



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility 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 the information requested. If an 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 listed in 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 Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 461 Spruce Lake Rd

not for publication

city or town Summit

vicinity

state New York

code NY

county Schoharie

code 095

zip code 12175

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I 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.

Ronald A. Purpoint DSITPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/18/14
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.

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

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 the Keeper

Date of Action

Alexis Abernethy

11/7/15

Stacked Plank House at 461 Spruce Lake Rd.
Name of Property

Schoharie County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Wood

roof Asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation Sheet

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.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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):

- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c1833-1866

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe 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 Travis Bowman, Historic Preservation Program Analyst & Armin Stelzer

organization New York State Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation date 3/18/2014

street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643 x 3259

city or town Waterford state New York zip code 12188

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number 461 Spruce Lake Rd telephone _____

city or town Summit state NY zip code 12175

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 1

Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd
Schoharie County, New York

Narrative Description:

Setting

The Stacked Plank House at Spruce Lake Rd. occupies a large (22 acre), irregularly shaped parcel between Bear Gulch and Spruce Lake Roads in the town of Summit, Schoharie County, New York. The house itself is aligned southwest to northeast and is sited to take advantage of a curve and hill on Spruce Lake Rd—its main elevation becomes visible as one crests the hill and begins the curving descent. Spruce Lake road runs northwest from the hamlet of Summit Four Corners [now known only as Summit], a village on the Richmondville-Charlotteville leg of the former Albany and Schoharie plank turnpike. The house is situated in the rolling foothills of the western Catskill Mountain region, on the dividing line between the watersheds of the Charlotte River (Susquehanna) and the Breakabeen Creek (Schoharie-Mohawk). The area's setting includes the undeveloped Spruce Lake road, rolling pastures, broken and hilly uplands, forests, meadows, cultivated fields and various creeks and ponds, including the Deer Lick Creek (a tributary of the Charlotte River) and a natural spring.

House

The house is a two-story, front-gable form with a one story side wing. The upright and most of side wing (approximately two-thirds) is board-wall construction consisting of horizontally-stacked hemlock planks, while the final one third of the side wing is vertical plank. Both the upright and wing are currently clad in asbestos shingling; the underneath cladding could not be observed, except inside of the pediment, which consists of wooden clapboards. The stacked plank portions of the upright and wing rest on cut stone foundations, parged on the interior and exterior. The vertical plank portion of the wing appears to have previously rested on a dry stacked stone foundation that was later excavated and reinforced with concrete blocks. The property slopes upward from the southeast and the foundation incorporates a step-down to maintain levelness. All of the roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. The main block is a double-pile form, three bays wide, roughly square in footprint, covered with a gable roof. The side wing is a single pile, rectangular in footprint with a gable roof that intersects perpendicular to the main block. The wing includes a recessed entry porch supported by a replacement squared post. Fenestration varies by block, elevation and story. Ornamentation consists of corner pilasters supporting a moulded architrave, unadorned frieze and a moulded cornice, all surmounted by an enclosed pediment with a full entablature. The roof-wall junction entablature and the moulded projecting cornice continue across all elevations, except where interrupted by the roofline of the wing, and the rear (northwest) elevation repeats the ornamentation (full entablature, enclosed pediment, and corner pilasters). The corner pilasters on both the front and rear elevations have square bases and capitals. The roof-wall junction entablature and the moulded projecting cornice is repeated on the wing, terminating in a return on the gable end of the wing. Other ornamentation will be described separately by elevation.

Main (southeast) elevation, main block and side wing.

The front façade has regular fenestration across the main block, with three nine-light windows lighting the upper story, two 1/1 wood-framed windows lighting the lower story and the door opening set into the easternmost bay; a single rectangular window lights the basement. The upper and lower story windows are set into simple moulded wooden surrounds with projecting sills, are covered with aluminum storms and flanked by louvered wooden shutters. The two lower story windows have slightly projecting lintels, while the lintels of the three upper story windows abut against the frieze band of the pediment. The main entrance door is treated by the inclusion of two squared pilasters supporting a wide, unadorned lintel; the pilasters have square bases and capitals. The door itself has two large recessed panels surmounted by three rectangular windows. The door is set into a simple moulded wooden surround, as are the windows, the latter of which includes projecting sills. Finishes inside the porch consist of a poured concrete floor and no ceiling treatment. A pilaster with squared base and capital rests at the junction of

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Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd
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the porch and the rest of the wing. Fenestration on the rest of the wing is irregular and consists of a small 1/1 wood framed window lighting an interior bathroom space and a 1/1 wood-framed window set into a simple moulded wooden surround with a projecting sill. The latter is flanked by louvered shutters and covered with an aluminum storm.

Side (southwest) elevation, main block:

The detailing and regular fenestration continues on the southwest elevation of the house. Fenestration consists of four regularly-placed window openings, two lighting each story. As on the primary elevation the upper story windows are nine-light wood framed examples, and those on the lower story are 1/1 wood framed. Surrounds are the same as already described as well—simple, moulded wooden examples with projecting sills and projecting lintels on the lower story only. All four windows have aluminum storms and are flanked by louvered wooden shutters. There are no basement windows on the southwest elevation. Occupying the wall between the windows is a large brick exterior chimney.

Rear elevation, main block and side wing:

The rear elevation of the main block has irregular fenestration across both the main block and wing. The main block has three regular openings of the type already described by type and surround, but a fourth opening—upper story, northernmost bay—is different. The latter is a small, rectangular 1/1 wood framed window set into a simple moulded wooden surround and is offset vertically from the lower story opening of the same bay; it is also offset horizontally from other upper story openings and extends through the frieze and architrave before abutting the projecting cornice. Fenestration on the wing includes three irregularly placed 1/1 wood-framed windows set into simple moulded wooden surrounds with projecting sills, flanked by louvered shutters, and covered with aluminum storms. In addition to these, is a paired set of smaller 1/1 wood framed windows set into a single, simple moulded wooden surround with a slightly projecting sill; this opening lights the kitchen. Finally, three rectangular window openings are set into the frieze band of the wing to light the attic—all are covered in louvered wooden grills. An exterior concrete block chimney visually separates the final third of the wing (nearest the northeast elevation), where the framing structure switches from horizontal planking to vertical planking.

Northeast elevation, main block and side wing:

Most of the surface of the main block is subsumed by the side wing on the east elevation, though the corner pilasters, moulded architrave, frieze band and cornice are visible where the wing roofline does not directly intersect with the eave of the main block. There are no openings on the main block. Fenestration on the side wing includes a single 1/1 wood-framed window, set into a simple moulded wooden surround, with a projecting sill, flanked by louvered shutters, and covered with an aluminum storm. The attic includes a pair of outward swinging vertical plank doors set into a simple moulded wooden surround. Although the moulded architrave, frieze band and boxed, moulded cornice (terminating in returns) continue onto the gable end of the wing, proportionally it appears the easternmost end of the roofline was extended slightly to match the wall plane of the main elevation.

