

# Town of Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission MARBLETOWN LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATIO

RECEIVED

MAY 1 2 REC'D TO TO MARBLETOWN

For TC File

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property WYNKOOP HOUSE	(CORNEL	IUS WYNKW	O STONE HOUS
historic name WYNKOOP - LOUNSBI	ERY HOWE		
other names/site number			u i
2. Location			
street & number 3721 MAIN ST	not for publication		
city or town STONE RIDGE	vicinity		
state 17 y code county WLST	ER code		
zip code 12484			
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		1	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preserval for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standard meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 3 the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be continuation sheet for additional comments.)	Is for registering propertie 6 CFR Part 60. In my opi	s in the National Register inion, the property m	neets does not meet
Signature of certifying official Date	te	B 1	
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government			
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the See continuation sheet for additional comments.	National Register criteria		
Signature of commenting official/Title Da	te		
State or Federal agency and bureau			

National Park Service Certification	4			
I, hereby certify that this property is:				
entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.				
determined eligible for the National RegisterSee continuation sheet.		-		
determined not eligible for the National Register		_		
removed from the National Register				
other (explain):				
Signature of Keeper Date of Action			2.8	
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)  private public-local public-State public-Federal  Category of Property (Check only one box) building(s) district site structure object				
Number of Resources within Property				
Contributing Noncontributing	r_2			
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not pa	art of a multiple prop	erty listing.)		

6. Function or	Use		
	tions (Enter categories from instruct	•	
Cat: Do	MIESTIC Su	SINGLE OWELLING	
dam.,,			
Cat:	tions (Enter categories from instruct	db:	
(20)	MESTIC	SINGUE DWELLING	
7. Description			
	Classification (Enter categories from		
Materials (Er Foundation Roof Walls	STUNE - LIME scription (Describe the historic and	Current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	
	SEE ATTACHE	€ VO	
8. Statement	of Significance		,
Applicable N	Vational Register Criteria (Mark "x"	in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National F	Register listing)
) A		that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our histo	
V B		es of persons significant in our past.	
<u>√</u> c	Property embodies the distinctive	characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lace	e work of a master, k individual
D	Property has yielded, or is likely to	o yield information important in prehistory or history.	

Criteria Cons	aderations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)
A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
В.	removed from its original location.
C	a birthplace or a grave.
D	a cemetery.
<u>√</u> E F	a reconstructed building, object, or structure. THE LARGE DATCH BARN WAS MOVED  TO THIS SITE AND RESULT, COMPRE
G	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.
Areas of Sig	mificance (Enter categories from instructions)
Period of Si	gnificance 1767-1795 residence of Cornelius WyNkoop
Significant	Dates  1767-72 CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE  1782 VISIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Significant	Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  CONNECTUS WYNICOUP; GENRE WAS HING-70N
Cultural At	
Architect/E	Builder
Narrative S	Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
9. Major E	Sibliographical References
	books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
Previous of prelin previous	locumentation on file hinary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. hously listed in the National Register hously determined eligible by the National Register hated a National Historic Landmark hed by Historic American Buildings Survey # NY 4387 (NEG. HABS NY 56-57001  Hed by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data  Y State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University Other
Name of repository:
10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property 12,5 ACRES
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
See continuation sheet.
See continuation sheet.
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
11. Form Prepared By
name/title GAM TINTEROW
organization OWNER date April 10, 2008
street & number P.O. SOY 222 telephone 917 327 7631
city or town STONE RIDGE state NY zip code 12484
Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Distribution
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)
Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name 6AM TINTEROW
street & number 3721 MAIN ST telephone 917 327 7631
city or town STUNE RIDGE state Y zip code 12484

WYNKOOP HOLISE

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Wynkoop House (also known as the Wynkoop-Lounsbery House) is located on

the east side of Main Street (U.S. Route 209) in the center of Stone Ridge, a hamlet in

Marbletown, Ulster County. It is a contributing property of the Main Street Historic

