

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Joseph Horton House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Route 376, New Hackensack Road

not for publication

city, town New Hackensack Road, New Hackensack

vicinity

state New York code 036 county Dutchess code 027 zip code 12590

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature]
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

Date 5/2/88

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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]

11-2-88

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Dutch Colonial

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stonewalls Wood and Brickroof Asbestos

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Joseph Horton House, a Dutch vernacular farmhouse built between 1752 and 1755, is located on the north side of Route 376 in the town of Wappinger, Dutchess County, New York (map 1). The house was originally a component of a sprawling 250-acre farm. Located in the lush Wappinger Creek watershed on the main route from New York to Poughkeepsie, the homestead was the central focus of a prospering Colonial era farm. In 1840 the farm was divided, leaving a 100-acre tract associated with the house. It was at this time that the farm became known as "old hundred," and the house is still referred to by this name today. Currently a 2.03 acre plot remains from the original farm, and the boundary of the nominated parcel is drawn to coincide with the current legal lot lines of this property (map 2).

The Horton farmhouse faces a small pond and creek which drain into Wappingers Creek a mile to the west. The Hudson River is three miles further on. The small village of Wappingers Falls is just to the south, and the city of Poughkeepsie is seven miles north. The Horton house is situated to the east of the small crossroads community of New Hackensack, in an area that is sparsely developed and retains a number of old historic dwellings. Much of this portion of Dutchess County remains open rolling farmland, including most of the acreage behind (north of) the Horton house, some of which was part of the original 250-acre colonial tract. Other portions of the original farmland, the exact boundaries of which are unknown, have been subdivided and developed with modern suburban housing. Nevertheless, the surrounding landscape, the location, and the setting of the Joseph Horton house retain a high degree of historical integrity.

The original barn, mill, and other outbuildings of the farm are no longer extant, and a modern wooden barn (one non-contributing building) has been built on the property. However, the house is supported by a number of contributing elements including three wells (three contributing structures), two stone walls (two contributing structures), and archaeological remains (one contributing site) of nineteenth-century origin.

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"Old hundred" is a one-and-one-half-story frame residence with a three-bay facade, gambrel roof, front porch, and kitchen wing. Erected on a full cellar of mortared fieldstone, the heavy timber framing was constructed using mortise and tenon jointing. The frame walls were filled with a mixture of reddish clay and horsehair and covered with clapboard. The building is surmounted by a flaring gambrel roof which extends out over the front porch. The roof was originally shingled in wood, which has long since been replaced. Two fieldstone chimneys at each end of the dwelling pierce the roof near the ridgeline. The construction materials and techniques, the gambrel roof, front porch, and the overall size, shape, and massing are typical of the Dutch vernacular style as it was employed in the Hudson Valley.

The front elevation of the Horton house faces south. The three-bay facade has two original six-over-six double-hung sash windows with paneled shutters to the right (east) and an original two-panel Dutch door with five-pane transom to the left (west). The 42-inch-wide door retains its original HL hinges and some of its latches. Window and door trim are plain. The facade is sheathed with an original brick veneer laid in English bond. Historically the brick surface was left exposed; today the facade is painted white.

The front elevation is visually dominated by the broad, gently sloping gambrel roof which flares out over a front porch. The porch, placed at the level of the exposed fieldstone foundation, is constructed of narrow flush board. A lattice apron encloses the space beneath. Three columns have plain bases and capitals, elongated plain pedestals, and are painted white. Together the simple porch, dominating roof, and impressive brick front of the formal elevation evoke a sense of austere rural dignity and economic security.

The west (side) elevation of the dwelling has four original six-over-six double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters. Fenestration is irregular with one window on the first floor and three unevenly spaced windows on the second floor. Window trim is plain and unobtrusive. A small, triangular, louvered vent is placed high under the flush fascia in the gable. The mortared fieldstone chimney, set off center to the rear, is left exposed on the first floor level, but is sheathed in clapboard on the second floor. A dry-laid stone wall extends north from the rear corner of the building.

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The north (rear) elevation of the Horton house is clapboarded and has corner boards. Fenestration is irregular. The doorway is situated slightly off center to the left (east). Its Dutch door is not original. To the right is a modern triple-sash picture window that probably replaced two smaller original windows. Abutting the eave are two evenly spaced, small, square windows, with replacement lights. A small open porch leads to the rear door.

The kitchen wing is located on the east side of the house. Added to the main dwelling by 1795, the one-story, gable-roof, timber frame appendage has no foundation. Clapboarded, with corner boards and flush fascia, the wing has a door and six-over-six double-hung sash window on the front (south) side. The door is not original. The side (east) and rear (north) of the wing each have two evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung sash windows of different sizes. The wing is the same width as the main house and the sides of the two elements are flush in the front and the rear. The east side of the main house above the gable roof of the wing has two twelve-pane casement windows with original glass panes. A dry-laid stone wall extends east from the right front (southeast) corner of the appendage.

The interior layout of the Joseph Horton house consists of a side entrance and hallway with two large rooms (living room and keeping room) on the ground floor. The appended wing has a kitchen in front with a den and bathroom in the back. A stairway in the entrance hall leads up to a wide center hall with four bedrooms and a bath on the second floor.

The wide front hall features a Dutch door with original hardware, exposed beams with visible mortise joints, and 180 degree pine winder stairs to the second floor. The staircase has original balustrades with turned balusters. A closet under the stairs has an original batten door and HL hinges. The original wide pine flooring has been covered with narrow maple hardwood, and the west wall of the hall is covered with later horizontal boards.

The large rectangular living room has six exposed ceiling beams. Four of these have been boxed with one inch pine. The two exposed beams feature beaded edges and planed surfaces. All of the beams are painted white. The fireplace on the far wall of the room is sheathed in original paneling, and the four-panel doors that lead from the room match it in design. The fireplace opening, originally surrounded by delft tiles, has been rebuilt

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to make it smaller in size. The wide pine flooring has been covered with maple hardwood, as it has throughout the ground floor, but this flooring is still visible from the cellar below.

