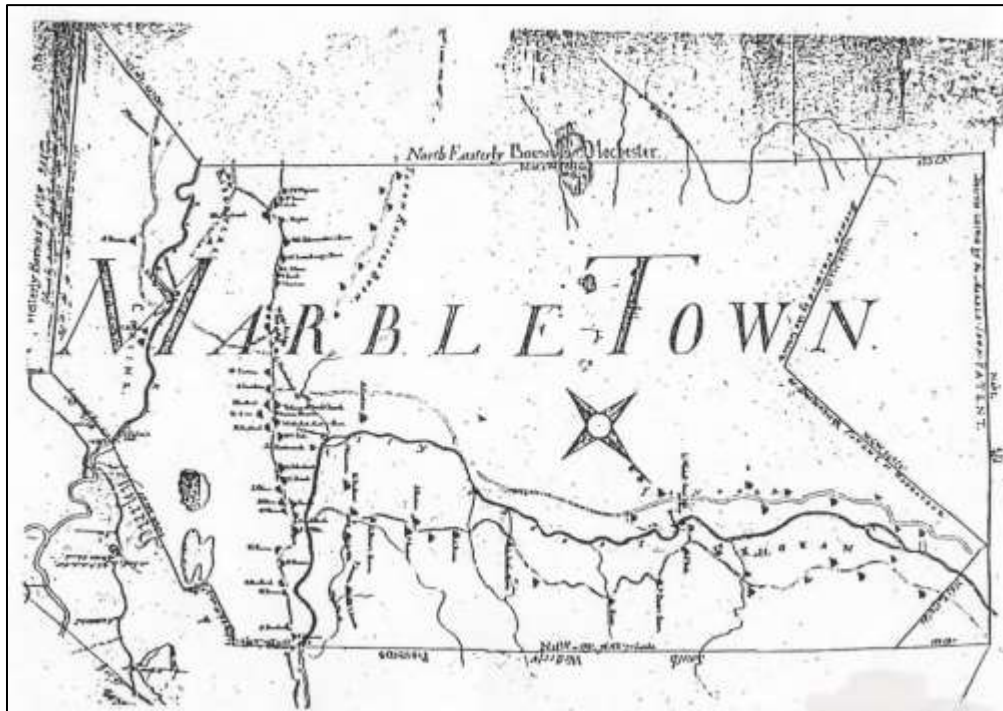# TOWN OF MARBLETOWN
Ulster County, New York

Historic Resource Survey Update
Part 1, 1669 - 1900

Prepared for
Town of Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission

Larson Fisher Associates
Historic Preservation & Planning Services
Woodstock, New York
www.larsonfisher.com

30 September 2019

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation

Acknowledgements

Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission
Tim Hunt, Co-Chair *
Anthony DiGuiseppe, Co-Chair*
Marian McCorkle-Beckerman, Vice Chair
Claudine Brenner, Secretary
Doug Adams, Commissioner
Harry Hansen, Commissioner *
Kathy Schulz, Commissioner
Susan Sprachman, Commissioner*
Marjorie Shelley, Commissioner
Laura Cunningham, Associate Commissioner
Eric Stewart, Town Board Liaison

*Project leads

Marbletown Town Board
Rich Parete, Chair and Supervisor
Joe Borzumato, Deputy Supervisor
Tim Sweeney, Member
Eric Stewart, Member
Don LaFera, Member
Heather Moody, Town Clerk & Tax Collector

Town of Marbletown NY
1925 Lucas Ave, Cottekill, NY 12419
Mailing Address:
PO Box 217, Stone Ridge, NY 12484
Email:
asstsupervisor@marbletown.net

Contents

PROJECT OVERVIEW & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission received a grant from the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to update the reconnaissance-level historic resource survey completed by Ruth Piwonka in 1991, particularly to record property data in the state's cultural resource information system (CRIS). Piwonka's report, while well researched and written, focused on the early history of the town and its stone houses, left some voids in the contexts and property types significant in Marbletown. The update has addressed some of these deficiencies in this the first phase of a multi-year project; others have needed to be deferred due to a limited budget.

This phase of the survey was designed to collect building and property data on a maximum of 550 historic resources and upload them into CRIS. This number, determined by available funding, does not include all of the pre-1900 resources in the town; those have been deferred to the next phase. The survey employed a digital application that permitted field data, locational coordinates and photographs included, to be uploaded to CRIS electronically. When completed, the commission and the public will be able to access property data on-line. Also, an Excel spreadsheet will be created from CRIS that will allow the commission to search, sort and assess data independently. Properties appearing eligible for the National Register will be highlighted in the table.

The next expected step in the update process will be to collect data on the remaining properties with features dating before 1900 and add them to the survey record in CRIS. After that, historic resources associated with Marbletown's 20th-century development are planned to be identified and recorded bringing the survey up to a comprehensive level. Now that it is in the past, the 20th-century is a significant era that has had an effect on the town's history.

This project was funded by a matching grant from the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program of the National Park Service, which is administered in New York State by the SHPO. Members of the Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission provided volunteer services in partial satisfaction of the town's match. The survey period extended from January to September 2019.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Piwonka recommended studies be made of a number of potential areas appearing eligible for the National Register as historic districts. At that time (1991) only the Main Street Historic District in Stone Ridge had been listed on the National Register (1988). Following her recommendations, National Register historic districts have been listed for Kripplebush (1994), Rest Plaus (1995) and High Falls (1998). Districts identified in North Marbletown and on Leggett Road have yet to be realized. The 1991 report also contained a recommendation to prepare a thematic nomination for Marbletown's stone houses.

Recommendations based on this update are as follows. (The list is not prioritized.)

1. <u>Work towards preparing documentation for potential historic districts in the following areas.</u>
   a. The Esopus Flats. A large rural historic district representing the long history of farming on this fertile plain and its role in the European settlement of the region. The district is bounded by Route 209, Hurley Mountain and Tongore roads, and extends into the Town of Hurley. It includes farmsteads on both sides as well as

the hamlet of North Marbletown. The context would include what is known about Native American farming, the early partitioning of the land by the English for settlement, the composition of farms and the presence of enslaved Africans, up to current agricultural uses.

b. Leggett Road Historic District. A historic district encompassing the distinctively-designed summer colony that developed there at the turn of the 20th century and peripheral historic properties that contribute to its setting and history.

2. <u>Re-evaluate boundaries of existing historic districts</u>
Periods of significance and the application of National Register criteria have evolved in the years since these nominations were prepared. Also, more intensive documentation of component properties is possible. This is especially true for the Main Street Historic District in Stone Ridge and the High Falls Historic District.

3. <u>Follow-up National Register listings in historic districts with local designations.</u>
Local designations make the most sense in historic districts already listed on the National Register, which provides incentives for preservation actions and enhance a community's identity.

4. <u>Document and map historic farmsteads that retain their houses, barns, outbuildings and agricultural land.</u> It is critical to have a record of historic farms in their entirety, not simply a house or barn, and to do this, the components do not necessarily need to be in single ownership. A model for this documentation has been developed in the Town of Rochester that could easily be applied here. This is an important first step in preserving agricultural land and open space in the town, as well as addressing a significant theme in local history so far overlooked in the town's preservation program. A project of this type would qualify for CLG funding and could lead to a publication to raise consciousness and support for farm preservation action.

5. <u>Obtain determinations of National Register eligibility for historic farmsteads and prepare nominations; also make local designations where practical</u>
Following up on the documentation of farmsteads above.

6. <u>Document and map the Marbletown section of the Delaware & Hudson Canal including all extant canal features and associated properties.</u>
The D&H Canal is an early canal significant in the histories of engineering and transportation that has been determined eligible for the National Register where it exists essentially intact. Now in private hands, it is important to have a record of the Marbletown section of the canal and a property-by-property inventory what remains, as well as associated buildings. Properties with components eligible for listings will emerge from the project.

7. <u>Research and write an overview of the history of the upland area on the westerly side of the town that will provide contexts for determining the significance of built and landscape features.</u>

A deeper understanding of the history of the settlement, development, lives and occupations associated with this large area and its small settlements would be useful in assessing the significance of its component parts for further documentation.

8. Document properties associated with a summer tourism/vacation retreat theme
    Evidence found in this limited survey indicates Marbletown was a destination for summer tourists in the 19th and 20th centuries, as well as for second/vacation homes later in that period and into the present. It is important to document the extent to which Marbletown participated in this regional cultural phenomenon.

9. Create an maintain a list of properties appearing eligible for the National Register and local designation.
    This list will help the commission develop a work plan for the future as well as inform property owners, town officials and the general public of properties considered important in the history of the town and region and in need of protections.

10. Combine individual properties into thematic groups to expedite documentation
    For example, Piwonka suggested that a thematic nomination be considered for stone houses, although many would be included in districts and other themes. Historic barns comprise another important resource type that could be addressed thematically, and they clearly are more vulnerable than stone houses. Properties associated with summer tourism is another potential theme, as well as properties linked to significant personages. Others thematic groupings are possible.

METHODOLOGY & SELECTION CRITERIA

METHODOLOGY

- This project is the first phase of a multi-year project to create a comprehensive inventory of historic resources in the Town of Marbletown. It has focused on a fixed number of properties pre-dating 1900 and has updated a 1991 survey report providing historic contexts and assessments of eligibility for the National Register. One or more projects will be planned to complete the inventory and bring it up to the late 20th century at a later date when funding becomes available.

- Data on properties was recorded in the field using a mobile application and uploaded into the state's Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS). This included photographs and locational references.

- Tax parcel and address information obtained from the town assessor's office was included with each entry so that survey data can be used in conjunction with other property information and data bases that may exist or emerge. The survey data also can be applied in a Geographic Information System so that maps can be developed locating the resources and displaying other recorded information.

- Construction dates assigned by the town assessor were used to establish this initial set of pre-1900 properties. These dates were adjusted where necessary by visual appraisals in the field and verification on historic maps.

- To ensure that the data base would be truly comprehensive for historic resources associated with the 18th and 19th centuries, entries were made for every building in the town with a construction date earlier than 1900. The scope of this project limited the recording of complete property data to 550 entries. The remainder of these pre-1900 properties will be recorded in a future phase along with properties dating from 1900 to 1970.

- Vacant land was not included in the survey unless it had a clear functional or historic association with a neighboring property. This was done for practical reasons; it is difficult to determine these associations at a field or reconnaissance level. However, since this historical information will inform efforts underway to preserve agricultural land and open space in the town, it is critical to include in the survey.

- Once field data were completely uploaded to CRIS, an Excel spreadsheet was created so that entries could be verified for accuracy and completeness. This data base represents the results of the reconnaissance level survey. (Table provided in appendix)

- Each property in the inventory is represented by one or more digital photographs to provide visual information about the buildings and landscapes.

SELECTION CRITERIA
Once historic resources were recorded and classified, a number were selected for designation, protection or future study. Selections were guided by the criteria established for evaluating eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. When applied at a local level of significance, the National Register criteria is a valuable tool for determining a property's importance in the broader contexts and themes that are reflected in local history.

It is important to maintain focus on the local perspective; otherwise notable properties may be overlooked. Because at a reconnaissance level, specific historic documentation is limited, conditions assessments superficial, and contexts and themes only broadly developed, selections should be as inclusive as possible. Whereas not all of the selected properties will necessarily achieve State and National Register listings, it will be important for the Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission to be familiar with all of the town's significant resources, including those appearing marginal. Just because the New York State Historic Preservation Office or the National Park Service may choose not to confer their distinctions on a property does not in and of itself mean the historic resource is not important in Marbletown. The National Register criteria will still provide the Commission with the basis to make their own evaluations within an established evaluative framework.

There are four fundamental criteria by which to assess the significance of historic resources eligible for the National Register. Properties will be significant for (A) their relationship to a historic event or theme significant in American history, such as settlement, agriculture or tourism; (B) their association with an individual who made a significant contribution to the history of the local community, state or nation; (C) their distinction as an example of a type, period or method of construction; and (D) their archeological potential to provide information about an important aspect of prehistory or history. Significance can be determined based on one or more of these criteria. In addition, a property must be at least fifty years in age to establish a suitable context for the evaluation of significance (unless it can be demonstrated that it has achieved significance in less than fifty years); and the property must retain sufficient physical integrity from its period of significance to be authentic.

A. Historic Significance
Many properties in Marbletown have associations with important events or have played roles that have had a measurable effect on local history. While the historic significance of many properties will be obscure at a reconnaissance level of survey, selections can be made by classifying properties in general areas of significance established in the criteria. Agriculture, exploration/settlement, recreation and transportation are areas of significance that will have particular relevance to Marbletown.

B. Association with a Significant Person
It is likely that a few properties in Marbletown will have associations with individuals of state or national significance, but the commission should be aware of buildings linked to persons important in local history. The dwellings of the original proprietors or those people whose accomplishments in the 19th and 20th centuries made them prominent in local records pertain to this category whether or not their homes also have architectural significance. Significant persons are not just those who had impact on the news of the time. For example, the home of an ex-slave will also have significance. It is important not to overlook this criterion, which can often occur at the state level.

C. Architectural Significance

Since the National Register of Historic Places was created to address the significance of the built environment, the architecture criterion is the most frequently applied, at times at the expense of the others. Architecture covers a wide range of historic resource types, and this criterion needs to be carefully tailored to address the particular historic and architectural contexts of the Town of Marbletown. To this end, the following critical resource types have been identified. (See existing overviews of the architecture of the town.)

- *Stone houses*. There are an unusually large number of 18th-century stone houses in Marbletown that distinguish the architectural heritage of the town and its association with other Dutch settlement areas of the region. In their time, stone houses represented a limited percentage of the houses in the town, and they were an elite class of dwelling linked to prominent land-owning families. Today, they are virtually the only buildings surviving from that period, their wood frame and log counterparts having disappeared from the landscape. Thus, all stone houses that survive in the town are worthy of notable recognition in this survey irrespective of their condition.

- *Middling and small rural houses*. The National Register criteria allows for the fair consideration of the architectural significance of middling and small houses. Less permanent than elite stone houses, few survive from the 18th-century anywhere in the region, and lower-class houses, in general, were replaced by more commodious houses in later periods. (Some may exist in whole or part as components of later, larger houses.) Those of particularly early dates are as significant as elite houses simply because of their rarity. Others, such as those associated with African Americans, will have a historical significance as well.

