

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



56-995

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Winans-Hunting House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_  
name of related multiple property listing N/A

### 2. Location

street & number 51 Bethel Cross Road  not for publication  
city or town Pine Plains  vicinity  
state NY code NY county Dutchess code 027 zip code 12567

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Michael Polyzach Deputy SAPO 3/24/17  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

for Alyson Kennedy 5/15/17  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**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

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

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal

foundation: Stone

walls: Clapboard

roof: Asphalt

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Winans-Huntting House is located at 51 Bethel Cross Road in the hamlet of Bethel in the Town of Pine Plains, New York. Situated at the northern end of the county, Pine Plains is predominantly rural. Agricultural fields and forested land cover the landscape, separating the town's few hamlets; Pine Plains, the town's primary hamlet, is located toward its center. Route 82 runs north through the hamlet of Bethel, connecting it to Pine Plains. Bethel's rolling landscape is marked by tree-lined roads connecting its nineteenth and twentieth century farmhouses and dividing its open agricultural fields. A monument memorializing the site and work of the mid-eighteenth century Moravian mission to the Shekomeko Indians is located at the intersections of Bethel Cross and Strever Farm Roads, west of the Winans-Hunting House; it was erected during the nineteenth century by James Winans.

The Winans-Huntting house is slightly set back from the north side of Bethel Cross Road. A stone retaining wall defines the front yard, which features a few large yard trees. East of the front yard retaining wall, a driveway runs to a twentieth century attached garage situated at the same grade as the basement. Twentieth century plantings, including small trees and shrubs, surround the house; a small orchard is located on the west side of the property and the east side is marked by a line of mature trees. Although the original farm included 150 acres, the current 2.88-acre parcel is the only intact portion that survives after twentieth century consolidation and subdivision.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Winans-Huntting House is a two-story, five-bay by two-bay, side-gabled frame house with a two-bay by three-bay, front-gabled one-and-a-half story rear wing; both sections of the house have stone foundations banked into the hill and have separate at-grade basement entrances. A twentieth-century, two-bay by one-bay, two-story, side-gabled garage and sunroom addition extends from the east elevation. The house is covered in clapboard, has two exterior brick chimneys, and an asphalt roof.

The façade is not perfectly symmetrical; the windows in the two easternmost bays are more closely spaced while the three western bays have more generous spacing. This irregularity hints at the house's evolution. In its original, settlement-period form, physical evidence suggests that the house was a two-bay, one or one-and-a-half story house with a full basement. It was expanded ca. 1810 to its current, expanded form as a five-bay-wide, two-story house.

The façade (south elevation) features an early-nineteenth century central entrance door with sidelights and a wood surround with pilasters. It is shaded by a one-story, shallow hipped roof entry porch supported by four round, simplified Doric columns. The porch's decorative entablature features a frieze with a regular pattern of six vertical glyphs and an architrave with an arch pattern. Four twelve-over-twelve windows flank the entrance on the first floor; the second floor is lit by five twelve-over-eight windows. The sunroom/garage extends from the elevation to the east. Its first floor (basement level) has two wooden sliding doors made of vertical doors with an X-pattern that extend the length of the building; the second story is entirely glassed-in with five sets of fixed 16-pane and eight-pane windows.

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The east elevation of the primary house has an at-grade entrance in the stone foundation. The first floor is lit by an eight-over-twelve window, the second by a twelve-over-eight window, and the attic by two four-over-two windows. The sunroom addition extends from the northernmost bay of the house and the first bay of the rear wing. The east elevation of the rear wing has at-grade basement access. On its first story, a one-bay, shed addition with a bank of three six-over-six windows extends from the wing. Two three-pane windows are located under the roofline.

On the north (rear) elevation, the wing projects from the eastern end of the original house. The wing's north elevation has a contemporary French door and bank of three four-pane windows on the first floor and contemporary angled windows in the gable. The north elevation of the main house has a contemporary French door on the first floor. The third floor is lit by three twelve-over-eight windows.

On the west elevation, a one-story, shed addition extends from the northernmost bay of the wing. The remaining first floor bays are lit by a bank of three four-pane windows and a bank of three eight-pane casements. On the second story, three six-pane fixed windows are located under the roofline. Unlike on the east elevation, the exterior brick chimney is exposed on the west elevation up to the second story. The first floor is lit by two twelve-over-twelve windows, the second by a twelve-over-eight window, and the attic by two four-over-two windows.

