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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Cornwall Friends Meeting House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 275 Quaker Avenue (Route 107 off Route 9W) not for publication
city, town Cornwall vicinity
state New York code 036 county Orange code 071 zip code 12518

3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>3</u> | <u>0</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.

Chas. R. [Signature] Oct. 4, 1988
Signature of certifying official Date
Commissioner -- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation (SHPO)
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:)

Stelover Byers Entered in the National Register 12/7/88

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Structure

Religion/Religious Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

No Style

foundation Stonewalls Woodroof Metalother _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Friends Meeting House is located west of the incorporated village of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York (map 1). The meeting house is situated in a suburban residential setting with a hospital to the north, a major thoroughfare (Route 9W) to the west, and scattered housing to the south and east. The 5.4 acre nominated parcel is an open and wooded lot in a generally level area. Of the original 10.5 acres of land deeded to the Quakers for their religious use, it is all that remains associated with the meeting house. The boundary of the nominated parcel is drawn to coincide with the current legal lot lines of the property (map 2). While modern built-up suburbs surround the resource and limit the area's historic district potential, the large, pristine lot, with the meeting house set among mature maple and oak trees, preserves a sense of the buildings historic setting. The nomination includes the Quaker meeting house (one primary contributing building), carriage shed (one secondary contributing building), and historic cemetery (one secondary contributing site).

Built in 1790, the rectangular, two-story Friends Meeting House is a rough-hewn post-and-beam frame building constructed on a stone foundation. It is covered with narrow clapboards and narrow corner boards. A single chimney pierces the ridge near the center of the gable roof, which is sheathed in patterned metal shingles.

The front of the meeting house faces south. Fenestration on the four-bay facade is balanced with twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows and green shutters. A one-story porch extends across the front, with steps projecting from each end to the ground. At the ends of the porch there are two small entrances projecting forward from the face of the building. These doors enclose stairways to the second floor. Two entrance doors to the first floor are located just inside these projecting bays. Each has a four-panel double door with distinctive molding. These doorways provided independent entrances for men

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and women as they conducted their separate Friends business meetings.

On the east gable side, the meeting house has four balanced and symmetrically placed double-hung windows, each with twelve-over-twelve lights and shutters. This side continues at the rear with a small one-story addition, finished in the same style as the main building and covered with matching narrow clapboards and cornerboards. This 1920 addition has one window that is identical to the others on this side.

On the rear (north) side of the meeting house, the main building has three asymmetrically placed windows. The first floor incorporates one shuttered twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash window near the northwest corner, and a smaller and slightly higher eight-over-eight double-hung sash window in the center. The small size of this window was necessitated by the elevated "rising" benches that line this side of the interior. Above this small window, offset by a few inches to the east, is a second floor twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash window.

Also on the northern side of the meeting house, the one-story addition extends from the northeast corner a little more than half-way across the rear of the building. The ridge of the gable roof addition is perpendicular to the ridge of the main building. A cement block chimney rises from the ridge near the gable and the roof is sheathed with metal shingles. The north facade of the addition has two unshuttered nine-light fixed sash windows.

On the west gable side there are four twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows with matching shutters. The building's stone foundation is visible, as well as the rear addition, although it is set back from this side. The addition has a single shuttered eight-over-eight double-hung sash window.

Inside the Friends Meeting House, the first floor is made up of two main rooms of equal size, each with its own entrance from the porch. The rooms are separated by a north-south partition that was a characteristic feature of the early buildings of the Religious Society of Friends. The top of the partition is made of three long, horizontal sections that can be lowered, with the aid of hidden weights, until the partition stands at bench-height, and the two rooms appear as one. A

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single door interrupts this partition wall toward the southern end of the building.

The west of the two main rooms is used for religious worship. It is furnished with rows of plain white painted benches lining all four walls and facing the center of the room, where a small table is used to hold a Bible. Typical of Quaker worship rooms, and unique among Christian sects, it lacks a distinct sanctuary space, altar, choir loft or baptismal font. In place of a pulpit, there are two benches raised up on steps along the north wall; these functioned originally as the seats of elder Friends.

The east room, used for social gatherings and community meetings, is furnished with a piano and folding tables and chairs. It houses a small library of Quaker books and materials. At the back of this room, a door opens to a small hallway in the rear addition. On the west side of the hall are two half-bathrooms. On the east side is a kitchen, which joins the main east room by means of a pass-through opening in the wall.

The second story of the meeting house is accessed by exterior doorways that lead to two enclosed staircases. These retain rare, circa 1790, slender round stair rails supported by square balusters, a distinctive type from the period. Each rail ends in a slight upturn and there is no newel post, although the final baluster is enlarged. The second story originally served as a three-sided gallery overlooking the meeting area. It is supported, in part, by a turned column in each of the two main rooms downstairs. The second floor ceiling retains exposed, hand-hewn beams and New England style "gunstock" (tapered) posts. Intact wood window surrounds survive from the original construction of the building.

The meeting house, in continuous use by the Quakers since 1790, has undergone minor alterations and additions over the years. Originally covered with wooden shingles, the white clapboards were added to the main building and the porch was modified in the 1870's. In 1920, the kitchen and bathroom addition was made. Other changes in the twentieth century included a conversion from wood stoves to oil heat in the 1950's, and repairs following two fires. Nevertheless, the building's exterior appearance has been little altered over the years, and the interior preserves many original, well-crafted features. The

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meeting house retains a high degree of historic integrity and the early character of the resource has been well preserved.