- *Barns and farm buildings*. Barns and farm buildings are significant representations of the agricultural heritage of the region. They are important landmarks of an enduring rural landscape that is in transition. Active farming is limited in the town, and barns and farm buildings are especially vulnerable. A variety of barns from different periods and agricultural uses and many supporting outbuildings were identified in the survey and will be prioritized in the selection process.

- *Domestic outbuildings*. Many residential properties have support buildings that may have significance. Notable among these are small domestic barns, privies, smoke houses, and, in later years, garages. These features should be considered in conjunction with the principal building on a property and assessed as contributing elements to an overall property. There will be instances where an outbuilding will rival the major feature for significance. As barns, smoke houses, privies, and even early garages, become increasingly rare, they become more important individually.

- *Industrial buildings*. Early mill sites developed at locations along feeder creeks to the Esopus and Rondout creeks in the town. Only one mill building survives, with a number of sites extant with associated features. The stone industry has been a factor in the history of the town since its inception; however, few if any built features have been recorded with it. A stone limekiln is extant on Berme Road.

- *Religious properties & schools*. These are important cultural resources that have significance in local history and many are architecturally distinctive examples of their type and period, such as the Dutch Reformed Churches in Stone Ridge, St. James Episcopal Church in High Falls, and a number of small Methodist Episcopal Churches scattered in the north side of town.

- *Commercial properties*. Few commercial buildings have been identified as dating before 1900 and these should be considered quite rare. Typically, these properties are concentrated in hamlets, such as Stone Ridge and High Falls, although a few are to be seen on rural roads.

- *Buildings constructed prior to 1860*. All surviving resources dating from before the Civil War represent a period in local, state and national history that is now remote enough to be of significance by reason of their survival. Clearly those resources with dates closer to the cusp are more common; yet, they are part of a closed and dwindling set. This condition should be recognized and widely promoted, and every effort should be made to prevent the loss of any of these irreplaceable resources.

- *Landscapes*. All historic properties have landscape components that should not be overlooked when assessments are made. Agricultural landscapes have a heightened significance because of their critical role in the definition of a farm and the image of the town. As open space becomes increasingly consumed by development, this land becomes more rare and more significant. Nevertheless, house yards are also important for providing appropriate settings for historic resources and residential environments overall. Any assessment of a historic property that does not address its landscape component is incomplete. Landscape features, such as stone walls, tree lines and hedge rows, roads and other structures, need to be enumerated when historic properties are documented.

D. Archeological sites, historic and prehistoric
Like landscape characteristics, the archeological potential of a historic property always should be a factor of an assessment of significance. A general assumption can be made that there is a good chance that evidence of the Native American presence can be found in just about any section of the town. Proposed development sites will require careful analysis. Any site that formerly contained buildings, such as mill sites, should be carefully recorded and protected.

INTEGRITY
National Register evaluations of significance include an integrity test to ensure that only authentic buildings receive listings. At this reconnaissance level of survey, selections should not be solely based on physical integrity. All properties with the potential to meet at least one of the integrity standards should be recorded. The physical integrity of a particular property will be considered only if it reaches the status of being considered for designation.

LOCATION OF SURVEY INFORMATION
Copies of the survey report and data base (CD) will be filed and accessible to the public at the New York State Historic Preservation Office, Peebles Island, Waterford, New York, on the Town of Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission website.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW UPDATE: PROMINENT THEMES & ASSOCIATED PROPERY TYPES

Between the 1991 historic resource survey (Piwonka) and Thomas Ryan's 1994 master's thesis on stone house architecture in the town (Ryan), Marbletown's early history and architecture has been well covered. However, certain aspects of its physical development not as fully developed are added here along with outlines of associated property types and eligibility requirements.

Domestic Architecture

The coexistence of Dutch and English settlers had a significant impact on the domestic architecture of the town. Ryan recognized this and traced the differences between the asymmetrical, one-story linear plans favored by the Dutch, and the consolidated, orderly plans, often on two stories, attributed to the English. This intersection of traditional and "modern" design also was occurring in English-held Manhattan and, even, Kingston, and because of its English population Marbletown fits the pattern. This distinction is illustrated by the comparison of two 18th-century stone houses in North Marbletown: the Davis Tavern, the town's reputed oldest house, with its asymmetrical façade fronting a linear plan of two rooms, each with its own entrance, and the nearby John A. DeWitt House, which has two rooms divided by a center passage and a balanced façade (Figs.1 & 2). Then there is the Sally Tack Tavern in Stone Ridge, two-stories in height with a side-passage plan and three-bay façade, which clearly reflects the influence of the English taste expressed in Manhattan and Kingston at that time (Fig.3). Yet, despite the outward differences, all these houses were constructed using Dutch methods with the iconic massive ceiling joists consistent with prevailing local practices. They also were built with limestone, quarried from a seam, or stone ridge, running along the easterly side of the town, dressed to a uniform size and laid in a neat ashlar pattern, a distinguishing local characteristic. This also was a material and technique shared with Kingston.

Stone Houses

Stone seldom was used as a building material before 1700, and its genesis is elusive. Some of it has to do with the lack of a system for construction including supply chains for materials, the appearance of skilled masons and other craftsmen, a clientele wealthy enough to pay for it, an economy active enough to create wealth, and a hierarchical community organization within which stone houses were associated with an elite class. Stone houses were the ornaments of successful wheat farms in the Esopus and Rondout watersheds. They were paired with large barns and situated in a setting of orchards and gardens and an agricultural landscape managed by the labor of slaves, who were part of the household in the stone house.

The merging of cultural elements, traditional and modern, in these houses is paralleled in the collaboration of a variety people in their construction. A rare account kept by Louis Bevier Jr. of Marbletown in 1751 details the steps involved in building what is presumed to have been a one-room section of the Bevier House, now the Ulster County Historical Society's headquarters. It also identifies many different workmen involved in the project. An excerpt from an article on the event follows.

> On 9 April 1751, in the Town of Marbletown, about six miles east of Kingston, New York, Johannes Vandermerke, Cornelius Conner, and Barent and Petrus Markel began digging the cellar for a new stone house to be constructed for Louis Bevier, Jr. By the middle of the month, a team of three masons, headed by Louis's cousin, Johannis Bevier, began laying up the basement walls. In May, once the walls were high enough and door and

Fig.1: Davis Tavern, 2906 Rt. 209, ca. 1698. All photos by John Ham.

Fig.2: John A. Dewitt House, 550 N. Marbletown Rd., ca. 1752.

Fig.3: Sally Tack Tavern, 3722 Main Street, Stone Ridge, ca. 1757.

Fig.4: Bevier House (Ulster County Historical Society Hdqrs.), 2682 Rt.209, ca. 1750 & later.

window openings began to take shape, carpenter Levi Pawling began installing their wood frames. Hendrick Bush had rough cut them in the pine woods in March when trees were felled and squared into beams and rafters. The rafters were raised on May 23 by Augustenis and Abraham Vandermerke, and Benjamin Krom and Augustus and Frederick Keator covered the roof with wood shingles the following week. In the span of two months the stone house had been erected and roofed. After a slowdown in June and July when Bevier, his hired workmen, and his crew of slaves and laborers shifted their attention to the wheat harvest, work resumed to complete the job. The masons came back to plaster the interior walls and finish the chimney and hearth. The carpenter returned to complete his work on doors and windows. Augustenis Vandermerke and Abraham Konstapel and his man, Andre, spent two and one-half days at "finishing," which were the final tasks Louis Bevier, Jr. recorded in his building accounts on 30 October 1751, almost seven months after construction began. Another stone house was added to Ulster County's growing inventory.[1]

All Ulster County towns had their stone deposits and plenty of small stones left in the moraine by the retreating glacier, which were used in house construction. In addition to its limestone ridge, Marbletown also had large deposits of bluestone in the Catskill foothills on the westerly side of town, that later would be quarried for paving and house construction. It's no wonder that Marbletown became well-known for its stone houses, and with well over 100 inventoried in the 1798 Direct Tax assessment list, the town had more of them than any other, although the majority were constructed after the Revolutionary War. The large number of "new" stone houses erected at a time when the popularity of the material was diminishing elsewhere in the region reflects a certain architectural conservatism, resulting from, no doubt, the ubiquity of the material.[2] And the persistence of stone houses extended in to the 19th century, with the 1855 New York State census identifying 181 dwellings as built of stone, including three built of stone and frame and one of stone and logs; brick was the construction material for only six houses.

It may be just a coincidence, but the stone farmhouses on Hurley Mountain Road tend to be more of the traditional Dutch type while the houses, large and small on the highway (Rt. 209), are of the modern type. The traditional houses were integrated with the farmland and clearly were focal points in the agricultural landscape of the valley. And they probably represent the earliest permanent settlements at the time of the town's formation in 1703. The best farmland along the fertile Esopus flats would have been the first to be claimed. Many of the grand houses were built in the English mode on the east side of the valley elevated above the creek. Louis Bevier Jr.'s traditional Dutch house gradually expanded and organized to meet this standard (Fig.4).

The 1797 map of Marbletown (see cover) shows development focused along the highway (Old Mine Road, Rt. 209), the Esopus Creek (Hurley Mountain Rd., Ashokan Rd. and Mill Dam/Tongore/Atwood

---

[1] Neil Larson, "Building a Stone House in Ulster County, New York, in 1751," *Proceedings of the Second International Congress on Construction History* (Cambridge, UK: Construction History Society, 2006), 1867. The account book is in the Huguenot Historical Society Archives in New Paltz.

[2] There are numerous anomalies to this broad generalization, which both Piwonka and Ryan address, such as bank houses, which are common in hilly terrains; at least two center-chimney-plan German houses, both in Cottekill; and idiosyncratic diversions from the norm made for now inexplicable reasons. Piwonka also establishes the significances of linters (lean-tos), which were described as part of the house on the 1798 list.

Rds.), the Rondout (Rest Plaus, High Falls, Coxing and Kyserike), and in Yaugh Kripplebush. Marbletown's best houses were those annotated with the names of their owners. Most of them were built of stone. In Ashokan and Yaugh Kripplebush, dwellings were depicted without identification indicating a lower status of property and owner. Then, there were roads and houses that were beneath description. (Marbletown and every other town in the region created these maps for the compilation of a new map of New York State.) This is where Marbletown's wood frame and log dwellings predominated. Nearly half of the area of the town southwest of the Esopus was devoid of symbols for dwellings; land there was not privatized until 1802.

Early Wood Frame and Log Houses
Like other towns renowned for their historic stone architecture, the majority of houses extant in Marbletown in 1798 were built with wood frames or logs. Only a few houses have been dated in the 18th century in the survey (and need to be verified), and portions of others may exist as parts of later houses; some may now be a section of wood-stone combinations.[3] Two examples illustrate the same divergence of traditional Dutch and Modern English (Figs.5 & 6). However, these would have been the best of the type. A whole universe of small dwellings has been lost, as well as any tangible evidence of the people who inhabited them. Based on descriptions provided in Schedule B (dwellings valued under $100) of the 1798 Direct Tax assessments for New Paltz, an image of these buildings emerges: one-room plan houses 10-15 ft. on a side with log dwellings assessed as low as five dollars. The permanence of stone houses has resulted in their survival as the sole representation of 18th-century life and has led to the impression that they were more common (both in number and scale) than they were in their own time. They are romantically perceived as having been primitive abodes when in fact, they were the best houses of their time and highly valued. Imagine a small log dwelling valued at one-twentieth or less of a stone house and a different idea of primitive emerges. There are two log dwellings in Marbletown. The Adam Yeaple House is a rare instance of a log building valued at $100+ on the 1798 tax list (Fig.7). Tt is an outlier and does not represent the low value and status of log dwellings in general. The unnamed second house is highly visible on Atwood Road. Built in the 19th century and it is a rare survivor of the 25 log houses recorded in the 1855 census. In that year, the Yeaple house was valued at only $25 reflecting not only its age but the enduring low status of log dwellings.

It is likely that the first wood frame houses built in Marbletown in the late 17th century were modeled after the traditional front-gable Dutch houses existing in Kingston and Hurley at the time. However, if they were built for English soldiers, they already may have had a different appearance based on a different cultural identity. Following the English takeover, the form and plan of the traditional Dutch house was preserved by that "conquered" group as a symbol of their identity and defiance. The traditional Dutch house had a two-room plan, a chimney between the rooms, an open garret above and sometimes a basement kitchen. They were framed with a series of posts in the walls connected by large anchor beams, an antiquated system carried over from Europe. On narrow urban lots, the gable end contained the entrance and most of the fenestration and decoration distinguishing the building. In less confined rural areas, entrances into both rooms were located on a long wall. Linters (lean-tos) would have expanded the plan on one side. There are examples of this house, built of stone, surviving in village settings in Hurley and New Paltz and in rural areas in the upper and lower Hudson Valley, such as the Van Alen House in Kinderhook and the Bronck House in Coxsackie, which are wood frame dwellings with brick veneers. Much of the design finesse was lost in the transition to stone houses, but two stone

---

[3] It has been common to perceive kitchen wings as the original dwellings on their sites because of their comparative simple features, but in the vast majority of cases this has not proven to be true.

Fig.5: Unnamed house, 85 Old King's Highway, ca. 1788.

Fig.6: Unnamed house, 3847 Atwood Rd, possibly ca. 1780.

Fig.7: Adam Yeaple Log House, Mossy Brook Rd., ca. 1777.

Fig.8: Unnamed house, 169 Marcott Rd., ca. 1800.

houses in Cottekill – the Snyder and Brodhead houses—have two-room plans with center chimneys in the traditional manner.[4] There are quite a number of houses in Marbletown with basement kitchens opening at grade on one end, including the Yeaple log house, but this may be as much a factor of hillside sites as of tradition.

In Ulster County, surviving one-room-plan Dutch houses built of wood had the same open one-room plan as their stone counterparts, with a gable roof and a chimney on the end opposing the entrance. They would been framed in the Dutch manner with post-and-beam bents providing the structure. Some of these dwellings would have had linters on the rear to extend the plan. A rare 18th-century relic of this type survives on Green Street in Kingston with a stone end on the chimney side. A house of this period has yet to be found in Marbletown, but there are later dwellings that conform to this type, particularly a story-and-a-half wood frame house on Marcott Road (Fig.8). Dated in the records at 1834, its appearance suggests it was built a couple of decades earlier.

Two-room-plan houses would have been built of wood as well as stone. As indicated in neighboring towns, those in the Dutch fashion favored entrances into each room while the English norm was to have a single center entrance between the rooms. Counter to the traditional New England house, English houses in Marbletown did not have a center chimney; rather end chimneys were the norm, a practice later adopted by the Dutch as well.

