NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Joachim Schoonmaker Farm

other names/site number Saunderskill Farm

2. Location

street & number 41 Garden Lane ☐ not for publication

city or town Accord ☐ vicinity

state New York code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12404

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Ruth L Pierpont DSHPO — Signature of certifying official — Date 3/1/13

DSHPO — Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson K. Beall — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action 5.8.13

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
11	8	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
1	1	structure
1	0	object
14	9	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Historic & Architectural Resources of the Town of Rochester

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling
DOMESTIC, secondary structure
AGRICULTURE, animal facility
AGRICULTURE, agricultural field
TRANSPORTATION, water related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling
DOMESTIC, secondary structure
AGRICULTURE, animal facility
AGRICULTURE, agricultural field
AGRICULTURE, horticultural facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone
walls: Stone
Wood
roof: asphalt
other: Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Joachim Schoonmaker Farm is a 307.61-acre property located on Garden Lane on the eastern side of Accord, a rural hamlet in the Town of Rochester, Ulster County, New York. It comprises a historic farmstead perpetually associated with the Schoonmaker family who settled on the property in the late 17th century. The farm occupies a prime part of the verdant valley watered by the Rondout Creek, a major Hudson River tributary that flows across the eastern foothills of the Catskill Mountains and through the farm. Garden Lane is a remnant of an early road that forded the creek; the road also follows the boundary line between the lands of two of Rochester's first families, the Schoonmakers and the Depuys. The Town of Rochester was incorporated in the late 17th century by Dutch and Huguenot proprietors from Kingston and New Paltz. One of them was Joachim Schoonmaker's father, Jochem Hendrickz Schoonmaker, who built his homestead nearby. The site of Joachim's original dwelling has yet to be identified; the current stone and brick house on the farm was built in 1787, two years before his death and a decade or more after his son Jacobus Schoonmaker (1740-1820) had become the farm's proprietor. The farm is situated on a fertile floodplain within a meandering oxbow of the Rondout, which was ideal for growing wheat in the 18th century and for other field crops later. When the Delaware and Hudson Canal was constructed along the Rondout in 1828, it traversed the farm on a course that passed within 100 feet of the house. Boundaries of the farm have evolved over the years as neighboring farmers bought, sold and exchanged adjoining lands. Much of the acreage now associated with the farm originated on the Depuy side of the early divide. However, the current lands are actively engaged in the enduring agricultural activities of the farm. The existing barn is comprised of a mid-19th century wood frame section and an early 20th-century masonry section, both of which originated in a dairy function. The farmyard contains other 19th-century buildings that have been preserved and applied to new uses. Today, the farm provides bulk crops, fresh produce and horticultural plants to commercial and farm markets throughout the region, and the entire acreage is devoted to that purpose. New storage and machinery buildings have been erected and a complex of greenhouses fabricated. There also are dwellings for family members and farm-worker housing.

Narrative Description

The building compound is concentrated at the northern terminus of Garden Lane, which once was a public road that bridged the canal and forded the Rondout to connect with the Kingston Road (Rt. 209) near its intersection with Lucas Turnpike. As noted, this road represents the division line between early Schoonmaker and Depuy land grants. The house is on the west side of the lane, and the barn is on the south side; both are later replacements of original buildings. The two-story brick-fronted stone house was constructed in 1787 and is one of a group of about a dozen large masonry houses built by major land owners in the town during the last half of the 18th century. Most were located on the bottom lands of the valley where the largest and most productive wheat farms were located. Their imposing scale and luxury of interior space reflect the wealth and status of these commercial enterprises and the families that owned them. Such large farms required more labor than a single family could provide; all of them functioned with numerous slaves. In 1790 Jacobus Schoonmaker owned five slaves.

The house appears to have been built in a single building campaign, although further investigation may reveal evidence of an earlier dwelling within it. The two-story scale associates it with elite architecture of the period and shows that the Schoonmakers were identifying themselves with a higher class of plantation owners and merchants within the regional wheat trade. Brick was a more expensive material than stone and its use on the front façade of the stone house would have been a conspicuous elite feature in the neighborhood. Only a few other stone houses in the Rondout and Wallkill valleys were designed in this distinctive manner, in particular the Dewitt Hasbrouck (Gazlay) House at the intersection of Route 209 and Boice Mill Road, the Joseph Hasbrouck House in Guilford, which burned around 1850, and the Ezekiel Elting House on Huguenot Street in New Paltz. Two wood frame wings were added to the rear (west side) of the Schoonmaker house at later dates.

