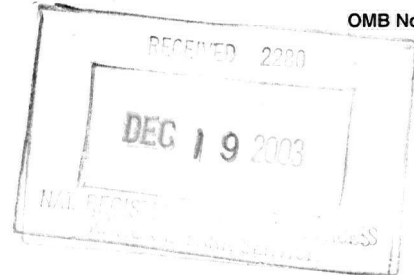


15/a



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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Peter C. DuBois House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 36 Slocum Road not for publication
city or town Beacon vicinity
state New York code NY county Dutchess code 027 zip code 12508

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

[Signature] SAPO 12/11/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] 1/28/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling

HEALTH CARE, sanitarium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY, Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other STONE, Granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

LOCATION & SETTING

The Peter C. DuBois House is located at 36 Slocum Road in an area historically part of the Town of Fishkill but recently ceded to the City of Beacon in Dutchess County, New York. Once part of a farm that amounted to more than 280 acres of land, the imposing brick house is now sited on 4 acres about one-half mile east of the Hudson River at an elevation that would have provided an expansive view southward into the Hudson Highlands. Its setting is enhanced by the backdrop of the Fishkill Mountains rising abruptly in the east; these hills are part of the Appalachian Range that crosses the Hudson in this location. The property is characterized by a long sloping lawn west of the house. A stone wall fronts the property along the east side of Slocum Road with the remnants of a row of aged locust trees that once formed an allee through the farm. Stone piers flank entrances to a curving driveway at the north and south ends of the lawn. There were once secondary structures and farm buildings east of the house, although no evidence of them remain. Land immediately north and east of the property has been subdivided into building lots and new houses are under construction. The historic property is buffered from this development by narrow areas of existing vegetation. The land south and west of the property is wooded with second growth timber. Because of this reforestation the river is no longer visible from the house.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE HOUSE

As it presently exists the Peter C. DuBois House is the result of two distinct phases of construction. The house was originally constructed for Peter C. DuBois in c. 1840 with load-bearing brick walls on a rubble stone foundation. It was constructed with a two-story, gable roof main block with a one-and-one-half-story rear kitchen ell. The principal west façade of the house was divided into five, evenly-spaced bays with a central entrance framed by a trabeated granite architrave. The roofline was embellished with a brick frieze on the front. Side elevations were divided into three bays with chimneys in between them. Windows and secondary doorways were distinguished by granite lintels and sills on all sides. In 1927 the building was enlarged with the addition of a partial third story to the main block and a full second story to the ell. These additions were also constructed with brick, although the window openings were framed in brick rather than stone. The original roof was apparently raised and reused. Windows punctuated the third story wall and large oval windows that were inserted in the new gable ends. No significant alterations were made to the original house except for stripping the exterior, which had probably been sealed with a red stain when built and later painted. The interior of the original house was altered to add bathrooms and closets, improve kitchen facilities and upgrade plumbing, heating and electrical services. New spaces were created on the added floors and connected to what existed with a new stairway.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 7 Page 2

EXTERIOR OF THE HOUSE – EXISTING CONDITIONS

The original house was constructed in c. 1840 just as brick manufacture was established in the locality. The bricks are large (roughly 8 in. long, 3 ½ in. wide and 2 in. high) and represent the standard dimensions of the period. They are laid in a common or American bond with five rows of stretchers separated by rows of headers. Brick houses of this stature built prior to this period would have employed smaller brick laid in a Flemish bond on the façade. The porous brick used to build this house would have been coated with a stain or paint to create a more waterproof surface and mute the orange color of the local brick. The brick used in the additions to the building in 1927 are slightly redder in color, although an effort was made to match the existing material. (This was possible because area yards were still producing large quantities of brick.) Consistent with the Colonial Revival taste in which the alterations were made, any paint left on the house was stripped at the time, resulting in the unified appearance of the house today.

Granite was being quarried in the Hudson Highlands in the period of the construction, and this local material was incorporated into the exterior of the house in distinctive ways. The rubble stone foundation was faced with granite slabs and capped by a wide granite water table on which the brick walls were based. A wide, trabeated entrance in the center of the principal (west) façade was fashioned of this material with a tall fascia and cornice on the top and a stepped platform with slab sides at the base. Two square granite pillars framed the recessed doorway, but they have been removed from the building. Window openings on the façade were also framed by square-cut granite lintels and sills, which enlivened the brick walls and reinforced the Greek Revival elements of the design. However, granite was apparently not employed to embellish the roofline. A projecting brick frieze probably distinguished the top of the walls, such as survived on the kitchen wing. When the house was raised to three stories it was replaced with the existing twin belt courses between second and third story windows. These friezes made a short return on the side walls as indicated by the evidence of the kitchen wing. A wood cornice containing a box gutter similar to that which exists would have distinguished the roof edge. The restrained design of the façade suggests that the cornice was equally circumspect. This would have been consistent with the plain aesthetic favored by affluent farmers of Peter C. DuBois's generation.

Shortly after Dr. Clarence J. Slocum purchased the property in 1927, he enlarged the building and adapted it to function as patient housing for his Craig House sanitarium. The roof was raised and a third story was constructed in brick. Two belt courses delineate the intersection of old and new. Six square windows were evenly spaced in the front (west) wall. They feature brick flat-arch headers and brick sills and are filled with three-over-three pane sashes. A wood box cornice containing a gutter was built at the roofline, and it returned completely across the side walls to create pediments. It is believed that this was done to embellish the Greek Revival style of the original roof. The addition was designed to be compatible with the existing

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 7 Page 3

building, and gave the house the appearance of greater stature consistent with the elite country houses characteristic of the region. In fact other, older country houses in the Hudson Valley were receiving similar treatment, that is, the addition of a partial third story to accommodate domestic servants and provide greater scale and pretension to the historic buildings. At the turn of the twentieth century, this low third story became a distinctive feature of country house architecture.

