

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 Bevier-Wright House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 776 Chenango Street not for publication

city or town Port Dickinson vicinity

state New York code NY county Broome code 007 zip code 13901

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.

Ruth A. Peepert DSHPD 3/25/08
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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

Elson H. Beall

5-21-08

Bevier-Wright House

Name of Property

Broome County, New York

County and State

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	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	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

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick

walls wood

roof asbestos

other

Narrative Description

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

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Bevier-Wright House
Port Dickinson, Broome County, New York

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Bevier-Wright House is located on the east side of Chenango Street in the small Broome County village of Port Dickinson. Port Dickinson, northeast of Binghamton, developed in the 1830s along the route of the Chenango Canal, which was constructed through the village in the same period. Chenango Street, the village's major north-south artery, parallels the Chenango River on its west, as well as the route of the canal, which was alternately located both east and west of the street. Chenango Street is characterized by a progression of highly intact residential buildings that range in date from the 1830s to the 1940s and has strong potential for historic district designation. Within this group, the Bevier-Wright house stands out as one of a small set of residences scattered through the village that represent its early settlement and associations with the canal. Its site on Chenango Street was immediately adjacent to the canal, which was located east of Chenango Street in this location. Today, highway development follows the general path of the canal east of the residence. Atlases show that Phelps Street (originally Canal Street), an east-west street that intersects Chenango Street just north of the nominated residence, was the location of several canal-related structures, including a store and post office, a canal collection office and a dry dock and boathouse, all located west of the bridge that carried Phelps Street over the canal. The Binghamton streetcar system also followed Chenango Street, and maps indicate that horses used to pull the early streetcars were sheltered in the barn associated with the Bevier-Wright house in 1866. The nominated property was originally part of a farm; however, it was subdivided off fairly early, reaching its current two-acre size by the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The house is set back and centered on a grassy site dotted with mature trees. Foundation plantings mark the front of the building and concrete walkways connect the house to the street. In addition to the residence, the property includes a nineteenth-century barn, northeast of the house, and the sites of a smokehouse, henhouse, and privy, immediately behind it. These sites have not been investigated for their archeological potential.

The Bevier-Wright House was constructed c 1853 and survives virtually as built. The house consists of three sections: a two-story, three-bay by two-bay main block with side gabled roof; a narrower, two-story, three-bay-

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deep cross-gabled wing perpendicular to the main block; and a one and one-half story, three-bay-wide rear wing. The house features heavy timber, mortise and tenon framing and the front sections sit on a rubble stone foundation topped with brick above ground level. The continuous stone foundation under the two front sections verifies the main house's original footprint. The rear wing, probably an original service feature, sits on a rubble stone foundation without a basement.

The building is sided in wood clapboard and the two front sections feature wide friezes, projecting cornices with returns, and narrow corner boards. The façade features a side entrance, which consists of a wood-paneled door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a glass transom. The entrance surround is composed of narrow wood pilasters supporting a full entablature. A single brick step leads to the brick entrance stoop. Windows throughout are wood, double-hung, two-over-two sash, with the exception of the rear elevation, which features two wood, double-hung, six-over-six sash. All of the window frames, including those on the rear wing, are identical. The south side elevation of the main block features three blind windows with louvers; these continue the symmetry of the building on the side adjacent to the interior stair. The side elevations are nearly identical, each featuring a series of windows and a recessed porch with decorative scroll brackets in the corners; however, the north side also features two entrances, one from the recessed porch and a second entrance into the kitchen. The rear elevation features a narrow projecting cornice and frieze, a ground level entrance with a wood-paneled door, two apparently original windows with six-over-six sash, and a third window with two-over-two sash. A vertical seam in the lower portion of the rear elevation may indicate an infill or repair of some kind. The rear roof has been extended on the south side to create a dormer, which is lit by a nine-light fixed-sash window.

One interior brick end chimney, in the main block, has been removed; a second chimney projects from the roof of the two-story addition. Historic photos show a c1890s full-width front porch supported by turned posts and

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Port Dickinson, Broome County, New York

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elaborate brackets; this was removed due to deterioration in the 1960s. Other than the loss of the porch and shutters, the exterior of the house is identical to the early twentieth century photo.

The interior of the front block is divided into a side hall and a single parlor. The straight stair features turned wooden posts and newel. A door under the stair provides entrance to the basement stairs. Although moldings throughout the house show evidence of embellishment over time, the three windows in the front parlor feature wide window frames with deeply molded wood panels that appear to be original. Wood-paneled doors survive throughout the building; all appear to be early but some have been moved or replaced.

Behind the parlor, the cross-gabled wing is divided into a dining room and a small bedroom. Space adjacent to the bedroom has been combined with space in the rear wing to create a kitchen. One distinguishing feature of the kitchen is the large Glenwood Gold Medal cast-iron gas and wood range added during the Wright era. In the rear wing, a portion of the space has been incorporated into the kitchen; the rest is divided into another small bedroom and storage. An enclosed stair between the two bedrooms marks the rear wall of the cross-gabled addition. A stair at the far rear of the house leads to the half story and the added dormer. The second floor of the house is laid out with one large bedroom occupying the main block and several small bedrooms behind it. Several rooms have been converted for use as bathrooms.

