

HISTORIC FARMSTEAD INVENTORY FORM



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DATE: October 2010

YOUR ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1394, Woodstock NY 12498

TELEPHONE: 845-679-5054

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

IDENTIFICATION

1. NAME OF FARMSTEAD: Schoonmaker-Rider Farm, 151 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	68.4-4-31.1	151 Lower Whitfield Rd.	61.04	Stone house, barn, farm outbuildings farm land, woods



View of Schoonmaker-Rider Farm from east

3. **DESCRIPTION:**

The Schoonmaker-Rider Farm originated as a component of a larger land grant devised to Osterhoudt family soon after the Town of Rochester was incorporated. It is not known who first occupied the stone farmhouse, the oldest building on the farm, but it is possible that it was occupied by Kryne Osterhoudt when he married and set up an independent household in c. 1780. Kryne would move back to his family homestead after his father, Cornelius Osterhoudt died in 1794 and the farm was divided into five lots (see inventory form for Osterhoudt Home Farm). By 1819 the two lots east of the homestead farm had been conveyed to Simon Schoonmaker of Marbletown. 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 Osterhoudt Homestead Farm, are visible to the west and the agricultural landscape behind it blends seamlessly with the home farm. Likewise on the south, the lands of the adjoining Kelder Farm expand the rural setting across 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.

The building compound is bisected by the public road with the stone house on the north side and the barn on the south side; both on the west side of a creek named the Fontaine Kill in an 1824 deed. The house reflects the form stone dwellings assumed at the end of the 18th century: a two-room plan, with (probably) separate entries on the front façade. The house appears to have been built in a single building campaign, which is another indication of its later period of construction. The wood frame wings on the north and west sides of the house are 19th-century additions. A privy is located behind the house and a wagon house, poultry houses and other farm-related buildings are arranged to the west. The site of a woodworking shop used initially for the assembly of coffins and later as a wagon making shop is east of the house where the creek crosses the road, with the creek perhaps providing some level of water power for machinery. A second dwelling has been added to the property recently.

An early-19th-century dairy barn is sited opposite the house on the south side of Lower Whitefield Road; it has been enlarged and altered a number times reflecting the changes in barn design and farm practice over the next 200 years. Its presence suggests that the stone house initially was a dependency of the Osterhoudt home farm (like a tenant house) and the property did not have a barn until it became an independent farm in the 1820s. The neighboring Osterhoudt Homestead Farm has a Dutch barn that was adapted to dairy functions, but the Schoonmaker-Rider Farm has a more modern barn: a model dairy barn with a basement for cows and an upper level with a central threshing floor flanked by hay mows. 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 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.

The barn was gradually enlarged to accommodate increasing amounts of hay being grown on farms for animal feed and bedding and for export to stables in the cities. A fourth bay was added to the west end of the barn for stabling horses, a shed roof extension constructed on the rear (south), and a long annex attached to the east end. A detached milk house was constructed on the roadside in front of the barn when fluid milk, rather than butter, became the market product after the Civil War. A silo was built against the rear wall of the barn in the 20th century when corn silage became an important part of cows' diets. As technology and sanitary standards progressed, a large masonry cow house was built on the east end of the barn and a masonry milk room, containing a holding tank connected to a sealed milking system, was constructed on a section of the older wood frame barn along the roadside. In its existing condition, the building evinces many stages in the functional and architectural evolution of dairy barns in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Additional buildings represent other farm functions. A 19th-century wagon house is located on the north side of the road. It later was expanded with a masonry addition to shelter farm equipment. A large poultry house was constructed in the early 20th century over a basement where eggs were stored. Other small buildings scattered about the property were built, imported and/or adapted for housing chickens and sheep. A large metal wire corn crib would have contained feed for them; now it contains cord wood.

