

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



131

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 SHADOWCLIFF

other names/site number Fellowship of Reconciliation Headquarters

2. Location

street & number 521 NORTH BROADWAY

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | not for publication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | vicinity |

city or town UPPER NYACK

state NEW YORK code NY county ROCKLAND code 087 zip code 10960

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Rick W. Pierpont DSHP 2/11/14
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

___ other (explain) _____

Jon Edson H. Beall 4.7.14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <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 |
| 5 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 6 | 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

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE//TRADE: organizational

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Neoclassical

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT, CERAMIC TILE

other: GLASS

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Shadowcliff, a substantial Neoclassical-style dwelling built ca. 1921 on the banks of the Hudson River in Upper Nyack, Rockland County, has since 1957 served as headquarters for the Fellowship of Reconciliation (“F.O.R.”). The house, originally built as a 44-room residence for Mrs. Eleanor Manville Ford, was and remains an imposing and largely intact specimen of high-style early twentieth century residential design in Upper Nyack. Composed of two principal sections, the main block and an attached north block, it was oriented so that its east elevation commanded a broad prospect of the river, with access to the building being via the opposite west elevation, which fronts on North Broadway. The two sections which form the house were not aligned on a linear axis. Instead, the main block was built on a north-south axis while the north wing and a corresponding hyphen are offset, tending on a northwest-to-southeast axis. A monumental classical order serves as the principal, character-defining feature of the east or river side elevation, its rounded form mimicked by the curving window bays employed on that side of the building. Another monumental portico is located on the south elevation of the main block, while a third, smaller portico calls the principal entrance of the main block to notice, corresponding with a projecting central pavilion; the latter portico functioned as a porte-cochere. The north block served primarily as quarters for staff and service space, while the larger main block, the southernmost section, housed the dwelling’s principal public and private spaces. The nominated house was built using fireproof construction techniques of that era, the result of the loss, by fire, of Eleanor M. Ford’s previous house, located in Grand View, Rockland County. The walls are load-bearing brick masonry, internal partitions are structural clay tile, and the floors are concrete. Roofing consists of Ludowici clay tile. Among the principal character-defining interior features are a cantilevered curving staircase, which rises to second-floor level; a large pipe organ was originally located in cabinets situated on a landing between the first and second floor. Much of the house’s original woodwork and other finish treatments remain in place, along with most all of the original plan.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

Shadowcliff is located on the east side of North Broadway in the Village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County. The nominated property is located roughly equidistant between Old Mountain Road and Lexow Avenue, both of which extend westward from North Broadway, to the south and north of Shadowcliff, respectively. North Broadway terminates at Nyack Beach State Park, near the prominent visual and geographic landmark of Hook Mountain, a short distance north of the nominated property; moving southward through Upper Nyack, North Broadway eventually meets Main Street in the downtown area of the Village of Nyack. The section of Upper Broadway where Shadowcliff is situated was originally developed with large landscaped estates and corresponding estate houses. While the area remains residential in character, a number of these larger estates have since been subdivided, and upon these newer land divisions housing of more contemporary date has been erected. Two such large, contemporary houses are now situated immediately to the northeast and southeast of Shadowcliff, between the house and the river. Originally the property extended down to the banks of the Hudson River, but no longer does. An associated garage, altered and now incorporated into the adjacent domestic property to the north, has not been included as part of this nomination.

The nominated house was built on a raised podium of land; on the east side, two flights of steps account for the difference in grade between the level of the rear lawn and this elevated platform; one approaches the rear portico, while the other approaches an extension that marks the intersection of the two parts of the building. A brick wall marks the boundary of the property with North Broadway, punctuated by an entrance for vehicular traffic; this entrance leads to a circular driveway that fronts on the main block and communicated with the porte-cochere as well as parking areas to the north and south. Two fountains, located on the east and west sides

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of the house, are noted as contributing structures, along with the brick wall fronting North Broadway and the two flights of concrete steps on the east side. The fountain on the west side is still in use and is circular in plan; that on the east side, octagonal in plan, is now used for plantings.

Exterior

Both sections of Shadowcliff are two stories in height and have steeply pitched gable roofs; continuous shed-form dormers with corresponding gabled units provide lighting and ventilation for domestic spaces at attic level, making for a third floor of usable space on the interior. A narrow hyphen, two-bays wide on the west elevation, serves to unite the two blocks. The dormers of the main block have an intersecting center section with corresponding front and rear facing gables—their position corresponding with front and rear central projecting pavilions and, on the east elevation, a monumental order—in addition to smaller gables which correspond with windows. The walls of all four elevations are laid up in Flemish bond; a prominent modillioned wood cornice and a deep, denticulated wood frieze serve to unify the two sections. The overall building displays a lively roof profile, accounted for by the various gable units of the dormer and the multiple brick chimneys. The majority of the windows are fitted with plate-glass in a one-over-one sash configuration. Both sections have full basements beneath and the corresponding windows have associated light wells.

The façade of the main block, facing westward towards North Broadway, has a projecting central pavilion corresponding with the principal entrance. This principal entrance is fitted with a six-paneled door and has a casing with broken pediment and corresponding pilasters; it is flanked by windows and shielded by a large, flat-roofed porte-cochere sustained by eight fluted Ionic columns, two of which are engaged with the brick wall. Above the door, at second story level, is a Palladian window, and above that a gable with four-light window band corresponding with the upper-level dormer, which is also handled as a Palladian motif and which has engaged balusters corresponding with the windows, below sill level. To either side of this central gabled dormer are smaller gabled dormers, which have round-arched windows, moulded cornices with gable returns, and pilasters. To the south of the central pavilion, at first and second-story level, are three-light window bands above which are flat arches with central keystone motifs, in addition to a single window at second-story level, immediately south of the center pavilion. Evidence of the position of awnings is still visible above the second-story windows. A similar window pattern was employed to the north of the pavilion. The second-story is terminated by a deep wood frieze and a modillioned cornice with built-in gutters. The façade of the service wing is simpler in conception; it is five bays wide with asymmetrical fenestration, including single, double and triple windows; a central entrance with corresponding porch provides for access to this block. The porch is sustained by two Tuscan order columns and has a full entablature and, above cornice level, runs of balustrade between paneled pedestals. A wood ramp provides disabled access to the house at this point.