A stone smoke house is located behind the house along with a wagon house, granary and ice house, which were moved there more recently from the opposite side of Garden Lane where the barn is sited. The original Dutch barn was replaced with a larger dairy barn around 1875; utilizing sawn members typical of its period, this long, aisled building was still framed in a method evincing the local Dutch tradition. 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,

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

farmers provided fresh foodstuffs to meet demand in the fast-growing city to the south. The new barn was large to accommodate increasing amounts of hay being grown on farms for animal feed and bedding and for export to stables in the cities. The unusual size of the barn may relate to the proximity of the canal and the boarding of tow mules. A stable is located in the southeast corner; a silo once abutted the west wall. Around 1915 a new cow barn was added to the west side of the building; both have more recently been altered in their use for market garden functions. A wood-frame milk house and a concrete-block milk tank room (now a cooler) remain from the dairy operation. 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 west side of the road, having been moved there along with a granary and an ice house. Two poultry houses frame a small yard on the south side of the barn. Newer buildings, including a complex of arched greenhouses covered with polyethylene, have been gradually added to the site as the farm's market production has increased.

The earliest farm statistics are found in the 1850 U.S. Census. At that time the farm contained 60 improved acres and 40 unimproved acres, substantially fewer than those that constitute the property today. In that year, the farm covered an area mostly west of Garden Lane, and it was largely involved with animal husbandry. It supported four horses, six oxen, seven milk cows, four other cattle, fifteen sheep and 29 swine, all of which were pastured. The number of oxen is unusual, suggesting that they were raised for sale. The many swine indicate that they were raised for sale, either on the hoof or slaughtered and cured. Fields were planted with rye, buckwheat and corn, all of which largely went to animal feed. The absence of oats in the listing is probably an error, for nearly all farms grew oats and the number of animals on the farm would have required it. Some of the 20 tons of hay produced on the farm may have been shipped on the canal to city stables or fed to tow mules. In addition, Irish potatoes were grown for human and animal consumption. Butter and wool were market products. The 600 pounds of butter churned on the farm was an exceptional amount, and the waste products would have been fed to the swine. Animals were slaughtered for meat, some for home consumption and some for sale. Poultry and orchard products were not recorded in 1850, but they would have made an important contribution to the farm's income. Production statistics remained consistent to the end of the 19th century, which was well above the mean for farm activity town-wide.

The Joachim Schoonmaker Farm is now the central facility of a far-reaching market farming enterprise now known commercially as Saunderskill Farm, that uses fields in numerous remote locations in the Rondout Valley. Produce is prepared and packaged for market in the barn and shipped by truck to stores and farm markets in the region, including one operated as the Saunderskill Farm Market on Rt. 209 in Accord. Fields in the flood plain north and east of the farm continue to be cultivated every year. The historic stone and brick house, barns and outbuildings remain in service and link the current agricultural operation to its origins in the 18th century. Because of this rare continuity, the farm was designated a Century Farm—meaning a farm in continuous family ownership for 300 years—by the New York Agricultural Society.

Farm Features (a description of historic features; numbers relate to site plan)

1. Stone House. The two-story brick-fronted stone house was built in 1787 for Joachim Schoonmaker's son, Jacobus. It was completed two years before the father died. The scale and materials of the house established it and the farm as one of the best in the town (there were around a dozen two-story stone houses in Rochester in this period). The house had two rooms and a passage on each floor, all heated by fireplaces; the original kitchen probably was in the basement, which is exposed at grade on the north end. A number of alterations have occurred on the exterior including the enlargement, brick-framing and replacement of end windows, the removal and replacement of the original front porch, and the addition of two wood-frame wings on the rear (west) façade.
2. Stone Smoke House. A stone building of domestic scale located in its original location behind the house. It dates to the time of the existing house or, perhaps, its predecessor. Smoke houses were common features of early farms where pork was cured for long-term preservation. (Swine were easily raised on dairy farms as they could be fattened with the refuse from butter-making.)
3. Wagon House. A story-and-a-half wood-frame building with a wagon door in the gable end with a large door above for loading hay and feed above. Built in the late 19th century, it was moved to its current location.

4a. Wood-Frame Smoke House. A one-story wood-frame building with a ventilator in the roof. A hanging track door on the front façade has been replaced and windows added to other walls as the use has changed. This larger building was used for preserving greater amounts of meat for sale. Built in the late 19th century, it was moved to its current location.

4b. Granary. A one-story wood frame building elevated above the ground on wood posts for the original function of storing grain and corn. A porch or roofed loading platform has been added to the front. Built in the late 19th-century, it was moved to its current location.

5. Barn. The oldest section of the wood-frame building was built c. 1870. It was framed as an aisle barn with eight bents constructed of sawn timbers. Its similarities to the traditional framing of the Dutch barn it likely replaced is noteworthy. It originated as a mixed-use animal barn with horse stalls in the south end and a huge hay mow under the roof. The size of the barn suggests that it incorporated functions related to the supply of feed, hay and mule boarding for the Delaware and Hudson Canal. In response to modern improvements to dairy production in the 20th century, a gambrel-roof addition was built round 1929 with 52 cow stanchions at ground level and a hay mow above. Both barns have been adapted for the storage and packaging of market garden produce.
6. Power House, c. 1900. The fireproof stuccoed section of the one-story building contained a gasoline-powered generator. It was later expanded with a wood frame addition.