Side elevations were constructed with the same neat brick and stone work and balanced fenestration. Three window bays were evenly spaced across the ends, all with the granite lintels and sills. The granite foundation facing and water table returned across the sides as likely did the cornice. Three attic windows similar in size and construction to those on the front façade are positioned above the original fenestration below. The present wood pediments at the top of the walls were added to the roof. Arched windows were installed within these pediments during the alteration. The ridge line of the roof was flanked by tall brick chimneys serving fireplaces in the spaces between the windows. The chimney in the southeastern quadrant of the house was removed below the roof level and replaced with an exterior furnace flue during the Slocum renovations. This is one of the few intrusive additions made to the house in 1927.

The rear (east) façade contains irregular fenestration on the north side and abuts the kitchen ell on the south side. A doorway is centrally located on the ground floor, and a window directly north of it, provide light into the rear hall space. The northernmost window illuminated a small corner room. Two windows in the second story fulfill similar functions, although the southernmost window is vertically aligned with the ground-floor door rather than the window. Like on other sides, the windows and door openings are spanned by flush granite headers and sills. A third smaller, square window was cut into the second story to provide light and ventilation to a bathroom created on the interior in 1927. The third floor contains six windows similar in form and construction as the others, but they are spaced unevenly with two paired together in the center where internal bathrooms were constructed.

The original one-and-one-half-story kitchen ell was constructed of brick and granite in the same manner as the main house. This section was covered with a low-pitch gable roof similar to the present roof, which like that on the main house may have been reused when it was later enlarged. When the walls were raised to create a second story in 1927, what had been a projecting brick frieze from the original roof was extended upwards so that the entire second story on both north and south walls are in a different plane along with what were short returns on the east gable end. The south facade contains a door and three windows on the ground floor, while the north and east walls each contain only one. When the second story was added, three windows with 6-over-6 sash were added to each of the long sides and a single window to the rear. A fourth small, square window was positioned on the south side. The roof eave on the south side has rotted away, and roof run-off at the southeast corner of the ell has undermined its foundation causing substantial settling in that corner with resulting damage to the brick walls, window and doorway in that area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 7 Page 4

Fenestration throughout the original two-story house is composed of 6-over-6 double-hung wood sashes, with the ground-story windows taller than those above. Some of the original sashes survive in various locations (they were retained and rehabilitated with new sash weights and metal chain hangers in the alterations that occurred in 1927), but about half of them were replaced by new wood sashes in the 1990s. Although the muntin profiles are different, the new windows are not particularly noticeable from the exterior. Windows in the third story and the kitchen ell are essentially intact. The roof of the original house was probably covered with a raised seam, tin-coated sheet iron that was typical of the period. This was replaced with asphalt shingles when the roof was raised in 1927.

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE – EXISTING CONDITIONS – GROUND FLOOR

The plan of the main section of the house is one and one-half rooms deep with two large, square rooms in the front (west) side of the house divided by a stair hall and three smaller secondary spaces in the rear. Ceiling heights on the ground floor are approximately 11 feet. The front spaces are distinguished by flat plaster cornices, wide, trabeated wood architraves embellishing window and door openings, and tall wood baseboards. Window surrounds extend to the floor with wood panels filling the spaces beneath the sashes. Original six-panel doors survive in many of the openings; the panels, which are displayed on both sides of the doors, are shallow and square-edged in the Greek Revival idiom. Door latch hardware was replaced in 1927, but most of the original hinges survive. The interior of the entry is elaborated with pilasters dividing the door from the side lights and a cornice below the transom. The narrow passage contains a staircase that curves as it turns to reach the second-floor landing. A cherry wood balustrade with turned spindles and newel post follows the edge of the stairs, curves at the landing and returns across the ceiling hole. Double doors behind the stairs screened the rear passage from the entry. These doors have been removed. With four large windows in each, the front rooms are awash with natural light. The focal point of the rooms are marble mantels with characteristic Greek Revival post-and-lintel forms positioned between windows on the end walls. The mantle in the south room is fabricated of black marble, while the marble used in the north room is white. Based on the location of the kitchen wing, the south room would have functioned as a dining room. When constructed in c. 1840, the fireboxes would have been shallow and fitted for coal fires or stoves. The present fireboxes were installed in the 1927 renovations to accommodate wood fires. At that time a central, hot-water heating system was installed, and there are free-standing radiators in these and other rooms. Floors were constructed with tongue-and-groove pine boards. These were overlaid with narrow-gauge oak boards in 1927. A third layer of thin oak flooring was installed in the rooms and marble tile in the entry hall in c. 1990. These added layers were butted against baseboards, and in both instances edge moldings on the door and window surrounds were shortened as were the bottom rails of doors.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 7 Page 5

The rear third of the house was divided from the front by a partition that traversed the entire length of the house. Originally three spaces were created there: small square rooms in the corners and a wide area in the center connecting the kitchen to various areas in the front of the house. The room in the northeast corner would have functioned as a private anteroom or bed chamber; the room in the southeastern corner connects to the kitchen and could have been used as an informal dining room for the family as well as a staging area when entertaining. With the renovations that occurred in 1927, the corner rooms remained essentially unchanged, but the center area was subdivided to create a small bathroom behind the north parlor and an anteroom behind the south dining room. A new door was cut into the east wall of the north parlor in the vicinity of the bathroom and closets were added in different locations.

The main floor of the kitchen ell contains a large open space with a fireplace on the east end. Behind the fireplace is a vestibule connecting to the exterior entrance on the south side of the ell and a small room that may have once functioned as a laundry. There are three windows on the south wall of the main room, and the smaller size of the westernmost one suggests that there were smaller service rooms at the west end of the kitchen as well. Original configurations are impossible to completely discern as this area was gutted and partially refurbished in the 1990s. The stair on the north wall is in its original location, however. It originally provided access to the attic half-story and was reused when the ell was raised to two stories in 1927.

