

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

1283

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Brick Tavern Stand

other names/site number Clawson House

2. Location

street & number 108 Catharine Street

city, town Montour Falls

state New York code 036 county Schuyler County code 097 zip code 14865

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[N/A] vicinity

3. 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David S. Gillespie

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Signature of certifying official

9/26/94

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

N/A

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

N/A

State or federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
☒ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ see continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of keeper

Date of Action

Edson F. Beall

11.4.94

Entered in the
National Register

Brick Tavern Stand

Schuyler County, New York

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many
boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property

(do not include previously listed
resources in the count)

☒ private

☐ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☒ building(s)

☐ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Contributing Noncontributing

1 buildings

 sites

 structures

 objects

1 Total

Name of related multiple property

listings (enter "N/A" if property is
not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC; hotel and single dwelling

COMMERCE; restaurant

HEALTH CARE; sanitarium

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

CULTURE; museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE; limestone

walls BRICK

roof METAL; tin

other Porch; wood, concrete block, metal

Window hoods; wood

Narrative Description

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

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Brick Tavern Stand
Montour Falls, Schuyler Co., NY

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Description

The brick tavern is a two-story, five-bay, Federal structure, with a recessed center entrance, stepped gabled ends with paired end-wall chimneys, a low-pitched metal-clad gable roof, and a coursed ashlar foundation. The masonry pattern on the main facade of the building is Flemish bond, with common bond brickwork on all other facades. Windows throughout the structure, unless otherwise noted, are two-over-two double-hung sash, dating from the late nineteenth century, except for the first floor windows of the main facade, which are one-over-one double-hung. Slightly peaked wooden window hoods, dating from the late nineteenth century, appear above all first and second story window openings. First floor windows on all facades, and second story windows on the rear facade, are flanked by louvered wooden shutters. All first floor windows are covered by wooden storms, while aluminum triple track storms have been installed on all second story windows.

Projecting off of the rear southeast corner of the original building is a single story, square, wood frame addition, constructed in 1908, and an open porch with concrete block foundation and modern steel posts, balustrade and handrails, added in 1954. A wood handicapped access ramp, entering the southeast addition via its west facade, extends along the south side of the main building and out away from the building to the south. This ramp was added in 1984.

The main (west) facade of the tavern is a symmetrical, five-bay design with the recessed central entrance as its focal point. This entrance is framed by simple wooden pilasters on low pedestals with chamfered edges which rise from the level of the slightly projecting water table to the spring line of the elliptical arch above. Modern steel handrails have been added on either side wall of the recessed entry, and the six ashlar steps which now lead up to the door replaced earlier wooden steps sometime in the mid-to-late twentieth century. Walls and ceiling of the recessed entrance have been covered with bead board, probably late in the nineteenth century. The four-panel main door is flanked by four-pane sidelights and is protected by an early twentieth century wood screen/storm combination door. A small coach lamp is located on either side wall of the recessed entry and an elaborate late nineteenth century light fixture, featuring delicately twisted decorative metal, hangs directly above the doorway.

Below the slightly projecting edge of the low gabled roof on the main facade is a narrow frieze board, unadorned by moldings except for unusual vertically placed half-rounds which divide the frieze into sections roughly three feet long. The foundation of the main facade shows the effects of a rising street and sidewalk level. The four windows which punctuate the foundation in each of the bays to either side of the entrance are now partially below grade. An undated photo, presumed to date from the early twentieth century, shows the sills of these small windows comfortably above

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the level of the sidewalk. Each of these foundation windows features a single, horizontally oriented, four-light fixed wooden sash. The foundation itself is of local sedimentary stone and the faces of the coursed ashlar blocks have been lightly tooled with a dimple pattern.

The north facade of the tavern is surmounted by the paired chimneys and stepped parapet of the end wall. Two true windows, identical to those of the main facade, and one false window with permanently closed shutters, appear at both the first and second story levels on this side facade. The middle set of windows is not centered on the facade, but is shifted toward the rear of the building, leaving a wide blank wall space between them and the first and second story false windows at the front (northwest) corner of the building.

The grade of the lot slopes down to the east, away from Catharine Street, exposing a good deal more of the foundation toward the rear of the building on the north facade. Three foundation windows, placed in vertical alignment with the three sets of windows described above, appear on this side of the building. Unlike those of the main facade, these windows break the water table, with half their height extending above this line, and have brick soldier-course lintels. A single six-light fixed sash fills each opening.

The south facade of the main building is identical to the north with the exception of window placement. Here, the three sets of windows are evenly spaced along the wall, and all openings contain operable sash. The 1908 wood frame addition extends south behind the building from the eastern corner of the south facade. This addition is clad with asphalt shingles and features plain corner boards, a two-over-two double-hung window on the south side, and a doorway with a small entry porch on the west side. Square wooden posts with chamfered edges, and quarter-round brackets with a cut-out floral design, support the porch roof.

The rear (east) facade of the tavern is the most substantially altered. It is now dominated by the 1908 addition and the circa 1954 porch, which abuts the addition to the north. Two-thirds of the original facade has been obscured by these additions at the first floor level.

The east side of the 1908 addition contains a four-panel door at grade with a square, four-light window above and to the north of this door. The east facade of the original building consists of five bays: the most northerly is blank; the next to the south contains a first and second story two-over-two window, identical to those of the main facade; the center bay contains a second story two-over-two window, and a first story Queen Anne-style doorway; the next bay to the south contains two, square, two-light windows at the second story level, and the only remaining original six-over-six window in the building at the first story level; and the most southerly bay of this facade contains a two-over-two window at the second story, and is obscured by the 1908 addition at the first story level. The original six-over-six window was

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ornamented with a slightly peaked wooden window hood, matching those on the other windows, when those windows were altered in the nineteenth century. The narrow frieze board which appears on the main facade of the building is repeated on the rear, but without the addition of the vertical half-round moldings.

Interior Description

The tavern has a standard center hall plan on the first floor and an inverted "T" shaped hall plan on the second floor. Room configuration on both the first and second floors was altered somewhat during the late nineteenth century and the main stairway was replaced, but the original 1828 layout is still discernible in most areas. Woodwork, doors, hardware and some flooring also survive from this period throughout the house.

The first floor plan is dominated by the wide center hall and its circa 1880s staircase. The floor in the hallway is now covered by modern carpeting, and the ceiling has been covered with a rough textured white stucco. The walls are covered with what appears to be a late nineteenth century wallpaper in beige with a white urn and garland motif. A gilt and patterned picture molding, dating to the late nineteenth century, appears on all walls of the hallway. All wood trim and doors facing on the hall are grain-painted oak. There are two hanging, cut-glass light fixtures in the hallway, one at the east end and one at the west, which date to the turn-of-the-century.

The stairway, located at the southeast corner of the hall, is of a dark, reddish wood, possibly chestnut, with panels of a darker wood, and is varnished. The main portion of the stairway is a standard dog-leg design, with a wide landing slightly lower than mid-height. Off of this landing a second short flight of stairs leads down to the rear of the hall, in effect forming a straight flight down from the second floor.

At the east end of the hall there is a Queen Anne style door which provides access to the rear porch. An earlier porch, dating to the 1880s, was located here prior to construction of the existing porch. At the opposite (west) end of the hall, the four-panel front door and sidelights are flanked by unusual tall, narrow closets, which appear to be original, and are alleged to have been gun closets. This grouping of the closets, sidelights and front door spans the entire width of the hall, leaving no blank wall space at either side.

The northwest parlor on the first floor is entered through a wide opening with three-panel, grain painted bi-fold doors. This opening is surrounded by a deep, symmetrically molded trim with bullseye corner blocks on the parlor side, but on the hall side of the opening, there is a much less deeply molded surround, topped by simple scroll-shaped features. The parlor side molding is original. The north wall of the northwest parlor is dominated by an original

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fireplace with classical wood mantle, which features pilaster forms to either side of the firebox, and a molded panel centered directly above it. The scenic painting above the mantle has hung in this location since at least 1893-4. It appears in a photograph presumed to date from that period.

There are two tall window openings on the west wall of the parlor, both of which feature symmetrically molded surrounds and bullseye corner blocks, similar in design to those surrounding the opening to the hall. The presence of these moldings surrounding the larger windows of the late nineteenth century can be explained if there was originally a wood panel below the earlier multi-light windows of 1828. This panel could have been removed without removing the surrounding trim when the opening was enlarged in the 1880s. This is the only window trim of this design present in the building.