In addition to the meeting house, an early five-bay, open-front carriage shed with pegged and hewn timber framing and vertical siding survives on the property. The shed is thirty-two feet east of the meeting house, with the front of the open bays aligned with the back, or south wall, of the meeting house. Some repairs have been made and one of the bays has been enclosed for storage, but the resource remains a rare and very well preserved example of an early carriage shed.

A cemetery to the northwest of the meeting house contains the original Quaker burial ground, with early settlers' graves dating from the late eighteenth century. Since the cemetery has not been reserved exclusively for Friends, many graves are those of other community members from the earliest days to the present. Meeting house records show more than one thousand persons buried here. A current survey recorded 771 gravestones, many of them double or family markers.

Most of the early Quaker stones lie north of a walkway leading from the west side of the meeting house. The earliest legible marker is the marble gravestone of Amos Mills, dated 1799, but other markers of brown sandstone that have weathered smooth may well predate it. Sandstone appears to be the first type of stone used in the cemetery; however, it is likely that some early plots were marked with wooden crosses or not marked at all, in keeping with Quaker simplicity.

Most of the nineteenth-century stones are of marble. With few exceptions, these are unadorned, bearing only the name of the deceased, the dates of birth and death and, in the case of a married woman, the name of her husband. The scattered exceptions to these include one marble stone which has a deeply carved image of a hand, pointing upward. Only the number 18-- can be clearly read. Another marble stone, possibly dated 1818, appears to have a more shallow carving at the top, possibly of a willow tree, but wear has made it difficult to distinguish. The most poignant exceptions to the stark appearance of most of the early markers are three stones in the old Quaker section, dated 1848, 1856 and 1891. Each bears a small, stylized carving of flowers and marks the grave of a child.

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Granite stones in the cemetery date from the first decades of the twentieth century. Among the earliest of these stones it is not unusual to see scrollwork, flowers or leaves as borders. A few more recent granite stones add crosses or masonic symbols. Some have names inscribed on carved book or heart-motifs, and some include dates of marriage as well as birth and death. Even among the most recent granite stones, however, there are a number which bear only names and dates inscribed on a polished surface within a single line border.

8. Statement of Significance

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

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ArchitectureReligion

Significant Person

NA

Period of Significance

Circa 1790-1930

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Friends Quaker Meeting House is architecturally and historically significant as an intact example of vernacular religious architecture that recalls the origins of the Quaker religious movement in Orange County, New York. Located in the town of Cornwall, the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a fully developed Quaker meeting house, including two-story rectangular frame construction, two separate entrances on the principal facade, use of quality building materials and superior craftsmanship, and an overall simplicity and plainness in design and ornamentation. The meeting house is historically significant as a tangible symbol of the Society of Friends, a religious sect that had a strong impact on the spiritual, social, and intellectual history of the area during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. An intact, contemporaneous carriage shed and an associated Quaker cemetery are rare surviving components of the Quaker meeting house property type which contribute to the visual context of the meeting house. Additions to the meeting house and gravestones from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries recall the facility's continued use by the Quakers over the 1790 to 1930 period of significance.

The 1790 Cornwall Meeting House was the first Quaker meeting house in Orange County and remains the oldest religious building of any faith in Cornwall. The building is a testimony to the rapid growth of Quakers in the first days of Cornwall and remains in use by Quakers today. Friends have worshipped at the meeting house, without interruption, for nearly 200 years.

In the late eighteenth century Cornwall was largely Presbyterian (having been settled originally by Scots) and the

9. Major Bibliographical References

Beach, Lewis. Cornwall. Newburgh, New York: E.M. Ruttenberg and Son, 1873.

Jones, Rufus. The Story of George Fox. Philadelphia: Friends General Conference, 1943.

Ruttenber, Edward Manning. History of Orange County, New York. Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1881.

Willis, Nathaniel Parker. Outdoors at Idlewild, or the Shaping of a Home on the Banks of the Hudson. New York: Charles Scribner, 1855.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Cornwall Friends Meeting House

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 5.4 Acres

UTM References

A

| | | |
|------|---------|----------|
| 18 | 580060 | 4587120 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

C

| | | |
|------|---------|----------|
| 18 | 579820 | 4587160 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

B

| | | |
|------|---------|----------|
| 18 | 579880 | 4587080 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

D

| | | |
|------|---------|----------|
| 18 | 579880 | 4587260 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The 5.4 acre nominated property occupies an area of land near the corner of Route 9W and County Highway No. 107. Route 9W forms the western boundary of the property and County Highway No. 107 forms the southern boundary of the property. See attached tax map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The 5.4 acre nominated property is part of the original 10.5 acres of land deeded to the Quakers for their religious use. It is all that remains associated with the meeting house. The boundary of the nominated parcel is drawn to coincide with the current legal lot lines of the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert D. Kuhn

organization NYS Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation date October, 1988

street & number Agency Bldg. 1, Empire State Plaza telephone (518) 474-0479

city or town Albany state New York zip code 12238

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meeting house owes its existence to a prominent Presbyterian family whose son, David Sands, was convinced of the Quaker faith and became one of its prominent leaders. Sands's parents had forfeited their home at Sandringham, England to the British Crown over religious differences and had come to the American colonies to settle. In 1759 they moved from Sands Point, Long Island to the Hudson Valley, where they had an interest in an old land grant from Queen Anne. This encompassed a good deal of the area now called Cornwall, since the Sands's land extended from Storm King Mountain (then called "Butter Hill") west to Firthcliffe.[1]

Sands was fourteen years old at the time and a serious student concerned about finding religious truth. In his first encounter with Quakers he found their testimony in accord with his own thoughts, but their odd, plain clothing seemed more than required of Christians. Still, his attraction to the Friends' faith took him, for further talks, to the home of Edward Hallock. Hallock was a Quaker who had moved from Long Island to the village then called New Marlborough, twelve miles north of Cornwall.