The earliest farm statistics are found in the 1860 U.S. Census. At that time the farm contained 63 improved acres, indicating that the existing farm was more-or-less intact from that period. It supported two horses, three milk cows, six other cattle, 12 sheep and two 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 were grown for human and animal consumption. Butter and wool were market products. Animals were slaughtered for meat, some for home consumption and some for sale. Poultry and orchard products were not recorded in 1860, 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 Schoonmaker-Rider Farm is dormant; however, the buildings and farm land have been sufficiently maintained so that it continues to represent the architectural and spatial character of an evolving 200-year-old farmstead. Remnants remain of maple trees planted along the road more than 100 years ago.

Historic Features

1. House with stone & wood frame sections built between c. 1780 and c. 1925
 2. Barn, c. 1820, enlarged and altered during 19th and 20th centuries; also detached milk house
 3. Site of wagon shop, c. 1850
 4. Wagon house & machinery shed, mid 19th century
 5. Small poultry house, c. 1900; moved from Miller Farm c. 1940
 6. Large poultry house, 1913
 7. Corn crib, c. 1920
 8. Sheds
 9. Privy, late-19th century
 10. Dwelling, late 20th century
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1. House. The stone house originated as a two-room plan dwelling; it has an entrance and two windows on the front (south) façade. According to local historian Richard Rider, who grew up in the house, a three room clapboard addition was appended to the back (north side) of the stone house after Joshua Schoonmaker purchased the farm in 1849, from which he operated his undertaking business. A small room was used for casket storage, a second for display and the large room was used for funerals when the deceased's home was not suitable for the occasion. (As related by Sarah E. Osterhoudt to her son Kenneth.)

In c. 1925, Eli and Sarah Ella Rider built the existing wood frame kitchen wing attached to the west end of the stone house. It replaced an earlier wing built by Sarah Ella's father, James M. Osterhoudt, who had bought the farm from Joshua Schoonmaker in 1874. A detached summer kitchen located near the northwest corner of the house survived for many years; a door from the stone house to the summer kitchen existed until c. 1950 when it was converted into a window with a closet underneath. The Riders, bought the property from Sarah Ella's brother, Arthur, in 1913, at which time they hired Josiah Krom and Stanley Kelder to construct the gable dormers on the front of the house.

2. Barn. With its earliest section dating possibly as early as 1820, the existing barn has gone through numerous changes culminating with the renovation of basement sections for stanchions in c. 1925 and the addition of masonry sections and a silo in the 1940s. According to Richard Rider, the barn Eli Rider acquired in 1913 comprised the original three-bay barn with a central threshing floor opening on the road, with an additional bay on the west end where horses were stabled, and a low wing on the east end containing a large hay mow added sometime before 1874. James M. Osterhoudt wagon-making business evolved into a dealership of farm implements, and he stored many of them in the barn. Kenneth Rider recalled that at the time Eli Rider purchased the farm, the barn was “crammed with trade-ins” and for the first several years visitors were sent off with a load of this junk on the back of their wagon. A photo taken around 1925-1930 shows the existing windows being added to the lower level of the barn and across the doorway of the old barn. Eli also built a chicken coop against the back of this section the full width of the three bays, and also had another in use below the south corner of the original barn section.
3. Site of Wagon Shop. James M. Osterhoudt’s wagon shop was presumably built by Joshua Schoonmaker as a woodworking shop where he made coffins and other household objects. Some evidence of it remains along the creek on the north side of the road east of the house.
4. Wagon House & Machinery Shed. Family history relates that this story-and-a-half wood frame building was built from parts salvaged from a building once located on the other side of the road east of the barn. It contains two wagon bays on the east gable end and a third at the west end of the south side; a large opening has been added in the upper story of the south side. A one-story masonry extension was added to the west end much later to store and service farm machinery. It has entrances on the south and west walls.