The east, river-front elevation of the main block has curving outer bays, each of which has three windows at first and second-story level, in addition to a large gabled dormer that, like the central dormer of the west elevation, is handled as a Palladian motif. The central section, which corresponds with the rounded portico, is also handled as a projecting pavilion. Centered within it, at first-story level, are glazed double-leaf doors which are flanked by full height sidelights; this fenestration is contained within a casing that uses a broken pediment and pilasters like the principal entrance on the west side. Above this door is a rounded, cantilevered porch with cast-iron railing that corresponds with a second-story door set within a round arch with keystone. The order sustaining the portico is Ionic, with four fluted columns, two of which are engaged with the brick wall. The entablature of the portico forms a continuation of the frieze and cornice from the main block; it, too, is modillioned and has a denticulated frieze.

The junction between the north and south blocks on the east elevation is marked by an enclosed gable-roofed projection—an enclosed sleeping porch—which is open underneath. The enclosed upper portion is sustained

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by unfluted, Tuscan order columns and piers. The area beneath this projection serves as a covered porch and communicates with the interior by means of a glazed door that is set within a larger glazed wall expanse. At second story level, a porch is cantilevered out beyond the wall plane. The fenestration of the east wall of the north block is, like the opposite west side, asymmetrical in placement, consisting of single, double and triple windows. A large pent-roofed porch, not original, abuts a portion of this elevation. The dormer on this side, like the opposite west elevation, is handled as a low continuous band punctuated by windows, with steep gabled units corresponding with the end windows. A total of eight windows are present, with those between the gabled dormers being paired; on the opposite side they are not paired, and instead only five windows are present.

The north elevation of the north block is abutted at first story level by a hipped roof porch with corresponding Tuscan order columns. This porch has since been enclosed and from it a leanto projection extends. Two windows are present at second story level, offset, while a Palladian window is centered in the gable field.

The south elevation is fronted by a square-plan portico which is sustained by paired Ionic columns, fluted, on its southernmost side. The cornice is again extended from the body of the main block to form the entablature. This feature once included two tiers of outdoor porch space; however, the lower level has since been enclosed. The upper level remains open and retains its runs of balustrade, below which is the original moulded frieze.

Interior

The existing interior largely portrays first-phase conditions. This has been confirmed following an examination of duplicates of what appear the original plans and elevations for Shadowcliff, though these bear no title, date or the name of the architectural office or delineator.¹ The first floor rooms, moving from south to north, were referred to as follows: south porch; living room; grand hall; library; dining room; breakfast porch; butler's pantry; kitchen; servant's dining room; servant's living room; and porch. The second floor rooms were noted as follows: Mr. Manville's room; small accessory rooms; hall, with office towards front; Mrs. Ford's room; sleeping porch; storage; four maid's rooms; man's room; and butler's room. On the upper floor, the rooms were labeled as follows: Mr. Ford's room; hall; two guest rooms (in the main block); and four man's rooms in the north block. The sleeping porch addition on the east side of the second floor, where the two sections meet, is not shown. As for the basement, it was designed to house the following areas: trunk storage; elevator machinery; two coal rooms; a boiler room; a laundry; and an open cellar area.

The interior retains the bulk of its historic period features, most impressive of which is the staircase in the grand hall. This staircase, of an open stringer type and fully cantilevered, rises to an intermediate landing on the east wall, before resuming its upward course to the second floor. Organ pipes, since removed, were originally fitted in two cabinets located off of the landing. The stair features double curtail steps at its base, as handrailing is present on both sides before the railing on the north side meets the north wall. The balusters are of a slender, attenuated type, and decorative brackets embellish the open stringer. A dado is present along the wall side of the staircase, terminated by a moulded rail. Among the more interesting aspects of the stair design is the manner in which the cornice, present below a coved ceiling in the upper part of the stair well, is carried across the recess which provides access to the two organ pipe cabinets. Pilasters with plinths, engaged Ionic capitals and sections of pulvinated frieze mark this recessed area. As for the remainder of the hall, it features plaster wall and ceiling surfaces contrasted with wood trim. A dado is present along the lower portion of the wall, matching that employed on the staircase wall, and there is a moulded cornice which served to house electric lighting fixtures. A suspended glass chandelier hangs prominently in the center of the room; wall sconces of similar design are present at various points in the house. At the rear of the hall, facing east, double-leaf doors allow for access out onto the porch beneath the monumental order.

¹ Information courtesy of Win Perry, Upper Nyack.

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The living room is located off of the main hallway, to the south, and it was finished in similar manner, with plaster wall and ceiling surfaces and period woodwork. Against the south wall is centered a fireplace. It has a tile hearth and skirt and is fitted with a wood mantel of Federal-style inspiration, the latter having unfluted Ionic colonettes which sustain projecting entablature units and which in turn sustained a moulded mantel shelf. This room corresponds with the southernmost rounded window bay on the east elevation. Other features include moulded wood door and window architraves, a moulded wood cornice, a paneled settee in front of the east windows, and narrow strip flooring. The ceiling is coved.

Moving northward from the main hall is a narrow corridor on the east side of which is a small library. The library has built-in wood cabinetry and shelving and plaster wall and ceiling surfaces. The cabinets, which are below the shelving units, were crafted from cherry but are otherwise glazed and retain original glass knobs and hinges. A small fireplace is present in this room; it has a tile hearth and skirt and a projecting mantel shelf sustained by large brackets. Continuing northward, past the library, is the dining room, which reflects treatments similar to those employed for the living room. Its position corresponds with the northernmost rounded window bay on the east elevation. A fireplace and mantel, the latter similar in overall conception to that in the living room, is centered against the north wall. Otherwise most of the treatments largely reflect those of the other room, save for the presence of a moulded wood chair rail.

