

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

County and State \_\_\_\_\_

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

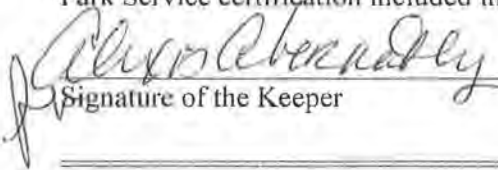
NRIS Reference Number: 15000474

Property Name: McCarty, Brigadier General David, Stone Cottage

County: Albany State: New York

Multiple Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

7/28/15  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

In Section 7 of the National Register of Historic Places nomination there should be at least a brief description of the two noncontributing resources within the boundaries. Just stating their noncontributing status is not enough.

In Section 8 of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form the name of the Brigadier General David McCarty has been removed. Unless it is known that resident physically built the house the name is not included as Architect/Builder in section 8.

In Section 10 of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form Verbal Boundary description, there is no scale included with the map. Since it appears to be the local tax map and the house can be located the nomination will not be returned, though, this is usually a returnable item.

Photos: Please in the future try not to take exterior images at noon. The images of the roof are extremely difficult to see. If the house was only for architecture replacement images may have been requested.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

JUN 12 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and 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 from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage

other names/site number N/A

#### 2. Location

street & number 29 Second Street [ ] not for publication

city or town Coeymans [ ] vicinity

state New York code NY county Albany code 001 zip code 12045

#### 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 as 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.)

Ruth A. Purpoint DBHPD  
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/2/15  
Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation  
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 the 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) \_\_\_\_\_

Alyssa Liberman  
Signature of the Keeper

date of action

7/28/15

**Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage**  
Name of Property

**Albany, 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>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<b>TOTAL</b>

**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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Family  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Domestic - Single Family  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

Colonial  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
walls Stone  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof Metal  
other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

**Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage**

Name of Property

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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 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 that 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 boxes that apply.)

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

**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 Building Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance:**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture \_\_\_\_\_
- Politics/Government \_\_\_\_\_
- Military \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance:**

ca.1770-1812 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates:**

ca.1770-1812 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person:**

Brigadier General David McCarty \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder:**

Brigadier General David McCarty \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage**  
Name of Property

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreeage of Property** .13 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 599282 4703171  
Zone Easting Northing

3 18            
Zone Easting Northing

2 18          

4 18          

### 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.)

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title John A. Bonafide, Director

organization NYS Historic Preservation Office date February 2015

street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-268-2166

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

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### Additional Documentation

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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 SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

#### Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Jo-Ann Segal & Kieth Crossley

street & number 29 Second Street telephone     

city or town Coeymans state NY zip code 12045

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**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, D.C. 20503

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Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage  
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Narrative Description of Property

**Summary Paragraph**

The Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage is a rare surviving example of vernacular mid-eighteenth century stone residential architecture in the hamlet of Coeymans Landing, Albany County. Built ca.1770 by David McCarty, the nominated dwelling occupies a small village lot at the northern end of Second Street, which is one of the earliest sections of the hamlet of Coeymans Landing to be laid out for development. This portion of the town of Coeymans would evolve in the early nineteenth century as the town's commercial and economic center. The cottage is the smallest of three surviving eighteenth century stone dwellings in the Hudson River community of Coeymans Landing.<sup>1</sup>

**Setting & Location**

The General David McCarty Stone Cottage is situated on a small 80 by 69 foot lot on the west side of Second Street. The house sits close to the street and is abutted on the north by a nineteenth century frame dwelling. This adjacent house is a portion of what was a much larger frame structure.<sup>2</sup> Based on historic records and available maps dating to the mid-nineteenth century these two dwelling have occupied individual lots and ownership. Second Street is a narrow eighteenth century village street that remains intact from when it was first laid out as part of the early development of the community. The nominated property includes the stone cottage (contributing), a twentieth century shed (1 non-contributing building) and a gazebo (1 non-contributing structure).

**Exterior**

The nominated property is a one and one half-story, rectangular single family dwelling measuring roughly 20 feet by 40 feet in size. The home is constructed of un-coursed rubble stone and rests on a rubble stone foundation. The building is covered by a moderately pitched gable roof sheathed with nineteenth century metal shingles. A small modern skylight pierces the east slope of the roof. Windows on the three exposed sides of the cottage contain late nineteenth century wood double-hung, two-over-two light sash of varying sizes.

The east elevation (facade) of the house features the primary entrance, which is located at the north end of this elevation. The entry is composed of a broad nineteenth century wood and glass panel door set within an unadorned opening in the thick stone wall. Modern stone steps and landing lead to the entrance, which is situated just feet from the west side of Second Street and is one of the few surviving sections of bluestone sidewalks left in the community. The entrance is flanked on the south by a single, double-hung window, which is smaller and set at a slightly lower level than the two windows at the southern end of this elevation. All three windows are flanked by replacement louvered wood shutters, which replicate nineteenth century units.

The south gable-end elevation of the house features a nineteenth century external brick fireplace back and chimney. A single double-hung window is located on the east side of the chimney. A small, single multi-light wood casement sash is located on each side of the chimney in the gable. Of particular interest on this elevation is the use of stone construction for the gable, which is not a traditional construction method in southern Albany County, or in neighboring Greene or Ulster Counties. During this period of construction the gable end walls of stone dwellings tended to be constructed of either brick or timber framing sheathed with clapboard. Located in the upper gable on the west side of the chimney is an

<sup>1</sup> The two other properties are the Ariaantje and Samuel Coeymans Stone House NR Listed 1973, Coeymans-Bronck Stone House, NR Listed 2003.

<sup>2</sup> Based on later 19th and early 20th century Sanborn Fire Insurance maps the existing structure is roughly one-third of what had existed throughout the second half of the 19th century.

