

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 13 1987
date entered DEC 14 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and or common House at New Forge

2. Location

street & number 128 New Forge Road _____ not for publication

city, town New Forge _____ vicinity of

state New York code 036 county Columbia code 021

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. Charles Murcott

street & number c/o 128 New Forge Road

city, town Ancram _____ vicinity of state NY 12502-9760

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Columbia County Courthouse

street & number Allen Street

city, town Hudson state New York

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title none has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	na
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The House of New Forge, a vernacular Greek Revival style frame residence built ca. 1850, is located in the rural town of Taghkanic in south-central Columbia County. Situated on the west bank of the Taghkanic Creek (originally known as the Maryburgh Creek) as it meanders southward, westward, then northward through the town, the nominated 12-acre property comprises the historic core of the eighteenth-century Livingston family mill seat at Maryburgh Forges and the nineteenth-century mill hamlet of New Forge. Little physical evidence of the former bustling industrial and commercial center survives intact; the house and one related historic outbuilding (a privy) are the only above-ground remains of New Forge. (Two contributing buildings; two other historic outbuildings, a machine shed and a barn, were lost in 1987 during the process of nomination. A modern garage, one non-contributing building, is also located on the nominated property.)

The nominated property is surrounded by an extensive commercial tree farm (with which the house is currently associated) in a sparsely populated area. The boundary of the property is drawn to encompass approximately 12 acres believed to have been associated with the full extent of industrial, commercial and residential activity at the eighteenth-century Maryburgh Forges and the nineteenth-century hamlet of New Forge. The nominated property includes a variety of features: the ca. 1850 Greek Revival style house and related privy, the site of the eighteenth-century iron forges, the site (with partially surviving foundation) of the mid- to late eighteenth-century Livingston family manor house, the sites of several former commercial and/or residential buildings (probably dating from the mid-nineteenth century) and the site(s) of the nineteenth-century grist, saw and plaster mills. For the purpose of the present nomination, only the extant house and related outbuilding have been evaluated against the National Register criteria. Additional research and archeological investigation are needed before the remaining features can be evaluated; however, to protect the potentially significant archeological sites, the boundary of the nominated property has been drawn to encompass all of the area believed to have been associated with the Maryburgh Forges and/or New Forge.

The nominated parcel is hilly and heavily wooded. The land drops sharply to the east towards the Taghkanic Creek, the eastern boundary of the nominated property. New Forge road, a rural, isolated dirt road, bisects the property from east to west. The house, privy and modern garage are clustered together on the south side of the road several hundred feet west of the

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swiftly flowing creek (photos 11 & 18). The buildings occupy a relatively flat, open space marked with gently rolling fields and lightly wooded fringes. The house, set back several hundred feet from the road, is surrounded by grassy lawns dotted with mature trees and new plantings. The small frame privy (contributing) and large modern frame garage (non-contributing) are located behind (south of) the house (photo 13). Two related support structures, a machine shed and barn, were formerly sited close to the road several hundred feet northwest of the house (photo 12). Extensively deteriorated, they were lost due to severe weather in 1987.

The location of the identified but unevaluated features are as follows: the site of the manor house is located on the north side of New Forge Road in a heavily wooded area several hundred feet north of the road and several hundred yards west of the creek. Visible remains of the manor house include the cellar hole and partially intact, dry laid stone foundation (photo 16). The original road, currently marked by a wide foot-path, runs north-south and is parallel to and several hundred feet west of the creek. Slight depressions in the ground along the old New Forge Road mark the sites of several nineteenth century residential and/or commercial buildings. The sites of the eighteenth-century iron forges and nineteenth century mills are adjacent to the creek on the south side of New Forge Road. The site of the forges is marked with deposits of ash and cinders, a section of a dry laid stone foundation and several artifacts (brick and iron fragments) of unknown dates (photos 14 & 15). The site(s) of the mill(s) are marked with small portions of stone foundations (photo 17).

The handsome Greek Revival style house is a two-story, five-bay-wide rectangular building with a one-story west service wing. Recently restored employing techniques and treatments consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation, the house displays a high degree of integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Constructed of heavy timber framing members, the superstructure rests on a roughly hewn, random course fieldstone foundation. The main block and service wing are surmounted by shingle-clad gable roofs with exaggerated cornice returns. Wide, unembellished Greek Revival style friezes encircle both sections of the house. Brick interior end chimneys (rebuilt during the 1985-86 restoration) mark the east and west ends of the main block. The west end of the service wing features an exterior brick chimney, also recently rebuilt. Fenestration throughout the building is generally symmetrical. Rectangular window openings contain six-over-six or two-over-two

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double-hung sash windows surrounded by simple wooden trim and louvered wooden shutters.

The front (north) facade features a central entrance with a paneled wooden door flanked by full sidelights. A small gable-roofed porch supported by square columns shelters the entrance. (The porch, although compatible with the Greek Revival style design of the building, is a modern addition.) The three-bay-wide west service wing features a secondary entrance flanked by double-hung sash windows. A hip-roofed porch with square posts spans the front (north) facade of the wing. The slightly asymmetrical rear elevation features a secondary entrance and a six-over-six double-hung sash window in the wing and irregularly placed six-over-six double-hung sash windows and blind bays on the main block.

The interior, also restored according to the Secretary of the Interior's standards, retains a variety of significant features. Original room configurations and restrained Greek Revival style woodwork survives intact throughout the building. Based on a modified center-hall plan, the building features two large front parlors flanking the front center hall; three smaller rooms span the rear elevation. Wide, random-width floor boards, molded wooden trim around door and window openings and along baseboards, wooden mantelpieces in the front parlors and a handsome staircase in the front hall distinguish the building's interior.

The nominated property includes two related dependencies that have been evaluated. They are a nineteenth-century privy (contributing) and a large modern garage (non-contributing). The privy and garage are located behind (south of) the house. The privy is a small, rectangular frame building with a gable roof and flush board siding. Southwest of the privy is the large modern gable-roofed frame barn. Two additional outbuildings were lost recently; they were a small barn and machine shed. The barn, several hundred feet northwest of the house, was a rectangular frame building on a rubble stone foundation. Immediately west of the barn was a small, rectangular frame machine shed.

The archeological sites are, to date, unevaluated. However, the boundary has been drawn to encompass the identified areas to ensure their protection until additional information becomes available to evaluate their significance.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1850 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The House at New Forge, erected ca. 1850, is architecturally significant as a distinctive example of Greek Revival style rural domestic architecture. Built during the height of New Forge's prominence as a prosperous industrial hamlet overseen by a branch of the nationally prominent Livingston family, the two-story, five-bay, center-hall frame building is a distinguished interpretation of vernacular Greek Revival style building traditions in the region. It retains a high degree of integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting and location. Particularly notable features of the handsome building include its relatively large scale (it is a full two stories in height rather than the more common one and one-half stories) and its finely crafted exterior and interior detailing. The house is additionally significant as the sole surviving remnant of the hamlet of New Forge, which began as the Maryburgh Forges, an industrial seat established in ca. 1755 by Robert Livingston, Jr. (the third and last Livingston Manor Lord) and evolved into a more conventional mill hamlet with grist and saw mills during the mid-nineteenth century. The house is complemented by several farm, manor and industrial-related sites and structures (the manor and industrial-related resources are to date unevaluated), which may provide important information on the early history of the iron industry in New York State and the Livingston's role in that industry, on the nineteenth-century development of small-scale industrial and commercial centers in Columbia County and on the patterns of land use and settlement on one of New York State's most important manors. Contributing features on the nominated property include the ca. 1850 farmhouse, a privy, machine shed and barn (all nineteenth century). Non-contributing features include a modern garage. Identified, but as of yet unevaluated, features include the foundations of the eighteenth-century Livingston family manor house and the sites of the eighteenth-century iron forges and nineteenth-century grist and saw mills.