Finishes in the northwest parlor are all modern, with wall-to-wall carpeting, modern wallpaper and rough textured stucco on the ceiling. The gilt picture molding which appears in the hall is again present in this room. A four-armed, three-tiered, electrolier with prism pendants hangs in the center of the room.

The next room to the east, used by the Clawson family as a music room, is entered from the northwest parlor through an elaborate opening which features one free-standing and one engaged turned post at either side, with a highly decorative scroll and spindle grille between. This grille and the two free-standing posts are later additions which do not appear in a photograph of the room thought to date to 1893-94. They are, however, stylistically appropriate to the later nineteenth century period and are presumed to have been added by Dr. Clawson. There is one window, centered on the north wall of this room. Three doors, in addition to the opening described above, provide access to the center room: one in the south wall leading to the center hall, one centered on the east wall leading to the small back room, and one located to the south of this second door leading to what is now a closet, but which was originally a cellar stairway. The door has been removed from the opening to the hallway, and a pier glass currently blocks the door which leads to the back room. Finishes in the center north room are all modern, and are identical to those of the northwest parlor. The gilt picture mold again survives in this room. The chandelier in the center of the room is identical to that of the northwest parlor.

The northeast room on the first floor has been slightly altered for use as the historical society's library. Bookshelves have been affixed to the east and north walls and filing cabinets fill the west wall, blocking the door to the room to the west. The southwest corner of the northeast room is taken up by the enclosure which previously housed the cellar stair and which has since been converted to a closet. A second doorway into this enclosure, in addition to the one located in the former music room, appears in this room.

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There are two windows in the library, one in the northwest corner of the room on the north wall, and one slightly south of center on the east wall. A four-panel door on the south wall provides access to the room from the center hall. The floor in the library is modern oak strip, the ceiling is now painted white but appears to have been papered previously, and the walls are covered with a modern wallpaper. There is no picture molding in this room.

The south half of the first floor consists of the southwest parlor, the dining room in the center, and what is now the kitchen and a small bathroom at the southeast.

The southwest parlor is similar to the northwest parlor but is less formal. In place of the opening with bi-fold doors between the hall and north parlor, the south parlor is entered through a standard doorway, to door to which has now been removed. A second doorway, slightly north of center on the east wall, leads to the dining room. This door has also been removed. Centered on the south wall is a fireplace with a wooden mantle, which appears to be a complete reconstruction. Filling the space between this fireplace and the east wall of the room is a window. Between the fireplace and the west wall is a built-in china cabinet with leaded glass door, which appears to be an early twentieth century addition. Two windows are located on the west wall. Their surrounds are fairly plain, but do not match others in the house which are presumed to date to the 1880s remodeling. These moldings may be original, and may have surrounded a multi-light window above a wood panel, as is thought to be the case in the north parlor. Between the more southerly of the two windows and the fireplace wall, there is a short section of chair rail above what appears to be horizontal wood wainscot, now obscured by several layers of wallpaper. It is possible that this is an original feature of the room.

On the north wall in the southwest parlor, to the east of the doorway to the hall, there is a doorway which previously would have provided access to the south "gun closet" of the center hall, but which is now used as a built-in display cabinet. Moldings surrounding this opening do not match those of the doorway to the hall, and indicate a later date of construction. The floor of the south parlor is covered by modern carpeting. The ceiling is plaster painted white. The walls are covered by a beige, white and gray floral pattern paper which may date to the early twentieth century. There is a picture molding in this room, but it is very plain and most likely dates from later in the twentieth century. A modern light fixture is centered in the ceiling.

The dining room has a window centered in the south wall and a door on each of the other three walls: one to the south parlor, one to the hall and one to the kitchen. All appear to be original and the hall and kitchen openings retain their early panel doors. The light fixture in the dining room is a four-armed brass electric chandelier with candle style lights, suspended

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by a chain. It is unlike any others in the tavern and may be of a later date. The floor of the dining room is covered by modern carpeting. The ceiling is plain plaster, painted white, with a plaster cyma cornice molding. This classical molding may be an original 1828 feature. The walls below the gilt picture molding (now painted white) are covered with a beige, green and white fountain scene paper, which may date to the nineteenth century.

The shape of the southeast corner room, now the kitchen, was altered in the late 1800s or early 1900s by the addition of a smaller room, now a bathroom, in its northeast corner. This room may originally have been a pantry, although it is also possible that it has always been a bathroom. Centered in the south wall of the kitchen is a two-over-two window. On the east wall is a doorway with four glass lights above two wood panels, providing access to the 1908 shed addition. Occupying the northwest corner of the kitchen is a deep closet with a modern sliding fixed-louver door.

The bathroom has two doors: one at its far northeast corner opening onto the hall, and a very narrow one in its west wall which opens to the kitchen. The doorway off of the hall appears to be an earlier opening, with a four-panel door and simple surround. The narrow door off the kitchen has a tinted textured glass light above two wooden panels, and would seem stylistically to date to the turn-of-the-century at the earliest. In the southeast corner of the bathroom is the only six-over-six window in the building, now obscured by modern interior shutters and curtains.

No original finishes survive in either the kitchen or bathroom, although the wallpaper above the plastic tile wainscot in the bath may date to the early twentieth century. It features a green background with a small green and pink geometric design. Floors in both the kitchen and bath are linoleum and walls in the kitchen are covered with modern paper above pressboard paneling.

The second story of the brick tavern features rooms arranged around an inverted "T" plan hall: four rooms across the front of the building and three rooms in both the northeast and southeast corners, to either side of the central stair hall. Both ends of the long hall which runs perpendicular to the stair hall were closed off to create closets accessible from the four corner rooms. Original room configuration was certainly altered on this floor, but little evidence now remains as to what that original configuration may have been. The walls to either side of the stair hall appear to be original, but walls between rooms and the wall which runs the length of the building are not original. Given the building's use as a tavern, it is very possible that there were small rooms to the north and south of the central stair and a single large room along the front of the building where now there are four individual rooms. These four rooms were likely added before the building was purchased by Dr. Clawson, as they would have been needed when the building was in use as a boarding house. It is also likely that Dr. Clawson

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again altered these rooms for the use of his cancer patients. There are several apparently early panel doors on the second floor, re-used in new locations, and original wide pine flooring survives in the four front rooms. Most other materials, including windows, wood trim, hardware, some doors, hall flooring, hall light fixtures and the patterned gilt picture molding, date to the late nineteenth century remodeling. Some twentieth century alterations are also present, most notably three circa 1930s ceiling light fixtures in the three southerly front rooms, and two modern bathrooms in the far southeast corner. All of the second floor rooms are now used either for storage or for the display of the historical society's various artifacts, some of which are related to Dr. Clawson and the sanitarium.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION

HEALTH/MEDICINE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1828-1850

1883-1917

Significant Dates

1828

1883

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Dr. Charles D. Clawson

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ 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 Building Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

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Statement of Significance

The Brick Tavern Stand, present home of the Schuyler County Historical Society, is significant under criterion A (transportation) for its original use as a tavern on the stagecoach lines serving the Finger Lakes Region during the early settlement period. It is additionally significant under criterion B (health/medicine) for its association with Dr. C.D. Clawson and his Bethesda Sanitarium, and under criterion C (architecture) as a rare example of Federal style architecture in Montour Falls representing the first generation of substantial and permanent construction in the community.

The brick tavern was constructed in late 1828 to serve traffic on the expanding system of turnpikes which spread across New York State during the early 1800s. Along these turnpikes flowed a steady stream of settlers bound for western New York and Ohio, as well as goods and supplies, newspapers and mail, destined for settlements which had recently been established. The brick tavern was the only masonry structure of the seven buildings which were eventually erected in Montour Falls to serve this flow of goods and people. Of those original seven, only the Brick Tavern and a frame building known as the Clinton Tavern, dating from the same period, remain today.

