and personages of Marbletown. They were built of indigenous bluestone quarried from Mombaccus quarry nearby Stone Ridge.

The Commission has selected six houses for this tour. If interested in showing your historic home and/or in participating in the next Historic House Tour please contact one of the Commissioners. Contact information is listed in the acknowledgements section of this booklet. The admission cost for the Historic House Tour is used to cover the costs of printing and advertising and for a state matching grant to update the 1973 Piwonka Reconnaissance Survey of Historic Houses and Structures in Marbletown.

Enjoy the Tour!

Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission
Anthony J, DiGuiseppe, Timothy Hunt, Co-chairs; Marian McCorkle, Vice-chair;
Claudine Brenner, David Cavallaro, Chris Cole, Ken Gray, Harry Hansen, Commissioners;
Doug Adams, Town Board liaison

House Tour Instructions

Enclosed are directions and a map to tour the six selected historic sites. A large sign identifying the participating house is in front of each site and is clearly visible from the road. Please observe parking directions and follow any instructions given by the House Tour volunteers.

Please wear the wristband you were given when you checked in. You will be asked to show it as you enter each house. The bands are tamperproof and cannot be adjusted.

This Tour is self-directed and the map is meant to be your guide for the tour. The DePuy Canal House in High Falls will be open for tour visitors anytime after 2:00. We strongly suggest you make the Bevier House on Route 209 your last stop at 5 PM when the reception following the tour begins.

The reception at 5 PM at the Bevier House on Route 209 is hosted by the Ulster County Historical Society (UCHS). Town Supervisor, Michael Warren will be in attendance to talk about Founders’ Day. There will be an exhibit of Phil Ryans’ private collection of rare, historic 18th and 19th century, Ulster County maps. Refreshments are being provided by Stone Ridge Wine and Spirits, Chef Mark Suszczynski of Harvest Real Food, Chef John Novi of Canal Depuy House, and the UCHS.

Following the reception, Historic House Tour participants may receive a 20% discount at the Depuy Canal House, courtesy of owner, Chef John Novi. Please wear your wrist band.

Please feel free to ask the homeowners questions about the house, its history and architecture. The homes and the grounds are open for you to view. Certain areas have been ribboned off for viewing from the doorways; please do not go beyond the ribboned areas.

We ask that you respect the generosity of our hosts, who have opened their private residences, businesses and grounds for your viewing. Please note that restroom facilities are not available at these homes.

Some rules to follow while visiting the houses:

- No Pets, food or drinks please
- Do not smoke while on the property or in the houses
- Children must be supervised
- Follow the instructions of the Volunteers
- Respect the privacy of the owners, do not touch their belongings or pick flowers
- Please do not litter
- Please park along the side of the road, or as directed by the Volunteers, not in the driveways.

We suggest parking for the Wynkoop House to be at the Inn at Stone Ridge, in the lot across from the Library, or at Town Hall.

Please be advised that the Historic Houses on this tour were built before modern construction codes existed. By utilizing the ticket to this tour, each participant agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the property owners, the Town of Marbletown, its officers, the Historic Preservation Commission and all tour volunteers, from any and all liability claims.

History of Marbletown



Marbletown is named for the ridge of limestone and marble that traverses the town. The area was first recognized in 1664 when the Dutch received this and other land in reparations from the Natives as part of a treaty following the 1663 war. In 1669 a band of decommissioned British soldiers from the expeditionary forces brought in for the 1663 war, one widow and a few other Dutch received land grants and established a settlement in the town. By 1703, when Queen Anne granted a patent on the land to the settlers, the town had amassed a population of 228 and held the third largest settlement in Ulster County. This small colony had a strong agrarian character and was primarily spread along the fertile alluvial basins of the Rondout and Esopus Creeks. In 1777, with Kingston under siege by the British, the council of safety (the provisional government) fled to Marbletown and temporarily, for one month established Marbletown as the capital of New York. In 1778 Marbletown was officially established by the New York State Legislature as a town.

Until the Revolution, Marbletown was primarily inhabited by people of Dutch, German or Huguenot decent. As such, the character of the town reflected their northern European ancestral homes with a strong emphasis on masonry construction. Ulster County, and Marbletown in particular, to this day, retain more colonial stone houses than any other part of the state. In 1855 Ulster County contained 903 stone houses, second only to Manhattan; Marbletown was the leading town in the county with 180 stone houses. The predominant building form was an extended one-story dwelling with a hearth in the gable end. Two story stone dwellings were rare (there were none built in New Jersey and the style is largely confined to the mid-Hudson region) and are sometimes referred to as being of the Hudson Valley Dutch Style. Today, Stone Ridge is one of the few surviving examples of rural colonial settlements in the Hudson Valley.

During and after the revolution the area experienced an influx of British settlers. These new inhabitants were more familiar with timber frame construction and the homes from that era reflect this change. The availability of saw mills and the predisposition towards frame construction slowly transformed the built environment of Marbletown. Nineteenth century architecture, especially the Federal and Grecian expressions popular during the population boom and industrial expansion of the early-nineteenth century resulted in a new architectural mix that saw the decline of the dominance of the stone house.



