

AUG 24 2005

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 from 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 Easton Friends North Meetinghouse

other name/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & town New York State Route 40 (Schaghticoke-Middle Falls Road)  not for publication

city or town Middle Falls vicinity (Town of Easton)  vicinity

state New York code NY county Washington code 115 zip code 12834

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby 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.)

*Michelle Carter, SAHPO* 7/26/05  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State of 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 the 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:)

*Edson H. Beall* 10.5.05  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

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

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

VERNACULAR

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof WOOD

other GLASS

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

**See Continuation Sheets-**

Property Name *Easton Friends North Meetinghouse*  
Location *Easton, Washington County, New York*

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## **7. Narrative Description**

### **Location and Setting**

The Easton Friends North Meetinghouse is located on the east side of New York State Route 40, between North Easton to the south and Middle Falls and Greenwich to the north, in the Town of Easton, which is situated in southwestern Washington County, New York. The masonry building is well integrated with its wooded, hilly site, which is accessed from Route 40 by an unpaved drive that circles around in front of the west-facing façade. Notwithstanding the presence of Route 40, the setting remains largely intact, with thick deciduous woods to the east and an expansive view shed to the west, which encompasses views as far as the Blackhead range of the Catskill Mountains and a large expanse of farmland towards adjacent Saratoga County. The grade of the site slopes downward from east to west towards Route 40; the building was built into this sloping grade, with the ground reaching the sill level of the windows that pierce the east elevation. Deciduous trees intersperse the grounds immediately around the meetinghouse and help to partially screen the building from the adjacent road. The setting retains a considerable rural feel and continues to provide an appropriate context for the nominated building.

### **Overview**

The Easton Friends North Meetinghouse is a rectangular-shaped building with a pitched, gable-ended roof, constructed with load-bearing walls of red brick above a foundation of mortared, undressed limestone. There is additionally a small, shed-roofed wood frame outhouse and woodshed abutting the north wall, which does not communicate with the interior. The interior, accessed via a pair of doors symmetrically arranged on the west elevation along with four corresponding windows, consists of a single-story, two-room plan of a typical nineteenth century Quaker type. Hewn beams which serve as the collars for the building's rafter pairs span these rooms from east to west, the rooms separated by a plank partition wall pierced by a single door. Above these beams is a flat ceiling. Cast-iron stoves, resting on brick hearths and fed into brick shelf chimneys, serve to heat each room and are centrally placed around moveable benches. The building, constructed by local builders in 1838 and displaying the characteristic architectural principles associated with the Quaker tradition-- among them simplicity, symmetry and an aversion to architectural pretense-- remains substantially intact to the nineteenth century with few exceptions. The most significant alteration consisted of the sensitive insertion of roof frame shoring, oriented on a north to south axis, consisting of a pair of laminate beams tied into the end walls and likewise supported by intermediate supports set within the plane of the partition wall. This work was done to counter the effects of a failing roof structure, brought on by the replacement of the original wood shake roof sheathing with slate, which considerably increased the load placed upon the frame.

### **Exterior**

Brick is laid in a common-type bond consisting of four rows of stretchers to one row of headers, with flush mortar joints; the mortar appears to date to the original phase of construction, or a relatively early repointing, displaying as it does small flecks of crushed oyster shell. The brick is of an orange-brownish

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hue; the header courses appear to have been intentionally laid with clinker bricks. The limestone foundation is laid in regular courses, the stone itself roughly dressed, with the units decreasing in size as the courses move upward from grade. The primary elevation, that which faces west, consists of a total of six bays, symmetrical in arrangement, with twin entrance doors each flanked by a window to each side; the fenestration pattern indicates the interior room divisions. The doors are spanned by flat brick or jack arches, and are constructed of horizontal beaded boards in a two-panel configuration (the inside faces of the door consist of vertical beaded boards). Door hardware is original and consists of cast-iron Norfolk-type thumb latches and cast-iron butt hinges, fitted in place with screws. Windows are double-hung with original twelve-over-twelve light wood sash, and fitted with green-painted louvered wood blinds hung on cast-iron supports. Sash is fitted in nailed wood frames. Fronting most of the façade elevation is a platform of limestone rubble construction, to which a level of poured concrete was subsequently added, with steps on either end arranged parallel to the plane of the façade. This platform leads to two sets of stone steps corresponding with the dual entrances, the thresholds of which were fashioned from marble, dressed and tooled. Iron handrails span the outer edge of the platform and steps, and rails likewise are situated along the steps approaching the thresholds of the two entrances. A plain wood fascia and boxed cornice terminate the façade elevation, giving way to an open gutter; these wood elements are currently painted a muted red hue, as are the doors, window sash and frame addition.

