

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

# DRAFT

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 Roosa House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

name of related multiple property listing \_\_\_\_\_

## Location

street & number 882 Berme Road

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

not for publication

city or town High Falls (Marbletown)

vicinity

state New York code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12440

## 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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property      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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	3	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Dutch Colonial

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone

walls: Limestone, Bluestone, Weatherboard

roof: Asphalt Shingle

other: Wood

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**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 Roosa House is a late eighteenth-century stone dwelling located in the hamlet of High Falls in the town of Marbletown in Ulster County, New York. It is a rare and well-preserved example of regional stone architecture from the early development period of the Hudson River Valley. The property consists of the original main structure, dating to around 1790, a later addition from about 1810, and two more recent portions built between 1950-70. The layout, cladding, and fenestration of the original main block reflect a traditional late-eighteenth-century design influenced by Dutch architecture, a hallmark of the region's European settlers. In the 1700s, Dutch settlements in Ulster County were defined by stone houses, which stand as enduring symbols of the craftsmanship and European influence brought by early settlers. In addition to the main house, the property includes a circa 1950 garage, a modest barn, and a well house. However, since these outbuildings were built after the period of significance, they are considered non-contributing resources. Overall, the Roosa House stands as an exceptional example of regional architecture, reflecting the rich history of European settlement in Ulster County.

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**Narrative Description**

***Location and Setting***

The Roosa house is located on the east side of Berme Road on a 5.11 acre parcel surrounded by heavily forested land. Berme Road is located approximately five miles from the center of Marbletown and is oriented to run roughly parallel to Roundout Creek along the former Delaware & Hudson Canal Corridor. Neighboring properties are spaced far from one another and are more recently built, dating from the twentieth century. The site of the Roosa House retains its historic landscape features including mature maple trees and its historic configuration with few modern alterations.

Most of the parcel consists of a lawn with a relatively moderate slope towards the south, away from Berme Road. The front of the lot closest to Berme Road has continuous vertical wood slat fencing that separates the road from the property. One can enter either through a simple wooden gate at the driveway or through the garage located to the north. The house is located toward the northwest corner of the parcel and has an unusual orientation towards the southwest, away from Berme Road. Directly in front of the house is a large rubble stone patio that spans the length of the entire façade and wraps around to the east side.

The Roosa House was built in four distinct phases of development to accommodate its continuous use as a single-family residence since circa 1790. The original house is a two-and-one half-story, coursed rubble stone block with a stone foundation and asphalt shingle side-gabled roof. A slightly smaller, one-and-one-half-story projection erected circa 1810, extends to the west, with additional, more contemporary additions present to the east and north behind the façade. The foundation of the original block and first addition is historic rubble stone. Its more recent additions have foundations made of concrete blocks.

The interior of the house has a combination of historic and contemporary design components. The original portion of the house retains its original wood plank flooring, lath and plaster walls, and original hand-crafted timber framing on its ceilings. The more recent additions are defined by hardwood flooring, plaster walls and

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ceilings with simple crown molding and newer finishes. Beneath the main portion of the house is a basement. The third story, which was originally an unfinished attic, is now a bedroom and living space.

The property contains three outbuildings including a garage in the northwest corner, a barn in the northeast corner, and a well house located roughly in the center of the parcel. The remnants of what is presumed to be the original well are located just beyond the parcel's boundary on the north side, behind the main house.

***Exterior***

The Roosa house was built using a combination of bluestone and limestone and laid in an ashlar pattern. Most of the exterior stonework on the house is light-colored. However, there are yellow and brown discolored stones on the northeast corner of the rear main portion of the house, brought on by years of rot from an ivy wall (Photo, E-05 and Figure, 1). It was removed before the current owners purchased the house and the discoloration is not noticeable from the front.

All portions of the house, including the original structure and later additions, are covered with an asphalt shingle roof, maintaining a cohesive architectural style (Photo, E-02). The façade of the original portion of the house measures four bays in width and two stories in height. The main entrance is slightly recessed and off-centered to the east. The door itself follows a traditional Dutch design with wood paneling consisting of a cross pattern in the lower portion and four panels in the upper half. Above the door is a single-pane transom window, with a projecting curved wood hood painted green to match the color of the door. To the east of the entrance is a narrow two-over-two wood window. The remaining bays are filled with larger two-over-two double-hung wood replacement windows.

The east (side) elevation of this portion of the house has stone walls and weatherboard siding on the top gable portion with windows: one on the lower stone portion and one in the gable. Both windows are two-over-two wood casement windows. The west (side) elevation is similar, with paired two-over-two casement windows on the third story. The north (rear) elevation has a large, full-height brick chimney flanked by two-over-two double-hung wood windows on both stories. All of the windows in the house have recently been replaced with Marvin historic wood windows to meet energy savings standards, but the overall design remains true to the late-eighteenth-century Dutch influence.

***Additions***

Attached to the west end of the original block is the earliest addition built circa 1810. It is a one-and-one-half-story kitchen wing with a side-gabled roof (Photo, E-01 and E-07). The entire wing is finished with coursed rubble stone that is visually similar to that of the original house but separated by a distinct seam in the façade's wall. Directly west of this seam is another Dutch-style door that provides access to the kitchen and is designed similarly to the main entrance, including a matching hood (Photo, E-03). West of this is another two-over-two wood window. The west (side) elevation of the addition has a two-over-two wood casement window on the first story with two additional three-over-three windows above it in the weatherboard-clad gable. A brick chimney emerges at the center of the roof's peak.

Directly behind the west end addition to the north is a small single-story, one-bay wing addition built circa 1950 (Photo, E-06). It has a concrete block foundation and a gabled roof that is clad in weatherboard siding on all sides. Its rear elevation has a centered brick chimney covered in plaster. Two former window openings flanking the chimney have been covered with weatherboard siding. The wing's west elevation has paired two-over-two wood double-hung windows. The east side has French doors with simple wood trim.

The smallest and most recent addition was built circa 1970 and is a one-story block located off the main block's east elevation to provide additional storage space (Photo, E-04). It was built using concrete blocks and

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has weatherboard siding in the gable end. Fenestration consists of a two-over-two wood window on the east elevation and identical paired two-over-two wood windows on the façade next to the modern Dutch-style door, which has two small single-paned windows in its top portion.

***Interior***

The interior of the Roosa House, like its exterior, reflects the building's evolution over time yet retains a high degree of integrity in its materials, design, and finishes. The main block maintains its original configuration of rooms, consisting of a side hall with additional living spaces on the first story and the primary bedroom upstairs. The main portion of the house also has a full basement and attic. The later additions are devoted to a kitchen, dining room, storage, and secondary bedroom. The additions, by comparison, have newer design elements that still fit with the character of the older parts of the home. These spaces are generally finished with wood floors and plaster walls and ceilings. The wood doorway, trim, and baseboards are simple in design as well.

The basement consists of a series of unfinished rooms beneath the original portion of the house and its earliest addition (Photo, B-01). Its access is via an interior single-run, open riser wood stair in the kitchen. This stair leads into a square room that branches off to two rooms to the north and east into a large rectangular room that has a wood-burning furnace on its north wall, adjacent to other utilities. A secondary, likely original, stone stair to the east in this room connects the basement to the interior of the circa 1970 storage shed addition. The main features of this space include stone flooring and stone walls throughout. The ceiling is exposed, revealing the wood plank flooring above. It is supported by square, rough-cut heavy timber beams and a series of square wood and metal posts.

The first floor is defined by a side entry hall that leads to the principal rooms of the house (Photo, 1-01). It is finished with original wide wood plank flooring, plaster on lath walls, and a ceiling with exposed timber beams that appear to have been cut by hand due to the presence of ax and hand tool marks. The walls in this room are decorated with a continuous original wood chair rail and baseboards. A single-run enclosed wooden stair on the east wall leads to the second floor, with a storage space beneath the stairs. In the twentieth century, a newer staircase was situated on top of the original staircase. The original walls contain traces of layered nineteenth-century wallpaper, which conceals the staircase to the west from the rest of the room.

West of the side hall is the living room, which is a partially finished rectangular room with deep-silled windows on the north and south walls (Photo, 1-02). The original finishes of wide wood plank flooring, plaster on lath walls, and a ceiling with exposed timber beams are also used in the living room (Photo, 1-03). Three of the walls in this room are stone with remains of plaster. The east wall presumably has its original lath, but the plaster was removed by a previous owner and is in the process of being replaced in kind. North of the hall doorway is another doorway that leads east to a secondary living space with similar finishes. The exterior walls in this room are stone and partial plaster and the interior walls have original plaster, chair rails, and baseboards. Opposite this doorway on the west wall of the living room is a presumably nineteenth-century doorway that connects the living room to the kitchen and might have been the location of the original fireplace.