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE – EXISTING CONDITIONS – SECOND FLOOR

The second floor of the main house was identical in plan to the ground floor. The front two-thirds of the floor was divided into two large chambers divided by a stair passage in the center. The rear third was divided into three secondary spaces. Ceilings are lower (8 feet high) on this level and the door, window and baseboard trim is proportionally smaller in scale and pretension. Unlike the ground-floor rooms, these rooms experienced more alterations in 1927. The dimensions of the southwest chamber remain essentially intact. A closet was constructed in the northeast corner of the room, in part to conceal the bottom of a stair that was built to connect to new spaces on the added third floor. A marble mantel was likely removed from this room, and the fireplace has been walled over. A new door was added to the west side of the north wall to connect with a bathroom constructed in the west end of the stair passage. (This bathroom was partially renovated in the 1990s.) With the exception of the partitioning of the bathroom, the stair passage has remained essentially unchanged. The northwest chamber was reduced in size with the erection of a wall just east of the fireplace leaving its original marble mantel intact. A bathroom was created on the north side of this new space where a window was located. The remaining space was divided into four closet units, two opening into the northwest room, one opening into the northeast room and one opening into the stair passage.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 7 Page 6

The dimensions of the chamber in the northeast corner of the plan remained essentially intact in the renovation with only the addition of two doors: one on the west wall into the abovementioned closet and one on the south wall into a bathroom created from space in the rear passage in the center of the plan. A small window was cut into the rear (east) exterior wall to provide natural light and ventilation for this bathroom. The rest of the center space remained open, connecting to the added third floor of the main house with an open staircase on the south side of the room and connecting to the added second floor of the kitchen wing via a new door cut through the rear (east) exterior wall. Due to the lower ceiling heights of the kitchen, the floor level is three steps down from the rear passage. An anteroom behind the southwest chamber in the southeast corner of the house was divided into a walk-in closet and dressing room in an unfinished renovation that took place in the 1990s. In 1927 this anteroom was connected to a bathroom created in the southwest corner of the added second floor of the kitchen ell. This also is three steps lower than the floor level in the second floor of the main part of the house. An effort was made in the 1927 renovation to match new doors and trim with the existing features in the rooms.

The added second floor of the kitchen wing was divided into two bedrooms, two bathrooms (one connecting to the abovementioned anteroom in the main section of the house) and a stair hall connecting them to each other and other parts of the house. These spaces were all created in 1927.

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE – EXISTING CONDITIONS – THIRD FLOOR

The third floor was constructed in 1927 when the roof was raised and the house was converted to institutional use. The stair from the second floor lands at an axial passage under the ridgeline of the roof. The hallway has a distinctive arched ceiling that terminates at the end walls where square windows in the third story of the exterior walls and the oval window in the pediment framing the gable end are located. This passage provided access to small bedrooms on the east and west sides of the house as well as a bathroom on the east side. These rooms were Spartan in their size and decoration. Partitions between certain rooms were removed in the 1990s in an attempt to create more commodious spaces for non-institutional use. The northernmost window on the east side of the house functioned as an escape hatch for an iron fire escape on that side of the building.

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE – EXISTING CONDITIONS – BASEMENT

The basement of the house is unfinished and survives essentially unchanged from the construction of the original house. A large coal-fired furnace, installed with the heating system in 1927 remains in place; an oil burner was later installed in the firebox. The exposed floor joists are sawn and roughly 2 in. x 10 in. in dimension. The stone exterior walls and the wood ceiling are whitewashed.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 7 Page 7

PHYSICAL INTEGRITY

The condition of the brick house built for Peter C. DuBois in c. 1840 remains essentially intact within the envelope of the present building. The exterior dimensions, materials and design of this substantial Greek Revival-style farmhouse is clearly evident and clearly distinguishable from the later additions that were sensitively designed to be compatible and secondary to the historic building. Principal rooms on the main floor of the house were carefully preserved in the 1927 renovations. The second floor was more extensively altered to create closets and bathrooms in bedrooms there; however, these rooms were measurably less architectural than those below. The design of the main spaces was stylish but restrained, and these elements, as well as the historic relationship among rooms is still discernable.

The carefully designed additions and alterations made by Clarence J. Slocum in 1927 to adapt the old house to an institutional function were significant in their own context. As part of his therapeutic program, he planned a residential facility that was more domestic than institutional and utilized the original features of the house to create that environment. The enlargement of the house was necessary to provide sufficient number of rooms and bathrooms to accommodate his patients. The work done in this stage was of a quality that matched the craftsmanship of the original house. The spaces he created were comfortable and attractive, particularly the dramatic axial passage on the third floor.

In the twenty years since the sanitarium closed, the house has been vacant, though heated and maintained. With the exception of a failed roof drainage system in the kitchen wing that has resulted in structural damage in the southeast corner of the house and one incident of frozen interior water pipes, the house has remained in good condition. A renovation project begun by an interim owner has introduced a few intrusive features to the house, such as the marble floor in the entrance hall, but fortunately that effort was quickly aborted and the results reversible.

The Peter C. DuBois House is a distinctive example of a mid-nineteenth century farmhouse of exceptional scale and architectural design in Dutchess County. Clarence J. Slocum's alteration of the building extends that significance into the twentieth century.