Sands began to attend the Quaker gatherings at Nine Partners in Dutchess County, across the Hudson River. At the age of 21 he was admitted into that meeting and five years later, under its care, he married Edward Hallock's daughter, Clementine. In the next year Sands began his work in Quaker ministry and the couple moved into his parents' large home, a move that proved fortuitous for the Society of Friends. After a year or two in the shared house, David's parents became Quakers, as well as some of his brothers and sisters. In 1773, the Nine Partners meeting allowed Cornwall and New Marlborough to hold their own worship services, alternating locations. The Cornwall meetings were held in the Sands's home. By 1776, the number of Friends in Cornwall and Marlborough was enough to warrant separate meetings. The following year Cornwall became a "preparative meeting," preparing business to be considered at the Nine Partners monthly meetings.

The American Revolution tested the faith of colonial Quakers, whose beliefs pulled them toward democracy but away from war in any form. With many troops quartered in the Cornwall area, Sands welcomed soldiers to the Friends' meetings and kept a store to supply their needs. The war's end brought further expansion with the arrival of more Quakers from Long Island,

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among them the families of Samuel Seaman, Henry Cocks and Nicholas Townsend.

By 1788, the Cornwall Friends' gathering was large enough to be granted self-government and began holding its own monthly meetings. Minutes of those early sessions reflect Quaker concerns of the era. For example, in April, 1789 it was recorded: "paid for sufferings on account of our testimony against war, 35, and nearly clear of traffic in spiritous liquors; none distilled." In April of 1790, their minutes record their union with the abolitionist movement within the society. It was simply recorded: "No Negroes as slaves." [2] Another concern apparently was where to hold the Cornwall meeting. The Sands's residence could no longer contain the increasing membership. As a result, the meeting agreed to raise 280 pounds to buy land and build a meeting house in Cornwall.

In July 1789, a parcel of 10.5 acres and 25 square rods was deeded from Langford Thorn, a landholder, to Joseph Thorn, Nicholas Townsend and William Titus in trust for the Cornwall Monthly Meeting. Of this parcel, four acres were set aside for the meeting house lot. The rest apparently was for the cemetery.

It is believed that construction of the meeting house was directed by meeting members. The building reflects the vernacular residential architecture of the region with heavy-timber frame construction, rectangular massing, gable roof and balanced, symmetrical fenestration. But for the interior their use of space was dictated by religious considerations, resulting in separate entrances for men and women and a second-story gallery. The Cornwall Quaker Meeting House retains these distinctive characteristics. The building embodies a type that today is recognized as the fully developed and most distinctive form of quaker architecture.

The meeting house was finished in August, 1790, opening decades of further expansion. Before construction was finished, the Cornwall Meeting already had given rise to a second meeting, a worship service in Smith's Clove, where a good number of Quakers had settled. Cornwall members also would allow preparative meetings in the Newburgh Valley (1799), Paltz (1801), Kakiat (1809) and Blooming Grove (1812).

At the turn of the nineteenth century, the Cornwall area reflected a nation-wide trend, with Quakers reaching their

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numerical climax. The Cornwall Monthly Meeting, still a part of Nine Partners Quarterly Meeting, was set off as an independent Quarterly Meeting in 1816. By 1825, Cornwall members numbered 486, taking their places in the local economy as merchants, tanners and carriage builders. Among these were the Sands, Townsend, Cocks, Clark, Miller and Cromwell families. In addition, as late as 1855 a local author noted that "Quaker farmers, in easy circumstances -- plain but genial folk, with well-educated families -- are sprinkled thickly" over the eastern end of Orange County. [3]

Unfortunately, this growth was interrupted by a split that ripped apart the entire society in this country and was mended only in the twentieth century. In 1827, the Cornwall Meeting, like many others, divided between the Orthodox believers, who were moving toward evangelism and a more traditional Christian liturgy and ecclesiology, and the followers of a Long Island Quaker, Elias Hicks, whose witness was more mystical and subjective. The Orthodox adopted some of the aspects of evangelical Protestantism, adopting preachers, programmed meetings, and church-like architectural buildings. The Hicksites maintained the largely silent, unprogrammed meetings and the traditional meeting house form.

Hicksites kept control of the Cornwall Meeting House while the Orthodox -- including the Sands family -- searched for another site. They met at several different homes until building their own meeting house in 1828 or 1829. The Cornwall Orthodox sect had long since disbanded by the time the national Quaker rift was healed in the 1950's.

As the nineteenth century continued, the Quakers left their "quietist" period of separation from the world, becoming less plain and more similar in dress and culture to their neighbors of other faiths. This new era was reflected in the meeting house when, in 1870, the Cornwall Friends replaced the exterior with the present clapboards. They also removed the two original entrance lobbies and replaced them with the long porch. They painted the interior and carpeted the floors. Despite these Victorian-era changes, they seem not to have strayed too far from simplicity. Local historian Lewis Beach, writing in 1873, describes the meeting house as "painfully plain." [4]

As a distinguished and rare example of the fully developed and most recognizable form of a Friends meeting

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house, the resource is architecturally significant as a representative Quaker building type and historically significant as a tangible symbol of that religious organization's origins, structure, and beliefs. The characteristics of the type include a rectangular frame, two-story, gable-roofed building, with separate entrances for men and women and a second-story gallery, all distinguished by exemplary craftsmanship, balanced symmetry, and restrained simplicity.