The kitchen, within the circa 1810 addition, is a rectangular room featuring tile flooring with a basket weave design (Photo, 1-04). It has plaster walls and rough-cut timber beams, oriented in a north-south direction, supporting a painted wood plank ceiling. The kitchen has a built-in pantry and an exterior door located on the south wall. West of this door is a small, contemporary half bathroom and to the east is a door leading to the basement stairway, beside which two steps lead up to a small landing with a folding door. The stairway continues from the landing to one of the second-floor bedrooms (Photo, 1-05).

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Connected to the north end of the kitchen via a square doorway is the dining room, which occupies the entire circa 1950 rear addition (Photo, 1-06). The room is defined by contemporary hardwood flooring, plain plaster walls and a vaulted ceiling with exposed wood rafters. A modern light fixture is also suspended in the center of the room. Centered on the north wall is a brick fireplace with a bracketed wood mantle painted the same color as the walls.

The main stair in the entry hall leads to the main block's second floor. The plan of this floor features a single-loaded corridor with rooms to the west and an enclosed attic staircase to the east (Photo, 2-01). Rooms throughout the second floor are newer in design and contain sheet rock and wood flooring from the 1960s. It is probable that the original walls and floors are underneath the newer finishes. The two rooms directly off the hall are the master bedroom and bathroom.

The bedroom has two windows on its south wall and a flush-painted wood door to the west leading to the bathroom (Photo, 2-02). The bathroom has contemporary finishes, tile flooring, and simple wainscoting walls. A smaller doorway measuring four feet in height on the west wall of this room cuts through the original stone wall and leads to a secondary bedroom, directly above the kitchen.

The secondary bedroom features a similar design as the rest of the second floor (Photo, 2-03). The room has stained hardwood flooring and has short knee walls and a low-sloped ceiling. The west exterior wall has a projecting chimney finished in plaster flanked by two-over-two wood windows. The four corners of the room each have built-in storage spaces concealed by wooden access doors. To the east, the stair leading to the kitchen is concealed by a wood-paneled partition.

The attic space above the original portion of the house has been converted into a combination bedroom and living space (Photo, 3-01). The room follows the shape of the gabled roof above, finished with original wood plank walls accented with heavy timber trusses that line the room. The plank floor is similar in material and design to the first story, indicating that it was likely an original feature.

## ***Outbuildings***

Built circa 1950, the non-contributing garage on the property is a one-and-one-half-story outbuilding constructed of concrete block walls with a front-gable asphalt shingle roof (Photos E-08 and E-09). Its façade faces Berme Road and has two wooden garage doors with square lattice patterns and six windows each. The front and rear gables are clad in weatherboard siding. Fenestration consists of three two-over-two wood windows on the side and rear elevation with simple stone sills. The interior has a poured concrete floor, concrete block walls, and exposed wood ceiling rafters.

In the northeast corner of the property stands a non-contributing barn built in the 1970s (Photo, E-10 and E-11). It is a modest one-and-one-half story, wood frame rectangular block, clad in unpainted vertical wood siding. Its asymmetrical side-gabled roof is standing seam metal and has a slight overhang which exposes the structural wood rafters beneath it. The south elevation has a central square opening. The west elevation contains a rectangular unglazed window opening in the gable, with the barn's ridge beam projecting above it. The interior is an open-plan room that has earth flooring and unfinished framing on its walls. The unfinished ceiling has a series of joists separated in two rows by two strutting beams. A square post in the center of the room serves as a structural support for the roof above it. The post also supports a partition wall in the middle of the space consisting of five wide timber planks adjoined to the rear interior wall.

Behind the main house on the rear lawn is a square non-contributing well house with an unknown construction date (Photo, E-12). It is made of concrete with irregularly shaped rubble stone and is covered by an asphalt

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shingled gable roof supported by two wooden cross-braced posts. The well itself is cylindrical and made of rubble stone covered by a metal grate.

***Statement of Integrity***

Overall, the Roosa House retains substantial historic integrity. Its unchanged rural location and setting and its largely intact original portion of the house lend to the feeling and association of regional late eighteenth-century Dutch colonial residences. The exterior of the main block has minimal alteration to the original design and materials that correspond with the building trends of the period. The house's bluestone and limestone construction, fenestration, and entryway have all been maintained, a testament to the workmanship of its builders. Furthermore, the later additions have been designed in deference to the historic character of the original house. Their cladding, fenestration, and form harmonize with the original features, providing an overall effect of cohesive design.

The interior of the house has been subtly updated over time, but also retains its historic integrity. The plan and finishes of the main block are highly intact, including original floors, baseboards, and chair rail trim. Other rooms added to the house have newer design elements that harken back to its original design, such as wood plank ceilings, hardwood floors, and exposed rafters. The basement and attic also appear to retain most of their materials and finishes throughout, including original timber framing and flooring in the attic and stone walls in the basement. The main floor has exposed stone membrane and ceiling joists, but the process for in-kind restoration to reapply plaster is underway. The windows have all been replaced, but they keep with the materials and style of the original windows and do not affect its historical integrity. Despite minor changes, the overall integrity of the property remains intact.

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**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.)

- ☐ 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.
- ☒ 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.)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

ca.1790 - ca. 1810

**Significant Dates**

ca.1790: Date of Construction

ca.1810: Date of Kitchen Wing Addition

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the estimated date of the original building's construction in ca. 1790 and extends through ca.1810 to incorporate the date of its kitchen wing addition, which is similar in design, building materials, and construction methods. While substantial, the 1950s and 1970s additions do not exhibit the same building materials or construction methods and were therefore excluded from the period of significance.



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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Roosa House located in the hamlet of High Falls in the town of Marbletown in Ulster County, New York is eligible for the State and National Registers under Criterion C for architecture as a rare surviving example of a multiple-story Dutch Colonial stone house in this region. Constructed in the late eighteenth century, the original portion of the house is representative of stone craft masonry practices in the area with origins reflecting early Dutch style and craft traditions. There is one contributing building, two non-contributing outbuildings, and one non-contributing structure on the property. The property's historical significance is primarily based on the original circa 1790 center block portion of the contributing building and its circa 1810 kitchen wing addition. The property originally belonged to the Roosa family of Marbletown, one of the town's founding families. Although little is known about the first family who occupied the house, the architectural design, scale, and use of bluestone and limestone are reflective of affluent Dutch settlers. While both types of stone were readily accessible in the area, the use of these materials indicated wealth. In the towns of Rochester and Marbletown, Dutch settlers only or mostly used limestone for their multiple-story residences. Neighboring English settlements to the east preferred building with wood, making Dutch stone houses, like the Roosa House, distinct. The original portion of the house is homogeneous with other multiple-story dwellings in the region as well. The additions to the Roosa House make it unique and little has changed to the building's original portion and its later additions. The period of significance begins with the estimated date of the original portion's construction, circa 1790, and extends through circa 1810 to include the kitchen wing addition, which is similar in design, building materials, and construction methods.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

***Ulster County and Marbletown Settlement***

The first settlement in the future County of Ulster can be attributed to the Esopus tribe of Native Americans, who developed and cultivated the forested land of Ulster County for agricultural purposes. Before the arrival of Europeans, this group mastered a technique to raise corn, tobacco and other produce for subsistence.<sup>1</sup> Change occurred in 1652, when Dutch settlers arrived from the colonial province of New Amsterdam, now Manhattan, as a part of their gradual expansion westward. The expansion of their settlement sparked a brief period of conflict with the Indigenous people known as the Esopus Wars, which ultimately resulted in the Esopus people losing claim to their land and being forcibly relocated to become part of the Delaware tribe to the west.<sup>2</sup>

The Dutch settlers officially acquired the land from the Esopus tribe in 1653 and built a village called Esopus, later named Wiltwyck (Dutch for "Wild Woods").<sup>3</sup> Ulster was chartered in 1683 to "contain the towns of Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown..." and all the "Christian inhabitations of the west side of the Hudson

<sup>1</sup> Marjorie Hasbrouck, *A Bicentennial Book to Commemorate Marbletown and the Time It Was Capital of New York* (Stone Ridge: Marbletown Bicentennial Committee, 1977).

<sup>2</sup> Franklin Eck, "History of the Esopus Wars: Part II (1663-1664)," *Stony Brook Undergraduate History Journal* (April 9, 2021).

