

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 Phillips-Manning House
other names/site number _____
name of related MPDF N/A

2. Location

street & number 154 Nursery Street not for publication
city or town Coventry vicinity
state New York code NY county Chenango code 017 zip code 13778

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

Michael Lynch Deputy SHPO 20 JAN 2017
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
OPPH/DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property x 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:
x 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:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

2/13/17
Date of Action

Phillips-Manning House
Name of Property

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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	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	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.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD

roof: METAL

other: GLASS, BRICK

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Phillips-Manning House is located on Nursery Street in the hamlet of Coventry, Chenango County, New York. The Town of Coventry, within which the eponymously named crossroads hamlet is located, is situated in the south-central portion of Chenango County, along County Route 41 and between the Village of Greene and the Town of Bainbridge. The hamlet is situated on a broad flat plateau that slopes gently downwards in all directions. Coventry is characterized by farmland and scattered wooded areas, typical of the rural landscape north of the Binghamton area. Coventry State Forest borders the town on its northern boundary and the town is traversed by County Route 41, which bisects the hamlet; there County Route 235 terminates, at its junction with County Route 41. Most of the infrastructure is concentrated around this intersection and the hamlet's main streets: North Road, Gothic Street, and Nursery Street. The nominated house is located at the intersection of Nursery Street and North Road; its main entrance faces North Road and corresponds with the house's principal elevation, which was oriented westward; as such, it enjoys natural light in the afternoon and takes in views of the rolling agricultural countryside. Across Nursery Street there is a seemingly identical house, exhibiting the same form and detail, and built in the same period; it is not historically associated with the nominated resource. The nomination boundary corresponds with the current legal tax boundary for this property.

Narrative Description

The nominated property contains two contributing historic resources, the Phillips-Manning House and a contemporary mid-nineteenth century carriage barn. The Phillips-Manning House exhibits distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style. It is a one-and-one-half story wood frame house, built above a rectangular plan, and composed of two blocks aligned in linear fashion with parallel roof ridges. Both blocks have low-pitched gable roofs. The main or west block is three bays wide by three bays deep and was oriented to

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face westwards. It is fronted by a freestanding Greek-inspired portico that extends across that elevation and it was built with a side entrance plan. The rear or east block is a smaller but again a one-and-one-half story construct; it is three bays deep and it has a recessed central entrance corresponding with the south elevation. The west block has a standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves and a deep frieze and moulded wood cornice. A brick chimney rises from the roof on the north pitch and a metal stove chimney is located towards the back of the block on the south elevation. The east block's roof has a larger over hang on the south elevation and a considerably smaller frieze and cornice than the main section. The majority of the house's windows are hung with six-over-six wood sash; the openings are regularly spaced and finished with plain casings. The foundation consists of undressed fieldstone and the exterior is covered in wood clapboard.

The west elevation was designed to be the focal point of the house's exterior, with the large portico supported by four Doric-order columns shielding the main entry. The columns sustain a deep entablature, the frieze of which has a single architrave moulding, above which is the pediment. Within the tympanum of the pediment there are two rectangular vents which are contained within an "eared" or shouldered motif. The porch has a wood plank floor and a fieldstone foundation. The entrance has a paneled door with a wide moulded enframing that includes flanking sidelights and a transom. Above the entry hangs a cast-iron chandelier.

The north elevation of the house is relatively plain. Windows are evenly spaced and consistent with the six-over-six sash used on the west block at first-floor level; at half-story level are smaller frieze-band windows. Towards the back of the front block is a bulkhead at-grade entry to a cellar.

The south elevation of the house is irregular in appearance as compared to the north elevation. On this elevation the front block matches the north elevation, save for one missing window where the stair is situated on the inside. There is a recessed center entry in the rear block; the entrance is covered by a low pitched roof flanked on one side by two-over-two windows on a rounded outer-wall. On the opposite side of the entry is one six-over-six window.

