

3. **DESCRIPTION:**

The 350-acre Hornbeck-Davis Farm, all but 61 acres of which is part of what is commonly known as Arrowhead Farm, comprises the historic homestead farm of Philip Hornbeck (1747-1817) with later additions of farm land on the west annexed from the historic Kortright farm. It is situated on the east side of Rt. 209, much of it within the flood plain of the Rondout Creek, which forms the farm's long eastern boundary. Philip Hornbeck's stone house still survives at the eastern end of the property within one of two farmsteads the family established there in the 18th century. By 1790 his son, Cornelius P. Hornbeck, built a second farmstead west of his father's on a high plateau above the Rondout, which is where Arrowhead farm is centered today. The Hornbeck Homestead was divided into four lots in 1859. Lot #1 at the eastern end of the property contains what remains of Philip Hornbeck's farmstead. In 1859 it was occupied by Cornelius's son Josaphat Hornbeck, and in 1890 it was sold out of the family to Morris B. Myers, whose descendants own it still. The remaining three lots (#2, #3 & #4) were distributed to other absent heirs, with Lot #4 containing Cornelius P. Hornbeck's farmstead. The properties were passed around through a myriad of conveyances before being acquired by the Davis family and consolidated into Arrowhead Farm. With the exception of an 18th-century Dutch barn, the existing dwellings and farm buildings represent 20th-century redevelopment, but the expansive agricultural landscape, which until very recently was an active dairy farm, is of particular historic significance.

Philip and Cornelius P. Hornbeck created a highly productive farm that in 1850 was ranked third in value town-wide. Its size and location on the fertile Rondout flood plain were instrumental in the farm's extraordinary productivity, and the Hornbeck's neighbors to the east enjoyed similar but lesser prosperity, particularly John H. DeWitt and Louis D.B. Bevier, the latter having married Cornelius's daughter, Charity. Under the ownership of the Davis family for most of the past century, the farm has continued to thrive, with one of the last dairy herds to remain in the town.

The long stone house at the core of the homestead farm on Lot#1 appears to have been built in two or more stages typical of such dwellings. It contains a three-room plan with the two rooms on the west end divided by a passage. This configuration dates the house in the late 18th-century. A wood frame service wing was later attached to the east end. The existing gambrel roof with its strings of dormers on the front and rear was added in the early 20th century; the boarding house style of the alteration, together with the large cobblestone summer house of comparable construction date in front of the house, suggests that the Myers were supplementing their income by accommodating summer tourists. An early-19th-century wagon house and a c. 1850 barn round out the Hornbeck-era farmstead; other buildings, including at least two poultry houses, were added by the Myers in the 20th century.

The Davis farmstead is distinguished by buildings that represent evolving farming practices from the 18th century to the 21st century. The already-mentioned Dutch barn is a relic from the time wheat was the principal market crop of Rondout Valley farmers. It has been a prominent landmark along the state highway ever since it was built, and its survival is the result of it having been preserved and adapted as farming changed. In the 19th century, a cow house was added to the east side of the barn, which housed milk cows on the ground level and hay and feed in the upper story. With butter being the main market product in this period, the function of the Dutch barn was adapted to store hay rather than dry and process wheat. Another cow shelter was added to the west side of the barn in the 20th century. The next oldest building in the group is a wagon house sited near the front of the barn. The tell-tale wood slats ventilating a second-story corn crib indicate it originated as a granary, probably in another location, with a first-floor elevated on posts above the ground fitted with grain bins.

No evidence has been found of the original house on the property; the current two-story wood frame dwelling was built in the early 20th century either by the Davises or their predecessors, the Blackmars. The Cape Cod-style tenant house was built during the Davis period, as were the existing pole barn and sheds. The last features to be added are a slurry pit for liquefying manure, and a sugar shack for boiling down maple syrup.

The buildings are clustered along the edge of a steep embankment descending down to farm land along the west side of the Rondout Creek. Roads lead down from this precipice in both east and west directions connecting to roads connecting field sections. Most of the historic field divisions have been cleared to open the areas up for planting and harvesting with modern farm machinery, but the boundaries between the four lots created in 1859 are still discernable. This land is now planted with corn. Woods characterize the plateau west of the compound, where lands once part of a Kortright farm have been annexed (a Kortright burying ground there has been expanded into the Pine Bush Cemetery). Here maples have been tapped to deliver sap to the sugar shack via a network of tubing. Kortright lands on the south side of the highway also extend down to the Rondout, most of which have remained in cultivation.

Farm Features, Hornbeck-Davis Farm (numbers relate to site plan at end of form)

1. House, c. 1900
2. Wood Shed, mid-20th century
3. Vehicle Shed, c. 1900
4. Wagon House & Granary, c. 1800 & c. 1900
5. Dutch Barn & Cow House, c. 1760 & c. 1850
6. Silo Cluster, late-20th century
7. Pole Barn, late-20th centur
8. Equipment Shed, late-20th century
9. Heifer Barn, late-20th century
10. Slurry Pit, c. 2000
11. Tenant House, c. 1950
12. Machinery Shed, mid-20th century
13. Sugar Shack, c. 2000

Farm Features, Hornbeck-Myers Farm (numbers relate to site plan at end of form)

1. Stone House, c. 1760
2. Barn, c. 1850
3. Wagon House, c. 1820
4. Garage & tenant house, c. 1950
5. Poultry Houses, c. 1900
6. Tenant House, c. 1950
7. Summer House, c. 1920

Chain of Ownership (see boundary map below for location of lots)

Hornbeck	Philip Hornbeck (1766)
Homestead	Cornelius Hornbeck (1817)
Lot 1	Philip Hornbeck (1844)
	Josaphat D. Hornbeck (1859)
	Abner A. Hornbeck (1866)
	John Depuy (1868)
	Elizabeth A. Depuy (1886)
	Morris B. Myers (1890)
	Marian D. Myers
	Betty Myers Grace (1991)
	Elexa Grace et al. (2002)

Hornbeck Philip Hornbeck (1766)
Homestead Cornelius Hornbeck (1817)
Lot 2 Philip Hornbeck (1844)
Catherine Hornbeck Van Gaasbeck (1859)
Abner A. Hornbeck (1865)
John Latimer (1891)
Irene J. Latimer (1971)
Philip H. & Peter M. Davis (1992)