Interior

On the interior of the first story, the house presents a modified “T” plan with a large public parlor, center stair and rear chamber in the main block, and domestic spaces in the side wing. There are two chambers, a stair hall and bathroom on the upper floor of the main block. Finishes include narrow varnished maple tongue and groove floors (laid over wide milled plank floorboards evident in the basement), moulded surrounds and baseboards and a mixture of gypsum board and plaster on the walls and ceilings. As was customary, the parlor has the most elaborate and fully articulated trim, evident in both the door and window openings; the windows also include decorative

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paneled aprons. There is a single fireplace in the house, but the brickwork and the bricks themselves indicate that it dates to the twentieth century, so the house likely utilized stoves. The stair has a turned newel and balusters, all done in tiger maple; the newel is topped with a decorative marble finial. Photographs of exposed framing in both rooms show they were historically plaster, but the entire house is now finished in gypsum board.

Because the framing members themselves could not be studied it is not possible to date when the rear space of the wing was added—it certainly could be contemporary with the construction of the entire house.

Garage (non-contributing)

There near the house is a small, 20th century garage. It is a rectangular, gable-roofed, single bay building resting on a concrete pad

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Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd
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Statement of Significance:

The stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd. is architecturally significant as a locally important vernacular example of a Greek Revival residence utilizing the atypical method of stacked horizontal plank construction. The house is an intact, gable-front, upright and wing form finished in popular Classical details like corner pilasters, a full entablature, and an enclosed pediment. Its form and detailing is characteristic of regional building practices and local adaptations of fashionable Greek Revival vocabularies during the antebellum decades in rural New York. Utilizing board-wall or stacked plank construction, the house is also one of a grouping of such residences in the town of Summit, and neighboring Richmondville, which can be identified via the 1855 New York State census and E. Wenig & W. Lorey's 1856 property owner's map of Schoharie County. Research has yet to establish if these houses share enough in terms of their forms and vocabularies to determine whether they were all constructed by a single builder or (at the very least), influenced one another. It is also possible that the building of the nominated house, and some of the other stacked plank houses in the area, is related to the construction of the Richmondville-Charlotteville leg of the Albany-Schoharie plank road in the early 1850s. Neither documentary research nor the physical structure of the house, however, have conclusively shown when it was constructed, or by whom, so this hypothesis also cannot be tested at this time. Deed research shows that three different families owned the parcel from 1833 to 1866, so it is expected that one of these three families had the house constructed. The period of significance (1833-1866) has been framed to include the ownership of the parcel by these three families.

History of land ownership prior to construction

The area of Summit was unsettled, but certainly not unknown prior to the Revolution. Evidence suggests that the Summit was on a well-known footpath between the Charlotte/Susquehanna watershed and the Schoharie/Mohawk/Hudson watershed. An historic marker at the southern end of Summit Lake reads: "Lieut. Col. John Johnson & Joseph Brant encamped here with a large band of Indians in Oct. 1780 previous to Schoharie Valley Massacre." While these markers are unreliable as evidence themselves, better evidence for colonial era trail in Summit does exist. An unnamed body of water that is almost certainly the lake in Summit appears on Capt. William Gray's 1778 map "Draught of a Part of Schoara [Schoharie] and West bank of the Delaware with Col. William Butler's line of march Oct. 2 to Nov. 16, 1778."¹ Lt. Col. Butler, of Pennsylvania, led a force of 267 men, including elements of Capt. Gray's 4th Pennsylvania (Continental Army) and state militia to effect a punitive expedition against the Iroquois settlements of Unadilla and Onaquaga. These large villages had been used as a base of operations by British allied Iroquois warriors and Rangers during the earlier raids on Cobleskill (May 8), Springfield (June 18) and Andrustown (June 19) as well as those who participated in the massacre at Wyoming Valley, PA (July 3). Gray's map shows a trail progressing from the Schoharie along the (unnamed) outlet of the lake in Summit; from Summit the trail ascends onto or very near the nominated property along the Deer Lick Creek (a tributary of the Charlotte River) and eventually into the Susquehanna. Neither Gray's map, nor the accompanying letter describing the campaign, suggests that anyone lived near Summit or the nominated property at that time (1778). It is likely that the high altitude (2000-2200') of this region between the two great watersheds was simply unattractive to settlers in the eighteenth century. Dutch colonial-era farmers moving west from Albany and Palatine German settlers colonizing the Schoharie Valley avoided the rocky uplands of the Catskills, preferring to settle along the broad and level river bottom-lands.

Speculators, however, did not ignore the potential of the land. The Schoharie highlands bordered the western edge of the Rensselaerwyck Manor, the largest in New York, and thus were a natural next step in the westward progression of European settlement during the colonial era. Property ownership in both colonial New York and the

¹ Various authors have pointed out inaccuracies on the map; for example, the outlet of Summit Lake is the West Kill, although the map suggests it was Panther Creek.

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Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd
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Early National Period was a complex issue. By the late eighteenth century English colonial policy limited land purchases by single individuals to 1,000 acres, but speculators skirted this restriction by simply forming a trust or a company composed of a number of individuals, which could in turn receive title to larger tracts of land. Once title was secured, the trust would be dissolved and the multiple “owners” would sign-off and leave a single owner essentially with full title.² The modern day limits of the town of Summit incorporated portions of four such Royal patents—the Strassburgh, Charlotte River, Stephen Skinner and Walter Franklin Patents. The nominated house is located in Allotment 2 of the Skinner Patent, and contains portions of Lot #2 (96.08 acres) and Lot #3 (37.75 acres). The Skinner Patent was granted to Stephen Skinner and thirty-nine others in January of 1770, and after a series of transfers, Gov. Cadwallader Colden Sr. (1688-1776) emerged as the single owner of the Skinner Patent.

It does not appear that the Colden family attempted to settle the Skinner Patent lands via a tenancy system; Gov. Cadwallader Colden Sr. (1688-1776) had been an outspoken critic of the landlord-tenant system throughout his career and had fought several political and legal battles against the landed gentry. When Cadwallader Colden Sr. died in 1776, his Schoharie County lands subsequently passed to his heirs. The Revolutionary War immobilized both settlement and land speculation in Schoharie, which was the scene of multiple raids and battles during the conflict. By the time new settlement in the area could realistically begin, only Cadwallader Colden II (1722-1797) was still alive amongst Colden’s children, so he inherited the Schoharie lands. Colden was a prominent member of the family—he served as first Supervisor of the Town of Montgomery (Orange Co), held several judicial positions, was a prominent vestryman in St. Andrew’s church, and had obtained the rank of colonel in the militia before the war. During the Revolutionary War, Colden attempted to remain neutral, but this brought him into conflict with his neighbors and former colleagues. He was called in front of the Committee of Safety on multiple occasions and arrested by the militia at least once. Eventually he was banished to British-occupied New York City, where he worked as humanitarian for the duration of the war—caring for prisoners of war (on both sides) and negotiating prisoner exchanges. Although labeled as a quasi-Loyalist, he was never fully attainted by the Legislature, and his patriot wife Elizabeth was allowed to visit him freely between the lines. After the war, Colden was among the handful of individuals named in a piece of legislation passed on May 12, 1784; the bill was entitled, "An Act to preserve the Freedom and Independence of this State, and for other Purposes therein mentioned."³ Section III of the bill permitted Cadwallader Colden II, and several others, the right to “return to and reside within this State, without any Molestation, and therein to remain until the End of the next Meeting of the Legislature, or until further legislative Provision shall be made in the Premises.” The status of these formerly-banished persons remained in controversy for years, but it appears the Colden was ultimately able to retain his lands in Schoharie and the surrounding counties. Upon Cadwallader Colden II’s death in 1797, the lands passed to his heirs, the longest surviving of which was his daughter, Jane *Colden* Murray (1748-1830). In 1833 Jane Murray’s estate executor, her uncle, John Fell, sold an 133 acre plot—including the nominated parcel—to Giles Baldwin (1811-1861) and his wife, Phoebe. The Baldwins were among the earliest settlers in the town of Summit, moving to the town in first decade of the nineteenth century. Because the Coldens did not believe in tenancy and did not settle the land themselves, it is likely the nominated parcel was unimproved until 1833.