The keeping room matches the living room in its size, shape, boxed ceiling beams, and fireplace. The fireplace is paneled, with two built-in paneled cabinets on either side. The paneling, which closely resembles that of the living room, is a representative display of mid-eighteenth century craftsmanship. The fireplace opening is the original size; however, a six-inch raised brick hearth and a wood mantel are recent additions. Two doors leading from the room are of original batten construction.

It appears that the keeping room was originally two separate rooms with a dividing wall. There was a back hall with stairs leading up to the second story and down to the cellar. However, the back hall and stairs were eliminated, and the intervening wall removed, enlarging the keeping room.

The kitchen wing has exposed, rough-cut, hand hewn beams. The walls are covered with random width, tongue and groove pine. The original wide pine flooring exists under maple hardwood. The room behind the kitchen was originally a back storeroom. Fifteen years ago this space was converted into a den and bathroom.

The upstairs of the main block has four bedrooms off a center hall. The plan has not been altered except that a portion of the wide hallway where the rear stairway landing once was has been partitioned off and converted into a bathroom. The entire upstairs has original wide pine board flooring, plaster walls, molding and woodwork, and batten doors with HL and H hinges. The chimneys in each of the end rooms have been plastered. There is an attic space above the second floor of the main house and above the kitchen wing as well. Both spaces are unfinished, and various elements of the post and beam house construction are visible.

Two short stone walls are located adjacent to the northwest and southeast corners of the Horton house. These wide nineteenth-century walls were constructed of dry-laid fieldstone in a random pattern. Similar walls once marked portions of the property and field boundaries of the original farm.

Three wells on the nominated property date to the early occupation of the Horton house. The first of these, a brick-lined well recently covered with a wooden stand, is located a few

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feet east of the kitchen wing of the house. The other two wells, both lined with fieldstone, are located 70 and 200 feet behind (north of) the house, respectively. All of these wells have been partially filled in and are no longer functional.

Minor excavation by the current residents of the Horton house has produced archaeological materials from the bottom of the wells on the property. The abundant materials include nineteenth-century bottles, glassware, and ceramics, as well as some pre-1860's artifacts such as kaolin pipe fragments. The remains relate to the nineteenth-century occupation of the Joseph Horton farm. No professional excavations or archaeological survey has been conducted on the property, and the residents have not explored the remains extensively, in order to preserve the archaeological integrity of the loci.

A wooden barn was constructed in 1985 approximately fifty feet behind the house. This two-story, 24-by-30-foot barn is the only non-contributing building on the nominated property.

The Joseph Horton house retains a high degree of historical integrity. No major additions and alterations have been made to the exterior beyond the replacement of a number of doors and windows, and the reshingling of the roof. The Colonial period floor plan of the house remains essentially intact, and the interior retains a substantial portion of its historic fabric. As a whole, the dwelling evokes a strong sense of the Dutch vernacular building tradition as it was expressed in the Hudson Valley.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Settlement

Archeology - Historic

Period of Significance
circa 1750-1900

Significant Dates
circa 1750s

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Significant Person
NA

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Joseph Horton House, built between 1752 and 1755 in New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York, is architecturally significant as a largely intact example of a mid-eighteenth century vernacular Dutch house type rarely observed outside northern New Jersey and the lower Hudson Valley. The house retains the distinctive characteristics of this regional type including its one and one-half story construction, gambrel roof, curving eaves overhang, recessed front porch, and brick facade. The resource retains exceptional integrity with period craftsmanship and material surviving throughout the building. The mid-eighteenth century dwelling is historically significant in chronicling the initial settlement of Dutchess County's interior. Constructed as part of the first wave of settlement in the New Hackensack area, the Joseph Horton House is the earliest extant house known in the village. The intact dwelling is easily recognizable as a Colonial-era residence and is one of the few remaining buildings associated with the settlement period in the area.

Dutchess County was formed in 1683 as one of the original counties of New York. The earliest valid title to land in the region was the Rombout Patent, issued in 1685. This patent incorporated 85,000 acres of land primarily in the Wappingers Creek drainage and along the Hudson River. Settlement in this area of the county was slow -- the original patent was not divided until 1708 -- and tended to cluster along the Hudson River. It was not until the 1730's that farmers, attracted by the fertile bottomlands of the Wappinger Valley, began to move inland and establish isolated farms.

Immigration into the county at this time originated from diverse sources. Settlers arrived from other parts of Dutchess County, from Esopus, Harlem, Westchester County, New England,

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.03 acres

UTM References

A

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

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated boundary includes a 2.03 acre L-shaped parcel of land adjacent to Route 376 (New Hackensack Road) in New Hackensack, Dutchess County. See attached tax map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated parcel is drawn to coincide with the current legal lot lines of the property. The nominated parcel represents the remaining original farmland still associated with the residence.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert D. Kuhn date April 1938
organization Div. for Historic Preservation telephone 518-474-0479
street & number Agency Bldg. 1, Empire State Plaza state New York zip code 12238
city or town Albany

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Long Island, and New Jersey, and included families that came in previous generations from the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, France, and Britain. The early settlement of the county was primarily by peoples of Dutch-German-Huguenot origins, but by the 1750's and 1760's the percentage of English-speaking residents in the county was dramatically increasing.¹

The hamlet of New Hackensack, five miles upstream from Wappingers Falls, was first settled by Teunis Van Benschoten in 1734. Van Benschoten established a farm, built a stone house and mill (no longer extant), and was soon followed by other settlers. Some of the earliest residents of New Hackensack came from Hackensack, New Jersey. For example, Johannes Schurrie relocated here in 1740. Schurrie purchased land in the small village and erected three stone houses, none of which remain. Another settler to come to New Hackensack from New Jersey in the 1740's was Kasparus Westervelt, who ultimately established a residence in Poughkeepsie.² Other immigrants may have come from Hackensack and the Bergen County area as well. This region of New Jersey was settled by the Dutch as early as 1633, and the first settlement of any size was Old Hackensack, located along the Hackensack River.³ The apparent influx of population from this region during the settlement period goes far towards explaining the strong Dutch influences in New Hackensack.

Sometime between 1752 and 1755, Joseph Horton arrived in the incipient settlement of New Hackensack from Long Island.⁴ He purchased a tract of land and erected the nominated dwelling, which still stands at its original location opposite a small tributary creek of the Wappinger. Horton sold the house and property in 1760 to John Cooke, who continued to develop the farm, which ultimately consisted of numerous outbuildings and a mill (no longer extant). Cooke sold the 250-acre farm to William Seward in 1795 and it remained in Seward family ownership for the next 112 years.