The barn is a one and one-half story building with a gable roof. The building is built into a sloping site so that the rubble stone foundation is exposed more on the rear of the building. The barn is clad with vertical board and batten siding and features a frieze and projecting cornice. There are two wood, double-hung, six-over-six windows on each side elevation and one in the gable. Other doors accommodated pedestrians, animals and grain. A seam in the side elevations suggests that the barn may have been built in two stages.

See continuation sheet

Bevier-Wright House

Name of Property

Broome County, New York

County and State

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years 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.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

community development

architecture

Period of Significance

c1853-c1900

Significant Dates

na

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

na

Cultural Affiliation

na

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bevier-Wright House
Port Dickinson, Broome County, New York

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Summary

The Bevier-Wright House is significant as a representative and highly intact example of a typical Greek Revival style "canal era" builder's cottage in Broome County. The property is also significant for its association with the early growth and development of Port Dickinson, from its initial settlement in the canal era through its transition to a manufacturing and shipping community, and finally to its development as a residential suburb after it was connected to Binghamton via the city's street railway system. Constructed c1853, the house was built for Cornelius Bevier, a descendant of one of New Paltz's (Ulster County) seventeenth-century Huguenot settlers. Bevier's grandfather, Abraham A. (1758-1831), was one of five cousins who left Ulster County for central New York c1800. After purchasing a large parcel along the future route of the Chenango Canal, Abraham Bevier gave each of his five sons, including Thomas Bevier, a farm. Cornelius, Thomas's son, built the nominated house on his father's farm shortly after establishing an independent household. Like others along the route of the canal, the Bevier family was influenced by the changes that accompanied its construction and especially by the opportunities to profit from the service, shipping and trade industries. Cornelius Bevier, a farmer in the 1855, soon became a carpenter and broom factory owner, and by 1865, his residence was shown on small two-acre village lot rather than a farm. The building remained in the Bevier family for sixty years before being sold to the Wright family in 1889. Second-owner William E. Wright, a contractor and stove manufacturer, was responsible for small upgrades, such as the addition of a porch (since demolished), replacement of windows, and embellishment of interior moldings. The house is virtually unchanged since c1900 and remains in the Wright family. The Bevier-Wright house is one of only a handful of properties scattered throughout Port Dickinson that recall its early history and document its long development.

Town of Chenango

The earliest European-American settlement in the town of Chenango occurred in the late 1780s and the town was formed in 1791. Originally part of Tioga County, Chenango was included in Broome County after the latter

See continuation sheet

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was formed in 1806. It was one of the country's earliest and largest towns and encompassed almost one-quarter of its area. Eventually, seven other towns were divided off before Chenango reached its current size. Many of the town's first settlers were Revolutionary War veterans, and its early economy was based on lumber, with the first sawmill operating as early as 1788. The village of Port Dickinson, about three miles northeast of the city of Binghamton, developed in the 1830s, coincident with the opening of the Chenango Canal.¹

As the canal was constructed south following the route of the Chenango River, land along the canal became valuable both for farming and for commercial interests, as both industries could take advantage of their location to ship goods efficiently. Port Dickinson, which developed adjacent to the river and on either side of the canal, became a prosperous shipping and trading center, with a post office, stores, a hotel, flour mills, and manufacturing facilities, including manufacturers of brooms, plaster, paper, barrels, and whips. The village was not incorporated until 1878, after the canal had closed; however, Port Dickinson also benefited from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which constructed a depot here for the shipment of coal. The village was also connected to Binghamton via the city's street railway system, increasing its desirability as a residential enclave within an easy commuting distance of downtown Binghamton, a status it retains today.

Bevier Family

The Bevier family, French Huguenots who settled in Ulster County in the seventeenth century, has an extensive lineage in America, and all of the Beviers who settled in Broome County can be traced back to this group. The family associated with the nominated property is descended from Lewis Bevier, one of the twelve original New Paltz patentees, and a stone house associated with Lewis's son Samuel (an extensive landowner) still survives on Huguenot Street in that hamlet (Bevier-Elting House, 1694, NHL). In 1742 Samuel's son Abraham (1713-

¹ The village is now within the town of Dickinson, which was not established until 1890; thus, its early history is recorded with that of the town of Chenango.

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1796), an associate judge, married Margaret Elting (or Eltinge) (1718-1815).² It was their son, Abraham A., who was responsible for the family's move to Broome County. It is interesting to note that Abraham was one of five grandsons (including his brother Elias) of Samuel Bevier who moved to western New York. They were followed by another group in the next generation, thus accounting for the high number of Beviers who appear in Broome County's nineteenth-century records. Abraham A. (1758-1831) was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston, and in 1783 he married Maria Freer (1763-1851), a native of New Paltz. The couple apparently owned a farm in Ulster County because in the federal census of 1790 he was noted as owning seven slaves. At least four of their children were born in New Paltz, and the family moved to Broome County some time before 1815. There, Abraham and Maria Bevier bought a large parcel of land in the town of Chenango and are noted as among that area's earliest settlers. The couple had six children, including five sons, Isaac, Roelof, Zachariah, Thomas and Abram, each of whom was given a farm by their father before his death in 1831. Whether by accident or foresight, at least three of these farms, those of Abram, Zachariah and Thomas, were adjacent to each other along the route of the Chenango Canal, which was constructed through the town of Chenango in the 1830s. The family was thus perfectly sited to profit from the substantial boom that accompanied the canal after it opened in 1836. The canal had a dramatic effect on the area, as it did on the village of Port Dickinson, which developed from a rural area to a manufacturing, shipping and service community. Likewise, the canal would have a dramatic effect on the Bevier family. Most of the members of this large family began as farmers; however, within several generations, nearly all of them had become manufacturers or merchants or moved further west (a number to Illinois).