Marbletown Seal on display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Anne by the Grace of God of England Scotland Ffrance and Ireland Queen Defender of the ffaith & To all to whome these Presents shall come sendeth Greeting. Whereas our Loveing Subject Cap.t Thomas Garton of Marbletowne in the County of Ulster within our Province of New York in America by his Petition to our Right trusty and well beloved Cousin Edward Viscount Cornbury our Cap.t Gen. ll & Gov.r in Chiefe in and over our said Province of New Yorke and Territories Depending thereon in America Preferrd in Councill the Sixteenth Day of June instant for and on behalfe of the Inhabitants of the towne of Marbletowne in the said County of Ulster therein Setting forth that the Inhabitants of the said Towne haveing Purchased Lands there of the Indians and made Considerable Improvements thereof and been in Quiett and Peaceable Possession of the same Hath Pray'd our Letters Pattents of the said lands in the said Petition more Particularly Bounded and Sett forth att and under the Yearly Quitt Rent of one Pound and Ten Shillings Currant Moneys of our said Province of New York and that a Clause may be incerted in the said Letters Pattents to Enable the said Towne of Marbletowne by a Plurality of voices of the ffreeholders and Inhabitants of the said Towne on the Second Tuesday in June Annually to Elect and Chuse Trustees for themselves of the said Lands and that Coll Henry Beekman Capt Thomas Garton the Petitioner and Capt Charles Broadhead may be Nominated and Appointed the ffirst Trustees thereof the wch Petition seeming reasonable unto us and wee being minded to Grant ye same Know Yee that of our Speciall Grace Certain knowledge and meer motion wee have Given Granted Ratifyed and Confirmed and in and by these Presents Doe for us our Heirs and Successors Give Grant Ratifye and Confirme unto the said Coll Henry Beekman Capt Thomas Garton and Capt Charles Broadhead their Heires & Assignes forever all that Tract or Prcell of Land Lying and being in the County of Ulster aforesaid and beginning att the Bounds Established and lay'd out by the Comrs Appointed by Coll Lovelace Gouvernour of our said Province of New Yorke in the Year of our Lord one thousand Six hundred Sixty & Nine between the said Towne of Marbletowne and the Towne of Hurly in the said County of Ulster - thence Running South East to the Northwest Bounds of the Paltz thence along the Northwest Bounds of the Paltz to Capt John Evans his Land thence along the Northwest Bounds of the said Capt Evans his Land - till opposite to the Southwest side of John Van Comps Land thence with a Northwest Line to the Great Mountains Comonly Called the blew hills thence Northeast Something Northerly aloang the said hills so farr as to runn a Southwest Line to the Place where first begann and then by the said Southeast Line to the Place where first begann together with all Houses Edifices Buildings Erections and Improvements by them the ffreeholders and Inhabitants of Marbletowne aforesaid made Erected or Sett up upon the said Tract or Prcell of Land & Premises or any Part or Parcell thereof and all Woods Underwoods Trees and Timber Standing Growing or Renewing in or upon the said Tract or Parcell of Land aforesaid or any Part or Parcell thereof and also all fields Pastures Meadows Marshes Swamps Pooles Ponds Waters Watercourses Rivers Runns Streams and Brooks wth free Liberty and Licence to fish foule hawke and hunt within the Bounds & Limits aforesd as also all the other Proffitts Priviledges Benefits and Advantages Hereditaments & Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise Appurtaineing To have and to hold the said Tract or Prcell of Land Woods Underwoods Trees Timber feilds Pastures Meadows Marshes Swamps Pooles Ponds Waters Watercourses Rivers Runns Streams and Brooks fishing fowling hawkeing & hunting aforesaid and all & Singular the Premisses and Appurtinances hereby Given & Granted or meant mentioned or Intended to be hereby Given or Granted as aforesaid and every Part and Parcell thereof unto the said Coll Henry Beekman Capt Thomas Garton and Capt Charles Broadhead their Heires and Assignes forever to the Sole and only use benefitt & behoofe of them the said Coll Henry Beekman Capt Thomas Garton and Capt Charles Broadhead their Heires and Assignes forever To be holden of us our Heires and Successors in ffree and Comon Soccage as of our Mannor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent within our Realm of England Yeilding and Paying therefore Yearly and every Year unto us our Heires & Successors att our City of New Yorke or to our Collector or Receiver Genll there for the time being att or upon the Ffeast Day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Comonly called Lady Day the Rent or Sume of thirty Shillings Current Moneys of our said Province of New Yorke in Lieu and Stead of all other Rents Services Dues Duties and Demands whatsoever to Grow Due Payable unto us our Heires and Successors for the same Premises In Trust Never theless for themselves & all the ffreeholders & Inhabitants for the time being of Marbletowne aforesaid to be by them the said Henry Beekman Thomas Garton & Charles Broadhead the Survivor or Survivors of them Managed used Ordered Lett Sold or Disposed of in Part or in the whole for the Good benefit and Advantage of the said ffreeholders and Inhabitants of Marbletowne aforesaid from time to time in such manner and Sort & in such Parts and Proportions as by them the said Henry Beekman Thomas Garton & Charles Broadhead the Survivor or Survovors of them by and with the Advice of two of the Principall ffreeholders and Inhabitants aforesaid shall be thought fitt and Convenient and upon this further trust and confidence in them the said Henry Beekman Thomas Garton & Charles Broadhead & every of them reposed that they the said Henry Beekman Thomas Garton & Charles Broadhead the Survivor or Survivors of them upon reasonable Notice & Request thereof to them be made and Given shall att the Costs and Charges of the ffreeholders and Inhabitants aforesaid by Good Valid and Sufficient Deed or Deeds Conveyance or Conveyances in the Law as by the Councill of the said ffreeholders and Inhabitants Learned in the Law shall be reasonably advised devised or Required well and Sufficiently Grant Convey and Assure all the said Lands and Premises with Appurtenances whereof these our said Letters Pattents are had and made that shall not be otherwise Sold and Disposed of by them the Survivors or Survivors of them with Advice as aforesaid unto three such other Persons and their Heires and Assignes in ffee Simple as shall be Elected and Chosen Trustees of the said Lands and Premises by a Majority of Voices of the ffreeholders and Inhabitants of Marbletowne aforesaid upon the Second Tuesday of June next wch will be in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and four upon the like Trusts and Confidences as the same Lands & Premises are herein mentioned to be Granted and Confirmed to them the said Henry Beekman Thomas Garton & Charles Broadhead their Heires and Assignes as aforesaid and wee hereby Declare our Royall will and Pleasure to be and Doe further Order and Appoint that the said ffreeholders and Inhabitants of Marbletowne aforesaid for the time being shall Annually meet together on the second Tuesday in June forever to Elect and Chuse Tustees as aforesaid for the mannaging Ordering and Disposeing of the Lands and Premises aforesaid and that the Trustees of every Proceeding year so Chosen & Elected as aforesaid the Survivor or Survivors of them haveing the said Lands and Premises Granted and Conveyed to them in manner and form aforesaid shall Annually and Successively for ever in Like manner Grant and Convey over the same Lands and Premises with Appurtenances unto the Trustees of the next succeeding Year so to be Elected and Chosen as aforesaid when so Elected and Chosen to the End that the said Towne of Marbletowne and the ffreeholders and Inhabitants thereof for the time being may have and enjoy the effect and benefit of these our Letters Pattents and Grant therein Contained so Long as the said Tract or Parcell of Land and Premises with Appurtenances hereby Granted or Intended to be Granted or any Part or Prsell thereof shall Continue in Trust as aforesaid and not be Sold or Disposed of According to the Liberty herein before Given for the same In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province of New Yorke to these our Letters Pattents to be affixed Witness our Right Trusty and well beloved Cousin Edward Viscount Cornbury our Capt Generall and Govr in Cheif in and over our Province of New Yorke aforesaid and Territories Depending thereon in America and Vice Admiral of the Same & in Councill att our ffort att New Yorke aforesaid the twenty fifth Day of June in the Second Year of our Reigne Annoq Dom 1703