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elongated stone carved with the letters *D, LE* or *LF* (combined letters), *H, I* (with a bar) and a small reverse *s*. (photo 004) Also located on the west side of the chimney is an exterior entrance to the cellar the home.

The west elevation of the dwelling is largely nondescript. A doorway that appears to have been added in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century is set on the south side of this elevation and provides access to the kitchen on the interior. The opening for the door is partially in-filled with brick to create a rectangular opening in the un-coursed stone wall. A single window flanks this entrance on south. An early twentieth century screened-in porch addition occupies the northern half of this elevation. Above the porch's shed roof the upper portion of the stone wall appears to have been removed at some point in time and infilled with wood framing sheathed with clapboards. Two gable dormers pierce the roof above the porch. The west gable elevation of the cottage is obscured by the adjacent frame dwelling.

**Interior**

On the interior the cottage reflects its early twenty century renovation period. Finishes throughout are a combination of gypsum wall board and homasote panels for ceilings. Door trim and base boards are a combination simple oak in the Craftsman style and pine strips. Flooring on the first floor is narrow oak strip. Doors throughout the home include a combination of nineteenth century three-over-three panel, two-over-two panel and board and batten styles.

The primary (east facade) entrance leads into a rear parlor. There are two doors on the west wall of the room. One leads to the basement and the second leads to a stair hall. A broad open archway leads from this parlor to the adjoining parlor. Centered on the south wall of this room is a Craftsman style brick fireplace. Windows in this room and the adjoining parlor feature deep paneled reveals providing evidence of the thickness of the stone walls of the home. These reveals are paneled with pine planks. From the south parlor a door on the west wall leads into the narrow galley kitchen.

The stair hall off the north parlor provides access to a narrow dog-leg stair to the second floor. An entrance in this space communicates with the enclosed porch on the west elevation of the house.

The stair leads up to a small open landing on the second floor. A narrow hall running north and south bisects the space. Three chambers and a bath are located on this level. Of particular interest is what appears to be original wide pine plank flooring on this level.

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**Statement of Significance:**

**Summary Paragraph**

The Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage meets the requirements of National Register Criterion C as a rare surviving example of mid-eighteenth century residential architecture in the Hudson Riverfront hamlet of Coeymans Landing, Town of Coeymans, Albany County. However, the site derives its primary significance under National Register Criterion B for having a 40 year association with General David McCarty. McCarty was an active participant in the events leading up to the American Revolution, served in the Continental Army and held numerous appointments in the post revolutionary era. He also distinguished himself as a local businessman and land holder of note. The small stone cottage survives as the only tangible evidence of McCarty's extraordinary life and is an unquestionably rare surviving example of pre-Revolutionary residential stone architecture in the community.

**Narrative Significance**

The town of Coeymans was established with the arrival of Barent Pieterse Koeijemans (the Dutch spelling of Coeymans) to the area in the 1670s. Coeymans had arrived in New Amsterdam (New York), from Texel, Holland in 1639 with his father, Pieter and brothers Arent, Jacob and Lucas. In that same year he was indentured to the Patroon, Killian Van Rensselaer, to serve as an apprentice in his Rensselaerwick (Albany) mills under Pieter Cornelise. In 1673, after nearly 30 years working for and leasing land and mills from the Patroon, Coeymans purchased a vast land tract along the Hudson River south of the Patroon's land.<sup>3</sup> It was along the west bank of the Hudson River between the mouths of the Hannacroix and Coeymans (Onesquathaw) Creeks within this patent that Coeymans established the center of his milling complex and home.

Barent's first home, a large stone dwelling known as the Coeymans Castle, was demolished in the 1830s. A second larger stone home known as the Ariaantje Coeymans Stone House<sup>4</sup> was erected in the decade before his death in 1714 (NR Listed 1974). It is this river front area that served as the center of the Coeymans family and their business concerns that would become known as the hamlet Coeymans Landing. The town of Coeymans was formally established in 1791 when it was separated from the town of Watervliet.

Little has been uncovered about the early life of David McCarty. According to notes found in a McCarty family Bible he was born in 1737 in Lorient (Brittany) France.<sup>5</sup> He emigrated to Canada in 1765 with his sister Elizabeth and brother Richard and arrived in Coeymans prior to 1770. On June 30, 1770 David McCarty married Charlotte Whitbeck (1746-1828), the granddaughter of Pieter Coeymans ( - 1744) and his first wife, Charlotte Amelia Drawyer ( -1760) and the great granddaughter of Barent Coeymans. Charlotte Whitbeck's parents, Maykie Coeymans (1714-1796) and Andries Whitbeck (1707-1765) had extensive family land holdings in the western portion of the Coeymans patent.

<sup>3</sup> The land grant describes a parcel that is roughly 12 mile along the Hudson River and extending inland 12 miles. The tract totaled between 120 and 144 square miles encompassing roughly 90,000 acres.

<sup>4</sup> The Ariaantje Coeymans Stone house was thought, since the 19th century, to have been erected by Ariaantje and her brother Samuel sometime after their father's death in 1710. However, recent dendrochronology by Cornell University has determined that it was in fact constructed no later than 1700, with an adjoining dwelling being erected in 1720.

<sup>5</sup> Information gleaned from notes taken from a McCarty family Bible and a 1957 Sons of the American Revolution application.



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On April 12, 1775, only ten years after arriving in Canada and five years from his arrival in Coeymans, McCarty is appointed by the British to the post of Justice of the Peace in Rensselaer County. He would be one of the last six men appointed by the Acting Colonial Governor of New York, Cadwallader Colden, before the War.<sup>6</sup>

*Committee of Correspondence*

Also at this time the Albany County Committee of Correspondence, Safety and Protection is being formed as part of a wider effort throughout the Colonies to mobilize opposition to the recently enacted "Intolerable Acts." The Committee would quickly take over the governing of Albany and eventually the larger county. Their first meeting occurred on January 24, 1775 at Cartwright's Tavern, also known as The King's Arms on Albany's Southside. Meetings continue regularly for the next year at various locations.

