

HISTORIC FARMSTEAD INVENTORY FORM

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DATE: October 2010

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ORGANIZATION (if any): Town of Rochester Historic Preservation Commission

IDENTIFICATION

1. NAME OF FARMSTEAD: Osterhoudt Home Farm, 167 Lower Whitfield Road
2. COUNTY: Ulster TOWN/CITY: Rochester VILLAGE: Mettakahonts
3. **DESCRIPTION:**

This resource contains the following parcels and components.

Map ID#	Parcel No.	Address	Acreage	Components
1	68.4-4-31.12	167 Lower Whitfield Rd.	22.87	Stone house, barn, farm outbuildings farm land, woods
2	68.4-4-29	Lower Whitfield Rd.	14.90	Animal house, pump house, creek, ponds, farm land



View of Osterhoudt Home Farm house, wagon house and setting from southwest

3. DESCRIPTION:

The Osterhoudt Home Farm originated as the centerpiece of a larger land grant devised to Osterhoudt family soon after the Town of Rochester was incorporated. Based on its front-gable-façade design, the initial stone house could have been built as early as the 1720s when Kryne Osterhoudt and his wife, Geertje Decker, settled in the town, moving there from Kingston with Kryne's father Teunis. The farm is situated on an upland plateau well-watered by numerous small streams converging into the Rochester Creek near Mill Hook. The cultivated landscape remains open and functional across most of the farm stretching north from Lower Whitfield Road to the base of a ridge carrying Upper Whitfield Road. The stone house and farm buildings of the neighboring farmstead, known as the Schoonmaker-Rider Farm, which was partitioned off from the east side of the Osterhoudt tract, is visible and the agricultural landscape behind it blends seamlessly with the home farm. Likewise on the west, the lands of the adjoining Markle-Osterhout Farm expand the rural setting into that portion of the historic Osterhoudt settlement. The home farm includes parts of the creek on the south side of Lower Whitfield, on land that was added later from a farm owned by Moses Depuy and now, for many years, the Kelder family. It contains the west end of a ridge that defines the southern edge of the fertile plateau. Portions of this farm appear to have originated with Peter DuBois Bevier's land grant, which extended down to the Rondout Creek.

The building compound is set back from the public road behind a lawn that now characterizes the full extent of the northern roadside. The house is sited on a slight knoll with the basement of the stone house exposed at grade on the front façade. The house reflects the oldest style of Dutch domestic architecture in the region, that is, a front-gable form, which evolved from the first wood frame dwellings introduced to New Netherlands' first settlements in the 17th century, of which Kingston was one. (This may be the only stone house with front-gable façade design left in the town.) In Ulster County, they began to be replicated in stone in the early 18th century by more affluent farmers and merchants. The Osterhoudt house was built in two sections, a sequential construction program typical of early stone dwellings. As in other cases, e.g., in Kingston, as well as new towns like Hurley and New Paltz, a wood frame house likely was built first and gradually replaced by stone additions. The at-grade basement entry suggests that a kitchen was located in the basement; it was also the place where butter was made and kept cool. The existing wood frame wing on the west side of the house is a mid-19th-century addition.

A Dutch barn sited west of the house is now the centerpiece of a more developed early 20th-century farm yard. Dutch barns were common to all farms in the town and county in the 18th and 19th centuries, at least those farms owned by families of Dutch heritage. They are quite rare now, so this survivor is of exceptional significance. Like the house, the Dutch barn presented a gabled front façade, and it had low side walls and a huge roof. (The English had their own traditional barn type, which differed significantly from the Dutch barn. It had taller walls, a smaller roof and an entrance on axis perpendicular to the ridge of the roof.) The Dutch barn was designed for the drying and processing of wheat, the principal cash crop of farms in the Hudson Valley region during the 18th century. After the Revolutionary War, due to wheat blights and price competition from more fertile areas west of the Catskills, the local agricultural economy abruptly shifted to dairy farming, with butter as the main product. No longer engaged in the international wheat trade of the Colonial period, farmers provided fresh foodstuffs to meet demand in the fast-growing city to the south.

This change in agriculture resulted in fundamental changes to farmsteads. Whereas the Dutch barn met most of the needs of the 18th-century farmer, as production diversified, a different type of barn and a variety of specialized outbuildings became necessary. The Dutch barn on this farm was altered with the removal of a side aisle on the east side and the addition of a door on the heightened façade, changing the orientation from the road (south) to the east and adapting the interior to accommodate animals and hay rather than grain. (Hay was in ever-increasing demand on dairy farms, and any excess could be sold to liverys in New York City.) Additional buildings were added to stable horses, shelter wagons and machinery, stockpile corn and extra hay, house sheep and poultry, and store milk awaiting shipment (a later development). A two-hole privy now tucked behind the barn was once located much closer to the house before being replaced by indoor plumbing.