Construction of the house

As noted, the exact construction date is unknown, but only three families owned the nominated parcel during the period when Greek Revival structures were likely to have been built in this area.

² David Murray, “The Antirent Episode in the State of New York.” *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1896*. Volume 1 (Government Printing Office: Washington, DC, 1897) 144.

³ Laws of New York, c. LXVI, p. 179 (1789). This statute was repealed, 11th Session, c. LXXIII, § 2, in Alison Reppy “The Spectre of Attainder in New York (Part 1),” *St. John’s Law Review*: Vol. 23: Issue 1, Article 1, 45. (1948). <http://scholarship.law.stjohns.edu/lawreview/vol23/iss1/1>.

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Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd
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Baldwin family 1833-1839

Four years after purchasing the property as a freehold, Giles and Phoebe Baldwin sold it Giles's father, Samuel Baldwin (1779-1857) for a substantial profit; Giles purchased the unimproved land for \$526, and sold it to his father for \$2,500. This 475 percent price increase could be a result of several factors. It may be reflective of Jacksonian era land speculation—unimproved land was a commodity that was bought and sold with ease, especially after Jackson neutralized the Bank of the United States and created an age of decentralized and *de facto* unregulated banking. The price increase of the nominated parcel could also represent the improvement of the land by the Baldwin family—improvement that could have included a house.

If a house was constructed by/for the Baldwins, its form and structure is unknown. Settlers in are known to have built everything from rudimentary log cabins to a fully-developed Georgian manor house built by master carpenters from Connecticut (the 1802-4 Judge William Beekman Mansion), so it is not implausible that the nominated house was built during this period. There were sawmills in the area at the time, therefore processed boards were available. The upright and wing form was known in the 1830s and was within the skill level of local builders. Evidence also suggests that the Baldwins would have had the means to construct a house. As noted, the Baldwins were amongst the earliest settlers in Summit and Samuel Baldwin himself was locally prominent. He was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1827-1828 and seems to have been a substantial investor in the Canajoharie & Catskill Railroad (chartered 1830-defunct 1842); he was appointed to an 1831 committee that was attempting to find the best route for the railroad.⁴ In the period, Summit was developing into a small village centered around the lake. Horatio Spafford's 1813 *Gazetteer of the State of New-York* did not have an entry for Summit, because the town was not formed from Jefferson and Cobleskill until 1819; Spafford's 1824 edition of the *Gazetteer*, however, noted that the town had a population of "1468 ; 279 farmers, 29 mechanics, 2 traders; 3 foreigners; 5 free blacks, 3 slaves," along with "7158 acres improved land, 1141 cattle, 352 horses, 2287 sheep : 10315 yards cloth: 2 grist mills, 7 saw mills, 2 carding machines."⁵

Andrews/ Lavalley family 1839-1850

In 1839, Samuel Baldwin sold Morgan Andrews (1807-1867) the same 133 acre property that the former had bought in 1833, and for the same price of \$2,500. The Andrews family was also among the early settlers of Summit and respected members of the community. Morgan's father, Marcus Andrews (1778-1839), was town assessor for Jefferson (which Summit was part of until 1819) in 1803 and the following year he served as overseer of the poor. Morgan Andrews himself served as justice of the peace and is noted in period newspaper articles as being a prominent member of the Whig Party, including serving as an elector at Whig Party county conventions. Despite his apparent circumstances, Andrews defaulted on the \$1,100 mortgage and the property was seized. The commissioner of loans sold the property to Roderick and Polly Lavallay on September 19, 1843—which is the same period that genealogical sources indicate Morgan Andrews moved his family to Ohio. One family history specifically notes that Andrews "left Summit, New York, September 6, 1843 and arrived in Hinckley, Ohio, September 14, 1843," but it is unknown what the source of those dates is. Given the infrastructure in place at the time (canals, Great Lakes steamboats, and railroads) two weeks is certainly not an unreasonable travel time to Ohio. It is unknown why Andrews left the nominated property—one could speculate it was the result of the economic depression following the Panic of 1837, but no direct evidence exists for that conjecture. Interestingly, when Andrews was enumerated in the 1850 federal census for Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio, he listed his profession as "sailor."

⁴ "Internal Improvements" *Daily Albany Argus*, June 10, 1831. www.fultonhistory.com.

⁵ Horatio Gates Spafford, *A gazetteer of the State of New-York : embracing an ample survey and description of its counties, towns, cities, villages, canals, mountains, lakes, rivers, creeks, and natural topography*. (Albany, NY: B.D. Packard, 1824), 512. <https://archive.org>.

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There is a reference to a dwelling on the nominated property during the Andrews/Lavallay ownership period. A December 12, 1843 land transfer between Jane Murray's estate administrators and Isaac Ostrander recorded the sale of a parcel adjacent to the nominated property: "the north half of lot number three in the second allotment of Skinner's Patent containing about eighty acres more or less, excepting two and half acres out of the south east corner of said half lot occupied by Morgan Andrews." If Andrews were occupying the property in December, it would contradict family histories that claim Andrews had already left by September. As noted, Andrews was no longer the owner of the land as of September of 1843, but it is plausible that the Lavallay family allowed him to stay in residence—Morgan Andrews was married to Esther Lavallay, Roderick Lavallay's sister.

There was likely a dwelling on the nominated property during the Andrews occupation, but it is not known if Andrews constructed a dwelling onsite or if he occupied a previous dwelling built by the Baldwin family, and furthermore it is not known if a dwelling onsite was the extant, nominated house. Historically, it is not implausible that the nominated house was constructed during the Andrews occupation. Domestic unrest caused by the Anti-Rent period (see below) certainly dampened enthusiasm for new construction in the 1840s, but the nominated parcel was a freehold and houses are known to have been built regionally and locally. Jephtha Simms, writing in 1845, put the population of Summit on the rise—2,009 as compared to 1468 a generation earlier.⁶

It is likely that the new owner of the property, Roderick Lavallay, did not occupy the nominated parcel. According to a published history, Lavallay lived about mile south of the village and a "J Lavallay" (probably a relation of Roderick) appears on the 1856 county map, approximately a mile south of the village.⁷ Roderick had moved to Fremont-Callicoon, Sullivan County, N.Y. by 1849 or 1850—his name appears in multiple histories regarding the formation of the town of Fremont.

The Andrews/Lavallay ownership of the land coincided with a particularly tumultuous period in Summit's history. Besides the nationwide depression caused by the Panic of 1837, many of the hill towns of the western Catskills, including Summit, experienced a great deal of upheaval during the Anti-Rent period.⁸ The 1839 death of the Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer III, precipitated a severe crisis in the landlord-tenant world. Rensselaer's outstanding rents were calculated at \$400,000, and his will stipulated that they be collected. Resentment that had been simmering against the landlords for decades suddenly boiled over into hostility and then large-scale revolt. Anti-Rent associations were formed. These associations advocated the boycotting of rent payments, harassed sheriffs attempting to serve distress warrants or eviction papers, and attended auctions to over-inflate prices paid for seized chattel being sold. Styling themselves after the "Mohawks" of the Boston Tea Party, the localized groups disguised themselves as masked "Calico Indians" and gave themselves aliases like Chief Big Thunder, Yellow Jacket, Blackhawk and, in Summit, Red Jacket. The Calico Indians were not adverse to using violence to accomplish their goals and they maintained an effective early warning system and communication system of blowing tin horns to call the Indians to war when a threat appeared.