At the Committee's night session held on February 17, 1776 the following General Association was ratified by the membership. It read:

*A General Association agreed to and subscribed be the Members of several Committees of the City and County of Albany*

*PERSU[A]DED that the salvation of the Rights and Liberties of America depend under God on the firm Union of it's Inhabitants in a Vigorous prosecution of the Measures necessary for it's Safety; and convinced of the necessity of preventing the Anarchy and Confusion, which attend a Dissolution of Powers of Government.*

*WE the Freeman, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City and County of Albany being greatly Alarmed at the avowed Design of the Ministry, to raise a Revenue in American; and shocked by the bloody Scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay Do in the most Solemn Manner resolve never to become Slaves; and so associate under all the Ties of Religion, Honour, and Love to our Country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into Execution whatever Measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the Execution of the several Arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament until a Reconciliation between Great Britain and America on Constitutional Principals (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; And that we will in all things follow the Advice of our General Committee respecting the purpose aforesaid, the preservation of Peace and good Order and the safety of individuals and private Property.<sup>7</sup>*

It is unclear from the minutes as to when McCarty joined the Committee. He first appears in the minutes of a meeting held on May 29, 1776. It lists McCarty along with 30 other members. At this meeting Abraham Yates was elected as Chairman. The day before the meeting the records note that elections for Committee members were held in several districts. David McCarty, along with Philip Schuyler, Killian VanRensselaer, Anthony VanSchaick and 28 others were elected from "Manor Rensselaer."<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Colden was named Acting Governor in the absence of Governor William Tryon who served from 1771-1780. Tryon may best be remembered for his ill-fated attempt to kidnap General George Washington in New York City in the Summer of 1776.

<sup>7</sup> James Sullivan, ed., *Minutes of the Albany Committee of Correspondence 1775-1778*, (Albany: The University of the State of New York, 1923), 3.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*, 420.

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As one of his first acts David McCarty along with the Patroon, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, were assigned to a committee to determine how the county's munitions would be divided up and distributed to the various militias. In July he is assigned to another committee to establish what districts in the county have or have not met their quota of men for the militias to "reinforce the troops in Canada."<sup>9</sup> In August McCarty is reporting to the larger Committee on the actions of at least four Tories who are arrested and ultimately shipped off to Connecticut. For the first time as part of the Committee's meeting minutes of August 1, 1776 there is a reference to McCarty's military rank as he is referenced as "Capt. McCarty." Eight days later McCarty along with Rutger Bleeker, Philip P. Schuyler, Anthony Van Schick and Joseph Young are appointed to "bring Rules by which Tea in the City and County of Albany may be discovered and brought to an Indiscriminate Sale and make Report thereof to this Board by to Morrow."<sup>10</sup> This action was taken after a request was made for a Mr. Cornelius Glen to be sent for and that he be required to give the names of "persons who bought the Quantity of Tea."<sup>11</sup> Shortly thereafter McCarty and two others are sent to Coxsackie in Greene County to "examine" a prisoner named James Stewart.

As the rampant suspicions of loyalty were now fueling much of the Committee's discussions, on December 26, 1776 David McCarty was "Cited to appear before this Committee."<sup>12</sup> On January 8, 1777 "Mr. David McCarty appeared before this Board and denied the Charge laid against him to wit that he should have said that the Committee had no right to levy the fine, that his Company should not be fined and that he had paid them off as well those who had been paid up and those who had not."<sup>13</sup> This would appear to indicate that there was some concern raised over his militia company or his leadership.

Then on April 20, 1777 McCarty and three others are cited to appear before the Board and if they refuse they were to be brought under guard. Subsequent records do not indicate that David McCarty appeared before the Committee immediately. At their meeting of May 12, 1777 the record shows that the Committee had received a letter from a Henry Quackenbush with an affidavit from an Isaac Larroway which stated:

*Capt. David McCarty was to be a Coll in the Enemies Service. Therefore Resolved That a Letter be prepared to Gen Gates requesting him to send a Party to apprehend him...*<sup>14</sup>

Larroway's statement clearly accuses David McCarty, a once trusted member of the Albany Committee of Correspondence, of being at best a Tory and at worst a spy. There are no minutes that reflect the capture of McCarty or any actions on the part of the Board, but on May 23, 1777 they record that "Capt. David McCarty is to be Liberated from Confinement and have Liberty of the Limits of the City."<sup>15</sup> This account may indicate that prior to his partial release in May, 1777 he may have been confined to Fort Frederick in the city, which was serving as a local prison. A portion of the prison had become known as the Tory Goal.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, 500.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, 515.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, 515.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, 645.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, 651-652.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, 749.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, 764.

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On December 11, 1777, eight months after his arrest was first ordered by the Committee, they pass the following resolution:

*Whereas this Committee did some time since cause Capt. David McCarty to be arrested upon information of his having taken part with the Enemies of the United States of America, And whereas this Committee upon mature Consideration of the said information did cause the said David McCarty to be Liberated, upon his engaging to appear when called upon, And whereas it has since appeared to this Committee that the said information is false and Groundless. Therefore Resolved That the said David McCarty be discharged from any restraint he is under, and be deemed and taken as a Person who has avouched his attachment to the Cause of America."*<sup>16</sup>

Soon after these events unfolded 150 men took the following oath at the Committee's next meeting on January 27, 1777.