The earliest farm statistics are found in the 1850 U.S. Census. At that time the farm contained 55 improved and 10 unimproved acres, indicating that more than the existing farm was used for production. It supported two horses, four milk cows, three other cattle, six sheep and eighteen swine, all of which were pastured. Fields were planted with rye, oats, buckwheat and corn, all of which largely went to animal feed; meadows produced hay. In addition, Irish potatoes, peas and beans were grown for human and animal consumption. Butter, wool, maple sugar, beeswax and hops were market products. Animals were slaughtered for meat, some for home consumption, 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 near the mean for farm activity town-wide.

Farm activity has ceased, and the Osterhoudt Home Farm is dormant; however, the buildings and farm land have been sufficiently maintained so that it represents the architectural and spatial character of an evolving 300-year-old farmstead.

Historic Features

1. House with stone & wood frame sections built between c. 1725 and c. 1860
 2. Dutch Barn, c. 1750, altered early 19th century
 3. Hay Shed, late 20th century
 4. Small Barn, mid 19th century
 5. Privy, late 19th century
 6. Milk House, early 20th century
 7. Wagon House/Garage, mid 19th century
 8. Greenhouse, late 20th century
 9. Animal House, mid-19th century
 10. Pump house, early 20th century
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1. The stone house was constructed in two stages beginning as early as c. 1720 with a wood frame wing added in the late 1800s. The story-and-a-half stone house has a front gable façade with an entrance and window under a porch and a basement entry at grade. A seam in the east wall indicates the two sections of the house. There are a later door and two windows in the east side wall and a single window in the rear gable end. The few windows and low side walls suggest an early 18th-century building date. The two-story wood frame wing added to the west side of the house, probably during the time Elias D. Osterhoudt lived there. It more than doubled the size of the dwelling and provided more up-to-date accommodations. In this period, it appears that the kitchen occupied the rear section of the stone house.
 2. The Dutch Barn, built sometime in the 18th century, has been altered but survives as an important landmark not only to this first phase of agricultural architecture in the region, but also for the evidence of how it was adapted to changing farm practices. (No Dutch barn exists wholly intact and all that survive show how the form was adapted over time by redesign, alteration and addition.) Original components of the H frame remain in place. A side aisle was removed in the 19th century to create a new tall side façade similar in appearance to the progressive dairy barns of the period. As in this case, many Dutch barns had their entrances moved to the side walls, but the removal of a side aisle is an unusual alteration.
 3. The Hay Shed was recently added to the north end of the Dutch Barn to store the large hay bales now in general production. The pole structure (apparently reusing creosoted telephone poles) is the common construction method for agricultural buildings.

4. The Small Barn was built in two sections with the front gable section on the north side constructed first. Its low space on the ground level suggests it originated as an animal house with hay and feed storage in the loft above. Constructed of a combination of hewn and sawn materials, it likely was built in the mid 19th century. An addition was created by extending the roof on the south side; it is a taller space capable of sheltering farm equipment. Screened openings in the rear suggest that part of it was used as a poultry house for a time.
5. A two-hole Privy is located behind (west of) the Small Barn, a place to which it was moved when interior plumbing was introduced into the house in the early 20th century. When in common household use, it would have been sited closer to the dwelling. It appears to be a late 19th century building, the last of a series of outdoor toilet facilities.
6. The Milk House is a relic of the period when local dairy farmers shifted from preserving milk as butter to shipping raw milk by wagon or railroad to regional creameries for processing. This appears to be a building constructed in the early 20th century.
7. The Wagon House/Garage is an altered mid-19th-century building reflecting the change from horse-drawn to motor vehicles. Its location close to the house indicates it had a more domestic than farm function.
8. The plastic-covered Green House is a late 20th century addition to the farm. It represents the recent orientation of local agriculture to farmer's markets either on the roadside or urban locales.
9. The Animal House is a mid-19th century building located on the south edge of the road opposite the house where there was pasture land. It could have housed calves, sheep and/or poultry.
10. The low-walled Pump House is mostly roof. It likely was built in the early 20th century to supply indoor plumbing in the house.