⁶ Jephtha Root Simms, *History of Schoharie county, and border wars of New York: containing also a sketch of the causes which led to the American revolution; and interesting memoranda of the Mohawk valley... Illustrated with more than thirty engravings*, Volume 3 (Munsell & Tanner, printers: Albany, NY, 1845). <http://books.google.com/books>, 645.

⁷ Thomas Broxholm, "Historical Sketch of the First Baptist Church of the Town of Summit," *Stars and Stripes*, (n.p: 1913), <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyschoha/1stbap11.html>.

⁸ Ellis, "Land Tenure and Tenancy in the Hudson Valley; Sung Bok Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York* (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, 1978); Patricia Bonomi, *A Factious People*. (Columbia University Press: New York, NY, 1971). 179-228; Christman, Henry. *Tin Horns and Calico: The Thrilling Unsung Story of an American Revolt Against Serfdom*. (Hope Farm Press: Cornwallville, NY., 1978); Martin Bruegel, "Unrest: Manorial Society and the Market in the Hudson Valley, 1780-1850." *The Journal of American History*, ed. David Thelen. Vol. 82, No. 4 (Mar., 1996). (Capital City Press: Montpelier, Vermont), 1996.

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Although many farmsteads of Skinner's Patent were freeholds, many were not, and portions of the other royal patents with the town limits (Strassburgh, Charlotte River, and Walter Franklin) were owned by landlords who rented to tenants. Because of this, Summit and the other the highlands of Schoharie County were known to be hotbeds of Anti-Rent activities. The nearby hamlet of Lutheranville was known as "tar hollow" because of attack on Sheriff Thomas Whittaker in January of 1845; Whittaker's head, face and feet were tarred and he was ridden on rail for "near a mile"⁹ A massive, county-wide Anti-Rent rally was held in Summit on July 4, 1845 at Treat Durant's grove, very near the nominated property. The rally was one of the largest ever held—reportedly 3,000 spectators watched the drilling of over 1,500 "Indians." A sheriff's posse was in Summit on the day of the rally, but large scale violence did not break out; one Indian, John F. Sawyer, was shot in the hand and lost two fingers, but after an alarm alerted the larger body of armed men, the sheriff decided not to pursue.¹⁰ The Whigs frequently allied themselves with the Anti-Rent movement, but there is no evidence to suggest Andrews, a prominent Whig, was personally involved and he seems to have left Summit before 1845.

Terrell family 1850-1866

On April 1, 1850 the Lavallays sold the property to Andrew Terrell and his wife, Emeline for \$2,000. As noted, it is unknown if there was a dwelling on the parcel, or what type of dwelling it may have been. What is known, however is that in the 1855 New York State census, Andrew Terrell was enumerated as living in a "plank" house, and, based on a comparison with an 1856 map of Schoharie County, this was nominated house. Circumstantially, the Terrell occupation has the strongest argument for the construction of the nominated stacked plank house.

Since the house is constructed of hemlock planks, it would stand to reason it was built during a period when large amounts of processed hemlock boards were available. Published histories are clear in noting that sawmills were established in Summit and its various hamlets (Summit Four Corners and Lutheranville) shortly after settlement and Hemlock clearing could have been part of a general cycle of homesteading that was happening in Summit from the 1790s onward. Large-scale clearing of Hemlock could also be related to the leather industry, but published histories do not make mention of tanning or hide processing in Summit or the immediately-surrounding area in any period. In the 1850s, however, there was a documented occurrence of extensive hemlock clearing in Summit, related to the construction of the Albany-Schoharie Plank Road.

By virtue of geography, Summit proved a difficult region to reach, and therefore limited farmers' ability to reach wider, more- regional markets. Efforts to bring a railroad to Summit in the 1830s had failed, and canals—one of the other great infrastructure classes of the period—were obviously not a profitable option in the region. Turnpikes, however, were a viable alternative for connecting the isolated area to the railroad and canal infrastructure that existed in lower elevations. In the late 1840s, investors showed a particular readiness to capitalize turnpikes, particularly plank roads. New York State led the nation with over 3,500 miles of plank road built between 1846 and 1853.¹¹ The roads were not especially difficult to build. Construction consisted only of laying un-nailed planks (usually hemlock) perpendicularly onto a series of wooden sleepers; proponents claimed the surface would last eight to twelve years.¹²

⁹ "Correspondence of the Argus" *Albany Argus*, February 4, 1845. www.fultonhistory.com.

¹⁰ Christman, *Tin Horns and Calico*, 159-60; Albert C. Mayham, *The Anti-rent War on Blenheim Hill; An Episode of the 40s*. (Frederick Fraze: Jefferson, NY, 1906), 37-8. <http://books.google.com/books>.

¹¹ John Majewski, Christopher Baer and Daniel B. Klein, "Responding to Relative Decline: The Plank Road Boom of Antebellum New York." *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 53, No. 1, March, 1993 (Economic History Association by Cambridge University Press; Cambridge, UK), 106-7; www.jstor.org.

¹² *Ibid*.

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The Albany-Schoharie Plank Road was incorporated in 1849, and construction began shortly thereafter. In 1851, construction began on the Richmondville-Charlotteville leg of the road, which ran directly through Summit. Large timber reserves were a requisite to plank road construction, and 60 to 70 percent of the cost of the road was in lumber alone.¹³ Evidence exists that local mills supplied the necessary lumber to build the plank road. A Lape family history notes that Samuel Lape Jr. (1796-1867) operated a mill in Lutheranville, and that he was contracted to deliver 20,000 feet of hemlock, cut into eight foot lengths.¹⁴ Obviously, in processing this much lumber, Lape and other sawmills would have produced profuse amounts of seconds—boards which were not fit to be road stringers or planks. It is unlikely that these seconds would have qualified for use in traditional house framing of the era, since building contracts often stipulated that only “good clear stuff” was be used.¹⁵ Large quantities of surplus plank, probably available at a low cost, however, would have been perfect for plank house construction.