District, and it has been designated a Historic Landmark of Ulster County (1972). The

nominated property encompasses thirteen acres of the original sixty-acre farmstead that

Cornelius Wynkoop assembled from 1766 to 1780. In 1840, following the death of the

second owner of the farm, John Louisbery, the sixty-acre farm was divided into five

parcels: the house and thirteen agres, designated parcel number three, have remained

intact although the other parcels have been further sub-divided. The defined nomination

houndary represents the current legal lot associated with the property. The nominated

property includes Wynkoop House (1767) and a contributing twenty-by-forty-foot wagon

shed (ca. 4.76.7). The stand of six black locusts, planted in a row in front of the house at

ten-foot intervals, probably dates from the construction of the house or soon thereafter

and should be included as a contributing feature. There is an it -century dutch barn.

built in Cherry Valley. New York, that was moved to the property and re-creeked. It was

completed in 2001, and stands adjacent to the location of the original, early 15 -century

Exitch barn that collapsed in the late 1760s or early 1770s. The new barn has the same

dimensions as the original barn on this site, as recorded by John Fitchen in the mid-

1060e-

Contributing buildings: 2

Non-contributing buildings: 1

The house is placed on a narrow ridge, called "Stoney Ridge" in the eighteenthcentury, which extends about one hundred fifty feet on either side of the road, known in the eighteenth century as the Kings Highway and the Kingston Road, that is now called Main Street. Established in the seventeenth century over an Indian trail by the Dutch settlers to connect the headwaters of the Delaware River with the Hudson River at Kingston, it is said to be the oldest highway in continuous use in the U.S.A.. The principal facade of the house faces west, to Main Street, which is lined on both sides with residences or former residences dating from the early-eighteenth century to the midtwentieth century. In front of the house, along the street, stand six black locust trees. each approximately sixty feet tall. The house is surrounded by a broad, one-aere lawn extending to the north and enclosed by a picket fence. The new picket fence reproduces a fence pale of about 1818 that was discovered inside the house: the fenceline follows that of the fence visible in photographs of the house taken in the 1880s. Behind the house, to the east, the bank of the ridge drops sixty feet to fields and wetlands. The wagon shed stands to the south of the house: adjacent to the wagon shed is a one-acre field, now planted as a meadow.

Built in 1767. Wynkoop House is a large, center-hall Dutch-colonial house, with a symmetrical, five bay facade. The main block of the house, which is two full stories with a high attic, measures sixty feet wide by thirty-three feet deep and forty feet high at the ridge of the gambrel roof. It is constructed of gray Onondaga limestone quarried locally in Marbletown. The principal facade (west) is made of cut-stone blocks: the remaining walls are made of rough-hown stone interlaid with fieldstone. There is a kitchen ell to the rear. The center-hall plan of the house is typical of a Georgian manor

house in the colonies: the gambrel roof reflects the taste of the Dutch-American community in New York.

The principal facade has five bays. It is sixty feet wide and twenty feet tall. The water table rise to about two feet above grade, which is approximately the elevation of the first floor. At grade level there are three small basement windows. The first story shows two twelve-over-twelve windows, each sixty-two by thirty-three inches, on either side of the main entrance. The door is forty-four inches wide and eight feet tall. including the transom. It has two paneled leaves, one upper, one lower, in the fashion of a typical Dutch door. A wooden porch, with three rounded arches supported by pilasters, was added about 1870 and rebuilt about 1980. (I recommend that this porch not be designated as a contributing feature of the house.) The second story shows five twelveover-twelve windows, identical to those on the first story; there is one in each bay. Each window of the house has a pair of exterior shutters, of paneled pine, held open with wrought-iron shutterhooks extending from the sill. The second story is surmounted by a modillioned cornice. There is a boxed gutter, probably installed soon after 1840, and recently renewed. The gambrel roof, covered in wood shakes, rises about thirteen feet to the hip. It then rises another four feet to the ridge. Three brick chimneys pierce the roof of the main block at the hip. The two chimneys on the western facade were narrowed in the nineteenth century to accommodate wood stoves: the chimney on the eastern facado retains its original dimensions.