Chain of Ownership

1. Teunis Osterhoudt, patriarch leading relocation of his family from Kingston to Rochester
2. Kryne & Geertjen Osterhoudt, by 1726
3. Cornelius & Helena Osterhoudt, until 1794
4. Kryne & Jannetje Osterhoudt, until 1831
5. Elias D. & Harriet Osterhoudt, until 1886
6. David & Ida Osterhoudt, until c. 1925
7. Deroy & Hannah Baker, until 1946
8. Franklin S. & Mildred Kelder, 1975
9. Wayne and Elizabeth Kelder, current owners

4. **SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Osterhoudt Home Farm is historically and architecturally significant as a distinctive example of an early-18th-century farmstead that has evolved over a 300-year period. The farm likely was established by Teunis Osterhoudt, who was recorded as living in the area in 1703. Once his heirs began to spread out within the large holding, this particular entity became known as the home farm. The antique appearance of the low stone house with its front-gable façade supports the notion that it was the central place in the later development of the neighborhood. (This house warrants more detailed examination to elaborate on its construction history.) Teunis's grandson, Cornelius Osterhoudt is the first documented occupant of the house, indicating that his

father, and Teunis's son, Kryne Osterhoudt (1758-c.1832) inherited this core farm. After Cornelius Osterhoudt's death in 1794, the farm was divided into five parts and distributed among Cornelius's five children. The home farm, designated Lot No. 3, became the homestead of Cornelius's son, Kryne Osterhoudt, and descended in his line until 1946.

In 1850 the home farm comprised about 60 acres on a fertile plateau on the northern slope of the Rondout Valley, some of which must have been remote from the present property, which contains less than half that amount. Under the proprietorship of Elias D. Osterhoudt (1810-c.1886) and his wife, Harriet Freer, the farm was valued at \$3,300, which ranked it in the middling range of farm production town-wide. By this time the agricultural economy was based in dairy production, with butter being the principal market product. Average farm production was recorded through the 1800s, and by the end of the century, it appears to have been in a declining condition, like many old farms in the region. David Osterhoudt inherited the farm from his parents making him the sixth generation on the farm. He has the head of household and sustained the farm into the 1920s when it was conveyed to his only daughter, Hannah, and her husband Deroy Baker. The Bakers sold the farm to Franklin S. and Mildred Kelder in 1946 ending more than 240 years of Osterhoudt history there, even though Kelder was a collateral relative.

Now in the possession of the Kelder's son, the home farm exists spatially intact to the dimensions of Lot No. 3 created in 1794, and it contains many significant architectural components ranging from the 18th to the 20th century. Notable among these are the stone house, which could be one of the oldest in the town, and the Dutch barn that, in spite of later alterations, is a rare relic of 18th-century agricultural architecture.

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

CHRONOLOGY

1703 Teunis Osterhoudt recorded as a resident of Mombaccus when the Town of Rochester is organized in 1703. [Clearwater, 344.]

Teunis Osterhoudt (1668-1746) married Ariantje Roosa in Kingston and brought his family to Rochester from Kingston. His father, Jan Jansen Van Oosterhout (1632-1696), arrived in Kingston from Noord-Brabant in the Netherlands by 1661, when he is recorded as a householder there. A Jan Jansen was one nine residents of Esopus to sign a bond with Governor General Peter Stuyvesant on 31 May 1658 agreeing to move their dwellings to a central location where they could be protected by a stockade, but at the time there were two men with the name Jan Jansen in the settlement, one known as Brabanter, the progenitor of the Osterhoudt family in Ulster County, and the other known as van Amersfoort (from his place of origin in the Netherlands) who is recorded on a marriage certificate in 1660. [Fried, 29 & 162.]

Teunis apparently settled in the Mettacahonts area where families of that surname were concentrated for years afterwards. The Osterhoudt Home Farm may have originated with him. Based on the early design of the stone house with its front gable façade, it is possible that it dates as early as 1703, but more likely, it was preceded by a wood frame house, with the stone building coming sometime during the next two generations.

1740 A poll list for the Town of Rochester includes the names of Teunis, Cryn and Petrus Osterhoudt, the latter two being sons of Teunis.

Teunis and Ariantje Osterhoudt's son Kryne married Geertje Decker in 1722; both had been born in Kingston in 1701 and 1696, respectively. They settled on what became known as the home farm producing one son, Cornelius, and three daughters, Arriantje, Maria and Annetje. Their son inherited the home farm, and it was at Cornelius's death in 1794 that the property was divided into five parts and distributed among his children.