Dan:Honan Secry

Lett the Seal of the Province be affixed to the Letters Pattents wherein Coll Henry Beekman, Capt Thomas Garton & Capt Charles Broadhead are appointed Trustees for the Towne of Marbletowne in the County of Ulster untill the Second Tuesday in June next and then other Trustees to be Elected for the said Towne According to the Directions of the said Letters Pattents Dated this 25th day of June 1703.

To Mr. Honan Secry

Edward Viscount Cornbury



1. Cornelius E. Wynkoop House

3721 Main Street (Rte. 209)
Stone Ridge
c. 1719 and c. 1767-1772
National Register of Historic Places
Gary Tinterow and Christopher Gardner, owners

DIRECTIONS:

- From Inn at Stone Ridge turn right onto Rte. 209, Main Street
- Travel 0.2 miles
- Wyncoop House is on right

Suggested parking:

- Inn at Stone Ridge
- Town Hall
- Across from Library



Photo: John Currie

Wynkoop House, the finest gambrel-roofed stone house of the Colonial period extant in New York State, was built for Cornelius Evert Wynkoop in 1767. Wynkoop (1746-1795) married Cornelia Mancius (b. 1741) on August 22, 1766 and purchased forty-two acres on the east side of the Rochester Highway at Stoney Ridge in Marletown on December 18, 1766. The property then stretched along the highway from the road to High Falls (now Leggett Road) to the property line of what is now called Hasbrouck House. Construction of the house probably began the following spring. The house was almost certainly completed by 1772, the date of a commemorative fireback on the first floor. It is unlikely that an architect was involved, but the design and arrangement of rooms is based on contemporary British architecture as expressed in pattern books. The gambrel roof, however, is a distinctly American shape that was at the height of fashion in the colonies in the 1760s and 1770s.

The main block of the house is 60 x 33 feet and is constructed of gray limestone quarried in Marletown. The basement rooms, floored in bluestone or pine planks on chestnut sleepers, reflect the original arrangement of the rooms on the first floor: one large room on the north side, two rooms on the south side, and a wide center hall. Presently the first floor has on each side of the center hall a large, nearly square room with a small, rectangular room behind. There were four bedrooms and a storeroom on the second floor. The attic is two-stories high. The lower level is finished with the same materials and in the same manner as the rest of the house, while the upper level, reached by an interior ladder, was probably floored for storage with saplings placed over the crossies. The original winter kitchen still exists in the room at the south-west corner of the basement of the main block.

The ell at the rear of the house, a 24 x 35 foot stone, one-and one-half-story structure, is older than the main block; some historians date it to ca. 1715. It was probably the two-room dwelling of a tenant farmer. The ceiling shows evidence of a central jambless fireplace, original to the ca. 1715 house, removed around 1766 when this small dwelling was converted to become the summer kitchen of the much-larger 1766 house. The kitchen attic was rebuilt around 1929. The east porch, to the rear of the kitchen, was added at the same time. The front porch is a modern replica of the porch that was added to the house in the 1860s or 1870s. The new picket fence reproduces a fence pale of about 1818 that was discovered inside the house.