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.
[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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1840 - c. 1930

Significant Dates

c. 1840
1927

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # N/A
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # N/A

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
[x] Other

Name of repository:

OWNER

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 8 Page 1

Narrative Statement of Significance

SUMMARY

The Peter C. DuBois House is significant as a distinctive example of rural architecture of the Greek Revival style in southern Dutchess County. Built c. 1840 the imposing brick edifice with granite-framed openings evinces the wealth and status enjoyed by prominent farmers in the region during the first half of the nineteenth century. Constructed with a scale and setting that rivaled elite country houses in the region, the restrained decoration and farm landscape of the house was intended to visually convey a sense of the cultural identity of the region's rural establishment of which Peter C. DuBois was a part. Descended from prosperous Huguenot refugees who arrived in Kingston in the mid-seventeenth century, DuBois occupied lands in the Town of Fishkill that had been owned by his family for over a century. Rapid growth and economic development in the Hudson Valley in the early nineteenth century cast the traditional society of the region in turmoil. Prior to that point the region had been dominated by families descended from British and Northern European settlers and an agricultural economy which had been most fruitful. Peter C. DuBois's house was both a statement of the long endurance of this Colonial society and the last hurrah of their political and economic power in the region. The paradox of change is evident in the materials of the house, which was the centerpiece of a 300-acre farm but constructed of brick produced in new manufactories that were consuming clay at the Hudson's edge and fueling the rapid transformation of sleepy river landings into teeming industrial villages. The farm barely survived Peter C. DuBois's lifetime and was divided and sold by his heirs leaving the house as an elegant landmark to an earlier time.

A grandchild of Peter C. DuBois sold the house and 67 acres to Clarence J. Slocum, M.D. in 1927. Twelve years earlier, Slocum had opened a progressive psychiatric hospital on an adjacent suburban estate, and its success motivated him to expand into neighboring properties. Slocum's therapeutic program relied on domestic settings and his wealthy clientele were treated to stylish and comfortable accommodations. The old DuBois farm house was substantial and spacious, but Slocum needed more rooms and modern amenities for his patients. Bathrooms and closets were installed and the height of the building was increased a story to create necessary bedroom space. The additions and interior alterations were designed in a sensitive manner and enhanced the scale and grandeur of the house. Slocum's inspired redesign of the house and the significance of its revised function in the twentieth century has contributed to its significance and extended its useful life. When the sanitarium closed in the 1980s, the house was returned to a domestic function on what has reduced to a four-acre lot. The elevated siting and dramatic setting of the house between the Hudson River and Fishkill Mountains has been maintained.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 8 Page 2

BACKGROUND

On March 17, 1768, in consideration of 130 Pounds current money of the Province of New York, Matthew DuBois sold his cousin Peter DuBois two parcels of land on the east side of the Hudson River in Rumbout Precinct, Dutchess County. One parcel amounted to five acres and was situated along the river; the other was a triangular upland parcel bounded by the Fishkill Creek totaling one hundred acres.¹ In 1783 Peter DuBois purchased another 293½ acres from Roger Morris in the same vicinity, that is straddling what was then the line between Rumbout and Philips precincts, for 253 Pounds and change.² When Peter DuBois died in 1814, he conveyed his remaining real estate undivided to three of his sons.³ The youngest son, Peter C. DuBois, paid his brothers \$2800 each for their one-third shares in 1825 and obtained sole ownership of a farm amounting to 230 acres.⁴ Peter C. DuBois was recorded as living in Fishkill at the time; his brothers were both listed as residing in Kingston.

By this point Peter C. DuBois (1783-1869) had been married to Ann Simonton for eighteen years and had fathered seven children.⁵ He evidently was living on the property in a house that predated the existing brick house. The 1810 U.S. Census identifies him as a head of a household of three males, three females and a slave in Fishkill. His brother John is located near him both in the list and geographically. Even though their father had conveyed by will his homestead on the Sprout Creek to John, census records indicate that he was a neighbor of Peter's from his first appearance in 1800 until he died in 1867. The conditions of father Peter's will may have changed in the six years between 1808, the year it was recorded, and 1814, the year he died. A two-story, wood frame house constructed by John during this period still survives (it was also incorporated in Clarence J. Slocum's sanitarium), and it represents what his brother Peter D. DuBois may have occupied at the time.

Nevertheless, sometime around 1840 Peter C. DuBois built a substantial brick residence on his property, using a material that was being manufactured in great quantities along the river west of his home. This

¹ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 5, page 345.

² Dutchess County Deeds, Book 8, page 290. This division line between two seventeenth-century patents originated on the south side of the Fishkill Creek where it met the Hudson. It was later used to establish the boundary line between Dutchess and Putnam counties. It was shifted southwestward in the nineteenth century to follow the ridge line of the Fishkill Mountains and the northwestern corner of Philipstown was annexed to Fishkill.

³ Dutchess County Wills, Book D, page 550. A fourth son, his eldest, had received title to the family homestead on the Sprout Creek in East Fishkill.

⁴ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 34, pages 278 & 459.

⁵ William Heidgerd, comp. *The American Descendants of Chretien DuBois of Wicres, France.* (New Paltz NY: DuBois Family Association, Huguenot Historical Society, Inc., 1968) p. 259; also James H. Smith, *History of Dutchess County, New York* (1882), sponsors' section, p. v.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 8 Page 3

house is represented on a wall map of Dutchess County published in 1850, and surely was a factor in the exceptionally high value assessed to his real estate on the 1850 U.S. Census – \$26,000 versus the \$7,000 that his brother John's property was assessed. The census, the first to identify households, ethnicity and occupations, describes a neighborhood full of Irish brickmakers and laborers living as tenants and boarders among the DuBois farms. Peter C. DuBois was evidently leasing land to early brick manufacturers. In 1853 he sold 45 acres of land along the Hudson River to Joshua T. Jones for \$18,000.⁶ The area was known as Plum Point; DuBois had purchased it from the Verplanck family in 1828.⁷ Jones operated a brick yard here until his death when it was acquired by Daniel R. Weed. Weed sold the property to George H. Brown in 1851, and it became the location of a terminal for the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Brick manufacture continued on the property, and the yard was eventually purchased by W.D. Budd. This facility was continued and enlarged after Budd's death by his daughters.⁸

Isaac Brinckerhoff opened one of the first brick yards south of the DuBois farm at what became known as Dutchess Junction in the late 1830s. In 1852 Thomas Aldridge purchased 46 acres of clay property from Brinckerhoff and John Van Vliet, another farmer. In 1856 Daniel Gurney established a works adjoining Aldridge on 36 acres he purchased from Brinckerhoff. This became the Hammond works, one of the largest and longest lasting. One historian observed that "Large beds of sand and clay exist adjacent to the river and are very extensively manufactured into brick below Fishkill Landing. This, indeed, is a most important industry, employing a large capital and many men and providing nearly 50,000,000 brick per annum."⁹ This industry helped make Fishkill the wealthiest and most populous town in Dutchess County.¹⁰ It obviously contributed to Peter C. DuBois's wealth, and that fact is physically represented in his brick house.

