

HISTORIC FARMSTEAD INVENTORY FORM



NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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ORGANIZATION (if any): Town of Rochester Historic Preservation Commission

IDENTIFICATION

1. NAME OF FARMSTEAD: Alliger-Davenport Farm, 10 Garden Lane
2. COUNTY: Ulster TOWN/CITY: Rochester VILLAGE: Accord
3. **DESCRIPTION:**

This resource contains the following parcels and components.

Map ID#	Parcel No.	Address	Acreage	Components
1	77.1-3-4	10 Garden Lane	3.99	Stone house, barn, poultry house , outbuildings
2	77.1-3-5	Garden Lane	4.43	Canal & tow path



View of Alliger-Davenport Farm from southwest.

3. **DESCRIPTION:**

The Alliger-Davenport Farm originated as a subdivision of a larger land grant devised to the Depuy family soon after the Town of Rochester was incorporated. Moses Depuy (1691-1769) was the progenitor of the family that spread out throughout the area. The precise means by which this fertile farm along the meandering Rondout Creek was established and was conveyed to succeeding generations still is unknown. The earliest recorded deed yet found, by which the farm was sold by Elijah and Annatje Alliger to Benjamin A. Moule, is dated in 1840. The stone house surviving on the property appears to have been constructed at least a generation earlier, probably soon after Elijah and Annatje Alliger were married in 1810. Its form, fenestration and symmetrical center-entrance façade associate it with the design of stone houses constructed after the Revolutionary War. It also is not known if the existing house replaced an earlier one.

A Dutch barn documented as having been destroyed by fire in 1910 was a type reaching the end of its usefulness in 1810. Dutch barns were designed to cure and process wheat for the Colonial wheat trade. By 1810 wheat-growing had declined significantly in the region due to exhausted soil, blights and price competition from wheat grown farther west. Meanwhile, there was increased demand for dairy and garden products in city markets and farming in the region shifted to meet it. Initially the design of the traditional Dutch barn was adapted to accommodate cows and hay, which would have been the case in 1810.

The house and farm buildings are situated on less than ten acres. The 180 acres associated with it in 1850 have been subdivided and separated from the farm; much of it has been absorbed into the neighboring Joachim Schoonmaker Farm (Saunderskill Farm). The farm encompassed land along the Rondout Creek at the west end of the large Depuy tract that once extended from here east to Kyserike on both sides of the Rondout. The division line between the Depuy and Schoonmaker parcels ran roughly along Garden Lane. The cultivated landscape remains open and functional stretching east and north from the farmstead. The stone house and farm buildings of the neighboring farmstead, known as the Joachim Schoonmaker Farm, are visible to the north; the agricultural lands once associated with it are still in cultivation as part of the Schoonmaker Farm. Likewise peripheral lands along the oxbows of the Rondout are still under cultivation by the Schoonmakers, Davenports and others.

The building compound is concentrated on the east side of Garden Lane, which once was a public road that bridged the canal and forded the Rondout to connect with the Kingston Road (Rt. 209) near its intersection with Lucas Turnpike. As noted, this road represents the division line between early Schoonmaker and Depuy land grants. The story-and-a-half stone house was constructed with large dressed limestone blocks laid in an ashlar pattern. It has a central entrance with sidelights designed in a Federal style. Likewise, the arrangement of windows in the gable ends indicate that rooms were finished in the attic story, features that associate the design with the turn of the 19th-century. The Greek Revival-style frieze with attic windows was probably added to the front façade forty years later when Benjamin A. Moule owned the farm. Few visible changes have occurred to the house other than the replacement of the front porch and the addition of a wood frame ell on the rear, which may have replaced an older kitchen wing.