By 1800 the small village of New Hackensack consisted of a crossroads, store, schoolhouse, mill, blacksmith shop, church, and many residences. While the Joseph Horton House is one of the few remaining settlement period dwellings that retains integrity, subsequent periods of historical development are represented in the community. The Woronock Inn and Memory Inn, both constructed in the late eighteenth century, are prominent features on New Hackensack Road. A two-room wooden schoolhouse (1839) is located on the opposite side of the road from the Horton House, as are two farmhouses of 1830's construction. The New Hackensack

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Reformed Church, built in 1834, is still extant on the western edge of the village, and the brick, Greek Revival Seward House (1840) is still intact on the adjacent property. Together, these resources provide a context that visually expresses the first one hundred years of New Hackensack's history. Unfortunately, modern intrusions limit the historic district potential of the community, but the Joseph Horton House and late eighteenth - early nineteenth century architecture of the community still evoke a strong sense of local history.

There is no information on Joseph Horton or John Cooke, owners of the nominated property during the eighteenth century. The Swards, who owned the property throughout the nineteenth century, were a family of farmers and ministers. The family was closely associated with the New Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church, and Seward sons and son-in-laws were wardens, deacons, and ministers of the church. In 1840, forty-five years after William Seward purchased the thriving Cooke farm, his son Philander built a large, brick, Greek Revival home on his father's land. It is believed that the name "Old Hundred" came into being at this time, when one-hundred acres of land were separated off with the old house. Whether other Seward family members continued to live in "Old Hundred" after this date, or whether it was rented to tenants, is not known. The dwelling remained in Seward family ownership until the entire property, then totaling twenty-eight acres, was sold in 1907.

The subsequent succession of owners of the Joseph Horton House includes: Teets (1907), Hinners (1921), Janes (1928), Gibney (1954), Patrick (1958), Stair (1965), Hayunga (1973), Kaminski (1973), Wasserman (1982), and Hammond (1984). By 1954 the property had been reduced to its present 2.03 acres and was no longer a functioning farm.

Western Long Island, northern New Jersey, and the Hudson Valley form a region distinguished as the cultural hearth of Dutch Colonial architecture. Dutch ethnicity and culture determined patterns of land tenure, resource exploitation, and architecture during the Colonial period -- shaping the settlement landscape in the process. Much of the Hudson Valley's historic architecture reflects the expansion of Dutch influences during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, before the Dutch tradition was overwhelmed by English Georgian manifestations. An adequate understanding of this ethnic Dutch character is of primary importance to any empirical study of colonial New York,

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and it is no better represented than in the architecture of the area.

Of the Hudson Valley house types, the lower valley one-and-one-half story gambrel roof form, with curving eaves overhang and recessed porch, has a distinctive character in its profile and massing. Ubiquitous and easily identifiable, the type is often simply referred to as "Dutch Colonial," a reference that ignores the existence of other equally important Dutch regional types. Indeed, the gambrel roof is a characteristic of the mid-eighteenth century and is preceded chronologically by a variety of gable roof forms. The antecedents of the early gambrel roof houses are best expressed in the type known as the King's County cottages.⁵

King's County cottage's were built primarily during the first half of the eighteenth century, although the earliest examples may date to the second half of the seventeenth century. The type was based on the traditional domestic architecture of the Walloon settlers, who came from Belgium and northern France.⁶ The distinguishing characteristics of the type include one and one-half story frame construction, stone end-wall fireplaces, a gable roof with curving eave overhangs and recessed front porch, and an overall lack of ornamentation. The Kings County type was the predominant form on Long Island -- hence its name -- but also appears in the lower Hudson Valley and in New Jersey, where it was typically constructed of stone.

The earliest gambrel roof houses are sometimes referred to as Flemish cottages.⁷ These dwellings, built between 1750 and 1790, display a graceful gambrel roof, with a short upper roof and long lower roof that curves out over a recessed porch. Other than the gambrel roof feature, the Flemish cottage is identical to the Kings County house. The gambrel roof appears to be a simple evolution of form designed to facilitate the construction of larger two-bay-deep dwellings that have additional head room in the loft. The Flemish cottage house type may have originated in Bergen County, New Jersey, where the form appears in its heaviest concentrations. Examples of the form occur in the lower Hudson Valley, but are absent north of Dutchess County. Most extant examples were constructed of reddish Triassic sandstone, although some of timber frame construction are known primarily from Long Island, the east side of the Hudson River, and northwest New Jersey.

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The Hudson Valley Dutch house follows the Flemish cottage in the progression of Dutch colonial house types. The form retains the gambrel roof hallmark but abandons the curving eaves overhang and recessed porch. The distinguishing characteristics of the type, which was rarely built before the Revolution, include two-story brick or stone construction, end wall chimneys, center hall floor plan, massive overall appearance, and general lack of ornamentation. The type was common throughout the Hudson Valley but was not adopted in other areas of the Dutch hearth, such as New Jersey.

The Joseph Horton House, as an expression of mid-eighteenth century vernacular Dutch architecture in the middle Hudson Valley, conforms to the evolutionary typology outlined above. Built between 1752 and 1755, the Horton House is a representative example of the Flemish cottage house type. In nearly every respect, the distinguishing characteristics of this individual house conform to the common traits of the type. These characteristics include: one and one-half story construction, mortared fieldstone foundation with incorporated arch supports, gambrel roof with curving eaves overhang, flush gable ends, recessed porch, end wall chimneys with exposed chimney base on the exterior, one-story gable-roofed wing, slightly unbalanced fenestration with six-over-six double-hung sash, three-bay facade and side hall entrance, exposed heavy timber ceiling beams on the interior, plaster-on-lath wall covering, paneled chimney walls, and winder stairs. All of these elements are diagnostic of Dutch house construction in the period. The Joseph Horton house is significant as one of the few remaining intact examples of this Dutch building type in the area.