The road did bring a new industry to antebellum Summit. Hotels began appearing in Summit, hoping to cater both to stage and freight passengers and pleasure-seekers who came to enjoy the lake and the view. The Summit House, also known as Robinson’s Hotel, was built in 1853 (likely in anticipation of the road) and lasted until the 1980s. Similarly, Summit Rest Hotel, also known as Ryder’s, was built in 1853 and was still extant until a fire in the 1960s. Agriculture—especially dairying—remained the main pursuit of the town. French’s *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York* (1860) put the population of the town at 1890, and recorded 354 dwellings and 13,027 acres of improved land and 6,040 acres of unimproved land.¹⁶

As was the case with the Baldwin family, Andrew Terrell had the means to construct a modest Greek Revival dwelling. Both the New York State census of 1855 and the federal decennial censuses of 1850 and 1860 recorded non-population statistics—including agricultural produce—so Terrell’s economic circumstances can be ascertained by drawing comparisons between the three censuses and the overall 1860 statistics of the town of Summit, as reported in French’s gazetteer.

| 1850 census | 1855 NYS census | 1860 Census | 1860 town of Summit total |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Value of farm \$2,000 | Value of farm \$4500 | Value of farm \$3500 | \$320,735 (374 families) |
| 100 improved acres | 100 improved acres | 110 improved acres | 13,027 improved acres |
| 25 unimproved acres | 25 unimproved acres | 15 unimproved acres | 6,040 unimproved acres |
| 70 bushels of oats | 600 bushels of oats | 600 bushels of oats | ----- |
| 80 tons of hay | 35 tons of hay | 50 tons of hay | 4,297 tons of hay |
| 100 bushels buckwheat | 25 bushels of buckwheat | 15 bushels of buckwheat | ----- |
| 100 bushels of potatoes | 150 bushels of potatoes | 300 bushels of potatoes | 18,971 bushels of potatoes |
| 19 cows (total working and non) | 21 cows (total working and non) | 23 cows (total working and non) | 1,530 cows |
| 1800lbs of butter | 1200lbs of butter | 1900lbs of butter | 150,815lbs of butter |
| No cheese produced | No cheese produced | 150lbs of cheese | 200lbs of cheese |
| 250lbs of maple sugar | 125lbs of maple sugar | 100lbs of maple sugar | ----- |
| No Orchard products produced | 50 bushels of apples | No Orchard products produced | ----- |
| No hops produced | No hops produced | 2800lbs of hops | ----- |

¹³ Ibid, 109.

¹⁴ Jeffrey J. Lape, “The Lape Family of Schoharie County, NY.” <https://sites.google.com/site/lapefamily>.

¹⁵ William Krattinger, “Stacked Plank or Board-Wall Construction,” *WCHS Annual Journal* (Washington County Historical Society: Fort Edward, NY).

¹⁶ J. H. French, *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State*. (R.P. Smith: Syracuse, NY, 1860), <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyschoha/towns.html>.

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A full statistical analysis of the three censuses in town of Summit was not conducted for the nomination, but the value Terrell's farm (per acre) seems to be slightly above the values of neighboring farms and homesteads enumerated on immediately surrounding census pages. The increase in the reported farm value from \$2,000 in 1850 to \$4,500 in 1855 could represent the addition of a fashionable dwelling, but it could equally represent other factors. Terrell did not purchase the nominated property until April of 1850, so the census would not have recorded a full quarter's worth of produce. Terrell may have underreported the farm's value in 1850—since he was new to the property he may have used the purchase price of \$2,000 as his guide. It is also possible that Terrell was simply more established on the farm and the increase represented his labor and improvements.

Although the value of the farm unfortunately is not an accurate measure of whether a house was present, it is notable that the value decreased in 1860, despite the successful harvesting of hops. The nominated farm is in a region known historically as New York's "hop belt" (encompassing Otsego, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, Montgomery, and Schoharie Counties), which fed demand from a rapidly growing number of American breweries from about 1850 to 1900.¹⁷ The growing and processing of hops proved astoundingly lucrative for New York's farmers. Although the price could fluctuate wildly from as low 15¢ a pound to as high as a \$1 a pound, it usually averaged about 25-35¢ per pound. Terrell reported his yield at 2800 pounds in 1860 alone (he was likely growing hops in prior and subsequent years as well); at an average of 30¢ per pound, Terrell would have realized around \$840 in cash—an impressive \$150,000 in 2013 purchasing power.¹⁸ Despite the windfall, Terrell apparently had a change in his economic circumstances by the 1865 New York State census—he was enumerated as a "laborer" rather than a farmer and no agricultural statistics are reported for his name. A year later, Terrell sold the farm to Parlia (Parley) Brown, who resold it a few years later.

The nature of the farmstead does not seem to have drastically changed, so it is unknown why Terrell failed. The agricultural statistics for the land in the 1875 New York State census, when it was owned by William Wharton, are almost exactly the same as Terrell's. Wharton reported 125 acres of improved land, 10 acres of which were planted with oats, along with small amounts of buckwheat, fodder corn and potatoes. The farm was specifically listed as having 80 apples trees, which produced 20 bushes of apples and Wharton produced about 250lbs of maple sugar. The majority of the land was pasture and meadowland for 20 cows, which produced 1,600lbs of butter. The land was still producing viable hops as well; Wharton reported planting four acres of hops and at an average New York State yield of 600lbs per acre, this is probably right in line with what Terrell had been planting fifteen years earlier. Wharton reported no cash value for the hops, however, as the crop had been destroyed by hail.

Architectural Analysis

The nominated house shows clear influences from the Greek Revival style, which was extremely popular in this region of antebellum New York State. Admiration for the Greek war of independence (1821-30) coupled with a loss of interest in British influence after the War of 1812 led American architects to seek new inspirations. Classical forms had been popular in the United States since the eighteenth century, and archaeological investigations in the early nineteenth century led to the discovery of a myriad of new forms, motifs and details. The new style was helped greatly by the publishing of several carpenters' guides, notably the works of Asher Benjamin (*The Practical House*

¹⁷ G. William Beardslee, "When Hops Were King" *New York State Archives*. Volume 6, Number 2 (Fall 2006)
http://www.archives.nysed.gov/apt/magazine/archivesmag_fall06.shtml.

¹⁸ Comparing dollar figures or purchasing power from different decades or centuries is inexact at best. The figure was arrived at by means of a system developed by economists Lawrence H. Officer and Samuel H. Williamson on www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/. According to their technique the relative value of \$840.00 from 1860 ranges from \$18,100.00 to \$3,220,000.00 based on various indicators. The \$150,000 figure is a labor value indicator, which "measures a subject (commodity or project) against a specific wage or more-general income, such as the average wage rate or per capita GDP," or the realtive wage an unskilled worker would use to buy a commodity. For example, Terrell valued his house (farm not included) at \$1,000 in the 1855 census. Samuel H. Williamson, "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to present," *MeasuringWorth*, 2014.

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Carpenter; The Builder's Guide) and Minard Lafever (*The Modern Builder's Guide; The Beauties of Modern Architecture*). Rural carpenters especially depended on the works of these two authors to interpret the new aesthetic.

The three-bay, double-pile composition with a front-facing gable roof and a side wing is characteristic of the form and massing of the period. Builders then applied classical detailing to this basic upright and wing architectural model. The classical entablature is represented on the nominated house by a front-facing, gable roof pediment emphasized by a moulded band of wide trim supported (visually) by Doric order corner pilasters. The moulded pediment and corner pilasters are repeated on the gable end of the wing as well. Period carpenter's guides placed special importance on the front entrance, and the builder of the nominated house did as well; the house features a fully-trabeated, squared entrance with Doric order columns, and a flat entablature and doors that echo Greek temples with two tall inset panels. The main house wing section presents a small colonnaded entry porch, which originally had simple, squared columns that represented a vernacular interpretation of a classical form (one of the two columns has recently been replaced).

Pointers to a potential construction date

Although an earlier construction date is not implausible, several factors offer evidence (not proof) that the house was built during the Terrell occupation (1850-1866).