A large model barn is located behind the house. It was built in 1911 after a Dutch barn on the site was destroyed by fire. By one family account, it was identified as a "New Style Farm Barn," which was promoted at the New York State Fair in Syracuse in 1910. It was erected by a barn builder named John Wells utilizing materials salvaged from temporary camp buildings dismantled after the construction of the Ashokan Dam in Shokan. The formed concrete basement housed cows with an elevated upper level containing an off-center threshing floor reached by a concrete ramp. The gambrel roof contained a voluminous hay mow ventilated by a central cupola and two metal turrets. By this time, the Davenports were actively involved in market garden farming, and the model dairy barn would have been adapted to serve other stabling, crop storage and production functions. A large poultry house north of the house is a further indication of the farm's business of supplying fresh produce to local resorts and markets. Chicken feed was stockpiled in the large corn crib located nearby. A machinery shed/garage and privy round out the farmstead's built features.

The earliest farm statistics are found in the 1850 U.S. Census when the farm was owned by Benjamin A. Moule. At that time the farm contained 100 improved acres and 80 unimproved acres, substantially more than what constitutes the property today. In that year, the farm covered an area mostly east of Garden Lane, and it was largely involved with animal husbandry. It supported five horses, four oxen, seven milk cows, four other cattle, eleven sheep and sixteen swine, all of which were pastured. The number of oxen is unusual suggesting that they were raised for sale. The many swine indicate that they also were raised for sale, either on the hoof or slaughtered and cured. Fields were planted with oats, rye, buckwheat and corn, all of which largely went to animal feed. Some of the 50 tons of hay produced on the farm would have been shipped on the Delaware & Hudson Canal to city stables or fed to tow mules. In addition, Irish potatoes were grown for human and animal consumption. Butter and wool were market products. The 700 pounds of butter churned on the farm was an exceptional amount, and the waste products would have been fed to the swine. Animals were slaughtered for meat, some for home consumption and some for sale. Poultry and orchard products were not recorded in 1850, but they would have made an important contribution to the farm's income. Production statistics remained consistent to the end of the 19th century, which was well above the mean for farm activity town-wide.

The Alliger-Davenport Farm no longer functions as an agricultural enterprise and its farm land has been absorbed into neighboring properties, notably Saunderskill Farm. Nevertheless, its setting is essentially intact in the midst of fields and orchards stretching out north and west. The historic stone house, barn and remaining outbuildings link the property to its agricultural origins in the 19th century.

Farm Features (a description of historic features follows; numbers relate to site plan at end of form)

1. Stone house, built c. 1800
 2. Barn, 1911
 3. Poultry house, c. 1900
 4. Corn Crib, c. 1900
 5. Privy, c. 1800
 6. Garage, c. 1900
 7. Delaware & Hudson Canal, 1828
-
1. Stone House, c. 1800. The story-and-a-half dwelling is a distinctive example of stone house design in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Surviving tax assessment records from 1798 in Marbletown document a number of stone houses were built after the Revolutionary War, and they are similar in design and appearance to the Alliger-Davenport house, that is, limestone ashlar masonry, symmetrical five-bay front facades with center entrances, floor plans one-and-a-half rooms deep organized around a center passage, and attics partitioned into bed chambers.
 2. Barn, 1911. A family memoir provides an account of the construction of the barn and documents its construction date. It represents a period at the turn of the 20th-century when Dutch barns were becoming obsolete, even though they had been enlarged and adapted to meet the change from wheat to dairy farming. By the mid-19th century, farm journals and publications and agricultural fairs began promoting progressive practices including model dairy barns that provided stalls for cows in basements and larger hay mows with advanced hay handling systems. The gambrel roof was an innovation that used open trusses that removed cross beams that interfered with central track systems that carried hay into and across the mow. In the case of this particular barn, it is peculiar that there are no doors in the end walls of the mow. Mow ventilation, represented here by both a decorative cupola and metal turrets, was a crucial improvement. (The Dutch barn on the site reputedly caught fire from the spontaneous combustion of hay stored within.) As accounts attest, this barn was regarded as advanced design in the town.

3. Poultry House, c. 1900. The poultry house is a long wood frame, gable roof building sited diagonally along north side of the property. There are multiple entrances on the southern side. Its unusual scale represents the commercial importance of the animals housed there and the eggs they produced.
4. Corn Crib, c. 1900. The large size of this wood frame, gable roof building reflects the high demand for feed in the poultry house.
5. Privy, c. 1800. The small wood frame building southeast of the house survives from an earlier time; it is now a garden feature.
6. Garage, c. 1900. A large wood frame building with a shed roof originated as a farm building, probably a machinery shed.
7. D&H Canal, 1828. A parcel containing a section of the canal is located behind (east of) the barn. There are no engineering features (locks, weirs, etc.), only berms and tow path. Its proximity to the barn indicates the role the farm had in providing provisions for animals and people working on boats passing through.