Cornelius Osterhoudt (1726-1794)

m.(1750) Helena Osterhoudt (1732-1778)

CHILDREN

Kryn (1758-c.1838)

Jan (1761-1836)

Helena (1764-), m. Ephraim Quick

Philip (1767-1826), moved to Susquehanna County PA

Thomas (1776-1826)

1790 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Cornelius Osterhout

3 free white males 16 years or older [Cornelius and sons Jan & Philip]

1 free white male under 16 years [son Thomas]

Kryne Osterhout

1 free white male 16 years or older [Kryne]

2 free white males under 16 years [sons Johannes & Cornelius H.]

2 free white females [wife Jannetje & daughter Helena E.]

In 1790 Cornelius Osterhoudt was 63 years of age and but four years from his death; his wife, Helena, died in 1778. Three of his four known sons appear to have resided with him. Only the eldest, Kryne, had established an independent household. He was 32 years of age and his wife, Jannetje was 24 years; already they had three children under the age of five years. Cornelius and Helena Osterhoudt's only daughter, Helena, evidently had married Ephraim Quick and by this time and left the family nest. Where Kryne Osterhoudt and his young family was living at this stage is unknown. Perhaps it was next door in the stone house on the Schoonmaker-Rider Farm, which would become Lot No. 4 in the 1794 subdivision.

1794 Cornelius Osterhoudt died and his farm divided into five sections and sold by his heirs.

Neither the survey mentioned in later deeds nor conveyances other than by which the heirs disposed of their sections have been located. Based on subsequent deed history, Kryne Osterhoudt inherited the home farm

Kryne Osterhoudt (1758-c.1832)

m. Jannetje Jansen (1766-c.1840)

CHILDREN

Johannes (1785-)

Helena E. (1787-1865)

Cornelius H. (1789-1866)

Abraham (1792-1879)

Catrina (1794-)

Jacob (1797-)

David (1800-)
Thomas (1803-)
Maria (1806-)
Elias Depuy (1810-)

1800 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Kryne Osterhout

3 free white males under 10 years [sons Cornelius, Abraham & Jacob]
1 free white male 10-15 years [son Johannes]
1 free white male 26-44 years [Kryn, 42 years of age]
1 free white male 45+ years[unknown]
1 free white female under 10 years [daughter Catrina]
1 free white female 10-15 years [daughter Helena]
1 free white female 26-44 years [wife Jannetje, 34 years of age]

In addition to Kryne Osterhoudt, brothers Philip and John and possible brother Cornelius all were heads of households in Rochester in 1800. Four other Osterhoudts: Benjamin, Gertrude, Samuel and Benjamin S., also were listed as householders in the town.

1810 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Kryne Osterhout

3 free white males under 10 years [sons Thomas, David & Elias D.]
3 free white males 16-25 years [sons Cornelius H., Abraham & Jacob]
1 free white male 45+ years [Kryne, 52 years of age]
1 free white female under 10 years [daughter Maria]
2 free white female 16- 25 years [daughter Catrina & unknown female]
1 free white female 25-44 years [wife Jannetje, 44 years of age]

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

Raine Osterhout [sic]

1 free white male under 10 years [unknown]
1 free white male 10-15 years [son Elias]
1 free white male 16-18 years [son Thomas]
1 free white male 26-44 years [son Jacob?]
1 free white male 45 years and older [Kryne 62 years]
1 free white female 10-15 years [daughter Maria]
1 free white female 45 years and older [wife Jannetje, 54 years]
2 persons engaged in agriculture

Age ranges are somewhat off for Kryne's sons and there is no further documentation to corroborate their locations at this time. However, it is quite likely that Kryne is the "Raine" recorded in the census. It is clear that Elias was still a resident because later the farm was conveyed to him in consideration of the support and maintenance he provided his parents. It also appears that his mother, Jannetje, was still living at this time. Kryne's sons Abraham and Cornelius are enumerated as heads of households in Rochester and his brothers Philip and Thomas also were residents of the town.

- 1830 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester
Crinus Osterhoudt
1 free white male 15-19 years [son Elias D.]
1 free white male 30-39 years [son Jacob?]
1 free white male 70-79 [Kryne 72 years]
1 free white female 15-19 years [unknown female]
1 free white female 70-79 [unknown female]

In 1830 Kryn Osterhoudt was 72 years of age. He had lost his wife and all but perhaps two of his children had moved out of his household. His son Elias was preparing to take over the daily duties of the farm.

