

# **NSHA's 40th Anniversary**

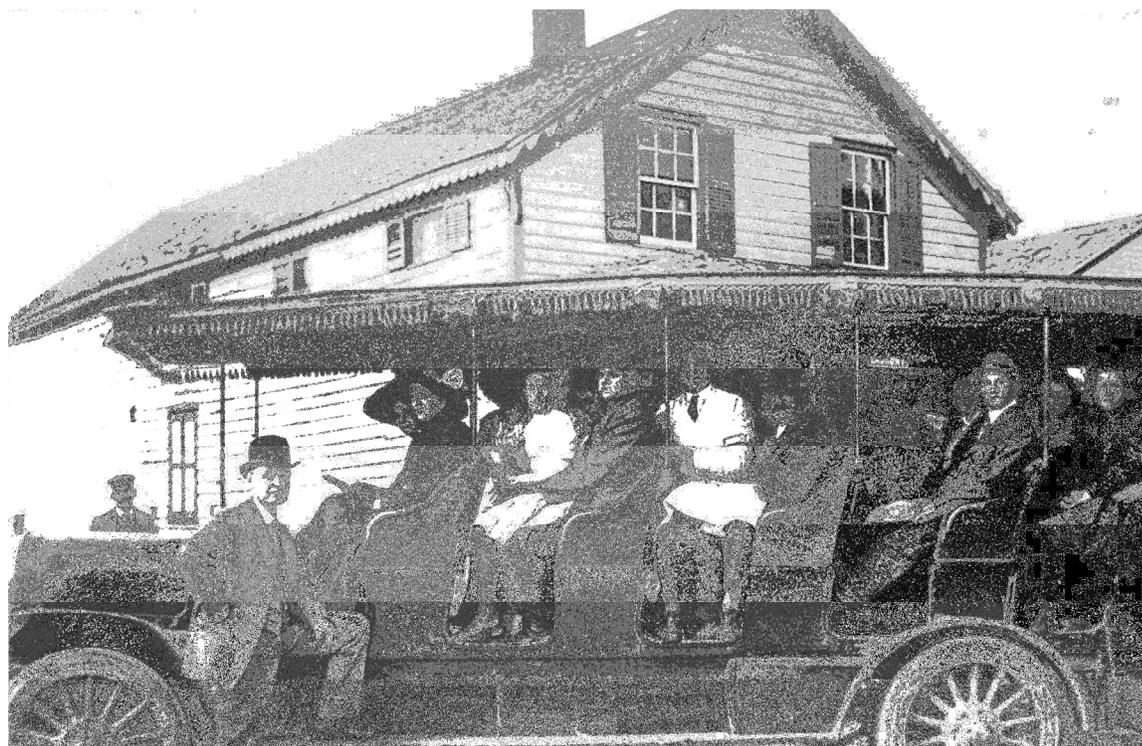
## **Tour of New Scotland**

### **2011**

N.B. This is an extract from the full tour guide and includes maps and information for the following tour(s) only:

Clarksville

Onesquthaw



**Sponsored by the New Scotland Historical Association**

## Clarksville

Originally settled in the 1700s, the earliest settlers were engaged in some form of agriculture. The Albany-Delaware Turnpike was chartered in 1805. Since this brought travelers from Rensselaerville to Albany, Clarksville became the halfway point. Travelers stopped here to rest and for entertainment. As a result several hotels and public houses were located here in the early 1800s.

It was originally known as West Bethlehem, but in 1832, when the Town of New Scotland was formed, the name was changed to Clarksville, in honor of Adam Clark, a prominent citizen at the time.

By 1886, the village had 67 homes, 78 families, and 300 inhabitants. It was the largest hamlet in the town, with several hotels and many businesses.