The Tavern is also significant under criterion B for its late nineteenth century association with Dr. C.D. Clawson and his Bethesda Sanitarium. Dr. Clawson was one of the area's most prominent citizens from the date of his relocation to Montour Falls in 1881 until his death in 1917. His Bethesda Sanitarium, a fifty-bed hospital, was located just north of the brick tavern on the site of a mineral spring formerly known as Cole's Magnetic Springs. Dr. Clawson purchased the brick tavern in 1883 as his family home and as the sanitarium's cancer treatment facility. In addition to providing the area's only hospital, Dr. Clawson was well-known for his work with cancer patients and for the publication of two well-regarded medical texts, The Symptoms, Causes, Cure and Prevention of Cancer and What is Orificial Surgery?. He was one of the incorporators of the Elmira & Seneca Lake Railroad, a director of the Havana Bridge Works (now Shepard-Niles), and a trustee of the Cook Academy Board. When Dr. Clawson died in 1917, his funeral was conducted at his home, the old brick tavern.

Finally, the brick tavern is significant under criterion C (architecture) as a rare surviving example of Federal architecture from the first period of permanent construction in Montour Falls. Despite alterations during the Clawson family's occupancy, the building retains many features, both interior and exterior, which reflect its early date of construction. These include its five-bay, center entrance facade and parapet gables with symmetrical chimneys, original interior trim, doors, fireplaces, and general room configuration.

Development of Montour Falls

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The land on which Montour Falls was established was originally the site of a Seneca Indian village. The leader of the tribe at the time of Sullivan's Campaign in 1779 was Catharine Montour, whose grand-father was French and mother Indian. Both the name Catharine's Town, as the settlement was first known, and Montour Falls, refer to Catharine Montour and the Seneca village which she headed. That village was completely destroyed by General Sullivan. Montour Falls was known as Catharine's Town from 1802 until 1824, Catharine's Landing from 1824 until 1828, Havana from 1828 until 1895, and Montour Falls from 1895 until the present.

The first white settlers in Catharine's Town arrived in 1788, and by 1792, a Captain Charles Wilkinson records that there were 30 inhabitants. The first store was opened in 1805 by George Mills, who had settled in Catharine's Town in 1790. Mills' store was located on Catharine Creek, directly across from the land on which the brick tavern would be built. Mills first employed a bateau on Seneca Lake and the river system to move raw materials from Catharine's Town to New York via Albany and bring back finished goods for sale. As the population of the village increased, first a sloop (in 1796), and later a steamship (in 1828), were added to the vessels which transported goods and materials on Seneca Lake and helped establish Catharine's Town as an important settlement.

The 1820s were the first "boom" period in the history of the town. By 1820 there was a stage line in operation between Owego and Seneca Lake. Owego had been a major connecting point between the Finger Lakes Region and cities in the east since the late 1790s, and situated as it was, Catharine's Town would benefit from any development which increased travel and the shipment of goods on the lake. By 1825, there were three major roads connecting Catharine's Landing (the village's name having been changed in 1824) to the outside world: two to the south, and one to the north. The stage carried passengers and mail over these routes, and goods shipped on Seneca Lake passed through Catharine's Landing along these roads to larger villages farther south. An atlas of 1829 shows a stage line into Havana (the town's name having been changed once again in 1828) from Pennsylvania, and four roads running north out of town. Four more roads are shown leading into Havana: one from the east, and three from the south.

An account of the early development of Catharine's Town by one of its first settlers, John G. "Squire" Henry, was published in a local newspaper on August 15, 1953. Henry provides the following description of the settlement's growth in the 1820s:

In the years 1826-27 it began to be talked about in this vicinity that Mills Landing [Catharine's Landing] had superior advantages to Ithaca, then the most flourishing village in this section. It had the sale of store goods, plaster and salt brought up by Cayuga lake which had to be drawn to Owego by teams to supply the northern counties of Pennsylvania.

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It was urged that teams could haul a third more through to Newtown [Elmira] up the Catharine valley from Mills Landing by using Seneca Lake than by going up the long hills to get out of Ithaca. Hermon Pumpelly, a resident of Owego, seeing the superior advantages of the valley route, came here and bought an interest in the David Lee farm and laid it out in village lots...In the years 1828-29 the population and building increased rapidly. We thought that our expectations about Mills Landing were about to be realized.

The Turnpike System and the Brick Tavern

Between 1790 and 1840, the primary mode of general transportation in Central New York was by stage over the turnpike system. This system depended heavily on the presence of local taverns all along the stage route where passengers and drivers could find food and teams of horses could be changed. The importance of the local tavern at this time cannot be overestimated. As Richard Palmer points out in his book The Old Line Mail, Stagecoach Days in Upstate New York:

Taverns came in natural sequence after roads opened the country for settlement. And as crude as some of them might have been, they played an important role in the life of the pioneer settlement. Local histories refer to many important events transpiring under the roof of the local tavern, which in earliest times was the center of local activities of more or less local importance. To its doors the post rider and later the stage driver brought the mail. It served as the place of entertainment, as well as the restaurant and hotel. Hundreds of taverns, inns, hotels and coffee-houses (depending on what the proprietor wished to call it) lined the major and lateral roads and turnpikes leading into town.

As the turnpike system continued to expand, the amount of stage activity increased as well. The War of 1812 slowed expansion somewhat, but after 1814 the number of stage lines in operation increased dramatically, with daily and tri-weekly lines becoming commonplace. Palmer also notes that "The growth of the stagecoach business was quite noticeable in the 1820s; contrary to a theory voiced by many historians that packetboats on the Erie Canal made this mode of travel obsolete." There is no question that the growth of Catharine's Town in the 1820s was closely related to the its increased accessibility via the developing turnpike system and the presence of stage lines passing through the town as a connecting point to Seneca Lake.

Prior to 1820, there appears to have been only one tavern in operation in the village. This was a frame building, owned by George Mills, which was located across Catharine Street from the site of the brick tavern. Local historian Frank Severne, in an article published sometime prior to 1954, attributes the construction of the seven taverns in Catharine's Town to the

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development of the stage lines in the 1820s. Five of these seven taverns had been demolished by the time Severne's article was written, leaving only the brick tavern and the Clinton Tavern. These two buildings are located within two blocks of one another on Catharine Street, and date to within one year of each other. Among those taverns which are no longer extant were the Washington Tavern, located at the southeast corner of Main and Catharine Streets; the Pine Tavern, at the southwest corner of South and Catharine Streets; an unnamed tavern at the northeast corner of Main and Catharine Streets; George Mills' tavern, just north of the previously mentioned building; and two smaller taverns located on Clinton Street.

Early commercial development in Catharine's Town centered on Catharine Creek, and specifically around the four corners of Catharine and Main Streets. The brick tavern was constructed three lots north of this corner on the east side of Catharine Street. The land on which the building stands was purchased by William Brown from George Mills in 1808, however the deed for this transfer was not recorded until August of 1829. The building is first referred to as the Brick Tavern Stand in the 1832 deed transferring the property from William Brown to Matthias Halsted. An article in the January 26, 1859 Syracuse Standard, which unfortunately has been copied without a byline, records that "In the fall of 1828, the writer went from Syracuse to Havana, to build a brick hotel, the first brick house in that place, for a man named William Brown." The article further records that the building was finished late that same season. It is not clear why the original deed transferring the property from Mills to Brown was not recorded for over twenty years after sale of the property, and one year after completion of the building. One possible explanation is that Brown was interested only in developing the site, and not in operating the tavern, and so sought a buyer shortly after the building's completion. In order to sell the property, he would have had to demonstrate clear title, which would have required the recording of the 1808 deed.

William Brown sold the brick tavern to Matthias Halsted in August of 1832 for \$3000, considerably more than the \$61.45 he had paid for the lot twenty-four years earlier. When Halsted sold the property to Peter Compton in 1841, he received only \$800. The inflated price of the tavern in 1832 can be attributed to speculation in the 1820s, and the hope that Havana would continue to develop into a major city. Unfortunately, development was slowed dramatically as the result of a bill passed in 1829 authorizing construction of the Chemung Canal from Newtown (Elmira) to Seneca Lake. With the completion of the canal in the early 1830s, Havana's importance as a transportation center at the head of Seneca Lake was greatly reduced. Goods now flowed past town on canal barges without stopping which would previously have arrived by overland route, requiring transfers and layovers at Havana as goods were shifted to ships. Development in Havana did not cease, in fact many of the more significant events in its history were yet to come, but the over-inflated real estate prices of the 1820s and 1830s dropped significantly

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when, as Squire Henry records, "Our anticipation for being the great mart for the Chemung Valley" ended.