At second floor level the master staircase leads into a hallway. Directly west of the landing is a run of stairs that leads to the upper floor. This staircase employs the same features as the main stair; like the main stair, the handrail is terminated at the bottom by a curtail step. The room directly to the north of it, which has a cherry wood door, appears to have been an office, as indicated by the early floor plan. To the south of this position were an original master bedroom and various accessory rooms; to the north, still in the main block, are the original second master bedroom and a sleeping porch. The hallway has a coved ceiling, rendered in plaster like the walls, moulded woodwork, and a dado.

Rooms in the upper story function as office and support space for F.O.R. operations as well as sleeping quarters for guests. The basement is at present largely unused, except for storage; it retains many features original to the ca. 1921 building campaign.

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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.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1921- 1963

Significant Dates

ca. 1921; 1957

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, ca. 1921 to 1963, begins with the construction of the house and ends at the standard 50-year cutoff. The latter has been chosen given the ongoing use of the facility by the Fellowship for Reconciliation since 1957.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Overview

Shadowcliff is an architecturally and historically significant property located in the Village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, New York. The nominated property is significant for the house erected there ca. 1921 to the designs of an unknown architectural office for Eleanor Manville Ford; it employs characteristic Neoclassical-style design motifs and was built using contemporary fireproof construction techniques, the latter a direct consequence of the destruction, by fire, of Ford's previous house, located in Grand View, Rockland County. The nominated building retains any number of original features and is an excellent representation of high-style domestic architecture from the first quarter of the twentieth century in Rockland County. An additional layer of significance is present in relation to the house's occupation by the Fellowship of Reconciliation ("F.O.R."), which acquired the property in 1957 from Colonel Charles A. Meyer, who had bought it from Ford's son, Charles B. Manville, following Eleanor M. Ford's death in 1949. Since that time the property has served as headquarters for F.O.R. The American branch of this organization, which for nearly a century has espoused an international social rights, peace and humanitarian agenda, was established in 1915 in Garden City, New York, under the leadership of Henry Theodore Hodgkin (1877-1933), a British-born Quaker. Shortly thereafter the nascent organization established its first office in Manhattan, New York, and it remained in the city for a number of decades until moving northward to Rockland County. The significance of this property is twofold. Firstly, Shadowcliff is significant under NRHP Criterion C as an outstanding and largely intact example of high-style Neoclassical residential architecture built using contemporary fireproof specifications. The house remains largely as built in the early 1920s for Ford, with the bulk of its first-period ornamental treatments and with little alteration to the original floor plan. Secondly, the property is being nominated under NRHP Criterion A for its longstanding association with F.O.R., an internationally recognized group established at the dawn of the First World War. It continues to function in this capacity as the centerpiece of F.O.R.'s ongoing operations. Although it is being nominated at state level significance, further research and analysis may ultimately sustain a case for national significance.

Historical Context

The Village of Upper Nyack was incorporated in 1872; however, the first settlement made within the bounds of the present day village predates 1700. The early Upper Nyack community shared a strong connection with the Hudson River, centering on Van Houten's Landing, located within a 20-acre parcel of land acquired by John Van Houten in 1798. There Van Houten established a shipyard for the construction of Hudson River sloops, a commercial landing which serviced boats that communicated with New York City, and also a hotel and a post office. Between 1825 and 1860 the Van Houten family subdivided the land around the shipyard and sold off a number of parcels, upon which dwellings were built for the ship captains, boat builders, and others whose business interests centered on the landing. In 1894 the shipyard was purchased by Samuel Ayers, who built a rigging shop and a wood joinery shop. Lofting for ship's hulls was also manufactured there, and, in later years, cabin cruisers, navy sub-chasers, and wooden crash boats. Growth and development in the nineteenth century had also been stimulated in Upper Nyack by the sandstone quarrying business, which was conducted in numerous locations in the greater Nyack area and which supplied building stone for construction projects in New York City and elsewhere. During the mid to later nineteenth century numerous large estates were developed in Upper Nyack. These extensive properties capitalized on expansive vistas of the river just north of the Tappan Zee, for which the bridge would be named, and easy and convenient transportation to business and social interests in New York City. The Nyacks had emerged as a resort destination as early as the 1830s; many people came to the area in 1832 to escape the Asiatic cholera outbreak in New York City.²

² Frank Bertangue Green, *The History of Rockland County* (New York: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1886), 342.

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By the time Shadowcliff was built, North Broadway in Upper Nyack had already been developed with any number of sprawling estate properties for wealthy residents. Among these was the Livermore property, known as "Brookside" (NRHP listed), a ca. 1860s Italian villa and Picturesque estate which was substantially aggrandized by the Carscallen family at the end of the century in the Colonial Revival taste. Much like Shadowcliff, this larger estate property was subsequently subdivided, reducing it from its much larger and earlier extent to a smaller parcel surrounding the main house. At the time of the publication of the 1891 *Atlas of the Hudson River Valley* by F.W. Beers, the property which would be later developed as Shadowcliff was owned by "Mrs. N. Hart" and was part of a much larger parcel spanning both sides of North Broadway.