<sup>3</sup> *New York Historical*, (New York University Special Collections) "Ulster County Collection Finding Aid." [https://findingaids.library.nyu.edu/nyhs/ms645\\_ulster\\_county\\_collection](https://findingaids.library.nyu.edu/nyhs/ms645_ulster_county_collection)

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River...near the Highlands to the Swayers' Creek" (Figure, 6).<sup>4</sup> Shortly after obtaining control of the region, the Dutch ceded power to the English due to Britain's successful capture of New Netherland in September of 1664.<sup>5</sup> Wiltwyck was renamed Kingston in 1669 and over the next five years, former British soldiers who had been located at a nearby encampment in Kingston settled the two-and-one-half acres of land in the future town of Marbletown.<sup>6</sup> The remaining native population was fully displaced, and the British began development in earnest to establish a permanent community. They formed the basis of their economy around harvesting local limestone and timber, as well as farming. In addition to growing wheat, they raised livestock to export butter and cheese products back to Europe.

By 1703, the population of Marbletown had reached 228 permanent residents.<sup>7</sup> That same year, prominent Dutch and British members of the community including Captain Richard Brodhead, John Cock Senior, Moses DuPuy, Jeremy Kittle, Jr, Loondert Kool, William Nottingham, Gysbert Roosa, Thomas Van derMark and Richard Wilson applied for land in Marbletown and received the patent from Queen Anne.<sup>8</sup> Despite having origins with the British, early Marbletown established an identity as a mostly Dutch community consisting of a blend of the various Protestant and northern European cultures that comprised the seven provinces of the Netherlands. It was not until the 1740s that English immigration into the area began to increase and influence the historically Dutch settlement area.

Settlement in Marbletown and other parts of Ulster County increased once construction began on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Built in 1825, the canal was incepted as a more efficient means of shipping Pennsylvania-mined coal to markets in New York. Stretching for 108 miles beginning at Rondout Creek, the canal followed the path of Rondout Creek and passed through Kingston before continuing along the New York side of the Delaware River, ultimately crossing into Pennsylvania at Hosendale via the Lackawaxen River, approximately 32 miles northeast of Scranton.<sup>9</sup> In addition to facilitating the efficient shipment of coal into New York State, it allowed communities scattered along the canal's path in Ulster County to export their supplies of lumber and limestone. Marbletown was among the small communities that saw a population increase in the nineteenth century because of the canal. Workers tasked with digging canal beds and building the various aqueducts established permanent residences for themselves along the canal's path in areas yet to be developed.

### ***Regional Stone Construction***

One of the unique elements of Ulster County's architectural history was the predominant and consistent pattern of stone construction. The region's rich supply of stone deposits and mountain ranges gave settlers a large supply of material that was quarried and cut for building purposes. The Town's 2019 Historic Resources Survey Update describes its association with quarrying as:

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<sup>4</sup> *New York Historical*, "Ulster County Collection Finding Aid."

<sup>5</sup> Eck, "History of the Esopus Wars: Part II (1663-1664)."

<sup>6</sup> Hasbrouck, *A Bicentennial Book to Commemorate Marbletown and the Time It Was Capital of New York*.

<sup>7</sup> "Explore the Historic Town of Marbletown" *Marbletown Historic Preservation Commission* (March 2016), <https://www.marbletown.net/sites/g/files/vyhli4666f/uploads/explore-the-historic-town-of-marbletown.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> "Our History." <https://www.marbletown.net/community/pages/our-history>

<sup>9</sup> Rochelle Riservat, "History of the D&H Canal," *Visit Vortex Hudson Valley* (blog), accessed December 21, 2023, <https://visitvortex.com/magazine/dh-canal>.

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Quarrying in Marbletown began in the late 17th century with the extraction and dressing of limestone along the stone ridge that separated the Esopus and Rondout Creeks on the easterly side of town. It was the English Governor (Francis) Lovelace who gave the town its name. Although sites for these quarries have yet to be identified—some say that stone was cut from exposed seams on the property of stone householders—stonecutting was a major enterprise in the 18th century based on the number of stone houses alone. Much of this stone would have been burned in wood pyres and later stone kilns to produce lime for mortar. Another seam of limestone along the Rondout was discovered to have properties that produced extraordinarily hard cement, which was burned and ground in mills around High Falls and east into Rosendale.<sup>10</sup>

In her book, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*, author Helen Wilkinson Reynolds notes, “The outstanding aspect of the architectural history of Ulster County is summed up in the word uniformity.”<sup>11</sup> In general, the early stone houses that were built in Marbletown and the surrounding area maintained the same generic, vernacular design that made it a distinct style in its own regard. The region’s plentiful resources resulted in a stone house typology that became a regional phenomenon passed down from earlier generations and remained the predominant choice for residents until the 1840s, outweighing the traditional wood frame houses that were common in other parts of the state. Always maintaining the same general form, many of these houses began as single-story, one-room dwellings that were square in plan. Those few that had an upper floor used it as storage or sleeping space.

According to the 1798 New York State Assessment for Marbletown, 68 percent of the total 174 single-family residences valued at over one hundred dollars were stone dwellings.<sup>12</sup> Of these roughly 120 properties, the vast majority were single-story buildings that had one or two rooms.<sup>13</sup> Over time, as building capabilities improved, these houses were built larger, incorporating linear extensions that had multiple floors and rooms for living space. These houses were often expanded upon and built in phases with a kitchen wing added after the main portion’s construction, as seen with the Roosa house.<sup>14</sup>

During this later period, the two-story house style slowly worked its way south from Kingston.<sup>15</sup> The slow pace of the style’s progression south is illustrated by the long period between the Cornelius Kool residence (Ca. 1700) in Hurley and the Wynkoop-Lounsberry residence (1772) in Marbletown. Both houses were the first examples in their respective towns and the Wynkoop-Lounsberry was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. The Assessment for Marbletown confirms that there was limited building activity in this form before 1798, counting only five established houses of this type. Marbletown’s 1798 tax list only contains five

<sup>10</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, “Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900,” (September 30, 2019): 41.

<sup>11</sup> Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776* (Payson and Clarke, 1929), 177.

<sup>12</sup> Harry Hansen. “The Historic and Architectural Resources of the Town of Rochester, Ulster County, New York,” The United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, (1995): E, 11.

<sup>13</sup> Harry Hansen. “The Historic and Architectural Resources of the Town of Rochester, Ulster County, New York,” (1995): E, 10.

<sup>14</sup> Ryan, pg. 142.

<sup>15</sup> Harry Hansen. “The Historic and Architectural Resources of the Town of Rochester, Ulster County, New York,” (1995): F, 10.

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two-story stone houses and four of them were recorded as new.<sup>16</sup> It is probable the Roosa house was one of these five houses.

### ***Architectural Analysis***

According to the *Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update*, the typical patterns of regional stone architecture toward the end of the eighteenth century can be described as follows:

The coexistence of Dutch and English settlers had a significant impact on the domestic architecture of the town...one-story linear plans [were] favored by the Dutch and the consolidated orderly plans, often on two stories, [were] attributed to the English...This distinction is illustrated by the comparison of two 18th-century stone houses in North Marbletown: the Davis Tavern, the town's reputed oldest house, with its asymmetrical façade fronting a linear plan of two rooms, each with its own entrance, and the nearby John A. DeWitt House, which has two rooms divided by a center passage and a balanced façade. Then there is the Sally Tack Tavern in Stone Ridge, two-stories in height with a side-passage plan and three-bay façade, which clearly reflects the influence of the English taste expressed in Manhattan and Kingston at that time...Despite the outward differences, all these houses were constructed using Dutch methods with iconic massive ceiling joists consistent with prevailing local practices. They also were built with limestone, quarried from a seam, or stone ridge, running along the easterly side of the town, dressed to a uniform size and laid in a neat ashlar pattern, a distinguishing local characteristic.<sup>17</sup>

The Sally Tack Tavern House (NRHP, 1988) is located at 3722 Main Street in Marbletown and was built circa 1757 (Figure, 2). It is comparable to the architectural style of the Roosa house. It is a two-story masonry, four-bay wide, single-family dwelling that contains both Dutch Colonial and English Federal style characteristics. It has an asphalt shingled side gable roof with two opposing interior brick chimneys. It also contains an off-centered main entrance with a door that features sidelights and a transom. It has an addition in the rear that is not easily seen from the street.