When it was built, Wynkoop House was by far the largest house in Marletown. Cornelius Evert Wynkoop came from a prosperous farming family; his great-grandfather, Cornelius Wynkoop, had immigrated from Holland and settled in the region at the end of the seventeenth century. His great-uncle was the New York City silversmith Benjamin Wynkoop, and his father, Evert, owned a brewery. Cornelius Evert Wynkoop was a merchant, probably importing goods from overseas with his older brother Dirck, who lived nearby in Kingston. During the American Revolution, Cornelius served as a Major of the Minutemen of Ulster County and was appointed a commissioner of the Committee to Detect and Defeat Conspiracies, serving with Aaron Burr and Dewitt Clinton. On November 15, 1782 General Washington favored Major Wynkoop with a visit. According to tradition, Washington slept in the bedroom on the south-west corner of the second floor. The following day Washington gave an address at the Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston and was given a reception at the house of Cornelius's brother Dirck.

Wynkoop died in 1795, but his widow, Cornelia Mancius Wynkoop, ran the farm with the help of her daughter Cornelia and son-in-law, Benjamin Hardenbergh, until 1818, when they sold the house and land to John and Esther Lounsbery, a blacksmith who lived across the street in the smaller house now occupied by the Stone Ridge Library. After John Lounsbery's death in 1839, the forty-two acres were divided into six parcels. Parcel number 3, with the house and 12.5 acres, went to Ebenezer Lounsbery, John's brother. The house remained in the Lounsbery family until the death in 1988 of Sarah Lounsbery, whose great-grandfather, John Lounsbery, Jr., was the nephew of the John Lounsbery who bought the house from the Wynkoops. The house was largely uninhabited from Ms. Lounsbery's death until September 1992, when the present owner acquired it.

The remarkable feature of Wynkoop House is how little change it has endured. Until 1992, there was no heat, electricity or plumbing in most of the house. Much of the paint on the woodwork dates to the early nineteenth-century, if not the eighteenth century. The pine floors have never been sealed, varnished, painted or refinished; just as in the eighteenth century, they retain their natural, pale-gray color. In restoring the house, the present owner's goal has been to introduce modern necessities while preserving as many of the original surfaces as possible.





2. Sanger & Harriet Carleton House

Cottetkill Road, Stone Ridge.

c. 1800, 1860, 1932

David Bronson, occupant

DIRECTIONS:

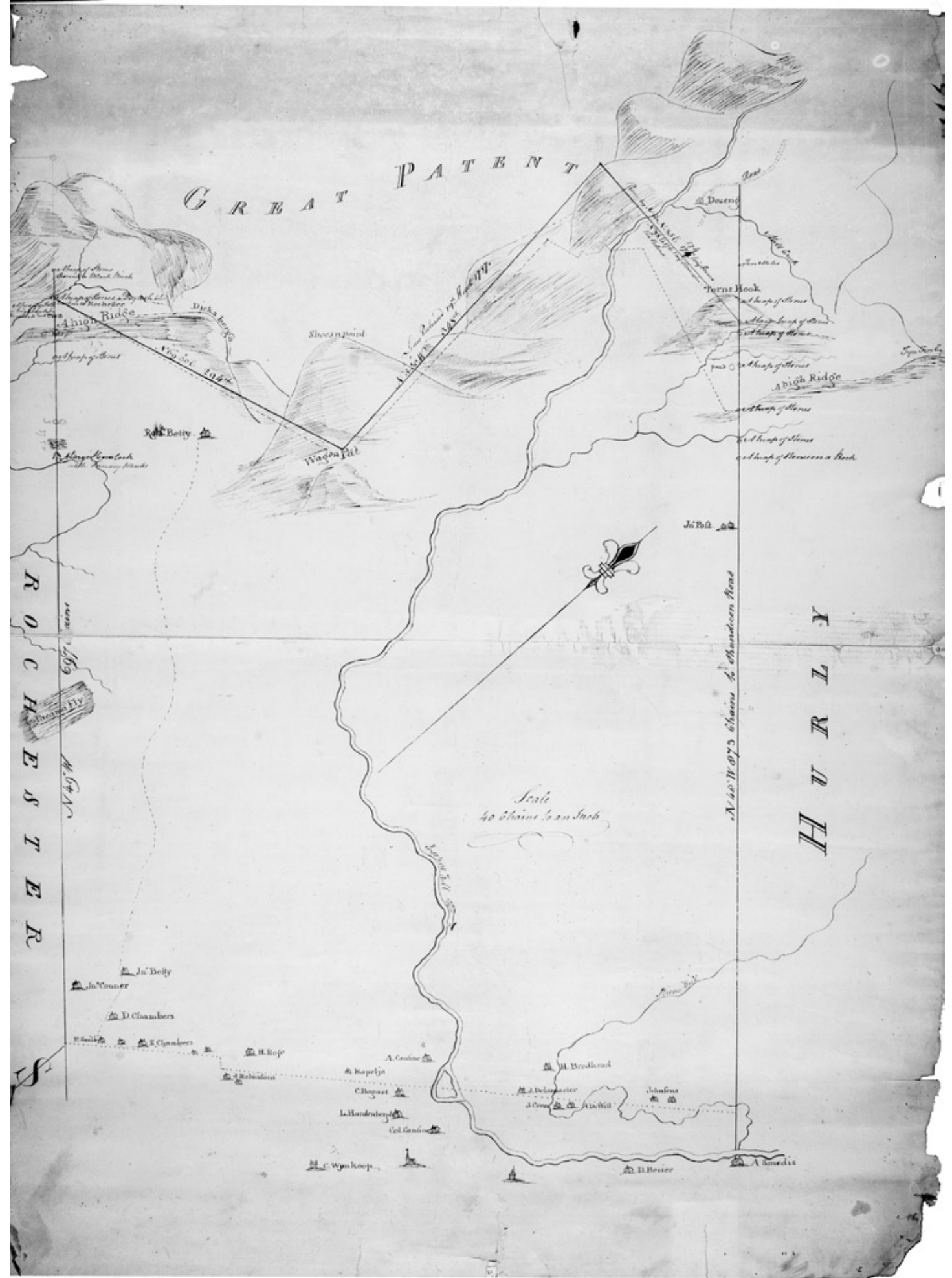
- From the Inn at Stone Ridge turn right on Rte. 209-N/Main St.
- Travel 1.0 miles and turn right onto Cottetkill Road (Davenports Farm Stand on corner).
- Travel 0.7 miles. Destination will be on left.