E.M. Ford and Shadowcliff

Shadowcliff was built for Eleanor Manville Ford, a prominent resident of the Nyacks in the first half of the twentieth century. Ford was born in Bath, Steuben County, New York, a daughter of Charles M. Barron and Julia Welles Barron; she wed twice, first to Captain Charles M. Manville, and, after his death in 1886, to Harry Smith Ford, a founder of the New York Steam Company and later an executive with the Standard Oil Company. As noted in her obituary in the *New York Times*, Ford was an accomplished pianist who gave recitals "in many Eastern cities" and was additionally a painter who produced over 1,000 canvasses, for the most part paintings of floral scenes; her art work was exhibited in 1935 at the Garden of Nations in Rockefeller Center.³ Prior to the construction of Shadowcliff, Ford resided in the hamlet of Grand View, just south of Nyack, where she formed the "Cheer Up Club," which offered wounded First World War American veterans recovering in New York City hospitals the opportunity to convalesce in two cottages on her property. More than 400 soldiers were thus accommodated, with Ford financing the project entirely on her own. Eleanor M. Ford was additionally heavily involved in local and regional civic organizations and clubs. She was a founder and life member of the Nyack Garden Club, a charter member of the Historical Society of Rockland County, a director of the former Nyack Club, and among the original commissioners of the Tappan Zee Memorial Park in Nyack.⁴ Ford was an avid gardener, and the Shadowcliff property was once embellished with gardens, the design of which Ford oversaw.

At the time the 1920 Federal census was recorded, E.M. Ford was still residing at her home in Grand View and was noted as the head of the household. This house was lost to fire some time in the period ca. 1920-21, precipitating the construction of Shadowcliff. Residing with Ford in 1920 were her two sons, Richard Franklin Ford and Charles Barron Manville, along with five domestic servants, all males and of Japanese birth. Both Ford and her two sons were listed without occupation. The 1940 Federal census captures the Shadowcliff household, which at that date included Eleanor Ford, by that time 73 years of age, her son Charles B. Manville, in addition to an Italian-born footman and a Polish-born butler.

Following Eleanor M. Ford's death in 1949, the Shadowcliff passed to her son, Charles B. Manville, who sold it shortly thereafter to Colonel Charles A. Meyer. Richard F. Ford, meanwhile, had for a time resided in Dade County, Florida, where the trust fund established for him by his mother in 1935 became the subject of legal proceedings brought against him by the Dade County tax collector.⁵ R.F. Ford was married at Shadowcliff in August 1943, when he wed Lele von Harrenreich, the former Mrs. Marcus Daly, Jr.⁶ According to an account authored by Alfred Hassler of F.O.R. in 1989, Colonel Charles Meyer had operated a translation service from Shadowcliff after acquiring it from Charles Manville, mostly contracting with the government, and it was there

³ "Mrs. Harry Ford, Artist and Pianist," *New York Times*, 3 January 1949.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Hayes Wood v. Richard F. Ford, 11 July 1941, Florida Supreme Court.

⁶ "To Be Married in Upper Nyack," *New York Sun*, 10 August 1943.

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that his approximately 40 employees were quartered. However, Meyer found himself caught up in the McCarthy hysteria, though how, precisely, it is not presently known, and his translation business failed, forcing him to sell the building. It was first offered for sale to F.O.R. by Colonel Meyer for \$60,000; that price was reduced just a few weeks later, to \$35,000, due to foreclosure proceedings, and it was purchased shortly thereafter by F.O.R. using monies recently left to the group by a supporter.⁷

Architectural Context

Shadowcliff was and remains an outstanding example of early twentieth century residential design in Rockland County. Built at a cost of \$250,000 to the plans of an as-yet identified architectural office and by unknown contractors, it is a major work of domestic architecture the design of which was conceived for a high standard of living, complete with a substantial wing to support domestic staff and service functions.⁸ The house was largely cast in the Neoclassical mode, as expressed in the two monumental orders which serve as central features of the exterior composition, and also displays ornamental features expressive of Colonial Revival design, a reflection of the relative interchangeability of some of the design motives of these two classically sourced styles. Additional interest is found in features which directly relate to the house's first resident, Eleanor M. Ford. Firstly, the house's construction employed fireproofing measures, a direct consequence of the destruction of Ford's Grand View house, which led to the erection of Shadowcliff. Secondly, the design of the grand hall's staircase included an integral organ, the pipes of which were situated in cabinets located on the stair landing between the first and second floor. This interesting feature, seen in other houses of this period and stature—Hildene, the Richard Todd Lincoln house in Manchester, Vermont, ca. 1905 being among them—presumably relates to Ford's early training as a pianist.

Shadowcliff offers itself as a preeminent example of Neoclassical design in the Nyacks. The main block, built on a rectangular plan with projecting central pavilions on the principal east and west elevations, is distinguished by two freestanding orders, corresponding with the east and south elevations. A single-story portico is additionally employed on the west elevation, where it serves as a porte-cochere corresponding with the principal entrance to the house. All three were rendered in the Ionic order and feature diagonal or angled volutes which appear inspired by the Ionic order as interpreted by the sixteenth-century Italian Renaissance architect and theorist Vincenzo Scamozzi. As for the smaller classical porticos used for the service wing, these employed Tuscan order columns, a means by which the classical vocabulary employed on the exterior differentiated between the two sections of the house. It was at the turn of the twentieth century that interest in classical forms and architectural vocabulary was revived in America, driven to some extent by public exhibitions such as the 1893 World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago and the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exhibition in St. Louis. The design of Shadowcliff seized upon this renewed interest in classical forms, which, in addition to the various porticos and porches, also includes the house's prominent modillioned and denticulated cornices.

The interior of Shadowcliff speaks to a level of refinement commensurate with Eleanor M. Ford's social and economic standing. The "grand hall," as it was termed in an early set of plans, is highlighted by the cantilevered staircase; the between-floors landing contains cabinets for organ pipes, since removed. The principal rooms of the first story were afforded sweeping river views to the east, by virtue of the curving window bays present on that elevation, and were fitted with end-wall fireplaces. The interior finish work appears largely inspired by Georgian and Federal-style sources and as such reflects the Colonial Revival movement and the renewed interest in the architectural forms of America's Colonial and Early Republican past at the turn of the twentieth century. Such design vocabulary is not uncommon in houses of Neoclassical design and reflects the eclecticism inherent in this style, which is typically defined by the presence of a freestanding order on the exterior.

⁷ Alfred Hassler, "It Wasn't Always Nyack," unpublished typescript, October 1989.

⁸ Ibid.