The northern facade shows two basement windows surmounted by two twelve-over-twelve windows for the first story. The sash appears to date to the first half of the nineteenth century. The western-most window was let in the wall, probably around

1840. The eastern-most window matches the window to the west, but appears to replace an original eighteenth-century window. Further to the east, the wall shows the traces of a doorway that was filled-in with stone, also about 1840. The second story had only one opening, a granary door to the east that was later filled-in with stone. A new window, matching in every detail the eightenth-century windows of the house, was recently installed where the granary door had been. At the third story, there are two shuttered nine-light casement windows. At the fourth story, there is a single shuttered opening.

The eastern facade has one basement window at the north end. The first story has only one opening, an eighteenth-century Dutch door 40 inches wide and seventy-three inches high, in the central bay. There is no transom. It is fitted with a twentieth-century wooden storm door. The second story has two eighteenth-century twelve-over-twelve windows, one in the central bay, the other centered on the wall extending to the north. At the southern end of the eastern facade, the kitchen ell attaches to the main black

The kitchen ell is twenty-four feet wide where it attaches to the main block, and twenty-nine feet deep. It is most probably the dwelling of a tenant farmer, erected ca. 1717-1720. There is one basement window, on the southern elevation. On the northern facade, the first story has, beginning at the western end, a Dutch door, thirty-six inches wide by seventy-two inches high, fitted with a modern wooden storm door; a six-over-six window, twenty-six inches wide by forty-five inches high; and a nine-light casement window, twenty-six inches wide by thirty-three inches high. Originally this north facade was sheltered by a porch with a shed roof that was a continuation of the roof the ell. The second story shows four, equally-spaced, six-over six windows, twenty-

eighth inches wide by forty-six inches high, installed in the 1930s, when the roof of the kitchen ell was raised and reconfigured. The stone wall of the first story now extends to the sill of the second story windows. Above this is clapboard siding. The eastern facade of the kitchen ell originally had no openings at the first story and two nine-light casement windows at the second story. The brick chimney rises from this eastern end wall: the casement windows were enlarged and a small square window was added at the peak in the 1930s. At the same time a porch was added to the first story. The first story of the southern facade of the kitchen ell originally had doors and windows that mirrored the locations of those on the northern facade. Now it has two twelve-over-twelve windows. with new sash that replicates the eighteenth-century sash, and an old, nine-light casement window. The second story consists of two dormers of paired six-over-six windows let into the roof. These windows date from the reconstruction of the kitchen wing done in the 1930s. Helen Reynolds, in her authoritative book, Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776 (1929), followed the information conveyed by the owner of the house, Sarah Lounsbery, in dating the kitchen ell to before the construction of the main block, on account of its crudely laid walls, small windows, and massive fireplace, eight feet wide and fifty-six inches high, that would have been old fashioned in the 1760s. Recently, however, scholars have suggested that almost all kitchen ells of houses in this region were added after the main houses were built. The question remains open.

The southern facade of the main block has the same elevation as the northern facade, with the exception of a flight of steps cut into the grade to provide access to a large Dutch door that opens into the basement. The fenestration is almost identical to that of the northern facade: two basement windows, two windows at the first story, one at the

second story, two casement windows at the third story, one at the fourth story. Unlike the northern facade, the southern facade has only eighteenth-century sash in the twelve-over-twelve windows

In all, fourteen windows in the main block retain their 18th-century twelveover-twelve sash: two windows have sash from about 1840: one window is a recent
reproduction (with hand-blown glass) of the historic sash. About half of the lights retain
18th-century glass. Ouite exceptionally, the upper and lower sash of each window is
operable, the sash counterbalanced by a unusual system that employs a single weight that
is attached through pulleys to both the upper and lower sash.

Interior of the main block.