Chain of Ownership

1. Moses Depuy (1660-1752) & Maria Wynkoop, land grant 1703
 - a. Moses DePuy (1691-1769) & Margaret Schoonmaker
 - b. John DePuy & Annatje Van Wagenen, inherited land?
 - c. Sarah DePuy & Johannes C. Decker, inherited land?
2. Annatje Decker & Elijah Alliger, inherited land?
3. Benjamin A. Moule, purchased farm from Elijah & Annatje Alliger in 1840
4. Isaiah Davenport, purchased from Moule in 1869
5. Walter & Sarah Davenport inherited farm in 1893
6. Edward & Fannie Davenport, owner by 1930
7. Taylor N. Thompson, Jr. & Mary Ann Davenport, by deed in 1989
8. Betty Feurring, by deed in 2000, current owner

4. **SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Alliger-Davenport Farm is historically and architecturally significant as a distinctive example of an early-19th-century farmstead that has evolved over a 200-year period. The farm was created on part of a large land grant conveyed by the Town of Rochester to Kingston resident Moses Depuy (1660 – 1752), who is recorded as living in the area in 1703. (His homestead is believed to have been on the north side of the Rondout near the junction of Rt. 209 and Lucas Turnpike.) His heirs subdivided the tract into small farms in succeeding generations. This farm appears to have been established as an approximately 100-acre homestead of his great-great-grandson Elijah Alliger around 1800. The exact means by which Alliger obtained title to the property is not recorded in deeds, and no physical evidence has been identified for a homestead and house predating that which currently exists. The story-and-a-half stone house is consistent with the form and design of domestic architecture of the post-Revolutionary War period, which is when Alliger is associated with the property. It is the oldest building now on the property.

In 1840 Elijah and Anne Alliger sold the farm to their nephew Benjamin Alliger Moule. During Moule's 29-year occupation of the farm, the Greek Revival-style decoration was added to the front of the house. Isaiah Davenport bought the farm in 1869, and the farm has been identified with that family ever since. The farm was subdivided and most of it sold out of the family in the 1990s.

By 1850 the farm comprised 100 improved acres situated in one of the most fertile areas in the Rondout Valley: an expansive flood plain through which the Rondout Creek wound in a tight series of bends. Then under the proprietorship of Benjamin A. and Harriet Moule, the farm was valued at \$5000, which ranked it in the upper 21% of farms town-wide. By this time the agricultural economy was based in dairy production, with butter being the principal market product. This production level and property value remained consistent to the end of the 19th century when the farm had begun to make the shift from dairy production, which was in economic decline, to market gardens, supplying local villages and summer resorts with fresh produce. The Davenport family capitalized on this demand and established one of the most successful market farms in the region. Eventually, they relocated their base of operations to Stone Ridge and sold most of their Accord property to neighbors, particularly to the Schoonmakers' neighboring Saunderskill Farm, which now encompasses over 300 acres. The stone house, farm buildings and limited acreage has been sold to a residential owner.

The following chronology provides a more precise account of the property's history.

CHRONOLOGY

1810 Elijah Alliger married Annatje Decker & established farm.

The chain of land conveyances by which Elijah Alliger obtained the farm is unknown. No instruments have been found to document his ownership other than the deed by which he sold the farm to Benjamin A. Moule in 1840. The farm is located within the land grant Moses Depuy (1660-1752) obtained from the trustees of the Town of Rochester. Alliger's wife Annatje Decker was in the fourth generation of Moses Depuy's heirs and it may have been the means by which the farm ended up in Alliger's possession.