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Shadowcliff's design included a full-scale service wing which housed both domestic staff and support functions, such as the kitchen and a basement laundry. The 1940 census indicated a domestic staff of two, a butler and a footman.

The house was erected using characteristic fireproof treatments of the period as expressed in its reinforced concrete floors and structural clay tile partitions. Considerable attention was being paid in this era to the virtues of fireproof construction for residential design, which meant the elimination of wood floor and wall framing systems in favor of reinforced concrete. In 1914 the Chicago-based architect Charles E. White published "Many Ways to Build a Fireproof House,"⁹ one of a number of sources which advocated for the use of fireproof materials—clay, concrete and steel—over conventional wood framing. White concluded that while fireproof construction was not a cheaper alternative to wood construction, it was nevertheless possible to use this method to build a dwelling which was every bit as aesthetically pleasing as a wood frame example but with lesser exterior maintenance costs and the added benefit of fire safety. The subject of fireproofing was particularly germane to Ford, whose Grand View house was destroyed by conflagration, the impetus for the construction of Shadowcliff. It is also Shadowcliff's fireproof construction which led to it being identified as one of the few buildings in that area, following a regional survey of Orange and Rockland counties in the early 1960s, which could successfully function as a fallout shelter in the event of the detonation of an atom bomb; there was considerable irony in this assessment, given the F.O.R. motto "Peace is our only shelter."¹⁰

Fellowship of Reconciliation

The foundations of the Fellowship of Reconciliation were laid in the immediate First World War period, as recounted in 1989 by Alfred Hassler (1910-1991), a pivotal F.O.R. member from 1940 to 1974 and a lifelong pacifist who authored *Diary of a Self-Made Convict*, 1954, an account of his imprisonment during the Second World War for being a conscientious objector:¹¹

Most [F.O.R.] members have heard the story of the conversation, on the platform of a German railway station, between Henry Hodgkin, a British Quaker, and Friedrich Siegmund-Schultze, Lutheran chaplain to Kaiser Wilhelm II. The two pacifists were returning from an aborted peace conference at Lake Constance, interrupted by the outbreak of World War I. Shaken but undeterred in their plans, the two men agreed to maintain their fellowship no matter what happened. Hodgkin returned to England and, that same year, 1914, organized the British F.O.R. Siegmund-Schultze spent most of the war in exile, delaying by several years the start of the German Versöhnungsbund.¹²

A year after this meeting with Siegmund-Schultze, Henry Hodgkin came to America and proposed to fellow peace advocates the establishment of a similar organization in this country. The F.O.R.'s first meeting was conducted in Garden City, New York, in November 1915. A small staff was assembled and an office opened in the American Bible Society's building on Astor Place in Manhattan, until moving to offices near Columbia University around 1940. That building was also occupied by International Business Machines, or IBM, which in 1949 paid F.O.R. one year's rent in return for relocating before the expiration of their lease; IBM was expanding and needed all of the space in the building for its own operations. A move was made to a third Manhattan address, on Audubon Avenue; in 1956 this space was no longer deemed adequate, and the search for a new base-of-operations was initiated. The recommendation was made by Conrad Lynn, a civil rights attorney also involved in real estate dealings, to explore office options in Rockland County. As Hassler relayed the story, when Lynn brought them to Shadowcliff "we laughed... We were not about to open a college." Following the

⁹ Charles E. White, "Many Ways to Build a Fireproof House," *The House Beautiful*, vol. XXXVI, no. 4 (September 1914), 118-124.

¹⁰Information conveyed by Win Perry, Upper Nyack.

¹¹"Alfred Hassler, Lifelong Pacifist and Environmentalist, Dies at 81," *New York Times*, 9 June 1991.

¹²Hassler, "Wasn't Always Nyack."

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reduction of the sale price to \$35,000, F.O.R., which had two days to decide, purchased the property. Among the relevant considerations was F.O.R.'s status as a tax-exempt organization, a standing which was unsuccessfully challenged at the time by the Internal Revenue Service, which would allow them to avoid the annual \$6,000 in property taxes. As noted by Hassler the house was so large that at first the group "rattled around in it," but it has since grown to use all of it as a retreat center complete with accommodations for forty visitors.¹³

Paul R. Dekar, author of *Creating the Beloved Community: A Journey with the Fellowship of Reconciliation*, noted that the formation of F.O.R. in America in 1915 "met the immediate need to support pacifists from diverse spiritual and philosophical traditions."¹⁴ In association with the Church of Brethren, Mennonites, and Quakers, F.O.R. worked to assist in securing the rights of conscientious objectors. However, from its earliest years, a more expansive agenda was envisioned, one which went beyond pacifism to consider the root causes of war, among them issues of economics, racism, nuclear proliferation, environmental devastation, and nationalism.¹⁵

As noted by Dekar, during the course of its history F.O.R. has influenced three principal changes in peacemaking. Firstly, there was a shift in language, as F.O.R. increasingly stressed what they termed "nonviolent resistance" and "nonviolent direct action" as opposed to "nonresistance," "defenselessness," and "pacifism." Secondly was the shift away from opposing war and alleviating the suffering of war victims to focusing on civil disobedience and, in Dekar's words, "building communities of peace." Thirdly was an ethical move away from the traditional pacifist stance—that, in essence, of the non-violent observer who refused to participate in military conflict—to a more proactive philosophy which sought to address the root causes of war, and the related creation of the so-called "beloved community." "These shifts," Dekar opined, "helped fashion the modern peace movement and made nonviolence the powerful current in the world that it is now." While the core philosophies of the organization are rooted in a tradition of Christian nonresistance, its philosophical underpinnings have since come to encompass a broader spectrum of religions.¹⁶

