

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name McNaught Family Farm

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 289 McNaught Hill Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Bovina Center

☒ vicinity

state New York

code NY

county Delaware

code 025

zip code 13740

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

R. Daniel Mackay
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/14/2019
Date

DSPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

8/8/19

McNaught Family Farm

Name of Property

Delaware County, New York

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private☐ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)☒ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
		objects
<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**0**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellingAGRICULTURE/outbuilding, animal facility, field**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellingAGRICULTURE/outbuilding, field**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stonewalls woodroof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

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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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

settlementarchitecturesocial historyagriculture**Period of Significance**1817-1962**Significant Dates****Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

na**Cultural Affiliation**na**Architect/Builder**Unknown**Primary location of additional data**

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

Name of repository:

McNaught Family Farm

Name of Property

Delaware County, New York

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10. Geographical Data**Acreage of property** 20.88 acres**UTM References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

☒ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Jessie A. Ravage, with research by Kathleen Kelly Broomer, Edmund M. Kelly Jr., and Edmund M. Kelly IIIorganization Preservation Consultant date February 2019street & number 34 Delaware Street telephone 607.547.9507city or town Cooperstown state New York zip code 13326**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ 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.470 *et seq.*)**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The McNaught Family Farm (289 McNaught Hill Road) is located in the town of Bovina, Delaware County, New York, on the west slope of a high, generally south-facing valley in the watershed of the Little Delaware River in the northern Catskill Mountains. The nomination includes 20.88 acres of what was originally a 202-acre family farm that was surveyed in the late 1700s as Lot 88 and remained under McNaught Family stewardship from ca. 1817 until 1962, when the last McNaught family owner died. The nominated parcel, which is generally triangular in shape, is bounded on south by McNaught Hill Road and on the east by the New Road. The latter route bisected the original Lot 88 in the post-World War II period. The two highways form a three-way intersection on the east bank of an unnamed brook east of the house. While the boundary of Lot 88 is still partly delineated by a massively built stone wall, it was subdivided in the 1960s into more than thirty lots of various sizes after the last McNaught to own the property died. The overall degree of integrity of these many lots as it relates to farming practices in the historic period is fragmented and not easily understood, and many of them have been developed as second home sites and hunting lands, some with camps. Thus, while the entire nineteenth-century historic farm can be identified, it does not retain enough integrity as a whole to be nominated. Thus, the nomination boundary was drawn to include only the four contiguous McNaught farm lots that include historic buildings, historic outbuilding foundations, potential archeological sites, and historic farmland that retains integrity relating to the McNaught family's century and a half occupancy of this land.

The nominated property is the northwestern corner of Lot 88. The massive stone wall marks the western boundary of the nominated land; The southern boundary is formed by McNaught Hill Road and the eastern boundary is New Road. The four lots within this triangle provide a visual setting generally representative of the historic open land context of the house and associated farm during much of the historic period. The nomination includes a c1870 farmhouse (incorporating a c1820, settlement period wing), the stone loading dock for a milkhouse (built 1900-30 and now the location of a small, non-historic post-1980 shed-roofed wood studio); a milkhouse (built early 1900s) now moved and reused as a shed; the foundation of a banked main barn (built ca. 1870); the banked foundation of a carriage, or horse, barn (built ca. 1870), a portion of the stone boundary wall,

☐ See continuation sheet

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and the unevaluated (and not counted) archaeological site of a water-powered mill on the brook (1860-90). There are also several non-historic buildings and structures on the site (3 non-historic buildings). Although portions of the massive stone wall (not counted) that once defined Lot 88 survive and form part of the boundary, virtually none of the smaller stone walls and historic field divisions typical of nineteenth century agriculture in the region are evident within the nominated parcel. These were removed during the farm's last period of agricultural use (ending in 1962) and show the transition to the use of large machinery, such as tractors, which would find these smaller fields filled with obstacles a hindrance. Because the visible remains of the boundary fence, dairy barn, horse barn and milkhouse foundation can be measured, identified, and understood, each is counted as a contributing structure. The nomination includes 2 contributing buildings, 4 contributing structures, 3 non-contributing buildings, 1 unevaluated archaeological site, and portions of historic stone walls and paths that are part of the farm setting but are not counted separately

The farmhouse is sited about 2,100 feet above sea level, and the land immediately to the north is more gently sloped than most of the surrounding terrain. North of that, the valley continues rising northerly to a ridge punctuated by peaks rising between 2,600 and 3,000 feet that visually and physically encircle the house site and surrounding lands. Beyond the ridge, the land falls steeply more than 1,000 feet to Rose Brook, which in turn flows into the West Branch of the Delaware. Both rivers—the Little Delaware and the West Branch—are sizable watercourses along which primary highways accessing the hilly terrain of the region were opened by the early 1800s. Less than ten miles southwest of the McNaught Family Farm property, the Little Delaware flows into the West Branch at the county seat in the Village of Delhi.