The north elevation, like the south elevation, is pierced by a single window spanned by a flat arch. There is a small rectangular-shaped, shed roofed appendage between this window and the east wall, which accommodates a single-hole privy and a wood storage area. This frame addition appears to have undergone changes over time—exposed studs within show evidence of having been lathed for plaster and are not original to this area—though some elements, including the six-paneled door of a typically Greek Revival-style configuration (six identically shaped panels) seem contemporary with the building.<sup>1</sup> The six-paneled door leads into the wood storage area, while a four-paneled door accesses the privy. Much of the siding of this frame abutment is of the “novelty” type and appears to represent a later period; it is fitted in place with wire nails. The south elevation is identical to the north, excepting the absence of the framed privy and woodshed, with a single window centered below the apex of the gable. The walls of the gable ends are terminated by a boxed wood cornice, the fascia of the façade and east elevation terminated beneath cornice returns.

**Dimensions:** The building is one story in height without a basement, and measures approximately forty feet in width by twenty-six feet in depth; the frame addition measures approximately ten feet in length by eight feet in depth.

**Interior**

The interior consists of two identically proportioned, square-shaped rooms, which are separated from one another by a non-bearing partition wall fitted with removable horizontal plank. These rooms, which can be opened up to form a single unit with the partial removal of the partition wall, allowed for the segregation of men and women; the left entrance, leading into the north room, for women and girls, the right entrance, leading into the south room, for men and boys.

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<sup>1</sup> However given that the main doors were treated in a manner that seemed to consciously avoid a more typical paneled approach, the six-paneled door could possibly represent a later retrofit from a building of contemporary vintage.

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Walls are finished with plaster on lath and the floors are laid with wide plank; the floor of the north room is currently covered with wall-to-wall carpet. Brick hearths accommodate wood-burning stoves in both rooms, and are ringed by protective cast-iron enclosures formed of thin, rounded balusters. Both rooms have a raised platform aligning the east wall. Seating is in the form of moveable benches, some of which appear of original or early construction.

**8. 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 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

SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**

1838- 1863

**Significant Dates**

1838, 1857

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Easton Meeting of the Society of Friends

Property Name *Easton Friends North Meetinghouse*  
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## **8. Narrative Statement of Significance**

### **Overview**

The Easton Friends North Meetinghouse, a historically distinguished resource that highlights the participation of Washington County Quakers in the Abolitionist movement, was constructed in 1838 and remains a largely intact example of vernacular religious design reflecting characteristic design principles associated with Quaker architecture. During the antebellum period, the North Meetinghouse played host to a number of anti-slavery meetings, among them one in 1857 led by Susan B. Anthony, a native of the area who was a member of the Easton Meeting until 1853. Other figures of considerable distinction in the Abolitionist movement who visited the meetinghouse included Lucretia Mott and the former slave Sojourner Truth. The building, erected with brick that according to traditional accounts was made on a nearby farmstead, embodies the architectural principles often associated with the Quaker tradition, among them simplicity and symmetry, and remains a readable example of the meetinghouse type. Surviving as it does in a highly evocative rural setting, the Easton Friends North Meetinghouse is an extremely valuable historic resource which illuminates an important aspect of the Town of Easton's history, and is one of a number of noteworthy vernacular resources located along the Route 40 corridor between Schaghticoke and Middle Falls.