The basement rooms, floored in bluestone or pine planks on chestnut sleepers, mirror the original arrangement of the rooms on the first floor: one large room on the north side, two rooms on the south side, and a wide center hall. The basement room in the southwest corner was evidently used as a kitchen. It has a large fireplace six feet wide and fifty-six inches high. There is a finished stair that rises in one flight from the basement to the center hall, beneath the main stair to the upper floors. The ceilings in the basement range in height from seven feet eight inches to eight feet four inches.

Presently the first floor of the main block has on each side of the center hall a large, nearly square room facing the front of the house and a small, rectangular room behind. This conforms to the Georgian-style plan of the middle of the eighteenth century that provided for large parlors or saloons accompanied by smaller antechambers or sitting rooms. A wide and gracious stair, with an elaborate, turned-gumwood balustrade and paneled sides, leads in two runs to the second floor and in two further runs to the attic.

There were four bedrooms and a store-room on the second floor. Presently there are three bedrooms and one bathroom. A partition in the second floor center hall has been removed (and carefully stored) reducing the room count by one. The attic is one large room two-stories high. The lower level of the attic, seven feet high, is finished with the same materials and in the same manner as the rest of the house, while the upper level, reached by an interior ladder, was probably floored with saplings placed over the crossties for storage. Two of the chimney stacks rise through the middle of the attic: the third, serving only the fireplace in the former kitchen in the basement, rises within a channel in the exterior wall facing south.

Throughout the house, from basement to attic, the floorboards are wide planks of white pine. The floors retain their original hand-planed and unvarnished finish. The walls are white-washed plaster laid directly on the stone walls or on lathe for the interior partitions. The stair hall and parlor (dining room) are fitted with a wide molded chair rail: otherwise the interior walls are plain. The parlor and sitting-room behind it both have cornices of molded wood. There are plaster ceilings in the rooms on the first floor, but the rest of the house has ceilings comprised solely of floorboards resting on the smooth-planed and beaded beams.

The parlor and sitting-room of the first story and two bedrooms of the second story feature paneled chimney breasts, sometimes fitted with adjacent cabinets and closets. Four of the fireplaces are fitted with Delft tiles surrounding the fireboxes. Two of these have more Delft tiles lining the jambs. The tiles all date to the middle of the eighteenth century. Apart from modifications made about 1840 to convert a single large room at the north end of the first floor into two rooms, one large and one small, the

Interior fittings of the main block all date from the original construction of the house.

Three rooms of the main block, the entire basement, and the attic all retain their original white-washed walls. Much of the woodwork retains either original paint of the eighteenth century or a second coat laid in the nineteenth century. Modern conveniences, such as radiators, electrical outlets, and bathroom fittings, have been added in an unobtrusive manner.

### Section number 8

Wynkoop House, begun in 1767 for Cornelius Wynkoop (1745-1795), is one of only two large, gambrel-roofed stone houses extant in New York State that was expressly designed in its current configuration. Most gambrel-roofed houses in New York and Northern New Jersey are brick; the remaining gambrel-roofed houses of stone were begun as one or one and one-half story houses that were enlarged with a gambrel roof during the 1760s and 1770s, when the fashion for hipped roofs was strong. The only other example of its type is the Coeymans-Bronck House, built ca. 1760 in Coeymans, New York. Like the Coeymans-Bronck House, or the contemporaneous Wythe House at Williamsburg, Wynkoop House exhibits the formal, symmetrical facade, modillioned cornice, and central-hall plan that charcterizes the emerging Georgian style in the Colonies. However, being true to the strong and conservative Dutch traditions in Ulster County and Marbletown in particular, Wynkoop House has none of the Palladian embellishments typical of those areas of the Colonies that were oriented toward England. Instead one finds broad and sturdy proportions, restrained cabinetwork, and methods of construction similar to those of medieval Europe. Perhaps more important, Wynkoop House was occupied continuously by only two families from 1767 until 1988. Much of

the eighteenth-century house has been handed down to us today. As such, it is one of the most authentic surviving expressions of the domestic architecture built before the War of Independence for the wealthy elite of the Dutch community of farmers and merchants in the Hudson Valley.