The Winans-Huntting House has a full basement and two primary floors. Original flooring, doors and trim remain throughout the house. The basement is divided into two separate sections, roughly associated with the main block and the wing. Sistered girders are present in the basement of the main block, reflecting the extent of the original section of the house. During 21<sup>st</sup> century restoration of the stone foundations, the original kitchen hearth on the northeast end of the basement in the main block was discovered and restored.

The first floor is divided into a central stairhall and two parlors in the main block and a library, kitchen, dining room, and rear stairhall in the wing. The central hall features a simple staircase with a delicate tapered square newel, simple handrail, and square balusters. The east parlor reflects its early origins in contrast with later campaigns to add refinement to the original settlement-period house. The room features paneled wainscoting, a Federal mantelpiece and trim, and exposed ceiling beams; these beams awkwardly cut off the trim around the windows on the façade, hinting that the trim had to be installed around them, and forced the installation of a smaller window on the east. While these beams are currently exposed, it is almost certain that they would have been boxed in during the expansion of the house to present a more refined and finished appearance. The west parlor retains its trim and features a ca. 1770 Robert Adam mantelpiece from England that was purchased at auction and installed by a late twentieth-century owner. On the first floor, the rear wing meets with the main block behind the central stair and east parlor, and each has its own doorway to the rear wing; sistered posts are evident between the two doorways. Original flooring and trim remains in the library, dining room, and contemporary kitchen in the rear wing. An original, simple staircase, located in the northwest corner, leads to the second floor of the wing.

The second floor is divided into a stair hall and two bedrooms in the main block and three bedrooms and a hall in the wing. Federal details survive to a remarkable degree in the bedrooms in the main block. The east bedroom retains its original chair rail, trim, and primary and closet doors with H and HL hinges. The west bedroom also retains these details and a Federal mantelpiece. The second floor of the wing is located on a

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slightly lower level than the house. The rooms in this section retain their historic configuration, trim and doors.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "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 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 prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1774-ca. 1830

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1810, ca. 1830

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the ca. 1774 construction of the house through its last major addition ca. 1830.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Winans-Huntting Homestead is locally significant under Criterion C as an example of an early nineteenth century vernacular Federal period two-story farmhouse in Pine Plains that incorporates a much smaller, late eighteenth century building. The Winans family purchased the property during the 1760s, and James Winans built a small farmhouse on the land ca. 1774. Physical analysis suggests that the original building was a two-bay by two-bay, one or one-and-a-half story building with a basement kitchen. The single room associated with the early section of the house retains exposed ceiling beams alluding to its original rough character.

James Winans was an integral member of the community, having served in public office between 1770 – 1774-5. A skilled carpenter and land developer, Winans prospered as people began emigrating to Dutchess County from Long Island, Connecticut and England. James supported the Independence Movement and his sons Gerardus and Ira served in New York's 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Militia. Gerardus Winans inherited the property from his father in 1795, at age 48. After marrying his second wife, Aletia Hollenbeck, in 1807, it appears that Winans decided to improve the house. The house was quickly expanded during the early nineteenth century, ca. 1810, into a five-bay by two-bay, two-story, side-gabled house; the square roof structure, which was constructed in one campaign, is indicative of this rapid change.. On the interior, the house received a full complement of elegant Federal period finishes, including its staircase, doors, chair rails, and mantels; elliptical moldings and door and window architraves support an early nineteenth century period of expansion. In 1828, Edward Huntting and Amanda Huntting (né Winans) purchased the property and added the rear wing soon after. A rear wing was added to the house ca. 1830 to provide additional service and living space The property remained in the Huntting family through 1904.

### **Early History of Pine Plains / Northeast Precinct**

Granted by New York Governor Benjamin Fletcher in 1697, the Great Nine Partners' Patent included approximately 145,000 acres of land in Dutchess County. The nine partners, all prominent English and Dutch men who obtained the land speculatively, did not formally survey and divide the land until 1734. The survey anticipated new settlement; Christian Henry Rauch, a Moravian minister, established a mission to the Mahican Indians in 1740 in Pine Plains and new migrants to the area followed over the next two decades.<sup>1</sup>