### **Historical Background**

The present-day Town of Easton, in Washington County, was originally part of the Saratoga patent granted in 1684 and confirmed in 1708. This patent, which included lands which bounded the Hudson River, had previously served as hunting grounds for the Mohawk Indians. It has been purported that the site of the first Fort Saraghtoga, built in 1709 and the first-known settlement in Washington County, was in the Town of Easton, south of the Battenkill River near the Hudson River.<sup>1</sup> The first undisputed historical record of settlement states that Killian de Ridder arrived around 1730 and purchased from the original patentees a parcel of land that included large tracts of what is now Easton; it is doubtful, however, that Killian settled his lands until many decades later, for this land was located in an area crossed many times by armies in the eighteenth century. Nevertheless, in the pre-Revolutionary period a handful of Dutch families settled along the Hudson River, while Quakers settled in the southeastern part of the town.<sup>2</sup>

The American Revolution left an unsettling imprint on Easton, particularly during the year 1777, which witnessed the defeat of British General John Burgoyne to American forces in the fall. Prior to their defeat in October 1777, a detachment from Burgoyne's army, the larger force comprised of British regulars, Hessians and Indians, had crossed Easton on their way to attack Bennington, Vermont. It was likewise in 1777 that an Indian raiding party from Burgoyne's force had a memorable confrontation with Easton Quakers. The cessation of the war brought with it a new sense of stability and greater security in the legitimacy of titles to land which helped stimulate settlement and growth in Easton, which was incorporated as a town in 1789. Joining the earlier settlers were New Englanders, among them Rhode Island Baptists who settled the northern part of the town, and displaced Massachusetts sea captains and

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<sup>1</sup> Hans Klunder Associates, Inc., "Historic Sites, Structures and Areas, Town of Easton, New York, 1968." SHPO files.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

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whalers.<sup>3</sup> The primary economic activity in eighteenth and nineteenth century Washington County was, not surprisingly, agriculture.

**The Quaker Movement in Easton; Washington County and the Abolitionist Movement**

The earliest known Quaker meetings in Easton, located in the southwestern-most portion of Washington County, date to the pre-Revolutionary War period. In 1775 meetings were first held in the house of Zebulon Hoxie, Jr., and the following year a building of log construction, the South Meeting House, was erected. It was here in 1777--- a year of no small consequence in regional and national history--- that an event of some importance to area Quakers took place, which became known as the story of "The White Feather."<sup>4</sup> This event occurred during General Burgoyne's failed campaign southward from Canada, which ended with the defeat of the army he commanded at the Battle of Saratoga. With Burgoyne's force moving southward along the River Road adjoining the west bank of the Hudson River, opposite Easton, many residents of local farms not loyal to the Crown fled their homesteads. Area Quakers, however, did not flee, and were instead holding a mid-week meeting as the British army advanced into the area. Here, an important character entered the story, a man named Robert Nesbit, who had come to Nova Scotia as a bonded servant and learned to speak French. When his indenture was served, and he was freed, at which time he moved to East Hoosick. According to tradition, one September morning Nesbit awoke at four o'clock and felt a calling to attend the Easton Meeting. Although he was not a member, he walked thirty miles to the meeting house. During the worship he noticed that there were Indians peering intently in the windows. He went outside and met six of Burgoyne's scouts dressed for battle in war paint and feathers. Speaking in French, one of them asked "Are there any soldiers in there - any guns in there?" "No," said Robert Nesbit, "we are worshipping the Great Spirit. Come and worship with us." As the story goes the Indians lay down their weapons, went inside, and sat on the floor. The meeting continued and at the end the Indians were invited to Hoxie's house to eat. Upon their departure one brave climbed on another's shoulder and placed a white feather over the doorway, signifying peace. After this experience the Quakers were never again bothered by Indians during the Revolution.<sup>5</sup>

According to accounts related in the journal of Rufus Hall, the Revolutionary War period was one of difficulty for area Quakers, given their attitude towards violence and warfare, and the presence of the armies of Burgoyne and Gates during the fall of 1777 was particularly unsettling. For those living in the Easton area, the unmistakable sounds of skirmishes and the pitched battles of September and October, which carried across the Hudson River into Washington County along with the smell of gunpowder, were particularly unnerving. Though some were thought to sympathize with the Revolutionists, the Easton Friends community remained neutral in terms of taking sides with the combatants.<sup>6</sup>

The first significant splintering of the Easton Friends occurred in 1828-29, at which time a fracture emerged in the group over differences in religious doctrine and interpretation. The following is taken from McCart's study of the Easton Quakers:

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> This story has numerous versions and the one portrayed here has been provided by a member of the Easton Meeting and differs in some aspects from the account offered by Jo Anne McCart in "The Quakers of Easton," 2. Unpublished typescript, 1963. SHPO files.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, 3.