In its day the house was the largest and most sophisticated dwelling in Marbletown, and Cornelius Wynkoop was one of the leading citizens of the community. It is natural that General Washington favored Wynkoop House with a visit when he toured the area in the fall of 1782, sleeping there the night of November 15. Wynkoop, the great-great-grandson of Cornelius Wynkoop of Hurley, one of the primary Dutch settlers in the region, was a wealthy merchant. His father, Evert, was a brewer. Cornelius's elder brother, Judge Dirck Wynkoop, was the principal magistrate in Kingston while that city was the state capital. During the Revolution, many of New York State's most valuable documents were entrusted to him for safekeeping; after the war he was a delegate to the Provincial Congress. Direk Wynkoop owned the brig "Esopus" that traded between Kingston and the West Indies and it seems likely that his brother Cornelius, who called himself a merchant, engaged in similar activities. Cornelius married Cornelia Maneius on August 22, 1766 and in December of that year he bought 42 acres on the east side of the Kings Highway in Marbletown to establish his farmstead. He built the house and a 45 foot square Dutch barn at the center of the frontage along the highway, near other stone houses that comprised the village of Stoney Ridge. (The Dutch barn succumbed to decay in 1966; only the attached wagon shed, recently restored, remains today.) He adjacent lands in 1769 and in 1780, enlarging his farm to slightly more than 60 acres. Helen Reynolds dated the house to 1772 because of the inscription

on a fireback (once missing, now re-turned and installed) "CWK [Cornelius WynKoop] 1772", but it seems unlikely that Wynkoop would have waited so long to build his house. Structures of similar scale and finish, such as the Henry I. Van Rensselaer House, near Claverak, went up in six months in 1785, so it seems unlikely that it would have taken Wynkoop, whose father had left him a small fortune, six years to complete his dwelling.

On October 25, 1775 Wynkoop was commissioned Captain of the First Company of the Third or Western Regiment of the Ulster County militia. Later he was made Major of the Ulster Regiment of Minute Men. He was also appointed a commissioner of the Committee for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York. He served on this committee with Aaron Burr. After the peace, he acted in many capacities as a local official, from serving on town committees to laying a cornerstone of the Marbletown Reformed Church. The stone, now moved, still bears his name. In Marbletown he was elected Overseer of the Poor in 1772; Supervisor from 1777-1782; Justice of the Peace in 1782; Trustee from 1788 to 1792; and Surveyor of the Highway from 1774 to 1783. Shortly before his death in 1795, he won a contract to build a highway from the village of Wawarsing (ten miles south of Stone Ridge) to the Delaware River. Wynkoop's will gives a picture of his affluence. He left his wife one thousand pounds outright, life tenancy in the house, "a negro wench of her choice," and all of the income from the farm. Wynkoop's widow and their daughter, Cornelia Wynkoop Hardenberg, kept the house and farm with the help of six slaves until 1818, when it was sold to Col. John Lounsbery.

Like Wynkoop, the Lounsberys who occupied Wynkoop House maintained positions of prominence. John Lounsbery was a member of the State Assembly in 1806, 1811, and 1826, and a member of the State Senate from 1818-1821. In 1821 he served on Governor DeWitt Clinton's Council of Appointment. Upon his death in 1839, the farmstead of 60 acres was divided into six lots; the house went to his brother Col. Ebenezer Lounsbery, a member of the State Senate in 1836, and for many years president of the Kingston Bank. Both Ebenezer and John had served in the War of 1812, in which they acquired their military rank. It remained in the hands of Lounsberys until 1988.

From its erection about 1767 until today, Wynkoop House has been a locus of local interest. In the tax census of 1797, it was recorded to be twice as large as the next largest house in Marbletown. As the cult of Washington grew during the years around the Centennial, interest returned to the house as the object of Washington's visit in 1787. Sylvester's History of Ulster County of 1880 mentions the "large and venerable building in which Gen. Washington was entertained... now very much out of repair, but evidently a mansion of considerable magnificence at the time of the Revolution."

