

BUILDING STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

USN:

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 4740479

SEP 05 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

YOUR NAME: Tania Werbizky DATE: October 1988
YOUR ADDRESS: Ithaca, NY TELEPHONE: 607-277-5879
ORGANIZATION (if any): St. Lawrence-Eastern Ontario Commission

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Dr. Samuel Guthrie House (component #3)
- 2. COUNTY: Jefferson TOWN Hounsfield VILLAGE Sackets Harbor vic.
- 3. STREET LOCATION: County Road 75; north side
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: John N. Thomas ADDRESS: RD 2, Box 57, Dexter, NY
13634
- 6. USE: Original: residence Present: residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain No; private res.

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingle g. stucco other:
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearing walls
d. metal (explain)
e. other
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent b. good c. fair d. deteriorated
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site b. moved if so, when
c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
See attached item #18
- 12. PHOTO: See attached
- 13. MAP: See attached

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known b. zoning__ c. roads__
d. developers__ e. deterioration__
f. other_____
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn__ b. carriage house__ c. garage n/c
d. privy__ e. shed__ f. greenhouse__
g. shop__ h. gardens__
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: stonelined well (cont.)
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land b. woodland
c. scattered buildings__
d. densely builtup__ e. commercial__
f. industrial__ g. residential
h. other_____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

See attached continuation sheets

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE BUILDING AND SITE:
(include interior features if known)

See attached continuation sheets

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1818

ARCHITECT: unknown

BUILDER: unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See attached continuation sheets

21. SOURCES: See cover document, Bibliography, Item 9

22. THEME/AREA(S) OF SIGNIFICANCE Medicine, military, architecture
CRITERIA: A, B, C

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: a. local b. state__ c. national__

HOUNSFIELD MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Samuel Guthrie House, Watertown Road

17. The Dr. Samuel Guthrie House is situated on the north side of Watertown Road (County Rt. 75) in northwest Hounsfield, just outside the village of Sackets Harbor. Included in the nomination is a non-contributing modern garage, a contributing stone-lined well, and a parcel of approximately three and a half acres historically associated with the property. Another forty acres south of the house across Watertown Road, encompassing farmland once owned by Dr. Guthrie, was sold in the mid-nineteenth century and has subsequently lost substantial integrity as farmland. The property was subdivided in the late nineteenth century and developed as a residential tract. Due to the dramatic change in usage and character of the property, this tract has not been included in the nomination.

The Dr. Samuel Guthrie House is one of the last remnants of the former crossroads hamlet of Jewettville, centered on the junction of the Watertown and Henderson Roads. Here a branch of the Mill Creek provided water power to several mills built after the War of 1812. Today the creek is spanned by a concrete bridge; the southern portion of the road was removed in the 1930s when State Route 3 was connected to the Henderson Road for easier access from Watertown to Henderson. The block-long northern portion of the Henderson Road survives today as Hess Road. In the 1930s, the southern portion was re-routed to the east to connect the Watertown and Henderson Roads with a gentle curve, and the road became State Route 3.

In front of the house is a row of four mature apple trees and a state marker that reads:

HOME OF
DR. SAMUEL GUTHRIE
BORN 1782 DIED 1848
DISCOVERED CHLOROFORM 1831
INVENTED PERCUSSION CAPS
SURGEON IN WAR OF 1812

South of the Dr. Samuel Guthrie House is the 40 acre-farmland once associated with the house, now occupied by a modern ranchhouse backed by open grassland. East of the house is a large open yard, a hitching post, a row of apple trees and a thicket of trees screening the view from Hess Road.

To the north is a wooded portion of the yard, with the Mill Creek branch running east-west, backed by a steep wooded ridge behind the property. To the west are two maple trees, the well, and, beyond the immediate property, a vernacular Greek Revival style stone house with later alterations.

HOUNSFIELD MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Samuel Guthrie House, Watertown Road

Due to modern intrusions and the general loss of architectural integrity resulting from structural alterations, the neighborhood has no historic district potential.