The degree of integrity, level of historical documentation, and unique characteristics of the resource suggest that the Joseph Horton House could serve as a principal source of information concerning Dutch vernacular architecture. Ethnic and regional sources of variation in Dutch house construction have been recognized as important scholarly research questions. The presence in Dutchess County of a house type distinctive of northern New Jersey and the name given to the settlement in which it is located, seem to point to a historic and cultural linkage with the Hackensack, New Jersey area. However, the frame construction of the dwelling and the documented Long Island origins of the builder suggest influences from that region. As such, the building's design and construction could yield important information concerning the expression of regional and ethnic sources in Dutch vernacular architecture.

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King's County and Flemish Cottage forms similar to the Joseph Horton house are common in New Jersey and adjacent areas. In Bergen County, New Jersey, 208 examples of these building types have been identified and listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places.⁸ The types also occur on Long Island and in the lower Hudson Valley but decline in frequency north of southern Dutchess County. The gambrel roof Flemish cottage form of the Joseph Horton house is an uncommon occurrence in middle Dutchess County. The derivation of the building may be traced to the Bergen County origins of the type -- given the building's form and the name of the settlement in which it is located. As such, the case may provide an appropriate example of architectural migration and the expansion of a vernacular building tradition.

Stone construction is one of the defining characteristics of Dutch Colonial period houses in the Bergen County core. Red Triassic sandstone was the most common material, but some examples were built from fieldstone. While early frame dwellings may have existed in the area, there are no known examples of timber frame Dutch houses in Bergen County.⁹ The loss of frame buildings as a result of intensive modern development in this region cannot be ignored. Yet, the overriding impression is that stone construction was the dominant pattern in this region. Areas such as Ulster and southern Dutchess County, where stone houses significantly outnumber those of frame from the period, appear to follow this pattern as well.¹⁰ In contrast, Long Island houses of the form under consideration were typically of frame construction. In Kings and Queens Counties for example, there is only one existing eighteenth-century dwelling of stone.¹¹ The development of frame construction may ultimately be traced to the regional lack of suitable stone building materials, yet over time the practice of heavy timber framing became closely associated with English Colonial house types in the New England hearth. The settlement of eastern Long Island by colonists from Connecticut and Massachusetts in the early seventeenth century introduced this vernacular building tradition to the New York area. As a Dutch house type of Bergen County form, constructed in frame by a Long Islander of English descent, the Joseph Horton house may serve as tangible evidence of the ethnic assimilation that was characteristic of the settlement period in the colonial areas of New York.

The Joseph Horton House is a rare, largely intact example of a transitional side-entrance form that provokes equally significant research questions concerning the evolution of Dutch

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floor plans. The study of Dutch interior floor plans is central to any understanding of how vernacular building traditions change over time. Yet this type of research is chronically limited by lack of access, difficulties in dating these early houses, and by the substantial interior alterations that have been executed in many of them. One of the most extensive studies undertaken on Dutch floor plans was conducted in association with the thematic National Register nomination of Bergen County stone houses. In the original survey, floor plans were collected on over 200 examples of early Dutch buildings, providing a unique data base for analysis.¹²

In the Bergen County stone house survey, ten varieties of Dutch floor plans were identified. In general, an evolutionary sequence from single-room, to two-room, to four-room, to center-hall plan was identified over the 1740 to 1840 period. Variants of these forms involved differing interior hearth locations, room sizes, and entrance locations in each of the basic plans. One of the most common floor plans encountered was plan A (figure 1), a four-room, center-hall plan with fireplaces at each gable end. A notable variant of this layout was plan B (figure 2), which can be described as a two-thirds example of the five-bay, center-hall type A plan. This form was a recognizable type in the Bergen County survey, but not common. It has been suggested that the plan A form dates to the 1770 to 1825 period, and that the plan B form, as a variant of plan A, dates 1775 to 1838.¹³

The floor plan of the Joseph Horton house conforms to floor plan B. It has a side-hall entrance, four-room plan (although the dividing wall between the rear rooms has been removed), and fireplace in the front room opposite the entrance hall. In these respects it is similar to five or six examples from Bergen County, such as the National Register listed John P. Durie House, Haworth (1790), and the National Register listed Garret Hopper House, Glen Rock (c. 1790-1825).

Although the Horton house conforms to the side-hall entrance floor plan, in one respect the dwelling is unique, with no comparable examples in the entire Bergen County survey. In addition to the gable-end chimney in the front room opposite the side-hall entrance, the Horton house has a second chimney in the other gable end, in the rear room behind the stairs (figure 2). While there are known examples in the Bergen County survey of side-entrance plan buildings with two hearths on the same gable-end, there are no known examples of Dutch side-entrance dwellings with fireplaces in both gable walls. Whether the Horton house is

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

THE JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376
NEW HACKENSACK
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

a unique phenomenon or a single survivor of a previously unrecognized floor plan variant and how this form fits into the postulated sequence of Dutch floor plans remain open research questions. The fact that the building apparently dates to some twenty years earlier than similar examples in New Jersey is also enigmatic. These types of analytical problems will only be answered through the preservation and study of buildings like the Horton house.

The Joseph Horton house, a gambrel-roofed Flemish cottage located in New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York, is a representative example of an intact Dutch Colonial dwelling built between 1752 and 1755. The building has a number of uncommon features, including its heavy timber frame construction and unique floor plan, which make it a truly rare survivor from the settlement period. As a recognized local landmark¹⁴ that has received scholarly attention,¹⁵ the dwelling is one of the most important architectural resources in the county.

The house remained the focus of a prosperous working farm from the 1750's through the end of the nineteenth century. This rural agricultural lifestyle is one of the dominant themes in Hudson Valley history, and the preservation of early homesteads recalls the region's agricultural heritage. As a representative example of a prosperous farmstead, the Joseph Horton house is historically significant for its association with the agricultural development of the region during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The historical significance of the dwelling is enhanced by the preservation of a number of contributing resources that recall the property's use as a functioning farm over the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Two stone walls and three brick and stone-lined wells, all highly visible and in close proximity to the house, date to the circa 1750 to 1900 period of significance. All of the other original farm buildings have been removed and most of the original farmland has been sold off as a result of modern development in the area. As a result, these few elements are all that is left to visibly recall the setting and function of this farm during the period of significance.