Like traditional stone houses, some wood frame houses were built with or, more likely, expanded to three rooms. William B. Rhoads pictures one such house in the Marbletown chapter in *Ulster County, New York: The Architectural History and Guide*, which is located on Cottekill Road.[5] Its façade is divided into three wide bays with an entrance and window in the center opening in a room-like hall. It also has a basement entry at grade on one end and a rear ell suggesting that a number of stages were involved in the construction of the existing house. In the same chapter, Rhoads provides a historic photograph of the Leonard Hardenbergh House on Mill Dam Road, dated ca. 1762, which has stone ends and a five-bay, center entrance front façade that represents the trend to architectural symmetry found in better homes .

Nineteenth-Century Houses
By the second decade of the 19th century, stone architecture had gone out of fashion throughout Ulster County. After the Revolutionary War, the Old-World cultural divisions that had characterized domestic design had largely evaporated with the wide-spread enthusiasm for a common national identity. Stone houses were outdated as iconographic landmarks, and many of them were just old and worn out. Brick replaced stone as the premium material, but only a handful of those houses were built in the town. Likely, too, a new generation of housebuilders had distanced themselves from traditional methods of stone masonry and joinery, adopting instead modern construction techniques and an increasing supply of manufactured framing materials and millwork. The vast majority of houses in Marbletown built in the 19th century was constructed of wood frame, both in the hamlets and in the countryside. The survey identified approximately 365 wood frame dwellings.

---

[4] Ryan associates these dwellings with Palatine settlers, which is accurate in the regional context, but they are more identifiable with the Dutch model than with the Pennsylvania German *fleurkuchen* house, which is fundamentally a three-room plan. In the Pennsylvania Germans plan, the best room was heated with a cast-iron five-plate stove embedded in the chimney wall and that has led to the belief that similar instances in New York were introduced by the Palatines. This may be the case, but stoves were used more broadly among settler groups.
[5] P. 102.

Federal Style
Houses dating to the turn of the 19ᵗʰ century were designed in what commonly is known as the Federal style. In the late 1700s they tended to perpetuate the traditional manner of design and construction, but generally they adopted a uniformity of plan, a symmetry of fenestration and a formality expressing the legitimacy of the new republic. In the early 1800s nationalistic idealism created a more exuberant architecture inspired by French Neoclassicism. (Traditional design linked to British precedents were rejected.) The design of rural houses was restrained in this period. In Marbletown, many new stone houses had been built during the last two decades of the 18ᵗʰ century, most with center-hall plans, a room-and-a-half deep and a symmetrical five-bay façade. On the interior, ceilings were plastered removing a significant ethnic element; finished ceiling beams in pre-war houses were plastered over with the bottoms of old beams hacked way to raise and level ceiling heights. Other modern elements were introduced: mantelpieces, stair rails, large-pane windows and fancy trim.

The two sections of the Stone Ridge Library represent Federal-period stone and wood frame houses (Fig.9). The two-story, side-passage-plan John Lounsbery House, built ca. 1798, is traditional in form but neat and symmetrical in the modern manner. Its roof tight to the walls and ornate gabled porch (now gone) are characteristic of the design changes of the period. Its stone walls were laid with small, random-sized stones, in contrast to the carefully laid limestone ashlar of its older neighbors, which suggests the exterior was originally plastered or whitewashed to update its appearance. Next door, and now attached, is the ca. 1811 Wood-Elmendorf House, a story-and-a-half wood frame dwelling with a five-bay façade and center-entrance with sidelights. It, too, has a roof tight to the walls and once had a stylish porch at the entry as a focal point. The present porch and gable dormer are later additions; the stone ends, which are the backs of interior fireplaces recessed through the end walls, are a prominent feature of wood frame houses of this period and are found throughout the region.

The gabled entrance porch, such as the one added to the Sally Tack House is an iconic element of the Neoclassical taste as interpreted by rural woodworkers (Fig3). Few survive in Marbletown, although they are found on significant houses elsewhere in the county and, especially in Dutchess County where Helen Wilkinson Reynolds devoted an entire book to them: *Dutchess County Doorways* (1931). The Neoclassical also influenced the proportion of house forms, emphasizing verticality with narrow gable ends, tall windows, narrow trim and attenuated posts. Plainness was a related aesthetic meant to symbolize the restraint and economy inherent in rural society as opposed to the excess and waste of urban life. It was during the early decades of the 19ᵗʰ century that a political shift was occurring in state politics where the agrarian aristocracy was losing control of the government to New York capitalists. This struggle set the tone for rural expression for a generation, until the inevitable happened: the city took control of the capitol. With surviving examples of full expression rare in Marbletown, it suggests that not much growth was occurring in this period.

Greek Revival Style
The appearance of the standardized Greek Revival style in the 1830s, in part demarcates the end of the rural hopes of preserving their control of the state (and is the harbinger of the Romantic Era). But it also represents the first appearance of a universal American architectural model. The Federal style had its regional differences; distinctions in Greek Revival design applied more to class hierarchies than to geographical ones. It was then known as the Modern style, even though it was based on features found in antiquity. It was Romantic in the sense that it looked back to a nostalgic past, and it was Modern because it was all about improvement and American progress.

Fig.9: John Lounsbery House, ca. 1798 (right) & Wood-Elmendorf House, ca. 1811 (left), now the Stone Ridge Library, 3700-3706 Main St.

Fig.10: Unnamed house, 2873 Rt. 209, ca. 1830.

Fig.11: Unnamed house, 3487 Main St., ca. 1845.

Fig.12: Lyonsville Reformed Church, 12 Bone Hollow Rd., ca. 1859.

Fig.13: Unnamed house, 3623 Main St., ca. 1840.

Fig.14: Unnamed house, 83 Fairview Ave., ca. 1830.

Fig.15: Maple Lawn, Jacob L. Hasbrouck House, 3705 Main St., ca. 1843.

Fig.16: Unnamed house, 3742 Main St., ca. 1850.

The common Greek Revival-style house in Marbletown, and throughout the region has the enduring traditional format: a story-and-a-half in height with a center-hall plan a room-and-a-half deep and a symmetrical five-bay, center-entrance front façade (Fig.10). The two-story, side-passage plan was an alternative form (Figs.13 & 14). In both cases, as in the 18th century, they were fractions of the elite two-story, five-bay-façade house indicating their middling status; however, fully-developed two-story farmhouses began to become more prevalent in this period indicating increasing wealth (Fig.11). The primary defining feature of the style is the tall frieze board along the roofline. It usually is punctuated with low windows illuminating bed chambers in the upper half-story. Often, there are wide pilasters in the corners under the frieze imitating the post-and-beam construction at the core of ancient Greek architecture. Front doors were recessed behind the plane of the façade within trabeated (post-and-beam) architraves. Gable ends were trimmed with frieze boards with returns at the base, sometimes with a frieze spanning the entire width to form a pediment. In the most elaborate cases, usually in churches, schools and other public buildings, but also in grander homes, the gable was turned to the front and incorporated in a Greek portico (Fig.12).

The Delaware & Hudson Canal helped to introduce the Greek Revival style to the region with the scores of buildings it erected in that design mode along its route. Existing hamlets like High Falls expanded as canal workers established new residences and fostered new businesses, most of which carried the distinguishing pedimented gables, eave-line frieze boards, corner pilasters and trabeated entrances. In other places, new towns developed where none had previously existed, such as in nearby Aligerville and Accord. The buildings decorated in the Greek Revival style that appeared elsewhere in Marbletown may not have had anything to do with the influence of the canal development, but they do serve as landmarks of an important stage in the town's growth and maturation. Some or many of them could have replaced (or contain) 18th-century wood frame buildings now lost. Examples range from modest one-room plan dwellings with a frieze board and/or a trabeated entrance to innovative residences, such as the Jacob L. Hasbrouck House (Maple Lawn) on Main Street, a small story-and-a-half house elevated on a high basement and wrapped in a porch fronted by Ionic columns (Figs.14 & 15). Elegant houses with Greek Revival features were built for the next-generations of the Lounsbery and Bevier families in Stone Ridge and North Marbletown, respectively. A fashionable house on Main Street in Stone Ridge has a front-gable orientation with balancing one-story wings (Fig.16).

Mid-Century Picturesque Styles: Gothic Revival & Italianate
By the mid-1800s, interest in the enduring formality of the Greek Revival and its forebears lost favor to the more organic and picturesque designs popularized by the journals and pattern books of a new progressive generation. The Hudson Valley was particularly responsive to this trend Picturesque, as the American Romantic Movement was centered in New York City and thrived on the natural beauty of the river and mountains for its subjects. Led by regional figures, such as Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux, both published widely, the new architecture was conceived to be progressive as well, breaking up the rigid center-passage plan in favor of more varied, commodious and comfortable plans arranged in an asymmetrical manner. However, such houses are rarely found in rural towns, as they appealed to a middle-class suburban mentality. In fact, designs for rural houses or "farm cottages" generally had rectilinear forms and plans. The Gothic and Italianate modes were the most common.

Distinctive examples of the Gothic Revival style are represented largely in alterations made to update older houses with pointed dormers and scroll-sawn vergeboards, such as the wood frame Hardenbergh-Davenport House on U.S. Rt. 209 at Mill Dam Road and the stone Oliver House on U.S. Rt. 209 near the Hurley line, both renovated in the 1870s (Figs.17 & 18). Touchstones for the Italianate style are bracketed eaves and arched window and porch features. A Federal-period brick house on the corner of

Lucas Turnpike and Fairview Avenue in High Falls was altered in the Italianate style, while another brick house at 7 Acorn Way in Stone Ridge was built for a member of the Lounsbery family in the 1860s with an extravagant bracketed cornice (Figs.19 & 20). The Smaller House on Fairview Avenue represents a more modest application of Italianate features including brackets, cornices over windows and an porch with scroll-sawn ornament (Fig.21).

Numerous houses in Stone Ridge and High Falls have facades embellished with gable wall dormers – narrow for Gothic and wide for Italianate – showing the popularity of the design with builders and clients in the last half of the 19th century (Fig.22). Many pre-existing houses were updated in this manner not only to update exterior appearances but also to expand living areas in the low upper half stories of common farmhouses. In many cases, these improvements coincided with the addition of rooms for summer boarders. The facades of older houses also were enlivened by the addition of decorated porches. On those adapted for boarding house use, they expanded into verandas that wrapped around the house for tourists to enjoy the scenery and fresh country air (Fig.23).

The progressive asymmetrical plan promoted in mid-century pattern books and journals did filter down to rural areas like Marbletown, particularly in hamlet commercial centers, which experienced the most flux in the period. New plans followed an L-shaped configuration with a prominent front-gabled section and a recessed wing, one or both enhanced by a wide porch or piazza (Figs.24 &25). In these cross-wing or "upright-and-wing" plans, the traditional center hall was removed and the number of rooms reduced to interconnected living and dining rooms and kitchen. Entrances opened on a lobby at the intersection of the rooms, either from the side of the main section or the front of the wing, where stairs to the upper level was located. In some cases, the entrance was located on the front of a traditional side-passage plan (Fig.26). Still, the few new farmhouses erected in this period followed more traditional models.

Other Picturesque Styles. The survey identified only two houses with mansard roofs; it evidently was not a compelling design in the town. However, like the large dormers, the mansard provided space for additional rooms for boarding summer tourists. Although not know for sure, the two-story house with a mansard roof at 283 Lapla Road appears appropriate for this function (Fig.27). Few new houses were erected in Marbletown during the late 19th century, a time of rural economic depression before a railroad line opened in the town in 1904 spurring summer tourism. One significant exception was the creation of an elite summer colony by Francis H. Leggett in the 1890s. For himself, Leggett built a large Classical Revival mansion, known as Ridgely Manor, on a large tract he assembled from a number of farms, but he also erected other "cottages" to lodge invited guests and set the whole within a park-like landscape. These well-designed cottages contained elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles, two architectural trends occurring at the turn of the 20th century (Fig.28). Both can be considered Picturesque, especially in this instance, which being modern and innovative as well. Other houses built or renovated for boarding houses incorporated these later design elements in their roof-line and porch decoration (Fig.23).

At the end of the 19th century, development in Marbletown had slowed. Traditional land use and living patterns remained in effect with farming, canal activity, quarrying and forest occupations still the mainstays of the economy and community relations. The most activity took place in the hamlets of Stone Ridge, a farm and highway service center, and High Falls, a canal and cement industry center. Elsewhere, people in the town continued to occupy existing buildings, often renovating them to meet new design and living standards; new construction was limited. Even with the spread of summer tourism, no major developments occurred. It would not be until the 20th century and the advent of the automobile that Marbletown would experience new types and forms of domestic architecture.

Fig.17: Hardenbergh-Davenport House, 3 Mill Dam Rd., ca. 1815 & ca. 1870.

Fig.18: Oliver House, 2455 U.S. Rt. 209, ca. 1840 & ca. 1876.

Fig.19: 4-6 Fairview Ave., ca. 1820 & ca. 1870.

Fig.20: Lounsbery house, 7 Acorn Way, ca. 1865.

Fig.21: Smaller House, 91 Fairview Ave, ca. 1858;

Fig.22: Chambers House, 170 Kripplebush Rd., ca. 1772 with mid-19th-century alterations.

Fig.23: Unnamed house, 477 Spillway Rd., ca. 1890.

Fig.24: Unnamed house, 4312 Atwood Rd., ca. 1875.

Fig.25: Snyder House, 7 Mohonk Rd., ca. 1865.

Fig.26: Unnamed house, 3477 Main St, ca. 1880.

Fig.27: Vandemark House, 283 Lapla Rd., ca. 1875.

Fig.28: Clematis Cottage at 55 Leggett Rd., ca. 1895.

Associated Property Types

- Architecture
  - Stone houses
    - 18thcentury
      - Dutch
      - English
    - 19th century
      - Federal style overlay
      - Greek Revival style overlay
      - Gothic Revival style overlay
      - Italianate style overlay
  - Wood frame houses, 18th & 19th century
    - 18th century
      - Dutch
      - English
    - 19th century
      - Federal style
      - Greek Revival style
      - Picturesque Gothic Revival style
      - Picturesque Italianate style
      - Later picturesque styles
  - Associated outbuildings & landscape features
    - Wagon house
    - Privy
    - Smoke house
    - Orchard
    - Garden
    - Walls & fences

Eligibility Requirements

- Stone houses documented to the 18th century will be eligible as rare surviving examples of a distinctive regional architectural building type significant in the history of settlement, early community development and the presence of enslaved Africans. They will retain integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship; interior alterations are to be expected but the preservation of floor, ceiling and roof framing will be required. Additions, particularly those constructed in the 19th century, will be considered contributing, if essentially intact, as representations of the continuing evolution of a vernacular object. Greater consideration will be given to stone houses that retain integrity of setting within a farmstead and agricultural landscape. Others will be eligible as contributing components of historic districts.