The brick tavern, which after 1832 was referred to as the Brick Hotel or the Havana House, continued to serve primarily as an overnight facility for travelers until the importance of the stagecoach lines for public transportation began to decline. An item in an 1893 edition of the Havana Journal implies that stage service into Havana continued to operate long after the first rail line into town was completed: "Lehigh knocked stage service. No more rides to Odessa and adjacent villages, for the new Lehigh Valley Railroad has knocked that stage line down on a level with the Valley of Humility." However, the first rail line into Havana had been completed by 1849, and it must be assumed that the importance of the stagecoach as the primary means of public transportation began to wane about that time.

The first rail line into Havana was the New York and Erie, later known as the Chemung Railroad, which ran between Elmira and Watkins. By the mid-1860s, this line had been joined with two others to form the Northern Central Railway, connecting Elmira, Watkins, Canandaigua and Williamsport. The Northern Central would later be subsumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. By 1875, the New York Central Railroad was operating a line on the hill west of Havana, and in 1891, the Lehigh Valley Railroad was in operation on Havana's east hill.

At roughly the same time that the New York and Erie began service through Havana, the use of the brick tavern shifted from overnight accommodations to semi-permanent lodging for individuals newly arrived in town or unable to afford their own homes. The census of 1855 indicates that four families and two unrelated individuals boarded at the brick hotel that year. All were fairly recent arrivals, with the average length of their residence in Havana prior to the census being less than one year.

The brick tavern was used as a boarding house until 1882, when Clara Hinman Wheeler sold the property to John Westlake. By this time, Havana had become somewhat well known for a mineral spring which had been discovered near the intersection of Catharine Street and Broadway, and there is some indication that Westlake may have operated the building as a sanitarium. Unfortunately, this has not been substantiated, and no biographical information has been located about John Westlake. Just over a year after purchasing the property, Westlake sold the building to Dr. Charles D. Clawson and the brick tavern's second period of significance had begun.

Water-Cure Facilities and Sanitariums

Mineral springs have been used to treat illness since at least the time of the Greeks and Romans, and since that time they have been the gathering places of fashionable society as well. The custom of bathing in mineral

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springs was spread across Europe by the Romans who established early spas in what are now England, Germany and France. In America, the development of spas began in some places as early as the late-seventeenth century, but they did not become generally popular until the mid-eighteenth century. Access to these early spas was limited to those of means who were able to provide their own transportation, and frequently, their own accommodations upon arrival. Not until the late 1700s were lodgings and other amenities routinely provided by the owner of the mineral spring. With the advent of better road systems, stagecoach service and, eventually, the railroad, these early spas became accessible to the masses, and a real industry began to develop in America around the practice of "taking the waters".

From the beginning, American spas served the dual purpose of providing medical treatment to those who were ill and general relaxation and recreation to those who were not. As the industry developed, medical practitioners often sought out undeveloped mineral springs where they could build a water-cure. The addition of recreational facilities to the medical institution served to attract more customers, as well as to assist in the treatment of the ill. By the mid-nineteenth century, hydrotherapy had developed into an organized medical discipline, with various types of treatment routinely prescribed for specific illnesses. Specialized forms of treatment required the participation of a physician, where before the simple act of bathing in a mineral spring required no such professional involvement. With the advent of these more elaborate forms of treatment, many water-cures developed into something approaching the form of the modern hospital, providing surgical facilities, nursing schools, special diets and exercise regimens, massage, and electrotherapeutics, in addition to hydrotherapy.

The decline of the water-cure industry began with the development of the germ theory of disease in the 1880s and 1890s. While many of the country's larger spas continued to flourish into the early twentieth century, most of these emphasized their social, rather than their medical, functions. The thousands of smaller water-cures around the country were often located in remote rural areas, with little to offer their patrons in the way of recreation. These facilities were unable to survive the revolution in medical science. By 1930, a report to the Saratoga Commission indicated that of the 8826 known springs in America, those used as health resorts numbered 321, with only a dozen or so supporting spas which would compare favorably with those of Europe.

Charles D. Clawson and the Bethesda Sanitarium

Charles Deland Clawson was born May 17, 1838 in Lodi, Seneca County, New York. After attending public schools in his hometown, Clawson entered the Seneca Collegiate Institute at Ovid. Upon graduation in 1857, he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. James Flood, of Lodi. In 1858, Clawson entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, Ann

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Arbor. After a year away from school, teaching to earn enough money to complete his education, Clawson entered the University of Buffalo Medical College, from which he graduated in 1861. He later attended Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, and received a degree there in 1873. In 1898, Clawson took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Homeopathic College.

Clawson's first medical practice was in East Varick, Seneca County. From there, he moved to Canoga, where he remained until relocating to Havana in 1881. On February 6, 1862, in Canoga, Dr. Clawson married Loretta La'Moreaux, of Lodi. Of this marriage, eight children were born, four of whom died in infancy. The surviving four were Athelia, Lora, Carrie and Monroe Schuyler Clawson.

Dr. Clawson's practice in Canoga required him to visit the homes of his patients over a very large area, and eventually this traveling began to take a toll on his own health. In 1876, Dr. Clawson decided that it would be wise to open a sanitarium, where patients could come to him for treatment. That year, while still practicing in Canoga, he purchased what was then known as Cole's Magnetic Springs in Havana.

Cole's Magnetic Springs was a two story structure, built on the site of a mineral spring which had been discovered in 1860. By 1874, there were two water-cure facilities in operation near the spring: Cole's was located on the southeast corner of Catharine Street and Broadway, and another was located diagonally across from Cole's on Catharine and Clinton Streets.

For the next five years after purchasing Cole's, Dr. Clawson commuted from Canoga by steamboat to operate the facility as a hospital. During that time, he made improvements to the building, added a third floor, and renamed it the Bethesda Sanitarium. Upon completion of the remodeling in 1881, Dr. Clawson moved his family to Havana. In 1883, Dr. Clawson purchased the old brick tavern from John Westlake, and moved both his family home, and his cancer treatment center, into the building.

For forty years, Dr. Clawson and his wife operated the Bethesda Sanitarium as a fifty-bed hospital. Developed late in the period of popularity of water-cures, the sanitarium featured relatively advanced medical facilities. As many as seven surgeons performed in the operating room, and a federal and state certified nursing school was added to the sanitarium's offerings soon after it opened. Both hydro and electro-therapy was offered, and a regular diet and exercise regimen was prescribed. Dr. Clawson was particularly interested in the treatment of cancer, and devoted a great deal of study to the subject. Cancer patients who were unable to pay for treatment at the sanitarium were provided a room in the brick tavern and medical treatment free of charge, as long as their board and personal care were provided by family members.

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A brief article in the Watkins Journal described the sanitarium in the mid-1880s:

While in Havana for an hour, a few days ago, your Watkins correspondent made a brief visit to the Montour Magnetic Springs and Bethesda Sanitarium - Dr. C.D. Clawson, Manager and Physician in charge - and found the ample grounds in complete and attractive order for the reception of guests, a large number of whom can now be accommodated in comfortable and elegant style. The pure and health giving waters keep up their perpetual flow, and the Sanitarium, since the completion of its extensive improvements, presents a most inviting appearance, and is destined, under Dr. Clawson's efficient supervision, to become more popular year after year. It is indeed a model curative institution, of which the people of Havana have good reason to feel proud.

The sanitarium was extremely successful, and Dr. Clawson continued to expand his operation as well as his real estate holdings. An article in a local newspaper of May 1, 1890, indicates that "The old Hinman homestead was sold on Saturday, April 19th, to Dr. C.D. Clawson...by this purchase Dr. Clawson becomes the possessor of all the real estate extending from his Sanitarium to the land above the Havana House, on the south, and the most of that on the east side". The sanitarium's extensive grounds and operation are described in an 1894 publication entitled A Descriptive Review of the Fall Brook Coal Company's Route and the Principal Cities and Towns Along the Line of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad:

The Bethesda Sanitarium has a history peculiar to itself, and the fame of Cole's Magnetic Spring, as regards the medical virtues of its waters has spread far and wide. Dr. C.D. Clawson laid the foundation of this institution in 1878 and since his advent here it has become a "Mecca", to which thousands of invalids have come from all parts of the country, very many of whom have returned permanently cured and all have received great benefits from the treatment given. The Sanitarium is provided with parlors, offices, reading rooms and bath rooms and every modern convenience and advantage is offered to invalids that could in any way conduce to their comfort, happiness and convalescence. The grounds about the Sanitarium are large and beautifully situated, being divided into lawns and shaded parks and are provided with pavilions, seats and other attractive features. The bathing, gymnastic and electrical appointments are superior to those of any similar institution in the country. The medical staff consists of an able corps of assistants and Dr. Clawson does not limit himself to any one school of practice, but employs all remedial agents, as his object is not to demonstrate or establish a theory of practice, but to cure disease and secure the comfort of his patients. Chronic diseases in its [sic] various forms, and disease peculiar to women, are a specialty of the institution. For diseases of the kidneys, rheumatism, loss of appetite, debility

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attendant upon chronic disease, female weakness and impoverished state of the blood in cancerous or consumptive subjects, the curative properties of the Magnetic Spring are many and anyone who suffers from the ills of life and needs relaxation will be amply repaid by a visit to the springs....In no field of investigation has greater progress been made than by the establishment of health resorts, and in supplying in a gratifying manner the true public needs in this regard the Bethesda Sanitarium and its medical director, Dr. C.D. Clawson, have long been recognized as benefactors of the people at large.