Archaeological materials recovered from the wells on the property indicate that these loci have the potential to yield information important to a more complete understanding of the historical lifeways represented by the Joseph Horton house and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

THE JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376
NEW HACKENSACK
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

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related resources. An appropriate research design, formulated to create a holistic framework for the interpretation of the nominated resource, is proposed to include the analysis of archaeological remains as a means of evaluating aspects of subsistence, economy, wealth, status, and trade at this eighteenth and nineteenth century subsistence and market-oriented family farm. Abandoned wells were commonly used as refuse pits historically and, as such, are in many cases archaeologically productive. The wells associated with the Joseph Horton house have yielded abundant cultural remains as a result of preliminary archaeological testing and are likely to yield additional materials. The artifactual remains, such as glassware, ceramics, and faunal refuse can be used to reconstruct behavioral components of historic practices and patterns of change in these manifestations over the 150 year period of significance. The information potential inherent in the archaeological resources enhances the significance of the Joseph Horton house as the focal point of a historic functioning farm.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

THE JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376
NEW HACKENSACK
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

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NOTES:

1. Sophia Gruys Hinshalwood, "The Dutch Culture Area of the Mid-Hudson Valley" (PhD Dissertation, Department of Geography, Rutgers University, 1981), pp. 131, 137.
2. Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776 (New York: Payson and Clarke, 1929), pp. 364, 387.
3. Rosalie Fellows Bailey, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York (New York: William Morrow & Company, 1936), pp. 265-266.
4. Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, Dutchess County Doorways (New York: William Farquhar Payson, 1931).
5. Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick & Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), pp. 36-37.
6. Leland M. Roth, A Concise History of American Architecture (New York: Harper and Row, 1980), p. 17.
7. Noble, Wood, Brick & Stone, p. 36-37.
8. David J. Hoglund, Herbert J. Githens, Albin H. Rothe, "Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form" (Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1979).
9. Claire K. Tholl, "The Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, New Jersey -- A Survey" (Paramus: Bergen County Office of Historical and Cultural Affairs, 1979).
10. Reynolds, Dutch Houses, p. 201.
11. Bailey, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses, p. 95.
12. Tholl, Early Stone Houses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

THE JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376
NEW HACKENSACK
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

Section number 8 Page 11

13. Ibid., p. 89.

14. The Horton House has been identified in a number of Landmarks publications, including:

Harold D. Eberlein, Historic Houses of the Hudson Valley. New York: Bonanza Books, 1942.

Dutchess County Planning Board, Landmarks of Dutchess County, 1683-1867, Architecture Worth Saving in New York State. New York: New York State Council on the Arts, 1969.

15. The Joseph Horton House has been included in a number of scholarly publications, including:

Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, Dutch Homes in the Hudson Valley Before 1776. New York: Dover Publications, 1929.

Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, Dutchess County Doorways. New York: William Farquhar Payson, 1931.

MAY 24 1988

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

THE JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376
NEW HACKENSACK
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:

Bailey, Rosalie Fellows. Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York. New York: William Morrow & Company, 1936.

Dutchess County Planning Board. Landmarks of Dutchess County, 1683-1867, Architecture Worth Saving in New York State. New York: New York State Council on the Arts, 1969.

Eberlein, Harold D. Historic Houses of the Hudson Valley. New York: Bonanza Books, 1942.

Hinshalwood, Sophia Gruys. The Dutch Culture Area of the Mid-Hudson Valley. PhD Dissertation, Department of Geography, Rutgers University, 1981.

Hoglund, David J., Herbert J. Githens, Albin H. Rothe. Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form. Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1979.

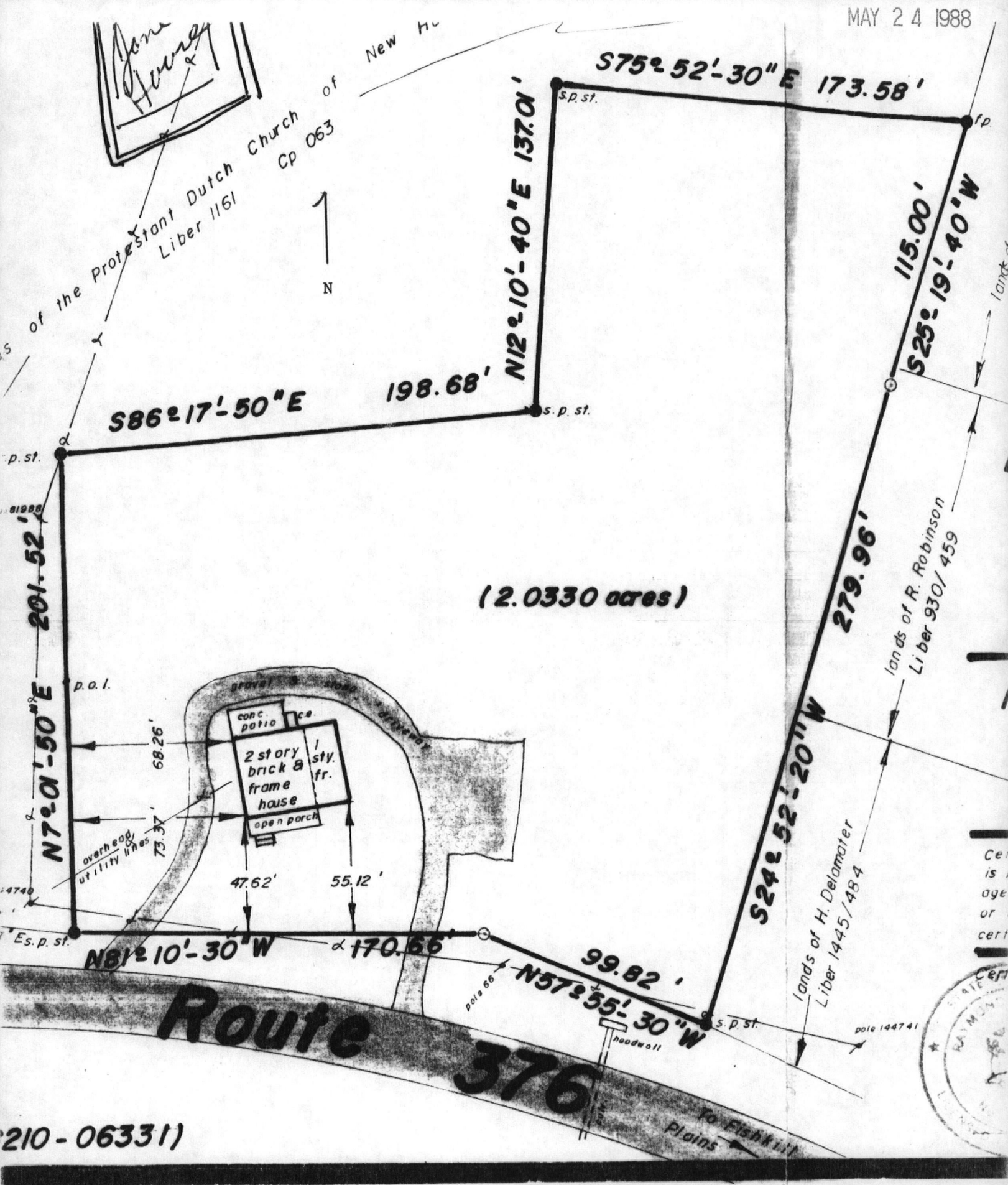
Noble, Allen G. Wood, Brick & Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape. Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Reynolds, Helen Wilkinson. Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776. New York: Payson and Clarke, 1929.