This Quaker meeting house building type was in dramatic contrast to the typical American church architecture introduced into this country in the late eighteenth century. The common Wrenian type of religious architecture usually consisted of a long, naved structure with a single tower and spire or cupola at the front rising from a columnar porch. The Wrenian form had been spurned from the earliest days of the Society of Friends when the founder, George Fox, in seventeenth-century England, derisively called such buildings "steeple houses," rejecting the form and decoration of Anglican church architecture as he had the formality and hierarchy of the Anglican church. The core of Fox's faith was his belief that the Spirit of God dwells within and speaks directly to each human heart. Thus, to him, the true church was the soul, where each person could encounter God. As a Quaker biographer of Fox wrote: "He could not bear the sight of church-spires. They seemed to him unnecessary, useless and made for show." [5]

In the New World, Friends remained intent on stripping away such churchly trappings in order to focus on the individual's relationship with God. Thus, they gravitated to vernacular residential building forms that embodied the regional architectural practices of the areas in which they settled. The Cornwall meeting house reflects the rural vernacular building tradition of the Hudson Valley English and New England community in its form, wooden materials, and method of construction.

In its arrangement of interior space, it is also representative of the most recognizable Friends' meeting houses. Internal symmetry allowed no one individual group to be more prominent than another, thus reaffirming the Society's professed equality of all members. No part of the building was designated as a sanctuary, since the Friends believed all of Creation to be sacred. There is neither altar nor baptismal font, since Friends held sacraments to exist in the Spirit, rather than in outward signs. The lack of a choir loft or musical instrument reflects

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the early Friends' avoidance of music as a "worldly" distraction from the Spirit. There is also no pulpit since the original Quaker form of worship, which is still observed by the Cornwall meeting today, used no minister or other leader. In each of these aspects the Friends meeting house evokes a sense of Quaker beliefs, values, and practices.

Even the arrangement of the plain wooden benches inside the traditional meeting house reflects the Friends' belief in the individuality of religious experience. The Cornwall meeting house, in a way that was typical of the period, provides no visible point of concentration, thereby directing worship inward toward the gathered group. On the walls opposite the entrances are three rows of wooden benches raised on tiered platforms, facing the main body of benches, and separated by an aisle. These, known as the facing or rising benches, were reserved for older and/or more experienced Friends designated as ministers, elders or overseers. They remain today in the west room and are still used for religious worship. As originally built, the upper story was a gallery in front and on the two sides. On each of these sides, three rows of benches were stepped up to overlook the main seating space on the ground floor.

The Cornwall Friends Meeting House also retains one specialized feature unique to Friends' meeting houses of the period. The Society's belief that there is "that of God" in everyone led to an equality between the sexes unusual in that day. Among its tangible manifestations were vertically sliding partitions on both floors of the meeting house, which could divide the entire space in half. When raised, the partition gave women the opportunity to hold their own separate business meetings to deal with matters felt to be of special interest to them, such as care of the poor, the sick and the imprisoned. A single door on each floor allowed messengers to pass between the business meetings of men and women. Lowered, the partition opened the space for shared worship, where women were on equal footing with men in the vocal ministry. The Cornwall meeting house retains these unusual sliding partitions. The interior feature recalls the Society of Friends' principle of equality.

Although consciously avoiding fashionable design, applied decoration and imported materials, these simple, unadorned buildings are nevertheless distinguished by a certain sophistication evinced by their well-proportioned spaces, quality materials and fine craftsmanship. Plainness and simplicity were

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achieved through conscious effort, which distinguishes Quaker construction from conventional local buildings and elevates it to the level of an architectural expression. The simplicity and plainness, and its relationship to Quaker beliefs, is also expressed in the cemetery associated with the meeting house. Unlike representative eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth century cemeteries, the Quaker gravestones were typically plain and unadorned. The majority of the gravestones date between 1790 and 1830. The cemetery recalls the continued use of the property from its construction in circa 1790 to the present day and, as an expression of Quaker continuity over the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries, is an important historic resource.

The intact carriage shed also contributes to the Cornwall meeting house nomination. The building is a very rare surviving example of an early carriage shed. Its pegged and hewn timber framing and vertical siding recall early construction practices in the region, and the resource enhances the visual context and historical setting of the meeting house.

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FOOTNOTES:

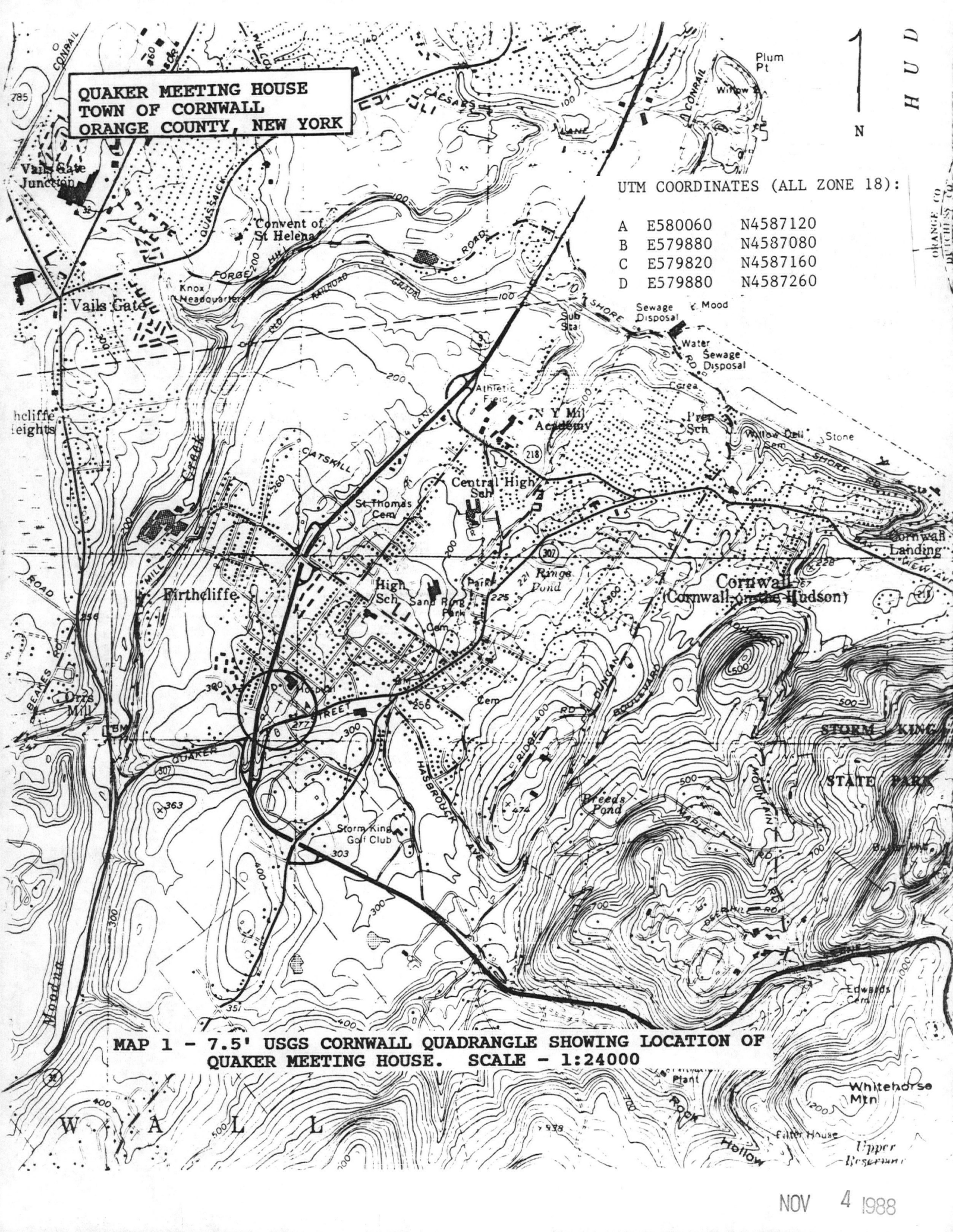
1. Records, documents, and historical materials relative to the life and history of David Sands and the Cornwall Meeting House are on file at the Cornwall Meeting House, Quaker Road, Cornwall, New York.
2. Edward Manning Ruttenber, History of Orange County, New York (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1881), pp. 767-768.
3. Nathaniel Parker Willis, Outdoors at Idlewild, or the Shaping of a Home on the Banks of the Hudson (New York: Charles Scribner, 1855).
4. Lewis Beach, Cornwall (Newburgh, New York: E. M. Ruttenberg and Son, 1873).
5. Rufus Jones, The Story of George Fox (Philadelphia: Friends General Conference, 1943).

**QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
TOWN OF CORNWALL
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

↑
N
H U D

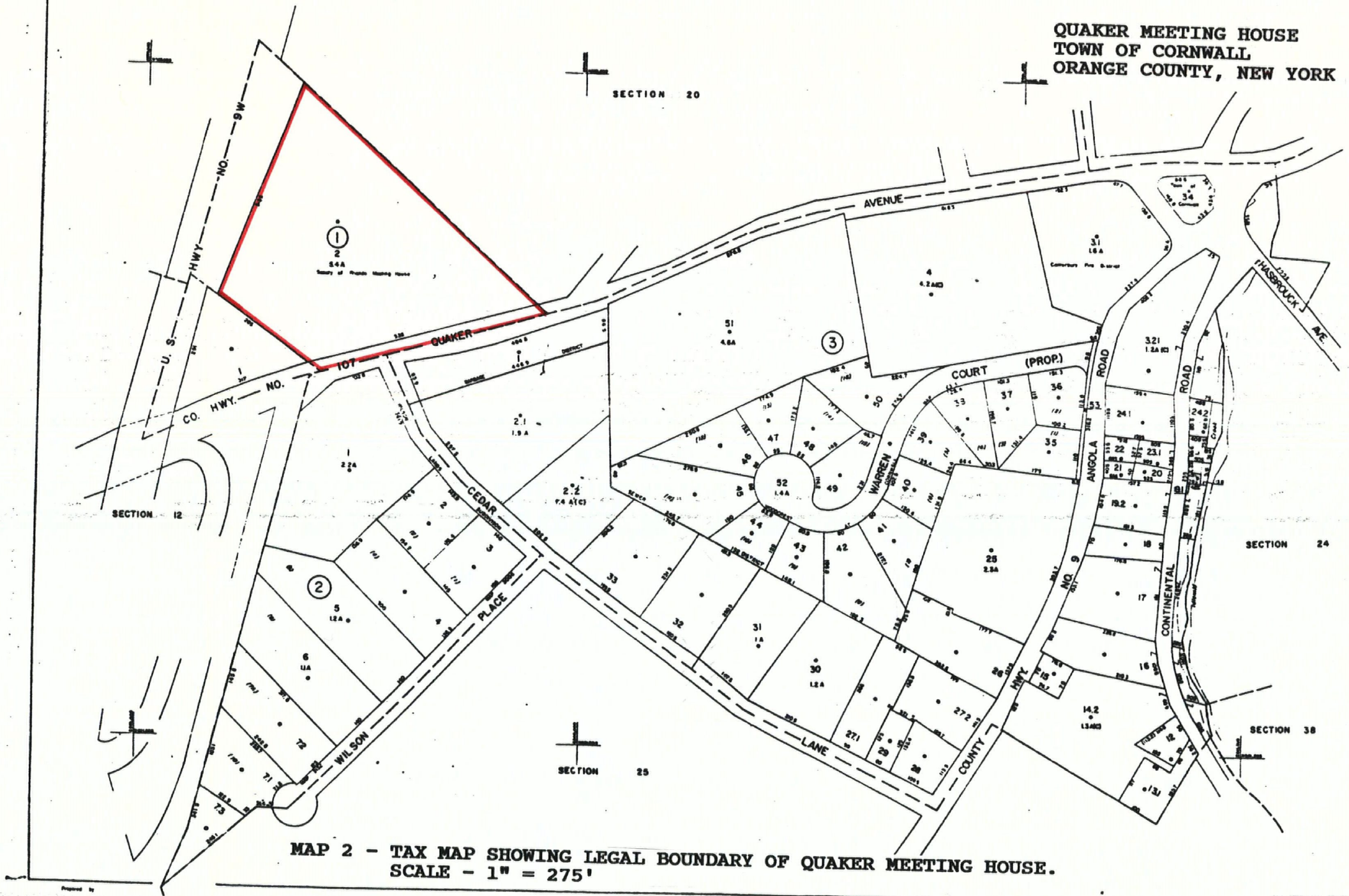
UTM COORDINATES (ALL ZONE 18):