Another house in the area with similar features to the Roosa House is the George Grosse House, built in 1797 (Figure, 3). It is located at 80 Old Kings Highway in Marbletown and is listed in the Rest Plaus Historic District (NRHP, 1995) as a contributing two-story four-bay stone house close to the road. Like the Sally Tack Tavern and the Roosa House, the George Grosse House contains both Colonial Dutch and Federal style influences in its form. According to the National Register nomination from 1995, an original hearth and interior chimney are situated in the center of the west gable end wall and a new chimney and fireplace were introduced in the north gable end in the 1980s.<sup>18</sup> The façade features an off-centered door with side and transom lights. It also has a contributing twentieth-century springhouse located behind the main house along with a contributing chicken coop.

<sup>16</sup> Harry Hansen. "The Historic and Architectural Resources of the Town of Rochester, Ulster County, New York," (1995): E, 2.

<sup>17</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, "Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900," 10.

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The two-story, side-passage-plan John Lounsbery House (NRHP, 1988) was built circa 1798 and is located at 3700 Main Street in Stone Ridge (Figure, 4). It has traditional Dutch Colonial features but is more symmetrical in the contemporary manner of the Federal style. It is another two-story masonry, three-bay wide, institutional/former dwelling with Dutch Colonial and Federal style characteristics. It has an asphalt shingled side gable roof with two interior brick chimneys and stone wall construction and foundation. It too has a side hall entry with sidelights around the door and it has twelve-over-twelve windows. Its stone walls were laid with small, random-sized stones, in contrast to the carefully laid limestone ashlar of its neighbors, including the Roosa House, which suggests the exterior was originally plastered or whitewashed to update its appearance.<sup>19</sup>

The original portion of the Roosa House was erected circa 1790 as a two-story, three-room stone house and is comparable to the Sally Tack Tavern, George Grosse, and John Lounsbery houses (Figure, 5). All three of the comparable houses are listed on the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places and are within a few miles from each other and the Roosa House. While the main portion of the Roosa house shares similarities with the other three houses, the treatment of its stone façade, simple main entrance, and highly visible additions make its unique from the other houses of this type and tell the story of this property's evolution over time.

### ***Roosa Family***

The earliest known record of the property at 882 Berme Road is shown as belonging to A. Roosa from a 1797 map of Marbletown (Figure, 7). This property is attributed to Andries Roosa (1721-1804) and his wife Maria Schoonmaker Roosa (1733-unknown), then later their son Andries Roosa (1765-1832). The Roosas were the descendants of one of the region's first Dutch settlers, Aldert Heymans Roosa (1621-1679) and his wife Wyntie Arens De Jongh Roosa (1627-1686).<sup>20</sup> Aldert and Wyntie boarded *De Bonte Koe (The Spotted Cow)* from the Netherlands and arrived in New Amsterdam in April 1660.<sup>21</sup> They were among the first families to settle Ulster County and they had ten children.

There are several records of Aldert not only because he was one of the region's first settlers, but because he served as an Alderman of Wiltuyck. Additionally, he was part of a rebellion against the emerging British influence and joined in a mutinous riot with three others in 1667.<sup>22</sup> All four members were found guilty and brought to New York for sentencing. As result, Aldert was banished from serving in government for life. However, Governor Lovelace pardoned him and appointed him and Louis Du Bois as overseers for the town of Hurley in 1669.<sup>23</sup> Aldert and his family subsequently relocated to Hurley where he and Wyntje resided until their deaths. He died in 1679 and she died sometime after 1685 (when she was recorded as securing a grant of 320 acres at Hurley).<sup>24</sup>

Their descendants settled across Ulster County including Marbletown, where Andries Roosa later resided. Based on the documentation available, it is probable that Andries Roosa (1765-1832) built and occupied the

<sup>19</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, "Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900," 18.

<sup>20</sup> Linda Jean Strongman Simmons, *A Hudson Valley Simmons Family*, (H & L Simmons, 1998), 229.

<sup>21</sup> Mary Bolt, "North America, Family Histories, 1500-2000." *Lineage Book of the Charter Members of the DAR, Vol. 085*, (Daughters of the American Revolution, 1926), 239.

<sup>22</sup> Patricia and Jeffery Burke, "Reaching across 400 years to Hurley's Early Dutch Settlers," Hurley Heritage Society, 2020. <https://www.hurleyheritagesociety.org/history/hurleys-early-dutch-settlers>.

<sup>23</sup> Patricia and Jeffery Burke, "Reaching across 400 years to Hurley's Early Dutch Settlers."

<sup>24</sup> Patricia and Jeffery Burke, "Reaching across 400 years to Hurley's Early Dutch Settlers."

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house now located at 882 Berme Road. The 1799 Ulster County tax roll (earliest available) lists the value of Andries Roosa's real estate as \$3,904, indicating he had a considerable property and was wealthy. Andries then sold the property to Isaac Hasbrouck in 1824 and it remained in the Hasbrouck family for nearly thirty years.

***Enslaved Community at the Roosa House***

Nearly all wealthy Dutch families with substantial farmland relied on the labor of enslaved Africans, including the Roosas.<sup>25</sup> According to the last will and testament of Andries Roosa (1721-1804) signed in 1801, he bequeathed a third of the enslaved persons under his ownership to his daughter Mary and the remaining two thirds to be divided among his sons Levi and Andries. Additionally, he granted his enslaved worker Bill his freedom but bequeathed an enslaved boy named William to his son Levi.<sup>26</sup>

It is likely that the enslaved workers Andries inherited from his father worked and lived on the Roosa House property. Any domestic enslaved workers would have been isolated to live and work in kitchen basements, which is mostly likely where the original kitchen was in the Roosa House before the kitchen wing addition.<sup>27</sup> Later, basement kitchens were replaced with kitchen wings following a trend that corresponded with the gradual emancipation of enslaved workers, which changed cooking and dining practices.<sup>28</sup> Any other enslaved workers were isolated in peripheral areas of the property. In his work, *The Thematic Survey of Dutch Heritage Resources in the Greater Hudson Valley*, author Walter Wheeler notes "The only way to determine how the enslaved workers were accommodated is by inference from census data: numbers of five or more suggest that at least some of them resided outside the house."<sup>29</sup> According to the Marbletown 1790 census, Andries Roosa was recorded as having three "free white males of 16 years or upwards, one "free white female", and seven "slaves" living on his property.<sup>30</sup> If outbuildings for these enslaved workers existed on the Roosa property, they are no longer extant.

The Roosas were one of the last families in the region to own enslaved workers. In 1799, Governor John Jay signed an act to gradually abolish slavery in New York, but full emancipation did not occur until July 4, 1827.<sup>31</sup> Almost immediately after emancipation was achieved, Irish immigrant laborers and domestic servants, most indentured, became the common labor force.<sup>32</sup> Many formerly enslaved people left rural areas and joined others in New York City and Albany while a smaller number remained in the towns where they had been enslaved, working as day laborers or teamsters.<sup>33</sup> Unfortunately, it is unknown what became of the enslaved persons from the Roosa property. In the last will and testament of Andries Roosa (1765-1832), he bequeathed his entire estate to his niece Helena DePuy, but there was no mention of enslaved workers.<sup>34</sup> He likely had no children and had already sold the Roosa House and associated land to Isaac Hasbrouck three years earlier.

<sup>25</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, "Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900," 71.

<sup>26</sup> Ancestry.com. *New York Wills and Probate Records, 1659-1999*. Ulster County Will Book Volume C, 273.

<sup>27</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, "Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900," 45.

<sup>28</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, "Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900," 65.

<sup>29</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, "Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900," 116.

<sup>30</sup> Ancestry.com. *New York, U.S., Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799-1804*.

<sup>31</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, "Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900," 71.

<sup>32</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, "Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900," 71.

<sup>33</sup> Larson Fisher Associates, "Town of Marbletown Historic Resource Survey Update Part 1, 1669-1900," 71.

<sup>34</sup> Ancestry.com. *New York Wills and Probate Records, 1659-1999*. Ulster County Will Book Volume G, 45.

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***Later History***

By 1853, the property was owned by Philip Hoornbeck Hasbrouck (1797-1853).<sup>35</sup> Among the children he had were two daughters, Rachel Jane (1826-1876) and Elizabeth (1831-1914). Ownership of the property appears to have been transferred to Elizabeth after her father's passing in 1853. The same year, the property was transferred to Rachel and her husband James Henry Vandermark (1827-1886).<sup>36</sup> Vandermark was a successful businessman in the region's prosperous cement industry, operating the works of James H. Vandermark in the hamlet of High Falls.<sup>37</sup> His name appears on the 1875 map of Marbletown over the same property as A. Roosa's from the 1797 map (Figure, 8).