Contributing buildings: 1
Non-contributing buildings: 1 (modern garage)
Contributing Structures: 1

18. The Dr. Samuel Guthrie House consists of a rectangular two-story, five-by-two-bay, brick Federal style core building and a rectangular one-story rear wing, attached to the main block at its northwest corner and composed of three separate additions dating from c. 1822, the early twentieth century and c. 1910. The four distinct sections give the building an L-shaped ground plan. As the main block pre-dates the first and largest rear addition by less than a decade, for most of the building's history it has assumed an L-shaped form with only a c. 1900 open porch added to the west to change this basic ground plan. Both the main block and the rear wing are rectangular and, except for the northernmost section of the wing (a c. 1910 workshop) and the open porch, rest on an irregularly coursed rubble limestone foundation which has no watertable. Both sections have asphalt-covered, medium-pitch gable roofs whose ridges are parallel to their respective building masses and thus perpendicular to each other. On the main block, brick interior end chimneys mark the east and west gable ends, while a brick chimney is approximately centered on the earliest of the rear additions. The walls of the main block are of locally produced brick while the rear wing walls include brick, rubble limestone, and novelty board (shiplap) siding. Except for the roundheaded arched center entrance, all door and window openings of both sections are flat-arched and those of the main block have wooden sills and are topped by brick lintels. Nineteenth-century double-hung sash containing six-over-six lights survive in the main block and are obscured by wooden storm windows for part of the year. The stone wing has double-hung sash containing six-over-six lights. A variety of multi-paned windows characterize the later rear addition and appear to be original. The roofline is simply treated with a continuous unadorned frieze board.

The front (south) facade is five bays wide with a centered, slightly recessed entrance reached by three limestone slab steps which are flanked by wrought-iron handrails. All windows are double-hung sash containing six-over-six lights with flat arched (splayed) lintels of brick stretchers as radiating voussoirs. The openings on the second story are slightly smaller than those of the first. The center entrance is a simple

HOUNSFIELD MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Samuel Guthrie House, Watertown Road

round-headed arched opening with a lintel of radiating brick headers. The entrance door (within a metal and glass storm door) is most likely original but is typical of the three-over-three panel doors seen throughout the North Country after about 1825. The original spring-loaded doorbell survives with a T-shaped brass handle. An exterior three-pane fanlight with radiating muntins protects the original, more delicate fanlight. The roofline features a simple, unadorned frieze beneath the eaves.

The east elevation of the main block features a single window at the first story south of the interior chimney that is identical to those of the first story facade. The gable end is unornamented except for the frieze. Visible on the east elevation of the rear wing is the enclosed porch which, according to oral tradition, is a post-1862 addition, but which probably dates to the turn of the twentieth century based on its construction. The novelty board (shiplap) wall is pierced by an off-center entrance flanked by paired double-hung sash windows containing single lights within simple wooden surrounds. The modern door has a bottom panel and four glass panes. The entrance is reached by three rubble and slab stone steps flanked by a modern wrought-iron handrails. Within the enclosed porch is the east elevation of the c. 1822 addition of limestone and brick. A slightly off-centered arrangement of a window, door, and window relates to the interior functions; the southernmost window and the door open into the kitchen, while the northernmost window is the sole source of exterior light for the long narrow pantry. The openings are deeply recessed and the door, with a glass pane above and a panel below, is not original.

The east elevation of the northernmost wing of the c. 1910 workshop is of novelty board (shiplap) siding and has a pair of four-paned casement windows set within a plain wooden surround.

On the rear (north) elevation, the c. 1910 workshop addition obscures the earlier kitchen wing and is of novelty board (shiplap) siding. The northeast and northwest corners feature an entrance and a window respectively. The second story of the main block has three windows symmetrically placed across the elevation that are identical to those of the facade.

The west elevation of the main block is identical to that of the east except that there are two windows at the first story on either side of the interior chimney. The c. 1822 rear wing is flush with the main block and is primarily of rubble limestone except for some brick. According to oral tradition, the masonry was removed from original fireplaces, their footings

HOUNSFIELD MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Samuel Guthrie House, Watertown Road

and the north wall of the 1818 main block and used for the c. 1822 addition. An open porch within the extended slope of the original gable roof shelters an entrance and a window identical with those on the east. The porch is reached by three rubble and slab limestone steps. The wooden floor and four turned posts are original, while the solid wooden base is modern. The chimney, with a prominent cap, was rebuilt during the twentieth century.