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| A | E580060 | N4587120 |
| B | E579880 | N4587080 |
| C | E579820 | N4587160 |
| D | E579880 | N4587260 |



MAP 1 - 7.5' USGS CORNWALL QUADRANGLE SHOWING LOCATION OF QUAKER MEETING HOUSE. SCALE - 1:24000

QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
TOWN OF CORNWALL
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK



MAP 2 - TAX MAP SHOWING LEGAL BOUNDARY OF QUAKER MEETING HOUSE.
SCALE - 1" = 275'

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Cornwall Friends Meeting House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Orange

DATE RECEIVED: 11/04/88 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/15/88
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/01/88 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/19/88
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 88002751

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/7/88 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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 _____



Cornwall Friends Meeting House
275 Quaker Road, Cornwall

Orange County, New York

Photo by: Carol Pauli, 1988

Neg.: C. Pauli, Middle Hope, NY

Photo No. 1:

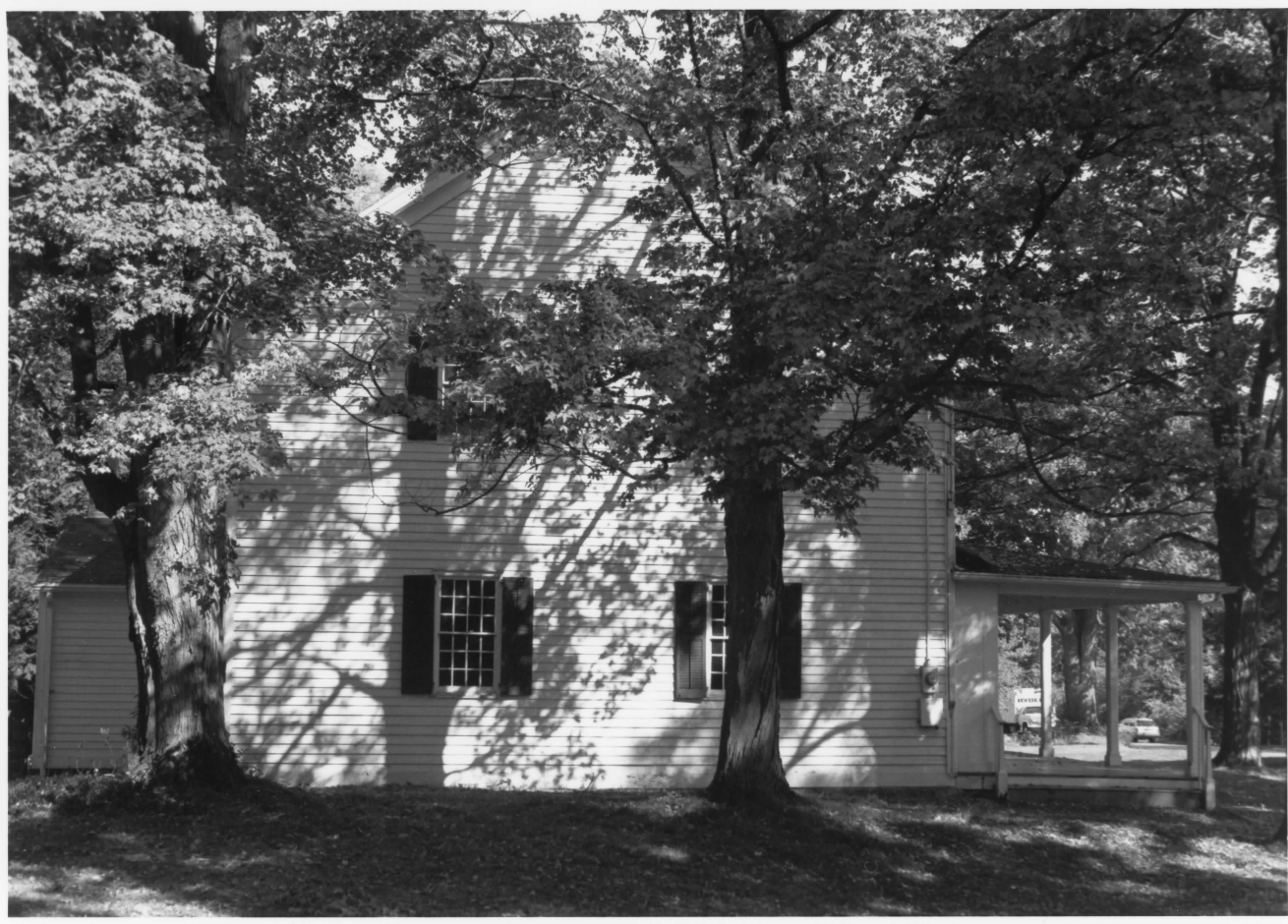
Front (south) facade.