The House at New Forge, erected ca. 1850 during the mid-century heyday of the Livingston-run industrial operations on the Taghkanic Creek, is an architecturally significant example of

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approx. 12 acres

Quadrangle name Ancram

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	8	6	0	9	6	4	0	4	6	6	2	3	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	8	6	0	9	6	4	0	4	6	6	2	2	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	8	6	0	9	5	2	0	4	6	6	2	1	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	8	6	0	9	4	0	0	4	6	6	2	1	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

1	8	6	0	9	3	8	0	4	6	6	2	1	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

1	8	6	0	9	4	3	0	4	6	6	2	3	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached site map

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state NA code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy L. Todd, National Register Program Assistant

organization Division of Historic Preservation

date October 1987

street & number Agency Bldg 1, ESP

telephone (518) 474-0479

city or town Albany

state New York 12238

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

date 11/5/87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

For Alloues Byun
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 12-14-87

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Greek Revival style domestic architecture. The handsome, finely crafted building is characterized by a variety of significant features, including a symmetrical five-bay-wide facade with central entrance, a modified center-hall plan with large, flanking parlors, bold exterior structural elements and decorative detailing including exaggerated cornice returns, a full entablature spanning the front and rear facades, broad corner pilasters and a trabeated entrance with sidelights. Significant Greek Revival style interior fabric includes bold and simplified wooden mantelpieces (designed to accommodate and ornament freestanding wood-burning stoves), molded eared surrounds around door and window openings, paneled doors, wide molded baseboards and an elegant staircase with molded rail and turned balusters and newell post. Although its rectangular, gable-roofed form and restrained Greek Revival style ornament equate it with numerous other rural vernacular mid-nineteenth century residences in the region and state, the House at New Forge is notable for its relatively large scale (it is two full stories in height rather than the more common, less pretentious one and one-half story dwellings of the period) and skillfully crafted interior and exterior ornament.

History:The settlement of the Livingston Manor and the advent of the iron industry in the region during the early to mid-eighteenth century:

The area associated with the former hamlet of New Forge was once a part of the Livingston Manor established by Robert Livingston in 1686 as a feudal institution based on tenant farming. The manor, approximately 160,000 acres in extent, stretched east from the Hudson River to the New York - Massachusetts border. Measuring approximately fifteen miles wide (north to south) and approximately fifteen to twenty miles long (east to west), Livingston Manor encompassed most of what is now Columbia County (see map 1). Robert Livingston, the first Lord of the Manor, died in 1728. Breaking the English tradition of primogeniture, Livingston divided the manor between two of his sons, Philip, the eldest, and Robert, the second eldest. Philip inherited the bulk of the manor (i.e., all of that land east of the Roeliff Jansen Kill to Massachusetts) and the title Lord, and Robert inherited what became known as Clermont, a 13,000-acre tract of land between the Hudson River and the Roeliff Jansen

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Kill. (The present-day town of Germantown, originally known as East Camp and established as a settlement camp for Palatine refugees, had been carved out of the manor during the 1710s. Robert of Clermont's holdings surrounded Germantown. See map 2.)

Philip Livingston, the second Lord of the Manor, was a shrewd, talented and innovative businessman with a knack for successful ventures and operations. As early as 1721, Philip was investigating sources of ore on or near the manor. In 1734, Philip and six partners purchased a 100-acre tract rich in iron in what is now Salisbury, Connecticut, just beyond the eastern edge of the manor. Philip also purchased a share of the Salisbury ironworks (Piwonka, p. 37). In 1742-1743, Philip constructed a furnace at Ancram at a falls on the Roeliff Jansen Kill in the southeast corner of the manor (approximately six miles southeast of the not-yet established New Forge). Ore was imported from Salisbury and, in 1745, a forge was added to the operations at Ancram. The ironworks at Ancram marked the advent of the iron industry in the colony of New York.

The settlement of the Livingston's industrial seat at New Forge during the mid-eighteenth century:

The industrial seat at Ancram prospered and the Maryburgh Forges were established (in what was to become known as New Forge), ca. 1755 to supplement Ancram's production of plow molds, hearth plates, cooking utensils and other hardware (Piwonka, p. 38). (The Taghkanic Creek was originally known as the Maryburgh Creek; thus, the Forge derived its name. See map 3.) The forge was established by Robert Livingston, Jr., several years after the death of his father, Philip (the second Lord of the manor) in 1749. Philip had left the entire extent of the manor to his son, Robert Jr.,¹ who oversaw the iron industry and management of the Livingstons' holdings until his death in 1790.

1. The "Jr." was added to his name to distinguish him from his uncle, Robert Livingston of Clermont. Robert Livingston, Jr., the third and last lord of the manor, is also not to be confused with Judge Robert Livingston or Chancellor Robert Livingston, both of Clermont.

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"The forge [on the Maryburgh] was the trip-hammer kind, run by a water wheel. There was no furnace here. Pig iron from the Ancram furnace was hauled to New Forge by ox teams for 75 cents per week, per team. Here it was made into wrought iron, then hammered into whatever shape desired. The manufacture of iron at New Forge was given up in 1790."² By 1798, according to a map of the towns of Livingston (a.k.a. the Great Tract), Germantown and Clermont by John Wigram, the forges were in ruins (see map 4). Other than Ancram, New Forge was the only eighteenth-century ironworks in Columbia County; thus the remains of the Maryburgh Forge are important reminders of the nascent iron industry in New York. Site Map A, section G, indicates the area believed to have been the site of the forges. Located on the west bank of the Taghkanic Creek near the falls, the area is marked with deposits of ash and cinder, a section of a dry laid stone foundation (photo #14) and several artifacts of unknown dates (brick and iron fragments; photo 15).

Also dating from this period (i.e. the third quarter of the eighteenth century) are the remains of the Livingston family manor house, including a deep depression in the ground marked by partially visible sections of a dry laid stone foundation (photo #16). Identified on John Wigram's 1810 map of the area as the "manor house," the site is located on the north side of the present road (on the west side of the historic road - see map 5 and Site map A, section F) on a slight knoll overlooking the creek and forge and mill sites several hundred yards to the southeast. Scant records indicate that the manor house (which, by the mid-to-late nineteenth century, was consistently referred to as the home of Robert Swift Livingston) "stood on a slight elevation of land in the midst of a grove of fine trees, just west of the forge."³ The residence, presumably a small-scale, Georgian-inspired building, was probably erected during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. By 1878, according to Franklin Ellis in his History of Columbia County, the residence, although still occupied by Robert Swift Livingston (presumably the grandson of Robert Cambridge Livingston and son of John Swift

2. Suzanne E. Noble, The Rough Notes, October 26, 1962.
3. Suzanne E. Noble, The Rough Notes, October 26, 1962.

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Livingston; see next section) was "in a very dilapidated state."⁴

As an industrial seat on the Livingston Manor during the eighteenth century, the early history of New Forge provides a dramatic contrast to the more traditional patterns of land use and settlement on the manor. The manor, from its creation in 1686 to its gradual, but final, demise during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, was first and foremost an agrarian community based on a feudal system of tenant farming. Throughout its entire history, the agrarian Livingston Manor was characterized predominantly by scattered small-scale (80-100 acres in extent) tenant farms. Other than the several late seventeenth/early eighteenth century grist and saw mills built alongside the 1699 manor house (near Stadje - Linlithgo - on the Hudson River in the northwest corner of the manor; see map 3), the iron works at Ancram and several small-scale industrial/manufacturing concerns widely dispersed throughout the Livingston's holdings, there was little industrial activity on the manor. (Traditional, independently owned and/or operated industrial centers did not appear in the area until after the dissolution of the manor.) Thus, the establishment of the Maryburgh Forges reflects a departure from the patterns of agricultural settlement on the manor during the eighteenth century and is an important illustration of the Livingstons' involvement in very diverse activities during the period.