Sent to New York City by Moravian Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenberg, Rauch arrived in New York City on July 16, 1740. After a successful meeting with a Mahican delegation, they invited him to visit their village in Shekomeko. Rauch established a mission, converted two of the leaders to the Moravian faith, and formally established a Native Christian congregation in 1742. As more European settlers arrived in the area, many from Connecticut and Massachusetts, both the Moravians and Mahicans came under threat. On October 27, 1744, the New York governor ordered Moravian missionaries to cease their efforts and leave the province; that

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<sup>1</sup> Philip H. Smith, *General History of Dutchess County from 1609 to 1876, inclusive* (Pawling, N.Y., 1877), 43, 407; Richard Edsall and Judge Ter Bos, "The Great Nine Partners Map No. 4," 1877 rendering. Available at <<http://www.bostonraremaps.com/catalogues/BRM1713.HTM>>.

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December, Dutchess County officials delivered the message directly to the Moravians at Shekomeko. Soon after, the mission was effectively disbanded.<sup>2</sup>

### **James Winans**

James Winans was born on February 17, 1715 at Rahway, New Jersey, to Conrad and Sarah Winans. James's early years were marked by the untimely deaths of his parents. At age 16, after his mother's death, James was sent away to live with extended family in Horseneck, Connecticut (now Greenwich); his oldest brother and married sisters remained to care for the family farm. This difficult experience enhanced his natural ambition, industry and thrift.<sup>3</sup>

Once in Connecticut, James apprenticed and began working as a carpenter. At age 21, he was sufficiently well established to marry and start a family. He married Sarah Reynolds (b. April 20, 1714 in Connecticut) on December 11, 1735 in Greenwich. They remained in Horseneck for the next 20 years, where they had ten children: Anna (b. 1737), Sarah (b.1739), James, Jr. (b. 1742), Susannah (b. 1744), Stephen (b.1746), Gerardus (b.1747), Ira (b. 1749), Zayde (b. 1752), Seymour (b. 1754), and David (b. 1757). In 1740, James began buying and selling land in and around Horseneck. Between 1740 and 1758, he was a participant in at least twelve land transactions. In some of these cases, he appears to have been involved in house building projects.<sup>4</sup>

In 1757, James moved his family to the Nine Partners Tract in northern Dutchess County (later part of the town of Stanford), where he established himself as a carpenter and farmer. By the mid-eighteenth century, available land in New England was becoming scarce; those who did not inherit land trained as artisans or tradesmen or moved west to the Hudson Valley to establish a homestead. Most migrants to Dutchess County hailed from Connecticut and Long Island; chain-migration to areas with family members or friends from former communities was common. James Winans was likely attracted west by the demand for carpenters, as well as a desire to establish his own farm.

Soon after moving to the area, James started to take on leadership roles within the community. At the first annual Town Meeting of Charlotte Precinct, in April 1762, he was elected as one of the town officers and was one of 36 appointed as Path Master. He was appointed again in 1770, 1773, 1774, and 1775; in 1774, the title was changed to Overseer of the Highway. The position required him to assure that the roads were kept in proper condition, including cleared of snow, by owners of adjacent lands.

Throughout the 1760s, James Winans acquired several smaller parcels in Pine Plains and Stanford. In 1769, James Winans bought a 150-acre parcel in Lott 12 in the Little Nine Partners Tract, from John Beekman, a

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<sup>2</sup> Smith, *General History*; Native Heritage Project, "The Moravians, the Shekomeko Indians, and the Gnadenhutzen Massacre," available at <<https://nativeheritageproject.com/2012/12/19/the-moravians-the-shekomeko-indians-and-the-gnadenhutzen-massacre/>>.

<sup>3</sup> Winslow E. Winans, "James Winans 1715-1793 and his son Gerardus Winans 1747-1826 of Pine Plains, N.Y.," Manuscript, La Jolla, California, 1985.

<sup>4</sup> Winans, "James."



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merchant of New York for 300 pounds.<sup>5</sup> This parcel included the location of the former Shekomeko mission. In ca. 1774 James and his sons built a small house on his land in Pine Plains, and another home at his Stanford farm.<sup>6</sup>

While there are no descriptions of the Winans' original Pine Plains farmhouse, a physical analysis indicates that it was a modest, one or one-and-a-half story, two-bay by two-bay house with a basement kitchen. This section of the house includes the two easternmost bays, and is marked by sistered posts and girders on the basement and first floors and a variation in the window spacing pattern on the façade. This section of the basement retains an at-grade entrance and its original, expansive cooking hearth. In addition, the first-floor parlor corresponding to this section of the house features exposed ceiling beams that awkwardly engage with the windows and their finer trim on the south wall; this suggests the original windows were of more modest dimensions. Any evidence of the original entrance bay appears to have been removed during the building's later expansion. The consistency of the roof framing and second floor trim demonstrate that the addition of the second floor and the expansion were done at once during a later period; the first floor beams suggest, but do not confirm, that the building was constructed as a one-and-a-half story northern European configuration with closely-spaced H-bents.