The land on which the Bevier-Wright House is located was part of the farm belonging to Thomas Bevier (1790-1883) and his wife Hester [or Esther]. The 1850 census recorded Thomas as a farmer with property worth

² Margaret Eltinge's father, Roelof Eltinge, was the wealthiest individual in New Paltz and his daughter received a comfortable inheritance.

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Bevier-Wright House
Port Dickinson, Broome County, New York

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\$3,000. By 1855, the census showed that Thomas and his son Cornelius had separate households, suggesting that Cornelius had recently constructed a new house for his young family on his father's farm. Thomas was listed as a "farmer, 63 yrs old, lived here 50 yrs." His household included his wife, two daughters, two sons and 3 borders. Cornelius, then twenty-nine years old, also a farmer, lived with his wife, one young daughter and two servants. Cornelius Bevier (1825-1911) had married Barbara Hayes, and they eventually had two daughters and one son, who died as a child.

By 1870, Cornelius had given up farming for carpentry; he also owned a broom factory, and his house was no longer considered part of a farm. The 1876 atlas delineates a small residential parcel amid newer development. After his son died, Cornelius had no male heir, so in 1880, when he moved to Cortland, he passed the two-acre parcel, described as "the dwelling house formerly occupied by Cornelius Bevier," to his cousin Warren Bevier (1824-1895). Warren was the son of Thomas's brother Zachariah, who owned the farm immediately north of Thomas's. Warren was also identified as a farmer in the 1850 census; perhaps he worked on his father's farm; however, Zachariah moved to Illinois in the 1860s, and in 1860 Warren and his wife, Helen, were residents of Binghamton. In 1870 the couple moved to the town of Fenton, where they remained until moving back to Binghamton in 1888. So although Warren may have owned the nominated residence in 1876, it is doubtful that he lived in it. Within a few years the residence passed to another cousin, Abram Bevier (1857-c1910). This Abram was the son of Thomas and Zachariah's brother Abram (1787-1871), who owned the farm north of Zachariah. The youngest Abram, known as Abey, was a cigar maker who lived in Binghamton in 1880, which suggests that he never lived in the residence either. Instead, Abey and his wife, Lillie, sold the residence out of the Bevier family in 1889.

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Wright Family

In 1889 William Edward Wright, a carpenter and contractor, purchased the Bevier residence for \$3,000. Wright was a native of Otsego County, the son of farmer and carpenter Milton Wright, and his name appears on a war monument in the hamlet of Schenevus noting his service in the Civil War. Wright was married to Sarah Holmes Wright, and the couple had at least two children, a daughter, Matilda, and a son, Horace Calvin Wright. It is not known when W.E. Wright began to acquire property in Broome County; however, in 1885 he was a co-owner, with J.H. Graham, of Graham and Wright Stoves and Tin Ware, located at 193 Court Street in 1885, and in 1886-1887 he was listed in business with A. Eugene Hull as Wright and Hull Stoves, 236 Chenango Street. W.E. Wright maintained strong ties with Otsego County, and Binghamton city directories indicate that he never lived in the nominated residence, which he apparently bought as an investment property. Wright's business allowed him to make at least one significant improvement in the property: the kitchen boasts a top of the line, Glenwood Gold Medal cast-iron gas and wood range. This enormous and versatile stove features both a gas oven and broiler and a wood-fired oven. Likewise, there are four gas burners and one warmer and four wood-burning cooking surfaces. Although he is remembered as a contractor, no records of Wright's building activity in Binghamton have been discovered to date.

In 1891 Horace Wright, a plumber, paid his father \$1,500 and was added to the deed for the residence. W.E. Wright apparently died in the next few years, because in 1897 his widow, Sarah Holmes Wright, deeded her interest in the home to her son. The younger Wright was a widower with one daughter. Subsequently he married Annie Klee Walter and resided in the nominated house until his death in 1961, at the age of 93. The property then passed to Horace and Annie's son, Kenneth Klee Wright, an agent and broker for the Travelers Indemnity Company of Hartford, Connecticut. K.K. Wright and his wife, Isabel Montgomery Wright, lived in the house until his death in 1966. Isabel Wright is now the sole owner, and at the age of 99, she continues to reside in the house.

See continuation sheet

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Port Dickinson, Broome County, New York

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Bevier House

The Bevier house is believed to have been built by Cornelius Bevier c1853, and its construction probably coincides with Bevier's marriage sometime between 1850-1855. As built, the two-story wood-frame building had three components: the front section was rectangular in shape, three bays wide and two bays deep with a side-gable roof; behind that was a long and narrow two-story wing constructed perpendicular to the front section and identical in style; and finally, the rear one and one-half story wing appears to be an original service/storage feature. On the first story of the side elevations, the narrow space on either side of the wing was filled in with additional rooms and recessed porches (now with scrolled brackets in the corners).