The second half of the eighteenth century brought tremendous growth and prosperity to the manor as well as great conflict and turmoil. Robert Jr., less adept than either his father and/or grandfather in all manor affairs, struggled with powerful anti-rent uprisings among his tenants, border disputes with the freeholders and government of Massachusetts and family squabbles with the Livingstons of Clermont (particularly his nephew, the Chancellor) over water-power rights to the Roeliff Jansen Kill. The establishment of new geopolitical units within the manor (i.e., the creation of towns) caused further disintegration

4. Franklin Ellis, History of Columbia County, Philadelphia, 1878, p.400.

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within the Livingstons' holdings. (In addition, the county of Columbia had been carved out of Albany County, further removing the lord from political influence and/or power.)

History of the Livingston Manor and Development of the New Forge area during the early to mid-nineteenth century.

Robert Livingston, Jr. died in 1790, leaving sections (Great Lots) of the Great Tract to four of his five sons. Walter, Robert Cambridge, Henry and John inherited Great Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. (See map 6). The remains of the Maryburgh Forges were located on Great Lot No. 2. Robert C. died shortly thereafter, leaving a widow (Alice Swift) and five minor children, including John Swift Livingston, who, in 1812, had come of age and was managing his share of Great Lot No. 2 - including that area associated with Maryburgh Forges which was, by the turn-of-the century, known as New Forge. Although it is known that the ironworks were no longer in operation at New Forge, it is not known what, if any, industrial activities sustained this branch of the Livingstons. Small-scale grist and/or saw mills may have been in operation as early as the turn of the century, but the first reliable record of such mill operations, the 1858 Beers map of Columbia County, offers no clues as to when the mills were established. Little else is known of John and Robert Swift Livingston, but the general history of Livingston Manor during the early nineteenth-century may shed light on New Forge's history. Major uprisings throughout the region, organized by rebel tenants and squatters, continued to plague the manor, which, since the death of Robert in 1790 and the subsequent subdivision, had been managed by a series of heirs and absentee supervisors (particularly after the death of John and Henry Livingston in 1822 and 1823, respectively). Additional factors which brought about the decline of the manor included the demise of the feudal system of tenant farming in America. By the 1820s, abundant land was available out west for freeholders - there were few inducements the Livingstons could offer to persuade tenant farmers to remain on the manor. Violent anti-rent wars, initiated in Renssalaerwyck (Van Renssalaer's Manor in Albany County) spread throughout the other manors along the Hudson during the 1830s and 1840s and further destroyed the manor as an institution. Squatters and freeholders triumphed and, by the 1840s, Livingston Manor ceased to exist.

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At some point during this period, presumably during the second quarter of the century, New Forge began to emerge as a more conventional industrial center with grist and saw mills, Although technically still on Livingston land and perhaps overseen by a Livingston, the nineteenth-century hamlet of New Forge, unlike the eighteenth-century Maryburgh Forges, was not a Livingston-controlled country/industrial seat in the eighteenth-century tradition. The 1858 Beers map and written records indicate a bustling center of commerce and industry at New Forge with a grocery and dry goods store, a blacksmith shop and an inn at mid-century. The House at New Forge, erected during the height of the hamlet's mid-nineteenth century prosperity, is an important reminder of this phase of New Forge's development as well as a significant example of Greek Revival style rural residential architecture. The builder and/or first owner/occupant of the house are unknown, although the 1858 Beers map identifies the building as owned/occupied by a J. Silvernail, about whom little is known. Silvernail may have been an employee (perhaps a mill manager) of the Livingstons for whom the residence was built; he may have built it himself or the Livingstons may have built it for him. Regardless of who built it and for whom, it was integrally associated with the Livingstons' industrial operations which, by the mid-nineteenth century, had evolved from the iron forges during the eighteenth century into a more conventional industrial center with grist, saw and plaster mills during the nineteenth century. The mills apparently declined during the late 1860s and, by 1871, the village no longer served as a commercial and/or industrial center.

The 1873 Beers Atlas of Columbia County indicates that the House at New Forge was owned/occupied by C. and R. Livingston. C. and R. may have been children of Robert Swift Livingston; their full names are not known. There is no indication on the 1873 map that the eighteenth-century manor house was still extant; however, Ellis states in his 1878 History of Columbia County that Robert Swift Livingston was living in the manor house, which was in a very dilapidated condition.⁵ The

5. Ellis. p. 100.

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unlabeled mark on the 1873 map immediately east of the House at New Forge probably indicates the no-longer-functioning but, perhaps, still extant, grist mill. The present nomination includes what is believed to be the grist mill site. (See Site Map A, section H.) Extant physical evidence of this nineteenth century industry includes a small section of a dry laid stone foundation (photo #17). Also included within the boundaries of the nomination is a section of the original road (now a north-south foot-path through the woods along the course of the creek towards the remains of the eighteenth century manor house) that contains a series of depressions in the ground that are believed to be all that remains of the half-dozen other buildings that composed the bustling hamlet at mid-century. (Site map A, Old New Forge Road.)

By the late 1880's, maps indicate the further deterioration of the former hamlet to the point that the area is no longer even labelled New Forge; only two buildings now survive where, several decades earlier, at least six buildings and perhaps as many mills marked the bustling mill village. The 1888 Beers Atlas of Columbia County cites C. and R. Livingston still as the owners of the House at New Forge.

The fate of the house and C. and R. Livingston and their heirs during the 1890s and twentieth century is unknown. Subsequent owners may have survived on subsistence farming; the area is not well-suited to large-scale cash-crop farming. The house and surrounding tract (850 acres) was acquired by the present owners in 1969 and currently operates as a commercial tree farm. The architecturally significant 1850s Greek Revival style house and related support structures are the only intact remains of the industrial hamlet of New Forge. Complemented by the several potentially significant archeological sites, the property remains an important reminder of the pattern of land development of the Livingston family holdings, of the eighteenth-century iron industry in the region, and of the nineteenth century industrial development of southeast Columbia County.

