

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

1. Name of Property

historic name House at 352 Piermont Avenue

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 352 Piermont Avenue

not for publication

city or town Piermont

vicinity

state NY code NY county Rockland code 087 zip code 10968

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Ruth A Purpont DBHPO 12/8/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

for Nelson H. Beall 1-27-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

House at 352 Piermont Avenue
Name of Property

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County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL

foundation: Stone

walls: Stone

roof: Asphalt

other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The House at 352 Piermont Avenue is located in the Village of Piermont in Rockland County. Piermont Avenue runs along the northern side of Sparkill creek; the creek is flanked to the south by Ferdon Avenue. These two streets compose the historic core of the village. Both streets are primarily residential, though some remains of former industrial buildings exist along the river. The house is located to the east of the Rockland Road Bridge Historic District (NR, 2010), which is primarily made up of nineteenth century structures; two stone buildings which date to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries are located within the district. Built on the northeast side of Piermont Avenue, the house faces southeast toward the creek. The house is oriented at a slightly more westerly angle than the current road, indicating that the road has been modified since the house was originally built. A wooden picket fence runs along the road in front of the house. To the northwest, the property abuts a steep, rocky ridge; the railroad tracks run on the west side of the crest of the ridge. A small parking area is located to the northeast of the house, and a lawn and garden is to the southwest. The nominated parcel is the lot historically associated with the house.

Narrative Description

The House at 352 Piermont Avenue, built ca. 1780, is a two-and-a-half story, side-gabled, sandstone residence. The house is three bays wide and two bays deep. Though it was common to build a one-story house and expand it later, it appears that this house was originally built in this size. A two-story, front-gabled, ca. 1970 frame addition extends to the rear. The stonework on the façade is only slightly more refined than that visible on the sides; much of the façade was repointed during the 2007 renovation of the property. The roof extends forward to cover a two-story, full-façade porch supported by four simple square posts connected by a balustrade. Though this porch appears to be a late twentieth century replacement, historic photos indicate that a similarly configured porch was in place by the late nineteenth century. The entrance door, located in the central bay, has a four pane window over three horizontal wood panels at its base. Six-over-six sash windows are located in each of the flanking bays. The second story follows the same pattern: a central door flanked by six-over-six windows. A interior brick chimney extends through the northern end of the roofline.

On the northern elevation, much of the stone is painted or whitewashed. A six-over-six window is located in the easternmost bay on each floor. The gable end is filled with horizontal clapboards and two vertical, single-paned windows of slightly different sizes. A bargeboard with a beaded end runs under the projecting roofline. The stone is also painted and whitewashed on the southern elevation. On the first floor, a door with three horizontal wood panels and a four pane window is located in the eastern bay; it is flanked to the west by a six-over-one window. The gable end is filled with clapboards and has a beaded bargeboard and a central one-over-one window. A two-story, ca. 1970 frame addition dominates the western elevation; much of the original stone wall on this elevation was repaired due to vibrations from the nearby railroad line. The addition has a shallow, front gabled roof and is covered in vinyl siding. It is slightly narrower than the house and is not visible from the façade. A simple wood porch extends from the second story of the southern end of the addition.

On the first floor, the interior is divided into a hall, central staircase, kitchen, and storage area. The hall, located on the northern end of the house, is visually dominated by a central fireplace. Its angled firebox is consistent with late eighteenth century construction techniques. Its simple wood mantel and the concrete surrounding the brick chimney date to the recent renovation of the property. Wide boards, some of which are vertically sawn and some of which are hewn, run across the ceiling; extra beams were added between each historic beam during the renovation. The floors and trim are also recent additions. The kitchen is located to the south of the central hallway. Whitewashed beams run across the ceiling. The storage area is located on the first floor of the rear addition and is accessed by an original doorway through the hall. Two rows of bricks are visible over the doorway; the original rear wall is painted white.