Richard Rider states: “In my earliest memory, a wooden wheeled (steel rims) thresher was parked in the rear third of the garage between opposing sliding doors. This thresher had just been superseded by a new steel “Pioneer” thresher. Both had been powered by a Fordson tractor replaced by a Farmall A in 1939. Horses had been the farm power until about 1920-1925. My grandfather Eli Rider (1861-1940) never learned to drive, but he did deliver many loads of hay to the liveryies in Ellenville with his team and hay wagon.”
- 5&6. Poultry houses. A small wood frame building near the house once functioned as a poultry house. A much larger building is located behind and west of it. The latter wood frame building has six windows across the south façade and a basement with an at-grade entry. According to Richard Rider, “Eli Rider was mainly into chickens, growing grain for them, and growing hay for his couple of milk cows and horses and for sale. After purchasing the farm Eli built a sizable chicken coop in addition to the coops previously there. He built it into a bank with a cool egg cellar in its basement. His son Kenneth ran an electric wire from the new chicken coop to a switch in Eli’s bedroom. When Eli woke up he could just reach up from his pillow and turn on the hen coop lights to get the hens eating and laying early. Eli and [son] Kenneth bought a state-of-the-art chicken egg incubator circa 1920... Eli was the poultry man and four or five years after his death the incubator unit went to the dump and a few years later the brooder unit followed it.”
7. Corn Crib. A large cylindrical structure with a self-supporting wire wall and a conical metal roof, the corn crib was designed to dry and store shucked ears of corn that were later shelled and used for chicken feed. In the absence of farm animals to feed, it has been adapted to a storage facility for split fire wood.
8. Sheds. There are at least two small wood frame sheds on the hillside at the back of the farmyard on the north side of the road. Their precise functions have not been determined.

9. Privy. A wood frame two-hole privy is located northwest of the house.
10. Dwelling. A one-story wood frame dwelling has been erected recently behind (north of) the large poultry 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
Kryne & Jannetje Osterhoudt, possible occupants of house from c. 1780 to 1794
4. Moses & Helena Depuy, Shawangunk, c. 1794 to 1819 (absentee)
5. Simon Schonmaker, Marbletown, 1819-1827 (absentee)
6. Isaiah & Catarina (Schoonmaker) Depuy, 1827-1947 (absentee)
7. Harrison Suydam, Kingston, 1847-1849 (B.V.W. Davis, tenant)
8. Joshua C. & Lucinda Schoonmaker, 1849-1874
9. James M. & Effie Osterhoudt, 1874-1911
10. Arthur & Rebecca Osterhoudt, 1911-1913
11. Eli & Sarah Ella (Osterhoudt) Rider, 1913-1944
12. Kenneth & Thelma Rider, after 1944, when Sarah Ella Rider died
13. Donald S. & Carolyn Rider, c. 1960

4. **SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Schoonmaker-Rider Farm is historically and architecturally significant as a distinctive example of an early-18th-century farmstead that has evolved over a 200-year period. The farm originated as part of a large land grant conveyed by the Town of Rochester to 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 part of Teunis's grandson Cornelius Osterhoudt's farm with its antique front-gable stone house located next door at the Osterhoudt Home Farm. The stone house on the Schoonmaker-Rider Farm may have originated as the home of Cornelius's son Kryne Osterhoudt (1758-c.1832) in c. 1780. When Cornelius Osterhoudt died in 1794, Kryne moved back to the home farm and the portion comprising the Schoonmaker-Rider Farm was sold out of the family as two of five parts distributed among Cornelius Osterhoudt's heirs. The farm, designated Lots No. 4 and No. 5, passed through the hands of four absentee owners before becoming the home of Joshua C. Schoonmaker in 1849.

At that time, the farm comprised 63 acres situated on a fertile plateau on the northern slope of the Rondout Valley, which represents the extent of the present property. Under the proprietorship of Joshua C. Schoonmaker (1820-1901) and his wife, Lucinda Middagh, the farm was valued at \$2,100 in 1850, 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. At some later point, Schoonmaker became an undertaker and operated his business from the farm until it became more practical to relocate to Accord. In 1874 he sold the farm to James M. Osterhoudt (1836-1912) and his wife, Effie Wood. Their daughter Sarah Ella and her husband, Eli Rider, took over the farm, and they conveyed it to their son, Kenneth and his wife, Thelma.