After the turn of the century, the property went to the Bartley family, and they sold it to Hilda Holscher in 1948.<sup>38</sup> Ms. Holscher hosted meetings for the High Falls Unit of the Home Bureau at the house during the 1950s.<sup>39</sup> The Home Bureau was founded in the early twentieth century as a New York State women's organization that provided its members with information about household economics and management.<sup>40</sup> Hosting these meetings is possibly why Ms. Holscher built the rear ell addition. It also appears to be under her ownership that the property's garage was added. In 1956 Hilda Holscher sold the property to James and Lucile Nilon.<sup>41</sup> The Nilons then sold it to Eugene and Lois Gross in 1966.<sup>42</sup>

Two years later in 1968, the Grosses sold the property to William and Mary Florence Collins.<sup>43</sup> In the 1970s, William and Mary Florence Collins constructed the concrete block addition on the east end of the house, giving it its current appearance. It likely provided cover for the stone stairs that possibly functioned as an exterior access point to the basement. In 2013, Mary Florence Collins then sold the property to its current owners Ippolita Ferrari and Marc Liebmann who continue to care for the property so that it continues to retain its high degree of historic and architectural integrity for generations to come.

<sup>35</sup> Mary Bolt, "North America, Family Histories, 1500-2000," in *Lineage Book of the Charter Members of the DAR*, vol. 085 (Washington, D.C.: Daughters of the American Revolution, 1926), 239.

<sup>36</sup> The surname Vandermark is also referred to as Van Der Mark or Van de Mark in archival records. Family Search. "New York, Land Records, 1630-1975," Ulster Deeds 1855, vol 92-93, image 1066 of 1556; multiple county courthouses, New York. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-89WR-HHRM?cc=2078654&wc=M7C6-N3F%3A359005801%2C360583001>.

<sup>37</sup> Waymarking.com "Discovery of Cement- New York Historical Markers on Waymarking.Com," Waymarking.Com (blog), accessed December 29, 2023. [https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/wm3847\\_Discovery\\_of\\_Cement](https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/wm3847_Discovery_of_Cement).

<sup>38</sup> Rose A. Hayes, James and Eleonora Bartley, Laretta Bartley, William J. and Florence Bartley, James Bartley, Catherine O'Hagan, William S. and Mary Bartley to Hilda Holscher (Liber 706, pg. 471).

<sup>39</sup> "High Falls," *Kingston Daily Freeman*, October 29, 1951, section 2, page 9.

<sup>40</sup> Creed, <https://rnc.library.cornell.edu/homeEc/5formats/homebureau.html>

<sup>41</sup> Ulster County, New York Land Records, Liber 959, 137.

<sup>42</sup> Ulster County, New York Land Records, Liber 959, 415.

<sup>43</sup> Ulster County, New York Land Records, Liber 1220, 910.

**DRAFT Roosa House**

Name of Property

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 5.11

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.813255	Longitude: -74.150298
2. Latitude:	Longitude:
3. Latitude:	Longitude:
4. Latitude:	Longitude:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The 5.11-acre parcel is located on the East side of Berme Road in the Town of Marbletown. The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed maps with scale. The surrounding area is undeveloped land with many trees and scattered residences, reflecting the historically rural quality of the area.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The 5.11-acre parcel is based on the legal boundaries indicated on the included property survey.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Gregory Pinto (Consultant), Ippolita Ferrari (homeowner), and Julie Maresco (SHPO)

organization Clinton Brown Company Architecture, PC

date 01/25/2024

street & number 403 Main Street, Suite 506

telephone 716-852-2020

city or town Buffalo

state NY

zip code 14203

**DRAFT Roosa House**

Name of Property

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e-mail

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Ippolita Ferrari and Marc Liebmann

street & number 38 Cambridge Place

telephone 212-203-1674

city or town Brooklyn

state NY 11278

**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.

**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.

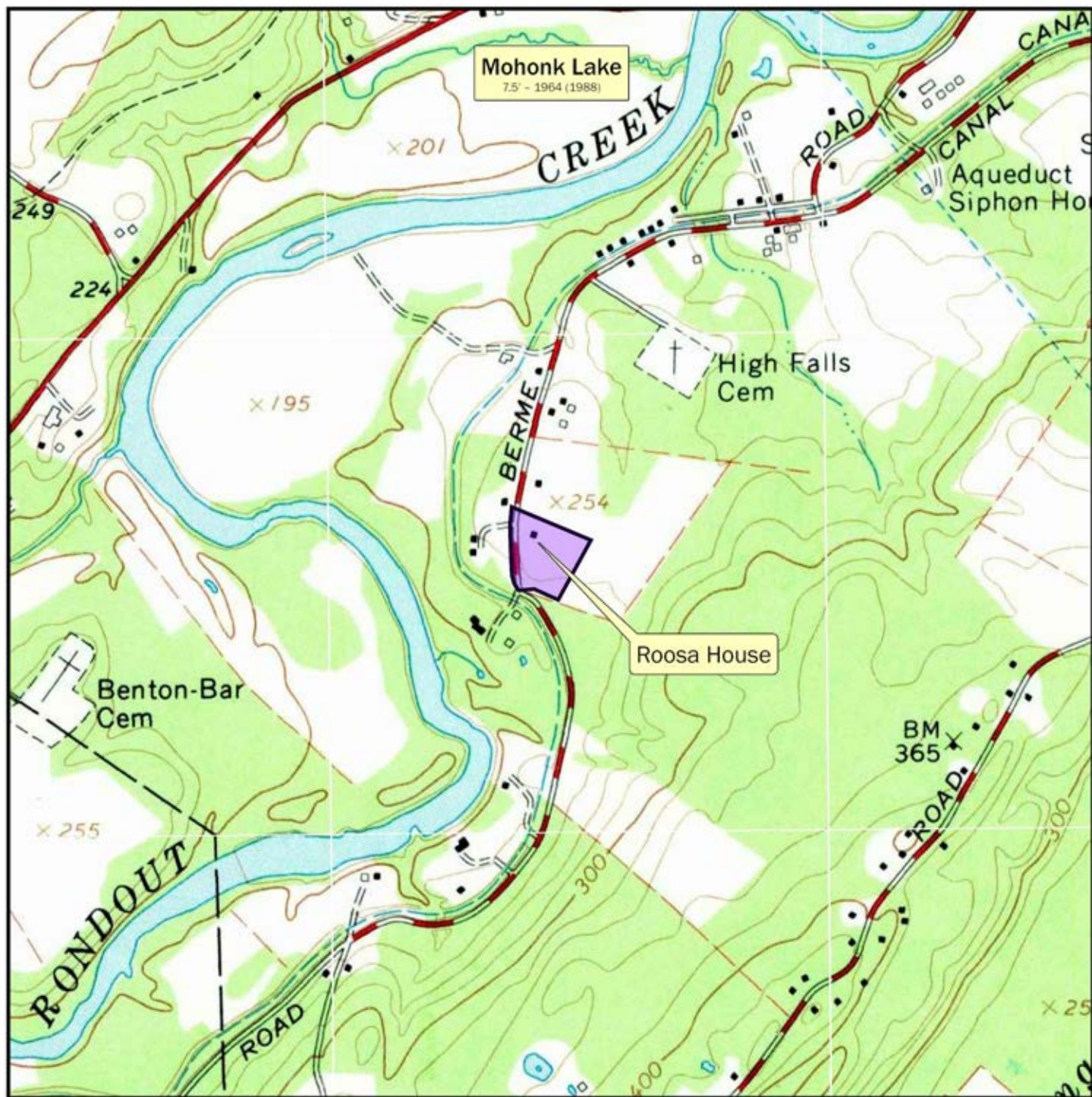
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**DRAFT Roosa House**

Name of Property


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1:12,000

0 500 1000 ft

 Roosa House



New York State  
Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Mapped 02/04/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO



**DRAFT Roosa House**

Name of Property

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**Note:** The Ulster County tax parcel boundaries appear to be inaccurate at this location.  
The nomination boundary is an approximation of the December 3, 2013 property survey by Colin M. Houston, PLS.