On the interior, the plan of two rooms to either side of a central hall remains largely intact in the main block. Some changes in room configuration and use occurred c. 1822, when the stone kitchen wing was added to the rear, resulting in the creation of a "walk-through" space behind the stairs. According to oral tradition, this may have been the location of the dining room; the original location of the kitchen is said to have been on the west side of the house, possibly in the front. If so, then the central hall plan with parlors on either side was in place soon after 1822 although originally the plan may well have had two rooms on either side of the central hall. Original fireplaces have been replaced, the one in the west parlor in 1978. Behind this parlor is a bedroom, while a bathroom has been accommodated behind the east parlor. The first story of the main block features turn-of-the-century maple floors over original pine flooring, and quarter-round baseboards. The original twelve-foot-high ceilings are maintained in the parlors and hall. A straight run of stairs leads to the second floor landing. The original rectangular varnished balusters and round newel post topped by a flattened newel ball survive. The room configurations are nearly identical to that of the first story except that the hallway is not foreshortened. At the northwest corner is Dr. Guthrie's office, now used as a bedroom. Originally it opened into the larger room at the southwest corner but the door has been sealed. Off of the hall to the east is a closet where, according to oral tradition, Dr. Guthrie kept his medical paraphernalia, including skeletons. Original woodwork, including doors and moldings, survive in most of the rooms, as do the pine floors.

In the attic and the basement, hand-hewn eight foot square beams are visible. A root cellar survives in the basement.

As intended c. 1822, the rear stone addition contains the kitchen. An original pantry is directly to its rear (north). Built foot deep stone-lined well cupboards were added by Parker family members during the nineteenth century.

HOUNSFIELD MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Samuel Guthrie House, Watertown Road

lake port. By then, Sackets Harbor was a thriving commercial port, full of merchants, soldiers and sailors from the newly established Madison Barracks. Guthrie located in the burgeoning hamlet of Jewettville, about a quarter mile from the village center. Here the confluence of the Watertown and Henderson Roads and a branch of the swift-running Mill Creek provided ideal conditions for mill development, and Jewettville became the industrial heart of Sackets Harbor. By 1817, there were sawmills, gristmills, and asheries operating in this area. In the same year, Abram Jewett, for whom the community was named, arrived from Watertown and established the first of several brickyards. At its height, prior to 1850, Jewettville could boast of a rope factory, three vinegar mills, four distilleries, a malthouse, a brewery, a woolen mill, tannery and residences.[1]

It is speculated that Dr. Guthrie employed bricks from Jewett's yard for the construction of his residence. Its construction date is documented by a letter in the possession of Dr. Guthrie's great granddaughter written on Thanksgiving Day, 1818, in which he states that he and his family had just moved into their new house.[2] The Guthrie residence is indicative of the post War of 1812 architecture that developed in Hounsfield, particularly in Sackets Harbor, in terms of material, stylistic ambition, and sheer numbers of new buildings. The town's inflated postwar population included a host of new craftsmen skilled in the use of wood and stone, who in the late 1810s built some of the finest examples of Federal architecture in Jefferson County. Georgian-plan and two-thirds Georgian plan houses predominated, although a number of Palladian three-part-plan houses were also built; most were of heavy timber-frame construction, although stone was also favored for its durability and performance. With the ready availability of these materials, brick gained some status as a relatively rare commodity in post-war Sackets. Certainly the first local brickyard, established just after the war in the hamlet of Jewettville, found a ready market for its products; Jewettville bricks went into the building of three of the village's finest Federal-era houses. These included the Elisha Camp House of 1816 and the Leonard Dennison house of 1817, both finely detailed Georgian-plan houses facing the harbor, and the less elaborate Guthrie residence. The main entrance of the Dr. Samuel Guthrie House features a rounded fanlight, rather than the elliptical opening of more elaborate houses; its trim and other details are practically, rather than decoratively, treated. Characteristic of many eighteenth-century New England houses, its kitchen originally occupied one of the front rooms, with the opposite room used as the parlor. By 1822, a new kitchen wing had been built behind the original block, a

Samuel Guthrie House, Watertown Road

There is a non-contributing twentieth century building on the nominated property. A one-story, two-bay, rectangular frame garage with a gable roof, it occupies the site of a barn historically associated with the property and demolished c. 1930. To the west is a hand-dug, 13-foot-deep stone-lined well (contributing) with a 1940 hand pump. In addition an un-counted c. 1835 wooden hitching post with a horse-shaped cast iron top is situated on the property.