Now in the possession of the Kenneth and Thelma's son, Donald S. Rider and his wife, Carolyn, the farm exists spatially intact to the dimensions created in the 1794 subdivision, and it contains many significant architectural components ranging from the 18th to the 20th century. Notable among these are the stone house and an early dairy barn with numerous additions and alterations documenting the course of farming over the past two

centuries.

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]

- 1790 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 were 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. Lots No. 4 and No. 5 were conveyed to Moses Depuy by an unrecorded deed.

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, which was Lot No. 3. Moses Depuy owned the mill at Mill Hook as well as numerous farms in the neighborhood. He evidently acquired these lots from Cornelius Osterhoudt's heirs.

- 1819 Deed, 24 Feb 1819, 27:70
Moses Depuy and Helena, his wife, Town of Shawangunk, to
Simon Schoonmaker, Town of Marbletown

In consideration of \$2,025... all those certain lots of land being part of a certain farm whereof Cornelius Osterhoudt was possessed in his lifetime and by the division thereof made between the heirs of said Osterhoudt, they are distinguished by lots No. 4 and No. 5

- Begins in SW corner at a tree in the division line between Philip D.B. Bevier, dec'd. and Cornelius Osterhoudt, dec'd
 - NW corner is NE corner of Lot No. 3 now occupied by Kryne Osterhoudt
 - Thence south to a small run of water
 - Thence down said run to where it intersects another small run and thence up said run to where it meets the place of beginning
- Contains by estimation 81 acres

Based on this description the western portion of the current Rider Farm comprises most of what were lots 4 and 5 in the description, which were west of the Osterhoudt home farm (Lot No. 3). Simon Schoonmaker's daughter, Catrina, was married to Moses Depuy's son, Isaiah. None of these people occupied the farm or farms comprising the Osterhoudt lots; they likely were occupied by unidentified tenants. An 1847 deed, cited below, places Isaiah Depuy and Catrina Schoonmaker on an adjoining 100-acre farm abutting the Osterhoudt lots on the north. As the deed states, Simon Schoonmaker resided in Marbletown.

- 1824 Deed, 8 July 1824, 27:74
Moses Depuy and Helena, his wife, Town of Shawangunk, to
Simon Schoonmaker, Town of Marbletown

In consideration of \$500... all that certain lot of land now in his possession... beginning at a heap of stones on the west bank of a certain run of water known by the name of Sahler killitje and running from thence up said stream as it winds to the southern bounds of Kryne Osterhoudt land and then westerly along his and Abraham Markle's land to a road known as Osterhoudt road which leads from said Osterhoudts and Markles to the mill hook, thence southerly along the road, thence east to the place of beginning, containing 22 acres

This parcel is located on the east side of Mettacahonts Road south of Store Road

1827 Simon Schoonmaker died and willed the 100-acre farm comprising the two Osterhoudt lots to his daughter Catrina, wife of Isaiah Depuy; they lived on an adjacent 100-acre farm to the north conveyed to Isaiah by his father, Moses Depuy (see 1847 below)

Simon Schoonmaker (1765-1827) was the son of Thomas Daniel Schoonmaker (1734-1815) and Magdalena Van Wagenen (1733-1805) of Alligerville. Although the precise location of Simon's home is not known, it was probably not far from his parents' farm across the Marbletown border. His father was Daniel Schoonmaker (1713-1791), a son of Jochem Hendrickz Schoonmaker (c. 1655 – c. 1730) who was one of the trustees of the Town of Rochester when it was organized in 1703. They all descended from Hendrick Jochemsz (or Jochemsen), who had arrived in Albany from Hamburg, Germany by 1653, which was the year he married Elsie Janse. He was an innkeeper there, but soon moved his family to Wiltwyck (Kingston) where he became a prominent figure and officer in the local militia.