- Stone houses documented to the 19th century will be eligible as distinctive examples of a significant regional architectural building type and its continued evolution through changes in design and plan. They will retain integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship;

interiors should reflect an extended period of significance and changes to traditional floor, ceiling and roof framing. Additions, particularly those constructed in the 19th century, will be considered contributing, if essentially intact, as representations of the continuing evolution of a vernacular object. Greater consideration will be given to stone houses that retain integrity of setting within a farmstead and agricultural landscape. Others will be eligible as contributing components of historic districts.

- Wood frame houses documented to the 18th century will be eligible as rare surviving examples of a distinctive regional architectural building type significant in the history of settlement, early community development and the presence of enslaved Africans. They will retain integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship; interior alterations are to be expected but the preservation of floor, ceiling and roof framing will be required. Additions, particularly those constructed in the 19th century, will be considered contributing, if essentially intact, as representations of the continuing evolution of a vernacular object. Greater consideration will be given to wood frame houses that retain integrity of setting within a farmstead and agricultural landscape. Others will be eligible as contributing components of historic districts.

- Wood frame houses documented to the 19th century will be eligible as distinctive examples of significant regional architectural building types and their continued evolution through changes in design and plan. Houses dating to the earlier part of the century will be rarer as the period comprises a broader range of forms, scale and plans than stone houses and represents a fuller cross section of economic and social hierarchies in the town. Houses with documentation associating them with African American households will have added significance.

   Eligible properties will be expected to exhibit decorative elements, no matter how modest, to associate them with changing design themes characterizing different periods within the century. Eligible houses will retain integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship; interiors should retain features that reflect an extended period of significance and the evolution of construction methods. Additions, particularly those constructed in the 19th century, will be considered contributing, if essentially intact, as representations of the continuing evolution of a vernacular object. Greater consideration will be given to houses that retain integrity of setting within a farmstead and agricultural landscape. Others will be eligible as contributing components of historic districts.

Agricultural Buildings & Land

Farming was and still is the most important land use in Marbletown and many of its oldest and significant historic houses are associated with agriculture. The floodplains along the Esopus and the Rondout creeks were early target areas for settlement. Dutch farmers ventured out to the area before the town was even established in 1703, and the English government surveyed farm lots along the Esopus before the 17th century ended. The conditions suited the prevailing agricultural model, which provided subsistence for the farm family, milk, eggs and produce for local markets and wheat for the Atlantic trade. Dutch aisle barns with their voluminous naves were designed for the curing and threshing of wheat and were used by Dutch and English farmers alike (Fig.29). Much of the labor was provided by enslaved Africans.

This system provided great prosperity up to the Revolutionary War, after which dairy products, principally preserved as butter, for the New York City market gradually replaced wheat as the principal output of local farms. Dutch barns were adapted to accommodate more than one or two cows and store hay. (Earlier hay was piled in stacks sheltered by roofed barracks.) Cow house wings were added to barns as herd size increased (Fig.29). Hogs were fattened on the whey and other refuse from the dairy and household and slaughtered and cured by smoke or salt for family consumption. Separate granaries were built to store grains and dried corn used for animal feeds (Fig.32).

By the mid-19th century, new models for dairy barns were introduced and popularized by publications, newspaper articles and agricultural organizations, in an effort to improve conditions and production of old farms. Many of these barns replaced Dutch barns. The new barn provided an area for stanchioning cows in a basement with a three-bay barn above in an expanded form of an English barn with a central wagon bay and threshing floor (Fig.30). As time went on, this barn grew larger and larger for greater milk production. The size of farms increased with the advent of the railroad, which expedited delivery. Creameries were built at depots at Kyserike and Cottekill as a staging and pasteurization center of local milk; preserving milk as butter no longer was critical, although it continued to be a farm product. The railroad also transported tons of hay to the city for the thousands of horses stabled there. Hay became a profitable crop in the later 19th century and large barns were built simply to contain it. Trains returned with loads of horse manure that were used to fertilize the next crop.

More innovations in barn design were made at the turn of the 20th-century that facilitated the further enlargement of barns for more cows and hay. Patented truss systems created wider and taller roof spans unimpeded by cross ties for easier mechanical hay delivery (Fig.31). Gambrel and arched roofs seen on barns in the town are indicators of this advanced construction technology. Many of these barns are extant in the Rondout Valley where agriculture thrived into the 1900s, in large part by the demands of Catskill resort hotels. Much of the existing agriculture along the Esopus in Marbletown relies on market produce, especially sweet corn, which is distributed throughout the region. Modern farming, relying extensively on heavy machinery, has opened-up expansive fields combining old farms and removing the obstructions of historic field divisions. With those vanished farms have gone many of the buildings associated with them.

Additionally, there were scores of small upland farms on the western side of the town that were mostly hardscrabble and fulfilled a subsistence role for a family. Smaller houses, primarily wood-frame construction and small barns of the enduring English type characterize farmsteads with an array of small outbuildings including poultry houses, corn cribs, wagon houses and sheds of various sorts. Market goods were limited to garden & orchard produce, slaughtered and cured meats, eggs and poultry (Fig.33). Small fields were cleared for cultivation, meadows established in low-lying areas and pastures

Fig.29: Dutch barn & cow house, 2323 Hurley Mountain Rd., late 18th century.

Fig.30: Dairy barn, 12 Cedar Hill Rd., mid-19th century.

Fig.31: Dairy barns, 2031 Lucas Tpk., ca. 1900.

Fig.32: Granary, 2088 Hurley Mountain Rd., 19th century.

Fig.33: Poultry house, 174 Peak Rd., 20th century.

on the rugged terrain, well-suited to sheep-raising. The subsistence farmer engaged in other upland occupations, such as harvesting wood, operating small saw and fulling mills, making barrels for cement mills, working in the quarries, making cider and applejack, woodworking, shoemaking and other crafts. Only the best of these upland farms survived into the 20th century; many of the rest have become vacation homes.

Associated Property Types

- Farmhouses
    - Stone farmhouses
    - Wood frame farmhouses
    - Farm worker housing
- Barns
    - Dutch barns
    - English barns
    - Basement barns
    - Hay barns
    - Patent truss barns
- Outbuildings
    - Granaries & corn cribs
    - Cow houses
    - Milk houses
    - Wagon houses & machinery sheds
    - Poultry houses
    - Smoke houses
    - Workshops
    - Silos
    - Farm stands
    - Ice houses
- Agricultural Land
    - Fields
    - Meadows
    - Pasture
    - Wood lot
    - Orchards
    - Land divisions
        - Stone walls
        - Wind rows
        - Roads

Eligibility Requirements

- Farmhouses will be eligible under the same requirements stated for domestic architecture above.

- Barns surviving from the 18th and 19th centuries are rare buildings and significant landmarks on Marbletown's historic agricultural landscape. Many will be eligible if essentially intact in design,

materials, workmanship, feeling and association especially Dutch barns, which are the oldest and rarest type, and 19th and 20th-century dairy barns. Most of these barns also will be eligible as contributing components of historic farmsteads. Smaller barns of the English type associated with subsistence farming may be individually eligible if something distinctive about their construction or use distinguishes them apart from the general set; otherwise, these small barns will be eligible only as a component of a significant farmstead or a historic district. Dutch barns that have been moved from other locations may also be eligible.

- Historic farm outbuildings will be eligible as components of significant farmsteads or historic districts. One exception may be early granaries intact in their design, materials, workmanship with their interior bins and cribs essentially intact.

- Historic farmsteads consisting of houses and domestic outbuildings and barns and agricultural outbuildings will be eligible for the National Register recognizing the transformations that have occurred over time. Historic farmsteads with associated farmland, active or inactive fields, meadows, pastures or woodlots, are highly rare and significant in the changing rural landscape.

- Land in agricultural use will be eligible as part of historic farmsteads eligible for the National Register or in rural historic districts

Religious & Educational Buildings

Nine churches and five schoolhouses built in the 19th century are extant in the town. A Reformed Dutch Church was the first to appear in 1743. It was located in North Marbletown, which was the core settlement at that time, and a cemetery developed around it. A new church was built in Stone Ridge in 1851, which resulted in a division in the congregation. While the Stone Ridge church was dominant, a church was maintained at the old location with the existing Gothic Revival-style chapel, the fourth on the site erected in 1902. The Stone Ridge edifice was ably designed in the Greek Revival style. Its pedimented façade has an Ionic distyle porch in antis showing the builder was familiar with a sophisticated design vocabulary promoted by pattern books published at the time. The boxy, two-stage tower centered above the entrance carries the pilasters and friezes that were hallmarks of the Greek Revival (the steeple was added in 1969). The iconic features of Greek temples lent themselves to church design in the period, and it coincided with the spread of Methodism in the region, a denomination popular with the lower classes. Three smaller churches of Greek Revival design in Stone Ridge, Kripplebush and Lyonsville were built for the Methodists in the 1850s. A fourth church of similar period and design in Stone Ridge served the Episcopal denomination (Fig.34). A large brick Methodist church erected in High Falls in 1871 preserves many Classical elements that relates it to the earlier buildings. The remaining two churches are more picturesque in design: Clove Chapel, built in 1876, and St. John's Episcopal Church in High Falls, built in 1883 (Fig.35). The Reformed Dutch Church in Stone Ridge and the Methodist churches in High Falls and Kripplebush have been listed on the National Register as components of historic districts; the church in Lyonsville was listed individually.

School Districts

New York State passed the Common School Law in 1812, which divided the state into self-governing school districts. The four one-room schoolhouses and one multi-room school in the town date substantially later in the 19th century (Fig.36). One located in North Marbletown was constructed of stone, and the large two-story school in High Falls was built with brick in the 1870s (Fig.37). The stone schoolhouse has been repurposed as a firehouse and expanded. A schoolhouse with a distinctive front portico at the intersection of Rt. 209 and Rest Plaus Road has been abandoned and derelict for decades. Other buildings now function as dwellings.

Associated Property Types
Churches
Schoolhouses

Eligibility Requirements
Churches and schools are significant community landmarks that will be eligible for the National Register in the areas of architecture and history if they retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and visually convey their original function. Buildings do not need to be functioning in their original use, but distinguishable interior plans and features is required for individual listings. Either property type will be eligible as contributing components of historic district based on their exterior integrity only. Some churches have associated cemeteries that will be contributing features to the history of the property and its setting.

Fig.34: Episcopal Church, 3564 Main St., ca. 1850.

Fig.35: Clove Chapel, 984 Cty. Rt. 6, 1876.

Fig.36: District #8 Schoolhouse, 492 Atwood Rd., ca. 1875.

Fig.37: High Falls School, 30 School Hill Rd., ca. 1875.

<u>Industrial Properties</u>
Mills required waterpower for which there was not much potential in Marbletown. There were no falls along the Esopus to harness and while some existed on its tributaries, they had water flow capable of supporting only seasonal operation. The most productive site in the town was located on the Rondout at High Falls. There were at least three grist mills in the town, the largest in High Falls, which later was the site of a cement mill. Other grist mills, as well as sawmills, fulling mills, and a paper mill operated on smaller streams. One restored grist mill with the mill operator's stone house is extant in the Rest Plaus Historic District (Fig.38). Blacksmiths, wagonmakers, barrel makers and other craftsmen also set up shops on these tributaries. These mills led to the formation of small communities. Only a few of these shops are extant in Kripplebush, Lyonsville and High Falls.. Their sites may be eligible for the National Register for their industrial archeology potential. No other industries were established in the town in the 20th century.

Quarrying in Marbletown began in the late 17th century with the extraction and dressing of limestone along the stone ridge that separated the Esopus and Rondout creeks on the easterly side of town. It was the English Governor Lovelace who gave the town its name. Although sites for these quarries have yet to be identified—some say that stone was cut from exposed seams on the property of stone householders—stonecutting a was major enterprise in the 18th century based on the number of stone houses alone. Much of this stone would have been burned in wood pyres and later stone kilns to produce lime for mortar. Another seam of limestone along the Rondout was discovered to have properties that produced extraordinarily hard cement, which was burned and ground in mills around High Falls and east into Rosendale (Fig.39).

As the upland western section of town was settled in the 19th century, a number of bluestone quarries were opened to compete in production that extended across the Catskills and which supplied building and paving materials to New York City and other smaller cities in the region. Heavy slabs of paving stone were hauled to High Falls and other D&H Canal landings for transport to the Hudson River.
Forest products also were produced in the upland section of town where sawmills cut logs into boards and other building materials. Historians also cite that many barrels were made in this locality to be filled with cement.
Associated Property Types

- Mills
  - o Mill outbuildings
  - o Mill owner & worker housing
  - o Mill sites
- Shops
- Quarries
  - o Limestone
    - ▪ Building stone
    - ▪ Burnt lime (kilns)
  - o Cement
  - o Bluestone
    - ▪ Building stone
    - ▪ Paving stone

Fig.38: Mill at Rest Plaus, 66 Rest Plaus Rd., ca. 1794.

Fig.39: Lime or cement kiln, 10-20 Berme Rd., ca. 1830.