The second floor is divided into a hallway, living room, bedrooms, and utility space. The staircase leads to the hallway along the original west wall. The living room is located on the north end of the house. A fireplace with an angled firebox and a Greek Revival mantelpiece with a simple beaded design is on the north wall. During the renovation, the garret floor above this room was removed to expose the gable roofline. Part of the original floor was retained as a shelf around the chimney. The roof rafters, painted white, are visible on the ceiling. On the southern end of this room, a loft space was created slightly higher than the former garret. It is accessed by a contemporary staircase with turned posts. The south end

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of the second floor has another bedroom space. To access the second floor of the rear addition, an entrance was created through the stone wall. A large wood beam, the former exterior wall, and some of the wood-shingled roof are preserved under the addition. The addition contains a bedroom, bathroom, and laundry space. The porch off of the addition is accessed from the laundry room.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1780 – ca. 1880

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The House at 352 Piermont Avenue, built ca. 1780, is significant under Criterion C as an example of an early vernacular sandstone building in the Village of Piermont. During the eighteenth century, a small community developed around a milling operation and landing on Tappan Slote. The House at 352 Piermont Avenue was one of ten buildings in close proximity to the slote in 1780. Its design, including the use of red sandstone and a side-gabled roof, reflects regional Dutch vernacular building traditions. The building is also a relatively rare example of a two-story stone house in a region where one-and-a-half story homes dominated. Due to the village's rapid expansion during the early nineteenth century, few buildings representing the community's early history remain. As a rare eighteenth century house and less common building type, the House at 352 Piermont Avenue is an important local example of vernacular architecture.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Early History and Settlement along the Sparkill

Though the Tappan and Orange Patents were granted during the late seventeenth century, settlement occurred slowly in the region. By 1702, only 40 families lived in Orange County. The region's early population was largely Dutch; this cultural foundation left a strong imprint even after increased English settlement in the area. The Sparkill Creek, which offered an outlet to the Hudson River and an easy landing, was attractive as a small port. The shallow creek was dammed to provide enough water for a mill and deepened and rerouted to improve navigability; settlers called the creek the Tappan Slote, after the Dutch word for ditch. Henry Ludlow, an early town clerk and supervisor in Orangetown, built a small mill complex on the slote by 1745.¹

Within two decades, Peter Mabie (1717-1787) moved to the slote from Bergen County, New Jersey. The Mabie family was well-established and respected in the region; the family patriarch, Pieter Gaspard Mabie Van Naerden, had emigrated to New Netherlands during the 1640s. Peter Mabie built a small store and took over the operation of the mill, likely with the assistance of his oldest sons, Abraham (1747-1832) and Isaac (1747-ca.1790). The family lived at a house on their farmland nearby. The mill and store served as a commercial center; although the hamlet surrounding the slote remained small, Orange County's population numbered 9, 430 by 1771. Active in local affairs, Peter and his wife Jannetje attended the Dutch church in Tappan. In a move that foreshadowed the American Revolution, the congregants began to debate whether they should create an independent American church (Coetus) or retain a relationship with the Holland church (Conferentie) during the mid-eighteenth century. Peter Mabie aligned himself with the Conferentie group, which maintained a separate congregation from 1767 to 1778.²

The Tappan Slote during the Revolutionary War

The Revolutionary War was unavoidable for residents of Orangetown and particularly for those living near the slote. Both armies used the River Road (now Piermont Avenue) and the Sparkill Creek landing to move troops and supplies. The conflict divided the community and enhanced local tensions. Many Dutch residents supported the patriot cause; Abraham Mabie joined the local patriot militia, the Orange County Rangers, in 1776. In the months after the Continental Congress declared independence, General George Washington focused his attention on the Tappan Slote. That fall, Washington sent 11 chests of armorer's tools, including bellows and anvils, to be secured in the Mabie storehouses. On November 26,

¹ Verplank Map of 1745, Available at <hvrh.org>; Frank Bertangue Green, *The History of Rockland County* (New York: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1886), 332, 358; David Cole, *History of Rockland County* (New York: J.B. Beers & Co., 1884), 198-200, 220.

² Green, *Rockland County*, 358; Cole, *Rockland County*, 200, 229; Phillip Sargent, "Pieter Pieterse Mabie," Sargent Family Genealogy, available at <<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/s/a/r/Phillip-Sargent/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0088.html>>.