Hornbeck Philip Hornbeck (1766)
Homestead Cornelius Hornbeck (1817)
Lot 3 Philip Hornbeck (1844)
Charity Hornbeck Bevier (1859)
Augustus Deyo et al
Andrew Deyo (1895)
Orville H. & Rosella F. Blackmar (1905)
Millard H., Jr. & Roswitha Davis (1912)
Philip H. Davis (1951)
Peter M. Davis (1987)

Hornbeck Philip Hornbeck (1766)
Homestead Cornelius Hornbeck (1817)
Lot 4 Philip Hornbeck (1844)
Leah D.W. Hornbeck Deyo (1859)
Augustus Deyo et al
Andrew Deyo (1895)
Orville H. & Rosella F. Blackmar (1905)
Millard H., Jr. & Roswitha Davis (1912)
Philip H. Davis (1951)
Peter M. Davis (1987)

Lots A, B & C Cornelius & Phebe Kortright
Kortright Morris Kortright (1847)
Farmland Gertrude Chipp Kortright (c. 1900)
Rosella F. Blackmar (1902)
Ira & Susan Decker (1934)
Ernest Dehnert & Charles Karlson (1937)
William & Maude Carlile (1939)
Evelyn & Elwood Rode (1947)
Arthur L. & Frances M. Stockin (1952)
John A. Hathmaker (1954)
Peter M. Davis (1987)

4. SIGNIFICANCE:

The Hornbeck-Davis Farm is historically and architecturally significant as a distinctive example of an 18th-century farmstead that has evolved over a 250-year period. The farm appears to have been created by Philip Hornbeck (1747-1817) to be later divided among his grandchildren; the family maintained a presence on the property into the 20th century when portions of it passed through a number of short-term owners until being reconstituted by the current owners, the Davis family, who operated it as a dairy farm until very recently. A

second farmstead was established on the easternmost Lot #1 of the Hornbeck Homestead subdivision by Josaphat Hornbeck (1795-1866), who inherited it in 1859, and it developed as a separate entity apart from the rest. The Davis farm was expanded in the 1980s with the annexation of farm land abutting it on the west that originated as part of Morris Kortright's farm.

The Hornbeck family is among the Town of Rochester's earliest settlers. Philip Hornbeck, the presumed first proprietor of this farm, was the son of Lodewyck Hornbeck (1723-1770) and Maria DuBois (1723-1758), daughter of Philip DuBois and Esther Gumaer of Rochester and granddaughter of Isaac DuBois, one of the twelve New Paltz patentees. Philip Hornbeck's grandfather, Cornelius Hoorenbeck (1697-1763), born in Kingston, was the first of the family to settle in Rochester, probably in the eastern part of the town near what is now considered Whitfield. In 1717 he married Annetjen Oosterhout (1698-1763), a member of another family who would become prominent in the town. Philip Hornbeck's wife, Maria Schoonmaker (1749-1778) was the daughter of Daniel Schoonmaker (1713-1791), whose grandfather, Joachim Hendrickz Schoonmaker (c.1655-c.1730) was one of the trustees of the Town of Rochester when it was organized in 1703. Her mother, Magdalena Janse (1711-1786) was from a landed family in Marbletown.

Philip and Maria Hornbeck's only child, Cornelius (1766-1844), set up an independent household when he married Charity Hasbrouck (1766-1831), daughter of Jonas Hasbrouck and Catherine DuBois of Marbletown, in 1788. Cornelius seems to have taken over management of the farm at this point, as his household included the family's two slaves. As his family grew over the next 25 years, so did the number of slaves, indicating the large scope of his wheat production. During this time, Philip continued to be enumerated nearby indicating that father and son were occupying different dwellings probably on the same farm, although evidence of either is not apparent. What does survive is a Dutch barn built sometime in the last half of the 18th century.

Cornelius's unmarried son Philip remained with his father on the homestead while his brothers and sisters married and set up households elsewhere. The eldest daughter, Catherine, married Thomas Van Gaasbeck of Kingston and relocated to Cicero in western New York. Hendricus Hornbeck seems to have obtained a farm in Wawarsing, while his brother Josaphat settled in Alligerville. Sister Charity married Dr. Louis D. B. Bevier and moved to the Bevier homestead a short distance east. Like him, Phillip's sisters Maria and Rachel remained single and at home until they died in 1838 and 1840, respectively. When his father died in 1844, Philip Hornbeck (1797-1858) became the head of a household made up of hired help and domestic servants. In the 1850 census, the first to record the agricultural production of individual farms, Philip presided over one of the most productive and valuable farms in the town. The farm comprised 250 improved acres situated in one of the most fertile areas in the Rondout Valley. With an assessment of \$16,500, the farm ranked third behind Wessel B. Westbrook's 1,700-acre farm, valued at \$20,000. Philip's neighbor, John H. Dewitt's farm was assessed at \$12,500, indicating how valuable and productive large farms on the valley floor were. The farm supported an exceptional number of livestock and produced an extraordinary amount of crops and a ton of butter, literally.

Philip Hornbeck died in 1858, and the farm reverted to his surviving brothers and sisters as was probably directed in their father's will. Of Cornelius's children, only Catherine, Josaphat and Charity survived. Each was entitled to a share along with their deceased brother Hendricus Hornbeck's daughter, Leah D.W. Hornbeck Deyo. The homestead farm was divided into four lots in 1859 and distributed with Josaphat receiving the easternmost Lot #1, to which he moved, perhaps taking over his grandfather's dwelling. Lots #2 and #3 were devised to Catherine and Charity, respectively. There were no buildings on these lots and the land was farmed as part of the whole. The westernmost Lot #4 was deeded to Leah Deyo, who lived on the other side of the Shawangunks in the Town of Gardiner. This lot contained the existing farmstead and was rented by the Deyos to unidentified tenants.