*Wee [sic] the Subscribers do swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that we will not divulge or make known to any Person or Persons whomsoever (except to a Member or Members of this Board) the Name of any Member of this Committee giving his Vote upon any Controverted matter which may be debated or determined in Committee, or the arguments used by such Person or Persons upon such Controverted Subject, and all other such matters as shall be given hereafter in Charge by the Chairman of this Committee to the members to be kept secret under the sanction of this Oath, until discharged therefrom by this Committee or a Majority of the subscribers of the Survivors of them, or unless when called upon as a Witness in a Court of Justice."*<sup>17</sup>

Following this resolution there are no additional references to David McCarty in the Committee's records.

### **Military**

Records show that at least for a period of time Captain McCarty's troops were stationed at Coeymans on the Hudson River near his home. Between 1777 and 1778 shipwrights and carpenters encamped just north of the Ariaantja Coeymans Stone house and the Landing were engaged in the construction of flat bottomed gun boats known as gundeloes under the direction of Colonel Cornelius D. Wynkoop. This encampment undoubtedly utilized the extensive milling resources at Coeymans for the construction. On May 5, 1778 one of the boats was launched and four more were completely framed and nearing completion. The launch was accompanied by a twenty canon salute.<sup>18</sup> By May two more boats were completed. General Gates order that the completed boats were to be floated to Fishkill, Dutchess County to be rigged and outfitted.

There are no known additional references to McCarty's activates during the years of the War. In 1793 he is appointed to form the militia at Coeymans into a regiment. At this time he is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.<sup>19</sup> In 1793 McCarty is elevated to the rank of Brigadier General. This specific appointment is not recorded in the Council of Appointment's records but in 1795 a claim disputing the validity of the promotion is brought before the committee who order:

*That a court be instituted to enquire what rank David McCarty, esquire, held in the late army of the United States or in the troops raised for the defense of this State or in the militia thereof, previous to his appointment of brigadier general specifying dates of his several commissions, and whether he at any time resigned any and what commission and when, that his Excellency be pleased to direct that such*

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, 882.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, 1-2.

<sup>18</sup> Paul R. Huey, *Gunboat Construction and Other Military Activities Along the Hudson River in Coeymans Vicinity, 1777 And 1778*. (Waterford: New York State Historic Preservation Office, Unpublished, 1978), 4.

<sup>19</sup> Hugh Hastings, ed., *Military Minutes of the Council of Appointments of the State of New York, 1783-1821*. (Albany: The State of New York, 1901), 244.

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Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage  
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*court report with all convenient speed to the end that this Council at its next meeting may do what is right and just in the premises.*<sup>20</sup>

The account notes that the "aggrieved" party requesting the investigation was a Colonel Philip Conine. Conine had been one of the signers of the Cossackie Declaration, which reads the same as the February 1779 General Agreement executed by the Albany County Committee.<sup>21</sup> Conine also had served with the 3rd battalion Continental Line in 1780. Both men appear to have been serving in the same brigade at the time of McCarty's appointment. The Appointment records do not elaborate on the findings of the court but records of the Committee dated April 9, 1796 make reference to Brigadier General David McCarty's brigade, which would indicate that the court found in McCarty's favor. The last entry in the Appointment Minutes regarding McCarty is dated 1805 and reads "*Daniel Brown, junior, brigadier general of the brigade of militia of the county of Greene and part of the county of Albany, in the room of David McCarty, appointed first judge.*"<sup>22</sup>

#### ***Civil Involvements***

As previously noted David McCarty was appointed by the Crown in 1775 as a Justice of the Peace. In 1791 McCarty, a Democratic-Republican, was elected to serve in the 15th New York State Legislature as a member of the Assembly. In 1792 he was appointed as one of six representatives from the New York State Assembly, who along with six state senators were assembled to canvass the votes for the disputed gubernatorial race between George Clinton (Democratic-Republican) and John Jay (Federalist). Jay had won the popular vote but ballots from Otsego, Tioga and Clinton Counties were disqualified giving Clinton the majority. The committee was empanelled under the state constitution investigate the questioned ballots. The committee split on their findings throwing the decision to the state's two sitting senators, Rufus King (Federalist) and Aaron Burr (Democratic-Republican) who also split their decision. This brought the decision back to the State's legislative committee who eventually disqualified all three county's votes re-electing Clinton with a 108 vote majority. David McCarty was one of 9 out of the 12 members voting to give Clinton the victory. In 1805 at the age of 68 he was named as the first Judge of Albany County Court of Common Pleas.

#### ***Community Involvement***

David McCarty arrived in Coeymans in the mid 1760s from Canada. He is locally noted as being a school teacher and also a surveyor. He is reputed to have surveyed and mapped the Coeymans Patent. An article published in the Coeymans Herald (March 1904) provides the following information regarding McCarty:

*...was a merchant, had a tannery manufacturing all kinds of leather, dealt in all kinds of lumber, bought all kinds of farm produce and shipped to New York in his own vessels*

In 1787 he purchases 10,000 acres of land from the family of David VerPlanck (1695-1762), who at the age of 28 had married Ariaantje Coeymans (1672-1743) then 51. VerPlanck had acquired a vast tract of the Coeymans Patent upon the death of Ariaantje who was the daughter of Barent and the great aunt of McCarty's wife.

In 1793 McCarty is one of a group of prominent town residents who meet to form a new church. At this first informal gathering John Carr, John L. Whitbeck and Conrad Ten Eyck were elected as church elders. Cornelius Van Der Zee, Peter Whitbeck and Gen. David McCarty were also named as Deacons of the new church. Two days later on March 5th the Deacons were formally ordained by Domini Johanis Schurneman of Catskill and Domini James V. C. Romyne of Schodack.<sup>23</sup> At this meeting the new church was officially recognized as the "*Reformed Church of Coeymans.*"<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*, p. 313-314.