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Washington successfully unloaded provisions, naval stores, and other supplies at the sloop "altho the [British] ships fired a number of cannon shot at the boats."³

Abraham Mabie was captured by the British in a surprise attack on Fort Montgomery in October 1777. Apparently no ardent patriot, Mabie agreed to serve as a spy for the British. He was traded back to the patriot army and returned to Tappan via a prisoner exchange on September 19, 1778. Mabie apparently began providing information to the British immediately. Through his local connections, he also found places for British soldiers to hide at Loyalist homes. It is suspected that his assistance, in part, resulted in a surprise attack on Col. George Baylor's regiment of Continental Light Dragoons at Old Tappan. The September 27 attack became known as Baylor's Massacre. Abraham Mabie left the area after the raid.⁴

For the next two years, the patriot army maintained a loose control over the sloop. However, British forces occasionally landed, burned property, or shot cannonballs from the river. By early 1780, the New York militia established a headquarters on the sloop in an attempt to better restrict and utilize the river access. British spy James Moody and his companions were briefly held at the headquarters that summer before being moved to West Point. Due to the area's military importance, Robert Erskine, Surveyor General of the Continental Army, created a detailed map of the sloop showing the waterway, topography, buildings, and roads. In addition to the Mabie mill complex and other scattered buildings, the house at 352 Piermont Avenue is shown on the map (Figure 1).⁵

Stone House, ca. 1780

By the eighteenth century, Dutch settlers in Rockland County, New York and Bergen County, New Jersey had begun building in sandstone. Red sandstone was plentiful in the region and could be obtained from nearby quarries or sometimes from the property owner's land itself. Rockland County's pre-Revolutionary stone houses are typically built of rough-cut, red sandstone blocks and stand one-and-a-half stories tall. They also tend to be smaller and narrower than their counterparts in Bergen County and have side-gable roofs.⁶

The house at 352 Piermont Avenue expresses these regional Dutch vernacular traditions. The load-bearing sandstone house features a more regular stone façade and rougher stone sides. Its shape, three bays wide and two bays deep, reflects the confines of its narrow lot bounded by the road and a steep grade. The house's somewhat unusual two-story height also reflects these geographic restrictions and suggests a later construction date. Its clapboarded gables are also typical of early Dutch construction; aside from any aesthetic reason for these contrasting materials, this also minimized the amount of unprotected stone on the ends of the building.

By September 1780, only a small number of buildings were located along the sloop. This reflects the hamlet's slow growth and the effect of the war to some extent. Most members of the surrounding community lived at farms nearby and traveled to the mill and store as necessary. A cluster of five buildings surround the mill; two are located on roads leading toward the sloop; three buildings, including 352 Piermont Avenue, are located near a bend in the sloop that comes close to the road. A physical examination of the house suggests that it does not substantially predate the Erskine map. Though the original mantel no longer exists, the first floor firebox suggests ca. 1780 construction. The firebox walls are splayed inward, but not according to the Rumford design, which became prevalent during the 1790s. The house's wide doorways, though filled with early twentieth century doors, also suggest an eighteenth-century construction date. On the second story, the simple Greek Revival mantelpiece appears to be an early nineteenth-century replacement. While the original roof framing has

³ Adrian C. Leiby, *The Revolutionary War in the Hackensack Valley: The Jersey Dutch and the Neutral Ground* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1980), 183; Green, *The History of Rockland County*, 106; George Washington to Maj. General William Heath, November 26, 1776. Available online at <<http://founders.archives.gov/>>.

⁴ Leiby, *Hackensack*, 184; "Captain Abraham Maybee," *Maybee Newsletter* <<http://users.eastlink.ca/~fmaybee/newsletter/n102.html>>

⁵ Leiby, *Hackensack*, 279, 327; Robert Erskine, "A Plan of the Sloop, No. 123," September 1780. Witness to the Early American Experience. Available online at < <http://maass.nyu.edu/tour/tour07.shtml>>.

⁶ Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York* (New York: Dover Publications, 1968), 175-177; David Steven Cohen, *The Dutch-American Farm* (New York: New York University Press, 1992), 46-47.

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been replaced, a wide hewn beam was exposed by the creation of a second-floor doorway to the rear addition. The addition also encapsulated a small section of the historic wood shingled roof.