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The east elevation has two windows of more recent age, one at first story level towards the south wall and the other in the gable field. The remaining fenestration consists of a metal entrance door with glazed upper panels and a centrally located sliding glass door.

The original historic interior plan is intact on both interior floors. The side entry hall contains a curving open-stringer staircase to the half story. Astride this hallway is the house's original front parlor. The plan is linear in nature with the rooms arranged behind one another beyond the entrance hall and parlor. A dining room is set behind the entry hall and flanked by an office; beyond that room is the kitchen. In the very back of the house there is a sitting area, a mud room, a bathroom and a workshop. The kitchen, sitting area and mud room all have their own exterior entries. There is a box stair leading to a storage area and chamber above the kitchen, in the east block's half story.

The second floor of the main block is accessed by the main stair and rises to a large open hall. From this hall runs a smaller passage down the center of the house towards the back bedroom, where the other stair is located. This hall is flanked by three bedrooms and a bathroom.

The building enjoys a very high level of physical integrity to its initial date of construction ca. 1840. Notable is the integrity of its original period floor plan in addition to characteristic wood and plaster work. So far as the house's finish work is concerned, the front hall, parlor (living room), dining room, and several upstairs rooms exhibit the broad and flat molding profiles typical of the style, including door and window moldings and baseboards. The main staircase is a principal interior feature; it features decorative stringer brackets, an oval-form handrail, tapered balusters, and an octagonal form newel post. Paneled interior doors remain intact with original hardware including locks and hinges popular during the Greek Revival period.

In addition to the house, this nomination includes a contributing timber-frame carriage barn, which is situated to the east of the house. It has a gabled roof, regularly spaced six-over-six windows, and a cupola in the

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center of the roof aligned along the ridge. There is a central entrance on the south elevation (main) of the barn.

Its frame is exposed on three sides and is clapboarded on the west elevation.

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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. 1840

Significant Dates

ca. 1840

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The cited period of significance, ca. 1840, corresponds with the construction of the house and reflects this nomination's focus on those original Greek Revival-style features as conceived and built.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Phillips-Manning House is architecturally significant as an intact representative example of Greek Revival-style domestic architecture in the Town of Coventry and Chenango County. Built ca. 1840, the nominated house has served as home to members of two prominent families in the town's history, namely the Phillips and Manning families, and more specifically J.M. Phillips and Frank and Lucy Manning. It is an outstanding example of Greek Revival-style architecture in this part of Chenango County, with a temple-front configuration and highly intact interior with the bulk of its finish work and original side-hall plan remaining intact. Few changes have been rendered to the building since the time of its completion; as such, it remains an excellent representation of antebellum domestic architecture built in this rural area of New York State, with any number of features that speak to this style and time period.

History of the Town of Coventry

Many of the first settlers who came to Coventry arrived there from Connecticut. Among the earliest settlers was Simon Jones, who established himself there in 1785, in addition to Benjamin Jones, William Goodsell and Andre Clark. Benjamin Jones built the first inn in the area in 1788 and by 1806 his son, Benjamin Jones Jr., had become a New York assemblyman. In February 1806 the settlement became a town, having been partitioned off from the Town of Greene, and it was officially named Coventry by Benjamin Jones Jr. The town received its name in honor of Coventry, Connecticut, as it was from there that the Jones family had emigrated immediately after the American Revolution. Benjamin Jones ran the early post office of Coventry out of his home until further arrangements could be made.¹ The first town meeting was held in Coventryville on March 4, 1806, at which time John Mandeville was elected supervisor.²

¹ Oliver P. Judd, *History of the Town of Coventry* (Coventry, NY: Oliver P. Judd, 1912), 2-5.

² Kathleen LaFrank, National Register of Historic Places Form, District School No. 4 Coventry, Chenango County, New York, (2003), 7.