Cornwall Friends Meeting House
275 Quaker Road, Cornwall
Orange County, New York
Photo by: Carol Pauli, 1988
Neg.: C. Pauli, Middle Hope, NY
Photo NO. 2:
Side (east) facade.



Cornwall Friends Meeting House
275 Quaker Road, Cornwall
Orange County, New York
Photo by: Carol Pauli, 1988
Neg.: C. Pauli, Middle Hope, NY
Photo No. 3: Rear (north) facade.



Cornwall Friends Meeting House
275 Quaker Road, Cornwall
Orange County, New York
Photo by: Carol Pauli, 1988
Neg.: C. Pauli, Middle Hope, NY
Photo No. 4: Side (west) facade.



Cornwall Friends Meeting House
275 Quaker Road, Cornwall
Orange County, New York
Photo by: Carol Pauli, 1988
Neg.: C. Pauli, Middle Hope, NY
Photo No. 5: Interior.



Cornwall Friends Meeting House

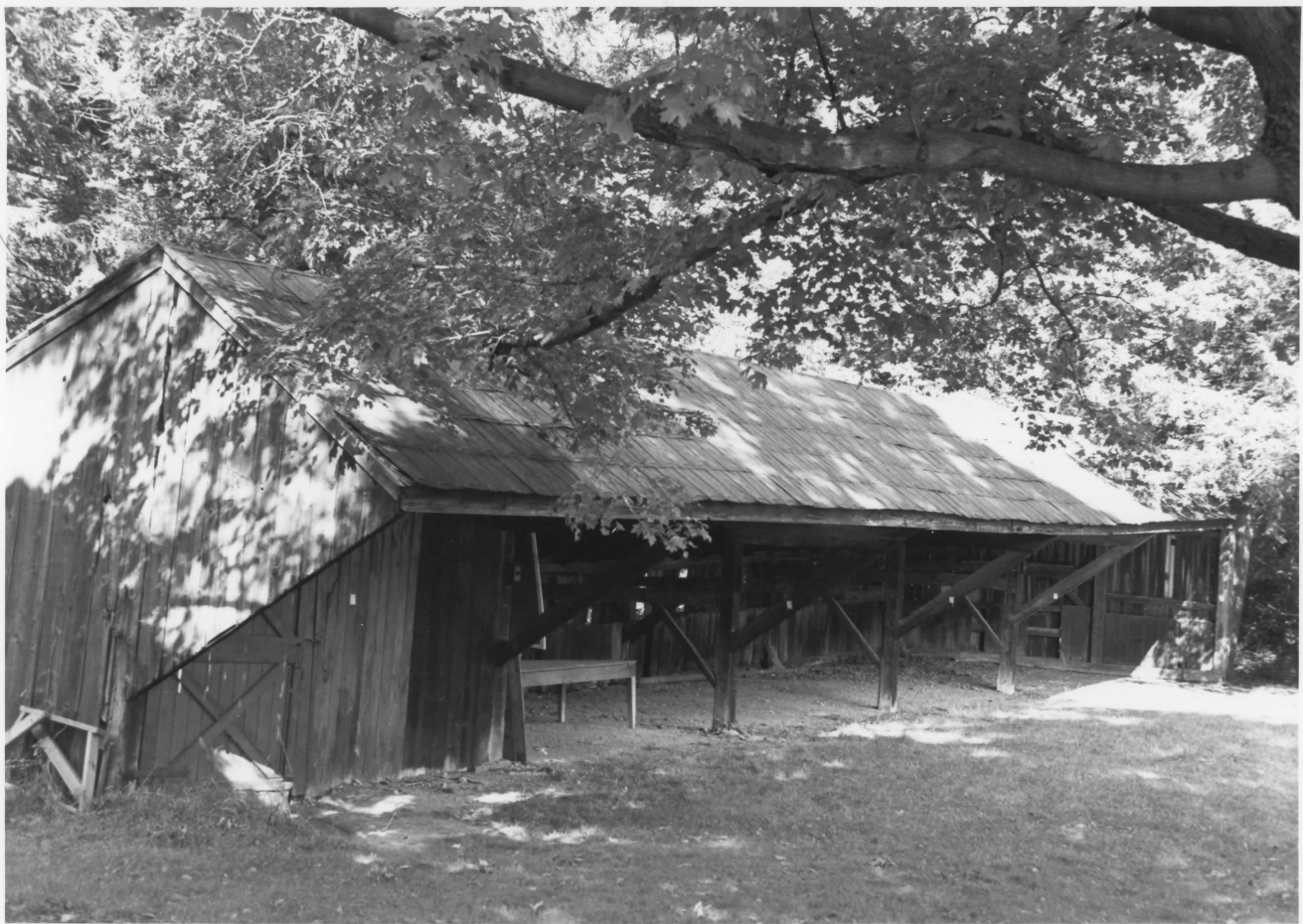
275 Quaker Road, Cornwall

Orange County, New York

Photo by: Carol Pauli, 1988

Neg.: C. Pauli, Middle Hope, NY

Photo No. 6: Interior.