1:6,000

0 250 500 ft

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N



Nomination Boundary (5.10 ac)



Tax Parcels

Ulster County Parcel Year: 2023



New York State  
Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

Mapped 02/04/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

**DRAFT Roosa House**

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1:1,200

0 50 100 ft

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N



Nomination Boundary (5.10 ac)

New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2020



New York State  
Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

Mapped 02/04/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

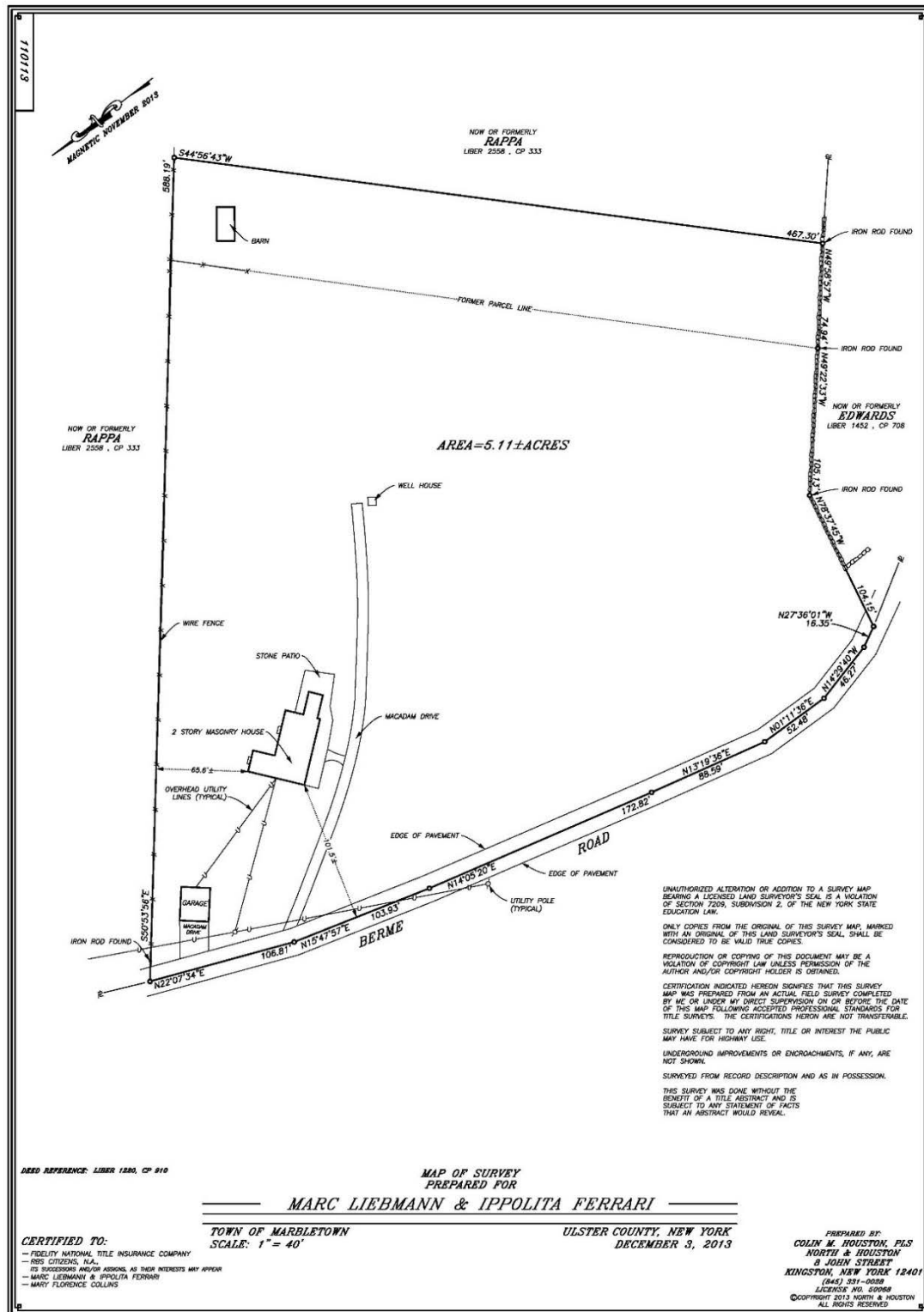
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 1

Roosa House  
 Name of Property

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Survey Map for 882 Berme Road, High Falls, NY



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 2

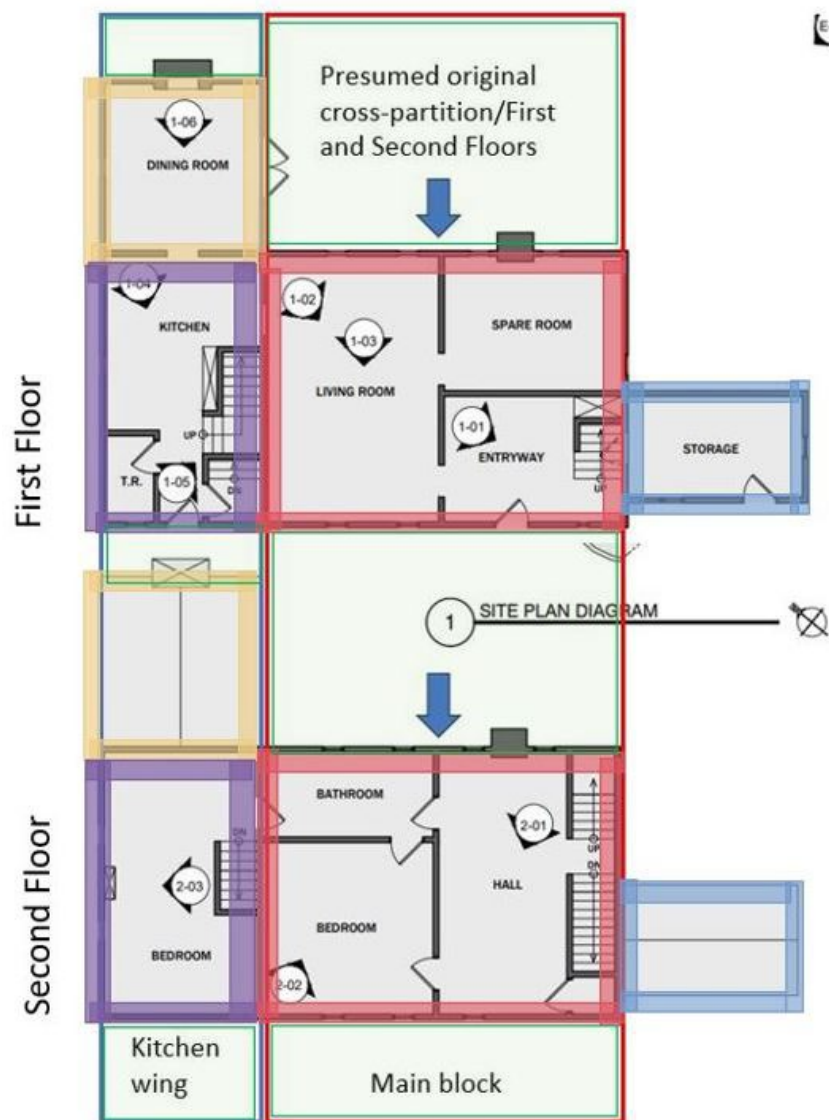
Roosa House

Name of Property

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)





**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Roosa House

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Roosa House

City or Vicinity: Marbletown

County: Columbia

State: New York

Photographer: Ippolita Ferrari

Date Photographed: December 2023

## Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 28. Primary Façade and west elevation, looking east
- 2 of 28. Primary Façade, looking northeast
- 3 of 28. Primary Façade, Detail of west addition looking north
- 4 of 28. Side (East) Elevation, looking north
- 5 of 28. Side (East) and Rear (north) Elevations, looking west
- 6 of 28. Rear (North) elevation, looking southwest
- 7 of 28. Side (west) Elevation, looking southeast
- 8 of 28. Garage, looking south
- 9 of 28. Garage, looking west
- 10 of 28. Barn, looking east
- 11 of 28. Barn, detail of interior ceiling looking west
- 12 of 28. Well House, looking south
- 13 of 28. Basement under main house, looking north
- 14 of 28. Entry Hall, looking south at primary entrance
- 15 of 28. Living Room, looking south
- 16 of 28. Living Room, detail of original timber beams
- 17 of 28. Kitchen, looking south
- 18 of 28. Kitchen, detail of secondary stair looking east
- 19 of 28. Dining room, looking southwest
- 20 of 28. Second-story hall, looking west
- 21 of 28. Master bedroom, looking east
- 22 of 28. Secondary bedroom, looking northwest
- 23 of 28. Attic, looking north
- 24 of 28. Exterior back view, looking southwest
- 25 of 28. Sally Tack Tavern Façade
- 26 of 28. George Grosse House Façade
- 27 of 28. John Lounsbery Façade
- 28 of 28. Roosa House Façade