East from the house site, the valley drops about 50 feet more to a small, unnamed, south-flowing tributary of the Little Delaware River. About a quarter-mile north of the house, the tributary forks and two ponds are impounded there. The smaller and more southerly of these appears to be a millpond dammed in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The other pond, dammed recently, is much larger and lies northeast of the smaller one.

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On either side of the tributary brook the land rises steadily both east and west to hills of about 2,500 feet. All of the land in the valley can be characterized as disused farmland in varying states of fallow and early reforestation. Above 2,300 feet or so, it is generally wooded with naturally occurring second growth trees established in the mid-1900s. At lower elevations, the land is often more open and alternates with wooded areas.

Town highways, often steep and narrow, thread their way through valleys and over ridges into the adjacent upland areas. Many of these routes no longer cross the highest ridges, as settlement has receded to lower elevations during the past century. The McNaught farmhouse faces an early town route now called McNaught Hill Road. It is a generally east-west connector that once spanned the valley to meet largely north-south highways at either end. These north-south routes both crossed the upland area between the valleys of the West Branch and Little Delaware, but only the highway to the west, now designated Jim Lane Road, still connects the main river valleys. At the east end, until the mid-1800s, McNaught Hill Road ascended the east slope of the valley and crossed the ridge to Cape Horn Road, which at that time still connected the main river routes. By 1869, east of ridge, it was shown as a hatched line indicating that it was no longer maintained by the town. The 1904 USGS map showed the route as "unimproved."¹ McNaught Hill Road now ends at the New Road, which was opened in the latter half of the 1900s. Within the McNaught Family Farm property the New Road parallels the unnamed brook east of the house. Beyond the McNaught farm property, the New Road meets the Bovina Center-South Kortright Rd (CR 5) to the northwest and continues south to CR 6 about a half-mile west of the hamlet of Bovina Center on the Little Delaware.

McNaught Family Farmhouse

The McNaught Family Farmhouse is located on the north side of McNaught Hill Road and faces generally south from a slight rise set back a short distance from the highway. A drive enters the property east of the house and

¹ Its route is still marked by a hedgerow at least to the ridge, and local people interviewed by the owner of the nominated property say that the mail carrier used it in the mid-1900s.

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passes the foundations of a former horse barn and the milk house loading dock. The house commands a view of the valley to the south that is partially obstructed by large coniferous trees, mainly Norway spruce and one red pine, planted in the first half of the twentieth century.² These have been pruned recently to diminish this obstruction while still allowing some protection from the south exposure.

The house is a wood-frame dwelling composed of three main blocks of various dates. These include a two-story, three-bay, gable-front section (the east wing, built ca.1870); a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled wing (the west wing, built ca.1820); and a one-story, gable-roofed addition (the kitchen ell, south section built 1820–50) slightly offset and projecting from the rear wall of the wing. The following description will use the terms east wing, west wing, and kitchen ell to distinguish these parts of the building. These main components are augmented by three smaller scale additions, also of various dates. These include a pantry *cum* interior cellar stair (built early 1900s), an extension to the kitchen ell using the same roof and wall axes (built late 1900s), and a large shed-roofed enclosed porch projecting from the east wall of the kitchen ell (built late 1900s) over a poured concrete patio featuring an outsized black and white checkerboard floor. The latter two additions are located at the rear of the house and have little visual impact on the overall building.

The exterior is clad in clapboard siding except for the enclosed shed-roofed porch, which is clad in T-111 siding contemporary with its construction. The building is trimmed with period wood corner boards and deep, raking frieze boards below relatively deep eaves featuring a simple ogee molding on the leading edge. The slightly recessed main entrance is asymmetrically placed in the west bay of the east wing and is approached by stone steps. The wood four-panel door is flanked by three-quarter length sidelights above panels with invected corners. The plain frieze above the door is embellished by four, evenly spaced, plain scroll-sawn brackets that support a flat lintel trimmed with an ogee molding. Except for some alteration of window size in utility areas on the rear wall of the east wing, the openings are regular and date to the construction periods of the various

² These were popular reforestation species distributed by various agricultural agencies during the 1920s and 1930s.