The house is precisely sited to take advantage of the nearby road—specifically a bend and a crest in that road; as one ascends the apex of the crest and negotiates the bend, the house comes into full view. The builder clearly wanted to emphasize aesthetics, despite the fact that this alignment limited the number of rooms that would receive abundant sunlight in colder and darker winter days. The three-bay, one and half story, double-pile composition with a front-facing gable roof and a side wing tend to be characteristic of the form and massing of slightly later vernacular Greek Revival building traditions, when rural builders began to eschew the symmetry of center-entrances and side-gabled forms for more practical considerations of interior space. The lack of period fireplaces and period chimneys in the house may also be indicative of a later construction date. Although parlor stoves would have been readily available in the area in the 1830s and 40s, there was a period of transition when mantels and fireplaces were still being incorporated in Greek Revival houses as decorative focal points, before they became out of fashion completely in the period.

The stacked plank construction itself also suggests the house may have been built closer to the mid-nineteenth century. According to historian James Gavin, plank construction was a generally uncommon technique; Gavin writes: “In most regions of New England, [vertical] plank houses do not constitute the majority of old dwellings but represent a rarer type. In all cases, the appearance of such dwellings suggests the one-time presence of a strong lumber industry.”¹⁹ While vertical plank construction constitutes a “rarer type” Gavin also notes that stacked plank houses are even more atypical than vertical plank ones—the latter being “older and more common” than the former.²⁰ Gavin was writing specifically about New England, but post-Revolutionary War New York was heavily influenced by New England building traditions because in the decades following the Revolution thousands of settlers migrated from New England into New York. These New England builders and homesteaders, at least somewhat familiar with the basics of stacked plank construction, cleared huge swaths of previously forested areas for agriculture and thus produced massive amounts of processed lumber. This set of circumstances accounts for the use of stacked plank construction in various parts of New York, but not in Summit specifically. Most of the settlers migrating into Summit during the decades of the 1790s and 1800s appear to have come from other parts of New

¹⁹ James Gavin, *A Building History of Northern New England*, (University Press of New England: Lebanon NH, 2002), 22.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 23.

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York, rather than New England. Although this does not preclude the possibility of a builder coming to Summit from New England and building stacked plank houses, it does call into question whether stacked plank construction was a local convention that would have been applied to the building of fashionable Greek Revival residences in the 1830s or 40s.

Gavin also notes that board wall/stacked plank as a method of construction was not published until 1848, when it appeared in Orson Squire Fowler's (1809-1889) *A Home for All: Or a New, Cheap, Convenient, and Superior Mode of Building*. Fowler commented that he observed the stacked plank technique firsthand: "In 1842...While looking about, in my professional tours, for some pattern of a house after which to build, I saw, in Central New York, houses constructed wholly of boards and without frames, though only one story."²¹ Construction of an uncomplicated, one story, one or two room stacked plank house would have been well within the skill level of local builders and perhaps even reminiscent of building with hewn logs. "Central New York" is a large, somewhat undefined geographic area in 1842, so Fowler was likely seeing an early nineteenth century New England influence in one of the myriad of upstate New York communities that were settled New Englanders; as noted previously, the stacked plank form while not common, was not unknown in New England.

In a larger context, when Fowler extolled the virtues of stacked plank for constructing in the octagon mode, he demonstrated that board wall construction could be employed for forms other than simple, traditional one story structures. The system of laying sawn boards flat on one another—secured with nails or pins—eliminated the need for traditional framing (except for the roof structure) and therefore allowed the builder to construct in any configuration desired. Door and window openings were accomplished simply by leaving voids in the wall membrane, so any fenestration pattern could be achieved. Furthermore, the boards could be staggered in an alternating pattern on the inside wall—leaving voids for keying plaster without the need for lath. In an era when carpenters depended heavily on builder's guides, the publishing of board wall/stacked plank as a construction technique almost certainly had influence in the region around Summit and Schoharie County. In fact, at least one regional builder, Alexander Delos "Boss" Jones is known to have built almost exclusively stacked plank, including examples in Schoharie County. Three of his stacked plank houses are known to be in the octagon mode; the Jenkins Octagon House (1850s, NR listed in 1984), the Shute Octagon House (1850s, NR listed in 1984) and the Bouck Octagon House (1850s). The Jenkins and Shute houses were included in a Boss Jones Thematic Grouping, which was listed on the National Register as part of a Duanesburg (Schenectady County) Multiple Resource Area nomination; the Bouck Octagon House was not included in the MRA because it was outside of the municipal boundary of Duanesburg. Boss Jones's own house, a stacked plank Greek Revival (c1860) was also listed on the National Register as part of that same grouping. There is no evidence Jones was building houses in Summit, and stylistically the nominated house is not as maturely executed or as sophisticated as Jones's other works, so it is extremely unlikely that the nominated house was built by Jones. The surviving houses built by Jones, however, conclusively show that master builders in the region were influenced by Fowler, and were still actively building board wall, Greek Revival style, dwellings into the 1860s.

Besides the Jones example already cited, three other Greek Revival stacked plank buildings are listed on the National Register in New York State. The Benjamin Franklin Gates House (c1830s) and the Servoss House (1830-3) are both in Orleans County. The Gates house is a two story, front gable house with a one story side wing and a one story rear ell; it was built for Benjamin Franklin Gates, who established the first tannery in the town of Barre. The Servoss House is a two story, double pile, hipped roof dwelling with recessed east and west wings; the wings

²¹ Orson Squire Fowler, *A Home for All: Or a New, Cheap, Convenient, and Superior Mode of Building*. (Fowler & Wells: New York, 1850), 5.
www.books.google.com.

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were originally one and half story, gable roofed blocks, but one was raised to a full two story, hipped roof at some point in the nineteenth century. In Washington County, the Hebron District No. 16 Schoolhouse was listed on the National Register in 2012. The school was built in 1847 and is a one-story, rectangular, stacked plank building with modest Greek Revival detailing.

As noted by Gavin, plank construction requires a massive amount of lumber, but Summit's timbering history appears to be slightly atypical. Generally the greatest activity of harvesting timber stands is during the period of initial settlement, when farmers are clearing new fields. Published histories note that a sawmill was operating in Summit in 1798, only four years after the first Euro-American settler arrived, but Summit's settlement period is arguably spread out over multiple decades because of the colonial land patent holders. Many homesteaders in Summit did not hold a title to the land free and clear, and large amounts of improvements were discouraged by the ever-present potential to lose all of one's labor to a landlord. The nominated parcel was a freehold, but title still rested with a single landholder until the 1830s, and was likely unimproved until then. Rather than seeing a single, finite episode of clear cutting forests into farmsteads, Summit appears to have undergone numerous episodes of clearing over multiple generations. Spafford's 1824 gazetteer noted seven sawmills in the town of Summit at the time of publishing, so there was clearly a large amount of lumber being processed then. The non-population schedule for the 1850 federal census enumerated a healthy lumber milling industry in Summit at that time as well. According to the census, eleven water-powered saw mills processed 7800 logs into 1.27 million board feet of lumber. There were no sawmills listed in the non-population schedules for the town of Summit in the 1860 federal census and only one in the 1870 federal census, but it's possible the reporting methods changed as four men in Summit were listed as saw mill proprietors in the 1872 *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Schoharie County*.