Eligibility Requirements
Where they exist historic mills and shops will be eligible for the National Register as rare, surviving examples of local occupations no longer in existence. Few intact properties have been identified in the survey and they will be eligible if they meet the integrity test. Known sites of mills will be eligible in the area of industrial archeology if further investigation demonstrates potential and confirms integrity. The same is true of shop buildings. These buildings and sites also will be eligible as contributing components of historic districts. Quarries will need to be fully documented and directly associated with local operators and workers, as well as with products in the regional supply chain, to be considered eligible for the National Register. Early limestone quarries will have the advantage of age. Bluestone quarries can be eligible as components of historic districts that include their associated communities, such as those along Lapla Road.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal
The Delaware & Hudson Canal opened for service in 1828, and it passed through a significant portion of Marbletown with a major series of locks in High Falls. The canal company closed the canal in 1899 except for the section between High Falls and Eddyville, servicing the cement mills, which operated for another five years. The New York, Ontario & Western Railway was constructed in the Rondout Valley between Ellenville and Kingston in 1902 following the route of the canal and in many cases was built over and obliterated it. However, in Marbletown, the railroad bypassed the canal, apparently because it still was operating there. Thus, substantial portions of the waterway survive in the town. Significant features, notably the remains of aqueducts, locks and other stonework, as well as the Depuy Canal House, were included in a National Historic Landmark designation in the 1970s (Fig.40). Numerous buildings associated with the canal have been listed on the National Register in the High Falls Historic District.
Built after 1900, features related to the railroad have not been included in this stage of the survey update

Associated Property Types

- Delaware & Hudson Canal
    - Berms, trough & towpath
    - Locks, lock houses, lock tender houses
    - Basins, shipyards, docks
    - Feeders & waste weirs
    - Aqueducts & bridges

Eligibility Requirements

The Delaware & Hudson Canal and its related buildings and infrastructure have been determined eligible for the National Register where these features survive intact. Most of the section of the canal in High Falls, including the remains of two aqueducts, over which the canal crossed the Rondout, has been designated a National Historic Landmark. Other portions of the canal and its associated buildings: taverns, hotels, liveries, blacksmith shops, canal worker housing, etc. will be eligible either in historic districts including the canal, such as High Falls, or individually, as districts along its route, or in a thematic group. In either case, it will be expected that any building retains sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Commercial Buildings

Since the 18th century, certain buildings in Marbletown, many of them houses, have had store and tavern (inn) functions. These buildings generally were located in population centers, but mostly along the highway, in two or three areas, and near mill sites. Johannes and Sally Tack operated a tavern in their home in Stone Ridge before the Revolution (Fig.3) The Depuy Canal House in High Falls is an 18th-century hostelry that became a canal-side stopping place (Fig.40). The Thomas Chambers House in Kripplebush is an example where a store was incorporated into a stone house (Fig.10). In the 19th century, each hamlet center likely had a store, but it was Stone Ridge and High Falls that formalized into the town's principal commercial centers with specialized buildings for business functions (Fig.41). When the D&H Canal and the railroad were functioning, High Falls developed into the major commercial center (Fig.42). Small communities in the northern hills also had their stores (Fig.43). With the advent of the automobile, the Rt. 209 highway, while always an important overland route, became the principal town center.

Associated Property Types

- Stores
- Taverns, inns & hotels
- Blacksmith shops & liveries
- Farm supplies
- Professional offices
- Roadside restaurants
- Farm stands
- Gas stations & repair shops
- Theaters & other entertainment

Eligibility Requirements

Like domestic buildings, commercial buildings will be eligible if they are distinctive examples of their type, period and design and are essentially intact. However, most commercial buildings will be eligible as contributing components of historic districts. Interiors will have an important role in determining historic integrity for individual eligibility. A commercial property may contain outbuildings associated with its historic functions, e.g., liveries, wagon houses, store houses, ice houses, and these will be important contributing features.

Fig.40: Depuy Canal House, 1315 NY RT 213E, High Falls, 1798 & ca. 1825.

Fig.41: Store building, 3656 Main St., Stone Ridge, ca. 1850;

Fig.42: Unnamed commercial building, 103 Main St., High Falls, ca. 1860.

Fig.43: Unnamed commercial building, 4174 Atwood Rd., ca. 1875

<u>Summer Tourism</u>
This is a theme for which Piwonka did not provide adequate information. Summer tourism has had important cultural and economic impacts on the town. The Old Mine Road (Rt.209) carried travelers through the town at a very early date, and this access was somewhat improved by the D&H Canal, but more so with the railroad. The first recreationists to discover the region were sportsmen, that is hunters and fishermen coming out from nearby cities. As now, the Esopus was popular with anglers. They had little impact on the landscape, as they camped, stayed in existing hotels in highway and canal hamlets, or boarded in people's homes, some of whom served as guides. Deeper in the Catskills, boarding houses and camps developed that catered to sportsmen exclusively, but there is no particular record of this in Marbletown.

While outdoorsmen were tromping through the forests, a more genteel form of summer recreation was emerging with mountaintop hotels providing commanding views of the scenery and less demanding interactions with nature. Most of these hotels were located close to the Hudson River, as that was the primary transportation route before the advent of the railroad. The Mohonk Mountain House was one such place, and it remains the sole survivor of the era. It was not inexpensive to travel to and cover costs of room and board at these hotels, and they catered to an elite clientele. However, it was in and around these places that the Hudson Valley emerged as the inspiration for the American Romantic Movement, as artists, writers, poets, naturalists and their patrons celebrated the wilderness and local history to mitigate the rise of industrial and urban blight. There likely were places in Marbletown that were relay points for travelers coming from the river on their way to Mohonk.

City people seeking respite from the summer heat and pestilence increased enormously when railroads began providing service to the Catskills after the Civil War. This new wave of train-borne tourists came from lower social strata than the hotel customers, and most of them represented one immigrant group or another. Each carved out a niche in the mountains with western Ulster County overlapping into the Jewish Catskills. The tourist economy revived and sustained agriculture in the Rondout Valley, which adapted to provide fresh eggs, milk and produce to the hotels. Although on the periphery, Marbletown participated in the phenomenon with local farmers marketing to the resorts, but while travelers on the branch line of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, connecting Ellenville and Kingston, at depots in High Falls and Kyserike to get to the Mohonk Mountain House, the town was not in a position to provide many tourist services. Nevertheless, tourists spread out all through the Rondout Valley including Marbletown where farmers and others made space in their personal homes and some were accommodated in small boarding houses built for that purpose in High Falls, Stone Ridge and the picturesque upland hamlets. Houses adapted to accommodate summer boarders are identifiable by additions, such as wings, dormers or entire second stories (Figs.19, 44-46). Wrap-around porches (verandas) also are common to boarding houses (Figs.23 & 45). Some boarding houses were purpose-built as well at the turn of the century (Fig.47).

Tourism continued into the 20th century when automobiles made the region more accessible and provided with a broader range of opportunities. Stone Ridge's situation on a principal autoroute into the mountains made it a tourist and general highway center. Where blacksmiths, wagon makers and liveries once serviced vehicles, there were gas stations and repair shops; taverns and groceries were replaced with roadside food joints. Very quickly, city people with automobiles began purchasing country properties for weekend and vacation retreats rather than booking at hotels and summer colonies. Many of these properties were distressed and therefore good values, and they had an Early American appeal that was popular in the period. This was especially true of stone houses, which had their own "primitive" charm. Stone houses now are focal points of the town's weekend gentrification.

Fig.44: Stone house with wood frame additions, 50 Rose Hill Rd., ca. 1800 & ca. 1875

Fig.45: Stone house adapted for summer boarders, 841 Buck Rd., ca. 1800 & ca. 1910.

Fig.46: Boarding House, 122 Peak Rd., ca. 1880.

Fig.47: Boarding house, 44 Mohonk Rd., ca. 1890.

Fig.48: Ridgely Manor (Francis Leggett House), 11 Ridgely Dr., ca. 1895.

Fig.49: The Inn, 74 Ridgely Dr, ca. 1810, ca. 1849 & ca. 1895.

Fig.50: The Cottage, 71 Leggett Rd., ca. 1840 & ca. 1895.

Fig.51: The Casino, 56 Leggett Rd., ca. 1872.

New York City wholesale grocery magnate Francia H. Leggett acquired a an old farms outside of Stone Ridge where he built his grand mansion "Ridgely Manor" in 1892 and proceeded to develop an elite summer colony around existing farm dwellings and distinctive new houses. He also created a picturesque park setting for the buildings that distinguishes the landscape today (Figs.48-51).

Associated Property Types
- Domestic
    - Pre-existing houses documented as boarding summer tourists
    - Boarding houses
    - Summer resorts/camps
    - Pre-existing houses restored/renovated for vacation home use
    - Gentrified stone houses
    - Houses built as vacation homes
- Commercial
    - Stores
    - Restaurants
- Transportation Related
    - Railroad depots
    - Highway services
- Recreation
    - Theater
    - Dance hall
    - Campground
    - Park/picnic area
    - Trails

Eligibility Requirements
Tourism-related buildings will be eligible if they are distinctive examples of their type, period and design and are essentially intact. However, many properties buildings will be eligible as contributing components of historic districts. Interiors will have an important role in determining historic integrity for individual eligibility. A tourism-related property often will be an older house repurposed for vacation use, and the integrity of the earlier period will be a factor in its eligibility; however, changes associated with its tourism-related role may also have significance, such as alterations planned by Teller & Halverson, Kingston architects who restored and updated many historic houses in Ulster County in the 1930s and 1940s, such as the Sanger & Harriet Carleton House on Cottekill Road.[6] Historic houses restored for vacation homes may contain outbuildings associated with their historic functions, e.g., liveries, wagon houses, store houses, ice houses, and these will be important contributing features.

---

[6] Rhoads, *Ulster County Architectural History & Guide*, 102-3.

African American Theme
As in every other town in Ulster County, enslaved Africans we part of many farm households, especially in the better houses built of wood frame, brick and stone. These people were recorded property and were seldom named, much less provided any human history. Nevertheless, their presence should be sensed in the 18th-century houses that survive and the farmland on which they labored. Men had other occupations in construction, mills, quarries smithies and as woodsmen; women worked in kitchens, laundries, gardens, chicken coops and on looms. Many farms had one or two slaves. But the number could rise to as many as a dozen in larger enterprises. In the lesser instances, slaves resided in sequestered areas of the house; men and women in separate areas unless married and with children. Stories passed down about slaves living as intimate companions to adults or children are rare, if true. Male African field workers on larger farms would have bunked in outbuildings with kitchens or having other farm purposes.

The 1790 U.S. Census tabulated a total of 1812 white men, women and children and 374 undifferentiated slaves plus four "other free persons." At that time African Americans represented 17.26% of the total population. More relevant, slaves resided in one-third of the total households (97 of 298). Andries DeWitt and Anna Brinck owned the most, twelve each, with two owning ten and three owning nine.

When slaves were gradually manumitted in the early 1800s, the African American population in the countryside diminished as young-and-able men and women went to the city to find work and into communities of other African Americans. Those who stayed resettled in lesser dwellings on the farms on which they once worked or in enclaves on poorer land in marginal locations. In 1855 there were 38 African American households enumerated in Marbletown. The heads were employed either as farmers or laborers; one individual was listed as a carpenter. They lived in stone, wood and log dwellings (25 log houses existed in the town) of little reported value. This seems like a large number compared with other towns in the area. Many of the families continued to use the surname of a slaveholder.

Associated Property Types

- Domestic
  - Houses associated with slaveholders
  - Houses associated with African Americans heads of household
  - Houses associated with African Americans as servants
- Agricultural
  - Barns and other buildings associated with slaveholders
  - Barns and other buildings associated with African Americans
  - Fields where slaves labored
- Industrial
  - Mills and sites with documented associations with slaves or African Americans
- Commercial
  - Businesses with documented associations with African Americans

Eligibility Requirements

- Properties and a variety of building types with documented associations with African Americans in the town will be eligible as important landmarks of the presence of this significant and under-represented cultural group, particularly those who were enslaved. Houses, farms and commercial and industrial properties associated with free blacks in the 19th and 20th centuries will also have significance in this context. Eligible properties will retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association; interior alterations are to be expected but the preservation of floor, ceiling and roof framing will be required. Additions, particularly those constructed in the 19th century, will be considered contributing, if essentially intact, as representations of the continuing evolution of a vernacular object. Greater consideration will be given to associated properties that retain integrity of setting within a farmstead and agricultural landscape. Others will be eligible as contributing components of historic districts. Undisturbed properties will have an archeological potential to provide information distinguishing the material cultural of African American families.

ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The following lists, organized by property types, contain 219 properties from the survey that have been assessed and identified as being notable in the town. Each of these properties also have been assessed for their potential eligibility for the National Register. Some of these properties have already listed on the National Register either individually or in historic districts. The current assessments of potential eligibility have been based on architectural integrity only and will need to be verified by further study of the properties and their histories.

Existing and Potential Historic Districts

There are four historic districts in Marbletown listed on the National Register. Two of them—Kripplebush and Rest Plaus—have been unaffected in the analysis of survey results, but the boundaries of two others—Main Street (Stone Ridge) and High Falls—should be reevaluated based on the current findings. Survey results also support the creation of a new, large rural historic district encompassing the historic farmsteads and agricultural lands along the Esopus Flats and three linear historic corridors along Berme and Canal roads and the north side of the Rondout Creek east of High Falls embracing the D&H Canal and associated properties contained within the town. In all four cases, the features contained in these potential areas overlap into adjoining towns, Hurley for the first and Rochester and Rosendale for the others. The distinctive summer resort development along Leggett Road has already been recognized by the town as a potential historic district. Further descriptions follow. All of these will need more detailed documentation and study before any formal eligibility determination can be made.

Main Street Historic District Expansion

When the Main Street Historic District was listed on the National Register in 1988, boundaries were strictly curtailed to the 19th-century core of the hamlet, even though the period of significance extended to 1930. Mid-twentieth-century commercial development, such as gas stations, a bank and a hardware store near the intersection of Leggett Road combined to create the northern limit of the district, which resulted in the exclusion of a large number of contributing properties dating from the 1700s into the 1900s, as well as a significant part of Stone Ridge's development history. After more than 30 years, the negative policy towards 20th-century "intrusions" experienced in nearly all historic crossroad hamlets has abated and a broader view of community development has been embraced in the application of the National Register criteria. Also, with the passage of time, nearly all of those intrusions can be considered contributing features with construction dates 50 or more years in the past. With this in mind, the concentration of surveyed properties north of Leggett Road, as well as numerous contributing 20th-century properties in the vicinity, a case can be made to enlarge the Main Street Historic District north to Cottekill Road. Not only will this expand the scope and period of significance of the historic district, it will help the town preserve Stone Ridge's gateway section from inappropriate highway commercial development.