The Winans family was strongly supportive of American Independence from the outset. In 1775, New York's Provincial Congress endorsed the Articles of Association, which it circulated in each of the counties for signatures. While the document did not specifically call for separation from England or encourage armed conflict, it railed against Britain's offenses and mistreatment of the colonies and expressed faith in the Continental Congress and New York's Provincial Congress. In Dutchess County, 1,820 signed the Articles of Association, while 964 refused. Ira Winans, James's son, as well as Isaac and William Winans were among those who signed the Articles in the Northeast Precinct in July 1775. Gerardus and Ira Winans served with the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Dutchess County Militia. The militia units were primarily local defense forces and provided trained men for service with General Washington's Army. Neither of the two men saw combat, as there were no active war hostilities in Dutchess County.<sup>7</sup>

### **Gerardus Winans**

In 1776, at age 29, Gerardus married Susannah Merritt. Prior to their marriage, it is unclear whether Gerardus was working at the family's Stanford farm or one of James's other landholdings. In the years after, the couple and their growing family appear to have relocated to the small house on the Pine Plains farm. By October 1781, Gerardus Winans had enough cattle on the family land in Pine Plains that he formally recorded an earmark in the Northeast Precinct. Gerardus and Susannah had eleven children in the next eighteen years. Those born in the Northeast Precinct were Susannah (b. Feb. 18, 1777), Charles (b Jan. 16, 1779), Jonathan, (b. October 7, 1790), and Zaydie (b Sept 7, 1782).

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<sup>5</sup> As much of the land in this area was still owned and being leased by the Livingston family, it is likely that Winans was purchasing a lease from Beekman rather than buying the land fee-simple. As the deed research for this nomination was obtained from secondary sources, it is possible that the initial researcher misread or misinterpreted a more complicated land transfer as a typical fee-simple sale.

<sup>6</sup> Around the same time, he built a house on his farm in Stanford. This house, which features a two-story engaged porch, was photographed and is included in the 1898 Dutchess County history.

<sup>7</sup> Frank Hasbrouck, *History of Dutchess County* (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.: S.A. Mathieu, 1909), 105.

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In 1783, James and Sarah Winans sold their farm in Stanford to Isaac Mulford Huntting and retired to the farm in Pine Plains. Around the same time, James bought a 312-acre parcel on the Hudson River north of Roeliff Jensen Kill. Gerardus and his family, which had grown too large for the small house in Pine Plains, and his brother David and his family relocated to this new property, which was known as "Camp Farm" for its proximity to the Palatine German colony. Gerardus and Susannah's family continued to grow – six more children were born during the years they lived at Camp Farm.

James Winans died on April 14, 1795 at his Pine Plains farm and was buried at the Round Top Cemetery.<sup>8</sup> James Winans's decades of work as a farmer, carpenter, and in real estate left his family in a strong financial position. After his father's death, at age 48, Gerardus Winans inherited the Pine Plains land and moved his family there (the Winans-Huntting Homestead) to live with his mother; his brother Seymour kept Camp Farm. In addition to reviving the family farm, Gerardus took an active interest in improving the community. In 1797, he was one of 47 subscribers to the first public library in the North East Township. The 1800 census records Gerardus Winans as the head of a fairly large household in North East Township; in addition to his wife and mother, Gerardus lived with his six sons and five daughters, all but two of whom were over the age of 10. In 1803, his mother died and was buried alongside his father. Gerardus's wife, Susannah, died around the same time.<sup>9</sup>

By the turn of the nineteenth century, the hamlet of Bethel had formed near the Winans farm. After traveling to the meeting house in Stanfordville for several years, Charles Hoag, a Quaker and farmer in the area, founded the North East Society of Friends in 1803. Members of the society met at Hoag's house for several years before they had raised the money to finally build a meeting house in 1806. By this time, Gerardus Winans had become a member of the society; he contributed timbers for the construction of the meeting house in Bethel.<sup>10</sup>