Reynolds, Helen Wilkinson. Dutchess County Doorways. New York: William Farquhar Payson, 1931.

Roth, Leland M. A Concise History of American Architecture. New York: Harper and Row, 1980.

Tholl, Claire K. The Early Stone Houses of Bergen County, New Jersey -- A Survey. Paramus: Bergen County Office of Historical and Cultural Affairs, 1979.



210-06331)

MAP 2 - SURVEY MAP FOR JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE.
SCALE 1" = 50'
SURVEY COMPLETED: 9/16/82

JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376
NEW HACKENSACK,
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

THE JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376, NEW HACKENSACK ROAD
NEW HACKENSACK, DUTCHESS COUNTY
STATE OF NEW YORK

FLOORPLAN A

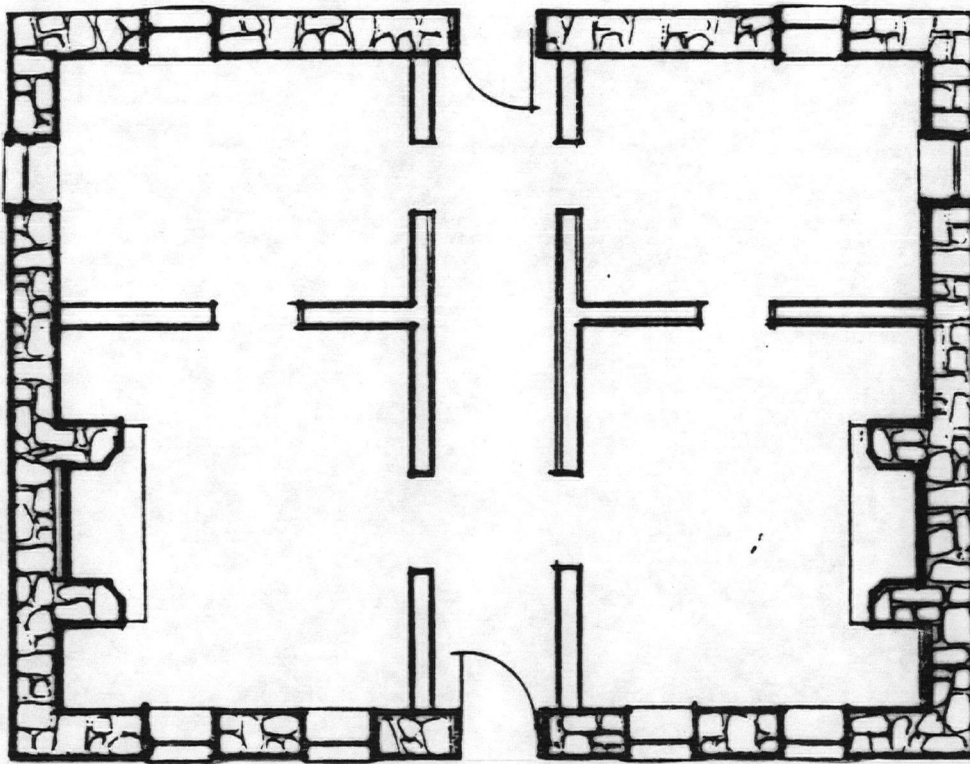


FIGURE 1 - PLAN A FLOORPLAN, A FOUR ROOM, CENTER HALL PLAN WITH FIREPLACES AT THE GABLE ENDS. ONE OF MOST COMMON FLOOR PLANS IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY DUTCH HOUSES.