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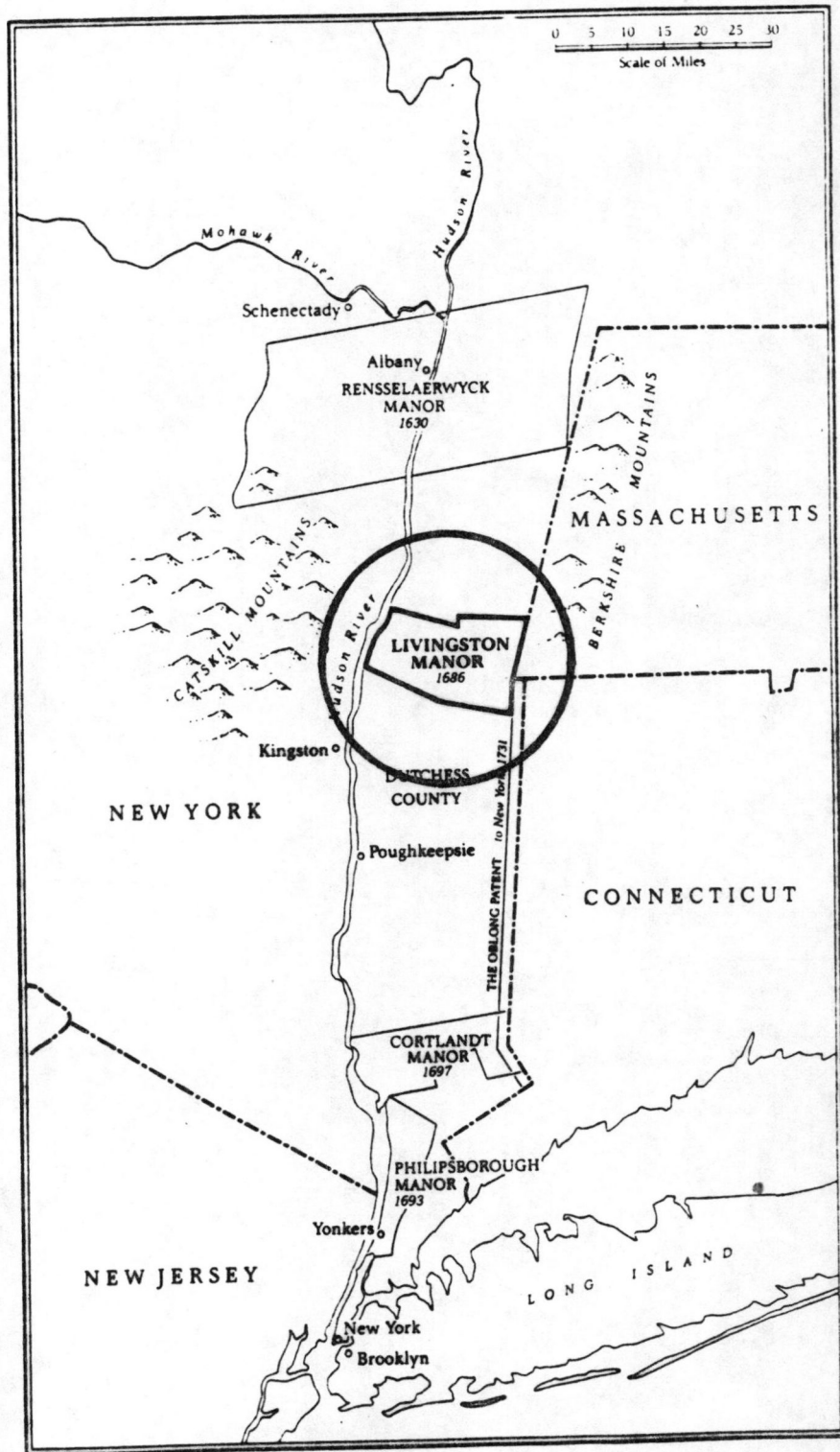
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- Noble, Suzanne E. The Rough Notes. October 26, 1962.
- Piwonka, Ruth. A Portrait of Livingston Manor, 1686 - 1850. Germantown, NY: Friends of Clermont, 1986.

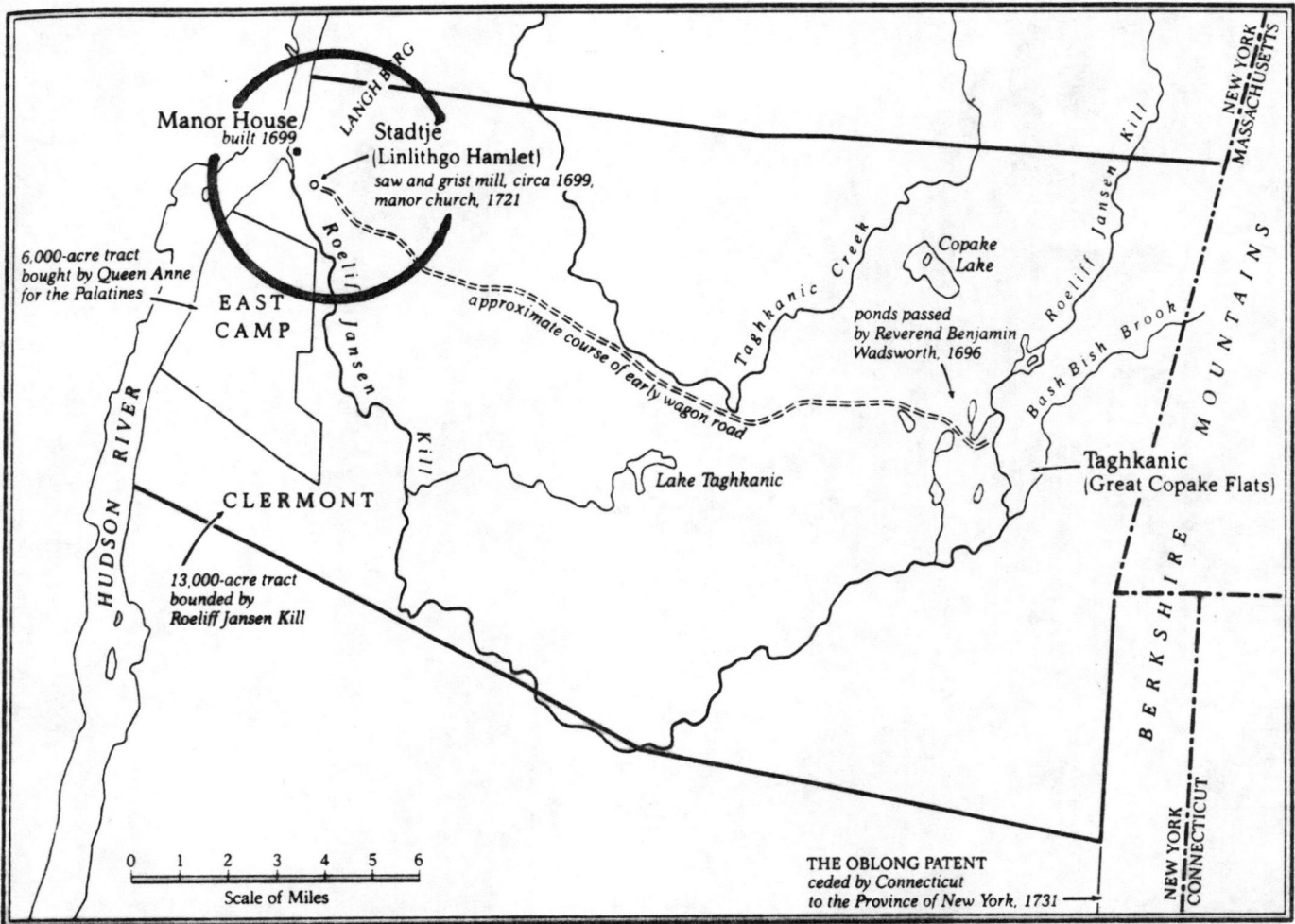
THE MAJOR MANORS OF NEW YORK IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD

Eighteen manors were created by the English between 1664 and 1715. The largest of these tracts was Rensselaerswyck, originally established as a patroonship under the Dutch in 1630. Livingston Manor was the seventh manor created by the English and the second largest in size in the province. Philipsborough, granted to Frederick Philipse in 1693, and Cortlandt Manor, granted to Stephanus Van Cortlandt in 1697, were also among the larger and more successful manors established during the Colonial period.