20. The Dr. Samuel Guthrie House (1818-1840) is significant in the history of medicine and in military history for its association with Dr. Samuel Guthrie, the American discoverer of chloroform and the inventor of "percussion pills" for firearms. Dr. Guthrie had this residence built for himself and his wife, Sybil Sexton Guthrie, in 1818, within one year of taking up permanent residency in the town of Hounsfield. He resided here for over a quarter of a century and it was here that he spent his productive years, maintaining a medical office on the second floor and conducting a broad range of experiments with varying degrees of success in medicine and in manufacturing. His most significant contribution, the discovery of chloroform in 1831, revolutionized surgery by mid-century. In the same year he perfected a pellet or "percussion pill" form of priming power and a punch-lock by which his "pills" could be effectively utilized in firearms. Dr. Guthrie's innovations eventually made the flint-lock system obsolete. The Dr. Samuel Guthrie House is also architecturally significant as one of the few intact Federal-era brick houses in Hounsfield, similar in type and period to residences in the nearby village of Sackets Harbor, but unique in the context of the rest of rural Hounsfield, particularly for its use of brick construction. The town's most fully developed expressions of the Federal style are found in the village of Sackets and include "Stone Row" at Madison Barracks, several early wood frame residences and the c. 1816 Elisha Camp house. Like the Camp house, this is one of the very few early buildings constructed of brick in a region where, when masonry was employed, it was generally the native limestone, which lies close to the surface. The Dr. Samuel Guthrie House is also significant as one of the last tangible remnants of the hamlet of Jewettville, an early milling community whose fortunes were linked to neighboring Sackets.

Guthrie was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts in 1782, a physician's son who migrated to Smyrna, New York to establish his own practice in 1802. During the War of 1812, Dr. Guthrie served as an examining surgeon and took part in the second battle of Sackets in May 1814. In 1817, Guthrie returned to Sackets Harbor, remembering its pleasant situation and potential as a

HOUNSFIELD MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Samuel Guthrie House, Watertown Road

feature soon considered indispensable to a well-planned house. The significance of the property as a representative example of early-nineteenth century residential architecture is enhanced by the survival of the property's original stone-lined well and intact, rural three acre parcel.

Dr. Guthrie established his office in the northwest corner of the second floor (presently a bedroom) and maintained a business of the preparation of skeletons for use in medical schools. In his early years, he was active in public affairs, serving as an inspector of common schools, an overseer of the poor, and a trustee of the Hounsfeld Library.

While an examining surgeon in the War of 1812, Dr. Guthrie became interested in gunpowder manufacture and improved firearm techniques. At Jewettville he set up a powdermill where he continued his experiments, which "entailed numerous painful accidents, some almost fatal." [3] These events led to the perfection of the percussion compound for firearms (1831) which superseded flints. This improvement led to the conversion of flint-locks to punch-locks, a business Dr. Guthrie participated in. In 1831, Dr. Guthrie gained considerable notoriety as the American discoverer of chloroform. Several months after Guthrie's breakthrough, Eugene Soubeiran in France and Justus Von Liebig in Germany were recognized as the European discoverers of the compound. At first used as a treatment for asthma and whooping cough, its anesthetic properties were discovered by a Scottish physician in 1847 and were accepted internationally by 1850. The acceptance and utilization of chloroform as an anesthetic is evinced by the American use of over a million fluid pounds during the Civil War.

Dr. Guthrie possessed an inventive mind and was well aware of the economic potentials of his various interests. He successfully farmed forty acres and kept cattle, sheep and hogs. He operated a distillery and produced both alcohol and vinegar. During 1830, he attempted to produce crystallized sugar from potatoes; this was one of the few experiments of record at which Dr. Guthrie failed.