Gerardus's association with the Quakers did not last long. At age 60, Gerardus married Aletia Hollenbeck, the widow of Benjamin Knickerbocker and about 12 years his senior, on March 2, 1807, causing a stir in the community, as Hollenbeck was not a Quaker. Members of the Bethel community had cautioned Gerardus against the marriage; the Friends only permitted marriage among members of the sect. In response to his decision to ignore these rules, local Quaker leaders disowned him. He was notified of his expulsion from the Meeting and of his right to appeal, but Gerardus had no intention of doing so. Despite this, the two remained well-respected elders within the community; he was known as "Uncle Crand" and she as "Aunt Latchie."<sup>11</sup>

Whether to mark his success or to please his new wife, Gerardus embarked upon a substantial campaign to expand his house ca. 1810. He more than doubled it in size, adding three bays to the west, including a central hallway, and a full second story to the house. The square rafter roof frame, which is consistent from one end of the house to another and consists of hewn rafter pairs butted and nailed at their apex, reflects a single

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<sup>8</sup> When the cemetery went into disrepair, Isaac Huntting, a descendant and renowned nineteenth-century historian and writer, moved the gravestone with others of his family to the Evergreen Cemetery in Pine Plains.

<sup>9</sup> While Susannah died during this decade, family histories and genealogies don't indicate the date of her death; much of the information about her has been lost.

<sup>10</sup> Isaac Huntting, *History of Little Nine Partners: of North East Precinct, and Pine Plains, New York, Dutchess County* (Amenia, N.Y.: Charles Walsh & Co., 1897), 154-157.

<sup>11</sup> Huntting, *History*, 160.

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construction campaign. On the interior, Federal era finishes, including the staircase, doors, chair rails, and mantels, are evident both as stylistic updates in the original section of the house and in the expansion; they remain particularly intact in the bedrooms on the second story. Each of the rooms retains Federal doors with H and HL hinges, as well as plank closet doors with similar hardware. Some of the door and window architraves, as well as moldings used on fireplaces, are elliptical in nature; this suggests a date after ca. 1810, as this molding profile was widely popularized by Asher Benjamin in his *American Builders Companion* (1811).

The 1810 census demonstrates that Gerardus Winans's household had shrunk somewhat in the ensuing decade, even as his house had grown. In addition to himself and his wife, two women and two men aged 16-26 and one boy aged 10-16 lived on the property. As Gerardus and Aletia advanced in age, it appears that his married children lived here and likely worked the farm. Aletia died in 1819, at age 84. The following year, Gerardus's household included three men and three women aged 26-45, one man aged 16-26 and a boy less than 10 years old.<sup>12</sup>

Gerardus died in March 1826. His will, dated March 1<sup>st</sup> and probated April 17<sup>th</sup> of the same year, appointed his sons Josiah and Stephen to sell the Pine Plains farm. An advertisement for the sale of the property appeared in an advertisement in *The Republican Telegraph and Observer* on December 27, 1826:

FOR SALE

That valuable farm, late the property of Gerardus Winans, deceased, lying in the town of Pine Plains about two miles and a half from the village containing about one hundred and fifty acres of land. Also a lot of about 50 acres of land principally wood lying within one mile of the above mentioned premises. Said farm has on it a good house, barn, etc. is well fenced and in good state of cultivation, in suitable proportion into plow, pasture and meadowland. A particular description is deemed un-necessary as the subscribers wish not any person to purchase without first viewing the premises. For further particulars, enquire of the subscribers on the premises. Stephen Winans, Josiah Winans, Executors. Pine Plains, December 1, 1826.<sup>13</sup>

These advertisements appear to have been ineffective at hastening the sale of the property. It remained on the market for over two more years. Isaac Huntting purchased the 164-acre farm from Gerardus Winans's estate for \$6,024.81 on April 28, 1828.<sup>14</sup>

### Amanda & Edward Huntting

Members of the Huntting family, which originally hailed from London and Suffolk County in England, were among Dutchess County's early settlers. Isaac Mulford Huntting, born in East Hampton on November 14, 1731, arrived in Dutchess County through a pattern of regional chain migration from the east end of Long Island. A connection between the Winans and Huntting families was established from the outset. Isaac

<sup>12</sup> New York, Federal Census, 1810, 1820 census; Winans, "James."

<sup>13</sup> *The Republican Telegraph and Observer*, December 27, 1826.