Integrity

The setting of the house is virtually unchanged since the historic period. The nearby road alignment is the same as it was in the nineteenth century, including the spatial relationship of the house to the road described in the "pointers to a potential construction date" section above. Massing, fenestration and form are all still intact, as are the Greek Revival ornamental and design elements. Changes on the exterior include asbestos shingle siding, which is reversible because the original clapboards are intact underneath and replacement windows on the lower story. The interior retains and intact double-pile plan, period doors and hardware throughout and many period casings—including the paneled aprons in the front parlor and most door surrounds. Changes to the interior include early 20th century varnished maple floors (although nineteenth century floorboards are still evident from underneath) and the loss of some finishes, including all of the original plaster throughout the house. Most importantly, however, the house retains excellent integrity of design, materials and workmanship in terms of use of the stacked plank construction technique, and as an artifact it can still convey its original architectural intent. Given the somewhat rare nature of stacked plank construction, the survival of the exterior walls, original openings, interior partitions (also of stacked plank construction) and overall spatial organization can document the technique for scholarly and academic purposes in spite of the loss of some decorative details on the interior. In terms of evaluating the property in its entirety, the loss of all outbuildings, including all of the farm-related structures, limits the boundary to the building itself rather than attempting to evaluate the full extent of the historic property.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section number 10 Page 1

Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd
Schoharie County, New York

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

As indicated by the heavy black line on the attached boundary map, the nominated property consists entirely of tax parcel lot number 111.-2-1.171 in the Town of Summit, Schoharie County, NY.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

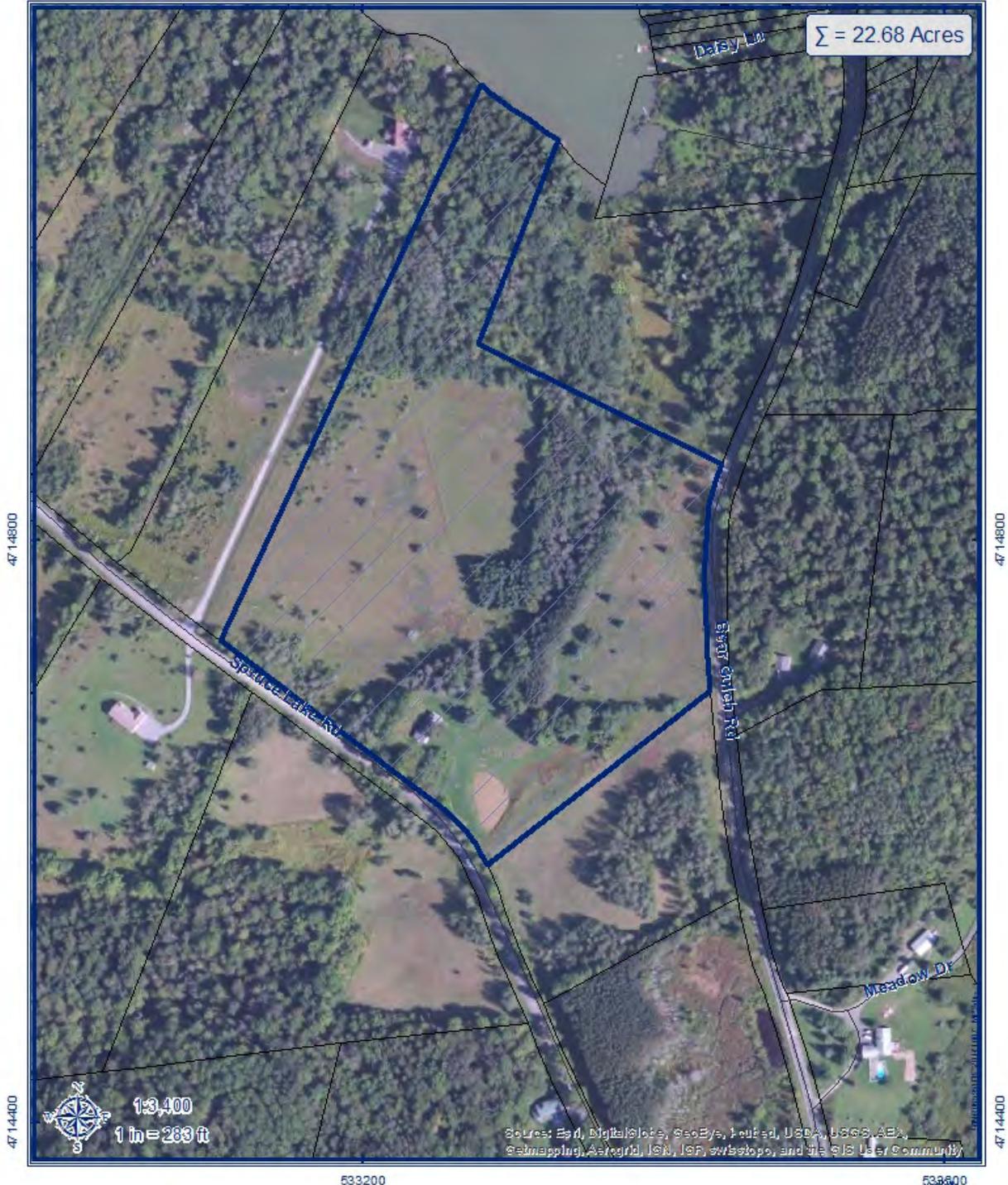
As the house is being nominated for architecture and as a method of construction, the nominated parcel includes only the house and its surrounding parcel under current ownership.

UTM Reference:

| POINT | EASTING | NORTHING |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 533330 | 4715073 |
| 2 | 533441 | 4714850 |
| 3 | 533437 | 4714703 |
| 4 | 533288 | 4714583 |
| 5 | 533107 | 4714730 |
| 6 | 533281 | 4715107 |