Photo: John Currie

Iron Teller's hardware is abundant throughout this handsome house that Teller apparently altered about 1932 for Dr. Sanger S. Carleton (1882-1947), a Manhattan dentist, and his wife Harriet Hasbrouck Carleton (1904-1981). In 1941 The New York Times reported that Mrs. Sanger Carleton was assisting Frances Leggett with a country-dance at Ridgely Manor [now the Vivekananda Retreat at 101 Leggett Road] to benefit the British-American Ambulance Corps. The Carleton's barn was fitted with a dance floor and minstrel gallery, while the attached shed housed a long bar, and behind the barn was a stone terrace and fireplace - all it seems, to meet the partying needs of the Callabar Club, a group of Stone Ridge friends.¹

¹ Rhoads, William B. *Ulster County New York, The Architectural History & Guide*. Delmar: Black Dome Press, 2011.



1798 Map of Marbletown

[illegible]

Julia Bronson and Stephen Gilman,
owners

- From the Inn at Stone Ridge turn right on Rte. 209-N/Main St.
- travel 1.7 miles (0.7 from Davenports)
- Turn left onto Tongore Road
- Travel 0.4 miles. Destination will be on left.



Photo: John Currie

² Havas, Valerie. "Hudson Valley Home, 2011, 18th Century Stone Ridge Stone House." *Hudson Valley Magazine* March 2011.

A black and white photograph of a two-story brick house. The house features a central entrance with a small, arched porch supported by columns. There are several windows with dark shutters. A white picket fence runs across the foreground, and bare trees are visible behind the house. Power lines are visible in the upper part of the image.

Cornelius E. Wynkoop House, circa 1767
Designated in 2008



Maple Lawn/Hasbrouck Blanchard House, 1843
Designated in 2009



Lyonsville Reformed Church, 1859
Designated in 2010



Stone Ridge Library, 1797 and 1798
Designated in 2010



4. Roosa House Rose Hill

200 Bone Hollow Road, Lyonsville

c. 1740, 1850, 1900, 1970

Danielle Korwin and Anthony J.

DiGuiseppe, AIA RIBA, owners

DIRECTIONS:

- From the Inn, turn left onto US-209, Main street
- Continue to follow US-209S for 2.2 miles
- Turn right onto Country Route 2, Kripplebush road
- Continue to follow County Route 2 for 2.3 miles
- Turn left onto Bone Hollow Road and drive for 0.2 miles
- Destination will be on right