### Clarksville Tour

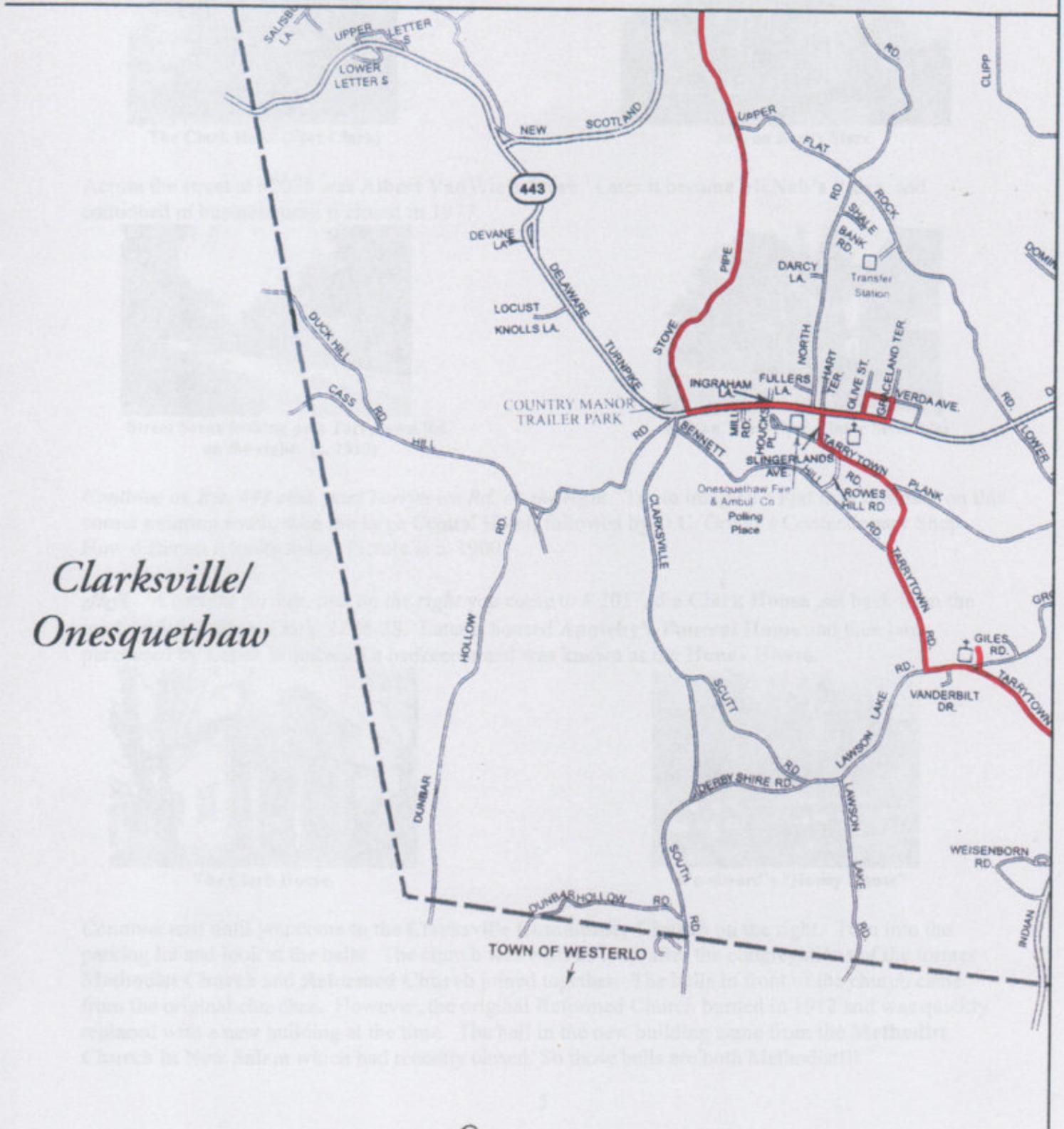
As you approach Clarksville, you will see several Historic Markers. Please take the time to read them.

On the left, across from Mill Road, you can see a restaurant called Jake Moon. (Formerly June's Place) The **Clark Hotel** was located here. It was owned by Adam Clark, and was referred to as "**Fort Clark**" during the Anti-Rent Wars (beginning in 1839), because the militia stayed here. Later it was called the **Clarksville Hotel**, run by John T. Smith. In the 1930's Peter Appleby ran a funeral home Here. The building was demolished for the building material in 1962.