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Elias Hicks, a leading figure in the Society of Friends [ , ] placed great emphasis on the concept of the Inner Light in which each member depended upon God for his spiritual guidance. This was the binding element of the original Quaker doctrine. However, through the years the Quakers had lost the sense of an individual responsibility to God and began to be more concerned with the organization of the Society rather than things spiritual. As a consequence of this the strong personality of Elias Hicks became the subject for suspicion and doubt. The failure to settle their differences resulted in a split. The majority of the Quakers of Easton maintained their loyalty to Hicks.

In 1838 the nominated North Meetinghouse was built in the northern part of the Town of Easton. The Quakers in this area had found it difficult to attend all the meetings which were held at the South Meetinghouse because of the travel distance. Instead of frame construction, masonry was chosen, and according to traditional accounts the brick was made on the nearby farm of Larmon Green.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to their dislike of violence and war, the Quakers were opposed to forced servitude, or slavery, and some became vocal critics of Southern slavery in the antebellum period. The Quakers believed in racial equality and their ideas on the subject of slavery further crystallized followed the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which would have, in more than one instance, local implications.<sup>8</sup> According to an account written by a former Easton Quaker, Oren B. Wilbur, area Friends participated in Underground Railroad activity in efforts to move slaves safely northward into Canada. One of the stations was located at the home of Job and Esther Wilbur -- Esther being a major advocate for using the new brick meetinghouse as a venue for anti-slavery meetings -- and was the scene of a confrontation between slave hunters and a fugitive, who they had concealed in their garret as he was being closely pursued. The hunters came immediately into the house, as they could under the Fugitive Slave Act, and discovered the slave in the garret, wielding a knife. Upon leaving the Wilbur house to bring more men to take the slave forcibly, the Wilburs dressed the slave in female Quaker garb and moved him to the next "station," in Union Village. Another slave whom the Wilburs took in during flight, whose name was Frank, was told he should take a last name. Upon choosing the name Frank Quaintance, he was asked why, to which he responded "It was through the quaintance of this good Wilbur family that I am still alive and comfortable."<sup>9</sup> In April 1858 a regional newspaper carried a story entitled "Kidnappers About," referencing the presence of fugitive slave hunters in the Easton area:

Last week a number of Slave hunters were prowling about the town of Easton endeavoring to arrest some of the Fugitives from Oppression who have sought refuge in that town. Fortunately through the sagacity and sympathy of the Liberty-loving people of Easton, the kidnappers were baffled in their vile attempt and accomplished nothing save to awaken the jealousies and arouse the anger of the Quakers.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Oren B. Wilbur, "Recollections of the Underground Railroad Days in Easton," 15 February 1953. Wilbur was ninety years of age at the time of writing. SHPO files.

<sup>10</sup>Account from unidentified paper, 23 April 1958.

Property Name *Easton Friends North Meetinghouse*  
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Anti-Slavery Society meetings were held at the North Meetinghouse by the Friends until Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in early 1863, following on the heels of the Union victory at Antietam in the fall of 1862. Esther Wilbur was among the more prominent local Friends involved with the Anti-Slavery Society, and it was under her auspices that meetings were organized and speakers booked, though some members of the Easton Meeting were hesitant to allow such activities to take place at the brick meetinghouse. Among the speakers who addressed the Easton Friends at the North Meetinghouse were Sojourner Truth, Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony. Though some of the Friends were opposed to using the meetinghouse for Anti-Slavery meetings, it was largely due to the persistence and determination of Esther Wilbur that such meetings were held there. Following her death in 1859, *The National Anti-Slavery Standard* published a memorial of her, which included the following:

Resolved, that inasmuch as to her efforts it was largely due that the doors of this house were opened first to our meetings, we feel, due to her memory, to the cause of the slave, and to ourselves, that we thus publicly give expression to our sense of obligation to, and admiration of her noble deeds and heroic spirit, in which we recognize the spirit of the Good Samaritan.<sup>11</sup>

Susan B. Anthony was a native of the Easton area and, until 1853, a member of the Easton meeting. Anthony herself recounted a memorable meeting she attended in 1857 at the North Meetinghouse:

That Sunday meeting was the most impressive I ever attended. Aaron and I had spoken, Charles Redmond followed, picturing the contumely and opprobrium everywhere heaped upon the black man and all identified with him, the ostracism from social circles, etc. At the climax he exclaimed: "I have a fond and loving mother, as true and noble a woman as God ever made; but whenever she thinks of her absent son, it is that he is an outcast." He sank into his seat, overwhelmed with emotion, and wept like a child. In a moment, while sitting, he said: "Some may call this weak, but I should feel myself the less a man, if tears did not flow at a thought like that." The whole audience was in sympathy with him, all hearts were melted and many were sobbing. When sufficiently composed he rose and related, in a subdued and most impressive manner, his experience at the last village we visited where not one roof could be found to shelter him because he had a black face. At the close of his speech several men came up, handed us money and left the house because they could not bear any more, while others crowded around and assured him that their doors were open to him and his sister.<sup>12</sup>

### **Architectural Analysis**

The Easton North Meetinghouse continues to convey the salient design features which distinguish it as a Quaker building, among them simplicity, plainness, and symmetry. These factors helped distinguish the Quaker meetinghouse from the buildings of other religious sects during the period, the majority of which constructed houses of worship with design features associated with the prevailing Greek Revival style. Nevertheless buildings of this type, the North Meetinghouse certainly being among them, often display a sophistication entirely reliant upon their proportioning, symmetry and quality of execution.

<sup>11</sup>*The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, 6<sup>th</sup> mo., 11<sup>th</sup>, 1859, cited in Wilbur.

<sup>12</sup>Ida Husted Harper, *The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony*, vol. 1, 152.

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By the late 1830s, the time at which the Easton building was erected, the Greek Revival fashion was approaching the height of its popularity as a national design idiom. In Washington County the style was applied in a confident and accomplished manner by area builders, as numerous porticoed and otherwise distinguished farmhouses and other buildings indicate, the product of skilled builders incorporating new design motifs and proportional systems from the builders guide's of Benjamin, Lafever, and the like. The North Meetinghouse, however, displays little of the prevailing aesthetics of that decade and instead remains firmly in the Quaker tradition with little or no reference to the prevailing architectural style. It is well proportioned but nevertheless plain and rigidly symmetrical, the symmetry meant to impart ideas of equality which were an important aspect of Quaker philosophy, the plainness referencing the Quaker's desire to consciously avoid things of ostentation and material consequence which could only distract from their religious experience. The façade doors, for instance, lack the typical panel treatment of contemporary Greek Revival-style houses and instead utilized an understated two panel configuration comprised of horizontal bead board. The floor plan is clearly articulated by the façade arrangement, with two sets of doors which lead into separate areas that can be thrown together as one by means of a removable partition, in the characteristic Quaker arrangement.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Harper, Ida Husted. *The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony*, vol. 1. Hollenbeck Press: 1898

Hans Klunder Associates, Inc., "Historic Sites, Structures and Areas, Town of Easton, New York." 1968.

McCart, Jo Anne. "The Quakers of Easton." Unpublished typescript, 1963.

Wilbur, Oren B. "Recollections of the Underground Railroad Days in Easton," 15 February 1953.