FLOORPLAN B

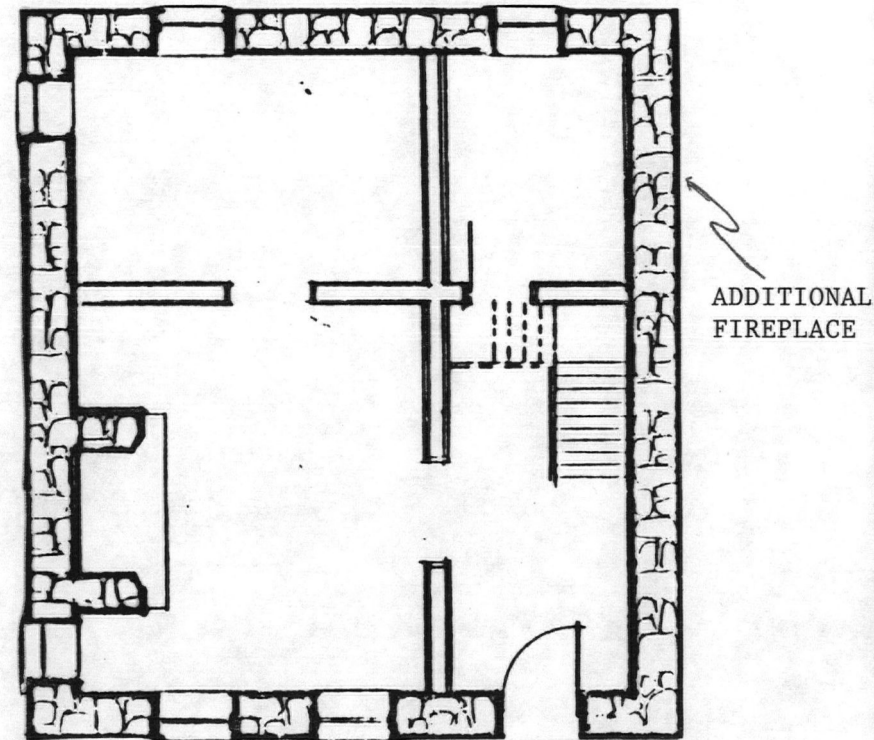


FIGURE 2 - PLAN B FLOORPLAN, A TWO-THIRDS VARIANT OF PLAN A, WITH SIDE HALL ENTRANCE AND SINGLE FIREPLACE IN OPPOSITE GABLE END. THE JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE HAS AN ADDITIONAL FIREPLACE IN THE REAR ROOM BEHIND THE STAIRS.

MAY 24 1988

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

(POUGHKEEPSIE)
6267 III NW

POUGHKEEPSIE 6.6 MI.

73°52'30" 940000E 95 96 97
41°37'30" 4608000N

MAP 1 - U.S.G.S. 7.5'
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP - HOPEWELL JUNCTION
QUADRANGLE - SHOWING LOCATION OF
JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE.

SCALE: 1:24000

UTM COORDINATE:
18 E593980 N4608330



JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376
NEW HACKENSACK, DUTCHESS COUNTY

88000 914
H/LSY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Horton, Joseph, House
Dutchess County
NEW YORK

MAY 24 1988

Substantive Review

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: 6/23/88 - 7/8/88
Action: ACCEPT
 RETURN 7-6-88
REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

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

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

see attached sheet.

Recom./Criteria: Return
Reviewer: George
Discipline: Architectural History
Date: 7/5/88
_____ 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

George K. ...

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

Acreage 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 Bohly R. Swasey (202) 343-9540

Signed Carol D. Sheel Date 7-6-88 Phone: _____

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REVIEW COMMENTS**

**Horton, Joseph, House
Dutchess County, NY**

The nomination is well researched and well written. However, the statement of significance, as written, does not sufficiently justify the period of significance as it is defined from circa 1750-1900. The termination date of 1900 was apparently intended to include the 19th-century stone walls and the artifacts yielded by the wells as contributing to the significance of the property. I agree that this is true; it is my opinion that the site has the potential to yield important information based on the "test" of the owners' excavation. In order to justify the period of significance through 1900 and to sufficiently address the importance of the well site, the statement of significance needs to be supplemented by a brief, but specific, description of a research design for its historic archeological potential within the context of the extensive knowledge of wells as a property type known to be important.

When this is resubmitted, please make sure that "historic archeology" and criterion D are appropriately entered.

Additionally, 1 contributing building should be checked, not 1 noncontributing and 0 contributing. This apparently was an oversight since the house clearly contributes!!

Boyd Savage

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Horton, Joseph, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Dutchess

DATE RECEIVED: 9/20/88

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/04/88

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 88000916

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/2/88 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Historically, architecturally and archeologically important settlement era homestead within the context of the town's historical evolution throughout the 19th century.

Initial return comments have been adequately and appropriately rectified.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C+D
REVIEWER J. [Signature]
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 11/2/88

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



THE OLD ONE HUNDRED
NOW HACKENSACK

"Old Hundred"
Rte 376, New Hackensack vic-
inity, Wappingers Falls,
Dutchess Co., New York
Photo from old postcard,
date unknown
View #1 front (south side)

MAY 24 1988



"Old Hundred"
Rte 376 New Hackensack
Wappingers-Falls
Dutchess Co., New York
Photo by G. Hammond 12/23/85
Neg. at Div. for Hist. Pres,
Albany View # 2
front hall facing front door

MAY 24 1988



"Old Hundred"

Rte 376, vicinity New Hack-
ensack, Wappingers Falls,
Dutchess Co., New York

Photo by G. Hammond 12/23/85

Neg. at Div. for Hist. Preserv.

Albany View #3

front hallway facing staircase

MAY 24 1988



"Old Hundred"
Rte 376, vicinity New Hacken-
sack, Wappingers Falls,
Dutchess Co., New York
Photo by G. Hammond 12/23/85
Neg. at Div. for Hist. Preserv.,
Albany View #4
top of staircase facing
bedroom door

MAY 24 1988



"Old Hundred"

Rte 376, vicinity New Hacken-
sack, Wappingers Falls,
Dutchess Co., New York

Photo by G. Hammond 12/23/85

Neg. at Div. for Hist. Preserv.,
Albany View #5

upstairs hallway with view of
bedroom, bathroom & closet
doors

MAY 24 1988



"Old Hundred"

Rte 376, vicinity New Hacken-
sack, Wappingers Falls,
Dutchess Co., New York

Photo by G. Hammond 12/23/85
Neg. at Div. for Hist. Preserv.,
Albany View #6

Panelled fireplace wall in
living room

MAY 24 1988



JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376, NEW HACKENSACK
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK
PHOTO BY: M. PECKHAM, 1985
NEG. AT: OPRHP, ALBANY, NY
PHOTO #7: SOUTH (FRONT) AND
WEST (SIDE) FACADE.

MAY 24 1988



JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376, NEW HACKENSACK
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK
PHOTO BY: M. PECKHAM, 1985
NEG. AT: OPRHP, ALBANY, NY
PHOTO #8: SOUTH (FRONT) AND
EAST (SIDE) FACADE.

MAY 24 1988



JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376, NEW HACKENSACK
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK
PHOTO BY: M. PECKHAM, 1985
NEG. AT: OPRHP, ALBANY, NY
PHOTO #9: WEST (SIDE) AND
NORTH (REAR) FACADE.