<sup>21</sup> The Cossackie Declaration was approved on May 17, 1775 and signed by 225 men.

<sup>22</sup> Hastings, op. cit., 244.

<sup>23</sup> Carl W. Diehl, ed. et al, *The History of the Coeymans Reformed Church 1793-1943* (Ravena: The News Herald, 1943), 4.

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Census records from 1790 and 1800 place David McCarty in the hamlet of Coeymans Landing reinforcing his linkage to the stone cottage. At this time his net worth is valued by the 1799 Tax Assessment at \$9,839 in real property and \$580 in personal property making Gen. McCarty one of the wealthiest men in the community. Sadly, David McCarty's economic fortunes would dramatically change in 1803 when he is sued by business associates George Rossier and John S. Roulette. Rossier & Roulette appear to have had extensive holdings, business and shipping transactions in New York City. On August 9, 1803 the New York Supreme Court rules in favor of the plaintiffs and imposes a judgment of \$3,000 plus cost against David McCarty. The court ordered the Greene County Sheriff to seize McCarty's holdings in that county and to return monies derived from the sale of the lands and holdings to the court by February 1804. Believing that there may not be sufficient holdings in Greene County to cover the debt the court also ordered Sheriff Southwick of Albany County to arrest sufficient property in his county to cover the court awarded damages to the plaintiffs. Assuming that there may have been some level of appeal to the verdict by McCarty, the sale of the properties to pay the judgment does not occur until five years later. On November 8, 1809 at the tavern of John Conklin in Coeymans David McCarty's properties are auctioned off.

David McCarty died in 1812 in Catskill, Greene County most likely at the home of his son, Richard McCarty (1780-1844) who served as Greene County Clerk (1811-13, 1821-22). Richard was also elected to the 17th United States Congress (Democratic-Republican, 1821-1823). He was president of the Lafayette bank in New York City and served on the Committee designated to welcome General Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1824. David's other son, John (1782-1851) was elected to the New York State Senate and served from 1827-1830.

Based on the primary source materials examined to date there is no question that Brigadier General David McCarty led a remarkable life as a witness and participant in the Nation's founding history. The small stone cottage on the narrow lane in Coeymans Landing, built by McCarty and where he resided for 40 years, stands as the only tangible reminder of his remarkable life as a businessman, patriot, soldier and political figure. As such, it clearly meets the requirements established under National Register Criterion B.

***Architectural Significance***

As built, the dwelling is an outstanding and especially well-preserved example of transitional Dutch/English, mid-eighteenth century domestic architecture in the region. The house derives additional significance as one of the rare surviving regional examples of this property type to be constructed of stone rather than brick. Prior to 1700, one and one-half story, rubblestone construction with brick gables typified rural house construction in Rensselaerwick (the present counties of Albany, Greene and Rensselaer). These dwellings rested on stone foundations and were covered by steeply pitched gable roofs. The exterior masonry walls would be tied to an interior frame composed of heavy timbers, by means of wrought iron anchors. Generally, the fenestration pattern in these dwellings was asymmetrical. The Pieter Bronck house (1673, NHL:1967), located in Cossackie, Greene County is one of the rare surviving examples of this early Dutch house type in the region.

In the early eighteenth century, this traditional rural house type began to evolve. The introduction of the gambrel roof form; the greater availability of brick; and the use of English inspired architectural patterns began to influence the rural house type in the region. In this new form, the former house type became more elongated, symmetrical in design and the steeply pitched gable roof was replaced by the English gambrel roof. Floor plans also evolved from the more functional open plans of the previous century to the more formal center hall, single and double pile plans. Beginning in the mid-

<sup>24</sup> Ibid, 4.

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1720s a number of these rural houses were built throughout the outlying areas of Rensselaerwick. Extant examples of this type include the Van Schaick House, Cohoes, Albany County (ca.1735, NR Listed:1971), the Nicoll-Sill House, Bethlehem, Albany County (1736, NR Listed: 1973) the Tobias Ten Eyck House, Coeymans (ca.1758, NR Listed: 1996) and the Coeymans-Bronck Stone House, Coeymans (ca.1769, NR Listed 2003).

Built ca.1770, the home of General David McCarty rejects the influences of the growing trend toward symmetrical and more Georgian plan dwellings for a more traditional house form. With its load bearing stone construction, asymmetrical entrance, lower pitched gable roof and stone filled gable end the home follows forms found in the region in the late-seventeenth and early- eighteenth centuries. The decision by McCarty to reject the architectural trends of the day in favor of this earlier form may be directly related to the traditional architecture that he would have experienced in his youth in the Brittany region of France.

The home of Brigadier General David McCarty meets the requirements of National Register Criterion C as a rare surviving example of mid-eighteenth century stone residential architecture in the community with changes that reflect nearly 250 years of continuous occupation.