Elijah Alliger was the son of Benjamin Alliger (1741-1791) & Sarah Rosenkrans of Rochester. His grandfather, Benjamin Alliger was the first of the family to settle in the Town of Rochester. He was born in 1704 in New London, Connecticut, the son of Roger Alger and Elizabeth Innis. He was apprenticed to a joiner there. In 1726 he married Elizabeth Briggs in Kingston; they had two children, Benjamin and Mary.

Elijah Alliger (1788-1856)

m. (1810) Annatje Decker (1790-1853), dau. Johannes C. Decker & Sarah Depuy, Shawangunk

CHILDREN

John Benjamin, b. 1812, clergyman, moved to Jamaica, Queens, NY

Elizabeth Decker, b. 1814, m. Edwin Hasbrouck, res. Alligerville

Cornelius Decker, b. 1816

Isaac (1818-1911), m. Hannah Marie Hasbrouck, farmer in Rochester

1820 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Elijah Alliger

2 free white males under 10 years

1 free white male, 10-15 years

2 free white males, 16-25 years

3 free white males, 26-44 years

2 free white females under 10 years

1 free white female 26-44 years

1 male slave under 14 years

1 male slave 26-44 years
1 female slave 26-44 years
4 persons engaged in agriculture

1840 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Elijah Alliger
1 free white male, 15-19 years
4 free white males, 20-29 years
2 free white male, 50-59 years
1 free white female, 15-19 years
1 free white female, 40-49 years
1 free colored female, 55-99 years
3 persons employed in agriculture
4 persons employed in manufacture & trade

In 1850 Elijah Alliger and his wife, Ann, were living in Alligerville with daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Edwin Hasbrouck, a merchant. Alliger still owned real estate valued at \$15,000.

1840 Deed, 28 Oct 1840, 55:511
Elijah & Annatje Alliger to Benjamin A. Moule

In consideration of \$4,000... 3 parcels of land along the Rondout and bordering on John D. Schoonmaker, Elias Depuy, deceased, and others...

Although no homestead is described, this deed effectively conveyed Elijah Alliger's farm to Benjamin A. Moule. (A deed by which John D. Schoonmaker sold Moule a 1/5-acre lot in 1841(56:532) mentions the "dwelling house of Benjamin A. Moule on the north side of the town road.") Benjamin A. Moule was the son of Philip Moule and Anne Antje Alliger of Marbletown. Although genealogical data is incomplete, the Moule family probably originated in Montgomery, New York where Palatines with this name first settled. Anne Antje Alliger was the daughter of Benjamin Alliger (1741-1791) & Sarah Rosenkrans of Rochester. She was also the sister of Elijah Alliger making Benjamin A. Moule Elijah Alliger's nephew.

1850 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Benjamin A. Moule, 40, farmer, \$6,000 [real estate]
Harriet Moule, 46
James Moule, 19, farmer
Mary A Moule, 14
Isaac Moule, 15, farmer
Elizabeth L. Moule, 12
John B. Moule, 5
Rachael Moule, 8 [3]

Agricultural Production
100 improved acres
80 unimproved acres
\$5,000 cash value of farm

\$180 value of farming implements & machinery
5 horses
7 milch cows
4 working oxen
4 other cattle
11 sheep
16 swine
\$760 value of livestock
200 bushels of rye
100 bushels of Indian corn
600 bushels of oats
36 pounds of wool
150 bushels of Irish potatoes
212 bushels of buckwheat
\$40 value of orchard products
700 pounds of butter
50 tons of hay
\$20 value of home manufactures
\$105 value of animals slaughtered

At \$5,000, this farm was in a better class of property among the 240 recorded in the town. Those of lowest value—assessed in the hundreds of dollars—were relatively few in number, and they probably mostly were for subsistence of people whose occupations were other than farmers. A total of 51 farms were valued at \$5,000 or greater. Ten were valued at \$10,000 or more, with the highest assessment being \$20,000 for Wessel B. Westbrook’s 1,700-acre farm. Thus Benjamin A. Moule’s farm was moderate in size (100 improved acres) and above average in production when compared to others in the town. The \$6,000 of real property assigned to Moule in the population schedule evidently takes the stone house into account. These values would have been volunteered by the householder, so their accuracy was subjective with informants over- or under-estimating value to reflect whatever image they wished to project.