7&8. Poultry Houses. Two long wood-frame buildings with shed roofs and multiple doors. The front of one of them has been altered with infill of original doors and the addition of a vehicle door for the use of storing farm equipment.

11. Delaware & Hudson Canal, 1828. A long section of the canal traverses the property as it bends to cut across the oxbow of the Rondout. The ditch and towpath are relatively intact, although drained of water.

13. A two-story wood-frame house built for a family member in 1929 is located south of the farm compound in the midst of an orchard.

14. A story-and-a-half wood-frame tenant house is located at the entry to Garden Lane from the main road (Tow Path Road). It did not originate with an association with the Schoonmaker farm.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1787 - 1963

Significant Dates

1787
1825

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the construction of Joachim Schoonmaker's brick and stone house in 1787 to the 50 year cut-off date, 1963, in consideration of the farm's on-going agricultural activities.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Joachim Schoonmaker 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 originated as part of a large land grant conveyed by the Town of Rochester to Kingston resident Jochem Hendrickz Schoonmaker (c.1665 – c.1730), who is recorded as living in the area in 1703. (His homestead is believed to have been west of this property, near the Accord Cemetery.) Once his heirs began to spread out within the large holding, this farm was established as the approximately 100-acre homestead of his son and namesake Joachim Schoonmaker (1710-1789). The location and appearance of Joachim Schoonmaker's house is not known. The existing two-story stone house on the farm was built by his son, Jacobus Schoonmaker (1740-1820), in 1787 two years prior to his death. With the possible exception of a stone smoke house, it is the oldest building now on the property.

By 1850 the farm comprised 100 acres situated in one of the most fertile areas in the Rondout Valley: a expansive flood plain through which the Rondout Creek wound in a tight series of bends. Under the proprietorship of John D. Schoonmaker (c.1810-1870) and his wife, Martha Markle, in the fourth generation, the farm was valued at $6000, which ranked it in the upper 12% of farms town-wide. By this time the agricultural economy was based in dairy production, with butter being the principal market product. The extant barn on the property is a landmark to this period. This production level and property value remained consistent to the end of the 19th century. By this time, the farm had begun to make the shift from dairy production, which was in economic decline, to market gardens, supplying local villages and summer resorts with fresh produce. This transition set the stage for the prosperous market business the farm supports today. The Joachim Schoonmaker farm, known commercially as Saunderskill Farm, now encompasses over 300 acres and owns and rents additional farm land in the valley. The ninth and tenth generations of the family continue to occupy and operate the farm. This property is being nominated in association with the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled The Historic and Architectural Resources of the Town of Rochester, Ulster County, New York.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The Joachim Schoonmaker Farm is historically significant as the homestead farm of Joachim Schoonmaker (1710-1789), the son of one of the Town of Rochester's earliest settlers, which has been farmed continuously by his descendants up to the present day (the ninth generation of descendants now lives on the farm). Joachim Schoonmaker was 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. His grandfather, Hendrick Jochemsz (or Jochemsen), had arrived in Albany from Hamburg, Germany by 1653. The farm is one of a network of Schoonmaker family farms that represent a significant part of the settlement, social, agricultural and economic history of the town and region. The Joachim Schoonmaker Farm represents the continuous history and evolving landscape of the Town of Rochester from the early settlement of the Rondout Valley by Dutch families expanding their reach from New York's first towns of Kingston, Hurley and New Paltz, through stages of agricultural depression and renewal, to the present, when the farm is a leader in the farm-to-table movement and farm preservation in the Hudson Valley. Joakim H. Schoonmaker, who managed the farm in the early 1900s, decided to augment the production of his traditional dairy farm by growing and marketing fresh produce directly to nearby Catskill hotels and resorts, which resulted in a significant transformation of the farm, and it served as the model for other farmers, which sustained the agricultural economy of the Rondout Valley when other areas experienced decline.

The stone house is significant as an outstanding example of the 18th-century stone house architecture in the Hudson Valley. Among the early house forms introduced by the Dutch in the region, the Ulster County stone house is highly distinctive. The use of stone as a building material began at the turn of the 18th century, when Dutch farming communities became more permanent and prosperous. Consequently, the stone house was a symbol of elite rural economic and social status for the next century. Stone houses were the homes of Ulster County slave owners. Joachim Schoonmaker's son and builder of the extant stone and brick house owned five slaves in 1790.