- 1831 Deed, 26 December 1831, 38:246

Kryne Osterhoudt to Elias D. Osterhoudt
In consideration of having him [Kryne] and his wife supported and maintained during their natural lives and after their decease to pay five dollars [actually \$50] to each brother and sister... all his real and personal property in the Town of Rochester bounded by Abraham Markle, Isaiah Depuy and Philip Hasbrouck.

It appears that both Kryne and Jannetje were living at this time

- 1834 Elias D. Osterhoudt married Harietta Freer of New Paltz and established household on family home farm

Elias D. Osterhoudt (1810-c. 1886)
m. (1834) Harietta Freer (1814-), daughter of Simeon Freer & Maria Auchmoody of New Paltz
CHILDREN
Simon F. (1835-)
Abraham (1837-)
Andrew (1839-)
Moses (1842-)
David (1847-)
Mary Jane (1853-)

- 1839 Deed, 22 January 1839, 59:557
“We the undersigned children and heirs of Kryn Osterhoudt, late of Rochester, County of Ulster deceased for and in consideration of fifty dollars to each of us paid by Elias D. Osterhoudt the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have remised, released and quit claimed and do hereby remise, release and quit claim unto said Elias D. Osterhoudt and to his heirs and assigns, all right and title in and to all the real estate which said Kryn Osterhoudt died seized situate in the town of Rochester in said county to have and to hold the same to said Elias D. Osterhoudt his heirs and assigns forever. We do also or the consideration aforesaid release and quit claim to the said Elias D. Osterhoudt all our right and title to any part of the personal estate which the said Kryn Osterhoudt was possessed in his lifetime.” [signed by] Abraham Osterhoudt, Catherine Osterhoudt (her mark), Thomas Benton (?) (his mark), Johannes Osterhoudt (his mark), Martin Krom, Jr., Abraham Markle, Thomas Osterhoudt, Jr., Helena Osterhoudt (her mark), David Osterhoudt, Cornelius C. Osterhoudt.

In addition to formalizing the transfer of the home farm to Elias D. Osterhoudt, this deed also provides the names of his father's surviving children and heirs; the relationships of some are still unidentified.

1840 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester
Elias E. Oosterhoudt [sic]
2 free white males under 5 years [sons Abraham & Andrew]
1 free white male 5-9 years [son Simon]
1 free white male 15-19 years [unknown male, farm laborer?]
1 free white male 30-39 years [Elias]
1 free white female 20-29 years [wife Henrietta]
1 free white female 70-79 years [mother?]
2 persons employed in agriculture
1 person over 20 years who cannot read or write [mother?]

1847 Deed, 6 May 1847, 68:420
Harrison Suydam, Town of Kingston to Elias D. Osterhoudt, Town of Rochester

In consideration of \$375... all that westerly half of a certain farm devised by Simon Schoonmaker to daughter Catherine, now wife of Isaiah Depuy and conveyed by Isaiah Depuy and wife to Harrison Suydam, bounded northerly by a small brook and Martin Krom, southerly by Mill Hook road, easterly by Richard Brodhead, westerly by Abraham Markle; division line parallel with Richard Brodhead

The eastern half of that farm was conveyed to Thomas Osterhoudt on the same day. [Deed, 6 May 1847, 68:418]

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

Elias D. Osterhoudt, 39, farmer, real estate \$3,800
Harriet, 36
Simon, 15, farmer
Abraham, 13
Moses, 8
David, 3

Agricultural Production

55 improved acres
10 unimproved acres
\$3,300 cash value of farm
\$120 value of farming implements & machinery
2 horses
4 milch cows
3 other cattle
6 sheep
18 swine
\$454 value of livestock
120 bushels of rye
150 bushels of Indian corn
6 bushels of oats
5 pounds of wool

1	bushel of peas and beans
50	bushels of Irish potatoes
49	bushels of buckwheat
550	pounds of butter
22	tons of hay
1	pound of hops
12	pounds maple sugar
45	pounds beeswax
\$12	value of home manufactures
\$150	value of animals slaughtered

At \$3,300, this farm was of middling value 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. Ten farms were valued at \$10,000 or more, with the highest assessment being \$20,000 for Wessel B. Westbrook's 1,700-acre farm. Thus Elias D. Osterhoudt's farm was small in size (65 acres) and, at best, average in production when compared to others in the town. The \$3,800 of real property assigned to Cornelius B. Schoonmaker 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: "E. Osterhoudt"