John Depuy bought Josaphat Hornbeck's farm (Lot #1) in 1867, and it has remained in separate ownership from the rest of the Hornbeck Homestead Farm ever since. John Depuy's widow, Elizabeth, sold the property to Morris B. Myers of New York City in 1890 and it has continued in that family ever since. Morris B. Myers was born to Bavarian parents in New York City in 1864 following siblings born in Ohio and Cuba. He married his

wife, Lucy, a year after buying Josaphat Hornbeck's farm; her parents were also from Bavaria. Their son, Samuel (Albert), married Marian (Grace) Davis, daughter of Millard H. Jr. and Rosawitha Davis who had bought Lot #3 and the Hornbeck Homestead next door in 1912. The intervening Lot #2 was conveyed to John H. Latimer 1891. Latimer's Napanoch farm became part of the Eastern Correctional Facility, which opened in 1900, and he moved to a farm across Rt. 209 from the Lot #1 at the intersection of Queens Highway. He retained ownership of Lot #2 until his death (his son-in-law, Eugene Gordon, owned the southern half of the DeWitt farm east of Lot #1); his daughter sold it to Philip H. Davis and Peter M. Davis in 1991.

By 1903 Orville H. and Rosina Blackmar owned and were farming Lots #3 and #4 of the Hornbeck Homestead subdivision, as well as adjacent lots associated with the Kortright Farm farther west. Orville Hurd Blackmar (1855-1933) was born in Arcadia, Wayne County, New York in 1855. He was the son of Orrin Blackmar, a merchant, and Harriet C. Trowbridge. Both families had moved to western New York from Connecticut; the Blackmars have a long history in Providence, Rhode Island, going back to the 17th century. He married Rosella F. Dunn (1867-1931) in 1893. She was the daughter of James T. William Dunn and Marie D.B. McDonald. Her father's origins are unsure, but her mother was the daughter of DuBois McDonald of the Town of Rochester. It appears they were living in New York City when Rosella was wed. The 1900 census shows the Blackmars living in an infirmary on 222 West 23rd Street in Manhattan, with Orville identified as the manager. Three years later, they moved to Ulster County. They had no children; both are buried in the Pine Bush cemetery.

In 1912, the Blackmars conveyed their farm to Millard H. Davis, Jr. whose family eventually would come to assemble the existing farm from adjoining parts and become known as Arrowhead Farm. Millard H. Davis, Jr. (1883-1957) was born in Boiceville, in the Town of Olive, Ulster County. His father was active in local affairs and, according to historian Richard Rider, "was of major assistance to his neighbors when the [Ashokan] Dam people took their properties." He had moved to Boice Mill Road in Rochester by 1920 where he was enumerated by the census in a household that contained a number of his children, including his son, Millard H. Davis, Jr.

When the above deed was filed in 1912, Millard H. Davis, Jr.'s address was recorded as New York City, where he had been practicing law. He had relocated there after working for a time in the Durant Oklahoma Indian Territory. In 1922 he married Roswitha Agnes Rocki Kudlich (1892-1987), daughter of Herman F. and Roswitha Kudlich, who were living at 104 West 87th Street in Manhattan in 1920. Herman (1844-1925), a physician, had emigrated from Bad Lobenstein, Germany (then Austria) in 1871, and his wife arrived from Wilhelmsburg in Prussia in 1874. They evidently met and were wed in New York City; all their children were born there. The 1880 census identifies Herman as a physician living at 137 West 10th Street.

Millard H. Davis, Jr. and Roswitha Kudlich had two children: a daughter Anne, born in 1923, who married Meredith E. Morgan, and a son Philip Herman, born in 1925, who inherited the farm, which then consisted of Lots #3 and #4 of the Hornbeck Homestead subdivision. Philip H. Davis and his son, Peter Millard Davis, enlarged the farm through acquiring adjoining lots at various times. Peter M. Davis continues to own and operate the farm, although he has recently ceased dairying and has sold his herd.

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

CHRONOLOGY

- 1766 Philip Hornbeck married Maria Schoonmaker and establishes farm.
- Philip Hornbeck (1747-1817)
m. (1766) Maria Schoonmaker (1749-1778), dau. Daniel Schoonmaker & Magdalena Janse
CHILD
Cornelius P. Hornbeck (1766-1844)

Philip Hornbeck (1747-1817) probably is the person whose name is associated with the "homestead farm" subdivided and distributed among his surviving heirs in 1859 (see below). He was the son of Lodewyck Hornbeck (1723-1770) and Maria DuBois (1723-1758), daughter of Philip DuBois and Esther Gumaer of Rochester and granddaughter of Isaac DuBois, one of the 12 New Paltz patentees. Philip Hornbeck's grandfather, Cornelius Hoorenbeck (1697-1763), born in Kingston, was the first of the family to settle in Rochester, probably in the eastern part of the town near what is now considered Whitfield. In 1717 he married Annetjen Oosterhout (1698-1763), a member of another family who would become prominent in the town.

Philip Hornbeck's wife, Maria Schoonmaker (b. 1750) was the daughter of Daniel Schoonmaker (1713-1791), whose grandfather, Joachim Hendrickz Schoonmaker (c.1655-c.1730) was one of the trustees of the Town of Rochester when it was organized in 1703. Her mother, Magdalena Janse (1711-1786) was from a landed family in Marbletown.

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

Philip Hornbeck
2 free white males under 16 years
1 free white male 16 years and older
2 free white females

Cornelius Hornbeck
2 free white males under 16 years [unknown]
1 free white male 16 years and older [Cornelius]
2 free white females [wife Charity and daughter Catherine]
2 slaves

Cornelius P. Hornbeck had established a separate household by 1790, having married Charity Hasbrouck in 1788 and produced a daughter, Catherine a year later. The presence of two slaves in his household rather than his father's suggests that he was in command of the farm. Philip Hornbeck, while not aged—he was 43 years of age—was a widow and seemingly prepared to turn over management of the farm to his son. No dwellings survive from this period, though the separate listing usually means that father and son were not sharing the same domicile.

Cornelius P. Hornbeck (1766-1844)
m. (1788) Tjaatje Charity Hasbrouck (1766-1831), dau. Jonas Hasbrouck & Catherine DuBois of Marbletown. Jonas was the son of Daniel Hasbrouck & Wyntje Deyo of New Paltz.

CHILDREN

Catherine (1789-1865), m. Thomas Van Gaasbeck, res. Cicero NY

Maria (1791-1838)

Hendricus (1793- 1839)

Josaphat DuBois (1795-1866), m. Catherine

Lodewyck (1795-c.1799)

Philip (1797- 1858)

Tjatje Charity Van Keuren (1799-1878), m. (1839) Louis D.B. Bevier (1794-1851).

Louis was the son of Col. Philip D.B. Bevier & Ann DeWitt of Rochester.