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The town's economy was reliant on agriculture during the nineteenth century and for a time centered on dairy farming. Coventry was part of a county-wide narrative which saw Chenango County produce a great deal of the state's butter and cheese. The town produced over 200,000 pounds of butter and over 6,500 pounds of cheese in 1850 alone, bested only by the Town of Greene's production. In addition to dairy cattle, there were other large livestock holdings in the area during this time; in fact, livestock outnumbered the town's citizens.³ By 1880 the county's cheese and butter industry were at its peak production and Coventry was home to four cheese and butter factories. By 1912, only two of these still running, indicating the industry's declining fortunes.⁴

History of the Hamlet of Coventry

The hamlet of Coventry was the largest in the town and served as its epicenter of trade and local government. The hamlet was central to servicing the rest of the town's needs. Within it were located a tannery, a tavern/hotel, in addition to a general store and grocery store.⁵ Another service important to the area was that of a physician. Diodate Cushman moved to the hamlet later in his career, but was nevertheless the town's first doctor when he established his practice, which was active from 1813 to 1838. He was also part of a mercantile business in Coventry and was a cattle drover in his later years. By 1833 the hamlet had its first post office, operated by Tracy Southworth, who was also a physician and had been part of Cushman's practice since 1827.⁶

The period between 1830 and 1860 was an important time for Coventry's residents. The New York and Erie railroads were planning to establish new lines which would service areas not yet reached by rail. By 1852 local businessman and farmers had developed a 30 mile long plank road to the north, thereby connecting Coventry to a deposit station, where goods could in turn be shipped. This trip to the railroad usurped the typical

³ Ibid., 6.

⁴ Judd, *Town of Coventry*, 2.

⁵ LaFrank, NRHP Form, District School 4, 7.

⁶ Judd, *Town of Coventry*, 2-47.

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long journey along the canal to eastward to Albany, and opened the way for a more efficient economy.⁷ Later in the 1850s the hamlet of Coventry held Chenango County's first ever town fair. In the autumn of 1855 people displayed the produce and talents of the town to anyone that would come. The success of the fair led to a tradition of the town hosting one every year. Not only were there subsequent fairs, but an agricultural society was born out of the process, in 1857.⁸

History of the Phillips and Manning Families

James M. Phillips was born in 1823 and resided in the nominated house during his adulthood and until his death in 1900. Many members of the Phillips family were prevalent in the affairs of Coventry, and perhaps none more than James M. Phillips himself. The Phillips name came to Coventry with James Phillips—J.M.' Phillips's grandfather—in the early nineteenth century. James and his wife, Mercy, fathered a son, G.D., who would become a prominent Coventry citizen and the father of James M. and Edgar A., both of whom would also play an important role in the history of the town.

In 1834 G.D. Phillips opened a mercantile business with Colonel Chandler, and in a year's time he assumed full responsibility of that business endeavor. In 1840 he was joined by his sons, James M. Phillips and Edgar Phillips, in 1851 by Amasa Hoyt, and in 1858 by Fredrick Martin. In 1858 the elder Phillips withdrew from the business. By 1860 Edgar Phillips and Amasa Hoyt were operating the business; later yet Hoyt paired with a man named Kelley and then eventually Kelley and his sons came to manage the business. G.D Phillips would go on to become the second postmaster for the hamlet, for half a decade, following Tracy Southworth in that capacity.⁹ In addition to being a postmaster G.D. Phillips ran a nursery next to the nominated resource, from which Nursery Street got its name.¹⁰ He also ran a temperance hotel in town, a fact which provides some

⁷ LaFrank, NRHP Form, District School 4, 7.

⁸ Judd, *Town of Coventry*, 74-5.

⁹ *Ibid*, 42-3.

¹⁰ A. Warner, Worley & Bracher, F. Bourquin & Co, "Map of the counties of Chenango and Cortland, New York: from actual surveys," Philadelphia: F. Bourquin & Co., Printer., 1863.

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sense of his social views.¹¹ As for his son, J.M. Phillips, he had left his father's business in 1852 to pursue other ventures.