Stone houses were organic buildings that were enlarged and renovated in numerous stages over generations to meet changing family sizes, economic conditions, building technology and regional preferences in decoration and material culture. Few stone houses were built following the Revolution, as the importance of ethnic associations and traditions expressed in buildings lost their appeal in favor of those reflecting a more modern, national identity. In the 19th century, stone houses were decidedly out-of-fashion. The Schoonmaker house is a distinctive example of one of these late stone houses, which was aggrandized by a second story and modernized with a brick front façade, the new high-status material. The design of the house acknowledged the coming of the new order but also was grounded in the stolid proportions of the past, as the traditions of well-established rural families still were of value. Ulster County in general and the Rondout Valley, quite apart from the thriving Hudson River artery in particular, have been considered backwaters by architectural

historians because the cultural identities of the county's old rural communities endured for so long. Nonetheless, the houses built by the wealthier and more traveled farmers showed a familiarity with popular fashions that transcended the local context.

In addition to the stone house, a large mid-19th-century dairy barn has survived on the farm. Likely, it replaced a New World Dutch Barn, which was the standard building for wheat storage and processing in the previous century. The new barn was a progressive farm building representing the shift from wheat to dairy farming. Many Dutch barns were adapted and enlarged for the introduction of cows, as the one on the Schoonmaker farm may have been before being superseded by this large new barn with its voluminous hay loft and attached stables. The model masonry barn added to it in the early 20th century represents a further step in the evolution of farm methods and buildings. Poultry houses are another distinctive farm feature, particularly for the Rondout Valley, where unusually large buildings indicate the investment in fowl and egg production to meet the huge daily demand of the resort hotels. Other farm buildings, such as smokehouses, a granary, sheds and a powerhouse, are important historic components, even though most have been given new uses.

The section of the Delaware & Hudson Canal that cuts through the farm is another significant historic architectural and engineering feature. Completed in 1828, the canal linked coal fields in Pennsylvania with the Hudson River at Kingston, from whence the product was shipped to New York City stoves and furnaces. Its route followed the Delaware, Neversink and Rondout watersheds through New York. Yet, the canal was also an important transporter of farm products from the Rondout Valley to the Hudson. An unglamorous but important product shipped to the city from the Town of Rochester was hay for feed and bedding for the tens of thousands of working horses boarded there.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

In 1730 Joachim Schoonmaker married Lydia Rosenkrans and established an independent farm north of his family's homestead on the south side of the Rondout Creek. Joachim Schoonmaker (1710-1789) was one of the youngest sons 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. His grandfather, Hendrick Jochemsz (or Jochemsen), 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. Family lore states that his young son, Jochem Hendrickz, was captured by the Indians during the Wiltwyck Massacre in 1663 and was tortured and disfigured by them. In 1679 Jochem Hendrickz married Petronella Slecht , daughter of Cornelius Barentsen Slecht and Tryntje Tysen Bos. Slecht also was an officer in the citizens' militia and was a close associate (and probably good friend) of Hendrick Jochemsz, who died in 1683.

Jochem Hendrickz and Petronella Slecht moved to Mombaccus soon after their marriage and established a homestead there. At least one account (*Schoonmaker Genealogy*) speculates that this homestead may have been located at Appeldoorn Farm, where his son Benjamin lived on the north side of the Rondout, 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. Their tenth child was named Joachim, and he would later establish a farm east of his father's, on a broad and fertile flood plain. The approximately 100-acre farm would have been a major wheat producer in support of New York's international wheat trade.

In 1772 Joachim's youngest son, Jacobus Schoonmaker (1740-1820) married Annatje Sleght, daughter of Hendricus Sleght & Rachel Jansen of Kingston. It likely was the cohabitation of the parents' and children's households that motivated the construction of the extant large stone house in 1787. In addition to its substantial proportions, which expressed a luxury of space and materials (ever since the house has been occupied by two generations), the design of the house acknowledged an awareness of a more universal architectural taste. There were about a dozen two-story houses built in Rochester during the 18th century, each distinguishing a prominent farm. The brick façade on the Schoonmaker's house was a novel and modern feature of stone house architecture in 1787.

Joachim Schoonmaker died 14 January 1789 at age 79 years of age. His wife, Lydia, predeceased him eleven years earlier, and as tradition generally dictated, his youngest son, Jacobus, inherited the old farm. (The only nod to primogeniture was that new farms were found for older sons, while the youngest remained in the family nest.) The family genealogy provides little detail for this generation. Jacobus and Annatje had three, maybe four children; their household in 1790 included five slaves. It was common in the 18th century for farmers above the subsistence level to own at least one slave; however, owning five or more indicates the Schoonmakers were engaged in the commercial production of wheat.

The farm's location on a fertile flood plain was another prerequisite of a large-scale wheat-growing enterprise. Jacobus likely inherited his slaves from his father (his brother Daniel is recorded with no slaves).