The early ownership of 352 Piermont Avenue remains unclear. Despite thorough deed research, it was only possible to track the property to an 1854 sale by Thomas E. Blanch. Blanch, Piermont's only lawyer for decades, investigated land titles and drew up deeds for the New York and Erie Railroad during the 1830s and 1840s. As a result of this work, and perhaps personal real estate interests, his name is attached to numerous sales of properties within the village. The stone house may have been built by the Mabie or Briggs families, who owned adjoining land. The building's location, east of the mill complex and near the first point where the road and slote meet, was well-suited to serve traffic on the slote. The village center would develop at the bend in the road east of the house. In recent years, local stories have indicated that the house was built by freed slaves; however, no evidence has been uncovered that supports this assertion.⁷

Establishment and Growth of Piermont

After the war, the 40-acre Mabie mill property was confiscated as a result of the Mabie family's loyalist leanings. Abraham Taulman (Tallman) purchased the property, and operated the mill from 1783 through 1835. During this period, the community along the slote was called Taulman's Landing. His sons continued to run the mill through 1856.⁸

The growth and development of the community was directly related to the construction of the New York and Erie railroad during the 1830s. The railroad's founder and first president, Eleazer Lord, had substantial landholdings in the community, and chose it as the line's eastern terminus. As the railroad was restricted from crossing state lines, the community was near the New Jersey border and offered access to the Hudson River. The small community grew to a population of thousands, as workers were brought in to build the terminus, shops, and factories surrounding the rail line and the long pier into the Hudson River. The railroad line was built on the ridge behind the house at 352 Piermont Avenue. The terminus was completed in 1838; the following year, Lord renamed the community Piermont. The railroad dramatically changed the economic bent and size of the community. It was formally incorporated in 1850.⁹

Thomas E. Blanch likely purchased the house at 352 Piermont Avenue during the 1830s. As the population swelled, it was almost certainly rented out to workers building railroad facilities. By the mid-nineteenth century, a small, separate frame kitchen was built to the west of the house. John Smalley, a carpenter at the New York and Erie Railroad shops, purchased the house in 1854. After regulations regarding interstate railroad traffic were changed in 1852, the New York and Erie decided to change the railroad terminus to Jersey City. Though it maintained some shops and a passenger station, the railroad slowly closed its buildings and reduced its presence in Piermont. Smalley sold the property in 1865, almost certainly as a result of this change.¹⁰

Over the next ten years, the property appears to have become rental property. Although he never owned the property, Peter Hennion, a carpenter for the railroad, was associated with the house on the 1876 Davis map of Piermont. According to the 1875 state census, the house was one of a handful of stone houses in town. It was also one of the lowest valued, likely due to its age, small size, and possibly the onset of destabilization from the nearby railroad line.¹¹

The House at 352 Piermont Avenue is architecturally significant as an early sandstone building in Piermont. In its form and materials, the house reflects vernacular Dutch building traditions as interpreted in a more atypical taller, narrower building.

⁷ Thomas E. Blanch and wife Lucilla to John Smalley, March 5, 1854, Liber 51, p. 145. Rockland County Archives, Pomona, New York; Unfortunately, the 1854 deed does not point back to an earlier sale. After examining all deeds associated with Blanch that predate 1854, it was only possible to narrow the number of possible deeds to seven. Each is bounded by the railroad (NW), the slote (SE), and land associated with the Mabie and Briggs estates.

⁸ Green, *Rockland County*, 358; Cole, *Rockland County*, 220; *New York Journal*, September 2, 1784.

⁹ Julie Jackson, "Piermont: Three Centuries" (Piermont: Friends of the Piermont Library, 1996).

¹⁰ Thomas E. Blanch and wife Lucilla to John Smalley, March 5, 1854, Liber 51, p. 145; Jackson, "Piermont"; "Piermont" [map], 1896, "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1867-1970 – New York"; New York, Federal Census, 1850, 1860, 1870.

¹¹ F.A. Davis & Co, *Combination Atlas Map of Rockland County* (Philadelphia: F.A. Davis & Co., 1876); New York, State Census, 1875.