Jochem Hendrickz and his wife, Petronella Slecht, moved to Mombaccus soon after their marriage in 1679. At least one account (Schoonmaker Genealogy) speculates that their homestead may have been located at Appeldoorn Farm, but it is more likely that it was on the south side of the Rondout near the family cemetery outside Accord. Petronella died within ten years, having given birth to five children, and Jochem Hendrickz married for a second time in 1689 to Antje Hussey (1670-1752) daughter of Frederick Hussey and Margaret Bos of Marbletown. Together Jochem Hendrickz and Antje Hussey begat 11 more children, of which Simon Schoonmaker's grandfather, Daniel, was one.

1847 Deed, 28 Jan 1847, 67:240
Isaiah Depuy and Catherine, his wife, Town of Rochester to
Harrison Suydam, Town of Kingston

In consideration of \$6,000... all those certain farms of land in the Town of Rochester... the one being the farm on which the said Isaiah now resides and which was willed to him by his father, Moses Depuy and contains about 100 acres more or less. The other farm was given by will of Simon Schoonmaker to Catherine, now the wife of said Isaiah Depuy and lay adjoining to the last described farm and also contains 100 acres more or less.

The said farms are bounded on the NE by the lands of Richard Brodhead (late William Cooper), James Hardenbergh, Martin Krom, Jr. and Abraham Markle, on the NW by lands of Philip Quick, Jacob Enderly and Johannes Markle, and on the SW by Elias D. Osterhoudt and Abraham Markle and the road which leads from Markles to Depuys...

The second farm mentioned comprises Lots No.4 and No.5 of the 1794 Osterhoudt farm division, which Moses Depuy conveyed to Simon Schoonmaker in 1819. The residents on these lots, apparently tenants, have yet to be identified.

1849 Farm leased to B. V.W. Davis (see deed below)

Davis's identity is unknown

1849 Deed, 2 May 1849, 72:617
Harrison Suydam, and Helen C. Suydam, his wife, Town of Kingston to
Joshua C. Schoonmaker, Town of Rochester

In consideration of \$5,000... all that certain lot of land situate in the Town of Rochester at a place called New Town and being part of a farm lately conveyed to said Suydam by Isaiah Dupuy and wife and bounded by Elias D. Osterhoudt, lot sold by Suydam to James H. Enderly, containing 68.04 acres, subject to a lease to B.V.W. Davis for one year from the first of April.

The 10-acre lot sold to James H. Enderly for \$300 was described as "part of the farm devised by Simon Schoonmaker to his daughter Catherine, now wife of Isaiah Dupuy and conveyed by said Isaiah Dupuy to Harrison Suydam [Deed, 8 May 1847, 68:399] Two days earlier Suydam sold lots of equivalent value on the eastern side of the farm to Thomas Osterhoudt [Deed, 6 May 1847, 68:418] and Elias D. Osterhoudt [Deed, 6 May 1847, 68:420].

Joshua Cornelius Schoonmaker (1820-1901) was the son of Joshua Schoonmaker (1795-1878) and Catherine Newkirk (b. 1794), who apparently were living in Accord at the time their son was born. Like other Schoonmakers in the town, the family appears to have originated in Kingston but later moved out to the Town of Saugerties. Their progenitor was Egbert Hendricksz, the second son of Hendrick Jochemsz (or Jochemsen), who had arrived in Albany from Hamburg, Germany by 1653 and later relocated to Kingston. This fact makes Joshua C. Schoonmaker a very distant relative to those of the family line that settled in Rochester.