James M. Phillips became an important member of the farming community in Coventry and also in the political arena. He was elected more times for town supervisor than any other man in the nineteenth century, despite his political affiliation with the Democratic Party, which put him at odds with a large Republican majority in the region. In 1859 and 1860 he was nominated to run for the assembly of Chenango County and lost in close contests despite the county being staunchly Republican. It was also said of him that he was charitable to the poor and his counsel was sought after by many in town.¹²

By 1879, James had a considerable amount of farmland with an estimated value of more than 10,000 dollars. In terms of his agricultural endeavors, he kept a large herd of sheep (50) in that decade, at a time when many of his neighbors no longer did so. His sheep herd produced over 200 pounds of wool in 1870, during which year he also bought and sold over 200 beef cattle.¹³

Frank and Lucy Manning occupied the Phillips Manning House from 1920 until their deaths in the middle of the twentieth century.¹⁴ Frank Manning was a descendent of Nathaniel Manning, a native of Oxford, Massachusetts. Nathaniel married Anna White and settled on the Harpur tract south of Coventry. He held offices in town including justice of the peace and supervisor of highways. The couple had several children, one of them Ira Manning, who was a prominent school teacher in Coventry who began his career in 1828. Ira's son, John Waters Manning, was a Coventry farmer who was Frank Manning's father.¹⁵

¹¹Catherine Bickford, *History of the Town of Coventry 1900- 1975*, (Coventry, NY: The Coventry Town Museum Association, 1975), 69-75.

¹²Judd, *Town of Coventry*, 84-7.

¹³U.S. Census Bureau, "Agricultural Census 1870," *State of New York, Schedule 3. Productions of Agriculture in the Town of Coventry, in the County of Chenango, in the Post Office: Greene*, 1870, 3-4.

¹⁴ Catherine Bickford, *History of the Town of Coventry 1900- 1975*, (Coventry, NY: The Coventry Town Museum Association, 1975), 69-75.

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Architectural Overview

The Greek Revival style in America emerged from a deep national admiration of ancient Greek culture that was widespread in the 1820s. The Greek war for independence against the Ottoman Turks in the 1820s, a growing body of archaeological information about Grecian temple architecture, and a period of optimism and expansion provided the impetus for it and served as the style's foundation. The Greek Revival style was part of a larger classical revival in architecture which spanned portions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and it followed a similar revival of interest in Roman architecture, including the Adam-inspired Federal style. National interest in ancient Greek culture included a vigorous interest in its architecture, which was deemed suitable for the young democratic nation, particularly as more information regarding ancient Greece's temples, like the Parthenon, was unveiled.¹⁶ The style included many variations, from the more ambitious temple-form building to those of much simpler conception. While some examples possessed large freestanding porticoes borrowed freely from ancient examples, others featured more restrained and less ostentatious characteristics. The Phillips-Manning house represents a distinctive and highly intact example of the Greek Revival-style in rural New York, exhibiting as it does a characteristic form, floor plan, and ornamental details. It was built upon a rectangular plan with a side hall floor plan, its façade graced by a large portico. This style, which emerged in rural areas of New York in the 1830s, was popular until being swept away mid-century by the Picturesque styles, namely the Italianate and Gothic-Revival styles, which gained increasing popularity alongside the Greek Revival mode before ultimately eclipsing it.

Several character-defining features typical of the Greek Revival-style are present in the Manning-Phillips House. It is an example of the temple-front type, marking it as a more fully developed and ambitious example. These features include the heavy entablature and cornices, based on Greek precedents; the gentle pitched roof,

¹⁵Judd, *Town of Coventry*, 14-7.

¹⁶William H. Pierson Jr., *American Buildings and their Architects, Volume 1: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970), 395-460.

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also of classical inspiration; the freestanding portico, with its Doric-order columns; the paneled entrance door, rectangular sidelights and a transom; and the small horizontal windows mounted in the frieze.¹⁷ The Phillips-Manning house possesses all of these character-defining aspects with little or no alteration.