Easton North Friends Meetinghouse  
Name of Property

Washington County, New York  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 619341 4767960  
Zone Easting Northing

2  
Zone Easting Northing

3  
Zone Easting Northing

4  
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization NYS OPRHP date March 2005

street & number Peebles Island State Park telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12866

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### 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.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

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

name/title Easton Meeting of the Society of Friends

street & number Post Office Box 87 telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Greenwich state NY zip code 12834

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of

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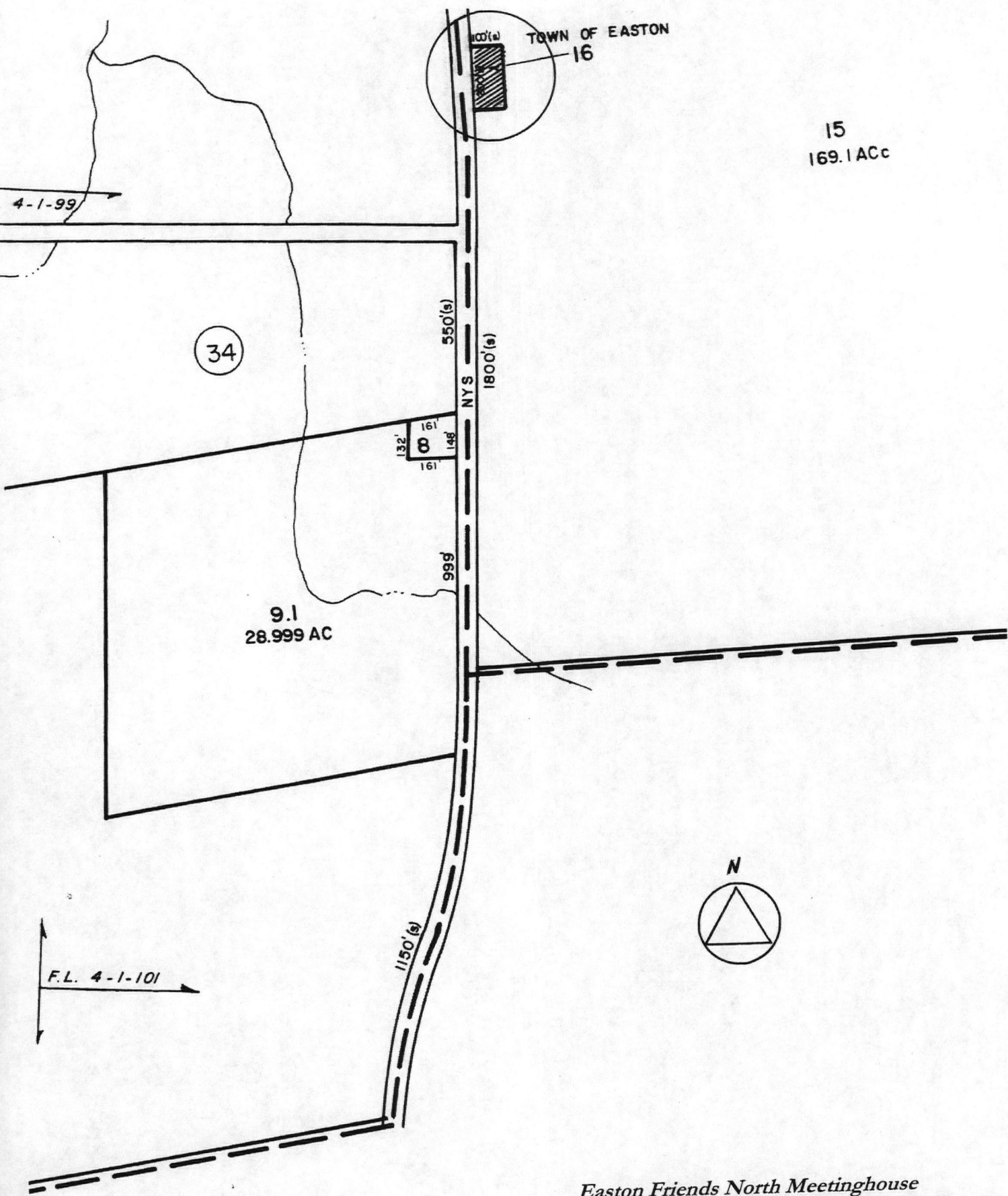
**10. Geographical Data**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for the Easton Friends North Meetinghouse National Register of Historic Places nomination is shown on the enclosed tax map, entitled **“Easton Friends North Meetinghouse, Town of Easton, Washington County, New York.”**

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary for the proposed nomination has been drawn to coincide with the current legal boundary for the nominated parcel; all the nominated acreage is historically related to the resource.