On the interior, the front section of the building was divided into a hall and parlor on each floor. Although not all the interior moldings remain as built, the first floor parlor windows feature wide frames and deeply carved panels that appear to date to the original period. Behind the parlor were a dining room, small bedrooms and kitchen on the first floor and additional bedrooms above. Period moldings and door survive throughout, although some have been added to or moved from their original locations.

As constructed, the small, mid-nineteenth century building embodied the overall regularity and symmetry associated with the Greek Revival style. This is illustrated by the three blind windows added to the south side elevation (which is adjacent to the interior stair) to mirror the north side, as well as the identical recessed side porches. Restrained exterior embellishment was provided by the projecting cornice with returns and frieze, as well as by the entrance, which was surrounded by sidelights and a transom and set within a substantial enframement characterized by narrow pilasters supporting a full entablature. Overall, the residence is a fine, intact example of how the classically inspired Greek Revival style was reinterpreted in the designs of small-scale domestic architecture in this period.

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Port Dickinson, Broome County, New York

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Only minor changes have been made to the building since that time. These changes were probably made during the Wright era as they suggest a date closer to the twentieth century. These include replacement of the original six-over-six windows with more contemporary two-over-two sash and the addition of a late Victorian era front porch, characterized by turned posts and decorative brackets. The porch was later removed. On the interior, changes from this period may include the addition of additional moldings to embellish the originals and the beaded board paneling in the kitchen. Since W.E. Wright was reported to be carpenter and builder, he might have made these features himself or acquired them easily. Another possible change from the Wright years involves moving interior doors, of which there is a large collection, all old, but not consistent. Except for the removal of the porch, the house survives as it appeared in the early twentieth century.

Barn

The original construction date for the barn is unknown, however, its exterior suggests a mid-nineteenth century date. A seam on the exterior side elevations suggests that it was built in two parts. The barn has a variety of window and door openings; windows contain double-hung six-over-six sash that may have been recycled from the house. In 1866, a plat book notes that this barn was used to board horses for the Binghamton street railway system, which extended to Port Dickinson, the end of the line.

Today the Bevier-Wright property retains an outstanding level of integrity, preserving features from throughout the period of significance that help us to understand the building's history, that of the families who lived here, and the village of Port Dickinson itself.

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Bevier Family History
<http://www.bevier.us/history.htm>

Bevier Family Genealogy
http://www.bevier.us/genealogy_us/index.htm

Bevier Family Genealogy (including New York State Census and First Presbyterian Church records)
<http://www.geocities.com/marcri2/families/bevier.html?200812>

Cornelius Bevier Genealogy
http://www.bevier.us/genealogy_us/f_71.htm#0

Thomas Bevier Genealogy
http://www.bevier.us/genealogy_us/f_54.htm

Bevier Family Baptisms, First Presbyterian Church
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nybroome/brchbap1.htm>

Binghamton Gazetteer, 1872. Transcribed by Mary Hafler, January, 2007.
<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ny/county/broome/books/gzbingtn.htm>

Binghamton, New York. Broome County Archives. maps, plat books, census records, city directories, deeds.

Port Dickinson, Broome County 1876 Atlas, New York - Historic Map Works.
<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Sections/Maps/viewPlateUS-9992.htm>

Seward, William Foote, ed. *Binghamton and Broome County New York: A History*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1924.
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ntbroome/seward/schen.htm>

Sullivan, Dr. James, ed. *The History of New York State*. Book X, Chapter I. Online edition by Deb and Pam Holic.
<http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ny/state/his/bk10/ch1.html>

Wilkinson, J.B. *Annals of Binghamton*. [1840]
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nybroome/annals/chap04.htm>

Bevier-Wright House

Name of Property

Broome County, New York

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property two acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	426023	4665426	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

 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 Byname/title Kathleen LaFrank, Program Analystorganization New York State Historic Preservation Office date February 2008street & number Peebles Island State Park, Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643 x 3261city or town Waterford state New York zip code 12188**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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.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 Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the attached map with scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the current parcel associated with the house. This parcel was defined by 1876 and has not changed. The boundary reflects the property's transition from farmland to village lot.

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Research and documentation provided by:

Arthur W. Grace
4 Phelps Street
Binghamton, NY 13901-1825

Lora M. Zier and Gail Domin
Broome County Planning Department
Binghamton, NY 13902

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Photographer: Kathleen LaFrank
New York SHPO
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188

Date: 2008

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at
National Park Service
Washington DC