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One of a handful of eighteenth century buildings surviving in the village, the house reflects the early history of the small port community long before its dramatic growth as a result of the New York and Erie Railroad.

House at 352 Piermont Avenue
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bailey, Rosalie Fellows. *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York*. New York: Dover Publications, 1968.

Blanch, Thomas E. and wife Lucilla to John Smalley, March 5, 1854, Liber 51, p. 145. Rockland County Archives. Pomona, New York.

"Captain Abraham Maybee." Maybee Newsletter. Available at: <<http://users.eastlink.ca/~fmaybe/newsletter/n102.html>>

Cohen, David Steven. *The Dutch-American Farm*. New York: New York University Press, 1992.

Cole, David, ed. *History of Rockland County, New York*. New York: J.B. Beers & Co., 1884.

Erskine, Robert. "A Plan of the Sloat, No. 123." September 1780. Witness to the Early American Experience. Available online at < <http://maass.nyu.edu/tour/tour07.shtml>>.

F.A. Davis & Co. *Combination Atlas Map of Rockland County*. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis & Co., 1876.

Green, Frank Bertangué. *The History of Rockland County*. New York: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1886.

Jackson, Julie. "Piermont: Three Centuries." Piermont: Friends of the Piermont Library, 1996.

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New York, Federal Census, 1850, 1860, 1870.

New York, State Census, 1875.

New York Journal, September 2, 1784.

"Piermont" [map], 1896. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1867-1970 – New York."

Sargent, Phillip. "Pieter Pieterse Mabie." Sargent Family Genealogy. Available at: <<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/s/a/r/Phillip-Sargent/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0088.html>>.

Washington, George to Maj. General William Heath, November 26, 1776. Available online at <<http://founders.archives.gov/>>.

Verplank Map of 1745. Available at <hvrh.org>.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .9 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>590990</u> Easting	<u>4543432</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

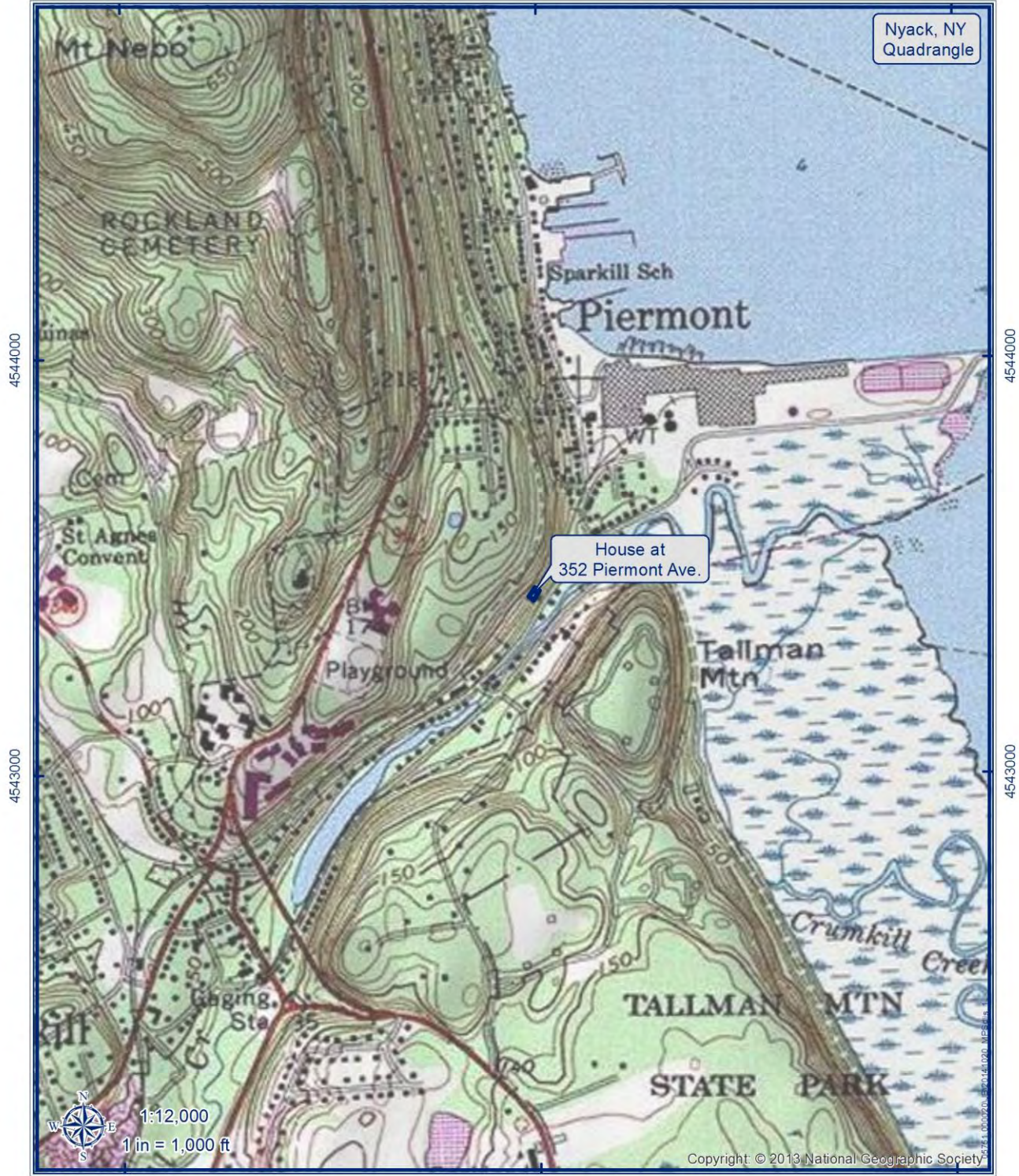
The boundary incorporates the entire lot on which the House at 352 Piermont Avenue has been located.