Sylvester noted that the house was "often visited by strangers who come to Marbletown."

Another history of 1888 noted that the house remained "unaltered." At that time it was rented out but belonged to William Lounsbery, a former mayor of Kingston who became U.S. Congressman. He was Col. John Lounsbery's great-nephew. William Lounsbery's great-niece, Sarah Lounsbery, was born in the house in 1891 and lived in it until her death in 1988.

Wynkoop House was given great mention in Helen Wilkinson Reynolds's 1929 Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776. She wrote "of all the pre-

Revolutionary houses now standing in Ulster County [this] reaches the highest degree of architectural development....In size and dignity, in elegance of finish and in a certain sophistication the Wynkoop-Lounsbery house is conspicuous in Ulster County."

Sarah Lounsbery lived in the house much as her ancestors had. At her death, the house had no bathroom, little central heat, and only 20 amps of electricity to light two rooms. That is the key to the exceptional nature of Wynkoop House. Not only was it "a mansion of considerable magnificence," but it retains many surfaces that are original to the eighteenth century as well as an air of authenticity that is exceedingly rare.

#### 21. Sources

All of the deeds for the property, covering the period from 1718 to the present, have been found and copied at the Ulster County Courthouse in Kingston.

The wills for Cornelius E. Wynkoop, his brother Dirck Wynkoop, and his son Evert C. Wynkoop, have been copied at the Ulster County Courthouse. Inventories for the estates of Dirck and Evert have been consulted, but the inventory for Cornelius's estate cannot be located. Wills and inventories for the various members of the Lounsbery family who lived in the house have been consulted.

The records of the Town of Marbletown, kept at Town Hall in Stone Ridge, show Cornelius Wynkoop's various activities as a town official.

Some of Sarah Lounsbery's papers were given to the Stone Ridge Library; others remain with collectors in the area. These have been consulted.

#### Published sources:

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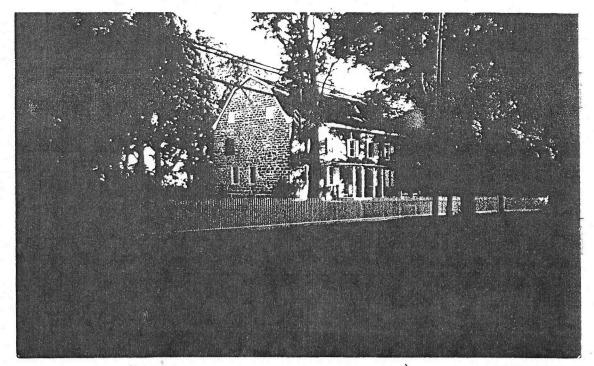
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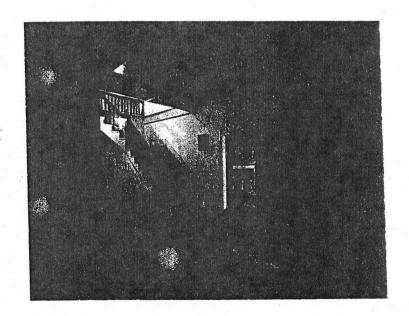
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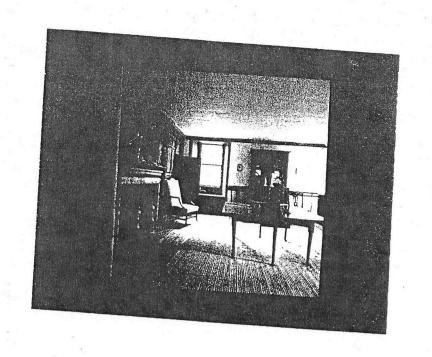
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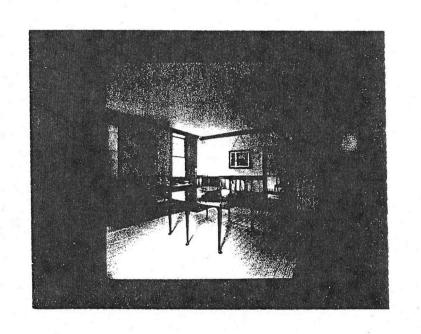