<sup>14</sup> Winans, "James."

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Mulford Huntting purchased his Stanford farm in 1783 directly from James Winans.<sup>15</sup> Isaac Mulford's son, Isaac, established a farm next to his father's.<sup>16</sup>

Edward Huntting, born in 1798, spent his early life on his father, Isaac Huntting's, farm and moved to Columbia County with his wife, Amanda Winans, in the spring of 1819.<sup>17</sup> The young couple settled on a 170-acre farm near Chatham Four Corners and began to raise a family; their four children, Tammy, Hannah, Isaac and Phebe, were born on the property. On August 12, 1824, he was commissioned lieutenant in the 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment of The New York Infantry; he served with them until 1829.<sup>18</sup>

Soon after his father, Isaac, purchased the former Winans property, Edward Huntting sold his Chatham farm and moved to the Pine Plains farm. Soon after, to accommodate his young and growing family, Edward Huntting constructed the house's rear wing. The addition likely served as much-needed additional kitchen and living space; by 1830, Edward Huntting's household included six children under 20, three men (aged 30-50), and two women (one in her 30s and one in her 60s). The wing's massing and three- and six-pane windows under the eaves, reflective of vernacular expressions of the Greek Revival style, supports a ca. 1830 construction date for this section.<sup>19</sup>

In addition to operating his farm, Edward Huntting took an active social and political role in Pine Plains. He served terms as town supervisor and justice of the peace, as well as smaller offices.<sup>20</sup> He was devoted to his children and had them educated in Poughkeepsie. In 1837, Edward purchased one of Pine Plains's earliest pianos for his daughters, who received lessons from Abel Gunn, Poughkeepsie's foremost teacher of piano and organ.<sup>21</sup> Huntting died at the Winans-Huntting Homestead in 1884 and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Pine Plains.

## Later History

Isaac Huntting, one of Dutchess County's early historians and genealogist's, owned the house and lived there, on-and-off, during the later decades of his life. He researched and published his *History of Little Nine Partners of Northeast Precinct and Pine Plains* (1897) during those years.<sup>22</sup> The Winans-Huntting House remained in the Huntting family until 1904.

<sup>15</sup> Issac Huntting, "Handwritten Journal by Isaac Huntting (1825-1910)," transcription by Ann Haviland Amadori, 12, 89-90, available at <<https://familysearch.org/photos/artifacts/148868>>; "Centennial Celebration: Gathering of Descendants of the Families of Huntting, Dibble, Conklin and Hedges," *Pine Plains Register*, September 7, 1883.

<sup>16</sup> Huntting, "Handwritten Journal," 71-81.

<sup>17</sup> Amanda Winans was one of the daughters of David Winans, Gerardus's brother who owned Camp Farm. Huntting, "Handwritten Journal," 89-90.

<sup>18</sup> Huntting, "Handwritten Journal," 19.

<sup>19</sup> Federal Census, New York, 1830.

<sup>20</sup> "Edward Huntting," *Pine Plains Register Herald*, March 14, 1884.

<sup>21</sup> The piano remained in the household until his daughter Hannah died January 4, 1906. Huntting, "Handwritten Journal," 71-81.

<sup>22</sup> Roxy Triebel, "Isaac Huntting," available at <[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~treebz65/cemeteries/new\\_york/dutchess/evergreen\\_cem\\_pineplains/isaac\\_huntting/isaac\\_huntting\\_bio1.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~treebz65/cemeteries/new_york/dutchess/evergreen_cem_pineplains/isaac_huntting/isaac_huntting_bio1.html)>.

Winans-Huntting House

Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY

County and State

During the early twentieth century, the land, along with many other nearby properties, was incorporated into larger agricultural operations. Early on, it was part of the Pine Plains holdings of Briarcliff Farms, one of the largest dairy operations in the Northeast. This period of ownership, when it appears to have been alternately used as worker housing or simply left alone, contributed to the house's preservation.

By 1970, when John Norman Boyles and Patricia A. Boyles purchased the property, the house had been subdivided from the surrounding land. They rehabilitated and introduced electricity to the house. Carol Brown Janeway, a Scottish translator and art collector, and her husband, Irwin Glikes, purchased the property in 1990 and designed the gardens around the house. The current owners, Bernadette Murray and Bran Raskovic, recently purchased the property and have been working to stabilize the building while respecting its historic finishes.