Joshua C. Schoonmaker married Lucinda Middagh of Rochester in 1844, which would have led to the purchase of the Osterhoudt-Schoonmaker farm. She was the daughter of Henry Middagh and Maria Leroy of Rochester. The Schoonmakers produced ten children together, and after Lucinda died in 1882, Joshua remarried Ester Bush who delivered two more of his children.

Joshua Cornelius Schoonmaker (1820-1901)

m.1 (1844) Lucinda Middagh, daughter of Henry Middagh and Maria Leroy of Rochester

CHILDREN

Fannie M., b. 1845

Henry M. (1845-1885), m. Martha G. Sahler

Albert Alisha (1847-1947), m. Cornelia J. DeWitt

Emma A., b. 1849, m. Eugene Enderly

Cora O., b. 1851

William D., b. 1855

Joseph M., b. 1858

George E., b. 1860

Andrew, b. 1865

m.2 (1883) Esther Bush, b. 1860, daughter of Charles E. Bush & Julietta Mayer

CHILDREN

Bessie, b. 1884

Chloe, b. 1888

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

Joshua Schoonmaker, 30, farmer, real estate \$2,100
Lorinda, 31
Henry, 4
Albert, 3
Emma S, 1
Delia Vanwagenen, 11

Agricultural Production not listed

1858 Map of Ulster County: J.C. Schoonmaker

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

Joshua C Schoonmaker, 23 [sic], farmer, real estate \$2,500, personal estate \$1,200
Lucinda, 40
Henry, 15
Albert, 13
Emma A, 11
Cora O, 9
William D, 5
Joseph, 3
William Dorn, 21, farm laborer, real estate \$400, personal estate \$100

Agricultural Production

63 improved acres
0 unimproved acres
\$2,500 cash value of farm
\$100 value of farming implements & machinery
2 horses
3 milch cows
6 other cattle
12 sheep
2 swine
\$465 value of livestock
60 bushels of rye
50 bushels of Indian corn
200 bushels of oats
48 pounds of wool
40 bushels of Irish potatoes
20 bushels of buckwheat
600 pounds of butter
15 tons of hay
\$125 value of animals slaughtered

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

Joshua C Schoonmaker, 50, cabinetmaker, real estate \$4,000, personal estate \$1,000
Lucinda, 37, house wife
Henry, 23, cabinetmaker
Albert, 21, cabinetmaker
Augusta, 14, at home
Cora, 12, at home
William, 9, at home
George, 7, at home
Andrew, 5, at home

Agricultural Production

70 improved acres
46 unimproved acres
\$4,000 cash value of farm
\$200 value of farming implements & machinery
\$300 total wages
4 horses
5 milch cows
2 other cattle
5 sheep
5 swine
\$1,000 value of livestock
40 bushels of Indian corn
100 bushels of oats
15 pounds of wool
50 bushels of Irish potatoes
\$30 orchard products
600 pounds of butter
15 tons of hay
\$35 forest products
\$150 value of animals slaughtered
\$500 total value of farm production

The production of Joshua C. Schoonmaker's farm was near the median value for the town. He paid out a relatively high amount of wages (\$300), which may reflect either the workers he hired in his undertaking and casket-making business or that he relied more heavily on farm labor because of the time he devoted to his business.

1874 Deed, 9 Feb 1874, 187:229
Joshua C. Schoonmaker and Lucinda, his wife, Town of Rochester, to
James M. Osterhoudt

In consideration of \$3,900...all that tract at a place called New Town bounded east by Elias D. Osterhoudt, north by James H. Enderly, east by Peter Markle and south by road, containing 68.04 acres.

James M. Osterhoudt (1836-1912)
m. Effie Wood (1832-1911)
CHILDREN
Simeon (1865-1946)
Sarah Ella (1866-1944)
Nathan (1869-1937)
Arthur (1874-1955)

James M. Osterhoudt was the son of Abraham Osterhoudt and nephew of Elias D. Osterhoudt who owned the home farm adjoining on the west. James and his wife, Effie Wood, had been living with their family across the street at the Kelder Farm since 1862, which was about the time they were married and looking to set up an independent household. Family tradition asserts that James, who was a wagon maker, was attracted to the wood shop that Schoonmaker, an undertaker and coffin maker, had there.