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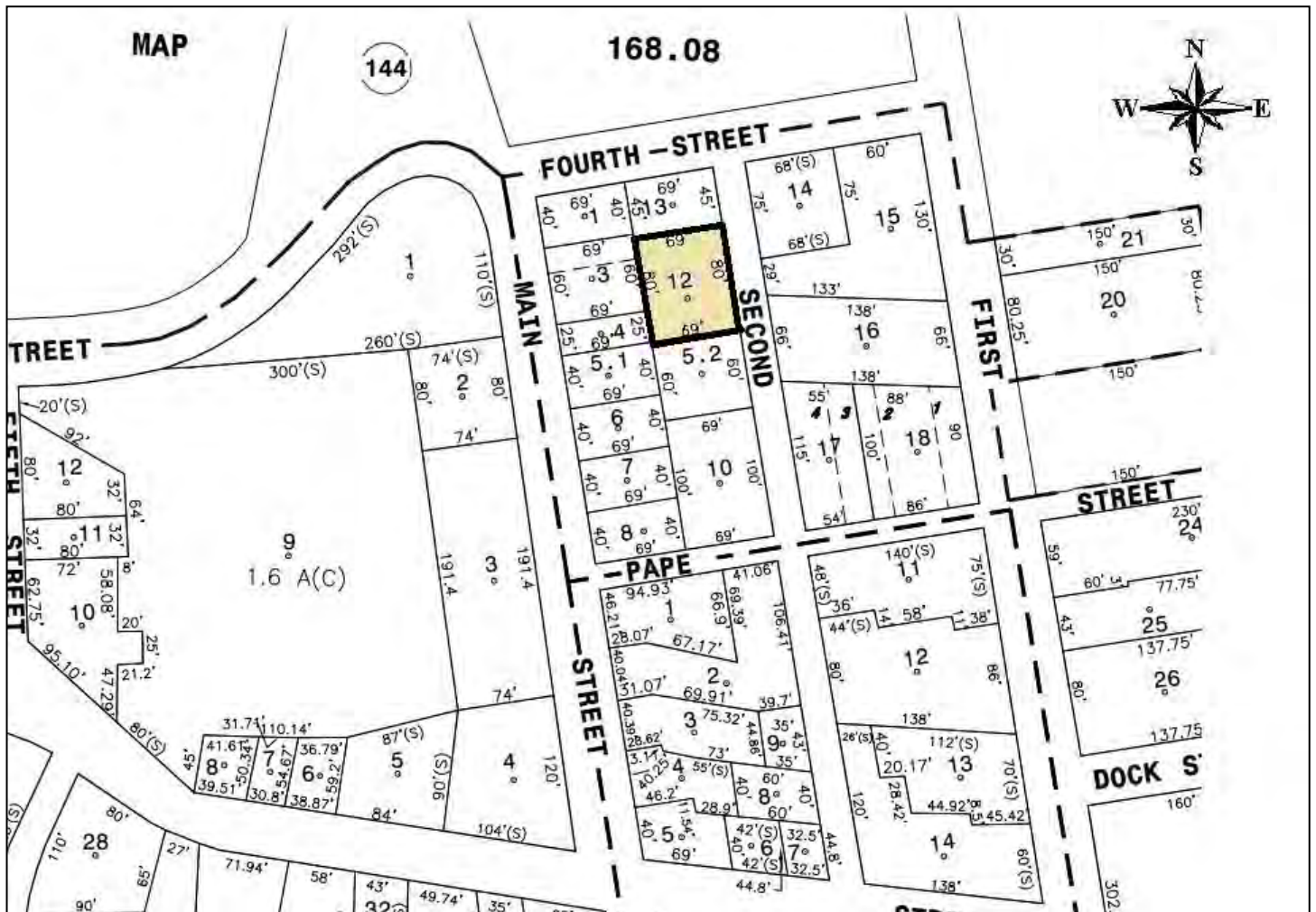
Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage  
Name of Property  
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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries encompass a roughly square parcel. See attached map with scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary has been drawn to include the parcel historical associated with the building.





United States Department of the Interior  
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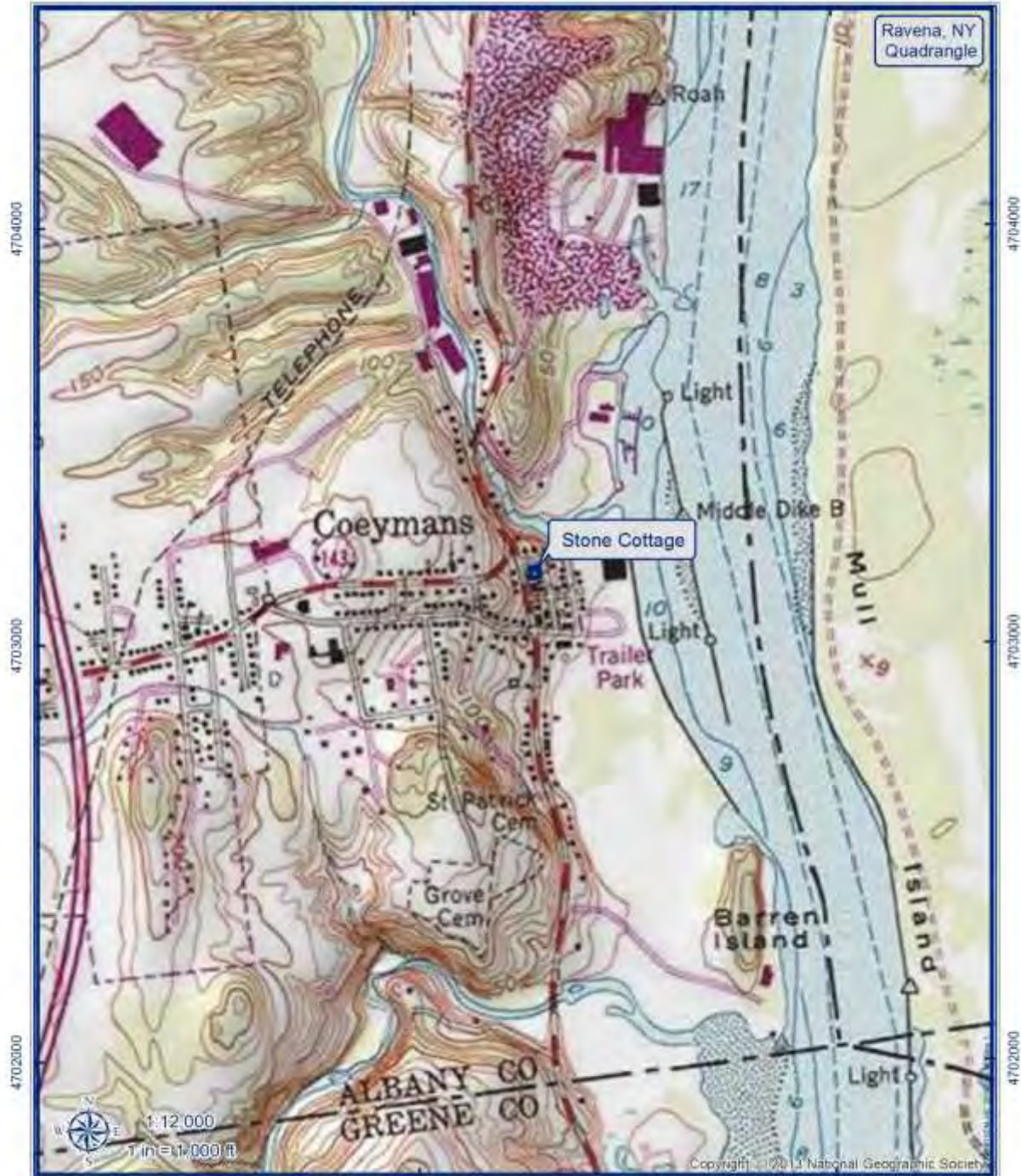
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Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage  
Name of Property  
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Brig. Gen. David McCarthy Stone Cottage  
Coeymans, Albany Co., New York