# Town of New Scotland Historical Tour Key Map

New Scotland Historical Association



*Clarksville/  
Onesquethaw*

TOWN OF WESTERLO

Just beyond this on the left you see a building that housed a general store operated by **Myron B. Earl, c. 1910**. Mr. Earl, a Clarksville teacher, ran several different stores in different locations in Clarksville over a period of 50 years.



**The Clark Hotel (Fort Clark)**



**Myron Earl's Store**

Across the street at #2075 was **Albert VanWie's Store**. Later it became **McNab's Store** and continued in business until it closed in 1977.



**Street Scene looking past Tarrytown Rd. on the right (c. 1915)**



**A. Van Wie's Store (later McNab's)**

*Continue on Rte. 443 east, past Tarrytown Rd. on the right.* Try to imagine a Flat Iron Building on this corner pointing south, then the large Central Hotel, followed by D.C. Gould's Confectionary Shop. How different it looks today. Picture is c. 1900.

*Hold* Continue further, and on the right you come to # 2037, the **Clark House**, set back from the road, built by Adam Clark, 1826-28. Later it housed **Appleby's Funeral Home** and then later purchased by Lester Woodward a beekeeper and was known as the **Honey House**.



**The Clark House**



**Woodward's "Honey House"**

*Continue east* until you come to the **Clarksville Community Church** on the right. Turn into the parking lot and look at the bells. The church was built in 1962 after the congregations of the former **Methodist Church** and **Reformed Church** joined together. The bells in front of the church came from the original churches. However, the original Reformed Church burned in 1912 and was quickly replaced with a new building at the time. The bell in the new building came from the **Methodist Church in New Salem** which had recently closed. So those bells are both Methodist!!!



**Clarksville Reformed Church**



**Clarksville Methodist Church**

*Take a right out of the parking lot, and continue on Rte. 443 for .2 mi. and turn left onto Graceland. At the next intersection turn left and view the **Clarksville Elementary School**. This building, built in 1949, is now on the National Register of Historic Places, because of its unusual architecture, using the Modern Movement Style. The architect, Henry Blatner, used “bilateral lighting,” which used indirect south light and direct north light to achieve a consistent lighting pattern.*

*Continue down Verde St. until you come to a stop sign. Turn left here and take next right onto Rte. 443. After .1 mi. take next left onto Slingerland Ave. The last house on the right is the **Grand View House (#7)**, one of many Clarksville boarding houses from the past. Lodging was needed by the summer tourists, as well as by travelers making their way to Schoharie, years ago. From the front of the house, look straight ahead and you have a beautiful view of **Bennett Hill**.*



**Grand View House**



**Bennett Hill**

Continue to the intersection with Tarrytown Rd., turn left and drive over the “new” **MacIntosh Bridge**. This old bridge was reconstructed recently. Old Iron Bridge as it looked in early 1900s, was replaced with current MacIntosh Bridge in 1932, part of a WPA project.



**Old Iron Bridge**



**MacIntosh Bridge**

## Onesquethaw

Onesquethaw has three meanings: Corn Field, Stoney Bottom, and Crooked Creek. Nestled in the foothills of the Helderberg Mountains lies the small hamlet of Onesquethaw, or “Tarrytown,” as some of the locals still refer to it. This latter name evolved from the stone workers who used to “tarry” at the local saloons after a hard day’s work.

It is documented that the first settler on Onesquethaw Creek flats was a gentleman who came from Holland around 1660. Teunis Slingerland purchased 10,000 acres of land from the Indians. The bargain was struck for one piece of shrift, three casks of rum, three kettles, three shirts, one hundred and fifty hands of wampum, and one bag of powder. The original deed of 1685, which is on file in the Albany County Courthouse, bears the Indian clan signs of the Wolf, Bear and Turtle.

Many settlers came to the area between 1700 and 1750 with familiar names like Bradt, Seger, Moak, Hallenbeck, Houck, DeLong, Houghtaling, Long, VanNatten, Mead and VanAllen. Many of their descendants are still in the area today.