1858 Map of Ulster County: “B.A. Moule”

1860 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Benjamin A. Mowle, 56, farmer [values illegible]
Emily Mowle, 22
John Mowle, 15
Rachel Mowle, 13
Mary Ann Mowle, 27

Agricultural Production
65 improved acres
60 unimproved acres
\$4,000 cash value of farm
\$300 value of farming implements & machinery
2 horses
4 milch cows
4 working oxen
5 other cattle

0	sheep
4	swine
\$700	value of livestock
250	bushels of rye
500	bushels of Indian corn
500	bushels of oats
12	bushels of peas & beans
80	bushels of Irish potatoes
40	bushels of buckwheat
\$70	value of orchard products
400	pounds of butter
15	tons of hay
\$80	value of animals slaughtered

In the ten years since the last census, the value of the farm decreased to \$4,000. The milk herd was reduced by nearly half with a commensurate drop in butter production. Crop statistics declined as well. Perhaps Benjamin A. Moule's increasing age and the death of his wife contributed to the negative change. By 1870 the Moules had left town and the farm was sold to Isaiah Davenport.

1869 Isaiah Davenport acquired Moule farm

Isaiah Davenport (1827-1893) was born in Aligerville where his father, Isaac, arrived from Putnam (then Dutchess) County around 1820. According to family tradition, he settled there anticipating the completion of the Delaware & Hudson Canal (1828) by opening stores to cater to canalers. Isaac married Rebecca Munson of Shawangunk in 1810. Isaiah married Eliza Catherine Van Wagenen (1830-1886) in 1850. She apparently was the daughter of John and Sapphisa Vanwagoner of Marbletown; he was a laborer born in Germany. Nineteen years later they moved to the Moule farm which the family continued to occupy and operate until recently. It was the original source of produce for Davenport Farm Store in Stone Ridge.

1870 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Davenport Isaiah, 43, farmer, \$4,000 [real estate], \$1,500 [personal]
 Eliza, 35, house wife, \$700 [personal]
 Ira, 12, at home
 Simon, 9, at home
 Walter, 7, at home
Hoornbeck Emzy, 27, boatman, \$500 [personal]
 Ellen, 27, house wife
 Martha, 5, at home
 Sarah, 2, at home

Agricultural Production

67	improved acres
16	unimproved acres
\$4,000	cash value of farm
\$500	value of farming implements & machinery
\$200	total wages paid
2	horses

3	milch cows
7	other cattle
1	sheep
13	swine
\$550	value of livestock
60	bushels of winter wheat
50	bushels of rye
150	bushels of Indian corn
300	bushels of oats
38	bushels of buckwheat
18	pounds of wool
30	bushels of Irish potatoes
400	pounds of butter
60	tons of hay
\$0	value of animals slaughtered
\$1,400	total value of farm production

The production of Isaiah Davenport's farm was essentially the same as Benjamin A. Moule's ten years earlier.

1875 Atlas of Ulster County: "I. Davenport"

1880 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Davenport Isaiah, 53, farmer
Eliza E, 49, wife, housekeeper
Simon, 19, son
Walter, 17, son

Agricultural Production

65	improved acres
10	acres woodland & forest
\$6,000	cash value of farm
\$300	value of farming implements & machinery
\$340	value of livestock
\$25	cost of fertilizers
\$150	amount paid in wages for farm labor
25	weeks hired labor was on farm
\$2,000	value of all farm production
25	acres grass lands mown
8	acres grass lands not mown
40	tons hay
2	horses
3	milch cows
0	other cattle
3	calves dropped
7	cattle purchased
7	cattle sold living
1	cattle slaughtered
300	pounds butter

7	sheep
4	lambs dropped
6	sheep sold living
3	fleeces shorn
12	pounds wool
6	swine
40	poultry on hand
400	eggs produced
8	acres planted in Indian corn
300	bushels of Indian corn
4	acres planted in oats
120	bushels of oats
7	acres planted wheat
70	bushels of wheat
1	acre planted in broom corn
725	pounds of broom corn
2	acres planted in Irish potatoes
300	bushels of Irish potatoes
70	apple trees
150	bushels apples
9	peach trees
30	bushels peaches
\$75	orchard products
\$500	value of market garden produce sold

The 1880 statistics indicate the continued place of orchard products on the farm and the added role raising poultry and producing eggs. At age 53 years, Isaiah Davenport was preparing to pass proprietorship of the farm to his son, Walter.