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 4

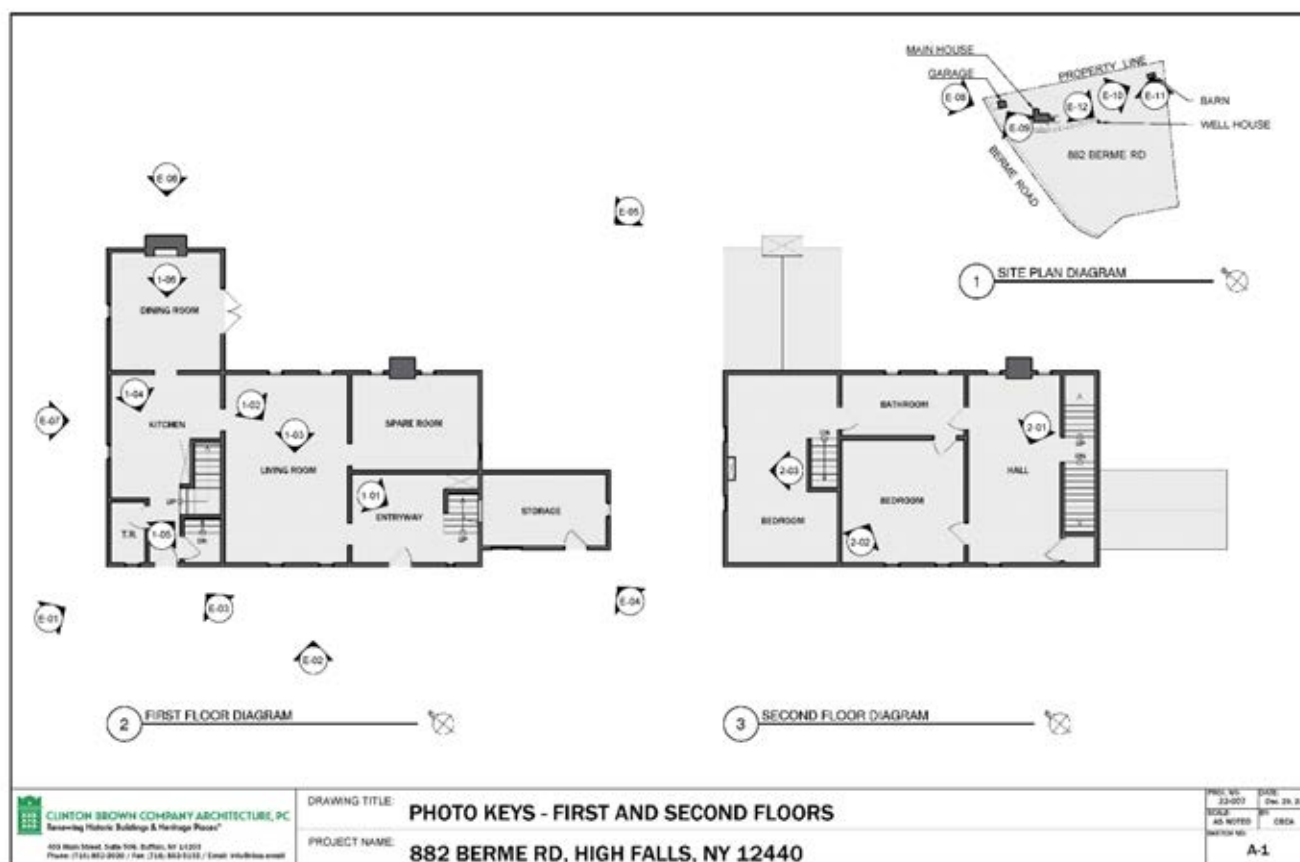
Roosa House

Name of Property

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E-01: Primary Façade and west elevation, looking east



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E-02: Primary Façade, looking northeast

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E-03: Primary Façade, Detail of west addition looking north



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E-04: Side (east) Elevation, looking north

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E-05: Side (east) and Rear (north) Elevations, looking west



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E-06: Rear (North) elevation, looking southwest



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E-07: Side (West) Elevation, looking southeast

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E-08: Garage, looking south



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E-09: Garage, looking west

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E-10: Barn, looking east



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E-11: Barn, detail of interior ceiling looking west

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E-12: Well House, looking south

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B-01: Basement under main house, looking north



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1-01: Entry Hall, looking south at primary entrance



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1-02: Living Room, looking south

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1-03: Living Room, detail of original timber beams

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1-04: Kitchen, looking south



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1-05: Kitchen, detail of secondary stair looking east

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1-06: Dining room, looking northeast

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2-01: Second-story hall, looking west

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2-02: Master bedroom, looking east



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2-03: Secondary bedroom, looking northwest



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3-01: Attic, looking north

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Figure 1. Roosa House, exterior back view looking southwest, 2025. Ippolita Ferrari.



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Figure 2. Sally Tack Tavern facade, 2018. New York State Historic Preservation Office.

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Figure 3. George Grosse House facade, 2019. New York State Historic Preservation Office



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Figure 4. John Lounsbery facade, 2019. New York State Historic Preservation Office.



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Figure 5. Roosa House Façade of Original Portion, 2024. Photographed by Ippolita Ferrari.

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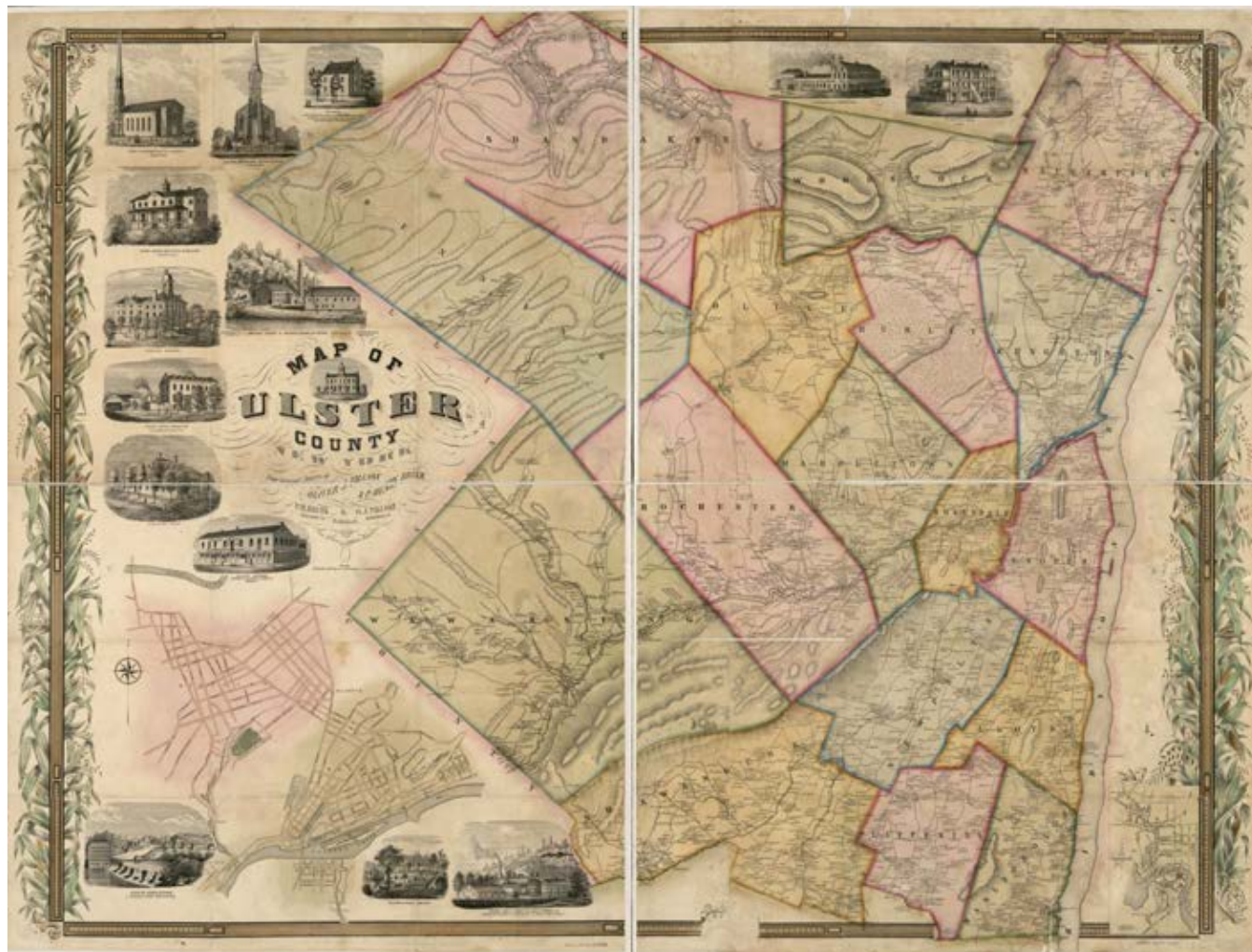