In 1820 Jacobus Schoonmaker died and his son Joachim inherited the farm. By this time Joachim Schoonmaker (1774-1853) had been married to Elizabeth Depuy (1776-1844) for 17 years and had assumed responsibility for the farm. Between 1800 and 1840 no census entry was found for either father or son that could be clearly identified as pertaining to this household. This generation produced four sons and seven daughters who lived into adulthood and married. Breaking with tradition and for unknown reasons, Joachim Schoonmaker conveyed the farm to his second son, Jan Depuy Schoonmaker (1799-1870). His eldest son, James (b. 1795), had served in the War of 1812 and "moved west." John D. Schoonmaker married Martha Markle of Marbletown in 1840, the year both father and son were enumerated as heads of household in the census. In both households there were persons employed in agriculture as well as one person employed in the navigation of canals, lakes, rivers. The latter reference coincides with the family story that the farmhouse basement contained a store that served canalers. The farm also could have boarded mules used to tow canal boats, which would help explain the unusual size of the barn built during this period.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (continued)

The household of John D. Schoonmaker is more precisely described in the 1850 census. He and his wife, Martha, had been married ten years and had four young children: a son, Joachim, and three daughters. His father, Joakim, was boarding with the family of Joseph W. and Charity Davis. Charity Davis was the widow of Joakim's son Nicholas; she also was a Schoonmaker. Joakim schoonmaker died three years later in 1853.

At $6,000, John D. Schoonmaker's farm was in a better class of property among the 240 recorded in the town. Those of lowest value—assessed in the hundreds of dollars—were relatively few in number, and they probably were mostly for subsistence of people whose occupations were other than farmers. Only 29 farms were valued at $6,000 or greater. 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 John D. Schoonmaker's farm was moderate in size (100 acres) and above average in production when compared to others in the town. The $8,000 of real property assigned to John D. Schoonmaker in the population schedule evidently takes the stone house into account; he also may have owned other property not considered part of the farm. 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. A detailed breakdown of farm production was included in the 1850 census..

60	improved acres
40	unimproved acres
$6,000	cash value of farm
$150	value of farming implements & machinery
4	horses
7	milch cows
6	working oxen
4	other cattle
15	sheep
29	swine
$740	value of livestock
200	bushels of rye
300	bushels of Indian corn
0	bushels of oats
35	pounds of wool
2	bushels peas & beans
120	bushels of Irish potatoes
80	bushels of buckwheat
600	pounds of butter
20	tons of hay
$135	value of animals slaughtered

Ten years later, the value of the farm had increased to $10,000. There were 11 horses and four oxen recorded, indicating that John D. Schoonmaker was raising them for sale (he had six oxen in 1850). Ten milk cows was double or more the typical number on local farms as was the 720 pounds of butter they produced. Crop production also was well above the norm, probably reflecting the fertility of the rich land at the bottom of the valley when compared to upland farms. The Schoonmakers boarded a young farm laborer and could have hired any number of farm laborers residing nearby. With 100 pounds of hay reported, much of it would have been shipped east and west on the canal for liveries in ports along the route, as well as to feed the tow mules passing through the farm.

John D. Schoonmaker's son, Joachim Schoonmaker (1846-1879), was listed as the head of household of the farm in the 1870 census. In addition to his wife, Louise, and their infant son, Daniel, his parents were members of the household along with his sister Hila and Peter Barley, a laborer. His father died that same year. By then, the size of the farm had increased by 30 acres, even though its overall value had decreased to $6,000. At this value, the farm was among the top 60 (16%) of the 374 farms recorded in the town. It was one of 16 farms assessed at $6,000, and there were 44 farms ranked at higher values. Two farms were assessed at the highest value of $20,000: Daniel Rider and John B. Van Leuven. Livestock numbers and crop production were both down on the Schoonmaker farm compared to ten years earlier.

Joakim H. Schoonmaker's wife, Louise Krom (1848-1923), was the daughter of John L. Krom and Rebecca Caverly of Rochester. In addition to Daniel E., born 1868, they had a second son Alton B., born 1876. After Joakim's untimely death at age 35, Louise became the matriarch of the farm. The value of the farm remained constant after Joakim Schoonmaker's widow and children took over. Butter production was cut in half, but balanced by an increase in poultry, eggs, orchard products and market garden produce, which signifies the transition made by this and other farms to supplying fresh foods to Catskill tourist homes and neighboring villages and cities via the canal. The 1900 census describes her occupation as truck farmer, a significant change in reference to the local agriculture. Her household included her son, Daniel, age 31 years and a farm laborer, two servant girls and two unrelated farm laborers. Later that year, Daniel Schoonmaker (1868-1923) married a cousin, Minnie Krom (1874-1952), the daughter of Capt. John Krom & Elizabeth LeFevre.