In addition to its high quality exterior, the interior still possesses many aspects of the original design, namely its period floor plan and characteristic wood and plaster work. The side entrance floor plan is particularly characteristic of this era, and was used for urban and rural dwellings alike. So far as the finish work is concerned, the front hall, living, room, dining room, and several upstairs rooms exhibit the broad and flat molding profiles typical of the style, including door and window moldings and baseboards. Additionally, some period door hardware such as hinges and locks are still in use in the house.

Although the interior of the Phillips-Manning House with a contemporary kitchen and bathroom, and while the exterior has seen the addition of entries and a few contemporary windows and doors, the building as a whole nevertheless retains an exceptional level of physical integrity and remains an excellent representation of the style. With its intact interior and exterior features and period floor plan, it remains a textbook example of rural Greek-Revival domestic architecture in New York State.

¹⁷Gerald Foster, *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2004), 232.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bickford, Catherine. *History of the Town of Coventry 1900- 1975*. Coventry, NY: The Coventry Town Museum Association, 1975.

Foster, Gerald. *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2004.

Judd, Oliver P. *History of the Town of Coventry*. Coventry, NY: Oliver P. Judd, 1912.

Pierson Jr., William H. *American Buildings and their Architects, Volume 1: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970.

U.S.Census Bureau. "Agricultural Census 1870," *State of New York, Schedule 3. Productions of Agriculture in the Town of Coventry, in the County of Chenango, in the Post Office: Greene*, 1870.

Warner, A., Worley & Bracher, F. Bourquin & Co. "Map of the counties of Chenango and Cortland, New York: from actual surveys." Philadelphia: F. Bourquin & Co., Printer., 1863.

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 .7 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>447443</u>	<u>4685241</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

The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the enclosed mapping, which was drawn at a scale of 1:24,000, 1:12,000, and 1: 4,000; all maps are entitled "Phillips-Manning House, Coventry, Chenango Co., NY."

Boundary Justification

The present boundary, containing .7 acres of land, reflects historic circumstances and the extent of the Phillips-Manning house's domestic parcel inclusive of the carriage barn. No additional or buffer land has been included in the boundary.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dillon Schorr, Intern 2016 Contact: William Krattinger, Historic Preservation Program Analyst

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date 11/18/16

street & number Peebles Island State Park, PO Box 189 telephone (518) 268-2167

city or town Waterford state New York zip code 12188

e-mail Dillon.Schorr@parks.ny.gov or 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 by Greg Miller, October 2016; TIFF file format, original digital files at NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Waterford NY 12188.

- 001 EXTERIOR, perspective view looking east towards principal elevation with portico
- 002 EXTERIOR, view looking towards north elevations of front and rear blocks
- 003 EXTERIOR, east elevation, rear block
- 004 INTERIOR, main block, view looking thru entrance hall to front door
- 005 INTERIOR, main block, view from entrance hall towards front parlor (left) and dining room
- 006 INTERIOR, main block, dining room, view looking towards entrance hall
- 007 INTERIOR, main block, dining room, view looking into rear block/kitchen
- 008 INTERIOR, main block, parlor, view looking into entrance hall
- 009 INTERIOR, rear block, kitchen, view showing rear service stair
- 010 INTERIOR, main block, stair landing at half-story level
- 011 INTERIOR, main block, stair landing at half-story level, view looking towards front of house and front bed chamber
- 012 INTERIOR, main block, front bed chamber, half-story level
- 013 INTERIOR, rear block, service stair, half-story level

Property Owner:

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

name Irene and Greg Miller

street & number Same as nomination address

telephone _____

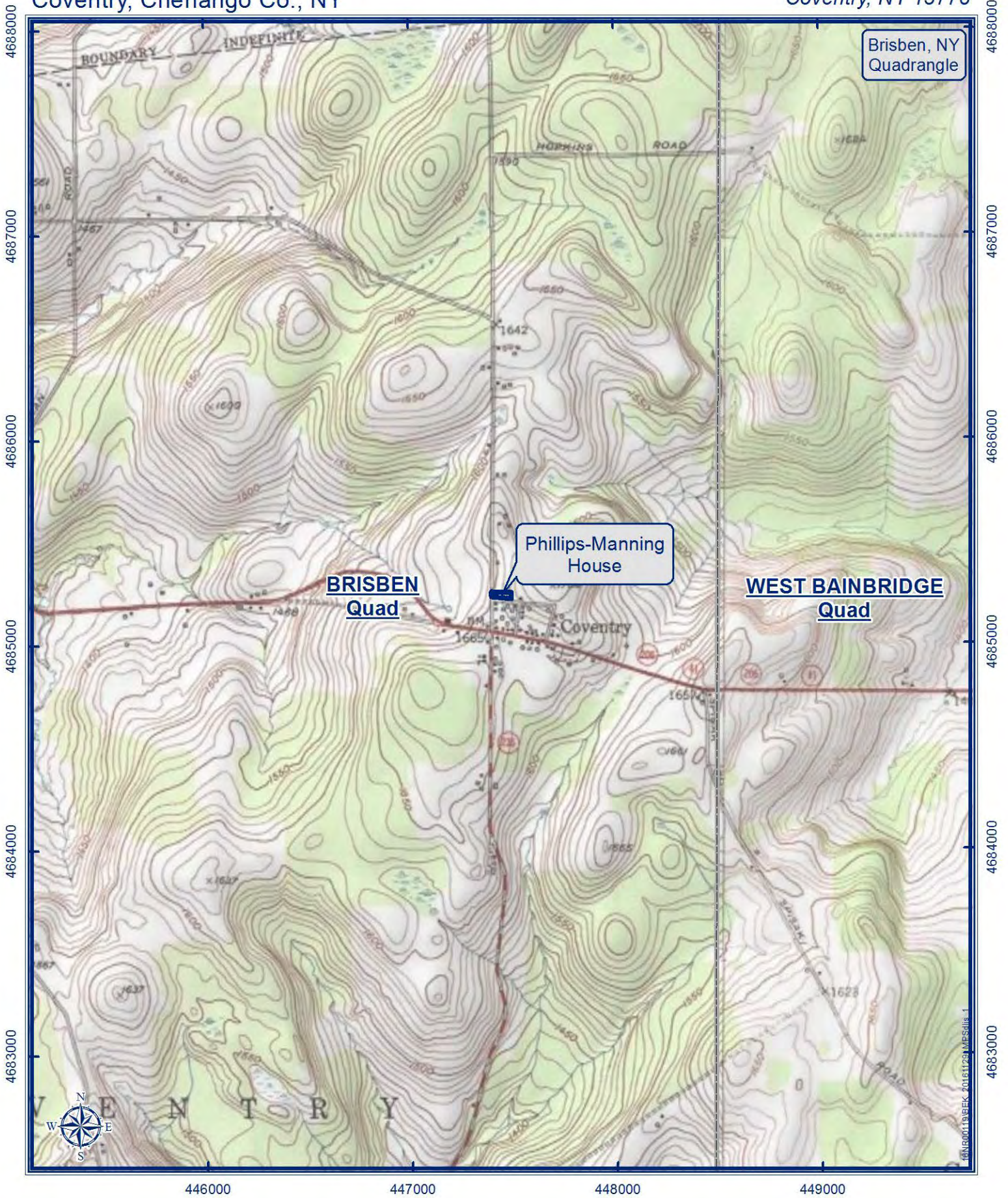
city or town _____

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.