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

Elias D. Osterhoudt, 52, farmer, real estate \$2,500, personal estate \$1,200
Harriet, 40
Moses, 18, farm laborer
David, 13

Abram L. Osterhoudt, 23, farm laborer, personal estate \$250
Jane, 21
Mary, 3/12

Agricultural Production

60	improved acres
50	unimproved acres
\$2,500	cash value of farm
\$150	value of farming implements & machinery
2	horses
4	milch cows
2	working oxen
3	other cattle
4	sheep
4	swine
\$457	value of livestock
100	bushels of rye
100	bushels of Indian corn
80	bushels of oats

9	pounds of wool
2	bushel of peas and beans
100	bushels of Irish potatoes
105	bushels of buckwheat
600	pounds of butter
20	tons of hay
\$25	value of home manufactures
\$113	value of animals slaughtered

In the ten years since the last enumeration, Elias had added 45 unimproved acres to his farm. Otherwise production remained fairly steady with crop production increasing. A brace of oxen has been added to the barn, and Elias's son, Abram, was helping with the farm labor, although living with his new family in a separate tenant house.

1870 Osterhout Elias D, 61, farmer, real property \$3,000, personal property \$1,400
 Harriet, 35, at home
 David, 22, at home
 Charlotte, 16, at home

Agricultural Production

60	improved acres
40	unimproved acres
\$3,000	cash value of farm
\$150	value of farming implements & machinery
2	horses
4	milch cows
3	other cattle
6	sheep
9	swine
\$1,000	value of livestock
80	bushels of rye
50	bushels of Indian corn
60	bushels of oats
20	bushels of buckwheat
18	pounds of wool
50	bushels of Irish potatoes
\$30	orchard products
500	pounds of butter
16	tons of hay
\$100	value of animals slaughtered
\$560	total value of farm production

The production of Elias D. Osterhoudt's farm was essentially unchanged from the previous two censuses, and he was reaching retirement age. Although he is enumerated in his father's household, David Osterhoudt has his own listing in the agricultural schedule. (This assumes that no other David Osterhoudt was living in Rochester at the time.) He had 25 improved acres and 60 unimproved valued at \$2,000. He had no working animals but milked six cows producing 130 pounds of butter. From this small plot, he harvested 30 bushels of Indian corn, 42 bushels of buckwheat, 40 bushels of Irish potatoes and 12 tons of hay. The location of this farm is not known, and it is recorded nowhere near his father's in the census schedule. The size and production is such that it was likely a satellite of the home farm that the family owned or

rented. Its main purpose would have been to support additional milk cows for butter production.

1871 Will of Elias D. Osterhoudt, 1 August 1871
Ulster County Deeds, 7:535

1. I give and devise to my wife Harriet my homestead farm containing about twenty acres; also twelve acres of land conveyed to me by Harrison Suydam and about half of the lot of land commonly called the Mudhook lot to be bounded northerly by the lands of Peter Quick and Joshua Burger and southerly by a stone wall running part of way through said lot and from the end of said wall with a straight line to a white oak and maple tree standing at the fence by the highway to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life and from and immediately after her decease I give and devise the same to my son David Osterhoudt his heirs and assigns forever.
2. I give and devise to my son Simon F. Osterhoudt the remainder or the southerly side of the lot of land commonly called Mudhook lot his heirs and assigns forever.
3. I give and devise to my son David my wood lot conveyed to me by Jacob C. Depuy his heirs and assigns forever. Subject to the provision hereinafter stated that is my sons Moses and Abraham shall have the privilege to get wood for fuel off of said lot.
4. I give and devise all my real estate lying on the west side of the highway leading to Millhook containing about nineteen acres to David Osterhoudt the executor of this my last will and testament hereinafter nominated and appointed in trust for my son Moses Osterhoudt during the term of the natural life of said Moses Osterhoudt and from and immediately after the decease of the said Moses Osterhoudt to the heirs at law of the said Moses Osterhoudt.
5. I give and bequeath to my son Simon F. Osterhoudt two hundred dollars which said sum of money I direct and order to be paid to the said --- within one year after my decease.
6. I give and bequeath to my son Abraham F. Osterhoudt all the money goods and chattels whatever I have delivered to him before the making of this instrument amounting to eleven hundred and fifty dollars.
7. Lastly I give and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my personal estate goods and chattels of what nature or kind so ever to my son David Osterhoudt whom I hereby appoint sole executor of my last will and testament.