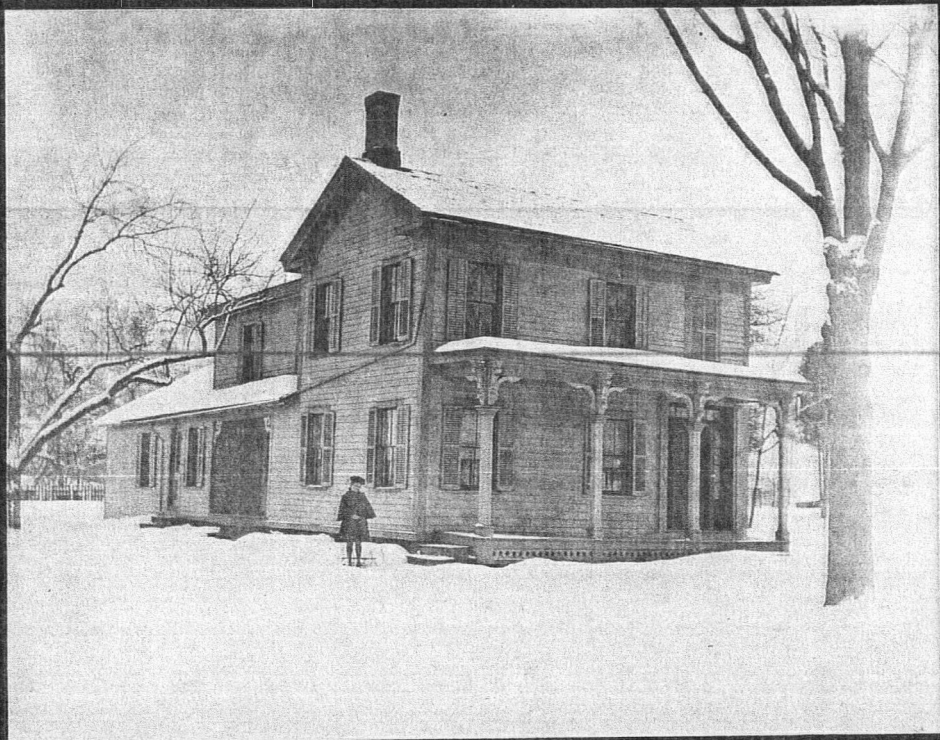
and

New York SHPO
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188

Photo List:

1. Façade looking southeast
2. North (side) elevation
3. Rear (east) and side (north) elevations
4. Barn, looking northeast
5. Interior, stair
6. Interior, kitchen, back stair
7. Interior, front parlor, 1st floor, door to hall

Barrier-Wright House
Port Dickinson
Broome Co NY



c 1901 photo

Joseph Ogden.

Bever-Wright House
Port Dickinson
Broome County

1838 map
prepared by
Chenango Canal
engineers

Abram
Bever

Abram Bever.

Joseph Garrison Jr.

Zachariah
Bever

Zachariah Bever.

Thomas
Bever Farm
←

Canal Bridge

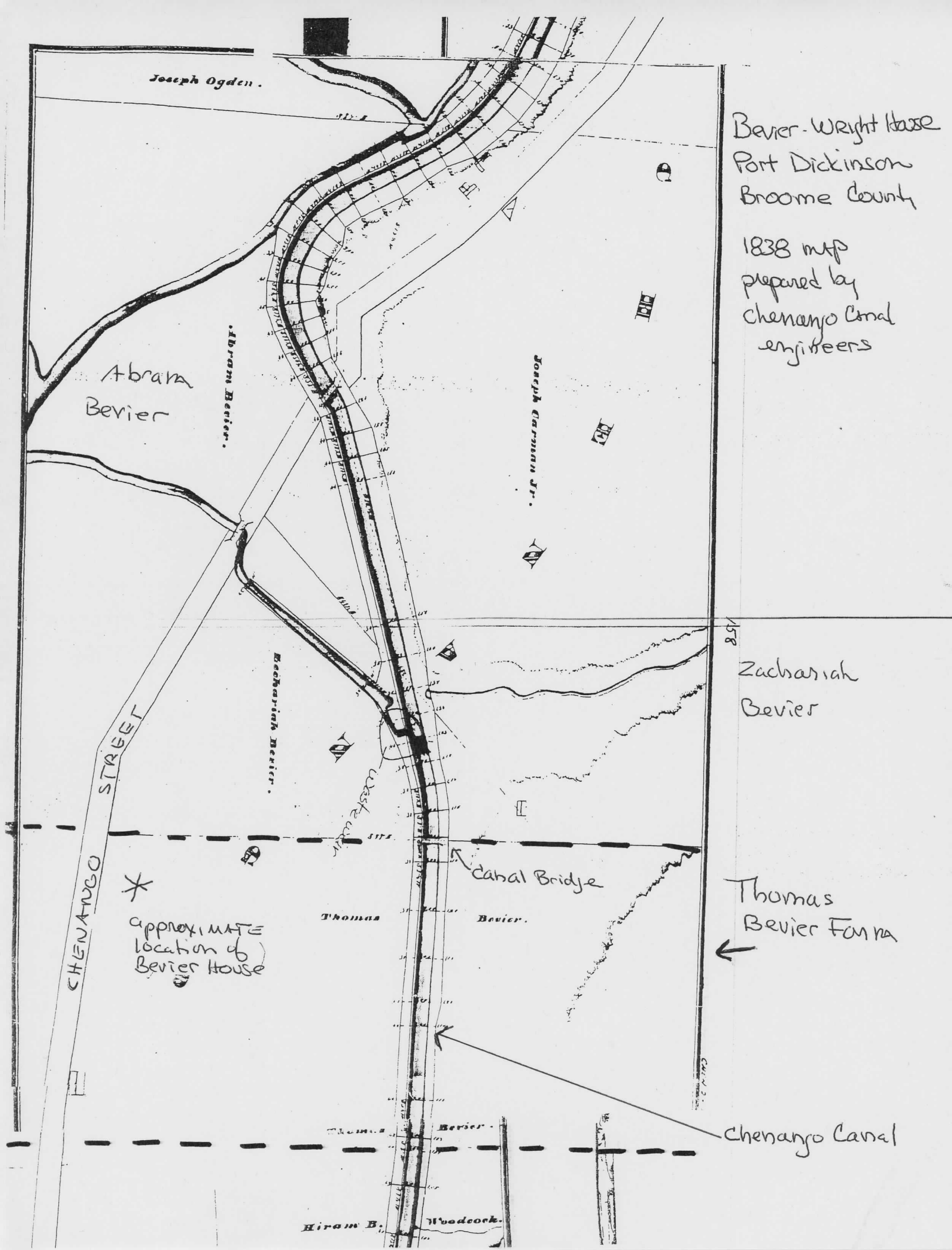
Thomas Bever.