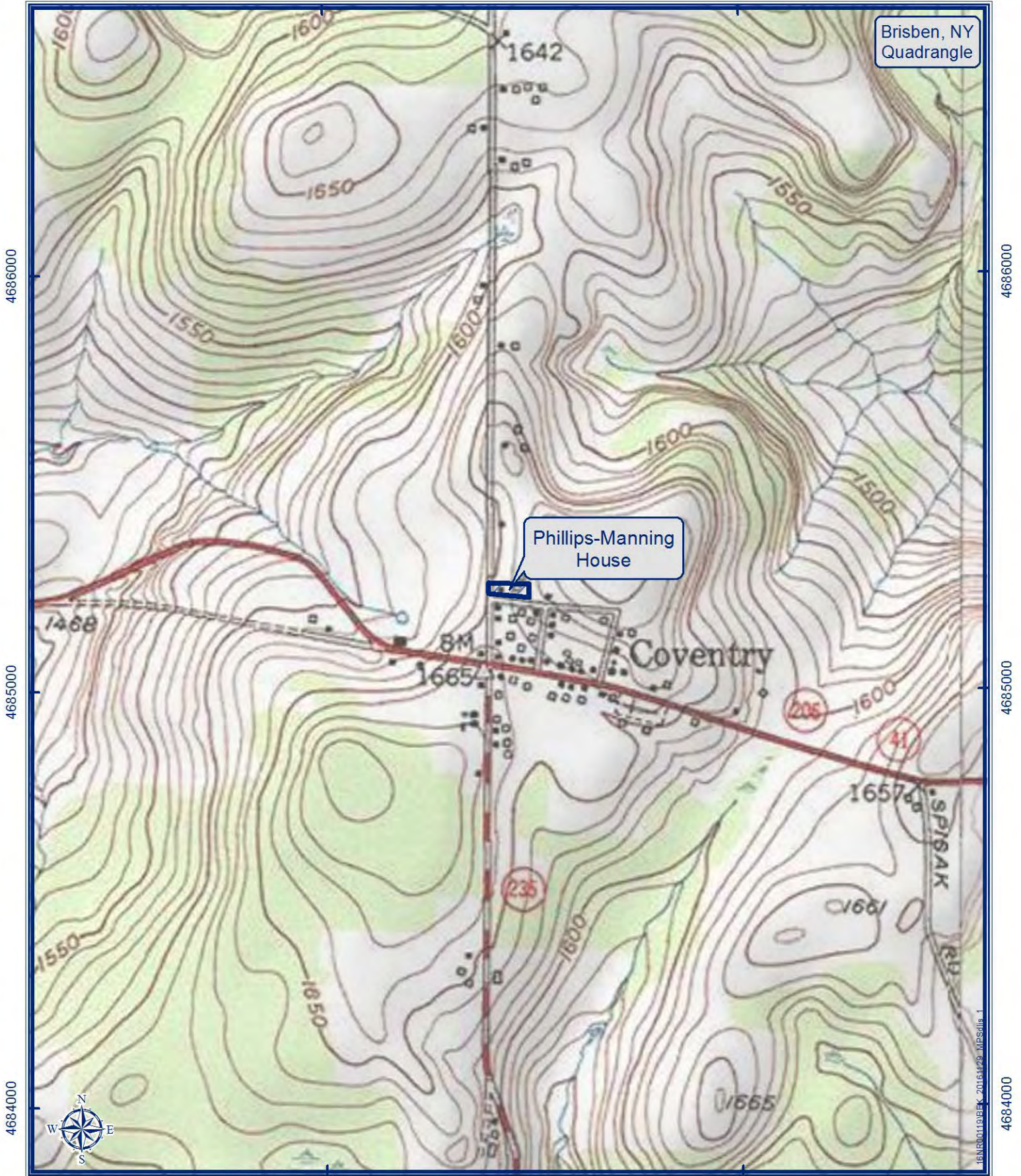
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

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

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet



Brisben, NY
Quadrangle



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

1:12,000
1 in = 1,000 ft





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

1:4,000
1 in = 333 ft





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

1:4,000
1 in = 333 ft



















When God is
be always op











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

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

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

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

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



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



23 January 2017

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

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Henry Whitney House, Broome County
Lakeview Cemetery, Onondaga County
Phillips-Manning House, Chenango County
Lakeview Historic District, Chautauqua County
Watrous Peck House, Ontario County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office