Rachel (1801-1840)

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

Phillip Hoorbeck

1 free white male 10-15 years
1 free white male 16-25 years
1 free white male 26-44 years
1 free white male 45 years and over
1 free white female 16-25 years
1 free white female 45 years and over

Cornelius P. Hoorbeck

3 free white males under 10 years [sons Hendricus, Josaphat & Philip]
1 free white male 26-44 years [Cornelius, age 34]
2 free white females under 10 years [daughters Maria & Charity]
1 free white female 10-15 years [daughter Catherine]
1 free white female 26-44 years [wife Charity, age 34]
1 other free person
9 slaves

Philip Hornbeck continued to maintain a sizeable household of young males and females. Cornelius P. Hornbeck's household also had grown since 1790 with the addition of five children and eight African Americans, one of them free. The unusually high number of slaves reflects the farm's size, productivity and location in the fertile land at the bottom of the valley.

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

Phillip Hornbeeck

2 free white males 16-25 years
1 free white male 26-44 years
1 free white male 45 years and over
1 free white female under 10 years
1 free white female 16-25 years
1 free white female 45 years and over

Cornelius S. Hornbeck [sic]

3 free white male 10-15 years [sons Hendricus, Josaphat & Philip]
1 free white male 26-44 years [Cornelius, age 44 years]
1 free white female under 10 years [daughter Rachel]
1 free white female 10-15 years [daughter Charity]
1 free white female 16-25 years [daughter Maria]
1 free white female 26-44 years [wife Charity, age 44 years]
4 other free persons
7 slaves

Cornelius Hornbeck's household did not change significantly over the previous 10 years. However, it would appear that Philip and his wife were living in the household of a younger family, probably that of one of his children.

1817 Cornelius P. Hornbeck inherited his father's farm.

Upon his father's death in 1817, Cornelius P. Hornbeck (1766-1844) evidently inherited the homestead farm. Who occupied the farm in the intervening 15 years between Cornelius's death in 1844 and the subdivision and distribution of four lots in 1859 is not clearly known. The identification of the farm with "P. Hornbeck" on the 1858 map of the town suggests that Cornelius's son, Philip, was the initial proprietor and that it was after his death that the heirs received a distribution.

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

Cornelius P. Hornbeck
2 free white males 16-25 years [sons Josaphat & Philip]
1 free white male 45+ years [Cornelius, age 54]
2 free white females 16-25 years [daughters Charity & Rachel]
1 free white female 26-44 years [daughter Maria]
1 free white female 45+ years [wife Charity]
4 persons engaged in agriculture
2 male slaves under 14 years
1 male slave 14-24 years
1 male slave 45+ years
2 female slaves under 14 years
1 female slave 14 to 25 years
1 free colored male 14-25 years

1830 U.S. Census, New York, Ulster County, Town of Rochester

Cornelius P. Hornbeck
1 free white male 10-14 years [unknown]
1 free white male 30-39 years [son Philip]
1 free white male 60-69 years [Cornelius, age 64 years]
1 free white female 15-19 years [unknown]
2 free white females 20-29 years [daughters Rachel & Charity?]
1 free white female 30-39 years [daughter Charity? or Maria?]
1 free white female 60-69 years [wife Charity, age 64 years]
1 free colored male 10-23 years

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

Cornelius P. Hornbeck
1 free white male 10-14 years [unknown]
1 free white male 40-49 years [son Philip]
1 free white male 70-79 years [Cornelius, age 74 years]
3 persons employed in agriculture

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

Philip Hornbeck, 58, farmer, \$19,000 real estate
Elizabeth Burns, 67, house keeper
Joseph Henderson, 54, laborer
Robert Quackerbush, 19, apprentice
Nicholas Cook, 19, laborer, b. Germany
Patrick Hayden, 17, laborer, b. Ireland
Ann Quick, 38

Agricultural Production

250 improved acres
25 unimproved acres
\$16,500 cash value of farm
\$200 value of farming implements & machinery
7 horses
16 milch cows
8 working oxen
11 other cattle
100 sheep
55 swine
\$1265 value of livestock
80 bushels of winter wheat
300 bushels of rye
800 bushels of Indian corn
100 bushels of oats
300 pounds of wool
600 bushels of Irish potatoes
100 bushels of buckwheat
\$20 value of orchard products
2000 pounds of butter
30 tons of hay
10 bushels grass seed
150 pounds of beeswax and honey
\$400 value of animals slaughtered

This entry documents that Philip Hornbeck, son of Cornelius P. Hornbeck, owned and occupied the farm. The next entry on the schedule is the household of John H. & Elizabeth Dewitt, whose farm bordered Hornbeck's on the east. A list of lesser farms and the households of laborers and tradesmen precede the Hornbeck entry indicating the concentration of smaller properties west of the farm near the hamlet of Kerhonkson.

At \$16,500, this farm was the third highest-valued farm 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 farming. Only 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. Philip Hornbeck's neighbor, John H. Dewitt's farm was assessed at \$12,500, indicating how valuable and productive large farms on the valley floor were. The farm supported an exceptional number of livestock and produced an extraordinary amount of crops and a ton of butter, literally.

The \$19,000 of real property assigned to Philip Hornbeck in the population schedule evidently took a stone house into account; this dwelling no longer exists. 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: "P. Hornbeck"

1858 Philip Hornbeck died.

1859 "Homestead farm of Philip Hornbeck, deceased" surveyed and divided into four lots and distributed among his four surviving heirs.

Lot #1

Deed 109:374, 7 Sept 1859

Thomas Van Gaasbeck & Catherine, his wife, of Cicero, Onondaga County, New York; Charity H. Bevier of Kingston; and Alfred Deyo and Leah D.W. Deyo, his wife, of Gardiner to Josaphat D. Hornbeck, of Rochester, in consideration of the release of his interest in the residue of the homestead farm... Lot #1... 55 acres... beginning at SW corner of farm formerly of Henry DeWitt, deceased, now Elizabeth DeWitt.

This lot was the easternmost of the four and bounded on the neighboring DeWitt Farm. It is outside the current eastern boundary of Arrowhead Farm. Josaphat Hornbeck (1795-1866) appears to have established a farm here.