HOUSE AT NEW FORGE, New Forge, Columbia Co., NY

Map 1: Livingston Manor; derived from A Portrait of Livingston Manor, 1686-1850 by Ruth Piwonka, page 26

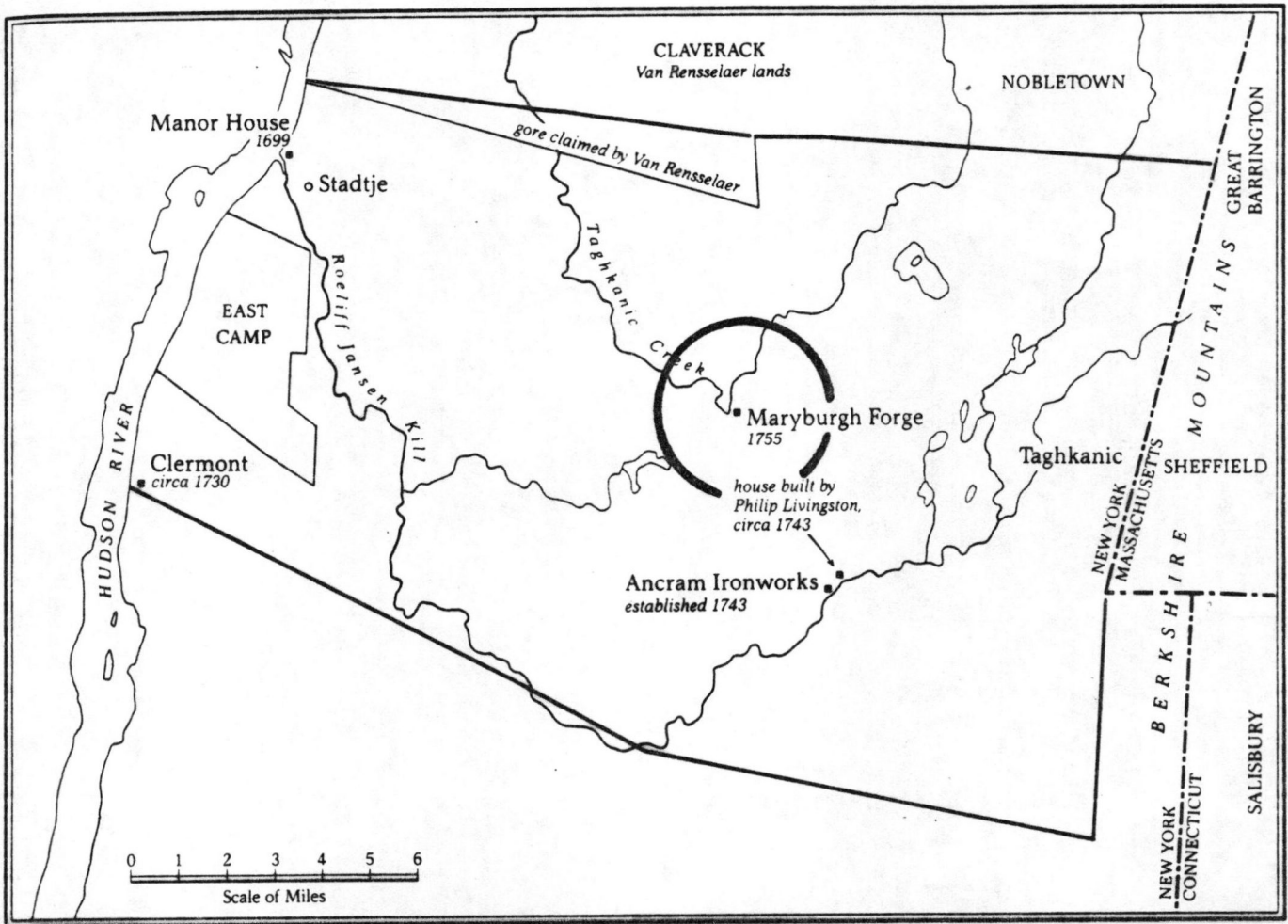


LIVINGSTON MANOR, circa 1730

According to the 1714 survey of Livingston Manor, its area comprised 160,240 acres. However, various surveys taken in the seven towns formed from the Manor of Livingston in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries show considerable discrepancies: in 1851 acreage tallied amounted to 150,000 acres; in 1878 there were 160,240 acres; and in 1976 there were 150,208 acres.

HOUSE AT NEW FORGE, New Forge, Columbia Co., NY

Map 2: Livingston Manor; derived from
A Portrait of Livingston Manor, 1686-1850
 by Ruth Piwonka, page 27