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sections. The proportions of the wood window casings were preserved when all but one pair of window sash were replaced with vinyl-clad six-over-six examples in the early 2000s. The openings were slightly reduced to receive the new sash and new wood trim with ogee molding drip caps replaced the earlier trim. The window facing the enclosed porch on the east wall of the kitchen ell retains a six-over-six wood sash with sash bolts that probably dates to the 1860s or 1870s. It is the only example of the historic window sash in the house. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the east wing. All roof faces are finished with asphalt shingles.

The east and west wings rest on a well-built, full-height, mortared T-plan basement built using large slabs of locally available stone. This was built in a single phase, although the section under the east wing was later paved with large squared flags. A bulkhead entrance is located on the rear wall of the east wing. This is accessed through an unusual entrance that reuses a low vaulted roof with flared edges set on a beadboard enclosure. The enclosure is built of up-and-down sawn lumber, and its date of construction is uncertain. The roof might be as early as ca. 1820; the enclosure it rests on could be contemporary with the east wing and date as late as ca. 1870. The door is made of two vertical boards with a narrow bead along the seam and heavy battens to secure the boards and hinges and is of similar date to the vaulted roof. There are three narrow windows just above grade that may be a later, but historic period, change. There appears to be low stone foundation enclosing a crawlspace under the south part of the kitchen ell that adjoins the rear wall of the west wing. This cavity can be viewed in a very limited fashion by shining a light in the narrow space between a heating duct and a hole cut in the main foundation for the duct. This view shows that the floor of the adjoining part of the kitchen ell is framed using heavy timbers similar to those used in the west wing. The original heavy timber framing system under the west wing is terribly deteriorated due to rot and all members are sistered with recently (1970s or 1980s) installed dimensional lumber that now carries the floor system. This contrasts with the floor system under the east wing, which is constructed entirely of up-and-down sawn dimensional lumber that appears to date to the 1860s or 1870s when the east wing was built. Thus, it appears that the house reused at least one small settlement period wood frame house as part of a new house built between 1866 and 1875.

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This date is based on the threefold increase in house value between the state censuses of 1865 and 1875. The dramatic rot of the floor system of the west wing may indicate that until it was placed on the new foundation it rested on or near the ground where moisture could penetrate the wooden timbers. Without being able to get under the south part of the kitchen ell, it is unclear how and when that building's foundation was tied to that of the west wing. It was not uncommon for such ells to be set over crawlspaces, but it may also have been moved there after the east and west wings were placed over the main foundation. Interior evidence shows that the ell was nearly doubled in size, carrying the roof and wall axes north to create a large "country kitchen" replete with exposed rafters, after the McNaught occupancy. Paired French doors in this section open west near the present rear wall of the ell.

The east and west wings form the majority of the current McNaught farmhouse. They are combined in a "wing-and-upright" configuration with a two-story, three-bay, gable-front block (the east wing) and a one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled wing (west wing). The latter is set back slightly from the front wall of the east wing, and the rear wall of the east wing projects beyond the rear wall of the west wing. The attics of the two blocks are not connected. When the house was repaired after a chimney fire in 2013, the rafters of the east wing had to be replaced, but the roof pitch was copied. Repair work also uncovered the massive summer beam that runs the length of the east wing. The hewn timber was at least 12 x 12 inches. While most lumber used in this wing was sawn, the long main frame members were prepared where the trees were felled rather than sawn.³ The principal entrance in the westernmost bay of the east wing of the building enters a stair hall that extends about three quarters of the depth of that wing. A wide, single-run staircase ascends the east side of the hallway. The staircase is generously proportioned and features a carved newel post typical of the Italianate style and a spindled railing with a heavy handrail that curves at the top and encloses the stairwell in the upper story stair hall. The style of the staircase is matched by generously proportioned baseboards and window and door casings

³ This remained common pattern in the later 1800s in many rural places. Hewing long framing members *in situ* required less labor than moving them to a mill capable of managing a long log and then hauling them back to the building site.

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in the stair hall and formal parlor in the southeast corner of the east wing of the house on the first floor. The large, nearly square parlor is entered through a doorway between the bottom of the staircase and the front wall of the house and features panels under its windows. A smaller room is located behind the formal parlor in the northeast corner of the east wing. This is accessed by a single-width door from the formal parlor and was probably designed as a parlor bedroom. Such rooms were warm because of the parlor stove and might be used by a guest or an elderly member of the household. The parlor stove is likely to have been located on the north wall of the parlor, its pipe passing through the floor and attaching to a shelf chimney hung on the upper story or placed in the attic. This chimney was uncovered during repairs after the 2013 fire, which revealed that it had been walled in between the north wall of the main bedchamber upstairs and the bathroom centered on the rear wall of the east wing adjoining the small chamber (now a closet) in the northeast corner in the early 1900s. On the first story, two more small rooms span the remaining area along the back, or north wall, of the first story of the east wing. These are used as a bathroom and a utility space.