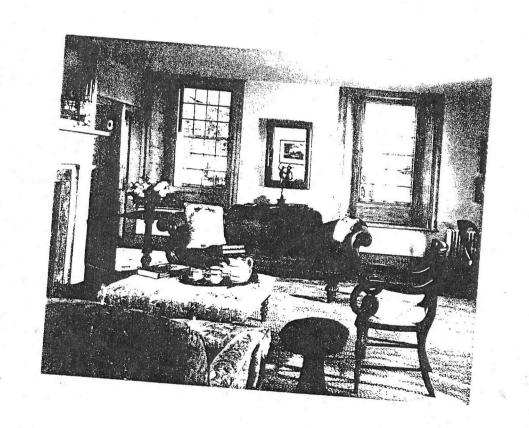


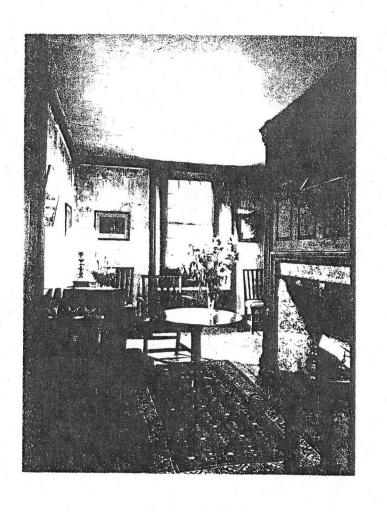


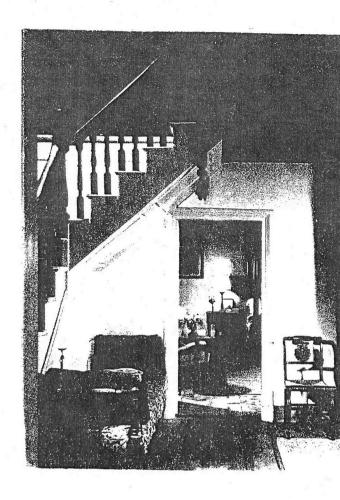


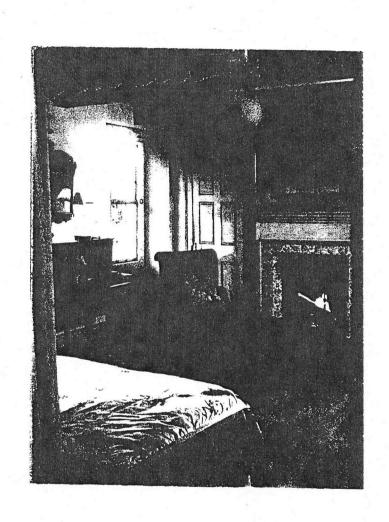


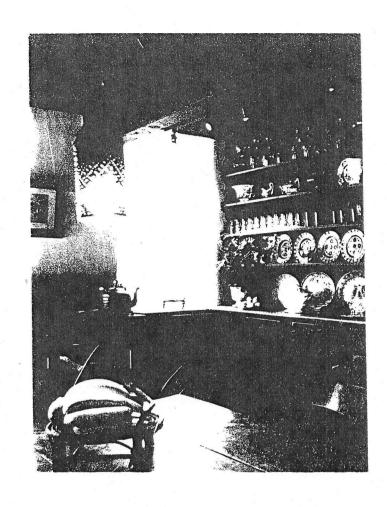


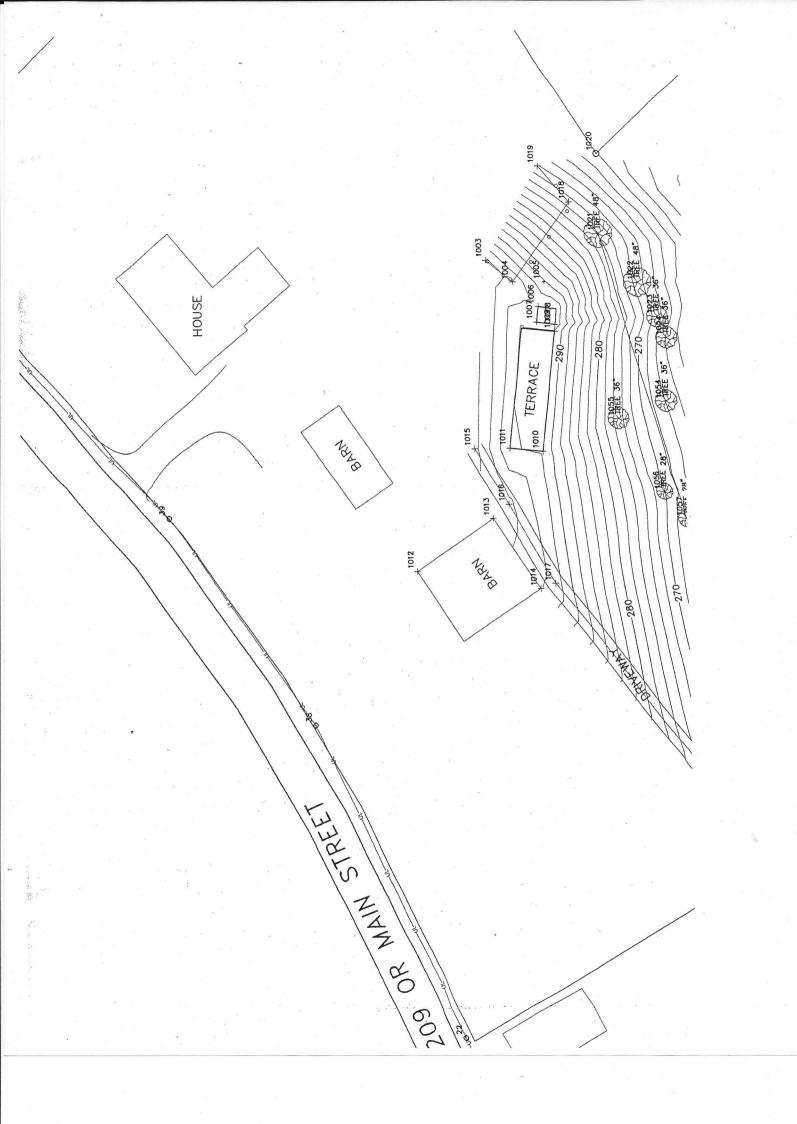