The years of Dr. Clawson's residence in Havana, from 1881 until his death in 1917, were the most productive of both his professional and personal life. During this time he authored his two medical texts, Cancer - Cause, Nature, Symptoms, Prevention & Care, published in 1883, and What is Orificial Surgery?, published in 1890, and was able to intensively study the treatment of cancer with those patients in residence at the brick tavern. At the sanitarium's nursing school, a number of young people were trained for entry into the medical profession. Personally, Dr. Clawson became something of a pillar of the community in Havana. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1884, and was a Trustee and Steward of the church for many years. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Businessmen's Association; a Trustee of Cook Academy; Trustee, Treasurer and Director, at various times, of the Havana Bridge Works (now Shepard-Niles Corp.); and one of the incorporators of the Elmira & Seneca Lake Railway. Dr. Clawson joined the American Medical Association on November 5, 1907, and at the time of his death in 1917, was the oldest practicing physician in New York State.

Following Dr. Clawson's death, and the death of his wife three years later, the brick tavern passed to their daughter Lora. Lora Clawson was born November 27, 1876 in Canoga, and had a brief stage career from about 1900 until her marriage in 1908 to Charles Summer Lattin. She died January 24, 1954, leaving the house to her son, Charles Clawson Lattin. Shortly before his death in 1974, Charles C. Lattin sold the old tavern to the Schuyler County Historical Society, which has maintained it as the Schuyler County museum since that time.

Architectural Significance

In addition to its historical significance, the brick tavern is significant under criterion C (architecture) as a rare surviving examples of Federal architecture from the first period of permanent construction in Montour Falls. Despite alterations made by the Clawson family, the building retains many features which reflect its early date of construction.

By the time of the tavern's construction in 1828, the Greek Revival was fast becoming the preferred style in Central New York. The tavern, however, shows no Greek Revival influence in its design. Its five-bay, center entrance

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facade and parapet gables with symmetrical end chimneys clearly embody the Federal style, and there is none of the bulkiness of the Greek Revival in the tavern's detailing. Prior to the construction boom of the 1820s in Catharine's Town, few permanent structures were erected, and those that were were generally utilitarian in design. Only a handful of Federal style buildings survive in Montour Falls today, and most have been considerably altered. The brick tavern is the only masonry Federal style building in the town, predating the town's many other brick buildings by thirty years.

Richard Palmer, in his book on the stagecoach in Central New York, includes a description of the typical tavern which is quite similar to the layout of the brick tavern:

The typical tavern was a long two-story frame building set flush to the road. A "stoop" or platform extended the entire length of the building for the convenience of getting in and out of the coach. A door, midway of the front, opened into a hall, extending through the main portion of the house to the dining room in the rear. To the left, as you entered, a door might lead to a plainly-furnished ladies' sitting room. Just beyond this door the stairs led to the rooms and, in some cases, a ball-room upstairs. Opposite the sitting room a door from the hall leads to the bar-room. On one side of this room a large open fireplace afforded ample room for big blazing logs in winter.

The brick tavern is somewhat more high-style than the typical building described by Palmer, featuring a more formal Federal entrance, rather than the length-of-the-building stoop, and being constructed of masonry, rather than a simple wood frame. Some alterations to the interior layout were made by the Clawson family and earlier owners, but the two front parlors with end-wall fireplaces remain, as does the wide central hall. Original woodwork, and several original doors, remain. On the second floor, while the room layout has again been altered, the rooms opening off of the narrow hall which runs perpendicular to the main stair hall retain original flooring and doors, although nearly all have been relocated from their original openings.

Original room configurations throughout the tavern are somewhat unclear, particularly on the second floor, but it appears as if alterations to the floor plan may have been limited to the insertion of modern facilities, such as the bathrooms and the kitchen, and the reconfiguration of rooms on the second floor. The reuse of original doors in what appear to be newer locations confuses the issue somewhat. The lone remaining original window in the house is located in what is now the bathroom on the first floor. This window retains original trim above sill level.

An article in the Havana Journal of 1890, in discussing the disappearance of many of the early buildings of the village, refers to alterations to the brick tavern: "The old Havana House will evidently remain

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for some years to come as the remaining landmark although modern improvements have taken from it the quaint look that characterized it in years gone by." This reference suggests that the enlargement of the windows may have occurred shortly before 1890, although the term "modern" is admittedly vague. It is known that Dr. Clawson had work done on the tavern in 1891, as a September 12, 1891 issue of the Havana Journal reports that the structure was to be repaired by "inserting a stone wall underneath the entire building", at a cost of \$400, with J.K. Young and Son receiving the contract for the work. There is a stone wall in the basement which runs the length of the building, east to west. It is not known whether this is the wall referred to, possibly inserted as additional support for floor joists, or whether the reference is to foundation work.

Charles C. Lattin, grandson of Dr. Clawson, records that in 1908 the present heating system was installed, requiring the addition of the existing wooden ell on the southeast corner of the tavern to house the boiler and provide space for coal storage. Mr. Lattin also records that a wooden porch previously ran the length of the rear (east) facade of the tavern, but was removed and the existing back porch constructed in its place. No date is given for the changes to the porch, but context seems to indicate that the work was done in 1954, when the interior of the boiler shed was panelled.

Most of the major interior alterations to the building, with the exception of initial changes in the second floor plan, are believed to date to the period of Dr. Clawson's occupancy. This assumption is made largely because the use of the building as a boarding house would not have required many major alterations from its original layout, and because none of the individuals who owned the tavern between its time of construction and sale to Dr. Clawson appear to have had the wherewithal to finance major alterations. Other minor alterations, in addition to the major changes in second floor room configuration, are assumed to have occurred prior to Dr. Clawson's purchase of the building.

An undated photograph of the northwest room on the first floor shows the opening between this room and the smaller room to its east without the lattice-work which was later inserted between the two turned posts. The presence of the piano in the photograph would appear to date it to sometime after 1893, as a Chickering piano is known to have been purchased by Mrs. Clawson from John W. Martin & Bro., Rochester, on November 29, 1893. This photograph shows no other visible differences between the rooms as they existed then and now, with the exception of finishes: wall, frieze and ceiling papers have since been painted or papered over throughout the house. It is interesting to note that the gilt picture molding shown in the photograph survives in most rooms, and has, in places, not been painted over.

Despite the alterations of the late nineteenth century, the building's original use as a tavern, and original Federal design, are still clearly

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reflected in the existing building. Overall form and specific features remaining from this early period are the building's primary source of architectural significance because of their intimate connection with its first period of historical significance. Nineteenth century alterations associated with Dr. Clawson are representative of their time and reflect the changing use of the building from lodging facility to private home, though they are not integral to the building's second period of significance, as are the features which remain from the time of its construction.

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Geographical Data

UTM Reference

1	18	348010	4689810
Zone		Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the enclosed 1992 Tax Map (Lot 86.7-4-11 from the assessment records) for the Village of Montour Falls, Schuyler County, New York.

Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the current less-than-one-acre parcel owned by the Schuyler County Historical Society, upon which the Brick Tavern Stand is located. Historic Lot #73 has been continuously associated with the Brick Tavern Stand. Portions of historic Lots #72 and #73 has been associated with the Brick Tavern Stand since the time of the Clawson ownership and residency.