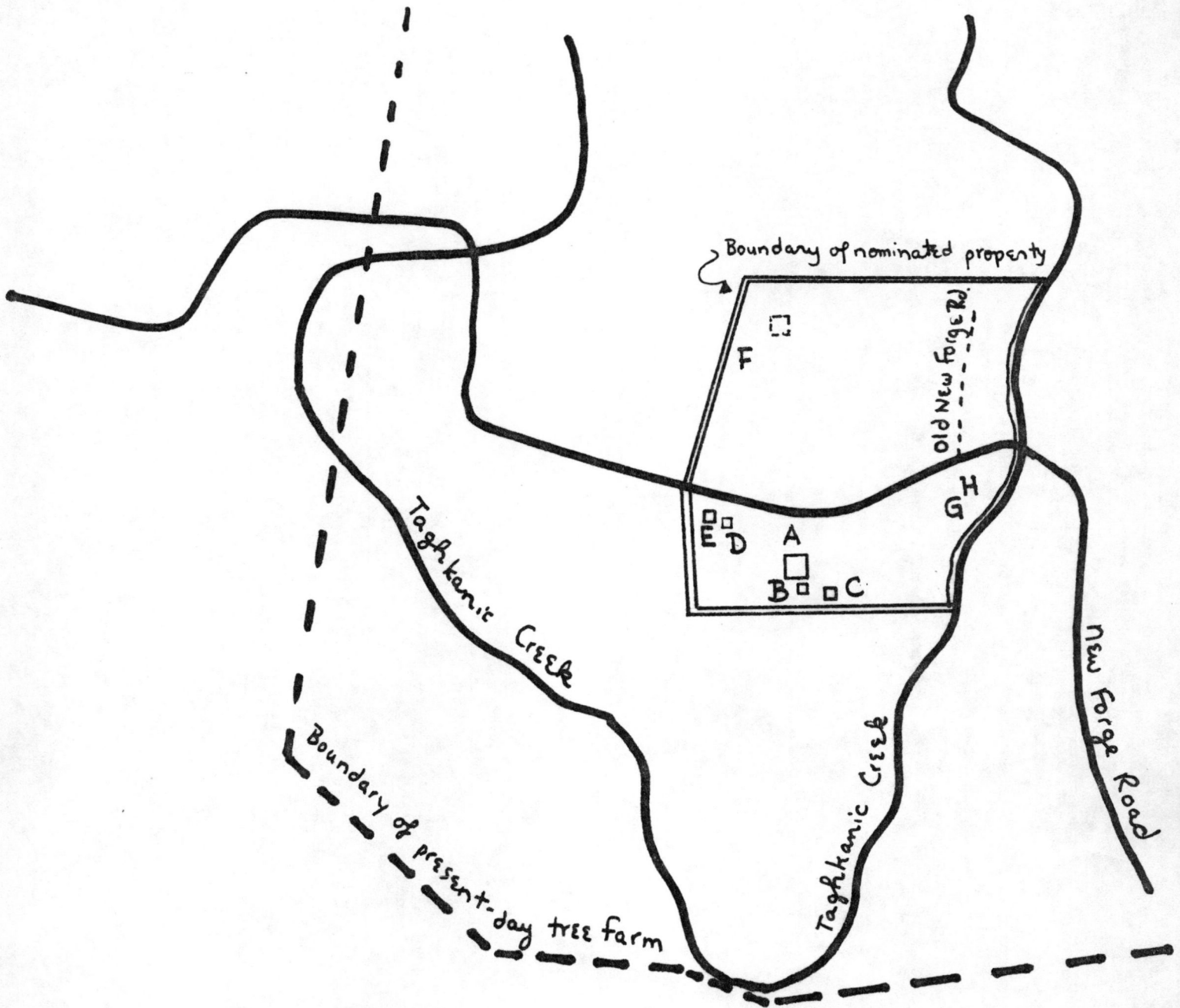


LIVINGSTON MANOR, circa 1755

Philip Livingston, the second manor lord, began construction of New York's first iron furnace in 1742 at Ancram. A forge was added to the ironworks in 1745, and a second forge was built four years later. A third forge, built by the third manor lord, Robert Livingston Jr., was erected four miles northwest of Ancram on Taghkanic Creek in 1755.

HOUSE AT NEW FORGE, New Forge, Columbia Co., NY

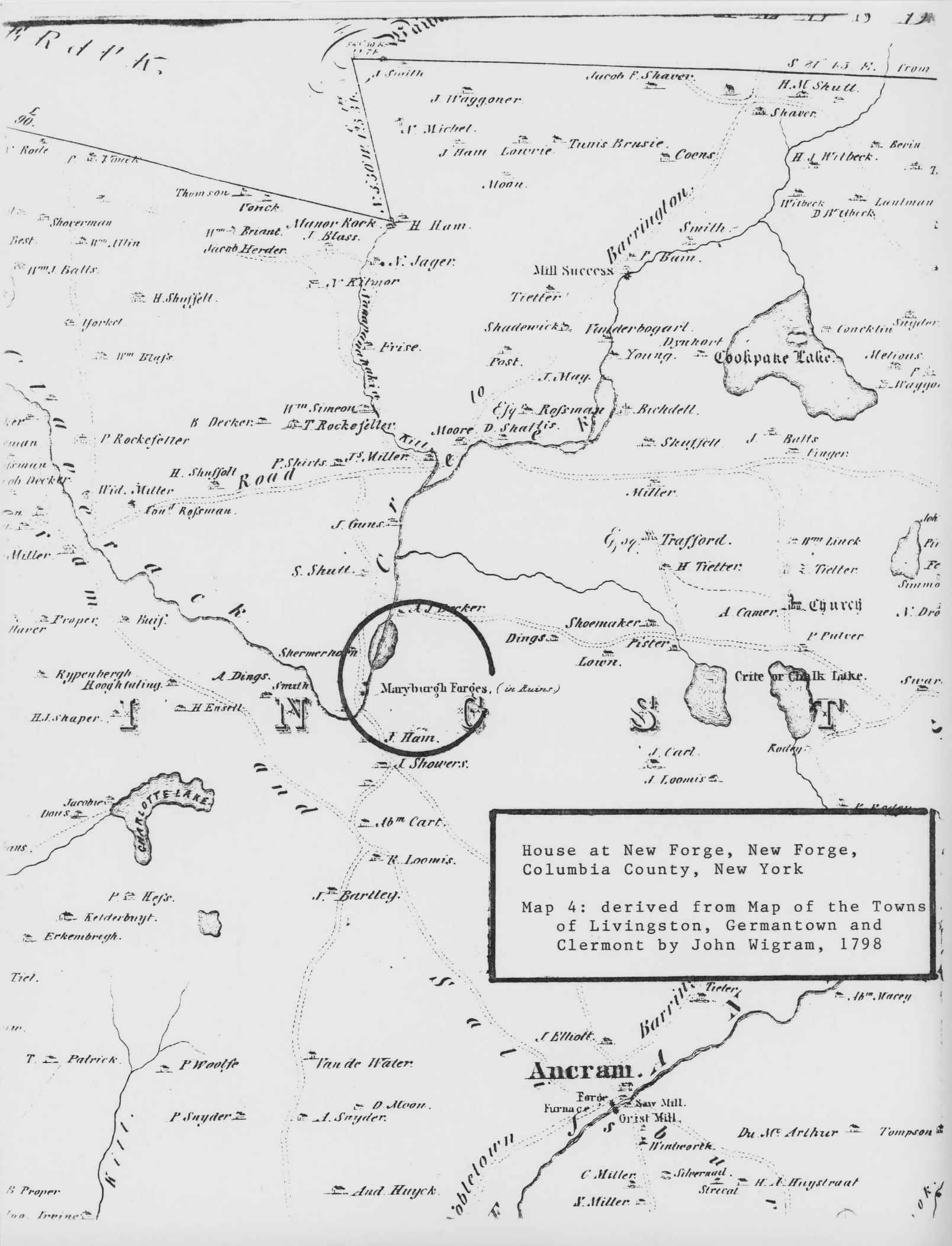
Map 3: Livingston Manor, with location of Maryburgh Forges; derived from A Portrait of Livingston Manor, 1686-1850 by Ruth Piwonka, page 43