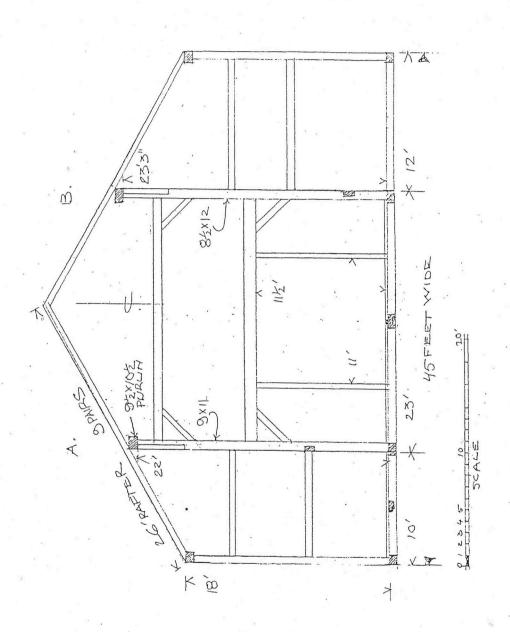














## Building Sketch (Page - 1)

Sorrower/Client TINTEROW & JOSEPH			
Property Address 3721 Main St City STONE RIDGE	County ULSTER	State NY	Zip Code 12484-5613
Lender ULSTER SAVINGS BANK			