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Brick Tavern Stand

Schuyler County, New York

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.38 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 348010 4689810
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Explain the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst (see also continuation sheet)

organization NYS Office of Parks, Rec. & Historic Preservation date July 1994

street & number Peebles Island, PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford state New York zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch **map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Schuyler County Historical Society

street & number 108 Catharine Street

city or town Montour Falls state New York zip code 14865

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

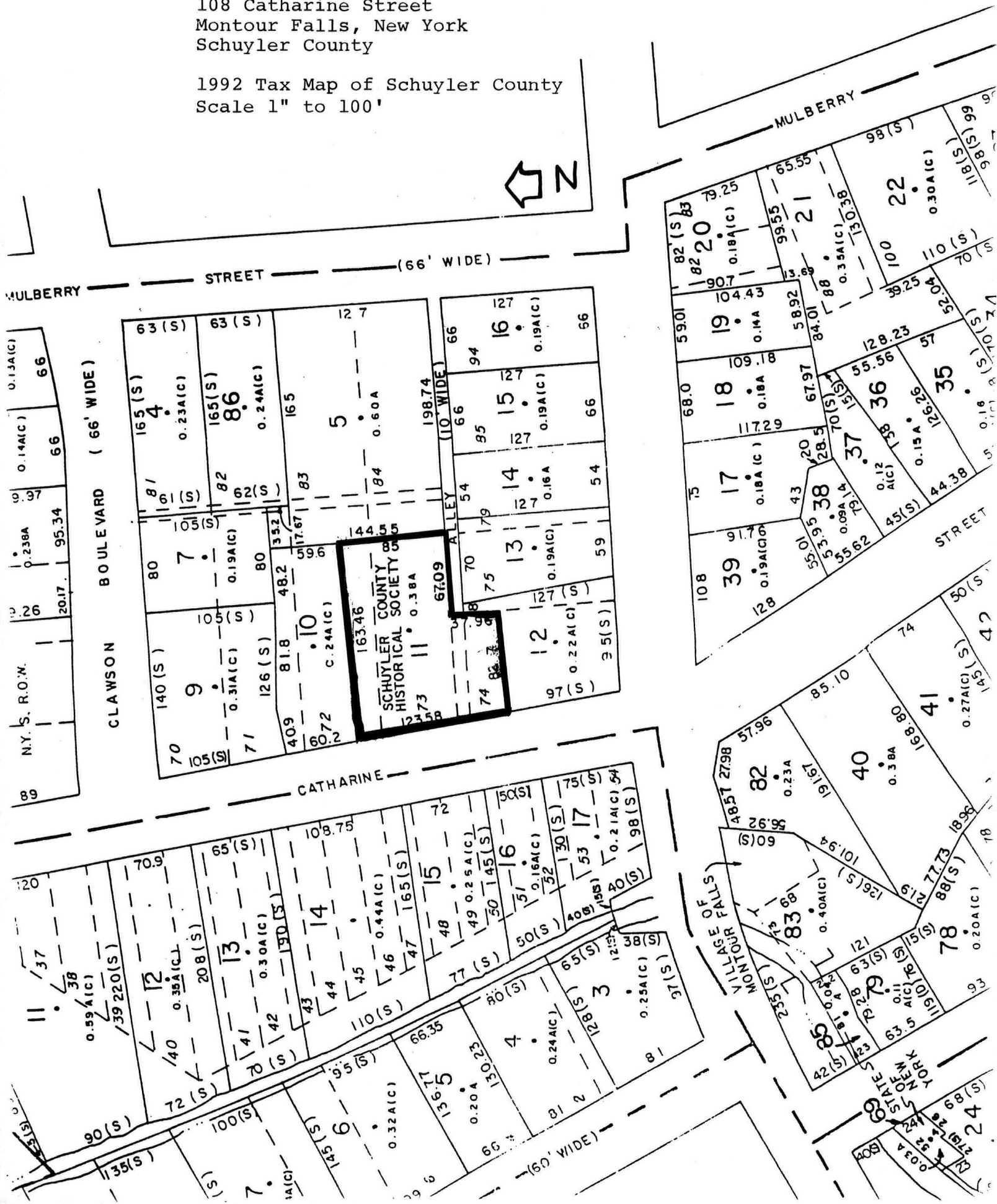
Brick Tavern Stand
Montour Falls, Schuyler Co., NY

Section number 11 Page 2

Form Prepared By: Lynn Cunningham, Architectural Conservator
Historic Ithaca, Inc.
120 North Cayuga Street
Ithaca, New York 14850
Telephone: AC 607-273-6633

Brick Tavern Stand
108 Catharine Street
Montour Falls, New York
Schuyler County

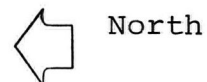
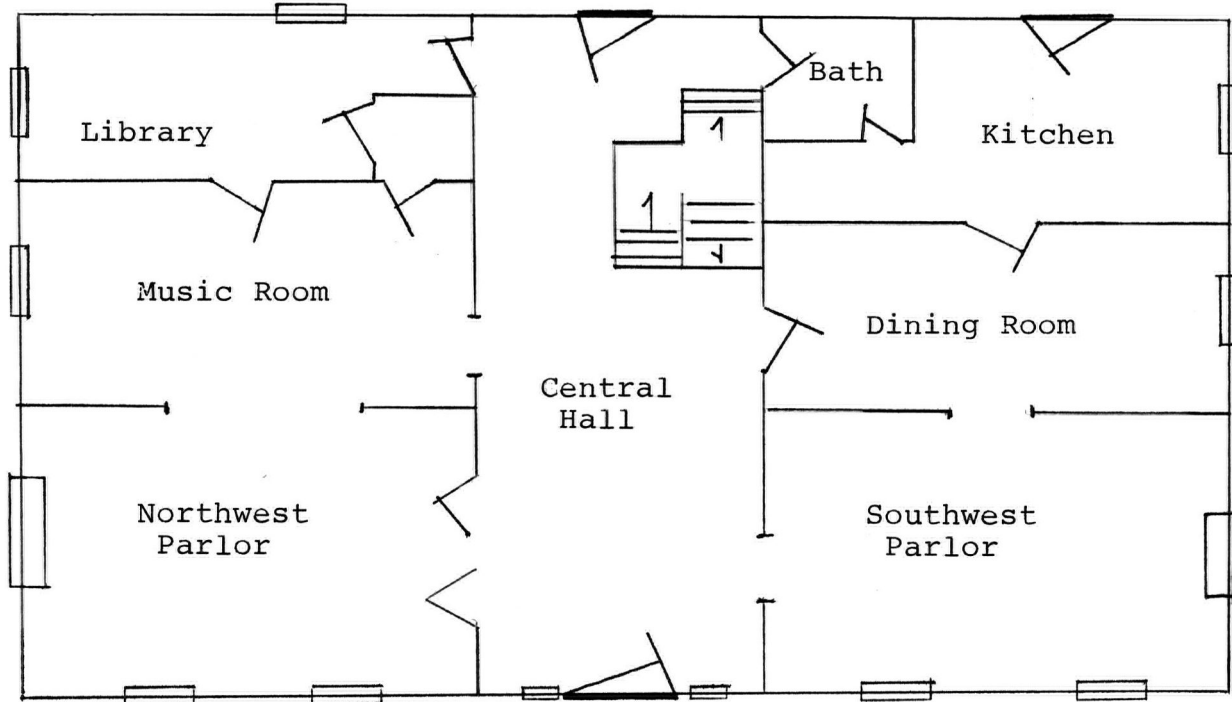
1992 Tax Map of Schuyler County
Scale 1" to 100'