Lot #2

Deed 109:367, 7 Sept 1859

Josaphat D. Hornbeck, and Catherine, his wife, of Rochester; Charity H. Bevier of Kingston; and Alfred Deyo and Leah D.W. Deyo, his wife, of Gardiner to Catherine Van Gaasbeck, wife of Thomas Van Gaasbeck of Cicero, Onondaga County, New York... in consideration of the release of her interest in the residue of the homestead farm... Lot #2... 75.3 acres.

Lot #3

Deed 109:372, 7 Sept 1859

Josaphat D. Hornbeck, and Catherine, his wife, of Rochester; Alfred Deyo and Leah D.W. Deyo, his wife, of Gardiner; and Thomas Van Gaasbeck & Catherine, his wife, of Cicero, Onondaga County, New York to Charity H. Bevier of Kingston... in consideration of the release of her interest in the residue of the homestead farm... Lot #3... 85 acres.

Lot #4

Deed 109:369, 7 Sept 1859

Josaphat D. Hornbeck, and Catherine, his wife, of Rochester; Charity H. Bevier of Kingston; and and Thomas Van Gaasbeck & Catherine, his wife, of Cicero, Onondaga County, New York to Leah D.W. Deyo, wife of Alfred Deyo of Gardiner;... in consideration of the release of her interest in the residue of the homestead farm... Lot #4... 107.4 acres.

Leah DeWitt Hornbeck Deyo was the only surviving child of Hendricus C. Hornbeck and inherited his share of the homestead farm. Around 1847 she had married Alfred Deyo of New Paltz. He was the son of Daniel Deyo, a physician, and inherited his grandfather Nathaniel Deyo's farm in Kettleborough. In 1850 Alfred and Leah Deyo's household consisted of their

two-year-old son, Augustus, Leah's mother, Jane Q.E. Hoornbeck, who still owned \$16,600 in real estate (probably Lot #4), two laborers, one of whom—John B. Bevier—probably was African American, and a young female domestic. By 1859, the family was recorded as living in the Town of Gardiner, which was formed in 1853, and contained Kettleborough.

Leah Deyo obtained title to Lot #3 from her aunt Charity H. Bevier by an unrecorded transaction. Her heirs owned Lots #3 and #4 until 1895 when the property was claimed by foreclosure, at which time it was owned briefly by a distant relative, Andrew Deyo of Yonkers, New York (321:389). Lots #2, #3 and #4 have been merged into Arrowhead Farm.

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

Josaphat Hornbeck, 65, farmer, \$12,000 real estate, \$2,000 personal estate [barely legible]
Catherine, 53
Elizabeth, 30
Abner, 22
Patrick Regan, 30, farm laborer, b. Ireland

Agricultural Production

90 improved acres
15 unimproved acres
\$6,000 cash value of farm
\$200 value of farming implements & machinery
2 horses
2 milch cows
0 other cattle
0 sheep
0 swine
\$400 value of livestock
100 bushels of rye
300 bushels of Indian corn
0 bushels of oats
50 bushels of Irish potatoes
7 bushels of buckwheat
200 pounds of butter
10 tons of hay
\$75 value of animals slaughtered

Josaphat Hornbeck's farm occupied Lot #1 of the homestead farm, but its size (105 acres) suggests that he either owned land elsewhere or was using the adjoining Lot #2 devised to his sister, Catherine Van Gaasbeck, who lived in Cicero, a town near Rochester in western New York. The 1850 census locates Josaphat on 350-acre farm in another part of the town, probably near Alligerville. He possibly had already moved to Lot #1 in 1859, which already had a dwelling on it, depicted on the 1858 map (appended with his brother's name "P. Hornbeck"), to live out his waning years. The farm production statistics indicate that he was barely exceeding subsistence level. Josaphat's farm is enumerated immediately following John H. DeWitt, his neighbor to the east. It is possible that David Sutherland, who followed Josaphat Hornbeck in the 1860 agricultural schedule, occupied Lots #3 & #4 at the core of the homestead farm. Charity H. Bevier and Leah D.W. Deyo, who owned the lots, lived elsewhere. However, Sutherland is recorded as owning \$7,000 of real estate suggesting that he was not a tenant.

Josaphat DuBois Hornbeck (1795-1866)
m. Catherine? [as identified in 1850 & 1860 census], b. 1810
CHILDREN
Elizabeth, b. 1830
Cornelius?
Benjamin Bevier, b. 1833
Charity (1834-1837)
Abner A., b. 1836

- 1865 Deed, 20 Feb 1865, 131:89
Abraham T. Van Gaasbeck and Mary, his wife, of Syracuse NY, Cornelius H. Van Gaasbeck and Eleanor, his wife, of Kingston, Deanna F. Linderman of Kingston, and Charity H. DeWitt of Jersey City, NJ, to Abner A. Hornbeck of Town of Rochester... in consideration of \$4,500, Lot No. 2 of the Hornbeck Homestead subdivision... containing 75.3 acres.

Abner A. Hornbeck was Josaphat's son and was farming Lot #1 and, probably, Lot #2 at this time. This consolidation was made permanent when the Van Gaasbeck heirs sold the land to him.

- 1867 Deed, 19 Nov 1867, 146:140
Simon S. Westbrook, Sheriff of Ulster County, to John Depuy
In a court action brought by the Saugerties Savings Bank, plaintiff, against Benjamin B. Hoornbeck and Josaphat D. Hoornbeck, defendants... Lot #1 of Philip Hoornbeck Homestead, which had been conveyed to Abner Hoornbeck in 1866 for \$489...

The mortgage action names Abner Hornbeck's brother Benjamin Bevier Hornbeck and his father, although genealogical records document Josaphat died the previous year. By this action, ownership of Lot #1 passed from the Hornbecks to John. Depuy, who owned a fruit farm near Whitfield. John Depuy's real estate value increased from \$2,500 in 1860 to \$13,000 in 1870, and he moved to the Pine Bush neighborhood where his name is emblazoned on the 1876 map.

John Depuy (1829-1875) was the son of Andries DeWitt Depuy (1799-1890) and Catherine Bevier (1809-1897), who lived east of the Hornbeck homestead on the Bevier tract. His paternal grandparents were Moses J. Depuy (1799-1856) and Maria DeWitt (1776-1866) who settled east of Accord following their marriage in 1787. John Depuy married Elizabeth A. Schoonmaker.