Henry Hodgkin's efforts in Europe laid the foundation for F.O.R. in the United States and the course it would take following its establishment there. Following his meeting with Siegmund-Schultze at the train station in Cologne, Germany, Hodgkin returned to England and drafted his "Message to Men and Women of Goodwill," which was endorsed by British Quakers and subsequently run, as a paid advertisement, in newspapers in both England and Germany. This proclamation became the original statement of purpose for F.O.R. It was the catastrophic effect of the First World War that compelled the need for new perspectives and approaches to peacemaking, and F.O.R. was among those organizations which emerged from this period. Hodgkin was in touch with Quakers in the United States and worked with them to establish the American branch of F.O.R., following the November 1915 meeting in Garden City. The group drew its support and membership from four distinctive groups: the Quakers, the Social Gospel movement, the Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.), and women. Quakers accounted for half of the original meeting attendees and two Friends, Edward W. Evans and Charles James Rhoads, were among the original slate of F.O.R. officers. The Social Gospel movement was led by the Baptist Theologian Walter Rauschenbusch, who had previously convened a "peace group" at the Rochester Theological Seminary; John Haynes Holmes, another member of this group, became a prominent member of F.O.R. like Rauschenbusch. As for Y.M.C.A. representation in F.O.R., both Gilbert Beaver and John R. Mott were prominent early members, the latter being recognized in 1946 by the Nobel

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Paul R. Dekar, *Creating the Beloved Community: A Journey with the Fellowship of Reconciliation* (Telford, PA: Cascadia, 2005), 18. The majority of information in this section is paraphrased from Dekar's work.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Ibid, 18-19; 29.

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Peace Prize committee for promoting world citizenship. Of the organization's 68 founding members, half were women, prominent among them Emily Greene Balch and Jane Addams. Thus was the religious and gender complexion of F.O.R. in its nascent period.¹⁷

It was during the tumultuous years of the First World War that the organization gained its footing in the United States. As the war progressed F.O.R. was faced with the reality that America was mobilizing for involvement in the European conflict, making it all the more difficult for the group to gain traction in promoting their agenda. The group's main success during the war was defending the rights of conscientious objectors. In 1917 F.O.R. members worked to help establish the National Civil Liberties Bureau, forerunner of the present-day American Civil Liberties Union, placing an emphasis on the defense of civil liberties. The group won concessions on behalf of draft resisters, court-martialed soldiers and those already incarcerated for resisting service. Following the cessation of hostilities F.O.R. lobbied for the release of conscientious objectors who were still jailed and continued its efforts to end the conscription process.¹⁸

The decades of the 1920s and 1930s F.O.R. began to invest itself in issues of economic justice. A staff position for industrial relations was established and the group lent its support to laborers and unions seeking improved working conditions. This, in turn, led to considerable debate about the use of force in labor struggles and in response to aggression. In 1933 the membership was polled and 90 percent of respondents affirmed the need for nonviolent responses. It was also during this period that the group's original Christian complexion was called into question. During the 1920s Jews were welcomed to meetings and in 1927 F.O.R. worked to establish the National Conference of Christians and Jews, forerunner of the organization which since 1997 has been known as the National Conference for Community and Justice. In 1930 F.O.R. widened its statement of purpose to welcome members of non-Christian faith, and a yet more expansive religious base was established with a revised 1965 mission statement that welcomed all religions and created new affiliations, in the years following, with the Jewish Peace Fellowship, the Buddhist Peace Fellowship, and the Muslim Peace Fellowship.¹⁹

The Second World War period saw F.O.R. actively engaged, once again, to end the practice of military conscription, in addition to supporting the victims of war, advocating for restraint in the conduct of war, and to expand the influence of those who sought to promote peace over conflict. All the while it continued to challenge racism, which was manifested in the war by the practice of armed forces segregation. Racism, along with the threat of nuclear proliferation, remained pivotal issues for F.O.R. in the post-war period. During the 1955 Montgomery bus boycott, F.O.R. member Glenn Smiley worked with Martin Luther King, Jr. to promote the use of nonviolence and in 1958 the organization produced the film *Walk to Freedom*. F.O.R. also produced a comic-format book, *Martin Luther King and the Montgomery Story*, which sold 250,000 copies and proved to be the organization's most widely distributed and popular work. King served for a time as a member of F.O.R.'s Advisory Council. As noted by Dekar, F.O.R.'s role in the use of nonviolence tactics in the South during the tumult of the 1950s and early 1960s Civil Rights struggle cannot be understated.²⁰

Following its move to Shadowcliff in 1957, the group continued to promote its expansive social agenda, and the house was, in the following years, developed as staff offices with residential quarters and meeting space. During the war in Vietnam, F.O.R. established contact with the Vietnamese Buddhist pacifist movement and worked to establish the International Committee of Conscience on Vietnam, which came to include some 10,000 clergy in

¹⁷Ibid, 33-35.

¹⁸Ibid, 35-36.

¹⁹Ibid, 37-38.

²⁰Ibid, 38-39; 108.

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40 countries and which mobilized to send medical aid to both North and South Vietnam. A major F.O.R. initiative of this period was Dai Dong, described by Dekar as “a transnational project linking war, environmental problems, poverty, and other social issues.” It was also in this period that considerable attention was paid to the escalating arms race between the United States and Russia. By the 1970s the organization expanded its efforts to promote the rights of conscientious objectors, a cause that it had been invested in since its establishment in 1915, and it continued to be heavily involved in issues of civil rights, this time on behalf of Native Americans, and as a consequence of the 1973 crisis at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. During the latter part of the decade a number of international crises, among them the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and the Iran hostage situation, garnered the attention of F.O.R. and again brought the issue of nuclear proliferation into focus. In June 1982, the group organized the largest anti-nuclear proliferation demonstrations ever conducted—an estimated one million people attended—on the Great Lawn in Central Park, New York.²¹

Conclusion

The nominated property has since 1957 served at the headquarters for F.O.R. and as such serves as the architectural centerpiece of their expansive social and civil rights agenda. For nearly a century, since the dawn of the First World War, F.O.R. has worked tirelessly on an ambitious program of international scope concerned with issues of civil rights, peace, the rights of conscientious objectors, environmental degradation, and nuclear proliferation. The American branch of this organization, established by the English Quaker Theodore Hodgkin in 1915, has served to bring together individuals and groups of diverse religious, cultural and philosophical background towards common purposes and goals. Among its lasting achievements was its success in promoting the use of nonviolent tactics during the Civil Rights struggle in the South and its nearly century long advocacy for the rights of conscientious objectors, particularly during the First and Second World Wars and the Vietnam War. The house is additionally significant as a substantial example of early twentieth century Neoclassical-style design built to fireproof specifications for Eleanor Manville Ford, a preeminent resident of the Nyacks in the early twentieth century. A large majority of the house’s original period features remain, notwithstanding its use for over half a century by F.O.R.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

²¹Ibid, 42-43.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Dekar, Paul R. *Creating the Beloved Community: A Journey with the Fellowship of Reconciliation*. Telford, PA: Cascadia, 2005.