By 1910, Daniel, Minnie and their two daughters and one son represented one household in the census, while mother Louise was listed as head of her own. Nevertheless, they probably shared the ancestral stone and brick house. Louise was indicated as the owner of the farm, which was listed as engaged in general farming, the catch-all term for that census year. Ten years later Daniel was reported as the farm's owner and mother Louise, then 70 years of age, was included in his household along with his wife, three children, a domestic servant and a farm laborer. In 1923 Louise formalized her conveyance of the farm to Daniel with a deed [Ulster County Deeds, 494:474]. However, Daniel died that year, with his son, John Ludington Schoonmaker (1901-1986), taking over the farm. The 1930 census designated him as the owner, but his mother and sisters did not legally convey the farm to him until 1932 [Ulster County Deeds, 558:95]. That same year the year John L Schoonmaker married Helen Jones (b. 1905), the daughter of George Jones & Elizabeth Osterhoudt.

It was John L. Schoonmaker who began marketing fresh produce and eggs to Catskill resorts and local markets, and as a result, he expanded the acreage of his market garden crops greatly. The farm

expanded with the acquisition of land peripheral to the farm as well as with the purchase and leasing of farms in the surrounding area. Schoonmaker's neighbor, Walter Davenport, also was delivering fresh produce to hotels, green grocers and supermarkets. According to one account, while making a delivery to a Catskill hotel, Davenport met a man delivering oranges and grapefruits from Florida, to whom he sold a load of sweet corn for the return trip south. It proved so successful that Davenport Farms began specializing in corn.[1] The Davenports moved their operation, including a farm market, to Marbletown, and the Schoonmakers took over much of their land and centered their business in Accord. An article on the "Old Stone Houses of Rochester and Some of the Men Who Lived in Them," in the *Kingston Daily Freeman*, 15 October 1938, gave the following account of the farm.

> One mile east of Accord is the home of John L. Schoonmaker, which is more than an old stone house. It might be classed as a mansion of former days. Walls of stone with corners and front faced with brick, surrounded by giant trees and velvety lawns, it is one of the finest old places in the Town of Rochester. It was built in 1787, as a stone in the wall attests. The builder is thought to have been John D. Schoonmaker, the great grandfather of the present owner. The farm belonging to the estate is one of the largest and best in the town. It supports a dairy of nearly a100 registered cows, and its truck gardens make it one of the leading industries in the Town of Rochester.

John L. Schoonmaker and his wife, Helen, had two sons, John Ludington Schoonmaker, Jr., born in 1933, and George Daniel Schoonmaker, born in 1935. After Helen's death and late in his life (1962), John L. Schoonmaker married Virginia Smith Boyce (b. 1912), the daughter of Elmer Smith & Brigitta C. Peterson of Kyserike. By this time, his son and namesake, was being prepared to take over the business; the younger son, George, had relocated to Little Falls, New York. John L. Schoonmaker, Jr. presently is the patriarch of the family farm, is presently assisted in this multifaceted agricultural enterprise by and his wife, Alice, and their children and grandchildren.

[1] Pauline Uchmanowicz, "Rondout Valley Farming, History Underfoot," The Valley Table, No. 52 (December-February 2010). http://www.valleytable.com/article.php?article=002+ Features%2FRondout+Valley+farming%2C+history+underfoot.

Joachim Schoonmaker Farm
Name of Property

Ulster Co., NY
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
_x_Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **Town of Rochester Hist. Pres. Comm.**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 307.61
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	566505	4627022	7	18	565792	4624779
2	18	566559	4626880	8	18	565754	4624659
3	18	566538	4626298	9	18	565470	4624539
4	18	566614	4626118	10	18	565269	4625029
5	18	566538	4625944	11	18	564735	4626363
6	18	565982	4625280	12	18	565487	4626559

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The boundary of this nomination is shown on two maps, both of which are entitled "Schoonmaker, Joachim, Farm, Accord, Ulster Co., NY." The maps depict the boundary at 1:24,000 and 1: 14,361 scale.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The boundary has been drawn to include all that land presently, and since the 1930s, associated with the Schoomaker Farm, and includes a total of 307.61 acres. The farm, which in the nineteenth century included 100 acres of land, grew subsequently with the acquisition of property formerly associated with the Davenport and Relyea farms. Approximately half of this acreage is presently forested, much of that being located in the area south of Tow Path Road. The profitability and success of the farm's operation, at the time it was marketing fresh produce and eggs to Catskill-region resorts and local markets, drove the acquisition of new farm land in the first half of the twentieth century.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Neil Larson SHPO contact: William Krattinger, NYS OPRHP, Waterford, NY

organization Larson Fisher Associates date 5 November 2012

street & number P.O. Box telephone 845-679-5054

city or town Woodstock state NY zip code 12498

e-mail nlarson@hvc.rr.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Photographs (TIFF format) by Larson Fisher Associates, March 2010