1893 Isaiah Davenport died.

According to one source, Isaiah's son Walter was left a store in Port Hixon and his son Ira inherited the farm. Neither man liked what he got, so a year later they exchanged assets. (Another story is that brothers Ira and Simon each had a try at operating the farm before turning their interests over to Walter.) Walter created a 500-acre vegetable "truck" farm that delivered fresh produce to hotels, green grocers and supermarkets. Like the Schoonmakers next door, during summertime Walter peddled truckloads of vegetables to Jewish boarding houses in Sullivan County. Later, during a delivery to a Catskill hotel, Walter met a man delivering oranges and grapefruits from Florida, to whom Walter sold a load of sweet corn for the return trip south. It proved so successful that Davenport Farms began specializing in corn. [Pauline Uchmanowicz, "Rondout Valley Farming, History Underfoot," The Valley Table, No. 52 (December-February 2010). <http://www.valleytable.com/article.php?article=002+Features%2FRondout+Valley+farming%2C+history+underfoot>]

1900 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Davenport Walter, 37, head, married 10 years, truck farmer, owns
Sarah, 34, wife, 6 of 6 children living
Guy, 8, son
Edner, 7, daughter

Hellen, 6, daughter
Anna, 4, daughter
Edward, 3, son
Nellie, 1, daughter
Addis Highla, 17, servant
Gabriel Robert, 40, farm laborer, b. Germany

1910 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Davenport Walter, 47, head, married 19 years, general farming, owns
Sarah, 44, wife, 11 of 12 children living, none
Guy, 18, son, bellboy, boarding house
Edna, 17, daughter, none
Helen, 16, daughter, none
Annie, 14, daughter, none
Edward, 13, son, none
Nellie, 11, daughter, none
Maurice, 8, son, none
Francis G, 6, son, none
Kenneth, 3, son, none
Katherine, 2, daughter, none
John, 1 11/12, son, none
-----, 24, hired man, farm laborer

1911 A Dutch barn burned to the ground in the summer of 1910, and the existing barn was built in its place the following year. According to one account, "That fall, while attending State Fair in Syracuse, Walter saw model of a New Style Farm Barn. He signed with a Mr. John Wells to supervise construction the following spring. All winter, Walter spent assembling the timber and lumber mostly acquired from purchase and disassembly of buildings at Shokan that had been used by contractors on the now-completed Ashokan Dam. Masons built the five-story lower story and inclined concrete driveway approach to the main floor level, with cold storage "root cellar" space underneath. Then Mr. Wells arrived to supervise construction. The resulting new barn, with its gambrel roof and stucco-clad exterior, was said to be 'the best constructed and best working barn in the valley.'" ["Friends of Historic Rochester Second Annual Tour of Stone Houses," October 11, 1997.]

1920 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Davenport Walter, 56, head, general farming, owns
Sarah, 54, wife, none
Guy, 27, son, farm laborer
Helen, 25, daughter, teacher, public school
Edward, 22, son, student, Cornell college
Nellie, 20, daughter, student, Cornell college
Maurice, 17, son, student, high school
Francis G, 15, son, student, high school
Kenneth, 13, son, student, public school
Katherine, 13, daughter, student, public school
John, 11, son, student, public school

1930 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Davenport Edward, 33, head, owns, farmer, general farm
Fannie C, 27, wife, none
Robert O, 4, son, none
Gordon K, 2, son, none

In 1930 Walter Davenport had retired from farming and was operating a feed store in town.

1940 Frame addition built on rear of house

1989 Deed, 30 March 1989, 1916:256

Fannie C. Davenport, Melbourne Beach, FL to Taylor N. Thompson, Jr. & Mary Ann Davenport Thompson, Kingston, NY.