Figure. 6. Map of Ulster County, 1853. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.  
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3803u.la000569>



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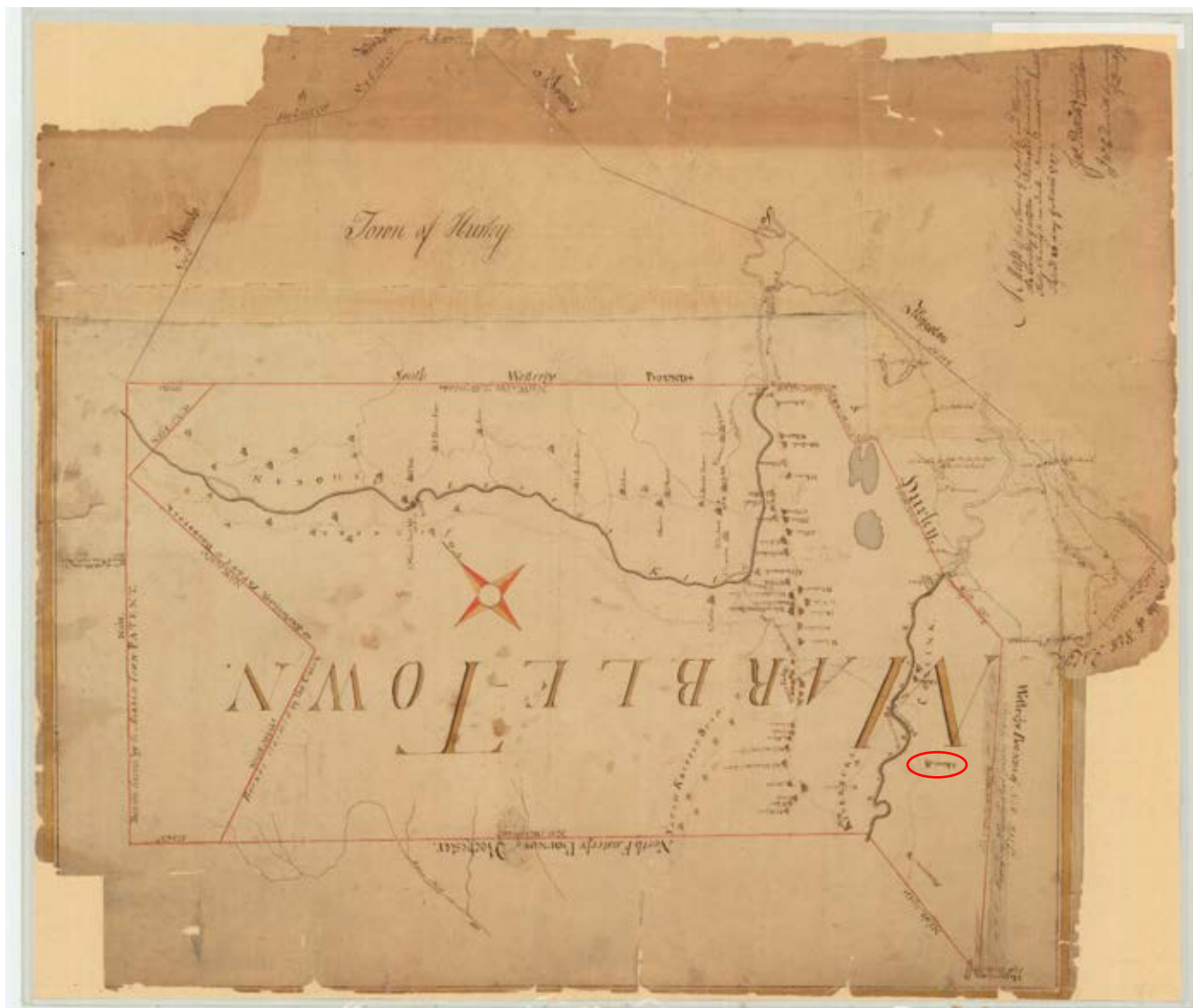


Figure 7. Map of Marbletown, 1797 (with A. Roosa property encircled).  
Courtesy of New York State Archives.

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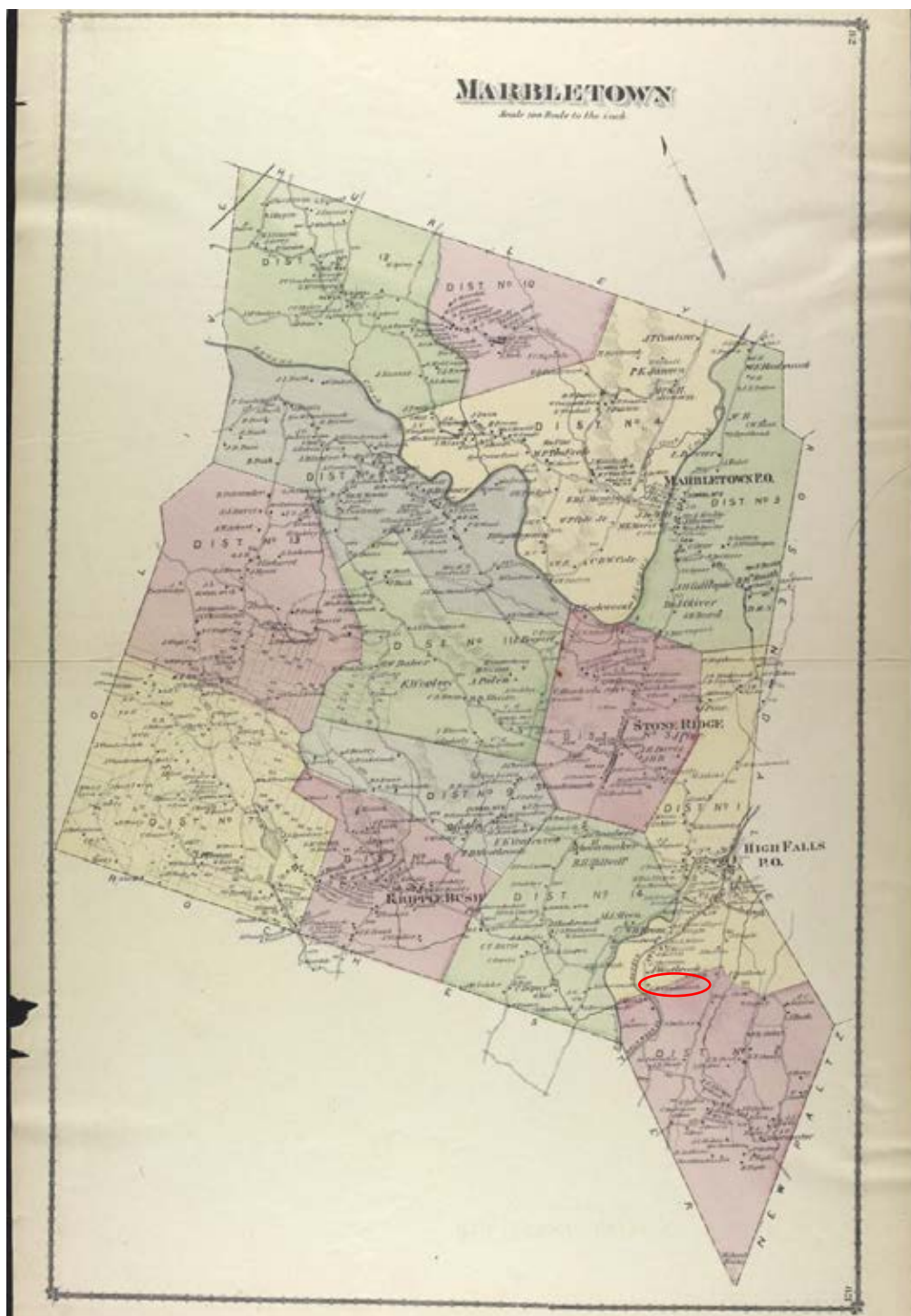


Figure 8. Map of Marbletown, 1875 (with J.H. Vandemark property encircled).  
Courtesy of New York Heritage Digital Collections, Elting Memorial Library.