The area is known for its farming and stone quarries, products of which are still visible today. *(From the 2001 Tour Book of Onesquethaw written by Bob and Linda Bathrick)*

**Onesquethaw Tour**—you will see many old stone houses on this part of the tour.

*Continue Tarrytown Rd. south towards the hamlet of **Onesquethaw**, about .9 mi.* The house located at #1940 is known as the **Bradt/ Winston House**. The house’s age is unknown, but there is an indenture from Stephen VanRensselaer dated 1790. The original part of the house was a one-room cottage made of limestone. There was a wooden ladder along the side of the fireplace that led to the loft. On the property there was a barn, a smoke house, limekiln and other buildings, none of which exist today.



**Bradt/Winston House**



**Onesquethaw Cemetery**

On the right, across the road, is the **Onesquethaw Cemetery**. The cemetery association was formed on April 23, 1867, two years after the Civil War. There are 32 men buried in the cemetery who fought in the Civil War. Also moved to the cemetery after the cemetery association was formed were four Revolutionary soldiers and two soldiers from the War of 1812. Also buried here are many veterans of later conflicts and members of long established families. Take some time to get out and explore this cemetery!

***Hd!** Turn right when you leave the cemetery and continue until you come to an intersection. Turn left here.* On your right you can see the **Vanderbilt/ DeLong Home** back in the fields on the right. This stone house was built in 1807 by David DeLong and acquired by the Vanderbilt Family in the early 1800s through the marriage of Abiah DeLong to Garrett Vanderbilt. The home remains in the Vanderbilt family.



**Vanderbilt/ DeLong House**



**Walter Groesbeck House**

*Continuing down Tarrytown Rd., you will see the **Groesbeck Home** at #1864 on the left, across from the Vanderbilt driveway. George Latta built this home in 1887 as a tenant house. Walter Groesbeck first rented the house and later purchased it. The former Onesquethaw School (District #1) is the freshly painted red building to the right behind the house. Originally the school was located across from the Onesquethaw Reformed Church, but was moved here and converted into a garage.*

***HdM** Bear left onto Groesbeck Rd. and pull into the church parking lot. You will see the **Onesquethaw Reformed Church** built in 1825 on the left. It began its service to God as a Presbyterian congregation on land deeded by Cornelius A. Slingerland and his wife Anna. The church was built with local limestone quarried for the Erie Canal, but rejected for the canal because it was too small. The church continues as an active family-outreach congregation today.*

*Look straight ahead as you pull out of the church lot. This land in front of you was where the Onesquethaw School was located.*



**Onesquethaw School**



**Onesquethaw Reformed Church**

*Turn right and return to Tarrytown Road. Before you turn left, look straight ahead and you have another beautiful view of the Vanderbilt/Delong Home. Turn left and continue south towards Meeds Corners (Rte. 32)*

#### *Map*

***HdM** After .6 mi. you will see a Historic Marker on the right marking the **VanDyke Home**, built by David VanDyke, a Revolutionary War vet in 1788. Be sure to read the marker! Note the original stone structure with several more recent additions.*

*Continue to the intersection and turn left onto Rte. 32. Take the first right (about 100 feet!) onto the Onesquethaw Creek Rd.*

***HdM** Go 1.2 mi., and on the right you will see a large barn known as the **Wemp Barn**. This fine example of a Dutch Barn was moved from its original home in Fort Hunter to this location. Inside the barn are exhibits showing the building being moved, etc. The barn is open to the public.*

*HdM* The home next to the barn was built during the French and Indian Wars of the 1750s, to serve as a fort to protect the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. The top floor is thought to have been used as barracks for troops. The Historic Marker refers to it as the **Gerrit Van Zandt House**. Indians frequently camped along the creek across the road from the home, during the homes early years.

After another .8 mi. you will come to the Stanton **“Feura Farm.”** Much of their produce is sold at their stand, **“Our Family’s Harvest”** next to Town Hall.



**Tamarack Inn (two views)**

*Continue on the Onesquethaw Creek Rd. until you come to a stop sign. You have come to Rte. 32. As you approach Rte. 32, notice the long white house on the left through the trees across Rte. 32. It used to be called the **Tamarack Inn**. It was an elite tearoom in the 1930s. Important political figures from Albany could often be seen here. In addition it was always a large and prosperous dairy farm. Carefully bear right onto Rte. 32 and approach Feura Bush.*