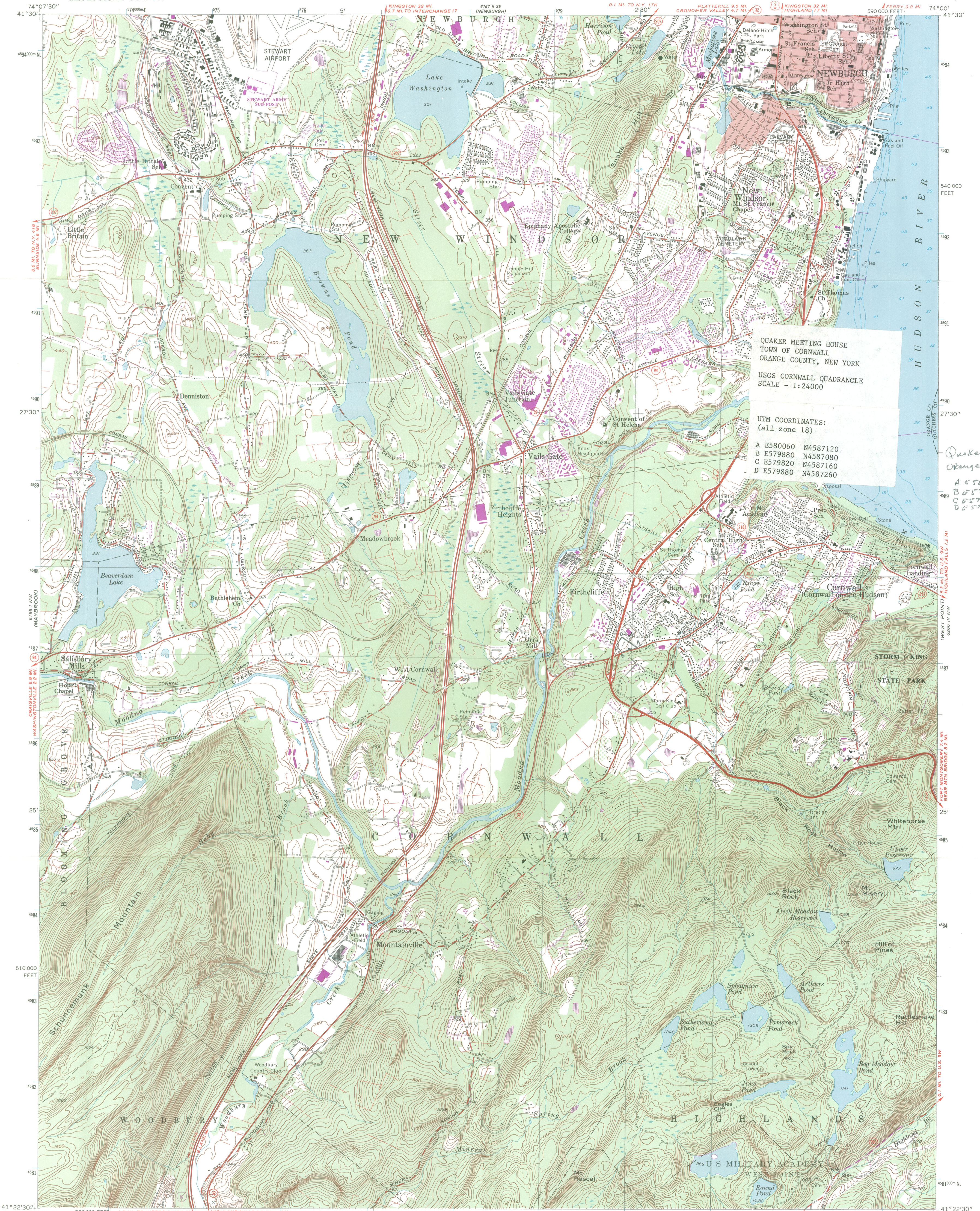
Cornwall Friends Meeting House
275 Quaker Road, Cornwall
Orange County, New York
Photo by: Carol Pauli, 1988
Neg.: C. Pauli, Middle Hope, NY
Photo No. 7:
Contributing Carriage Shed.



AMOS MILLS
DEED
18. 60 mo. 17.99
1860
38 yrs. 2 mo. 25 ds
—

MARGARET SUTHERLAND
DEED
20th Feb. 1860
AGED
92 yrs. & 6 mo

Cornwall Friends Meeting House
275 Quaker Road, Cornwall
Orange County, New York
Photo by: Carol Pauli, 1988
Neg.:C. Pauli, Middle Hope, NY
Photo No. 8:
Contributing Cemetery.



QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
TOWN OF CORNWALL
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK

USGS CORNWALL QUADRANGLE
SCALE - 1:24000

UTM COORDINATES:
(all zone 18)

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| A | E580060 | N4587120 |
| B | E579880 | N4587080 |
| C | E579820 | N4587160 |
| D | E579880 | N4587260 |

Quaker Meeting House
Orange Co., NY

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| A | E580060 | N4587120 |
| B | E579880 | N4587080 |
| C | E579820 | N4587160 |
| D | E579880 | N4587260 |

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955-1956. Field checked 1957
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 282 (1954). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, east zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum to place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 35 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked.
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.8 FEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

CORNWALL, N. Y.
41074-D1-TF-024

1957
PHOTO REVISSED 1981
DMA 6166 1 NE-SERIES 9821

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

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