HOUSE AT NEW FORGE , New Forge, Columbia County, New York

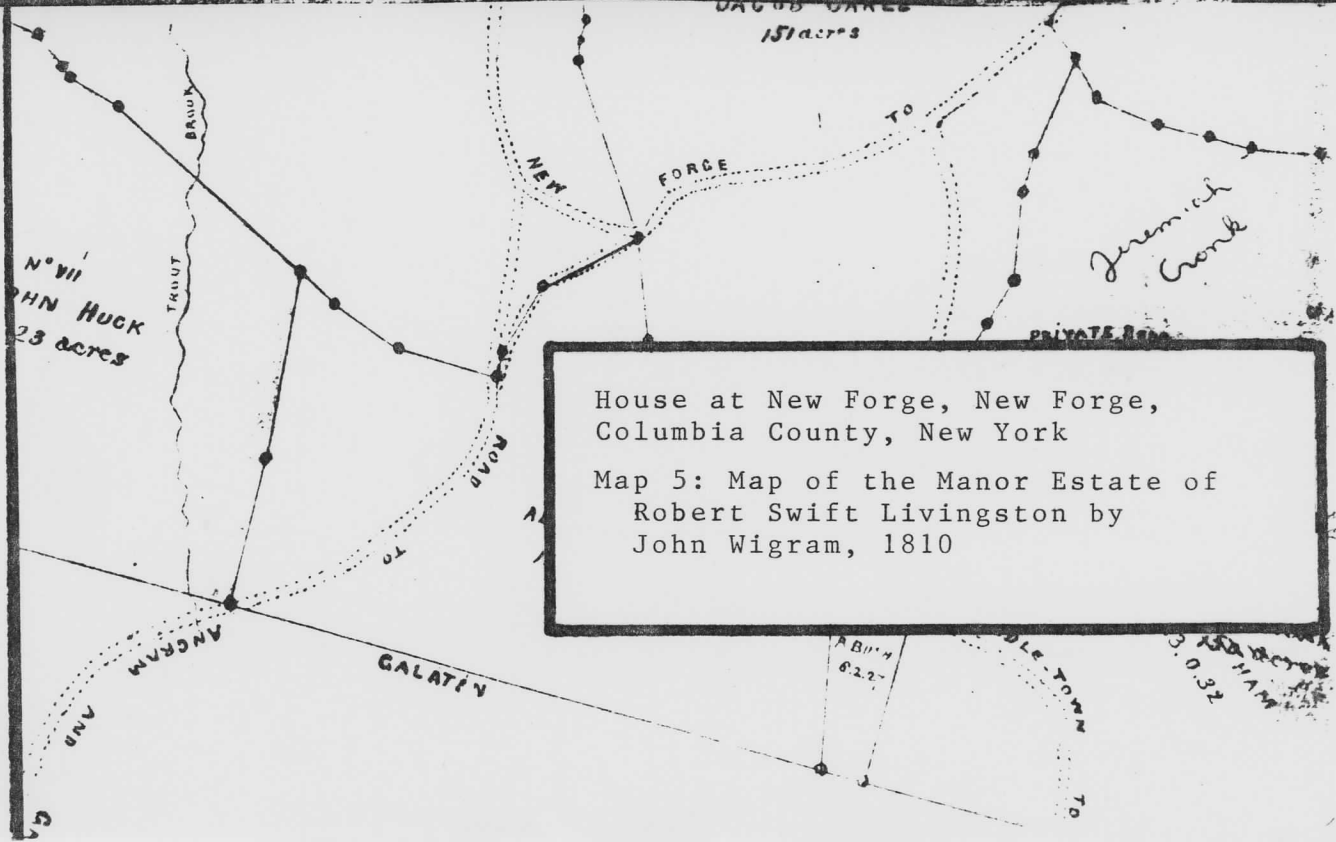
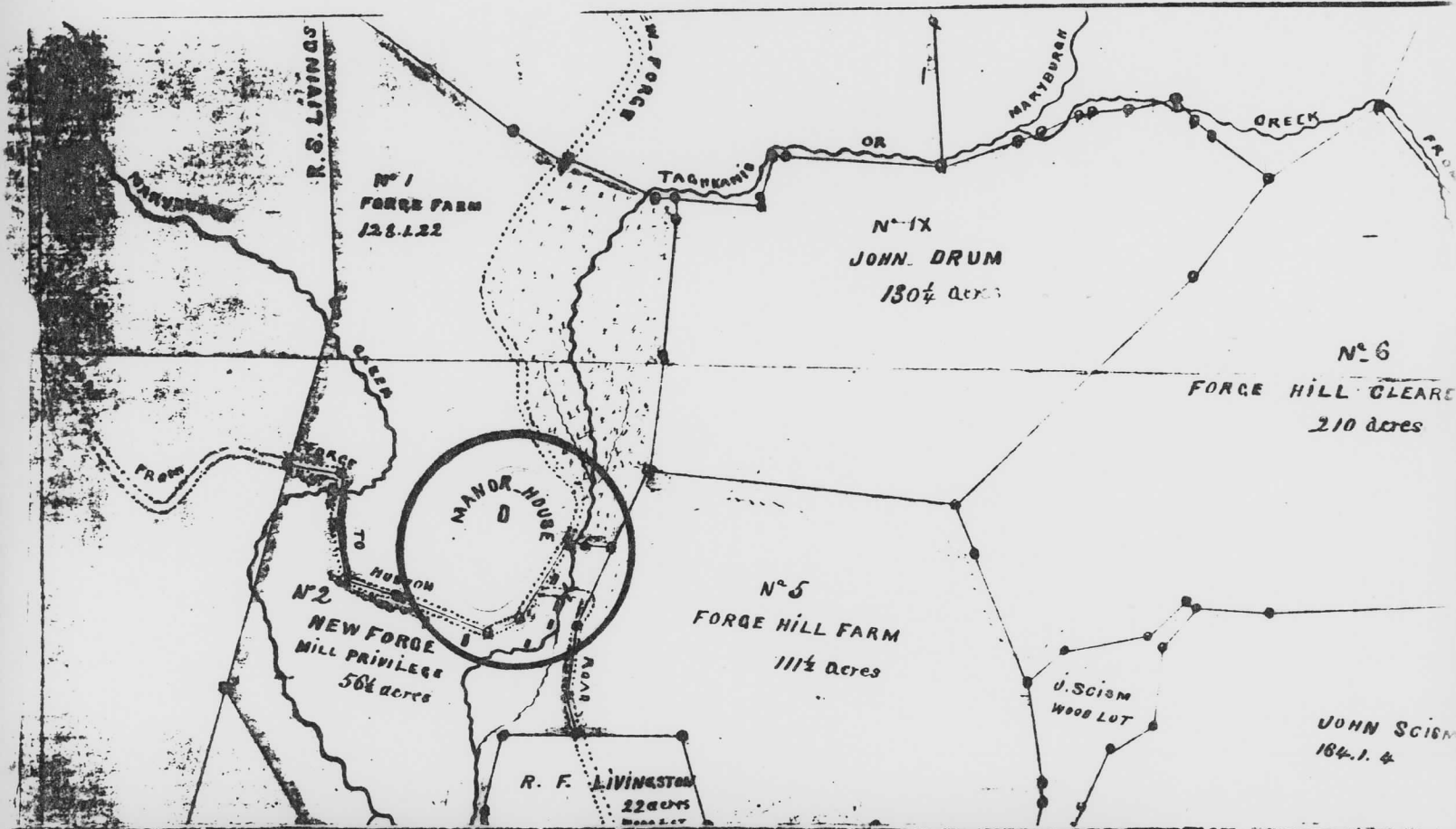
Site map A: derived from county tax map, 1" = 400'

- A: Main House
- B: Privy
- C: Modern garage (non-contributing)
- D: Former barn (no longer extant)
- E: Former machine shed (no longer extant)
- F: Foundation of eighteenth-century Livingston family manor house
- G: Site of eighteenth-century Maryburgh Forges
- H: Site(s) of nineteenth-century mill(s)