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

Hassler, Alfred. "It Wasn't Always Nyack." October 1989.

The House Beautiful, vol. XXXVI, no. 4 (September 1914).

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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.62 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <u>18</u> | <u>591048</u> | <u>4551418</u> | 3 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | 4 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

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

The boundary for the nominated resource is shown on the enclosed maps, which are drawn at a scale of 1:24,000 and 1: 3,000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary reflects the present property of the property owned by F.O.R., and is reduced in size from when the house was erected ca. 1921. All of the land included within the boundary is historically associated with the property during the cited period of significance, ca. 1921-1963.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation

date October 2013

street & number Peebles Island State Park

telephone (518) 237-8643

city or town Waterford

state NY

zip code 12180

e-mail William.Krattinger@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.)

Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHS: TIFF format, October 2013

PHOTOGRAPHER: Photos courtesy of Fellowship of Reconciliation

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILES: NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford NY, 12188

- 0001 Exterior, main block façade, view looking to northeast showing central pavilion and porte-cochere
- 0002 Exterior, north block, view looking to southeast showing north gable end and west façade
- 0003 Exterior, main block, view looking westward showing south portico
- 0004 Exterior, main and north blocks, viewing looking west towards east elevation
- 0005 Exterior, main block, view looking west towards east elevation showing junction of main and north blocks
- 0006 Interior, main block, view showing principal staircase
- 0007 Interior, main block, view from principal staircase landing back into entrance hall
- 0008 Interior, main block, view showing north and east walls of dining room, fireplace on north wall
- 0009 Interior, main block, dining room, view showing fireplace on south wall
- 0010 Interior, main block, library, view showing fireplace and cabinetry, north wall
- 0012 Interior, main block, detail view showing door casing
- 0013 Interior, main block, second floor, view showing staircase to upper floor

Property Owner:

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

name Fellowship of Reconciliation

street & number same as nomination address

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

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

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

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SHADOWCLIFF, RESIDENCE OF MRS. ELEANOR MANVILLE FORD, UPPER NYACK, N. Y.

ABOVE and BELOW, historic images ca. 1920s

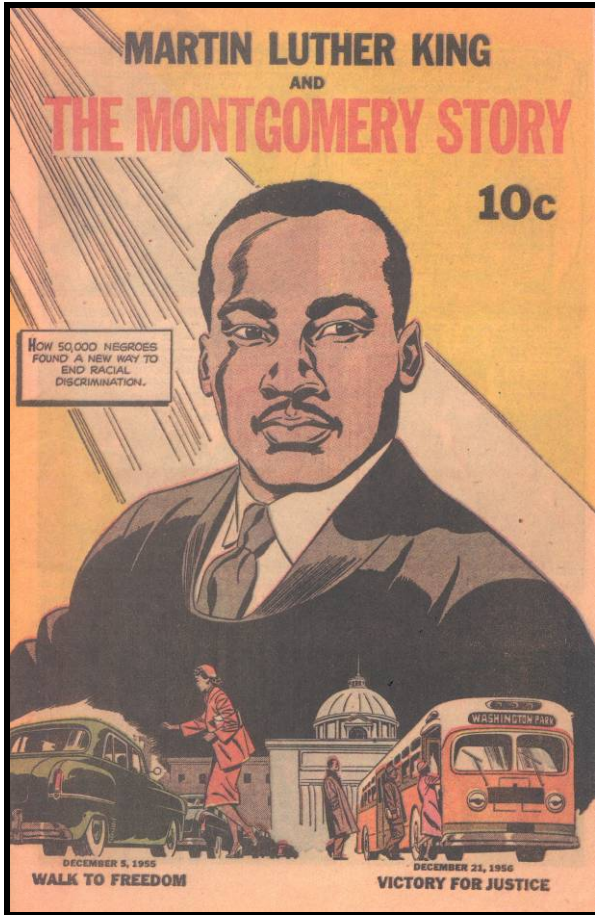


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ABOVE, F.O.R. publication *Martin Luther King and the Montgomery Story*; BELOW, Martin Luther King, Jr. F.O.R. membership card, 1958.

I agree with the principles of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and want to join in working them out. Please enroll me as a member.

NAME (please print) KING Martin Luther
(Mr., Miss., Mrs., Rev., Prof.) LAST FIRST MIDDLE

ADDRESS 309 So. Jackson St.

CITY Montgomery STATE Ala.
(zone)

Occupation Clergyman Religious Affiliation Baptist
(if student, please mention school)

I am in the 18-26 age group. Please enroll me in the Youth Section.

I enclose \$ 25.00 as my membership contribution, of which \$3 is for my subscription to FELLOWSHIP Magazine.

I also pledge \$ _____ to be paid on _____ (date)

Please enroll me in the pacifist fellowship checked, and send it \$1 of my contribution:

| | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Congregational-Christian | <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian, U. S. | <input type="checkbox"/> Episcopal | <input type="checkbox"/> New Church |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Evangelical and Reformed | <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist | <input type="checkbox"/> Lutheran | <input type="checkbox"/> Unitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presbyterian, U. S. A. | <input type="checkbox"/> Disciples of Christ | <input type="checkbox"/> Methodist | |

Date Dec. 6, 1958 Signed Martin L. King Jr.