*Easton Friends North Meetinghouse  
Town of Easton, Washington County, New York*

Boundary indicated by cross-hatching  
Scale: 1" is equal to approximately 400'

Property Name *Easton Friends North Meetinghouse*  
Location *Easton, Washington County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**Photographs**

Images provided by project sponsor 1999; negatives at NYS OPRHP, Waterford, New York

1. Façade and north elevation, view looking south east
2. Rear (east) and south elevation, view looking north west
3. View of privy, north elevation, through north room window
4. View of south room looking east
5. View of south room from north room, view looking south

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Easton Friends North Meetinghouse  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 8/24/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/13/05  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/28/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/07/05  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001132

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 10-5-05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



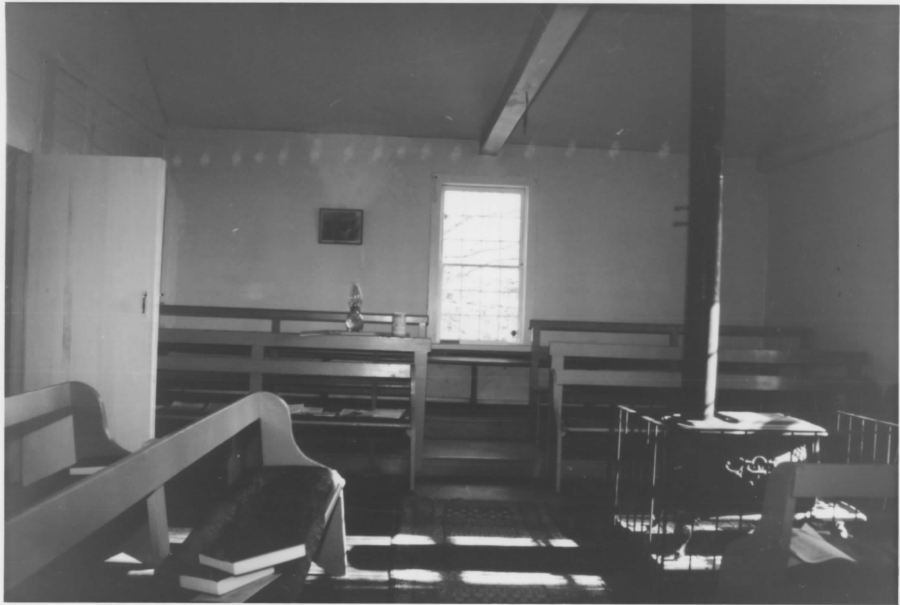
EASTON FRIENDS NORTH MH  
EASTON, NEW YORK #1



EASTON FRIENDS NORTH MH  
EASTON, NEW YORK #2



EASTON FRIENDS NORTH MH  
EASTON, NY #3



EASTON FRIENDS NORTH MH  
EASTON, NEW YORK #4



EASTON FRIENDS NORTH MH  
EASTON, NEW YORK #5



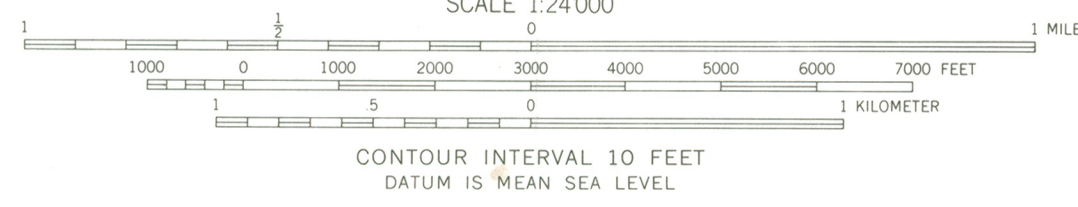
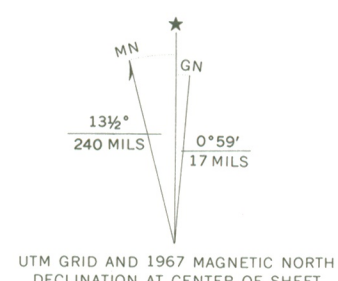
*EASTON FRIENDS NORTH MEETING HOUSE MIDDLE FALLS VICINITY (TOWN OF EASTON) WASHINGTON COUNTY SCALE 1:24000 R/649341 4767460*