Winans-Huntting House  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Centennial Celebration: Gathering of Descendants of the Families of Huntting, Dibble, Conklin and Hedges." *Pine Plains Register*, September 7, 1883.

Edsall, Richard and Judge Ter Bos. "The Great Nine Partners Map No. 4," 1877 rendering. Available at <<http://www.bostonraremaps.com/catalogues/BRM1713.HTM>>.

"Edward Huntting," *Pine Plains Register Herald*, March 14, 1884.

Hasbrouck, Frank. *History of Dutchess County*. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.: S.A. Mathieu, 1909.

Huntting, Issac. "Handwritten Journal by Isaac Huntting (1825-1910)." Transcription by Ann Haviland Amadori, 12, 89-90, available at <<https://familysearch.org/photos/artifacts/148868>>.

Huntting, Isaac. *History of Little Nine Partners: of North East Precinct, and Pine Plains, New York, Dutchess County*. Amenia, N.Y.: Charles Walsh & Co., 1897.

Native Heritage Project. "The Moravians, the Shekomeko Indians, and the Gnadenhutten Massacre," available at <<https://nativeheritageproject.com/2012/12/19/the-moravians-the-shekomeko-indians-and-the-gnadenhutten-massacre/>>.

New York, Federal Census, 1810, 1820, 1830 census.

*The Republican Telegraph and Observer*, December 27, 1826.

Roxy Triebel, "Isaac Huntting." available at <[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~treebz65/cemeteries/new\\_york/dutchess/evergreen\\_cem\\_pineplains/isaac\\_huntting/isaac\\_huntting\\_bio1.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~treebz65/cemeteries/new_york/dutchess/evergreen_cem_pineplains/isaac_huntting/isaac_huntting_bio1.html)>.

Smith, Philip H. *General History of Dutchess County from 1609 to 1876, inclusive*. Pawling, N.Y., 1877.

Winslow E. Winans, "James Winans 1715-1793 and his son Gerardus Winans 1747-1826 of Pine Plains, N.Y." Manuscript, La Jolla, California, 1985.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

Winans-Huntting House  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 2.88 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>612447</u> Easting	<u>4644906</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing	4	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

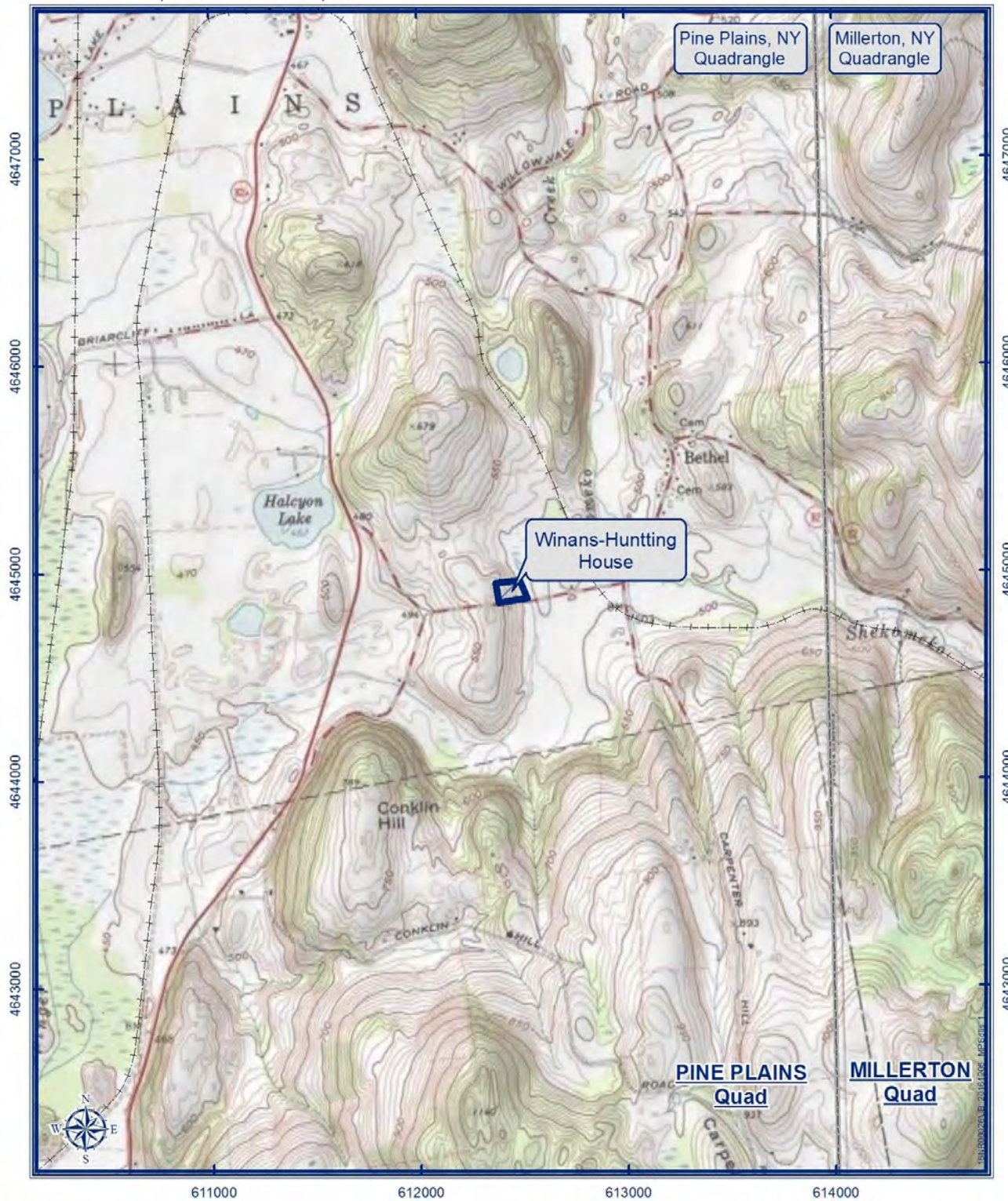
The boundary was drawn to include the current less-than-three-acre parcel that is associated with the Winans-Huntting House. During the period of significance, the house was part of a 150-acre family farm; however, in the early twentieth century, this and other farms were incorporated into a large-scale regional commercial dairy operation. As a result, the integrity of the small-scale family farm landscape has been lost. Since no agricultural outbuildings survive and the house is being nominated for its architectural significance, the current parcel is an appropriate boundary. It retains a rural setting.