ARCHITECTURE

Throughout his lifetime, Peter C. DuBois identified himself as a farmer. This title characterized his occupation, but it also linked him to his family's long association with the traditional rural culture in the Hudson Valley. By the early nineteenth century, this tradition was waning and associations with it were expressed in paradoxical ways. In the generation of Peter's father, the effort to preserve the culture and political control of the country against the challenges of the city was more confrontational and expressive. It was in this period that the style of rural art and architectural reached its most exaggerated, mannerist level.

⁶ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 99, page 477.

⁷ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 41, page 58.

⁸ William E. Verplanck, "The Town of Fishkill," Frank Hasbrouck, ed. The History of Dutchess County, New York. (1909) p. 343.

⁹ James H. Smith, History of Dutchess County, New York (1882), p. 506.

¹⁰ Ibid.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 8 Page 4

This was the period when “folk art” flowered in the region and American Romanticism was born. The transition was eloquently chronicled by Washington Irving’s sad but whimsical tales of Sleepy Hollow and Rip Van Winkle. By 1840 commerce and industry had supplanted agriculture as the driving force in the state, and the scions of old farm families, such as Peter C. DuBois, quietly acquiesced, remaining aloof and preserving their dignity while profiting handsomely from the inevitable changes.

The brick house epitomizes the period and the situation. It is constructed from a natural resource mined from and processed on the farm and embellished with Precambrian granite quarried in the nearby highlands. The brick yard was the proverbial machine in the garden. Romantic irony was designed into the building. The Greek Revival style of the architecture was conservative at this point in time. Tastemakers like Newburgh’s Andrew Jackson Downing were rebelling against its false antiquity and alien sources in favor of more naturalistic domestic designs and landscape settings. Prominently sited on a grassy knoll above the Hudson River against the dramatic backdrop of the Fishkill Mountains, the Classical form of the house was of another age; an age when republican farmers dominated the land. Downing and his effete followers sought to clean up the messy agricultural landscape and plant picturesque gardens and pleasure grounds in their place redefining the country as an expansive suburban zone emanating from cities and villages in the region. In the 1850 U.S. Census, Peter’s son and neighbor, Charles, was identified as a nurseryman.

For all its scale and pretension, the house exhibits typical rural restraint. In spite of its stolid manifestations of the Greek Revival style, decoration is modest and plain. Exterior facades are flat and economical. Doors and windows are accentuated with stone but are free of superfluous ornamentation. The roof line has been altered, but it was likely similar to the simple wood cornice that presently exists; however, without the full returns on the gable ends that create pediments. This restraint carries over to the interior as well. Front parlors contain simple plaster cornices, flat polished marble mantels and wide wood door and window trim. The stair in the center hall is distinguished by a modest turned newel post. Rear and second-story rooms are less embellished. The design of the house was carefully planned and its construction was executed in a craftsmanly manner, which underscores the plainness as a conspicuous and artful element of the architecture. It was in that way that the old rural society conveyed its idea of success and sophistication while refraining from adopting the immoral excesses they attributed to the city.

Although impressive by design, the Peter C. DuBois House was first and foremost a farmhouse and functioned as the centerpiece of an agricultural enterprise. The most conspicuous component of the nineteenth-century Hudson Valley farmhouse was the kitchen ell attached to the rear or side of the building. Originally only one and one-half stories in height, the presence of this wing on the DuBois House reflects this association. A cooking fireplace was built into this section yet heat was provided by coal grates or stoves in the front of the house. Many farm wives from traditional backgrounds perpetuated hearth cooking

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 8 Page 5

well after the introduction of cook stoves, and the coexistence of modern heating and a kitchen fireplace was not unusual in this period even in a prosperous household such as this one. A barn was located behind the house as recently as 1971 when it appeared on a topographical map published by the United States Geological Survey. Fields, meadows, pastures and orchards would have surrounded the house in a neat and attractive pattern. This landscape probably began to decline after Peter C. DuBois died in 1869.

AFTER PETER C. DU BOIS

Just prior to his death Peter C. DuBois divided and conveyed what remained of his farm to his surviving children. He must have anticipated his demise, and his wife had died the previous year. His son Charles, the nurseryman, received two lots of land amounting to 75 acres along the Hudson west of the house.¹¹ Charles had bought another 30 acres from his father in 1857 for \$5,000.¹² Some of this land was incorporated into the brick yards. He gave his son, DeWitt, three lots south of the house totaling about 150 acres, and his two unmarried daughters, Mary and Emily, were given the house and 67 acres.¹³ No will is recorded for Peter C. DuBois. His substantial personal estate was inventoried and appraised for a total of \$16,393.35. It included 170 shares of capital stock in the Quassaick National Bank of Newburgh (\$3900); 15 shares of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing (\$1500); United States Bonds amounting to \$6800; 2 shares of Union Pacific Rail Road Bonds (\$2000) and numerous promissory notes.¹⁴ His children enjoyed generous inheritances.