MAY 24 1988

MAY 24 1988

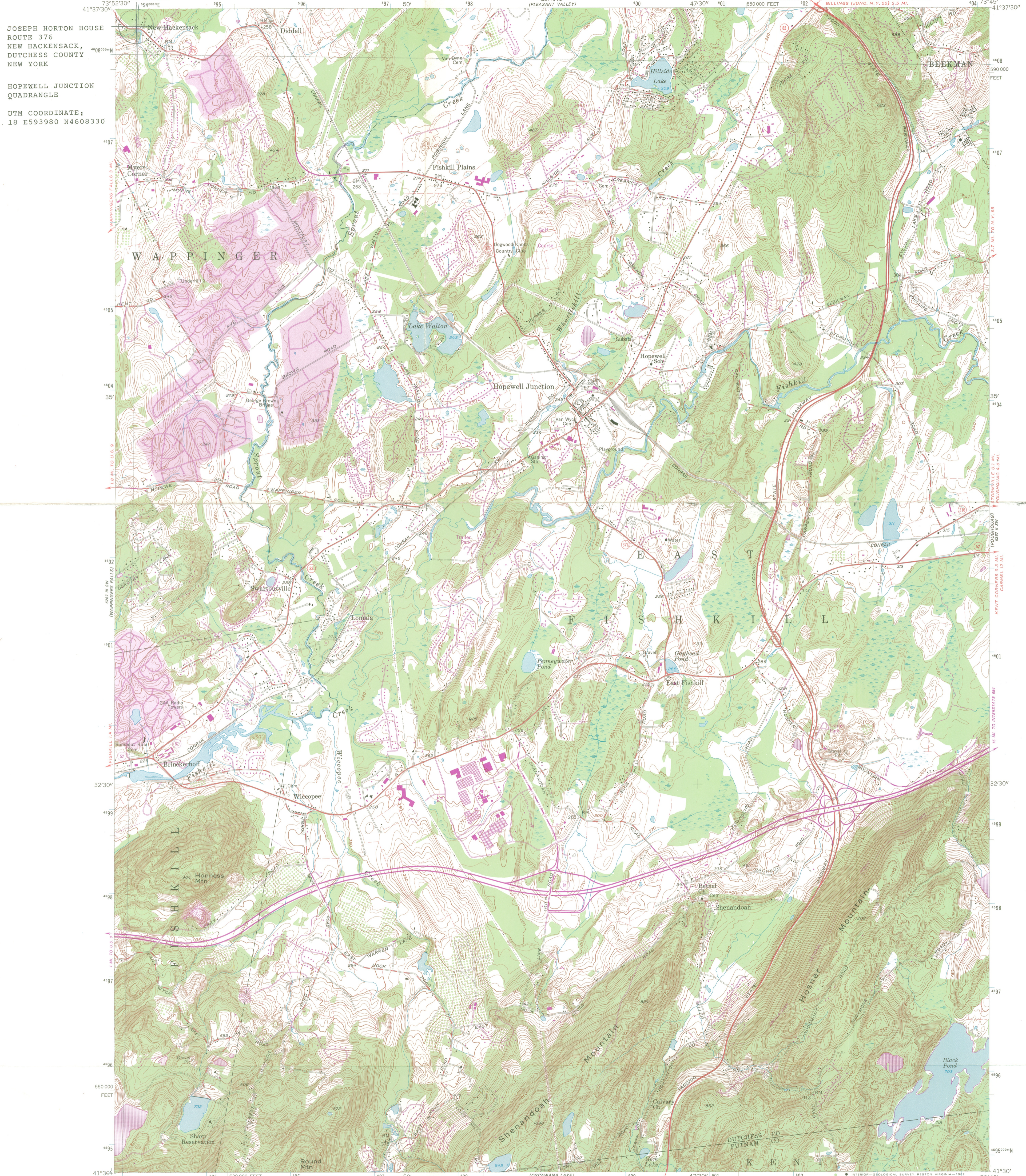
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

HOPEWELL JUNCTION QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

JOSEPH HORTON HOUSE
ROUTE 376
NEW HACKENSACK,
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

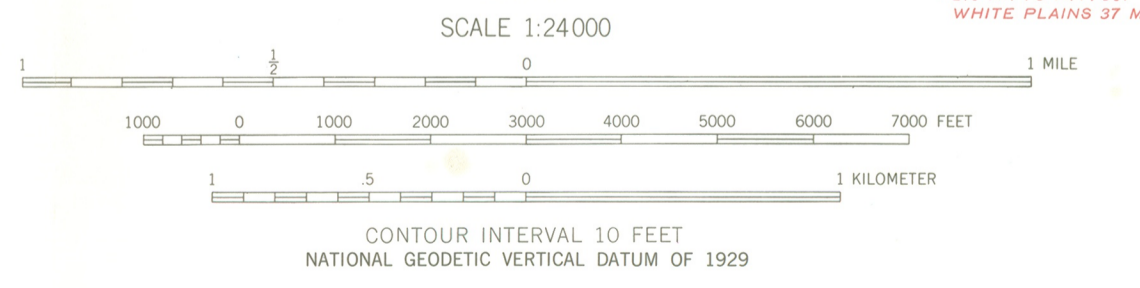
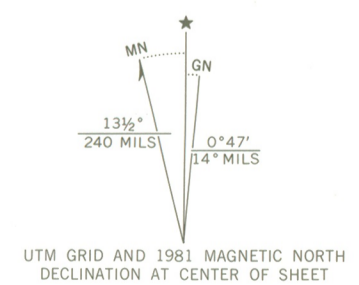
HOPEWELL JUNCTION
QUADRANGLE

UTM COORDINATE:
18 E593980 N4608330



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1957
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on New York coordinate system, east zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 35 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1980 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

N4130-W7345/7.5

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1981
DMA 6267 III SE-SERIES 1981

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



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1, Albany, New York 12238-0001

September 8, 1988

Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Carol,

Enclosed is the Joseph Horton House nomination which we are resubmitting for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The technical and substantive corrections suggested by your staff review have been completed. The listed number of contributing resources has been corrected on the registration form, and substantive revisions justifying the period of significance and contributing archaeological resources have been made. These additions to the nomination may be found on section 8 pages 8 and 9.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call (518-474-0479).

Sincerely,

Larry Gobrecht
Field Services Bureau

RECEIVED

SEP 20 1988

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**