Parcel I: 4.194 acres [containing the house and farm buildings]
Parcel II: land between D&H Canal and Rondout Creek

2000 Deed, 12 June 2000, 3050:129

Taylor N. Thompson, Jr. & Mary Ann Davenport Thompson, Scottsdale, AZ to Betty Feurring, 141 Joralemon Blvd., Brooklyn, NY.

Same as above

5. SOURCES:

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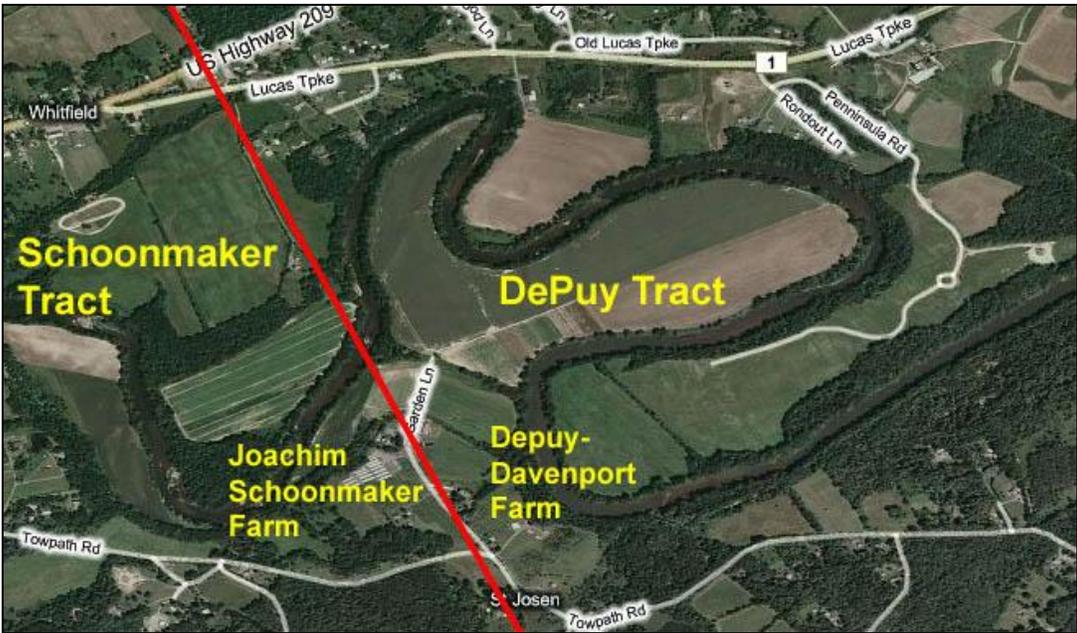
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6. MAPS



The boundary of the existing farmstead is outlined in a heavy black line. It encompasses two parcels, one containing the farmstead (1) and another containing a section of the D&H Canal (2). The original farm included farm land on the east side of Garden Lane; these were subdivided and sold to neighbors in recent years. In the 19th century, the farm contained over than 100 acres; today the property represents less than 10 acres. Source: Ulster County Planning Department, On-line Parcel Viewer.



Aerial view of area showing approximate location of division line between DePuy and Schoonmaker tracts and locations of Schoonmaker and Davenport farms. Source: Bing Maps.



Site plan. Numbers are keyed to list of historic components listed below. Source: Ulster County Planning Department, On-line Parcel Viewer.

1. Stone house, built c. 1800
2. Barn, 1911
3. Poultry house, c. 1900
4. Corn Crib, c. 1900
5. Privy, c. 1800
6. Garage, c. 1900
7. Delaware & Hudson Canal, 1828 (not shown on site plan)

7. PHOTOS: (Credit: all images by Larson Fisher Associates, 2010 unless otherwise noted)



View of Alliger-Davenport Farm from southwest.



View of front façade of house from west.



View of house from NW.



View of house from north.



View of barn from NW.



View of barn from NE.



View of poultry house (left), barn (center) and corn crib (right) from NW.



View of poultry house and corn crib from SW; Joachim Schoonmaker Farm in background.