The daughters never married. The house and its reduced property remained intact throughout their lifetimes. Emily died in 1890 and Mary died in 1895. Both conveyed their undivided half interests to different nieces and nephews clouding the title and creating conflict between their executors. In 1902 a referee was appointed by the Supreme Court of New York to settle the dispute, and he opted to hold an auction sale and divide the proceeds. Anne M. DuBois, one of Mary's beneficiaries (daughter of the spinsters' brother Charles) won with a bid of \$4025 and immediately assigned three-fourths of her bid to Mary's other beneficiaries.¹⁵ One of those beneficiaries, Mary Ida Parris, another of Charles's daughters, bought the property in 1909 using a mortgage from the Mechanics Savings Bank of Beacon.¹⁶ She owned

¹¹ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 151, pages 113 & 116.

¹² Dutchess County Deeds, Book 110, page 37.

¹³ For DeWitt: Dutchess County Deeds, Book 151, pages 223, 224, 225; for Mary and Emily, Book 151, page 117.

¹⁴ Dutchess County Surrogates Office, File #6026.

¹⁵ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 320, page 127.

¹⁶ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 369, page 272. Parris also obtained a quit claim deed from Emily's heirs to secure the title. [Dutchess County Deeds, Book 364, page 349]. The mortgage is mentioned in the subsequent sale as it was assumed by the grantee [Dutchess County Deeds, Book 452, page 279].

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.Section number 8 Page 6

the property for the next sixteen years, and her use of the property is unclear. However, it is evident that no significant changes were made to the house or landscape during that time, and it is possible that maintenance of the property was being deferred. In 1925 Mary Parris, then residing in Paris, Maine, sold the old homestead to Thomas B. Dougherty of Beacon. He assumed a mortgage amounting to \$2750.¹⁷ Dougherty held onto the property for just under two years, at which time he conveyed the house and 67 acres to Clarence J. Slocum who was expanding his neighboring sanitarium, known as Craig House.¹⁸

THE SLOCUM PERIOD

Clarence J. Slocum first purchase of land in Beacon was made in 1915 when he and Robert B. Lamb, then residing in Troy, New York, received a deed for 97 acres on Howland Avenue from the University Settlement Society of New York.¹⁹ The Society had obtained the property from Eliza W. Howland, the widow of General Joseph Howland, in 1911.²⁰ Howland had inherited considerable wealth from his father, Samuel F. Howland, of New York City, who was a partner in the international shipping firm of Howland and Aspinwall. Shortly after his marriage to Eliza N. Woolsey in 1856, they commissioned architect Frederick Clarke Withers to design a country house for them along the Fishkill Creek. The large High Victorian Gothic-style mansion is one of Withers's signature works in the Newburgh-Beacon area where he received numerous commissions after coming there from England to work for Andrew Jackson Downing. John Winthrop Sargent, a friend and business associate of Downing who lived nearby, designed the picturesque landscape replete with rare specimen trees that still distinguish the property.

Howland was a prominent figure and played a major role in the construction of the mid-Hudson Valley's most significant public buildings, such as the Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie and the Howland Library in Beacon, designed by Withers and Richard Morris Hunt, respectively. Howland's military rank was honorary, but he did serve in the Union Army and was wounded during the Civil War. Continuing ailments related to these wounds resulted in his early death in 1886.²¹ His widow, who had relocated her summer residence to Newport, Rhode Island, gave the Beacon estate, then described as a 234-acre property valued at \$100,000, to the University Settlement Society in 1911.²²

¹⁷ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 452, page 279.

¹⁸ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 474, page 342

¹⁹ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 390, page 392.

²⁰ Dutchess County Deeds, Book 369, page 243.

²¹ This information was derived from an inventory form compiled on the property in 1979 and found in the survey files of the New York State Historic Preservation Office.

²² "Gives Big Estate for a Boys Camp," *New York Times*, May 7, 1911, p. 5. Mrs. Howland was already a benefactress of the Society and served as an officer in its "women's auxiliary" support group.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 8 Page 7

Clarence J. Slocum (1873-1950) graduated from Albany (NY) Medical School in 1897. During the next eighteen years he was associated successively with the Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie, the Utica State Hospital, and Dr. MacDonald's House, a private sanitarium in Central Valley, New York. In 1915 he bought the Howland estate and opened his own sanitarium, which he called Craig House.²³ Slocum's treatment philosophy for the mentally ill was modeled after that of a hospital he had visited in Edinburgh, Scotland, which was also called Craig House. It operated under the principle that mentally ill patients should be treated in benign surroundings. This practice was based on the assumption that to a large measure individuals were driven mad by their environment and that if patients could be removed to a tranquil recuperative setting, it would contribute to their cure. Under Dr. Slocum's direction, Craig House, in Beacon, was the first institution to operate under this theory and represents a significant advance in the history of the treatment of the mentally ill in the United States.²⁴

Slocum opened Craig House with the admission of two patients in 1915 and soon obtained a license to care for six individuals. His population increased rapidly, and by 1921 he began to acquire neighboring property adding residences and open space to the institution. The additional buildings allowed him to house patients in separate buildings depending on their type of disability. In 1927 he purchased the Peter C. DuBois House and its 76 acres from Thomas B. Dougherty. He had previously bought the old John DuBois homestead north of it as part of the Howland estate, as well as DeWitt DuBois's land to the west.²⁵ Once he bought these old properties, Slocum updated them in terms of their services and design. In most cases, he elaborated on them architecturally in a Colonial Revival taste, and he made them more stylish and commodious to create comfortable and attractive surroundings for his clientele, many of whom were accustomed to wealthy lifestyles. Craig House provided psychiatric services to New York's elite, including the likes of Jerome Bonaparte, the emperor's grandson, and Zelda Fitzgerald.