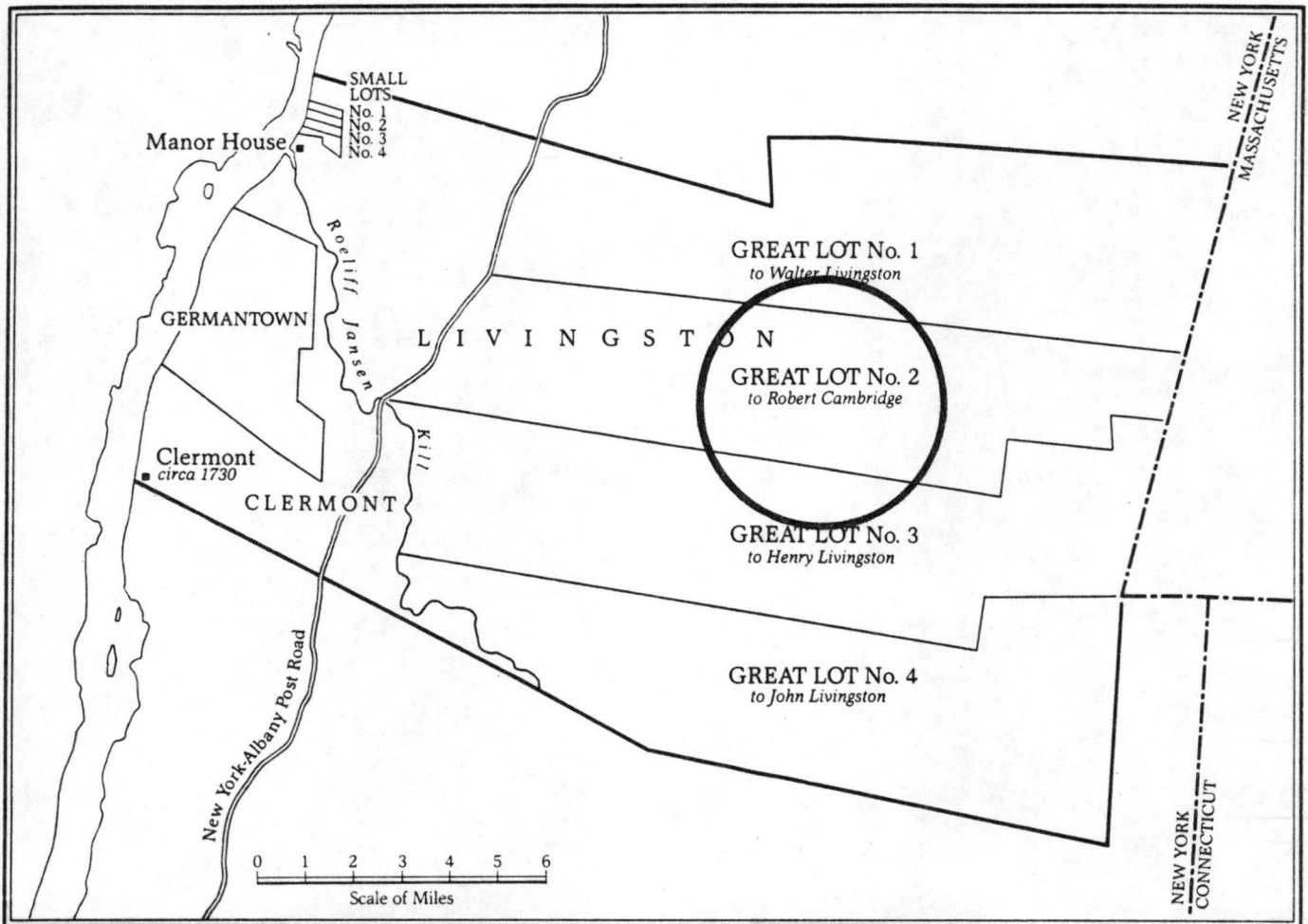
House at New Forge, New Forge, Columbia County, New York

Map 4: derived from Map of the Towns of Livingston, Germantown and Clermont by John Wigram, 1798



House at New Forge, New Forge,
Columbia County, New York

Map 5: Map of the Manor Estate of
Robert Swift Livingston by
John Wigram, 1810



LIVINGSTON MANOR, circa 1790

The will of Robert Livingston Jr. directed that manor lands east of the Albany Post Road be divided into four Great Lots. Four small lots were surveyed along the Hudson River north of the manor house. The will further specified that four younger sons of the last manor lord draw lots to determine ownership of the eight tracts. The remaining manor lands were inherited by the children of Peter R. Livingston, the eldest son of the last lord of Livingston Manor.

HOUSE AT NEW FORGE, New Forge, Columbia Co., NY

Map 6: Great Lot 2, Livingston Manor; derived from A Portrait of Livingston Manor, 1686 - 1850, by Ruth Piwonka, page 63

87002143

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

House at New Forge
Columbia County
NEW YORK

Working No. NOV 13 1987
Fed. Reg. Date: 7/7/89
Date Due: 12/10/87 → 12/28/87
Action: ACCEPT 12-14-87
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair		
<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated		
<input type="checkbox"/> ruins		
<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below _____

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County NY
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 1: North (front) and east
elevations



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County NY
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 2: North (front) and east
elevations



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County NY
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 3: North (front) facade,
entrance detail



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County **NY**
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 4: West service wing,
north facade



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia county **ny**
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 5: West end



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County **ny**
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 6: West and south (rear)
elevations



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County "ny"
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 7: Detail of front stair-
case



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County ^{NY}
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 8: Detail of woodwork in
front (northeast) parlor



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County NY
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 9: Detail of woodwork in
front (nothtwest) parlor



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia county **ny**
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 10: Detail of woodwork in
front (northeast) parlor



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County **ny**
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 11: Taghkanic Creek,
vicinity of sites of Maryburgh



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County **NY**

Photo: N. Todd, 1987

Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.

Albany, N.Y.

View 12: Barn (foreground) and
machine shed (background),
viewed from southeast (both
demolished mid-1987).



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County

Photo: N. Todd, 1987

Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.

Albany, N.Y.

View: 13: Privy (foreground) and
garage (background; non-contribut-
ing), viewed from northwest



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia, County **NY**
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View: 14: Remains of eighteenth-
century Maryburgh Forges



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County **NY**
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 15: Artifacts from site
of Maryburgh Forges



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County **ny**
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
View 16: Remains of cellar hole
and stone foundation of former
Livingston family manor house



House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County **ny**
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 17: Remains of nineteenth
century grist and/or saw mills



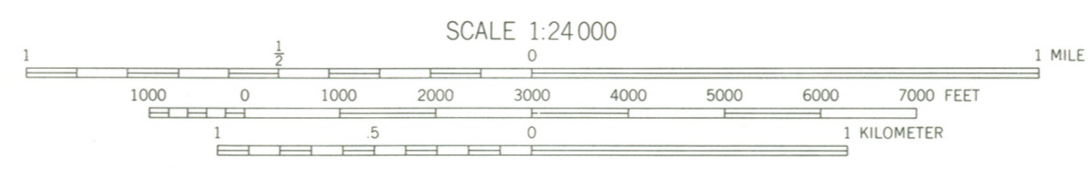
House at New Forge
New Forge, Columbia County ^{ny}
Photo: N. Todd, 1987
Neg: Div. for Hist. Pres.
Albany, N.Y.

View 18: Taghkanic Creek; near
sites of forges and mills



House at New Forge New Forge, Columbia County, NY UTM Reference Point, Angram Quad, zone 18, 1:24,000

- A. 609640 4662350 B. 609640 4662220 C. 609520 4662100 D. 609400 4662100 E. 609380 4662190 F. 609430 4662350



Prepared and published in 1976 by the New York State Department of Transportation... Map base from 1960 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

- BOUNDARIES: State, County, Town or City, Incorporated Village, Federal-Aid Urban Area. ROADS: Touring Route markers, Interstate, U.S., State, County, State Highway number and limit, County road, Interchange number, Divided highways and streets, Wide mail, Narrow mall or barrier, Undivided highways and streets, 4 or more lanes, Less than 4 lanes, Vehicle track; trail.