1876 Atlas of Ulster County: "S.J. Schoonmaker"

This annotation is in error.

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

Osterhoudt James M, 42, farmer
Effie, 47, wife, housekeeper
Simeon, 15, son, laborer
Sarah E, 13, daughter, at school
Nathan, 10, son, at school
Arthur, 5, son

Agricultural Production
60 improved acres
16 unimproved acres
\$4,000 cash value of farm
\$300 value of farming implements & machinery
\$400 value of livestock
\$25 cost of building and repairing fences
\$100 cost of fertilizer purchased
\$75 amount paid in wages for farm labor
13 weeks hired labor was on farm
\$1000 value of all farm production
20 acres grass lands mown
15 acres grass lands not mown
20 tons hay
4 horses
5 milch cows
4 calves dropped
1 cow purchased
2 cattle sold living
625 pounds butter
26 sheep
2 lambs dropped
11 sheep sold living

1 sheep died of stress of weather
19 fleeces shorn
73 pounds wool
1 swine
50 poultry on hand
400 eggs produced
7 acres planted in rye
125 bushels of rye
5 acres planted in Indian corn
300 bushels of Indian corn
4 acres planted in wheat
60 bushels of wheat
0 acres planted buckwheat
1/2 acre planted in Irish potatoes
50 bushels of Irish potatoes
40 apple trees
150 bushels apples
\$50 orchard products
\$280 value of forest products

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

Osterhoudt James, 63, head, married 36 years, wagon maker, owns
Ethy [sic], 68, wife, 4 of 4 children living, none

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

Osterhoudt James M, 73, head, farmer, general farm, owns
Effie, 78, wife, none

1911 James M. Osterhout conveyed farm to his son Arthur by an unrecorded deed or will.

1913 Deed, 8 July 1913, 445:355

Arthur & Rebecca E. Osterhoudt to
Eli & Sarah Ella [Osterhoudt] Rider

All that tract or parcel of land... at a place called Mettacohonts and bounded on the west by Elias Osterhoudt, dec'd. (now David Osterhoudt), on the north by James H. Enderly, dec'd. (now Edith Enderly), on the east by Peter Markle (now E.U. Barley) and others, on the south by the road and a small run of water, containing 68.04 acres, more or less. Excepting and reserving 29 acres heretofore conveyed to Frederick Zeman.

Eli and Sarah Rider had been living with Sarah's mother, Marie Osterhoudt, in a house farther east on Lower Whitfield Road before buying the farm.

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

Rider Eli, 57, head, owns, farmer, general farm
Sarah E, 53, wife, none
Kenneth J, 13, son, student, public school

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

Rider Eli, 67, head, owns, farm, farmer
Sarah E, 63, wife, none
Rider Kenneth M, head, rents, farm, farmer
Sylvia M, 21, wife, none

After Eli Rider died, the farm was passed to his son Kenneth J. Rider and his second wife, Thelma. Sylvia Rider died in 1930 and Kenneth married Thelma Depuy in 1934. Their son Donald S. Rider and his wife, Carolyn, are the current owners.

5. SOURCES:

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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 Lots No. 4 & No. 5 in a subdivision made in 1794 by the heirs of Cornelius Osterhoudt with some later deletions and additions. The other three lots include the home farm parcel (Lot No. 3) and farms farther west 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. 1780 and c. 1925
2. Barn, c. 1820, enlarged and altered during 19th and 20th centuries; also detached milk house
3. Site of wagon shop, c. 1850
4. Wagon house & machinery shed, mid 19th century
5. Small poultry house, c. 1900; moved from Miller Farm c. 1940
6. Large poultry house, 1913
7. Corn crib, c. 1920
8. Sheds
9. Privy, late-19th century
10. Dwelling, late 20th century

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



View of farmstead from east, farm house on left



View of farmhouse from SE



View of farmhouse from east; privy on right, Fontaine Kill in foreground



View of farmhouse from SW



Historic view of farmhouse from south, c. 1913, after dormers were added to the roof; the kitchen wing on the left was replaced with the existing wing around 1925. Photo courtesy of Richard Rider.