0001 EXTERIOR, historic farmstead core, view to northwest on Garden Lane
0002 EXTERIOR, canal prism in foreground, north elevation of 1787 house in background, view looking roughly south
0003 EXTERIOR, 1787 house, east and north elevations, view to southwest
0004 EXTERIOR, main barn group, view to northwest
0005 EXTERIOR, east and south elevations of c. 1870 barn section, view to northwest
0006 EXTERIOR, south elevation of c. 1929 section, view to north
0007 EXTERIOR, wagon house and frame smoke house, view to north
0008 EXTERIOR, granary, with powerhouse in background, view to east
0009 EXTERIOR, powerhouse, view to east
0010 EXTERIOR, stone smokehouse, north and east elevations, view to southwest
0011 EXTERIOR, 1929 house, view to southwest
0012 EXTERIOR, agricultural landscape, view looking north from farmstead core

Property Owner:

name Jack and Alice Schoonmaker

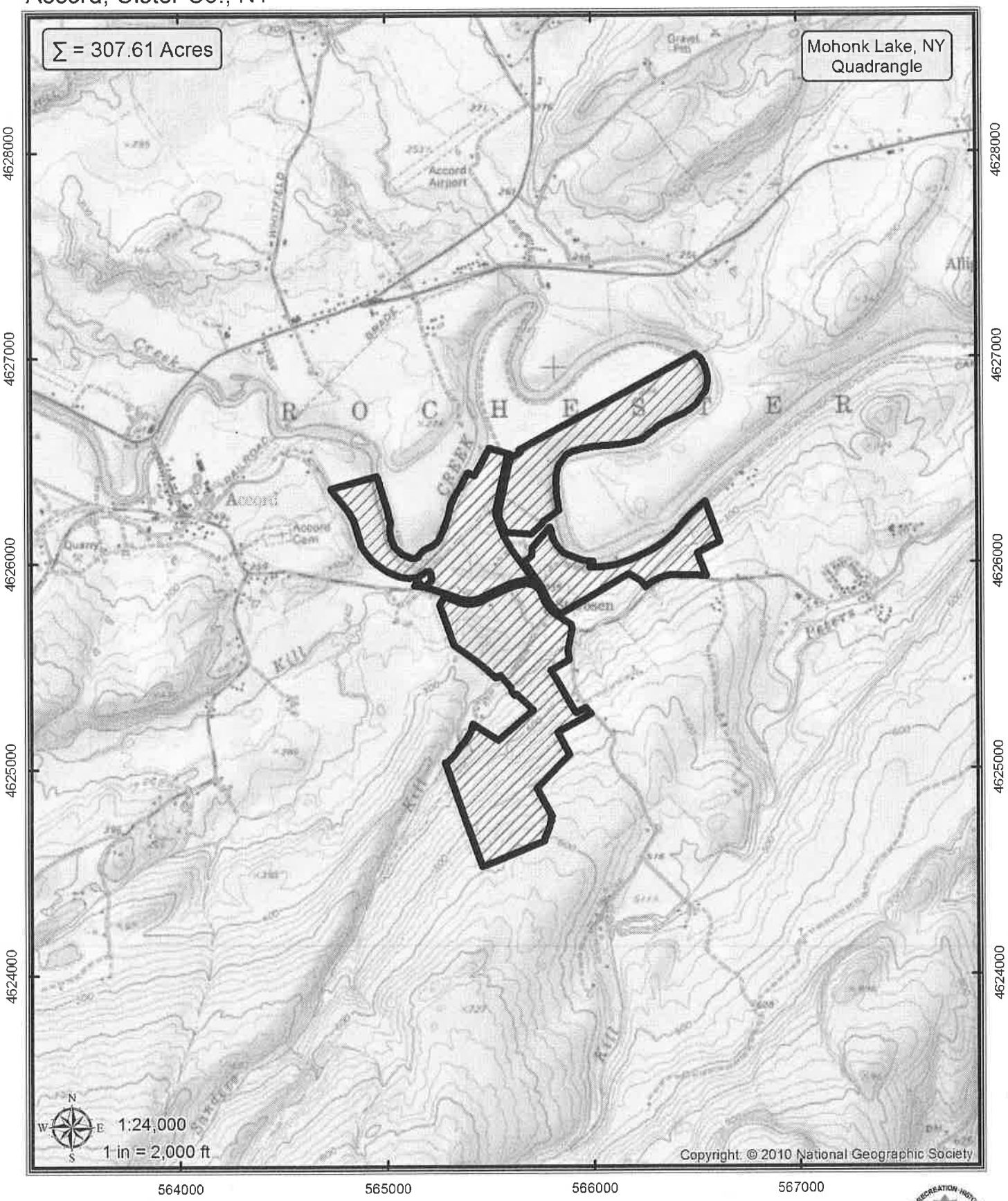
street & number same as nomination address telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Schoonmaker, Joachim, Farm
Accord, Ulster Co., NY