Updating the National Register Nomination Form will make it a more accessible and useable document. As written, it contains no addresses for the properties, which are keyed to descriptions and the map by a new set of numbers.
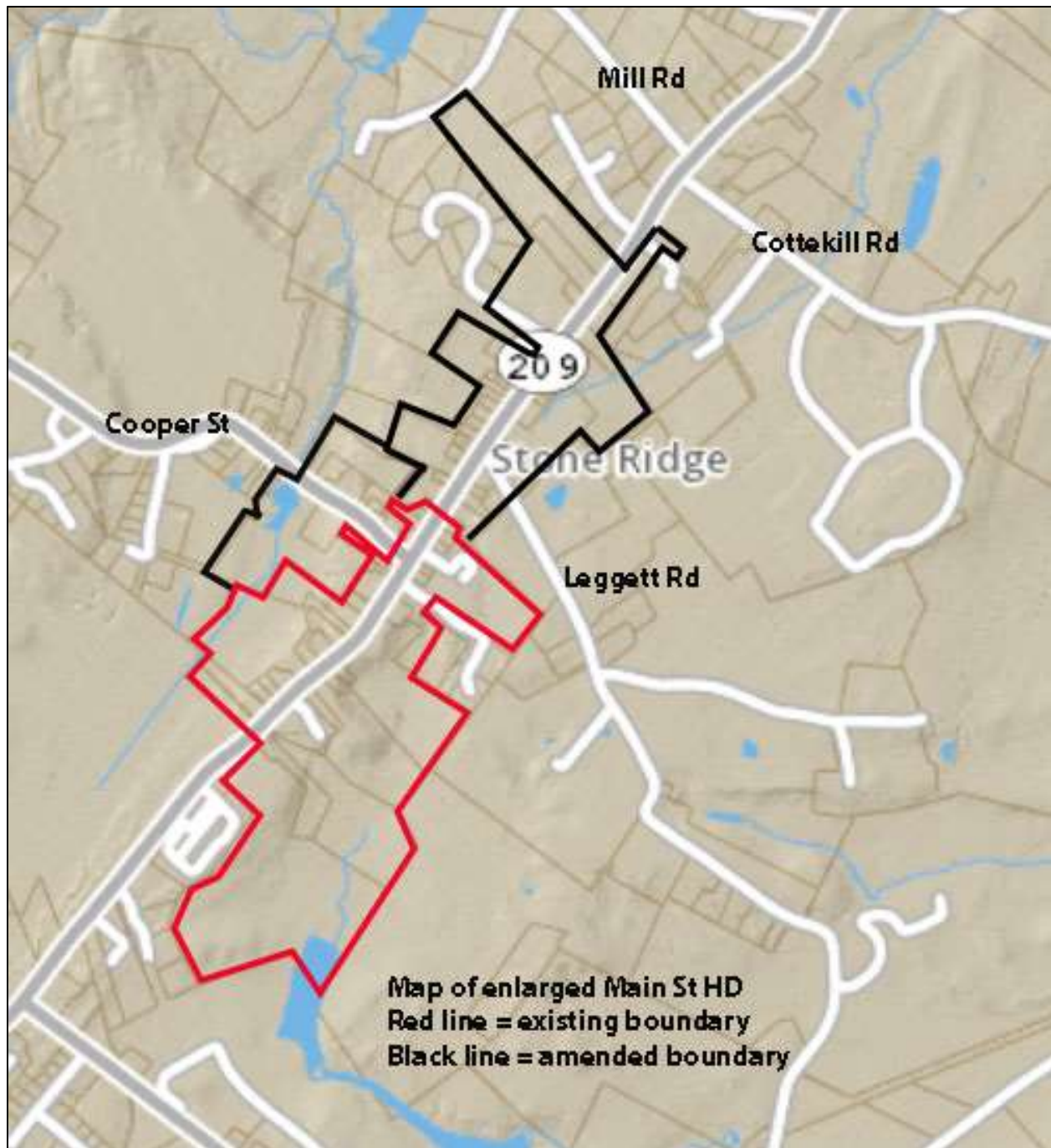
Map of estimated boundaries for a proposed enlargement of the Main Street Historic District in Stone Ridge. With further study and analysis, the northerly boundary could extend up to or even past Cottekill and Mill roads. Map source: Ulster County Parcel Viewer.

High Falls Historic District Expansion
The boundaries of the High Falls Historic District, listed on the National Register in 1998, are equally arbitrary and outdated. In addition to excluding residential streets developed during the canal years in the 19th century (the period of significance for the nomination ends at ca. 1940), the boundary excludes

the falls and waterfront as well as the Five Locks Walk, which is part of a National Historic Landmark designation. The community's school also was left outside the boundary. Many of the outlying canal-era dwellings have been altered and re-sided in ways common to modest vernacular buildings, but most retain integrity of design, location and association. Now, this level of integrity is more acceptable in the determination of a building's contribution to a historic district, and with a more wholistic view of this significant canal town, increasing the boundaries is justified. Portions of the High Falls hamlet located in the town of Rosendale may be included in the expanded boundary. Further study and documentation of this historic district is warranted.
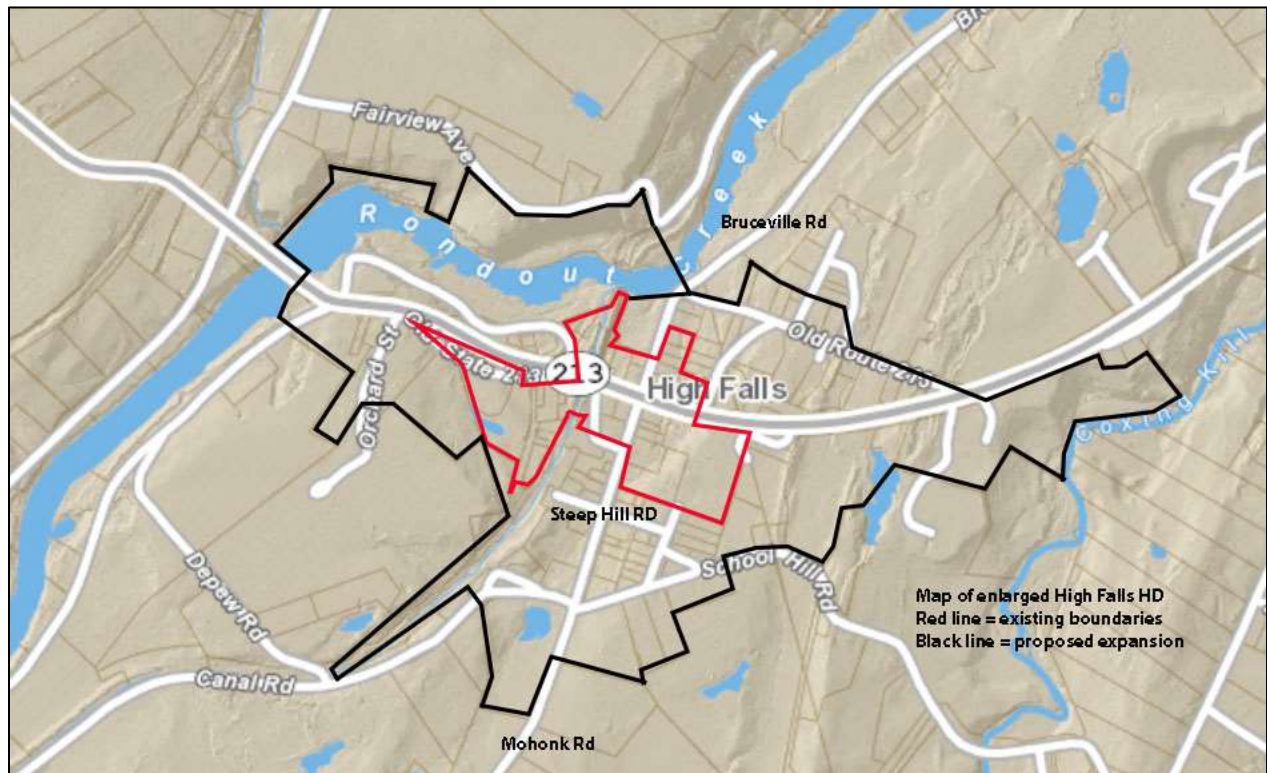
Map of estimated boundaries of an expanded High Falls Historic District. Portions of this district are located over the town line in Rosendale. Map source: Ulster County Parcel Viewer.

D&H Canal Corridors
Earthen and stone features from the original route of the D&H Canal, built in 1825-1828, are extant between the Rondout Creek and what is now Berme Road southwest of High Falls. In addition, there are a number of canal-era buildings and a lime kiln associated with the waterway along the road. In the 1850s the canal was rerouted through High Falls and a series of new locks was constructed (Five Locks Walk) that routed the canal southwest along Canal Road to where it joined the old canal and Berme Road near Alligerville. Earthen and stone canal features and associated buildings also exist along this corridor. A third section of the canal follows the north side of the Rondout northeast from High Falls to the Rosendale town line. In all three instances, these historic features are contained in private properties; the portion within High Falls is owned by the D&H Canal Historical Society, and a small section has been acquired by the town. The canal is significant in national transportation history and a

plan for its preservation and interpretation in the town needs to be developed in collaboration with the D&H Canal Historical Society and allied groups up and down the canal. Berme and Canal roads could serve as corridors to provide recognition and some level of protection for the remains of the canal and its associated resources. The third section is landlocked. Owner participation is crucial to this effort.
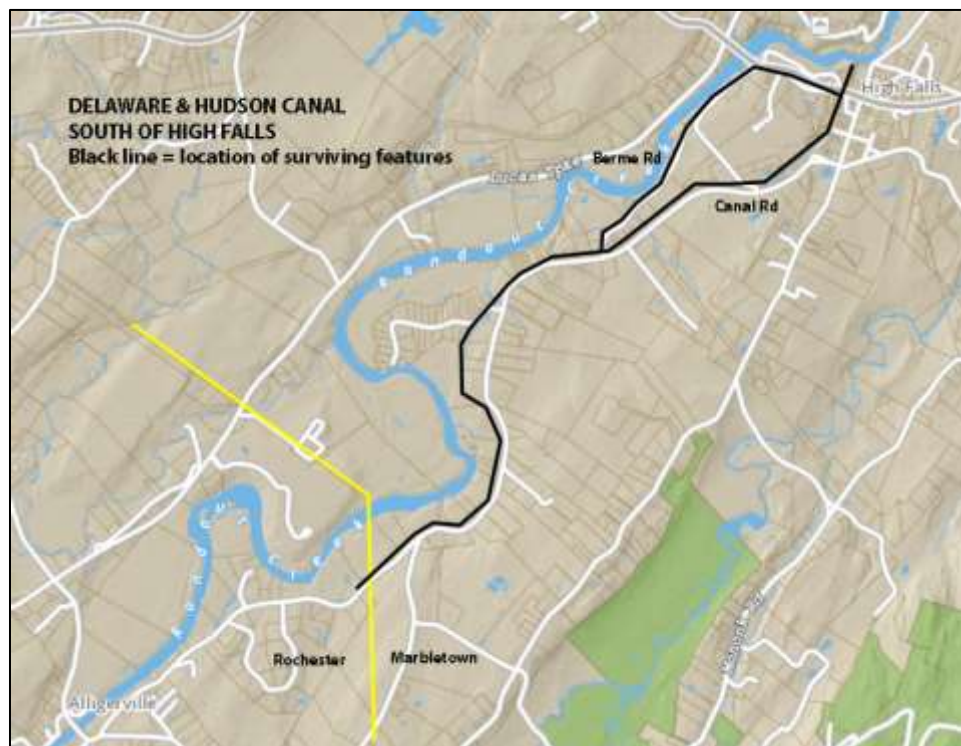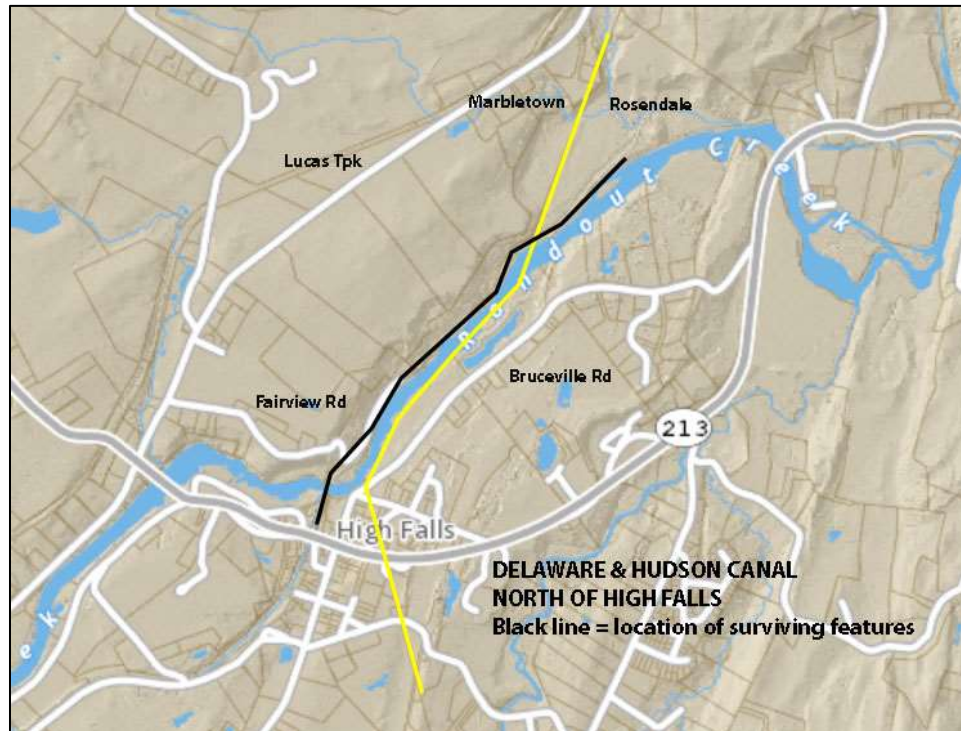
Maps of D&H Canal corridors. Map source: Ulster County Parcel Viewer.