1875 Atlas of Ulster County: "E.D. Osterhoudt"

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

Osterhoudt David, 34, farmer
Ida, 22, wife, housekeeper
Mary, 6, daughter, at school
Harriet, 2, daughter

Osterhoudt Elias D, 71, farmer
Harriett, 64, wife, housekeeper

Agricultural Production
70 improved acres
40 unimproved acres
\$3,000 cash value of farm
\$250 value of farming implements & machinery
\$300 value of livestock
\$20 cost of building and repairing fences
\$50 amount paid in wages for farm labor
8 weeks hired labor was on farm
\$600 value of all farm production
15 acres grass lands mown
15 acres grass lands not mown
20 tons hay
2 horses
4 milch cows
3 other cattle
4 calves dropped
1 cattle sold living
1 cattle slaughtered
400 pounds butter
20 sheep
10 lambs dropped
6 sheep sold living
10 fleeces shorn
35 pounds wool
9 swine
40 poultry on hand
320 eggs produced
5 acres planted in rye
60 bushels of rye
4 acres planted in Indian corn
150 bushels of Indian corn
4 acres planted buckwheat
52 bushels of buckwheat
1 acre planted in Irish potatoes
100 bushels of Irish potatoes
40 apple trees
25 bushels apples
\$25 orchard products

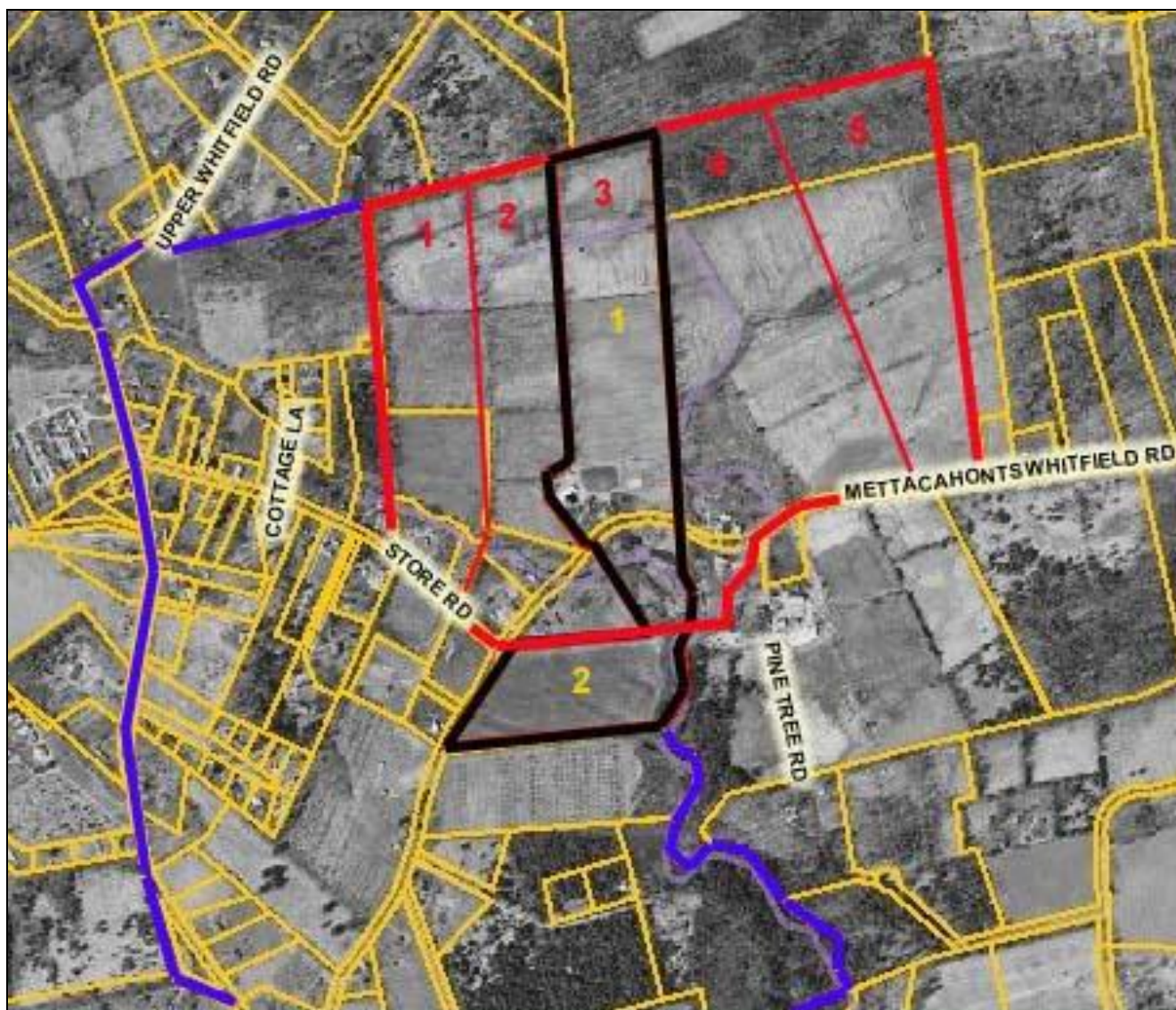
- 1886 Elias D. Osterhoudt died and ownership of the homestead passed to his son, David, following the life tenancy of wife, Harriet (death date unknown).
- 1900 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester
- Osterhoudt David, 52, head, married 27 years, farmer, owns
Ida S, 42, wife, 1 of 1 child living
Hannah H, 22, daughter, single