Winans-Hunting House  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

**Winans-Hunting House**  
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., NY

**51 Bethel Cross Road**  
Pine Plains, NY 12567



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter

1:24,000  
1 in = 2,000 ft

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet

 House

 Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



Winans-Hunting House  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

**Winans-Hunting House**  
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., NY

*51 Bethel Cross Road*  
Pine Plains, NY 12567



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter

1:10,000  
1 in = 833 ft



Winans-Huntting House  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jennifer Betsworth (NY SHPO)  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date February 2017  
street & number Peebles Island telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188  
e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Winans – Huntting House

City or Vicinity: Pine Plains

County: Dutchess State: NY

Photographer: Jennifer Betsworth & Bill Krattinger

Date Photographed: April 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0001  
Façade, facing northeast

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0002  
Façade, detail, facing north

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0003  
East elevation, facing northwest

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0004  
House and wing, west elevation, facing east

Winans-Huntting House  
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY  
County and State

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0005  
East parlor, first floor, facing southeast

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0006  
Exposed framing and sistered posts, first floor, facing south

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0007  
Hearth, basement, facing southeast

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0008  
Central hallway, first floor, facing northeast

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0009  
West parlor, Adam mantle, first floor, facing west

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0010  
Dining Room, first floor, rear wing, facing north

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0011  
Rear staircase, first floor, rear wing, facing south

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0012  
Bedroom, second floor, facing south

NY\_Dutchess Co\_Winans Huntting House\_0013  
Bedroom, second floor, facing northeast

---

**Property Owner:**

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

name Bernadette Murray and Bran Raskovic  
street & number 51 Bethel Cross Road telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Pine Plains state NY zip code 12567

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:  Date of Pending List:  Date of 16th Day:  Date of 45th Day:  Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject  Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner



24 March 2017

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following MPDF and seven nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Southold Town Milestones, Suffolk County  
Southold Milestone 7 (Southold Town Milestones), Suffolk County  
Winans-Hunting House, Dutchess County  
Reformed Church of Melrose, Bronx County  
PS 186, New York County  
Henry's Garage, Essex County  
Nelson Methodist Church, Madison County  
John S. Tilley Ladders Company, Albany County

This is the last batch until your move is completed. Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office