Historic view from SW after new kitchen wing built c. 1925. Photo courtesy of Richard Rider.



Historic view of south façade of stone house with Eli and Sarah Ella Rider, after 1925. Photo courtesy of Richard Rider.



View of barn from NW, detached milk house on right, attached milk tank room on left.



View of barn from NE, masonry addition on left behind camper, Fontaine Kill in foreground.



View of barn from SE



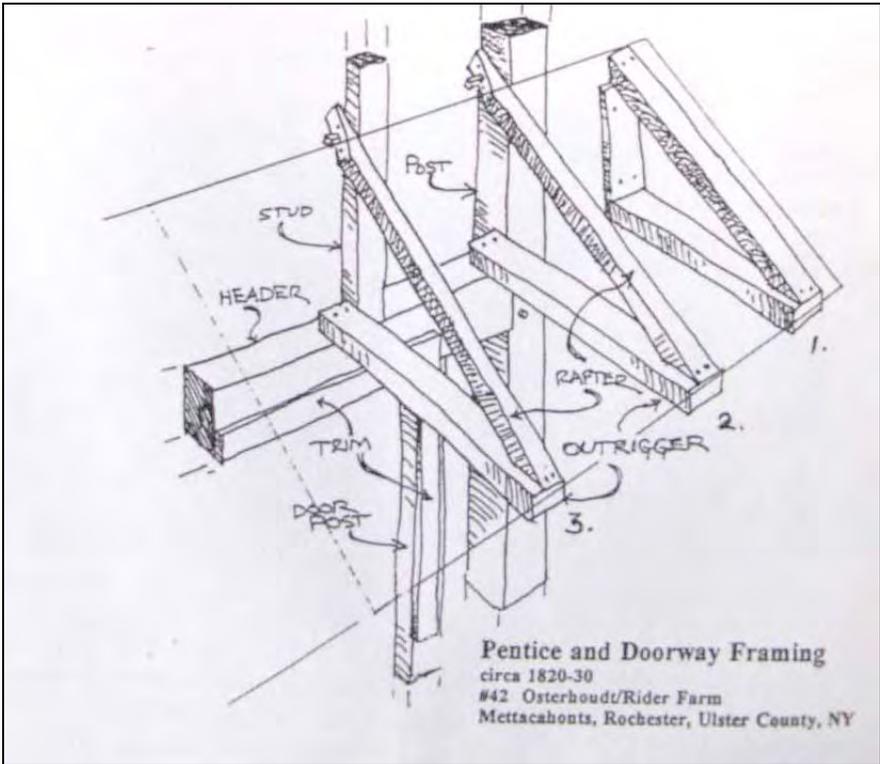
View of barn from west



Historic view of barn from NW showing main door and pentice on left and stable door on right. Photo courtesy of Richard Rider.



Historic view of barn showing alterations under construction c. 1945, footings only for milk tank Room. Photo courtesy of Richard Rider.



Construction detail of pentice framing from Rochester barn survey.



View of barn frame.



View of wagon house from SE; large poultry house on right.



View of wagon house and machinery shed from SW.



View of large poultry house (right) and corn crib (left)



View of large poultry house from south.



View of wagon house, corn crib, small poultry house and large poultry house, left to right.



View of poultry houses (left) and second dwelling.



View of landscape along road east of farmstead.



View of fields north and east of farmstead from east.



View of fields east of farmstead from south.



View of fields north of farmstead from SE, Fontaine Kill visible on left.