Esopus Flats Rural Historic District

The broad expanse of agricultural land on the floodplain of the Esopus Creek in Marbletown (and West Hurley) was one of the first areas to be settled and farmed by Europeans in the Hudson Valley, and long before that it had been planted by Native Americans. It is as rich a historical area as well as an enduring agricultural one. Along its periphery on Hurley Mountain Road, Tongore Road and Route 209, there are numerous farmsteads associated with it as well as North Marbletown, the town's first community center where there is evidence of the first partitions made for settlement of British soldiers. The landscape has remained remarkably intact for over 300 years, although earlier land divisions have been consolidated and farm production and practice have evolved. It is a significant historical asset for the town and every traveler on the highway and with further documentation and study has the potential to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Such a project should include the section of the flats now contained in the town of West Hurley.
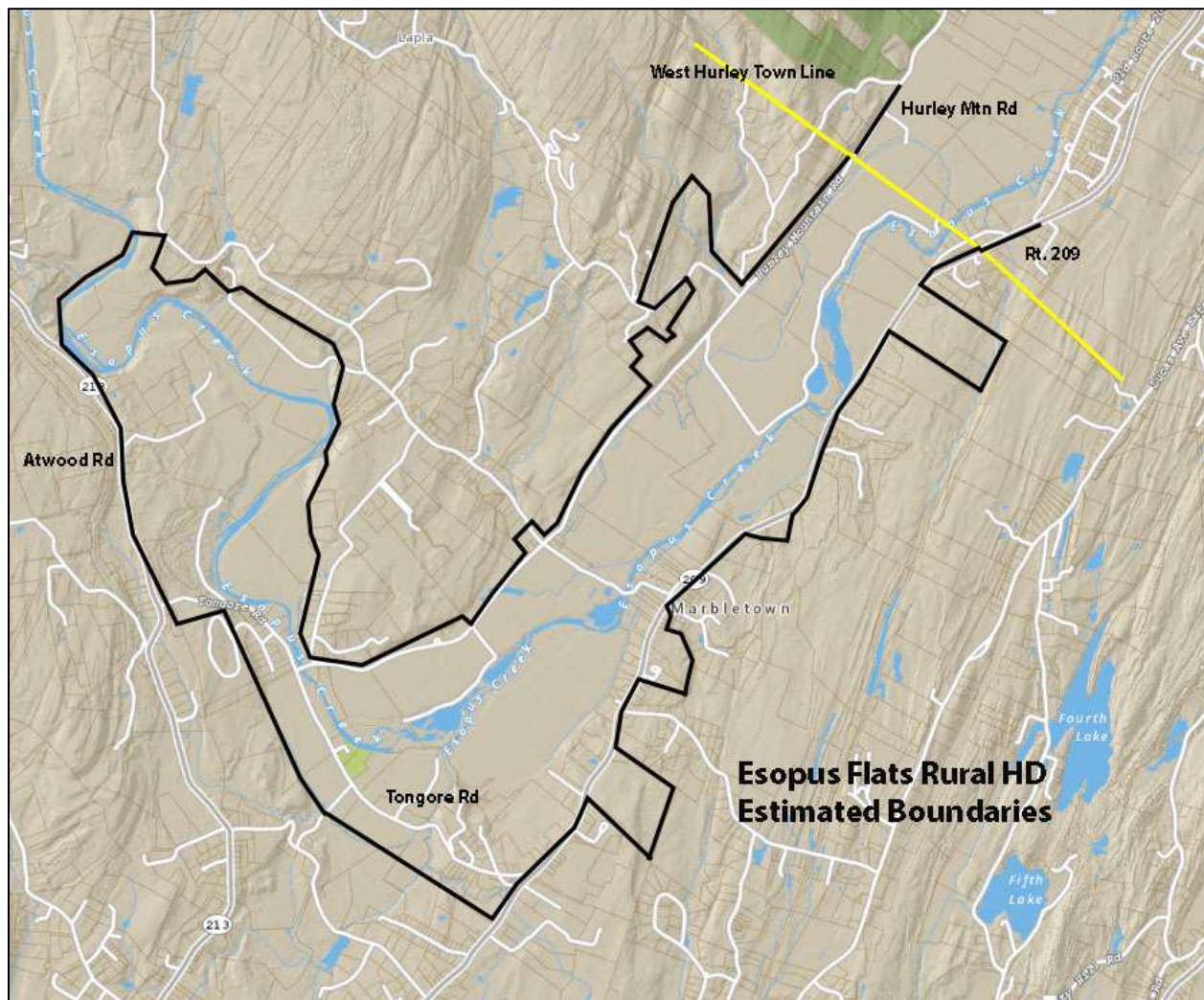
Map with estimated boundaries for an Esopus Flats Rural Historic District. Map source: Ulster County Parcel Viewer.

Aerial view of Esopus Flats in the town of Marbletown showing the extend of active agricultural land. Map source: Ulster County Parcel Viewer.

Leggett Road Historic District

Stone Ridge is the locale of a significant development of summer retreats undertaken by Francis H. Leggett (1840-1909), a wealthy wholesale grocer in New York City, who bought the 130-acre Davis farm on what is now Leggett Road and built an elegant mansion, known as Ridgely Manor, in 1892 (Fig.48). From that Leggett proceeded to reshape the farm into a park-like landscape and constructed lodges to accommodate visitors he would invite to the estate; he also advertised for rentals. The *New York Times* described it as follows.

> Stone Ridge … has changed from a sleepy country village to a smart place since Francis H. Leggett of New-York erected his palatial Summer residence, Ridgely Manor, there. The house is large and handsome and cost $30,000. Last year Mr. Leggett spent about $100,000 on the place, building a carriage house and stables and laying out roads. He has built several cottages near his home, which during the summer are occupied by guests. [7]

Among these was Clematis Cottage (55 Leggett Rd.), a large Queen Anne-style residence designed to accommodate a number of guests (Fig.28). It was designed by New York architect Charles Coolidge Haight Charles Coolidge Haight, who also designed Ridgely Manor. The 1849 Davis farmhouse already had been redeveloped into the Shawangunk Inn (74 Ridgely Dr.) and a second smaller cottage, dating to the same period (71 Leggett Rd.) was enlarged and renovated to become known as The Cottage (Figs.49

---

[7] 26 May 1894. As quoted in William B. Rhoads, *Ulster County, New York: The Architectural History & Guide* (Delmar NY: Black Dome Press, 2011), 101-2.

& 50). Another building, The Casino (56 Leggett Rd.), a gambrel-roof Shingle Style building that contained a theater, bowling alley and other rooms for the amusement of Leggett's guests, appears also to have been designed by architect Haight (Fig.51). The farmland was groomed to create park-like pleasure grounds with allees along the roadways, ornamental plantings and lawns opening up to vistas of the mountains and countryside. By at least one account, the landscape, which was clearly designed, was laid out to plans by "associates of Frederick Law Olmsted, although this has yet to be documented.

After his death, Leggett's daughter, Frances Leggett, expanded the scope of the estate with the addition of two farms on east. His wife, Besse Sturgis Leggett, befriended Hindu prophet Swami Vivekananda, a follower of the Vedanta school of philosophy who is credited with bringing Vedanta and Yoga to the United States. He visited Ridgely Park in 1895 and 1898, staying in The Cottage. Leggett heirs sold the property to followers of Swami Vivekananda in 1998. Continued care has preserved the area and distinguishes it as a historic place. With high standards of architectural and landscape design represented in the Ridgely Manor property and three historic farms, each with an early stone house on the periphery, Leggett Road has the potential for consideration as a National Register historic districts.

Notable Individual Properties with Those Appearing Eligible for the National Register Indicated

Farmsteads
Farmsteads represent the principal property type in the town among historic resources dated before 1900. Farmsteads are defined as comprising a house, barn, outbuildings and associated agricultural land and/or a rural setting. Of these, a total of 57 farmsteads have been selected as having distinctive characteristics and physical integrity of the type, period and method of construction. Of these farmsteads, 31 have stone houses, 24 have wood frame houses and two have brick houses. Some of these houses are architecturally significant individually, as well. Stone houses range in date from the mid-1700s to the mid-1800s, although most assignments are unsubstantiated, and they represent the evolution of the type over the century. The survival rate of 18th-century wood frame houses was not as high as stone houses, which they once outnumbered; thus, those appearing to date from that century are quite rare. Many more are extant from the 19th century when stone construction fell out of fashion. Brick houses were anomalous in this period with only a handful remaining.

Barns are as crucial to defining a farmstead as houses, and each of the 57 farmsteads contain them. Most, if not all, of the town's surviving Dutch barns are represented on these farmsteads. These gable-fronted aisle barns were common in the 18th-century when wheat was the market crop. When the agricultural economy shifted to dairy products in the early 1800s, Dutch barns were adapted for animal husbandry, but the basement barn was introduced as a progressive alternative. As the 19th-century advanced, so did barn design, culminating in large dairy barns with gambrel or arched patent-truss roofs. Barns are significant landmarks on the rural landscape and represent the farming history of the town more than its farmhouses. Other farm outbuildings distinguish historic farmsteads, notable granaries, which are particularly rare, cow houses attached to barns, corn cribs, poultry houses, smoke houses, workshops and machinery sheds.

Agricultural land is an equally significant component of farmsteads, although in many cases, farm buildings have been separated from the land. Also, much of the farmland in the town has become reforested with the decline of farming during the 20th century. Farmsteads selected as notable still exist

in a farm setting, although the land may be in separate ownership. Historically, a farmstead included fields, meadows, pastures, orchards, gardens and woodlots. More intensive documentation of these properties should identify the current parcels of land that once comprised these farmsteads and their historic functions. Today's active farms have consolidated what once were smaller areas to expand production and accommodate farm machinery.

Of the 57 farmsteads selected in this category, four are already listed on the National Register as part of historic districts with another 25 appearing to meet the National Register criteria either individually or as components of the proposed historic district covering the Esopus Flats. These selections are indicated in the accompanying table.

Stone Houses
In addition to the 31 stone houses located on the notable historic farmsteads identified in Marbletown, an additional 67 stone houses have been selected as distinctive examples of their type, period and method of construction. Like those that are part of farmsteads, these stone houses represent the evolution of stone domestic architecture in the town and region from the early 1700s to the mid-1800s. Among them are examples of types associated with Dutch and English cultural groups that characterize the unique circumstances of Marbletown's settlement. Included in this group are houses in hamlet and rural settings, as well as those built with dressed limestone along the "stone ridge" on the easterly side of the town and those built of bluestone in the westerly hills. In general, the limestone houses are located on prosperous farms along the Esopus Flats and are older than the more modest bluestone houses found in the hills. The entire ethnic and socio-economic history of stone house architecture is represented on the Marbletown cultural landscape.

Stone houses in this category often have domestic barns, privies and other domestic outbuildings, workshops and stores, as well as small acreage for gardens, orchards and animal enclosures.

Of the 67 houses on the list, 10 are components of historic districts listed on the National Register and another 39 appear eligible for National Register. Twelve of this latter number would be contributing properties in proposed historic districts. These selections are indicated in the accompanying table.

Brick Houses
Brick was a rare building material in the town and aside from the two brick houses listed in the farmstead category, only four others have emerged as distinctive examples of their type in the town. One already is listed on the National Register in the Main Street Historic District in Stone Ridge. Two others appear to meet the National Register criteria, one individually and the other in the rural historic district proposed for the Esopus Flats.

Wood Frame Houses
The survey identified 38 properties with wood frame houses that appear to be distinctive examples of their type, period and method of construction. Two have been dated at the turn of the 19th century, with the rest distributed throughout the 1800s when wood frame domestic architecture became the norm. Of these nine appear to be individually eligible for the National Register. Four of these along with 13 others are eligible as contributing components of proposed historic districts.

Log Houses
The 1855 New York State census recorded 25 log dwellings in Marbletown, of which only two survive: the 18th-century Adam Yeaple House on the Mohonk Mountain House property and an unnamed mid-

19th-century dwelling on Atwood Road. Because of their rarity and distinctive architectural characteristics, both appear individually eligible for the National Register. (The Mohonk Mountain House property has been designated a National Historic Landmark.)

Taverns, Hotels and Boarding Houses
Twelve buildings in the survey have been found to be significant under this heading, although further documentation should reveal other properties appropriate to this category, particularly houses that accommodated summer boarders in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (Once the survey is extended into the 1900s, more of this property type will emerge.) Two significant properties, the DePuy Canal House in High Falls and the Mohonk Mountain House, already have been designated National Historic Landmarks. Three boarding houses appear to meet the National Register criteria, and a motel property in Stone Ridge is part of a contributing property in the proposed expansion Main Street Historic District. Although not part of this list, there are buildings in the proposed Leggett Road Historic District that were designed or repurposed for boarding guests of that summer colony.

Stores, Mills & Shops
All six properties in this category appear to be eligible for the National Register as rare surviving examples of their type. Other distinctive examples have been recorded in existing National Register historic districts in Kripplebush, Stone Ridge and High Falls, and an 18th-century mill property on Rest Plaus Road has already been listed as part of the Rest Plaus Historic District. A second mill site, not as well preserved but significant is located on Mill Dam Road. Two individual store buildings have been identified as significant as well as a lime kiln along the D&H Canal. The Cottekill railroad depot was included in the survey because it was wrongly dated at 1895; the New York, Oswego & Western Railway line from Ellenville to Kingston was not completed until 1902.

Churches
Five of the ten church buildings in Marbletown have been listed on the National Register either individually or as part of historic districts in Kripplebush, Stone Ridge and High Falls. The remaining five religious buildings appear eligible for the National Register, either individually or as part of proposed districts. All are essentially intact and are distinctive examples of their type, period and method of construction.

Schools
The survey identified eight historic schoolhouses in Marbletown, one of which is listed on the National Register in the Kripplebush Historic District. Three others appear to meet the National Register criteria; two of them are contained in areas proposed for the expansion of historic districts in Stone Ridge and High Falls.

Cemeteries
Five cemeteries were identified in the survey; however, more are likely to exist in the town. All cemeteries are historically significant and contain markers with distinctive designs. They are protected by other measures than the National Register or local designations.

CONCLUSION

The Marbletown New York Reconnaissance Survey Project conducted a survey with data on 538 properties in Marbletown built before 1900; exceeding our target of 463. Each site was entered into the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) CRIS information system with building materials, date of construction, and where known, initial ownership. The houses and, where appropriate, their out buildings and fields, were photographed. This survey significantly updated the number of properties and information available from the 1990-1991 Piwonka survey, allowing historians to locate homes by address as well as by GPS coordinates. Researchers and preservationists with access to both surveys can compare the condition of these homes currently to their condition almost 30 years ago. Information was collected that can allow the Marbletown HPC to move forward with refining the boundaries of two historic districts recommended for further study and engaging homeowners in the process of local landmarking of their homes. The HPC hopes to obtain funding, in the future, to continue this process, searching out additional pre-1900 structures and continuing the survey to include structures of the 20th century.