Stacked Plank House at 461 Spruce Lake Rd.
Summit, Schoharie County, NY

461 Spruce Lake Rd.
Summit, NY 12149



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



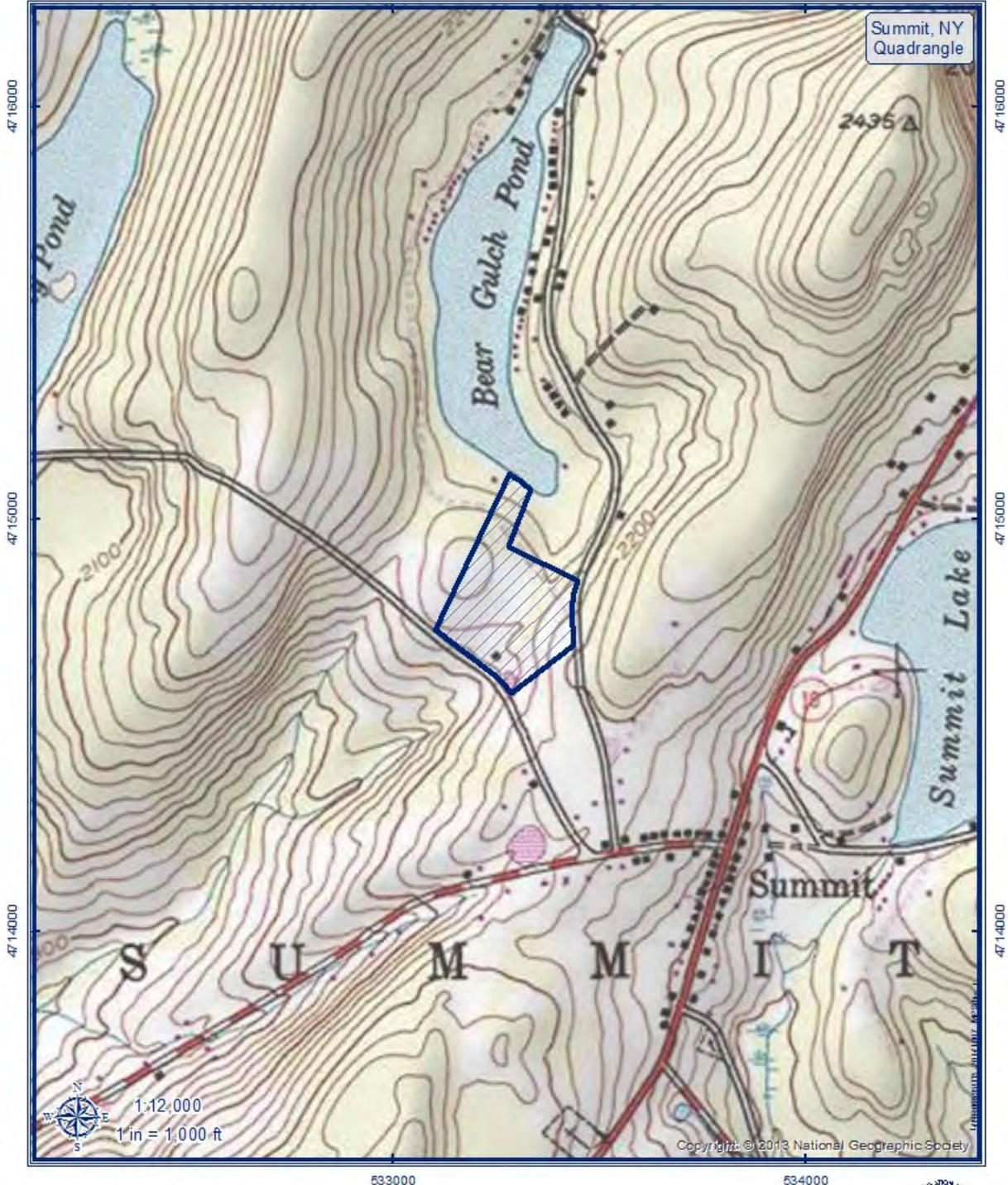
Stacked Plank House

Tax Parcel Data:
Schoharie Co. RPS
gis.schohariecounty-ny.gov

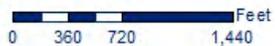


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United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section number 10 Page 4

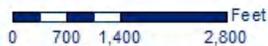
Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd
Schoharie County, New York

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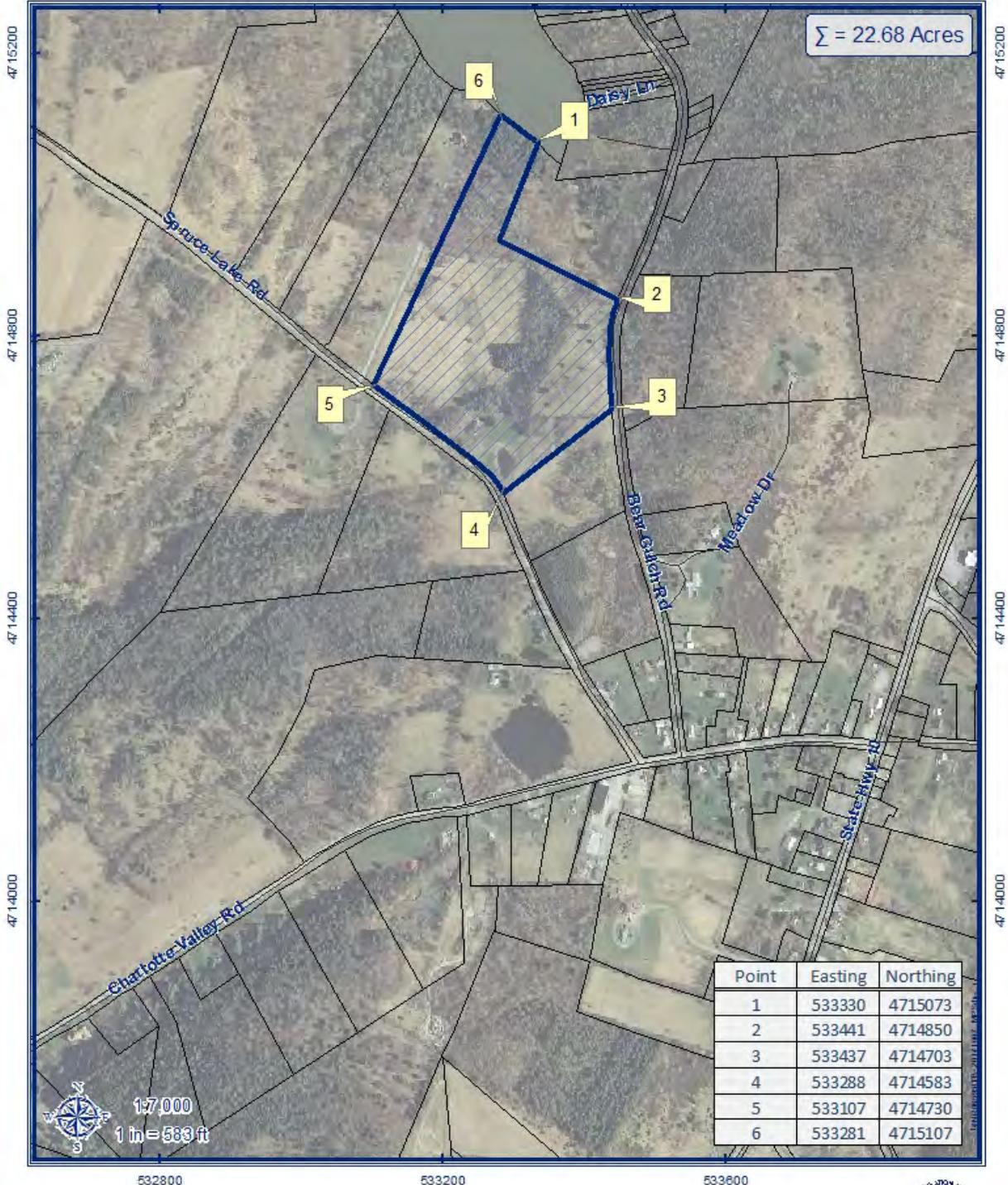
Stacked Plank House

Tax Parcel Data:
Schoharie Co. RPS
gis.schohariecounty-ny.gov

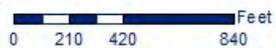


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Summit, Schoharie County, NY

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Stacked Plank House

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd
Schoharie County, New York

Photo Log (Prints from Digital Photos)

Name of Property: Stacked plank house at 461 Spruce Lake Rd.

Location: Schoharie County, New York

Photographer: Travis Bowman

Date: March 27, 2014

Location of Negatives: CD-R Included

NY_SchoCo_SPHspr

PHOTO LOG

| PHOTO | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|---|
| 0001 | View NW; Main façade from road. |
| 0002 | View SE road and setting |
| 0003 | Parlor, including window casing details |
| 0004 | Newel detail |
| 0005 | Stacked plank construction detail, gable end, attic |











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: House at 461 Spruce Lake Road

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Schoharie

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/07/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001130

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 11/7/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER [Signature] DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

18 November 2014

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

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following two nominations, both on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Stacked Plank House at 461 Spruce lake Road, Schoharie County
Derrick Boat No. 8, Oswego County

Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office