*
approximate
location of
Bever House

CHENANGO
STREET

Hiram B. Woodcock.

Chenango Canal



GULF SUMMIT BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Williams & Wire...Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Flour, Feed and Meal, Crockery, Yankee Notions, &c. G. S. Williams, P. M.
 A. A. Kedzie...Government Assessor.
 S. H. Knapp...General Blacksmith, and Carriage Ironer, and Justice of Peace.
 L. Hugabonn...Farming and Mechanical Work.



Broome County Atlas

1866

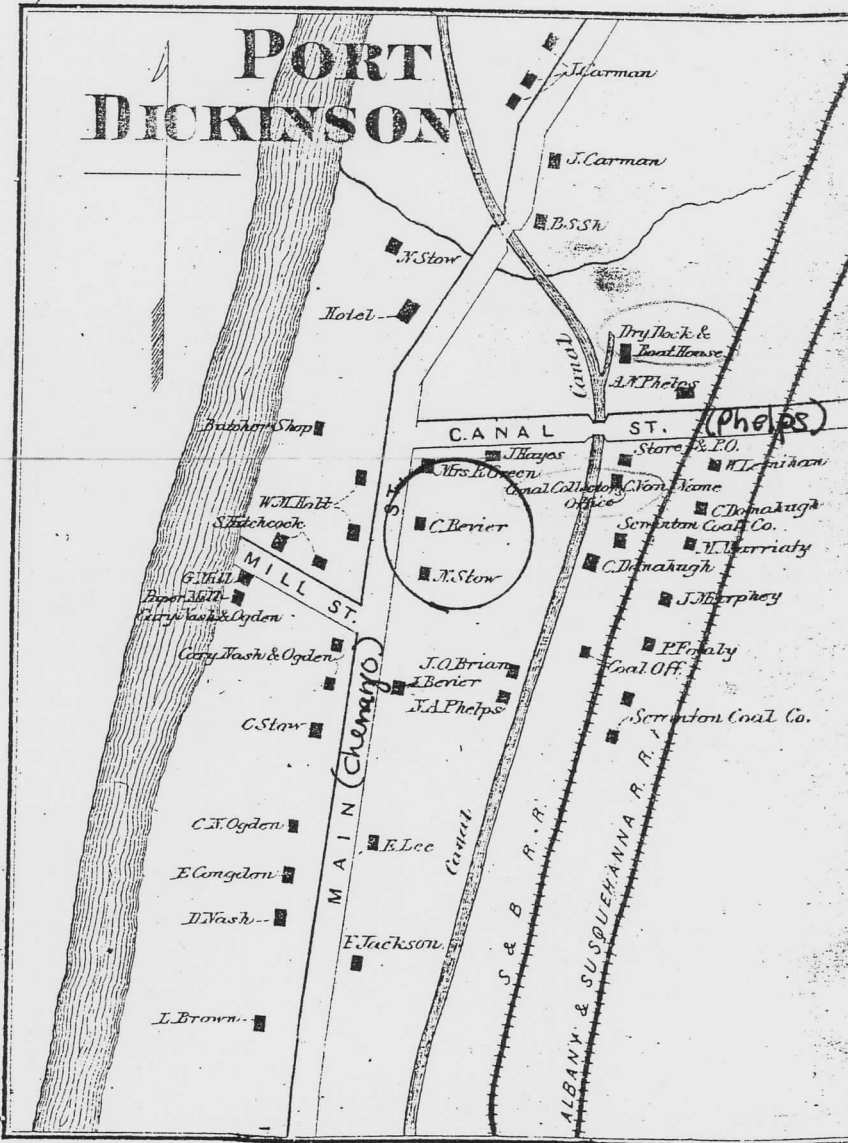
SANFORD BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

O. Jacobs...J. P. and P. M. Tanner and Currier. Custom Work done to order.
 S. Fancher...Tanner and Currier. Manufacturer of Calf Harness and Upper Leather. Custom work done to order, 1/4 mile from Sanford.
 A. L. Philley...Boot and Shoe Maker. Custom work done to order.
 E. Pinney...Farmer.
 A. T. Moster...Hop Grower, on Lot No. 12.
 W. H. Hafelin... " " " 24.
 C. Hewitt, P. M., McClure Set.