Abner A. Hornbeck evidently continued to operate a farm in the neighborhood, as he is enumerated there in the 1870 and 1880 censuses. He may have continued to occupy Lots #1 and #2 or, perhaps, moved to the family homestead on Lot's #3 and #4, which was still owned by his aunts.

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

Depuy John, 40, farmer, \$13,000 real estate, \$3,000 personal estate
Elizabeth, 37, house wife
Mary C., 13, at home
DeWitt, 17, at home
Wood Johnathan, 45, laborer
Quick Mary, 13, house service

Hoornbeck A N, 33, farmer, \$8,000 real estate, \$2,000 personal estate
Elizabeth, 32 house wife
Cornelius, 3, at home
Gilberts Eli, 45, laborer

Agricultural Production (Hornbeck)

140 improved acres
60 unimproved acres
\$13,000 cash value of farm
[illeg.] value of farming implements & machinery
\$370 total wages paid
3 horses
4 milch cows
0 working oxen
9 other cattle
0 sheep
9 swine
\$2000 value of livestock
100 bushels winter wheat
150 bushels of rye
[blank] bushels of Indian corn
400 bushels of oats
100 bushels of buckwheat
100 bushels of Irish potatoes
600 pounds of butter
70 tons of hay
\$100 value of home manufactures
\$2,000 value of animals slaughtered
\$3,700 total value of farm production

There is still no clear indication as to who was farming Lots #3 and #4 in 1870. The closest farmer renting property on the population list is Cornelius Lucy, a 45-year-old Irish-born head of household with six children with ages between 1 and 15 years. The agricultural schedule posts him as farming 200 improved acres, which is the rough extent of the two lots. The acreage of the farm reflects the combination of Lots #1 and #2 and the value of the farm and its production remained near the top of town-wide statistics. Posting for numbers of animals do not reflect the production values, such as \$2,000 for all livestock, \$2,000 for animals slaughtered, and \$3,700 for the value of all farm production. These figures suggest that cattle were being raised for meat. Another unusually high production figure is for 70 tons of hay. In both cases, it appears that Abner A. Hornbeck was transporting beef and hay to city markets in great quantities.

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

Hornbeck A N, 44, farmer
Sarah M, 42, wife, keeping wife
Cornelius, 14, son, at home
Charity B, 2, daughter
Gilberts Eli, 45, laborer

Depuy Elizabeth A, 45, widow, keeping house
John C, 6, son

No record of agricultural production has been found.

The census schedule provides no hints as to who was farming where on the Hornbeck farm. John Depuy died in 1875.

1886 Deed, 267:114, 12 Aug 1886
DeWitt C. Depuy and Emily, his wife, of the Town of Rochester to Elizabeth A. Depuy, same place... in consideration of \$6,000, the grantor conveyed his interest in Lot #1 to his mother.

DeWitt C. DePuy was the son of John and Elizabeth Depuy.

1890 Deed, 293:315, 12 July 1890
Elizabeth A. Depuy, Town of Rochester to Morris B. Myers, NYC
In consideration of \$7,500... Lot #1, which was conveyed to John Depuy in a Sheriff's sale in 1867 (see above), and 5.8 acres in NE corner of Lot #2 that Abner A. Hornbeck & others conveyed to John Depuy in 1868 (152:65)

The Myers family continues to own the property. In 1991 it was conveyed to Betty Myers Grace (2113:182), whose children now hold title to the farm (3482:108).

1891 Deed, 18 Sept 1891, 301:18
Ulster County Savings Institution to John H. Latimer... Lot #2 of Hornbeck Homestead subdivision... containing 75.3 acres.

John H. Latimer had a small farm across the Wawarsing line and apparently bought Lot #2 to expand his holding. His daughter, Irene J. Latimer inherited the land and after her death in 1991, the executor of her estate sold the lot to Philip H. and Peter M. Davis in 1992 (2145:278).

1895 Deed, 21 Jan 1895, 321:389
Andrew Deyo of Yonkers NY, purchased Lots #3 & #4 at a court-ordered sale in a foreclosure action brought by Daniel A. Hasbrouck against Augustus Deyo & Madeline E. Deyo, his wife, Charles Henry Deyo & Jane E. Deyo, his wife, Andrew Deyo, Erastus S. Andrews, the Kingston National Bank, and Sylvester Hasbrouck in relation to a mortgage recorded in 145:404

Andrew Deyo (b. 1854) owned a grain elevator in Yonkers, New York. He was son of Yonkers grain dealer Philip Deyo and Louise Bevier Stillwell. He was a distant relative of Alfred Deyo, whose sons Augustus and Charles Henry Deyo were named as defendants in the suit, and it is

unclear why he owned a share of the property. Erastus S. Andrews was a merchant living in Modena with no obvious connection to the Deyos or the property. Sylvester K. Hasbrouck owned a 2.25-acre house lot Alfred and Leah D.W. Deyo had sold to Hazard P. Shaw in 1865 (137:172). His father and namesake, a Gardiner attorney, had purchased the property and his widow and son continued to live there after the elder Sylvester's death in 1863.

- 1901 Deed, 23 Aug 1901, 367:406
Andrew Deyo, by referee, to Westchester Trust Co... Conveyed Lots #3 and #4.

Andrew Deyo continued to reside in Yonkers, apparently renting the farm to unidentified tenants.

- 1902 Deed, 22 Feb 1902, 369:629
Gertrude C. Kortright to Rosella F. Blackmar
In consideration of \$3,000... all that certain parcel bounded on east by land formerly Philip Hornbeck, deceased, and land belonging to Morris Kortright on west... containing 74 acres more or less... land leased to Nathan Townsend from April 1902 to April 1903.

This deed conveyed most of the remaining land associated with the Kortright farm on the south side of the highway. It was purchased by Rosella F. Blackmar a year-and-a-half before she and her husband, Orville Hurd Blackmar acquired Lots #3 and #4 of the Hornbeck Homestead subdivision that adjoined the Kortright land on the east (see 1903 below). After numerous later transactions, this land would be rejoined with the Hornbeck lands when Peter M. Davis bought what remained in 1993.