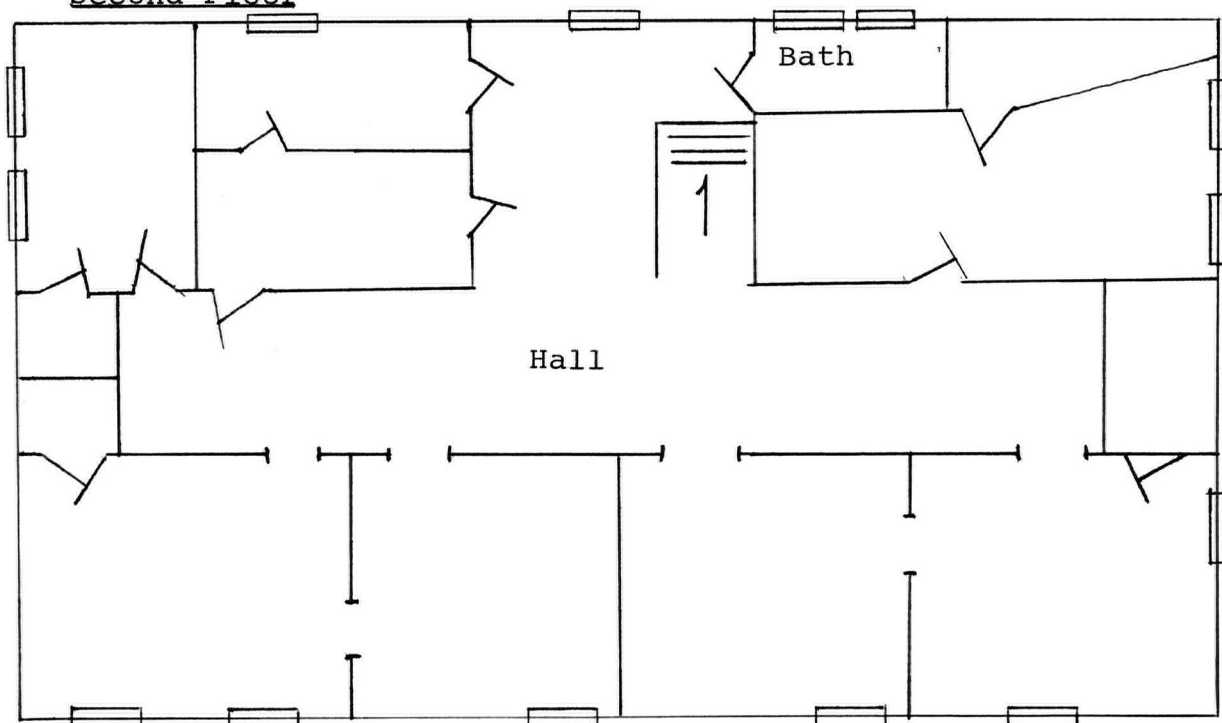
Brick Tavern Stand
108 Catharine Street
Montour Falls, New York
Schuyler County

House Floor Plans--Not drawn to scale

First Floor



Second Floor



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Brick Tavern Stand
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Schuyler

DATE RECEIVED: 10/06/94
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/4/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/19/94 ✓
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/20/94

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94001283

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 11.4.94 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
☐ UTMs ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____
Date _____



View:

Brick Tavern, Montour Falls

Main (West) facade

Brick Tavern Stan 6

10 & Catharine St.

Montour Falls, NY

Schuyler Co.

Photo: Lynn Cunningham 6-94

Negat: Schuyler Co. Historical
Society



View:

Brick Tavern, Montour Falls

Detail, recessed entry, main
facade

Brick Tavern Stand

108 Catharine St.
Montour Falls, N.Y.

Schuyler Co.

Photo: Lynn Cunningham, 6-94

Neg: Schuyler Co. Historical Society



View:

Brick Tavern, Montour Falls

Looking from north parlor,
through hall, toward south
parlor

Brick Tavern Stand

108 Catharine St
Montour Falls, N.Y.
Schuyler Co.

Photo: Lynn Cunningham 6-94

Neg: Schuyler County Historical Society



WATERFALLS

There are many of the most beautiful waterfalls in the world. Some are in the mountains, some in the valleys, some in the forests, and some in the cities. They are all beautiful in their own way, and they all have their own special charm.

View:

Brick Tavern, Montour Falls

Detail, main stair

Brick Tavern Stand

108 Catharine St.

Montour Falls, N.Y.

Schoylen Co.

Photo: Lynn Cunningham 6-94

Neg: Schuyler County Historical Society



View:

Brick Tavern, Montour Falls

Fireplace, north parlor

Brick Tavern Stand

108 Catherine St.

Montour Falls

Schuyler Co.

Photo: Lynn Cunningham 6-94

Neg: Schuyler County Historical Society



View:

Brick Tavern, Montour Falls

Second floor, long hall, looking

South

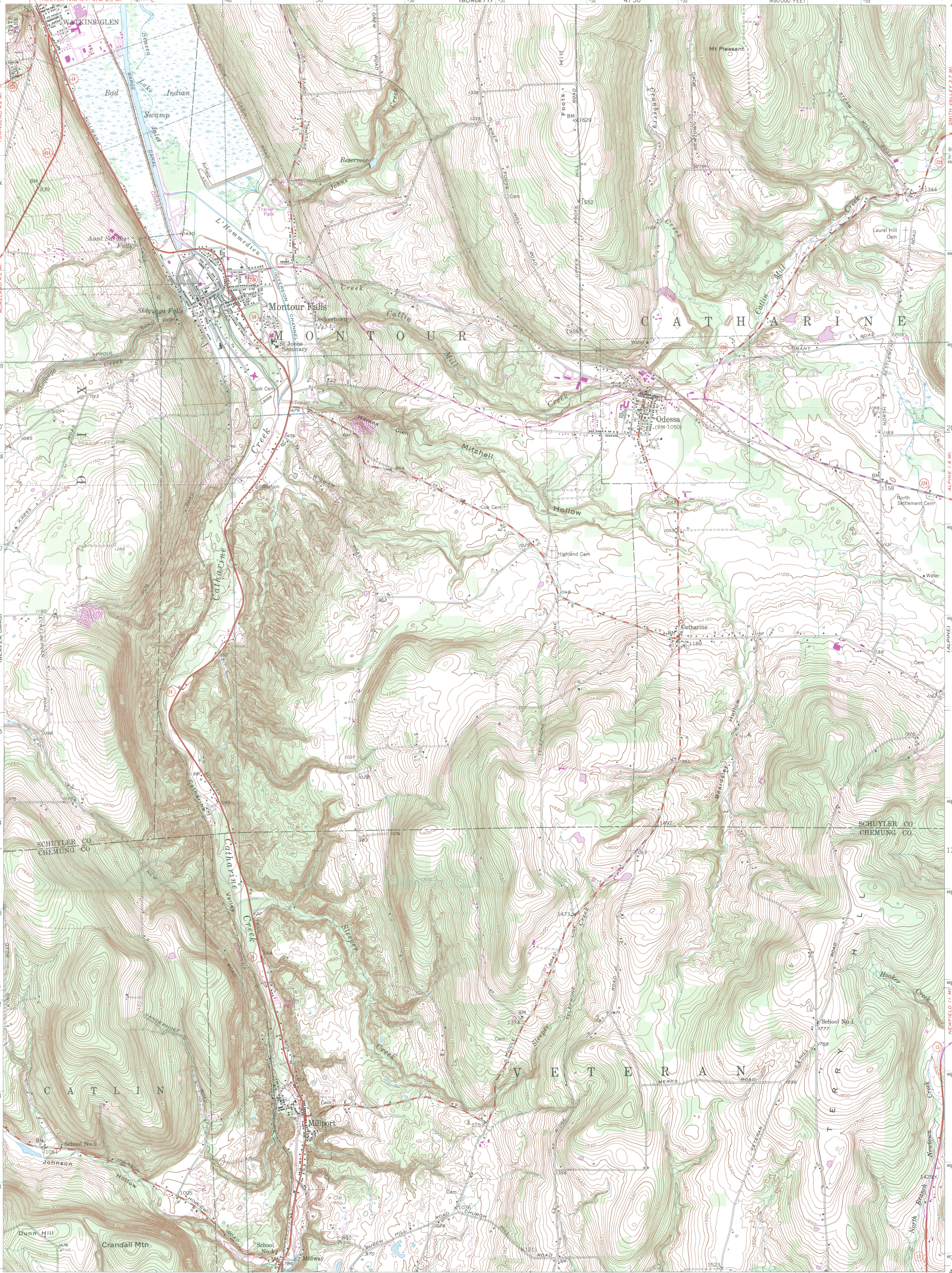
Brick Tavern Stand
108 Catharine St
Montour Falls, N.Y.
Schuyler Co.

Photo: Lynn Cunningham 6-94

Neg: Schuyler County Historical Society

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MONTOUR FALLS QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1944. Field check 1950
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system.
central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from
aerial photographs taken 1976 and other source data.
This information not field checked. Map edited 1978

UTM GRID and 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
10° 13' 18" N
1° 13' 22" E

SCALE 1:24,000
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 0 5 10 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
State Route

MONTOUR FALLS, N. Y.