SLOCUM'S CHANGES TO THE DU BOIS HOUSE

The renovations Slocum made to the Peter C. DuBois House were probably directed by an architect, although that individual has remained unidentified. No matter how involved Slocum was in conceiving the development of the expanded Craig House complex, the work on the Peter C. DuBois House was sufficiently planned to indicate that a professional was involved. The most significant alteration was the addition of the third story to the main block of the house and its transformation from a early nineteenth-

²³ Obituary, *New York Times*, January 29, 1950.

²⁴ This information was collected from Dr. Slocum's son and successor at Craig House, C. Jonathan Slocum, M.D. It was recorded on the SHPO inventory form compiled on the property in 1979.

²⁵ DeWitt DuBois's daughter Ella made the conveyance [Dutchess County Deeds, Book 463, page 170].

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 8 Page 8

century farmhouse to a twentieth-century country house. There are numerous examples of this phenomenon elsewhere in Dutchess County. The house known as Grasmere, built in Rhinebeck c. 1824 by Peter R. Livingston was raised to three stories later in the nineteenth century by his nephew Lewis H. Livingston. The Grove, also in Rhinebeck, was built by Gen. Philip J. Schuyler in c. 1785 and enlarged by his niece Mary Morton Miller in the early 1890s. Maizefield built by David Van Ness in Red Hook in c. 1795 was later elevated to three stories, as was Springwood, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Home in Hyde Park, which was a house built in c. 1826 that the President altered in 1915. Other country houses, such as William Backhouse Astor and Margaret Armstrong's Rokeby and the Kip family's Ankony, in Red Hook and Rhinebeck, respectively, were raised to three stories with additions of mansard roofs.²⁶ The elegant Beaux Arts mansion designed by Charles Follen McKim for Frederick W. Vanderbilt in 1899 in Hyde Park also features a low third story, which associates this trend to architectural fashion in Europe during the same period.

Craig House operated until the 1980s when increasingly stringent state regulations governing psychiatric institutions made it difficult and costly for such private sanitariums to function profitably. Towards the end of its existence, the institution evolved into a nursing home. When C. Jonathan Slocum retired, Craig House was closed. The main part of the facility, concentrated in the old Howland house and property, was conveyed to a hospital in Putnam County. The rest of it, including the Peter C. DuBois house was sold for development. Planning was slow and numerous false starts occurred, and for the next twenty years later the old brick farmhouse stood vacant. The house and four acres were eventually divided off and sold, and a restoration of the house is underway preserving the significance of both eras.

²⁶ See illustrations of the examples noted here in Landmarks of Dutchess County, 1683-1867 (NY: New York State Council on the Arts, 1969).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

PETER C. DU BOIS HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

PRIMARY RESOURCES

Albany, New York. New York State Library. U.S. and state census schedules, 1790-1930.

Poughkeepsie, New York. Dutchess County Clerk's Office. Deeds and Mortgages.

_____ . Dutchess County Surrogates Office. Wills and Probate Records.

MAPS

1850 Map of Dutchess County, New York.

1864 Lloyd's Topographical Map of the Hudson River.

1867 Beer's Atlas of Dutchess County.

1876 Beer's Atlas of Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess Counties.

1891 Gaylord & Watson's Atlas of the Hudson River Valley.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Heidgerd, William, comp. The American Descendants of Chretien DuBois of Wicres, France. New Paltz NY:
DuBois Family Association, Huguenot Historical Society, Inc., 1968.

Smith, James H. History of Duchess County, New York. 1882; rpt. Interlaken, NY: Heart of the Lakes
Publishing Co., 1980.

Verplanck, William E. "The Town of Fishkill." Frank Hasbrouck, ed. The History of Dutchess County, New
York. 1909. pp. 299-352.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY DuBois, Peter C., House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Dutchess

DATE RECEIVED: 12/19/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/06/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/21/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/01/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03001512

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1/28/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Peter C. DuBois House
Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

JUL. 2003 FRK

JUL. 2003 FRK

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd., Beacon

PHOTO 1 : View of house from Slocum Rd.
(west)



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larsen, 2003

JUL. 2003 FRK

JUL. 2003 FRK

JUL 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd., Beacon

PHOTO 2: Exterior, perspective from NW



Peter C. DuBris House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larsen, 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd., Beacon

PHOTO 3: Exterior, perspective from SE



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd. Beacon

PHOTO 4: Exterior, perspective from NE



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

JUL. 2003 FRK

JUL. 2003 FRK

JUL. 2003 FRK

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd. Beacon

PHOTO 5: Exterior, W facade from NW



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd., Beacon

PHOTO 6: Exterior, detail of entrance
west facade



Peter C. Du Bois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd., Beacon

PHOTO 7: Interior, ground floor,
entrance hall & stair



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd. NY Beacon

PHOTO 8: Interior, ground floor
SE parlor / dining room
from hall



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

Neg at: 36 Slocum Rd. Beacon

PHOTO 9: Interior, ground floor
SW parlor / dining room
looking NW



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd. Beacon

Photo 10: Interior, ground floor
str parlor / dining room
detail of door & trim



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co. NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd. Beacon

PHOTO 11: Interior, ground floor
SW parlor / dining room
detail of ceiling cornice