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House at 352 Piermont Avenue
Piermont, Rockland Co., NY

352 Piermont Ave.
Piermont, NY 10968



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



 352 Piermont Ave

Tax Parcel Data:
Rockland Co, RPS
geopower.jws.com/rockland



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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



352 Piermont Ave

Tax Parcel Data:
Rockland Co, RPS
geopower.jws.com/rockland



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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Betsworth (NY SHPO)
organization _____ date October 20, 2014
street & number Peebles Island State Park telephone (518) 237-8643 x 3296
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail Jennifer.Betsworth@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

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

Name of Property: House at 352 Piermont Avenue

City or Vicinity: Piermont

County: Rockland State: NY

Photographer: Jennifer Betsworth

Date Photographed: March 25, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_RocklandCo_352PiermontAvenue_0001
Façade, facing northwest

NY_RocklandCo_352PiermontAvenue_0002
West elevation, facing northeast

NY_RocklandCo_352PiermontAvenue_0003
East elevation, facing northwest

NY_RocklandCo_352PiermontAvenue_0004
Front door, detail, facing north

NY_RocklandCo_352PiermontAvenue_0005
Parlor, first floor, facing east

NY_RocklandCo_352PiermontAvenue_0006
Kitchen and hall, first floor, facing west

NY_RocklandCo_352PiermontAvenue_0007
Dining room, second floor, facing east

NY_RocklandCo_352PiermontAvenue_0008
Loft (former garret), second floor, facing west

NY_RocklandCo_352PiermontAvenue_0009
Encapsulated roof, second floor, facing south

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Property Owner:

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

name Annika Johansson
street & number 352 Piermont Avenue telephone 845-367-2070
city or town Piermont state NY zip code 10968

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.













ANIS MONG

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2134
3220







House at 352 Piermont Avenue
Name of Property

Rockland County, NY
County and State



"A Plan of the Sote No. 123," December 1780. Witness to the American Experience.



352 Piermont Avenue, ca. 1915. Piermont Historical Society.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: House at 352 Piermont Avenue

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Rockland

DATE RECEIVED: 12/12/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/27/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001218

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 1-27-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered by
National Park Service
Date

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ 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

8 December 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 five nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Mount Saviour Monastery, Chemung County
Hanover Square Historic District Boundary Expansion, Onondaga County
Cobble Villa, Nassau County
House at 325 Piermont Street, Rockland County
Mary Louise Booth Girlhood House, Suffolk County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office