41 Garden Lane
Accord, NY 12404



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

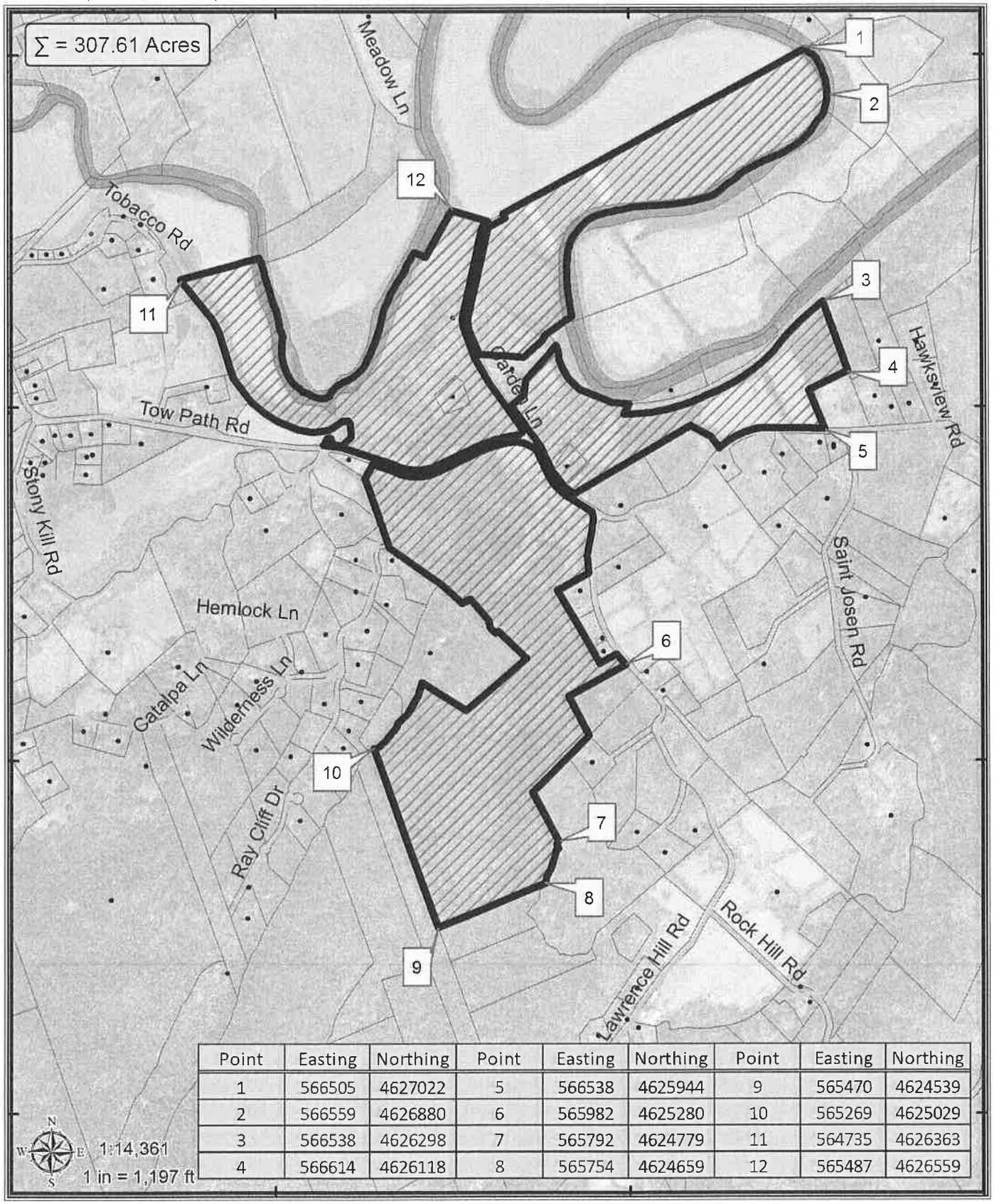
0 600 1,200 2,400 Feet

Schoonmaker Farm

Tax Parcel Data:
Ulster Co. RPS
http://gis.co.ulster.ny.us/pviewer/

Schoonmaker, Joachim, Farm
Accord, Ulster Co., NY

41 Garden Lane
Accord, NY 12404



Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
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4	566614	4626118	8	565754	4624659	12	565487	4626559

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

Feet
0 362.5725 1,450

Schoonmaker Farm

Tax Parcel Data:
Ulster Co. RPS
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WM