Poor health and financial reverses contributed to his decline. In 1848, he sold his home to a friend, General Patrick, intending to repurchase it. This he was unable to accomplish as on October 19, 1848, Dr. Guthrie died at the Sackets Harbor home of his daughter. The property remained in General Patrick's hands until 1858, when it was passed to Francis and Rebecca Fitzgerald, the latter a ward of the General. Since that time, the residence has remained in the family. Subsequent owners have

HOUNSFIELD MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA
HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON COUNTY

Samuel Guthrie House, Watertown Road

been: Mrs. Alberty (Mary) Parker; her daughter, Miss Alberta Parker; her brother and sisters, including Mrs. Vivian Vance (France) Thomas and Mrs. Iva Parker Whitaker. Mrs. Thomas later gained clear title, and one of her children and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Thomas, are the present owners.

Although Sackets Harbor enjoyed a favorable port location, improved canal and, later, rail transportation favored near by Watertown and communities south and west of the village, which had advantageous connections to growing markets. Sackets Harbor experienced an economic decline at the mid-nineteenth century and with it, Jewettville. One by one, the hamlet's water-powered industries closed and the area began to take on strictly an agricultural and rural residential character, which is maintained to the present. The Dr. Samuel Guthrie House, one of the earliest and most substantial residences of the hamlet and the only one remaining of brick, is a tangible link to this once flourishing settlement.

1. Jesse Randolph Pawling, Dr. Samuel Guthrie, Discoverer of Chloroform (Watertown: Brewster Press, 1947,) p. 21.

2. Edna Dogherty, personal letter.

3. Jesse Randolph Pawling, Dr. Samuel Guthrie, Discoverer of Chloroform (Watertown: Brewster Press, 1947), p. 34.

9/5/89

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Hounsfield MRA
State Jefferson County, NEW YORK

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
Cover Substantive Review	for Keeper <u>Pat L. Savage 10/18/89</u>
1. Bedford Creek Bridge Entered in the National Register	for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 10/18/89</u> Attest _____
2. Conklin Farm Entered in the National Register	for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 10/18/89</u> Attest _____
3. District School No. 19 Entered in the National Register	for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 10/18/89</u> Attest _____
4. District School No. 20 Entered in the National Register	for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 10/18/89</u> Attest _____
5. East Hounsfield Christian Church Entered in the National Register	for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 10/18/89</u> Attest _____
6. Guthrie, Dr. Samuel, House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 10/18/89</u> Attest _____
7. Read, Simon, Farm Substantive Review Determined Eligible for Disposition DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	for Keeper <u>Pat L. Savage 10/18/89</u> Attest _____
8. Ressequie Farm Entered in the National Register	for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 10/18/89</u> Attest _____
9. Shore Farm Entered in the National Register	for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 10/18/89</u> Attest _____
10. Simmons, Stephen, House Entered in the National Register	for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 10/18/89</u> Attest _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Guthrie, Dr. Samuel, House

MULTIPLE NAME: Hounsfield MRA

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 9/05/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/19/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/05/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/20/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001616

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 NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/18/89 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

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____



4
ONE OF
THE
FINEST
EXAMPLES
OF
THE
EARLY
MIDDLE
WESTERN
ARCHITECTURE
OF
THE
CITY
OF
CHICAGO
1840-1850

Dr. Samuel Guthrie
House

#3

facade - south

+

Hounsfield Multiple Resource Area
Hounsfield, Jefferson County, N.Y.

Guthrie House

Photo by: T. Werbizky, 1987

Neg. at: SLEOC, Watertown, N.Y.

Photo no. 1

View: So. West. Facade



Dr. Samuel Guthrie Howe

3

west elevation of
wing

Hounsfield Multiple Resource Area
Hounsfield, Jefferson County, N.Y.

GUTHRIE HOWE

Photo by: T. Werbizky, 1987

Neg. at: SLEOC, Watertown, N.Y.

Photo no. 2

View: **WEST FACADE**



Dr. Samuel Guthrie
House #3
east elevation of
wing

Hounsfield Multiple Resource Area
Hounsfield, Jefferson County, N.Y.

GUTHRIE HOUSE

Photo by: T. Werbizky, 1987

Neg. at: SLEOC, Watertown, N.Y.

Photo no. 3

View: **EAST E.**



Dr. Samuel Guthrie
House

3

South-facade

Hounsfield Multiple Resource Area
Hounsfield, Jefferson County, N.Y.