PORT DICKINSON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

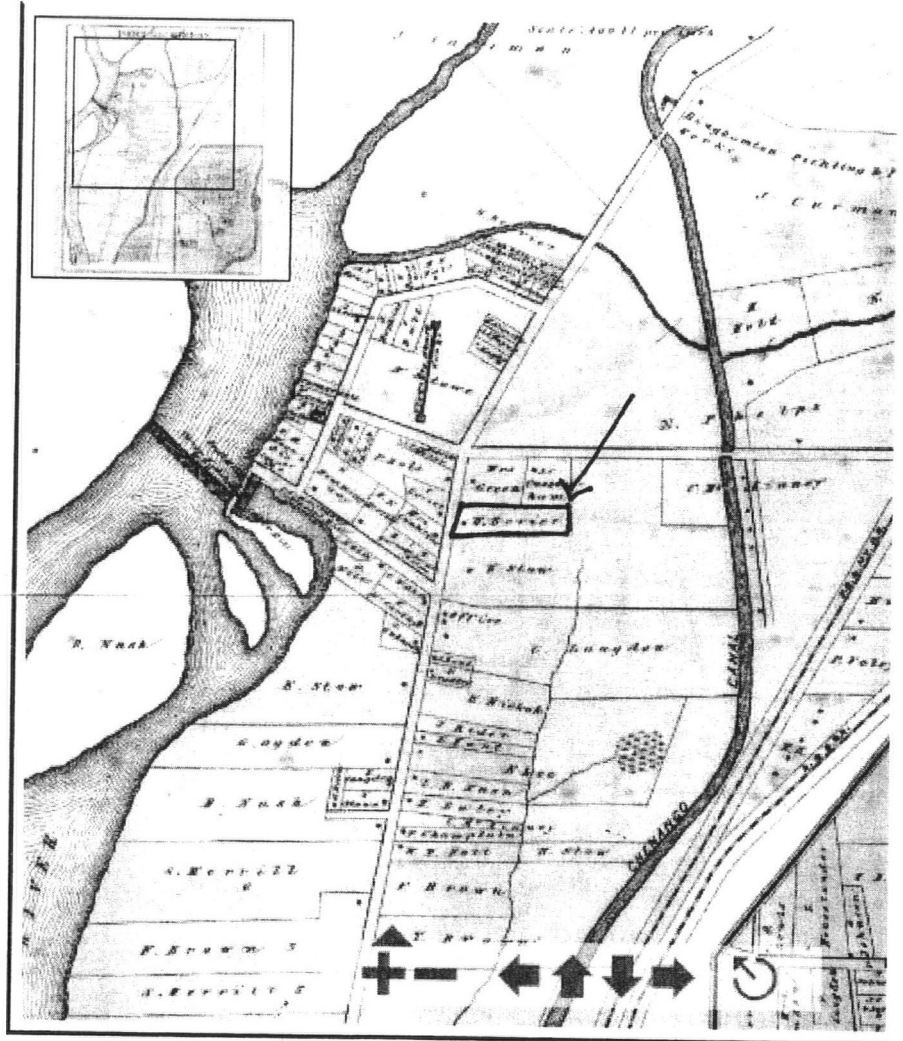
Paper Manufacturers.

Cary, Nash & Ogden...S. F. Cary. D. Nash. C. N. Ogden.
 L. Nash...Carpenter and Paper Maker.
 C. Bevier...Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner, Broom Manufacturer.
 E. Congdon...Resident.
 E. B. Welton & Co...Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Yankee Notions, Oats, &c.
 B. Devoe...Collector of Canal Tolls.
 J. Carman...Farmer and P. M.
 S. L. Guion...Proprietor of Guion's Hotel.