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd. Beacon

PHOTO 12: Interior, second floor
NW chamber



Peter C. DuBois House

Beacon, Dutchess Co. NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

Neg. at 36 Slocum Rd. Beacon

PHOTO 13: Interior, third floor
hallway looking south



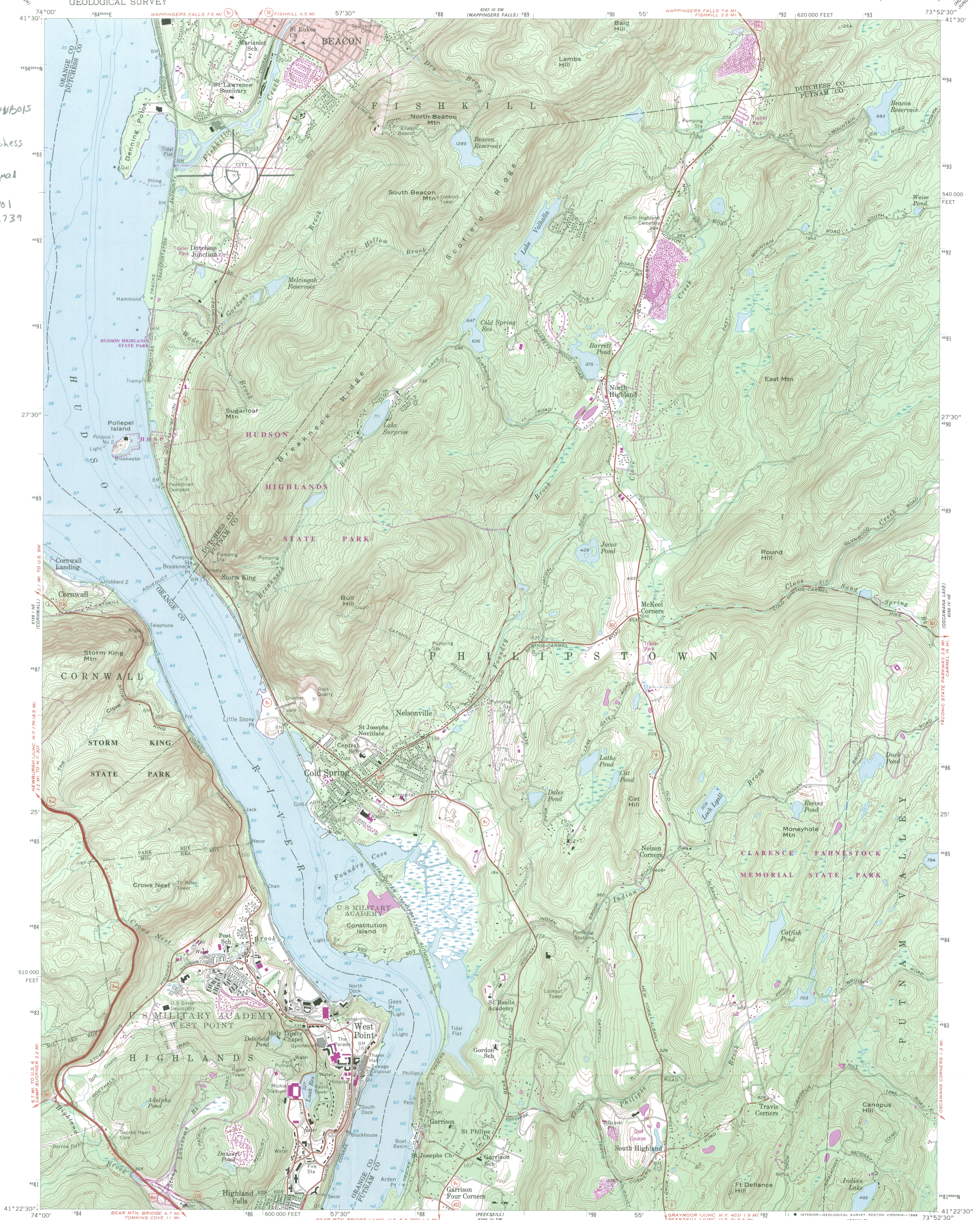
Peter C. DuBois House
Beacon, Dutchess Co. NY

Photo by Neil Larson, 2003

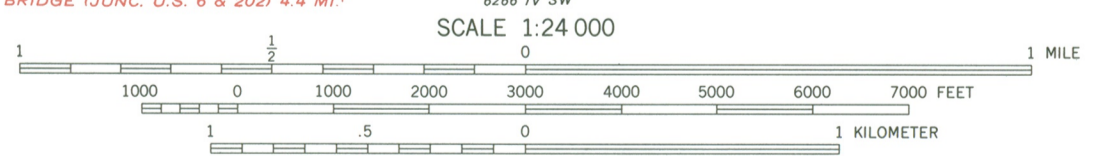
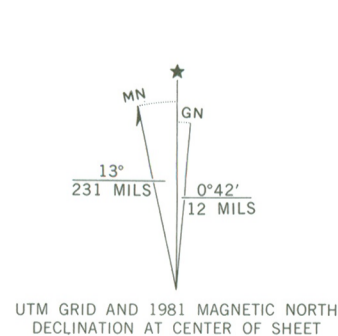
Neg. at 36 Stocum Rd. Beacon

PHOTO 14: Interior, third floor
SE bedroom, from hallway

PETER C. DUBOIS
HOUSE
Beacon, Dutchess
County, NY
West Point quad
Zone 18
Easting 585701
Northing 492739



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1957
Selected hydrography compiled from NOS chart 282 (1954). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection, 10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, east zone, 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue, 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 35 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 FEET



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route

WEST POINT, N.Y.

41073-D8-TF-024

1957

PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6266 IV NW—SERIES 1981

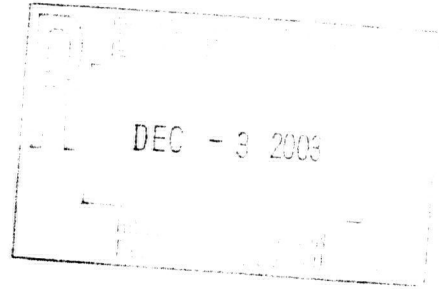
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

K&J Partnership

1083 Route 9, Suite 10
Fishkill, NY 12524

December 1, 2003



Peter Shaver
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188

Dear Mr. Shaver,

I am the owner of the Peter C. Dubois House in Beacon and I support it's listing on the state and national register. Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kim Lawrence", is written in black ink. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized.

Kim Lawrence