29 Second Street  
Coeymans, NY 12143



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



Stone Cottage



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation

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Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage  
Name of Property  
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Brig. Gen. David McCarthy Stone Cottage  
Coeymans, Albany Co., New York

29 Second Street  
Coeymans, NY 12143



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



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation

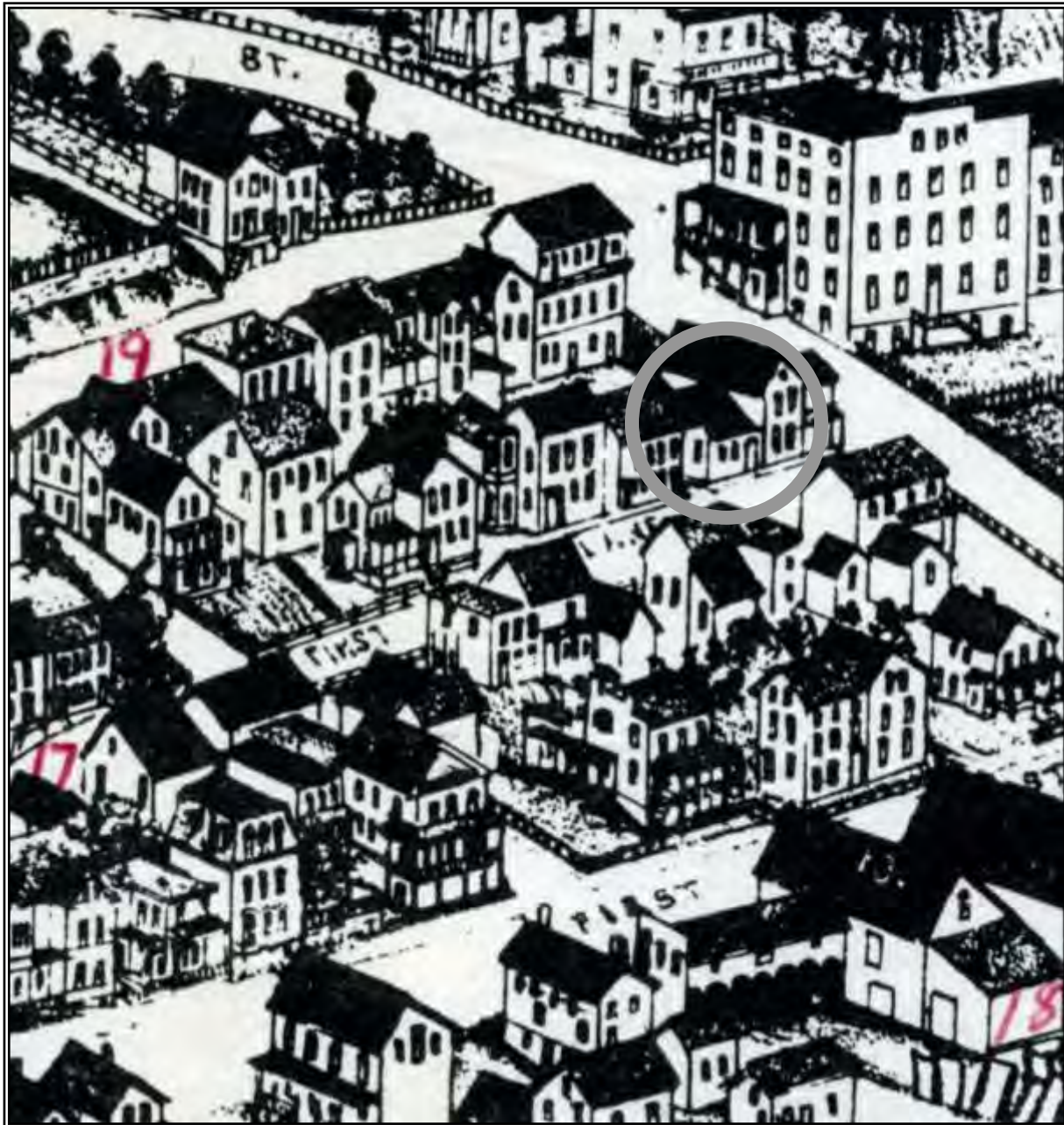
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Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage  
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Additional Information



Excerpt of Map: Coeymans, N.Y. and Coeymans Junction, L.R. Burleigh, Troy, N.Y. 1889.