Morris Kortright assumed title to the land in 1847 when he was deeded 147 acres on both the north and south sides of the highway from his parents, Cornelius and Phebe Kortright. (The Kortright burying ground is located somewhere on the property.) Born in 1818, Morris married his second wife, Gertrude Chipp, when he was 82 years of age. She was born in Kingston into a family of carpenters, her father Henry and brothers, Joseph and Henry, Jr. all worked in the trade, first in Kingston and then in Alligerville. Gertrude resided for many years with Gertrude Alliger in Alligerville; after her brief marriage to Morris Kortright, she retired to a house she owned at 76 Clinton Avenue in Kingston where she lived with her brother Henry. It appears that Morris Kortright's son, Josephus, retained part of the farm, but the southern section was sold by his widow to the Blackmars.

- 1903 Deed, 6 Oct 1903, 378:508
Westchester Trust Co. to Orville H. Blackmar... .. Conveyed Lots #3 and #4.

Orville Hurd Blackmar (1855-1933) was born in Arcadia, Wayne County, New York in 1855. He was the son of Orrin Blackmar, a merchant, and Harriet C. Trowbridge. Both families had moved to western New York from Connecticut; the Blackmars have a long history in Providence, Rhode Island, going back to the 17th century. By 1880 Orville H. Blackmar was living with his brother, Abel, in the home of provisions dealer Ebenezer Hurd at 962 Lexington Avenue in Manhattan. The coincidence of Hurd being in Orville's name suggests that they were related. Orville also worked as a provisions dealer, while his brother practiced law. He married Rosella F. Dunn (1867-1931) in 1893. She was the daughter of James T. William Dunn and Marie D.B. McDonald. Her father's origins are unsure, but her mother was the

daughter of DuBois McDonald of the Town of Rochester. It appears they were living in New York City when Rosella was wed.

The 1900 census shows the Blackmars living in an infirmary on 222 West 23rd Street in Manhattan, with Orville identified as the manager. Three years later, they bought Lots #3 and #4 of the Hornbeck homestead farm and moved to Ulster County. They had no children; both are buried in the Pine Bush cemetery.

1912

Deed, 2 April 1912, 437:74

Rosella F. Blackmar & Oliver Hurd Blackmar, residing in NYC, to Millard Davis, also of NYC... conveyed Lots #3 and #4, including a 2.25-acre "Shaw lot" conveyed to Blackmar by Sylvester K. Hasbrouck in 1909 (417:279).

This was the first transaction involving the Davis family, which eventually would come to own the existing farm, since known as Arrowhead Farm. Millard H. Davis, Jr. (1883-1957) was born in Boiceville, in the Town of Olive, Ulster County. His father was active in local affairs and, according to historian Richard Rider, "was of major assistance to his neighbors when the [Ashokan] Dam people took their properties." He had moved to Boice Mill Road in Rochester by 1920 where he was enumerated by the census in a household that contained a number of his children, including Millard H. Davis, Jr.

Millard, Jr. had been living with his aunt Caroline Rundell in Hunter, Greene County in 1900. When the above deed was filed in 1912, Millard's address was recorded as New York City, although his precise whereabouts are unknown. In 1922, he married Roswitha Agnes Rocki Kudlich (1892-1987), daughter of Herman F. and Roswitha Kudlich, who were living 104 West 87th Street in Manhattan in 1920. Herman (1844-1925), a physician, had emigrated from Bad Lobenstein, Germany (then Austria) in 1871, and his wife arrived from Wilhelmsburg in Prussia in 1874. They evidently met and were wed in New York City; all their children were born there. The 1880 census identifies Herman as a physician living at 137 West 10th Street.

Millard H. Davis and Roswitha Kudlich had two children: a daughter Anne, born in 1923, who married Meredith E. Morgan; and a son Philip Herman, born in 1925, who inherited the farm, which then consisted of Lots #3 and #4 of the Hornbeck Homestead subdivision. Philip H. Davis and his son, Peter Millard Davis, enlarged the farm through acquiring adjoining lots at various times. Peter M. Davis continues to own and operate the farm, although he has recently ceased dairying and has sold his herd.

1920

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

Blackmar Orville, 65, farmer, owns
 Rosella F, 50

The census provides an address on the state road in the vicinity of other familiar names in the Pine Bush neighborhood, although there is no close listing for Millard Davis, who owned Lots #3 and #4 at the time.

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

15/16

Blackmar Orville, 75, farmer, owns
Rosella F, 63, married at age 25 years

18/19

Davis Benjamin E, 39, head, rents, married at age 33 years, farmer, general farm
Lillian G, 35, wife, married at age 22 years [sic], none
William P, 4 2/12, son, none
Jane M, 2 3/12, daughter, none

18/20

Davis Millard, 46, head, owns, married at 39 years, farmer, general farm
Roswitha, 36, wife, married at age 29 years, none
Ann, 6, daughter, none
Philip, 4 6/12, son, none

Tripp Benjamin, 26, laborer, farm

19/21

Depuy John C, 56, widow, farmer, fruit farm
Osterhout Simon, 19, boarder, laborer, farm

1951

Deed, 25 Jan 1951, 789:281

Millard & Roswitha Davis to Philip H. Davis... Lots #3 and #4 together containing 194 acres more or less.

In 1953 Philip H. Davis's wife Mary's name was added to the deed (863:396)

1987

Deed, 31 Aug 1987, 1750:81

Philip H. Davis, exr. Estate of Mary Davis, to Peter M. Davis... Lots #3 and #4 together containing 194 acres more or less.

Deed, 31 Aug 1987, 1750:87

Philip H. Davis, exr. Estate of Mary Davis, to Peter M. Davis... 74 acres adjoining Morris Kortright.

This is the parcel Gertrude Kortright conveyed to Rosina F. Blackmar in 1902. It was part of Morris Kortright's farm west of the Hornbeck Homestead lots. The property passed through the ownership of the following before it was incorporated into Arrowhead Farm.

- *Ira & Susan Decker (1934)*
- *Ernest Dehnert & Charles Karlson (1937)*
- *William & Maude Carlile (1939)*
- *Evelyn & Elwood Rode (1947)*
- *Arthur L. & Frances M. Stockin (1952)*
- *John A. Hathmaker (1954)*

1992 Deed, 22 Jan 1992, 2145:278
Timothy Murphy, exr. Estate of Irene J. Latimer, to Philip H. Davis & Peter M. Davis... Lot #2
of the Hornbeck Homestead subdivision containing 75.3 acres

This transaction restored Lot #2 to the homestead farm consisting of Lots#3 and #4

5. SOURCES:

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6. MAPS



The boundary of the existing farmstead and associated land is outlined in a red line and component lots are indicated by numbers for the Hornbeck Homestead Farm subdivision and by letters for sections of the Kortright farm later annexed by the Davises. Source: Ulster County Planning Department, On-line Parcel Viewer.