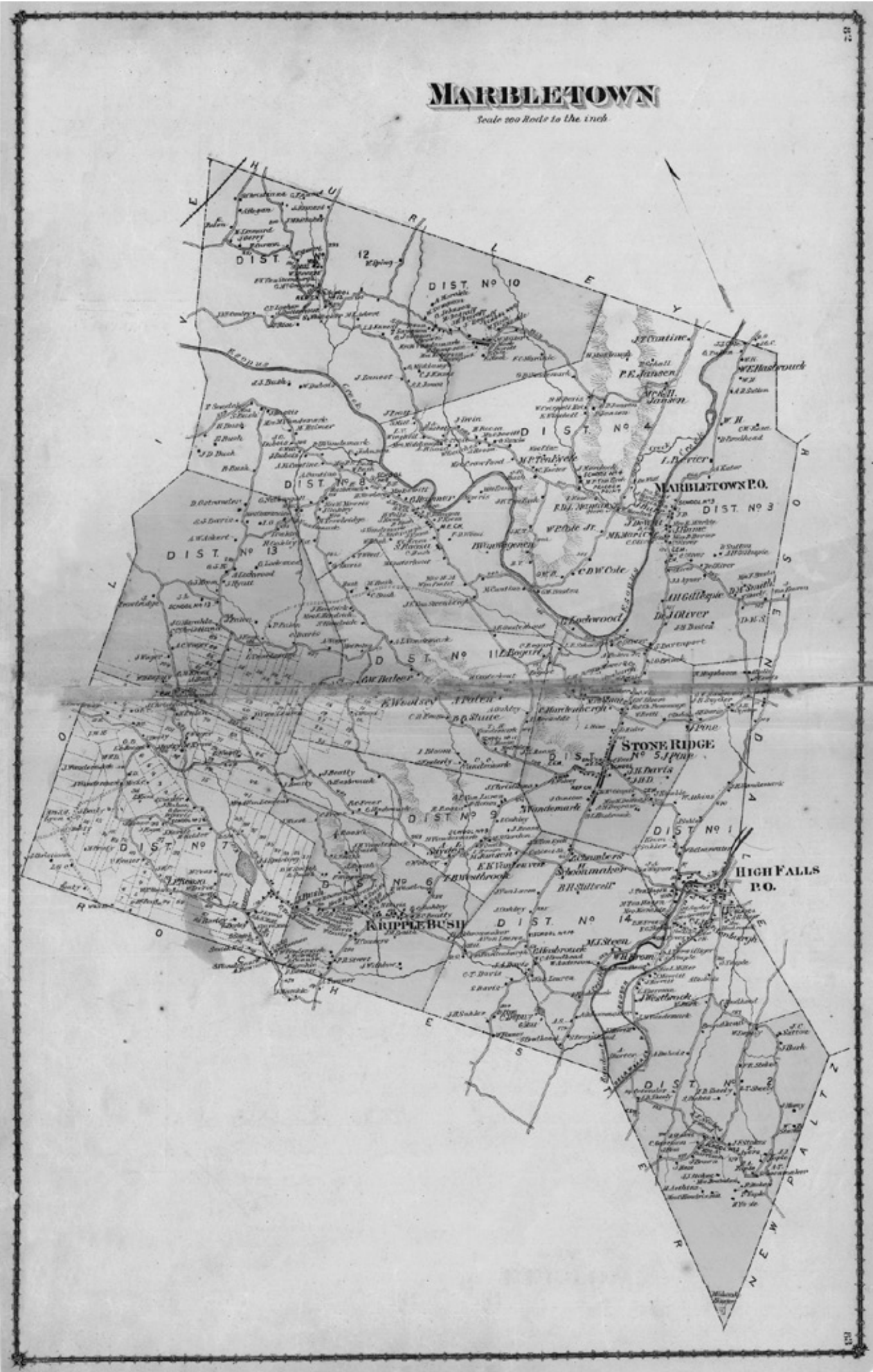


Photo: John Currie

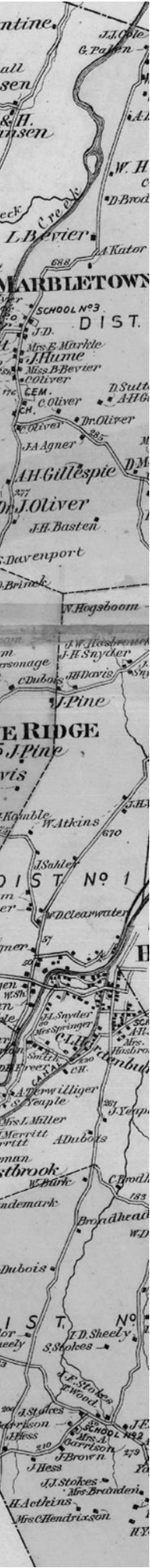
The Roosa house is a typical example of the simple American Dutch stone farmhouse. The original 1740 building is 20 by 40 feet and constructed of local stone with walls 24 to 30 inches thick. It is one and half stories high with a clapboard-covered perimeter beam supporting the roof. The original stone and clapboard are still in place. The house is sited southeast by northwest to maximize sunlight in the winter and minimize it in the summer. Deep angled window recesses bring daylight into the house and its interiors as illustrated in many Dutch genre paintings of the period.

The floors are original and the interior walls have been restored with new plaster applied directly to the stone. Windows in this section were replaced circa 1850 with 2-over-2 sash (original windows would have been 9-over-9). A two-story wood frame addition was attached circa 1900, and a porch along Bone Hollow Road was removed and enclosed in the 1970s. The present owners did an extensive renovation adding heating and electrical systems, relocating the bathrooms and kitchen, as well as restoring the roof to cedar shingles. There is a “summer kitchen” in the basement with the original wood mantle, remnants of a jambless fireplace and three windows.

It is believed that Gysbert Roosa was listed in 1703 as one of the petitioners for a grant of land from an English officer. His son Isaac I. Roosa, born in 1780, and wife Catherine Teas, resided there with their son Luke I. Roosa. The 1875 map of Marbletown shows L.I. Roosa’s name as the owner of the house and he is listed in the 1871 Ulster County Directory. Luke Roosa was born on April 5, 1820, ironically the same month and day as the present owner, Anthony J. DiGuiseppe. Luke Roosa was also one the founding Elders of the c. 1859 Lyonsville Reformed Church, designated a Historical Landmark by the Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission in 2010.



1875 Map of Marbletown



5. DePuy House DePuy Canal House

1315 Route 213, High Falls

1797 and later

National Register of Historic Places

John Novi, owner

*** Please arrive between 2:00 & 5:00 pm**

DIRECTIONS:

- From Inn at Stone Ridge, turn left on Rte. 209
- Travel 0.5 miles to first light. Turn left onto Rte. 213 East
- Travel 1.6 miles. Destination is on right.

A 20% discount at the restaurant is available to tour participants this evening, June 22nd, 2013.



Photo: John Currie

French Huguenot Simeon DePuy built the house as a tavern in 1797. It is believed that the present main dining room was the tavern room of the original structure. The room opposite the stairs was the original kitchen, with a door to a pantry. Upstairs were two large dormitory-style rooms and one or two smaller rooms for rich parties, or families of travelers. Anticipating increased business from the new Delaware and Hudson Canal, he expanded the building in the 1820s. The front (bar) room and the north rooms are presently occupying that area. Records are unclear, but the first floor of the addition may have been used as a small general store. The upper area was probably used for bulk storage and/or sleeping quarters for Simeon's seven slaves. Yes, this was a slave holding area until about 1836. The house faces to the side because that was originally the front of the house. The main road through High Falls did not come down from the bridge because there were no bridges crossing the Rondout in the 1700's. Travelers forded the creek below the falls, and from there they would go to Rosendale, Allgerville, or occasionally up over Mohonk.