Bevier-Wright House
 Port Dickinson Broome Co NY

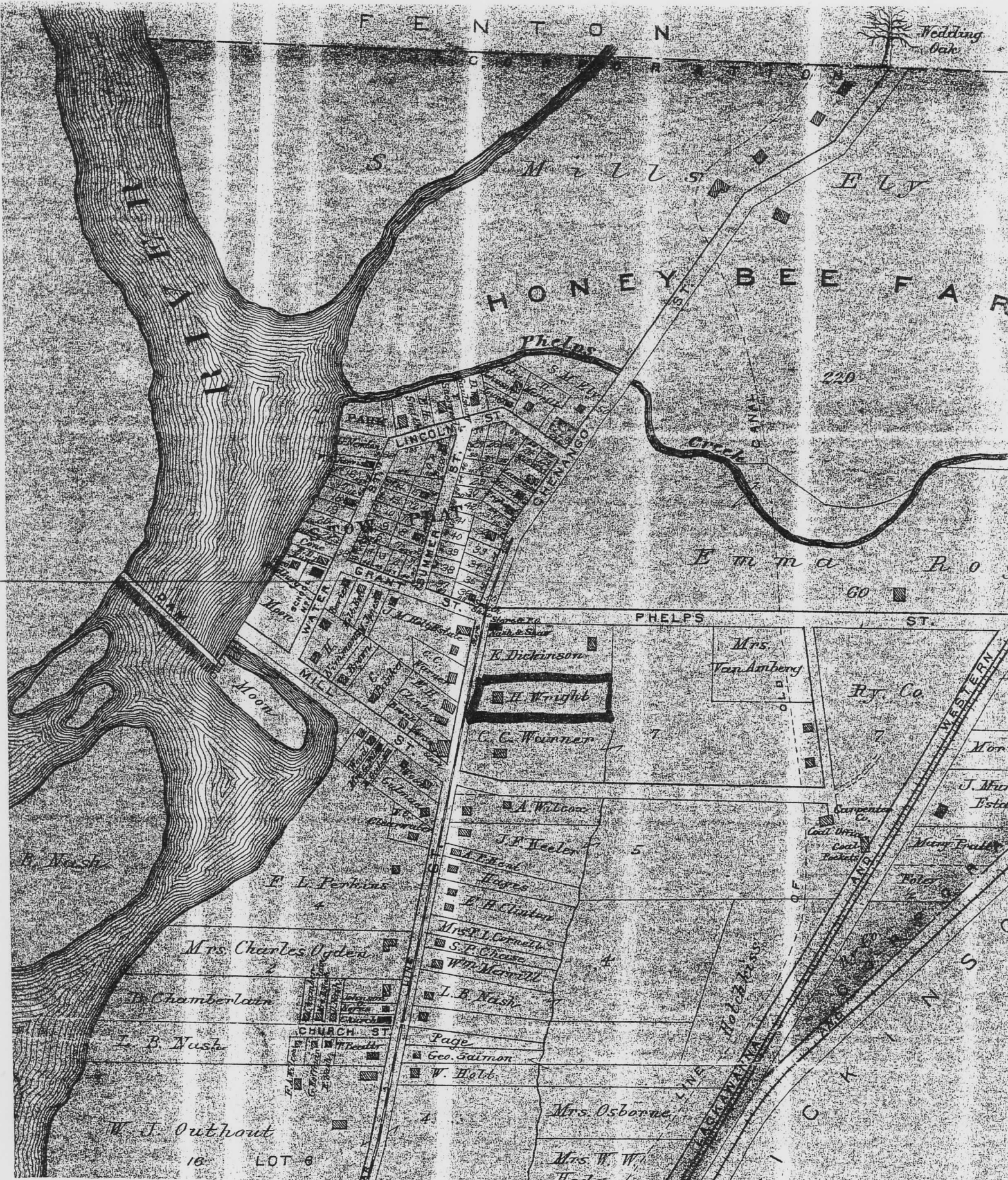
Broome County
Atlas
1876



W3C HTML 4.01 ✓

Bever - Wright House
Port Dickinson, Broome Co NY

Broome County Atlas 1908



Berier Wright House
Port Dickinson, Broome Co NY

136.9

PHELPS STREET



149.53

Stenango Street



Boundary

Bevier - Wright Hase
 Binghamton, Broome Co NY
 1" = 50

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bevier--Wright House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Broome

DATE RECEIVED: 4/09/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/28/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/13/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/23/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000446

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 5.21.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT
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.



Berier-Wright House

Port Dickinson, Broome Co NY

photo: K. LaFrank, 2008

neg: NYSTPO

view: facade looking southeast

#1



Bevier-Wright House

Port Dickinson, Broome Co NY

photo: K. LaFrank, 2008

neg: NYSHP

view: north (side) elevation

#2



Bever-Wright House
Port Dickinson, Broome Co. NY
photo: K. LaFrank, 2008
neg: NYSHP
view: rear (east) + side (north)
elevations

#3



Bever-Wright House
Port Dickinson, Broome Co NY
photo: k. LaFrank, 2008
neg: NYSHPD

view: barn, looking
northeast

#4



Bevier - Wright House

Port Dickinson Broome Co NY

photo: K. LaFrank, '2008

neg: NYSHPD

view: stair

#5



Bevier-Weight House

Port Dickinson, Broome Co NY

photo: k. LaFrank, 2008

neg: NYSHPD

view: kitchen, back stair

#6



Bevier-Wright House

Port Dickinson, Broome Co NY

photo: K. LaFrank, 2008

neg: NYS#PO

view: front parlor, 1st floor,
door to hall

#7



**New York State Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation**

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com



David A. Paterson
Governor

New York State Office of
Recreation and Historic Preservation

Carol Ash
Commissioner

www.ny.gov

March 28, 2008

Ms. Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW
8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Transmittal of National Register
Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to transmit seven new National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register as follows:

Bevier-Wright House, Port Dickson, Broome Co., NY

House at 146 East 38th St., New York, New York Co., NY

Augustus Howland House, Sherwood, Cayuga Co., NY

Chemung District School No. 10, Lowman, Chemung Co., NY

Patterson-Hooper Family Cemetery, Endwell, Broome Co., NY

Chase-Hubbard-Williams House, Lockport, Niagara Co., NY (Stone Bldgs. of Lockport MPDF)

Chase-Crowley-Keep House, Lockport, Niagara Co., NY (Stone Bldgs. Of Lockport MPDF)

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call on me at 518-237-8643 ext. 3258 if any questions arise.

Sincerely,

Mark L. Peckham
National Register
Program Coordinator

enclosures