Site plan for Hornbeck-Myers Farm.

1. Stone House, c. 1760
2. Barn, c. 1850
3. Wagon House, c. 1850
4. Garage & tenant house, c. 1950
5. Poultry Houses, c. 1900
6. Tenant House, c. 1950
7. Summer House, c. 1920



Site plan for Hornbeck-Davis Farm.

- 1 – House
- 2 – Wood Shed
- 3 – Vehicle Shed
- 4 – Wagon House & Granary
- 5 – Dutch Barn & Cow House
- 6 – Silo Cluster
- 7 – Pole Barn
- 8 – Equipment Shed
- 9 – Heifer Barn
- 10 – Slurry Pit
- 11 – Tenant House
- 12 – Machinery Shed
- 13 – Sugar Shack

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



View of stone Homestead House on Hornbeck-Myers Farm (1) from SW.



View of stone Homestead House on Hornbeck-Myers Farm (1) from SE.



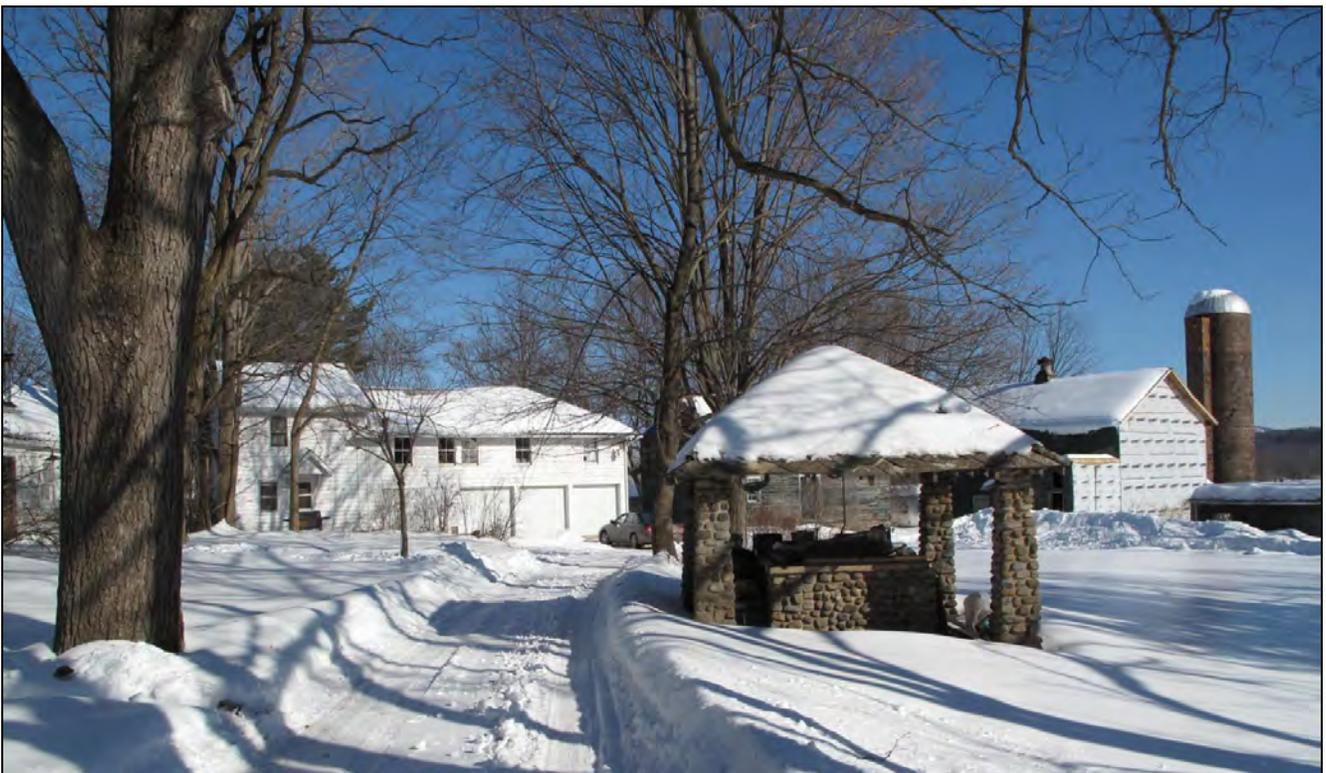
View of stone Homestead House on Hornbeck-Myers Farm (1) from NW,



View of Hornbeck-Myers Farm Barn (2) from NW.



View of Wagon House (3), left, and Barn (2), right, on Hornbeck-Myers Farm from NW.



View of Garage & Tenant House (4), left background, Summer House (7), center, and Barn (2), right, on Hornbeck-Myers Farm from west.



View of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NW, Rt. 209 on left.



View of farm buildings of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NW with House (1) on left, Dutch Barn (5) in center and Pole Barn (7) on right.



View of House (1) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NE.



View of House (1) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from SW.



View of Wood Shed (2), left, and Vehicle Shed (3) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NW



View of Wood Shed (2), right, and Vehicle Shed (3) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from SW.



View of Wagon House & Granary (4), right, and Dutch Barn & Cow House (5) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NE.



View of Wagon House & Granary (4) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from SE.



View of Wagon House & Granary (4), left, and Dutch Barn (5), right, of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from west with Vehicle Shed (3) in background.



View of Dutch Barn & Cow House (5) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from south.



View of Dutch Barn & Cow House (5), left, Silo Cluster (6), center, and Pole Barn (7), right, of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NW.



View of Pole Barn (7), left, and hyphens connecting it to Dutch Barn & Cow House (5), right, of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NE.



View of Pole Barn (7), right, Silo Cluster (6), center, and Heifer Barn (9), left, of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from SW.



View of Equipment Shed (8), right, and Silo Cluster (6) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NW, with Dutch Barn (5) on left in background.



View of Slurry Pit (10) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NW.



View of Tenant House (11) and Machinery Shed (12) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NE.



View of Sugar Shack (13) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm from NE.



View of farm land SE of House (1) of Hornbeck-Davis Farm.