The lower level (formerly Chefs on Fire Bistro) was originally a stable. Access was through an underground passage that went under the road and entered the building at the present bistro door. At that time the convenience and the added warmth the animals provided was appreciated, but later the smell was not, and in the 1800s a barn was built, attached to the building where the present kitchen is now located.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal which was built between 1825 and 1828 to carry coal from the Pennsylvania coal fields to New York and Albany ran right in front of the Canal House. The barges would have pulled up against the edge of the canal, just in front of lock sixteen, and tied up snugly to

the snubbing posts. The mules were released from the traces and led around to the area under the edge of the kitchen porch where a watering trough held water supplied by a spring from a hill nearby. The mules were watered there and then led around the other side of the tavern and into the stables below. Meanwhile the passengers, if there were any, would disembark and come into the tavern for dinner and to spent the night, if it was evening.

Simeon DePuy died in 1836, and the tavern closed. It was not opened again as a tavern until John Novi did so in 1969. During the intervening years, it passed through many hands. At Simeon's death, the building was bequeathed to one of his daughters. She sold the building to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in 1878. During the next two decades, three lock tenders lived there, caring for the building and lock sixteen. The last of these, George Switzer, bought the house for \$300 in 1898 when the canal closed and lived in it until 1945. He sold it to John Davenport who turned it into apartments. In 1956 he sold it to Robert Hill and it sat empty until 1964 when 19-year-old John Novi bought it. With little money and no formal training, he undertook the gargantuan task of creating his dream restaurant.

The building was a wreck when he first got it but the restoration work was incredibly exciting, discovering original fireplaces, coming upon wine cupboards, and seeing the wide oak floorboards reappearing from beneath the debris. The structure was essentially sound but required adequate electricity, plumbing, and heating. Then came plaster, new windows, and repairing damaged woodwork.

After several years of struggling with the early stages of restoration, from stripping doors and woodwork to designing the layout of the kitchen, while holding down a job at a local bank, John was almost ready to become a restaurateur. He knew, however, that despite what many term "his genius with foods," he needed at least some knowledge of fine dining and of the internal operation of a restaurant before he began the final stages. To gain this information, he traveled to Europe in 1968 and spent a year working in a variety of restaurants, mainly in Italy. He saw how different kitchens were designed. He tasted the foods of various chefs. He learned about good table service. On June 14 (Flag Day) 1969 the DePuy Canal House opened with a tiny 10 by 12 foot kitchen (now the dishwashing room), one dining room and a bar with a couple of extra tables. The first menu had four entrees on it, and the kitchen staff consisted of John and a dishwasher. A busy year later, he'd opened one upstairs room for dining, received a four-star rating from the *New York Times*, and he got married. John and his wife lived upstairs, with one room as a bedroom and a second room as an office. That dining room is still called the office. In 1972 John and his wife moved into a renovated warehouse behind the Canal House just in time for the birth of their first child. Since then, three more dining rooms were restored and opened.

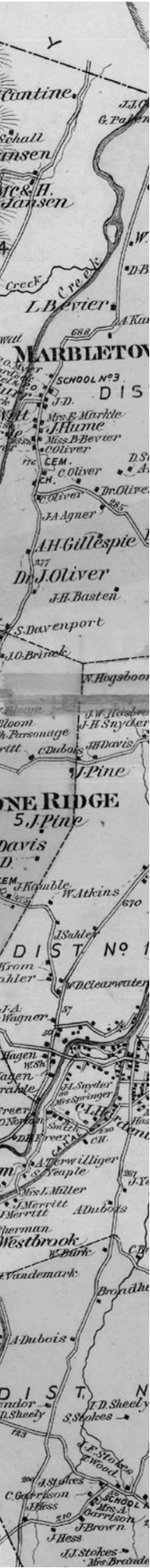


LEFT: Carrot Pasta Reel with Ricotta cheese on Marinara Tomato Sauce



RIGHT: Croquet Monsieur with Gruyere cheese and Genoa Salami





6. Bevier House Museum

2682 Route 209

c. 1690, 1800, 1870, 1953

National Register of Historic Places
Ulster County Historical Society,
owners

**For those wishing to attend
the reception, please arrive
at 5:00 pm**

DIRECTIONS:

- From the Inn, turn right onto US-209, Main street
- Continue 3.5 miles
- Destination is on left.

The architectural history of this house, the complex evolution of its form over time, has yet to be unraveled, despite a number of serious studies. It was recorded in measured drawings by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1940-1941, and studies by Myron S. Teller in 1953 and Kenneth Hewes Barriklo in 2002 indicate that the oldest section of the house included the west-facing window and door of today's kitchen. This one-room house (with cellar and garret loft) was constructed c. 1690 for Andries Pieterse VanLeuven, a soldier and farmer born in the Netherlands. (However, architectural historian Neil Larson points out that VanLeuven's house may have been elsewhere, and the oldest part of the Bevier house may date after 1700.) Additions were made in the eighteenth century, first by the VanLeuven, and after 1715 by the Beviers. Louis Bevier (1684-1753) purchased the property in 1715, and his descendants owned the house until it was given to the Ulster County Historical Society in 1938. By 1800, according to Myron Teller's 1953 reconstruction drawing, the original house had become an appendage to a larger, story-and-a-half house whose façade consisted of a doorway with three windows to the left and two windows to the right, the basis for the present façade facing Route 209.

One of the sections of the present house was built in 1751 for Louis Bevier, Jr. (1717-1772), whose account book provides a wealth of information about the construction of one room and its hearth by some eighteen skilled and unskilled men working under Johannis Bevier, head mason, and Levi Pawling, head carpenter. Neil Larson, with the assistance of Eric Roth, discovered the document in the archives of the Huguenot Historical Society. It is an extremely rare record of stone house construction.