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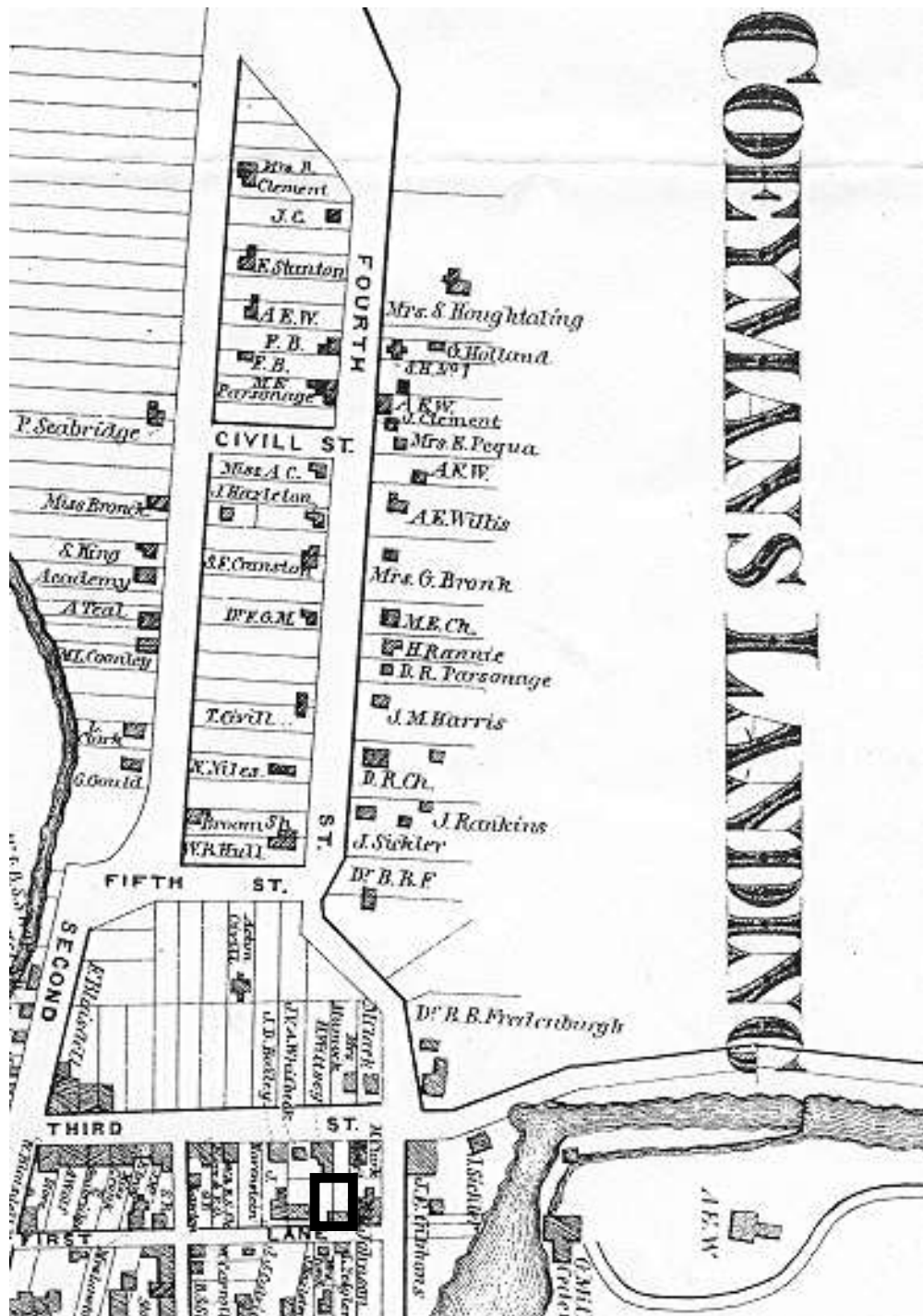
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**The Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage**  
Coeymans, Albany County, New York  
**Historic Map**

Beers, S.N. & D.G., New Topographical Atlas of the Counties of Albany & Schenectady, New York.  
Philadelphia: Stone & Stewart. 1866. Reprint ed. Churchville, NY: Martin Wehle. 1975



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**Photographs**

Name of Property: Brigadier General David McCarty Stone Cottage

City or Vicinity: Coeymans (Coeymans Landing)

County: Albany

State: NY

Name of Photographer: John A. Bonafide

Date of Photographs: August 2014

Location of Original Files: NY SHPO, 5 Peebles Island Drive, Waterford, NY 12188

Brigadier\_General\_David\_McCarty\_Stone\_Cottage\_001

View West, East Elevation, Facade

Brigadier\_General\_David\_McCarty\_Stone\_Cottage\_002

View Northwest, South and East Elevations

Brigadier\_General\_David\_McCarty\_Stone\_Cottage\_003

View Northeast, South and West Elevations

Brigadier\_General\_David\_McCarty\_Stone\_Cottage\_004

South Elevation, Initial Stone

Brigadier\_General\_David\_McCarty\_Stone\_Cottage\_005

View East, West Elevation

Brigadier\_General\_David\_McCarty\_Stone\_Cottage\_006

View South, South Parlor

Brigadier\_General\_David\_McCarty\_Stone\_Cottage\_007

View North, North Parlor/Dining Room

Brigadier\_General\_David\_McCarty\_Stone\_Cottage\_008

View South, Second Floor Hall



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: McCarty, Brigadier General David, Stone Cottage

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Albany

DATE RECEIVED: 6/12/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/07/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/22/15      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/28/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000474

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      7/28/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*See attached SLR*

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER Abernathy      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.