N4215-W7645/7.5

1950
PHOTOREVISED 1978
AMS 5668 IV SE-SERIES V821



Joan K. Davidson
Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

August 19, 1994

Mr. Joseph P. Leahey
Schuyler County Historical
Society
108 North Catharine Street
Montour Falls, NY 14865

Re: Brick Tavern Stand
108 North Catharine Street
Montour Falls, Schuyler County

Dear Mr. Leahey:

We are pleased to inform you that the property noted above will be considered by the State Review Board at its next meeting for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These Registers are the federal and state governments' official lists of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the Registers provides recognition of our national, state and local heritage and assistance in preserving it. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing.

Listing in the National and State Registers affords properties a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state sponsored or assisted projects, provides eligibility for certain federal tax provisions and renders certain properties eligible for federal and state preservation grants. There are no restrictions placed upon private owners of registered properties. The results of listing are explained more fully in the attached fact sheet.

Owners of private properties proposed for listing in the National Register must be given the opportunity to concur in or object to the listing. Each private property owner has one vote regardless of how many properties or what part of a single property that party owns. A notarized objection by the sole owner of a private property will prevent that property from being listed in the National Register. For properties or districts under multiple ownership, a majority of the owners must object in order to prevent the listing. If a property owner wishes to object to a proposed listing, he/she must submit a notarized acknowledgement that he/she is the owner of the property in question and that he/she objects to the proposed National Register listing. Objections must be submitted before the property is listed. Specific instructions for objecting to National Register listing are given in the enclosed fact sheet.

OVER- See Other Side

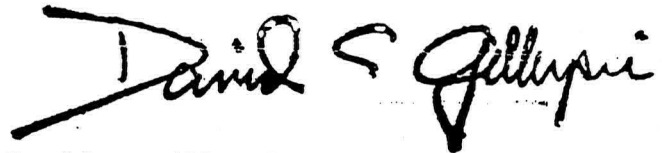
Page 2

If a property cannot be listed because of owner objection, the SHPO will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for listing. Properties formally determined eligible for National Register listing by the Keeper are subject to the same protection from the effects of federally sponsored or assisted projects as are listed properties. There are no provisions in the New York State Historic Preservation Act that allow an owner to prevent listing in the State Register by means of objection.

If you wish to comment on whether or not the property should be nominated to the National and State Registers, please send your comments to the SHPO at the address below. Comments must be received by September 21, 1994 in order to be considered when this property is reviewed by the State Review Board. ✓

A draft copy of the proposed nomination is on file in this office and can be made available to you upon request. For more information, please contact Claire Ross, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189, (518) 237-8643, ext. 259.

Sincerely,



David S. Gillespie
Director
Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

Enclosure: Fact Sheet
Criteria for Evaluation

OVER - See Other Side

ANGELINE B. FRANZESE, CHAIRMAN



DORIS J. CRAIG, CLERK
GAIL M. WILLIS, DEPUTY CLERK

SCHUYLER COUNTY LEGISLATURE

BOX 5 & 6
105 NINTH STREET
WATKINS GLEN, NEW YORK 14891
(607) 535-6641

DISTRICT I

ANGELINE B. FRANZESE
CHARLES E. YOUNG

DISTRICT II

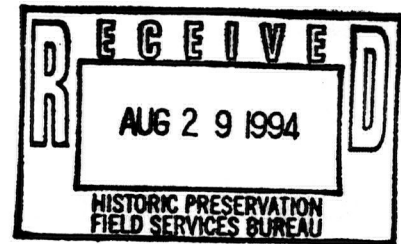
PHILIP C. SMITH
PATRICIA L. HASTINGS
ROBERT E. BURNSIDE

DISTRICT III

BARBARA J. HALPIN
DORIS L. KARIUS
ROBERT J. FITZSIMMONS

August 23, 1994

David S. Gillespie, Director
Field Services Bureau
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Dear Mr. Gillespie:

I am delighted to hear that the "Brick Tavern Stand", 108 North Catharine Street, Montour Falls, NY is being considered for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historical Places. I certainly support such action since this property is truly worthy of presentation. Schuyler County history certainly is kept alive by this structure.

I look forward to your decision and on behalf of Schuyler County, please add my support for such action.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

SCHUYLER COUNTY LEGISLATURE

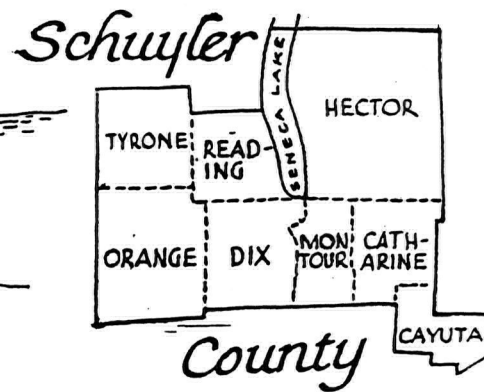
Angeline B. Franzese
Angeline B. Franzese, Chairman

ABF:gmw

cc: Historical Society
Robert Burnside

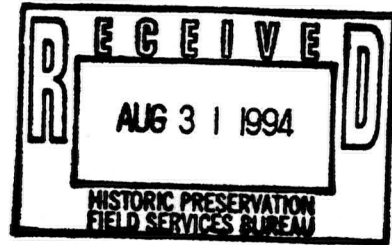


Aug. 27, 1994



BARBARA H. BELL • 3460 CR. 28 • Watkins Glen NY 14891

David S. Gillespie Director
Field Services Bureau
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation



Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

Let me add my endorsement for the nomination of the Brick Tavern Stand, also known as the Schuyler County Historical Society Museum, in Montour Falls, N.Y. to be included on the State and National Registers of Historical Places.

The structure is the oldest brick building extant in Schuyler County and has been kept since 1830-32 pretty much as originally built. The Schuyler County Historical Society has occupied it for 20 years and is in the process of making improvements and refurbishing, thanks to two discretionary grants arranged under the auspices of Senator John R. Kuhl. The Society is now in the process of preparing more grant applications to other sources to refurbish its interior. The Society's regular budget cannot cover such contingencies. The state grants may have saved the Museum from deteriorating beyond reasonable restoration.

I am hoping to hear good news after the September consideration by the State Review Board.

Very sincerely

(Mrs.) *Barbara H. Bell*
Schuyler County Historian



VILLAGE HALL & OFFICES
Old Havana Court-House

VILLAGE OF MONTOUR FALLS

408 West Main Street
Montour Falls, New York 14865

Suzanne Casselberry, *Clerk.*

(607) 535-7367

August 30, 1994

Mr. David S. Gillespie, Director
New York State Office of Park,
Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, N.Y. 12188-0189



Re: Brick Tavern Stand, 108 N. Catharine Street, Montour Falls, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

We were very pleased to receive your letter of August 19, 1994, noting that the Brick Tavern Stand, 108 North Catharine Street, Montour Falls, New York, was nominated to be placed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

The Village of Montour Falls is fortunate to have so many of our buildings on the Historic Register. The Brick Tavern deserves that distinction.

Please consider the Brick Tavern Stand for this honor.

Sincerely,

Marjorie J. Tewksbury
Marjorie J. Tewksbury
Mayor



ORGANIZED 1980

06 SEP 1994

Schuyler County Historical Society

108 N. Catharine Street P.O. Drawer 651
Montour Falls, N.Y. 14865

(607) 535-9741



Claire Ross
Historic Preservation Bureau

Re: SHPO letter 08/19/94, copy attached.

*This letter serves to endorse,
optimistically, the nomination
of the Brick Tavern to the
National and State Register, as
a Historic Place for Historic
Preservation.*

Joseph P. Leakey
Member and Volunteer Worker



EAGLE CLIFF FALLS
HAVANA GLEN

TOWN OF MONTOUR

P. O. Box 579 • MONTOUR FALLS, NY 14865
607-535-9476

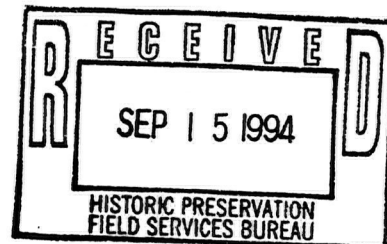
September 12, 1994

NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION &
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Attn: Davis S. Gillespie, Director

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

Re: Brick Tavern Stand
108 North Catharine Street
Montour Falls, Schuyler County



The Town of Montour, Schuyler County, supports the effort of the Schuyler County Historical Society to obtain listing in the National and State Registers of Historic Places and trusts the nomination will be granted by the State Review Board.

Sincerely,

ROY E. CRAVER
Supervisor