Tradition says that the house burned in 1800 and was rebuilt using much of the earlier fabric of the house while expanding it to two and a half stories with a hipped roof. By 1870 this expansion included the raising of the stonewalls of the earliest, c. 1690, segment so that the



Photo: John Currie

house took on its present boxy shape. Louis Bevier (1822-1911) made extensive changes to the interior, including the removal of wood-burning fireplaces in favor of cast-iron stoves and the substitution of 2-over-2 window sash for the old 12-over-12 sash. He also added an observation room atop the roof, and a front porch, both later removed. Among the many mysteries concerning the chronology of the house is the date of the stone with finely carved sundial markings at the southwest corner of the house.

The historical society has altered the appearance of the property since 1938 when the house and about half an acre of land were given to the society by Louis Bevier of New York City and his sister, Mrs. Ralph G. Wright of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The carriage house was demolished in 1945, apparently at the instigation of Emily Crane Chadbourne of Stone Ridge who, with Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck and Edward Coykendall, had supported the acquisition of the Bevier House by the society. Myron Teller's detailed 1953 survey of the house included a six-page report, plans, and photos and notes on five early doors and their hardware, his special interest. After Teller's death the historical society in the 1960s secured a larger meeting space in the central first-story room by removing the stairway added by Louis Bevier about 1870. In the same period the society transformed the old rear lean-to, once used as a scullery or summer kitchen, into a room to display early tools. This room was the project of John Paul Remensnyder of Saugerties, a retired chemical industry executive, president of the society from 1963 to 1974, and a notable collector of antique stoneware and metal crafts whose stoneware collection was exhibited at the Smithsonian Institution in 1978. In 2007 the room was named in honor of Peter Sinclair to recognize his advocacy for the study of early American crafts and trades.³

ABOVE: Victorian Parlor houses a collection of furnishings, decorative items and portraits of the Elting Family, a member family in the Bevier lineage.

BELOW: The Civil War room which houses the largest collection of Civil War artifacts on public display in Ulster County.



³ Rhoads, William B. *Ulster County New York, The Architectural History & Guide*. Delmar: Black Dome Press, 2011.



Founders’ Day Events



In addition to the Historic House Tour on Saturday June 22, the inaugural Stone Ridge Art Show will be held the 22nd and 23rd, from 10 AM to 7 PM,. The Art Show is free and is curated by the Wired Gallery. The art show is hosted by the Inn at Stone Ridge, on Route 209 at the resplendent ancestral home of the Hasbrouck family (circa 1757), one of the many founding families of Marbletown.

The works of 31 local artists representing all media will be on display and are for sale as part of the weekend-long celebration. There will be a special section in the show displaying works that are inspired by historical Marbletown, including several of the houses that are part of the Historic House Tour. A portion of the proceeds from the art show will benefit the Library. A special all-day menu of barbecued chicken with all the picnic fixings (specially priced at \$25) and a cash bar will be available for all attendees.



LEFT: Mira Fink, *Inn at Stone Ridge (Hasbrouck House)*; ABOVE: Elizabeth Rickard, *Cow*; BELOW: Jebah Baum, *Cherry*

Acknowledgements



The Historic Preservation Commission thanks the following homeowners, who so graciously agreed to open their homes to the public: **Julia Bronson & Stephen Gilman; David Bronson; Anthony J. DiGuiseppe & Danielle Korwin; John Novi; Gary Tinterow & Christopher Gardner.**

To the volunteers who stepped forward to provide site assistance - without all of whom the tour could not have happened: **Susan Richmann and Cliff Rockmuller of the UlsterCorps U-Team, Wendy Blair, Tanna Miller, Janet Weissman, Sandra Grant, George Gaydos, and Barbara Scanlan.**

With Special thanks to the **Ulster County Historical Society, Bevier House,** for their collaboration, and hosting of the wine and cheese reception following the house tour.

Our thanks and gratitude to:
Chef John Novi of Canal Depuy House and Chef Mark Suszczynski of Harvest Real Food Catering for their food contributions; **Tim Sweeney, Stone Ridge Wine and Spirits,** for his generous wine donation for the reception.

Our thanks and appreciation to:
John Currie, photographer, for the black and white photographs of the historic houses on the tour, and his work on the logo.

Sevan Melikyan, Director Wired Gallery High Falls, for his enthusiasm and expertise in promoting Founder’s Day activities.

In addition, special thanks are extended to:
Michael Warren and the town board for their support of Founder’s day; to Doug Adams, Town Board liaison who enthusiastically supported and promoted the historic house tour idea; to Harry Hansen for researching and writing Marbletown’s history; Ken Gray for editing the house histories and researching the original patent; Claudine Brenner for coordinating ticket sales, editing and volunteer coordination; Marian McCorkle for her professional graphic design represented in this program; and David Cavallaro for his support and sign fabrication; and to Anthony DiGuiseppe for his leadership, time and enthusiasm.

And lastly, thank you **Davenport Farms, Gill’s Farms, Stone Ridge Library, Stone Ridge Wine and Spirits,** and **Victoria Gardens** for offering to sell tour tickets.

Historic Preservation Commission: Anthony J. DiGuiseppe, Timothy Hunt, Co-Chairs;
Marian McCorkle-Beckerman, Vice-Chair; Claudine Brenner, David Cavallaro, Chris Cole,
Harry Hansen, Ken Gray, Commissioners; Doug Adams, Town Board liaison

House Tour Map

★ Inn at Stone Ridge

1. Cornelius E.
Wynkoop House
2. Sanger & Harriet
Carleton House
3. Jacob I. & Sarah
Hasbrouck House
4. Roosa House
5. DePuy House
(2 - 5pm)
6. Bevier House
Museum
5pm reception