CUTHRIE HOUSE

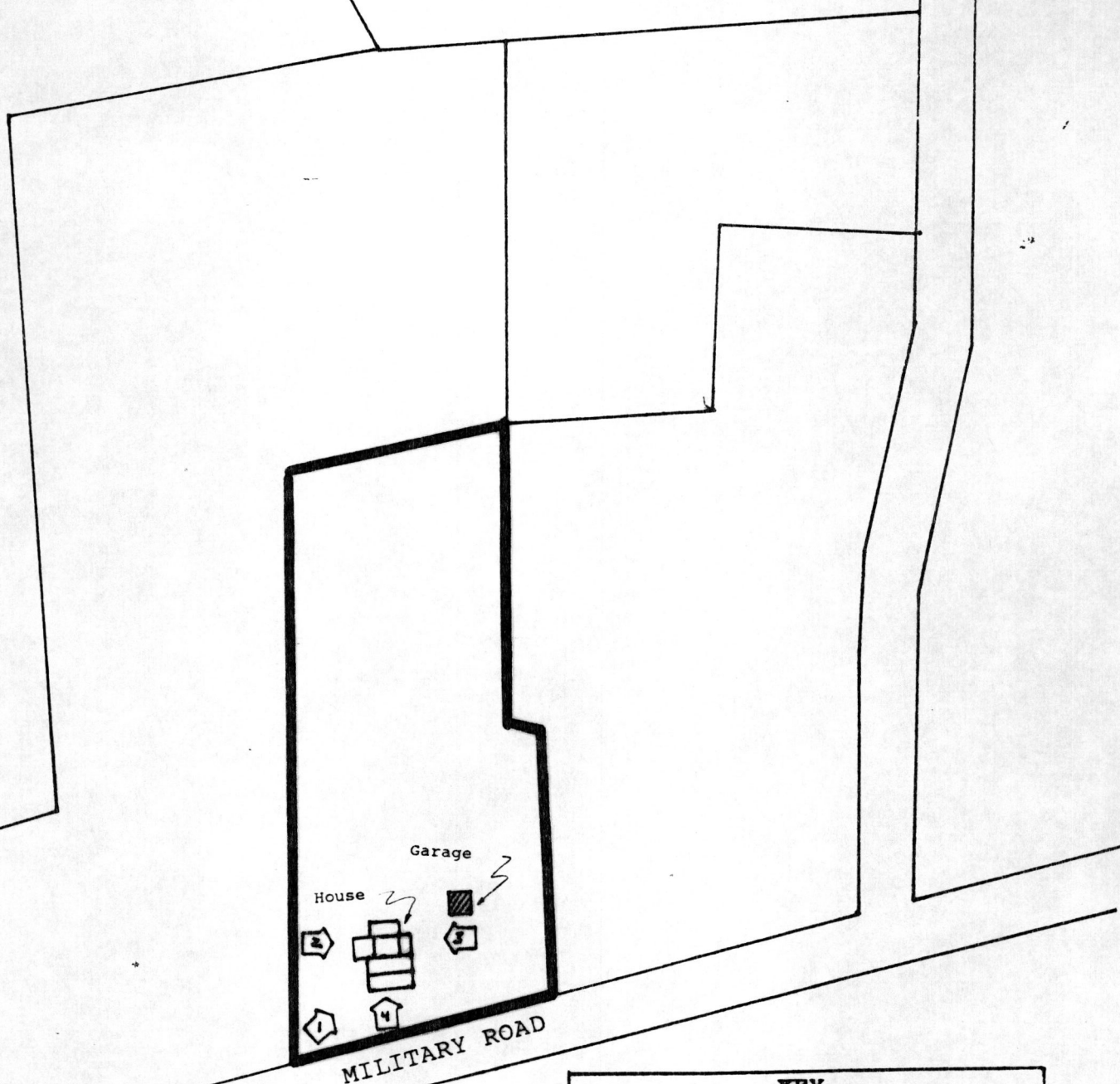
Photo by: T. Werbizky, 1987

Neg. at: SLEOC, Watertown, N.Y.

Photo no. 4

View: **So. E1**

HOUNSFIELD MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA DR. SAMUEL GUTHRIE HOUSE



KEY

Boundary	
Photo Key	
Non-contributing Feature	

1" = 130'