TABLE OF NOTABLE PROPERTIES WITH NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS INDICATED

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility Recommendations
NOTABLE FARMSTEADS W/BRICK OR STONE HOUSES (house, barn, outbuildings & setting)				
110	Old Kings Highway	brick	1840	NRHD Rest Plaus
209	Tongore Road	brick	1770	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
39-45	Breezy Hill Road	stone	1800	
115	Buck Road	stone	1800	
461	Cherry Hill Road	stone	1732	NRE
311	Cooper Street	stone	1750	NRE
315	Cottekill Road	stone	1770	NRE
643-645	County Road 2	stone	1800	NRE
2088	Hurley Mountain Road	stone	1799	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
2100-2110	Hurley Mountain Road	stone	1811	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
2323	Hurley Mountain Road	stone	1725	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
2359	Hurley Mountain Road	stone & wood	1700	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
2440-2450	Hurley Mountain Road	stone	1827	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
116	Krom Road	stone	1800	
2216	Lucas Turnpike	stone	1760	NRE
2468	Lucas Turnpike	stone	1800	
2031-2033	Lucas Turnpike	stone	1840	
2545	Lucas Turnpike	stone	1750	NRHD Rest Plaus
3721	Main Street	stone	1768	NRHD Main Street
285	Pine Bush Road	stone	1795	
104	Tongore Road	stone	1790	
526	Tongore Road	stone	1830	
2455	US Route 209	stone	1840	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
2682 & 2700	US Route 209	stone	1750	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
2893	US Route 209	stone	1863	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
2911	US Route 209	stone	1811	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
3050	US Route 209	stone	1830	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
3202	US Route 209	stone	1700	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
3355-3365	US Route 209	stone	1840	NRE Ind
4366	US Route 209	stone	1785	
140	Van Wagenen Lane	stone	1840	NRE Ind
46	Whitelands Road	stone	1758	
241	Whitelands Road	stone	1790	

| | | | Est. const. | |
| St. No. | Street Name | Materials | date | National Register Eligibility |

NOTABLE FARMSTEADS W/WOOD FRAME HOUSES (house, barn, outbuildings & setting)

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
3847-3866	Atwood Road	wood	1780	NRE
12-14	Cedar Hill Road	wood	1844	
414	Cottekill Road	wood	1800	
659-681	County Road 2	wood	1800	
91	Fairview Avenue	wood	1858	
2154	Lucas Turnpike	wood	1835	NRE
3938	Main Street	wood	1858	
221-223	Marcott Road	R F	1760	
501	Mohonk Road	wood	1850	
563	Mohonk Road	wood	1870	
30	Old Farm Road	R F	1862	
85	Old Kings Highway	wood	1788	NRHD Rest Plaus
27	Palen Road	wood	1842	
84	Palen Road	R F	1790	
710	Peak Road	wood	1777	
785	Peak Road	wood	1840	
41	Pine Bush Road	wood	1880	
54	Pine Bush Road	wood	1860	NRE
312	Tongore Road	wood	1850	NRE Esopus HD
403-405	Tongore Road	wood	1823	NRE Esopus HD
65	Tooley Drive	wood	1880	
3395	US Route 209	wood	1830	
308	Van Wagenen Lane	wood	1869	NRE Esopus HD
660	Vly Road	wood	1830	

NOTABLE HOUSES - STONE

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
204	Ashokan Road	stone	1750	NRE
371	Ashokan Road	stone & wood	1800	NRE
836-838	Ashokan Road	stone	1858	
993-995	Ashokan Road	stone	1700	NRE
3695	Atwood Road	stone	1798	NRE
4272	Atwood Road	stone	1790	NRE
184	Beaverkill Road	stone	1735	NRE
82	Berme Road	stone	1850	
19	Bogart Lane	stone	1709	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
200	Bone Hollow Road	stone	1820	
511	Bone Hollow Road	stone	1802	NRE
224-226	Buck Road	stone	1830	
190	Chestnut Hill Road	stone	1750	
495	Cooper Street	stone	1830	

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
396	Cottekill Road	stone	1800	
306	County Route 2	stone	1760	
380	County Route 2	stone	1853	
851-853	County Route 6	stone	1800	NRE
940	County Route 6	stone & wood	1782	
971	County Route 6	stone	1797	NRE
634	Creekside Road	stone	1700	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
176	Hidden Valley Road	stone	1803	NRE
57	Hornbeck Road	stone	1740	
5	Jacobsen Lane	stone	1790	NRE Main St HD expansion
170	Kripplebush Road	stone	1780	NRHD Kripplebush
191	Lapla Road	stone	1800	
213	Lapla Road	stone & wood	1800	NRE
114	Leggett Road	stone	1739	NRE Ind & Leggett Rd HD
59	Leonardo Drive	stone	1750	NRE
2233-2235	Lucas Turnpike	stone	1730	NRE
2518	Lucas Turnpike	stone	1800	NRHD Rest Plaus
2561	Lucas Turnpike	stone	1800	
3466	Main Street	stone	1800	NRE Main St HD expansion
3722	Main Street	stone	1700	NRHD Main Street
3772	Main Street	stone	1770	NRHD Main Street
3700-3706	Main Street	stone	1798/1811	NRHD Main Street
3788	Main Street	stone	1830	NRHD Main Street
3799-3805	Main Street	stone	1757	NRHD Main Street
287	Marcott Road	stone	1790	NRE
506	North Marbletown Road	stone	1791	NRE Esopus HD
550	North Marbletown Road	stone	1752	NRE Ind & Esopus HD
20-24	Old Kings Highway	stone	1800	NRHD Rest Plaus
49	Old Kings Highway	stone	1770	NRHD Rest Plaus
80	Old Kings Highway	stone	1797	NRHD Rest Plaus
29	Palen Road	stone	1820	
44	Peak Road	stone	1790	
174	Peak Road	stone	1790	NRE
274	Peak Road	stone & wood	1750	NRE
351	Peak Road	stone & wood	1770	NRE
138	Pine Bush Road	stone	1700	NRE
215	Pine Bush Road	stone	1770	NRE
245	Pine Bush Road	stone	1810	
346-354	Pine Bush Road	stone	1780	NRE
420-428	Pine Bush Road	stone	1770	NRE
501	Pine Bush Road	stone	1772	NRE

| | | Est. const. | |
St. No.	Street Name	Materials	date	National Register Eligibility
108	Ridgely Drive	stone	1750	NRE HD Leggett
130	Tongore Road	stone	1875	NRE
2521	US Route 209	stone	1800	NRE HD Esopus
2733	US Route 209	stone	1800	NRE HD Esopus
2887	US Route 209	stone	1821	NRE HD Esopus
2906	US Route 209	stone	1680	NRE HD Esopus
3385	US Route 209	stone	1756	NRE
3953-3955	US Route 209	stone	1795	NRE
4003	US Route 209	stone & wood	1750	
270	Van Wagenen Lane	stone	1722	NRE
275	Vly-Atwood Road	stone	1835	NRE
46	Whitelands Road	stone	1758	

NOTABLE HOUSES - BRICK

7-15	Acorn Way	Brick	1860	NRHD Main Street
4-6	Fairview Avenue	Brick	1800	NRE
117	Schoonmaker Lane	Brick	1815	
2873	US Route 209	Brick	1830	NRE HD Esopus

NOTABLE HOUSES - WOOD FRAME

151	Ashokan Road	wood frame	1800	
687	Ashokan Road	wood frame	1795	
1	Basten Lane	wood frame	1875	NRE HD Esopus
916	Berme Rd	wood frame	1850	NRE HD Canal
1011	Berme Road	wood frame	1825	NRE HD Canal
199	Bone Hollow Road	wood frame	1830	
423	Bone Hollow Road	wood frame	1790	
296	Cooper Street	wood frame	1830	
385	County Route 2	wood frame	1840	
588	County Route 2	wood frame	1830	
793	County Route 2	wood frame	1840	
83	Fairview Avenue	wood frame	1825	
39	Highland Road	wood frame	1858	
283	Lapla Road	wood frame	1875	
55	Leggett Road	wood frame	1890	NRE Ind & HD Leggett
56	Leggett Road	wood frame	1890	NRE Ind & HD Leggett
71	Leggett Road	wood frame	1840	NRE HD Leggett
86	Leggett Road	wood frame	1848	NRE HD Leggett
125	Leggett Road	wood frame	1850	NRE HD Leggett
126	Leggett Road	wood frame	1890	NRE HD Leggett
150-152	Leggett Road	wood frame	1850	NRE HD Leggett
2307	Lucas Turnpike	wood frame	1875	NRE Ind

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
3487	Main Street	wood frame	1825	NRE HD Main St expansion
3554	Main Street	wood frame	1850	NRE HD Main St expansion
3556	Main Street	wood frame	1850	NRE HD Main St expansion
3564	Main Street	wood frame	1850	NRE HD Main St expansion
3578	Main Street	wood frame	1840	NRE HD Main St expansion
169	Marcott Road	wood frame	1834	NRE Ind
339	Marcott Road	wood frame	1844	
3	Mill Dam Road	wood frame	1815	NRE Ind
470	Peak Road	wood frame	1830	NRE Ind
201	Pine Bush Road	wood frame	1830	
11-34	Ridgely Drive	wood frame	1892	NRE Ind & HD Leggett
74	Ridgely Drive	wood frame	1849	NRE Ind & HD Leggett
525	Scarawan Road	wood frame	1870	
5	School Hill Road	wood frame	1840	NRE Ind
45	Schoonmaker Lane	wood frame	1850	
71-75	Old Clove Road	wood frame	1890	

NOTABLE HOUSES - LOG

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
3987	Atwood Road	log	1850	NRE
	Mossy Brook Road	log	1798	NR Mohonk Mtn House

TAVERNS, HOTELS & BOARDING HOUSES

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
4362	Atwood Road	summer colony boarding house	1850	
841	Buck Road	boarding house	1800	NRE
265	Cedar Hill Road	boarding house	1890	
2	Fairview Avenue	boarding house	1810	NRE
26	Fairview Avenue	boarding house	1858	
3478	Main Street	motel	1850	NRE HD Main Street exp
1000	Mohonk-Mtn Rest Road	Mohonk Mtn Hs	1896	NHL
122	Peak Road	boarding house	1850	
154	Pine Bush Road	boarding house	1815	

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
477	Spillway Road	boarding house	1890	NRE

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
1315	State Route 213 E	DePuy Canal Hs	1797	NHL & HD High Falls
300	Vly-Atwood Road	boarding house	1850	

STORES, MILLS & SHOPS

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
4174-4180	Atwood Road	store	1875	NRE
10-20	Berme Road	lime kiln	1800	NRE Ind & HD Berme Road
782	County Road 2	store	1835	NRE
70	Mill Dam Road	mill	1860	NRE
60	Mill Dam Road	mill	1762	NRE
1416	State Route 213 E	RR depot	1902	NRE

CHURCHES

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
12	Bone Hollow Road	M.E. Church	1859	NR Ind, Lyonsville
984	County Route 6	Clove Chapel	1876	NRE
4	Firehouse Road	D.R. Church	1850	NRHD High Falls
161	Kripplebush Road	M.E. Church	1857	NRHD Kripplebush
3564	Main Street	Episc Church	1860	NRE HD Main St expansion
3588	Main Street	M.E. Church	1875	NRE HD Main St expansion
3750	Main Street	D.R. Church	1851	NRHD HD Main Street
23	Mohonk Road	Episc Church	1883	NRHD HD High Falls
420	Scarawan Road	Vly Chapel	1893	NRE
2939	US Route 209	D.R. Church	1871	NRE HD Esopus

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
4298	Atwood Road	School #8	1875	NRE
960	County Route 6	School #2	1858	
206	Kripplebush Road	School #6	1857	NRHD Kripplebush
3591	Main Street	School	1840	NRE HD Main St expansion
535	North Marbletown Road	School	1850	
505	Scarawan Road	School #13	1850	
30	School Hill Road	School	1875	NRE HD High Falls exp.
4187	US Route 209	School #14	1850	abandoned

CEMETERIES

St. No.	Street Name	Materials	Est. const. date	National Register Eligibility
	Atwood Road	cemetery		
	Berme Road	cemetery	1879	
	Leggett Road	cemetery	1818	
2591	Lucas Turnpike	cemetery		
2939	US Route 209	cemetery		

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

(For a more complete bibliography see Piwonka's 1990 survey report and Ryan's 1994 thesis.)

Albany, NY. State Archives. Map of the Town of Marbletown, 1797.

Ancestry.com. US and NYS census records, 1780-1900.

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

Blackburn, Roderic H. & Nancy A. Kelley, eds. *New World Dutch Studies: Dutch Arts and Culture in Colonial America, 1609-1776.* Albany NY: Albany Institute of History and Art, 1987.

Fink, Daniel. *Barns of the Genesee Country, 1790-1915.* Geneseo NY: James Brunner, 1987.

Fitchen, John. *The New World Dutch Barn.* Syracuse NY: Syracuse UP, 1968.

Fried, Mark B. *The Early History of Kingston and Ulster County, N.Y.* Marbletown NY: Ulster County Historical Society, 1975.

Hasbrouck, Marjorie, ed. *A Bicentennial Book to Commemorate Marbletown and the Time it was Capital of New York.* Stone Ridge, NY: Marbletown Bicentennial Committee, 1977.

Hedrick, Ulysses P. *A History of Agriculture in the State of New York.* Cooperstown, NY: New York Historical Association,1933.

Larson, Neil. *The Masonry Architecture of Ulster County, New York: An Evolution, 1665-1935.* Washington D.D.: Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1986.

Larson, Neil. "Historic Resource Survey of the Town & Village of New Paltz." Town/Village Historic Preservation Commissions, 2004.

Larson, Neil. "Intensive Survey of Selected Farmsteads in the Town of Rochester, Ulster County," Town of Rochester Historic Preservation Commission, 2010.

New Paltz, NY. Huguenot Historical Society. Archives. Federal Direct Tax of 1798 for New Paltz, New York.

New York, NY. New-York Historical Society. Manuscript Collections. Federal Direct Tax of 1798 for Marbletown, New York.

Piwonka, Ruth. "Marbletown, New York: Reconnaissance Level Survey of Its Historic Resources." Town of Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission, 1990-91.

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

Reynolds, Helen Wilkinson. *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*. 1928; rpt NY" Dover Publications, 1966.

Ryan, Thomas R.A. "Old World Traditions and Modern Sensibilities: Late Eighteenth-Century Domestic Architecture in Marbletown, New York." Master's Thesis, University of Delaware, 1994.

Sylvester, Nathaniel B. *History of Ulster County, New York.* 1880; rpt. Woodstock NY: Overlook Press, 1977.

Teller, Myron S. *The early Stone Houses of Ulster County, New York.* 1959; rpt. Marbletown NY: Ulster County Historical Society, 1974.

Wakefield, Manville B. *Coal Boats to Tidewater: The Story of the Delaware & Hudson Canal.* Grahamsville NY: Wakefair Press, 1971.

ATTACHMENTS

Spreadsheet Inventory (digital document)

1991 Piwonka Survey Report