I enclose 75c for FOR pin or FOR lapel button.

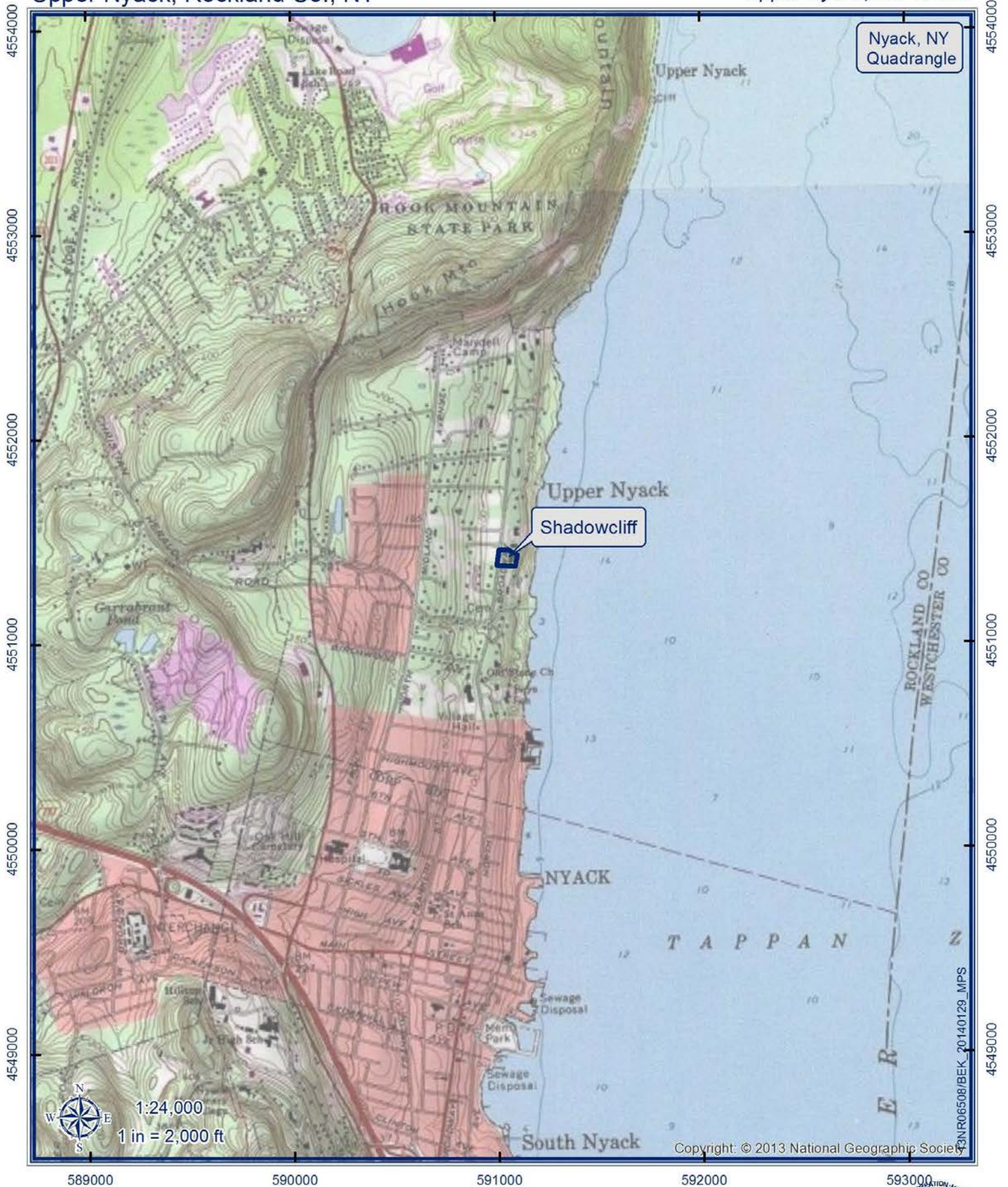
[Contributions to the Fellowship of Reconciliation are tax-deductible.]

Clip on dotted line and mail to:
FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
NYACK, NEW YORK

membership application

Shadowcliff
Upper Nyack, Rockland Co., NY

521 North Broadway
Upper Nyack, NY 10960



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

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet

 Shadowcliff

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



$\Sigma = 1.62$ Acres



591048E 4551418N

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

T3NR066514/BEK_2014/0129_MPS

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



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















EXIT

Customs
is located
in the
back
of the
building

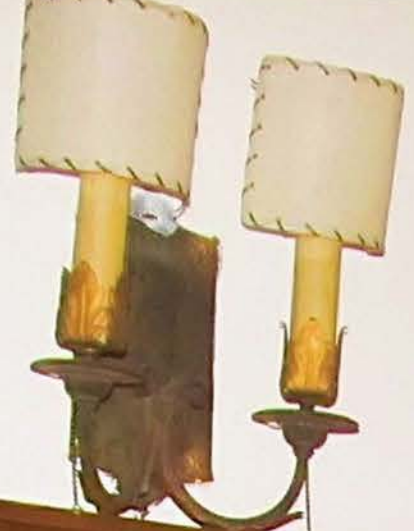
Informational cards or notices on a table.

Reception desk area with a basket and other items.













FIRE
EXTINGUISHER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Shadowcliff
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Rockland

DATE RECEIVED: 2/19/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/18/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/02/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/07/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000131

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 4.7.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

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



13 February 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 six National Register nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Odd Fellows Lodge and Temple, Onondaga County
Shadowcliff, Rockland County
Howard-Odmin-Sherman Farmstead (Pittstown Farms MPDF), Rensselaer County
Jonesville Cemetery, Saratoga County
New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company Middletown Station, Orange County
Northbrook Lodge, Franklin 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