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1967

Polycyclic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, east zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18,  
shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U. S. Route	State Route

SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.  
SE/4 SCHUYLERVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE  
N4300—W7330/7.5

1967

AMS 6270 II SE—SERIES V821

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

June 14, 2005

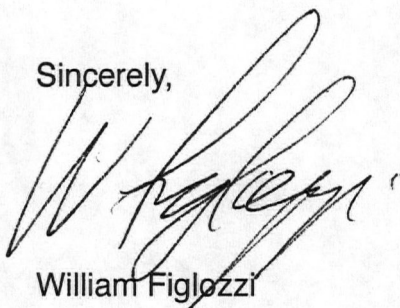
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau  
NY State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Peebles Island  
P.O. Box 189  
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

re: Easton Friends Meeting House, Easton, NY

I am a member of Easton Friends Meeting and wish to voice my support for the designation of our meeting house as an historic structure.

We applied for this designation in the hope that it would help enable us to preserve this valuable resource for future generations of Easton Quakers. I believe I speak for all the members of our meeting when I express our gratitude to you for acting this month to bring this about.

Sincerely,

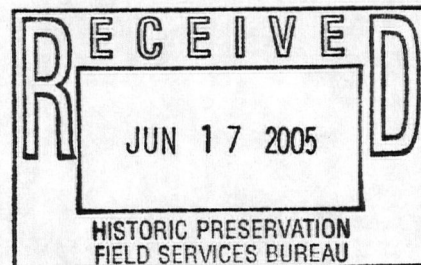


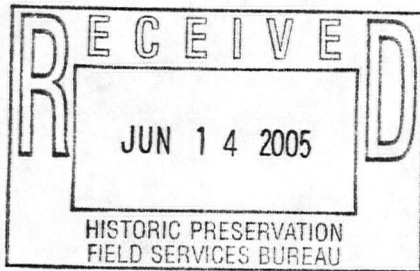
William Figlozzi

15 Frog Way

Cambridge, NY 12816

(518)677-3693





**TOWN OF EASTON**  
1071 State Route 40  
Greenwich, N.Y. 12834  
Phone (518) 692-2678 Fax (518) 692-0212

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE TOWN BOARD OF THE TOWN OF EASTON, WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK WAS HELD AT BURTON HALL IN NORTH EASTON, NEW YORK ON THE 7<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JUNE 2005 AT 7:30 P.M. PREVAILING TIME.

SUPERVISOR JOHN A. RYMPH CALLED THE MEETING TO ORDER AND THE FOLLOWING COUNCIL MEMBERS WERE PRESENT:

CURT TAYLOR  
LOU MARCHALAND

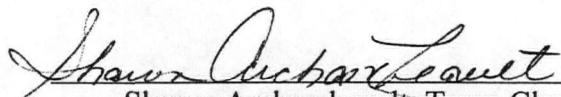
PAUL LUNDBERG  
JIM BORDEN

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS MOVED FOR ADOPTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER MARCHALAND, SECOND BY COUNCIL MEMBER TAYLOR AND WAS ADOPTED BY 5 AYES

RESOLUTION #54-05  
SUPPORT THE NOMINATION OF EASTON FRIENDS NORTH MEETINGHOUSE

RESOLVED on a motion by Marchaland, second by Taylor to support the nomination of Easton Friends North Meetinghouse on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

I, Sharon Archambeault, Town Clerk of Easton, hereby certify that the following is a true copy of Resolution #54-05 duly enacted by the Town Board of the Town of Easton on June 7, 2005. I further certify that the resolution was adopted by 5 Ayes.

  
Sharon Archambeault, Town Clerk