- 1910 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester
- Osterhoudt David, 64, head, widow, owns, farmer, general farm
Baker Hannah, 31, daughter, 0 of 4 children living
Leroy, 32, son-in-law, laborer, home farm
- 1920 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester
- Baker DeRoy, 44, head, rents, farmer, general farm
Hannah, 40, wife, none
Kenneth, 9, son, student, public school
Osterhoudt David, 73, father-in-law, widow, owns, none
- Baker Mary F, 46, head, married, rents, housework, private family
Dora H, 22, daughter, waitress, sanitarium
- 1930 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester
- Baker Deroy, 53, head, owns, farmer
Hannah, 52, wife
Kenneth, 19, son, laborer, farm
- 1946 Deed, 12 March 1946, 662:135
- Deroy Baker & Hannah H. Baker, his wife, to Franklin S. Kelder & Mildred Kelder, his wife
- 1975 Deed, 28 Feb 1975, 1333:232
Franklin S. Kelder to Wayne & Elizabeth Kelder
- Wayne and Elizabeth are the current owners of the property

5. SOURCES:

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- Fried, Marc B. *The Early History of Kingston & Ulster County, N.Y.* Marbletown NY: Ulster County Historical Society, 1974.
- Commemorative Biographical Record of Ulster County, New York*, Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1896.
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- Reynolds, Helen W. *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*. 1928; rpt. NY: Dover, 1965.
- Rhoads, William B. *Teller & Halverson, Masters of the Colonial Revival in Ulster County, New York*. Kingston NY: Friends of Historic Kingston, 2005.
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6. MAPS



The boundary of the existing farmstead is outlined in a heavy black line. The current parcel comprises lands associated with the Osterhoudt Home Farm as identified as Lot No. 3 in a subdivision made in 1794 by the heirs of Cornelius Osterhoudt (Yellow 1) and a parcel added by a later transaction (Yellow 2). The other four lots flank the home farm parcel, with Lots No. 1 and No. 2 being on the west and Lots No. 4 and No. 5 being on the east as indicated on the map. The blue line estimates the boundaries of the land granted to Teunis Osterhoudt, the first of that name to settle in Rochester. Source: Ulster County Planning Department, On-line Parcel Viewer.



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

1. House with stone & wood frame sections built between c. 1725 and c. 1860
2. Barn, c.
3. Hay shed
4. Small Barn
5. Privy
6. Milk House
7. Wagon House/Garage
8. Greenhouse
9. Animal House
10. Pump House

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



View of house from SW



View of house from east



View of house from NE



View of house from NW



View of farm buildings from east



View of farm buildings from south



View of Dutch barn and hay shed from SE. Side aisle removed on east (right) side over which the roof would have extended to a lower wall such as on the west (left). Entrances were moved from gable ends to side walls. Hay shed (right) added recently.



Dutch barn and small barn from SW; west end of hay shed visible in rear.



Detail of Dutch barn framing showing H bent for center aisle altered when side aisle on east side was removed and entrances were shifted from north and south (right) walls to east (left) and west walls to conform to mid-19th-century agricultural functions.



View of privy in foreground and small barn from NW with milk house and part of wagon house in background.



View of interior of small barn from SE



View of house and animal house from SW



View of animal house and land on south side of road from west



View of animal house and roadside from west.



View of pump house from NE



View of lawn and fields NW of house



View of fields NE of house



View of fields west of house



View of lawn west of house, road follows tree line