The upstairs plan of the east wing is almost identical to that of the first story except for room use and a simplified trim scheme typical of upper stories of the time. Its ceilings are the same height—nearly nine feet—as the first story. The large room in the southeast corner is the most spacious bedchamber in the house. The room behind in the northeast corner is now used as a large closet. The two additional rooms on the north wall adjoining the stair hall are a lavatory (northwest corner) and bathroom with a footed tub (center rear wall). While smoke damage was extensive in the fire, little historic fabric was burned or scorched beyond reuse save a few floorboards and the top treads of the stairs. Many of the plaster walls had already been replaced with drywall, and these were replaced again.

The west wing reuses an older (ca. 1820) building and is the less formal part of the house. Each story of this wing is entered through a doorway from the stair hall of the east wing. On the first floor, the doorway is located near the front of the house and opens into what is now the family parlor. This opening appears to reuse one of

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two evenly spaced windows on the gable end wall of the original house reused as the west wing. The ghost of the matching second opening is visible in the plaster of the east wall of the family parlor. The family parlor occupies the eastern three-quarters of the floor plan of this wing. It features three openings in the front (south) wall of the house. The center one of these is an altered opening with a nearly square window; the flagged walk outside suggests that this opening was once used a doorway; however, it may not date to the original construction period. The family parlor has a lower ceiling than the adjoining east wing and features narrow battens typical of remodelings of the 1920s and 1930s. Battens were often used to cover the seams of various types of wallboard popularized in this period. A doorway at the western end of the north wall of the family parlor enters the kitchen, which occupies the entire space within the section of older building known as the rear ell. This room features wainscoting that appears to date to the turn of the twentieth century and runs roughly halfway back along the east and west walls. The end of the paneling appears to mark the location of the rear wall of the older building reused as the kitchen ell. Two regularly spaced windows are located in the west eave wall in the older south section. Two openings opposite on the east eave wall now feature a window with historic wood six-over-six sash (the only ones in the house) and the doorway to the pantry added ca. 1900. The ceiling joists in the kitchen are exposed and matched by ones applied in the non-historic north end of the kitchen. The northern, newer part of the kitchen ell features a triple set of casement windows in the north gable wall and paired exterior doors in the west wall.

The western quarter of the first story of the west wing is occupied by a narrow bedroom with two windows in its west gable wall. These are located opposite the family parlor door and the now covered opening in the east gable wall of the wing that now abuts the stair hall in the east wing. A second staircase with doors at top and bottom is accessed from the south wall of the kitchen ell and runs up the east wall of the first-story bedchamber. This staircase has the deep treads and low risers typical of the 1900s rather than the 1800s, when shallow treads and steep risers economized on space. The stair opens into a small chamber in the southwest corner of the west wing. This has a half-window in the front wall of the house and a small six-over-six window in the gable wall.

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A passage connects this room to another small room with a second west-facing window set under the roof of the west wing. The north wall of this small chamber is now under the slope of the west wing roof, which was extended over the kitchen ell and hipped to extend over the pantry addition. A door opens east from the southwest chamber into a large chamber under the eaves of the west wing. The south wall of this room features two more half windows set under the eaves of the wing. Two recently added skylights are let into the front roof face to illuminate the room which would otherwise only be lit by the two half windows. A closet is walled off on the north side. A single doorway in the east wall of the chamber opens to the stair hall in the east wing.

In the corner of the first floor formed by the east wall of the kitchen ell and the rear wall of the west wing, a small one-story, shed-roofed pantry was added at the turn of the twentieth century. It incorporates built-in cupboards and drawers characteristic of that period. The pantry addition also incorporates an interior cellar stair laid up in local stone. This is reached by a door in the east wall of the pantry to two steps descending easterly. The remaining steps descend in a straight, south-oriented flight. This stair offered easy access to the cellar from the kitchen rather than requiring going outdoors to enter through the bulkhead. An exterior door opens north from the pantry into a large, enclosed shed-roofed porch added after the McNaught occupancy. Earlier, this north door probably accessed a small open porch offering intermediate space between the barnyard north of the house and the kitchen area of the dwelling house.

The trim scheme used throughout the east and west wings of the house mainly exhibits a characteristic hierarchy with the largest and most detailed moldings in the first story of the east wing, its stair hall, and the large bedchamber upstairs. The same trim without the panels below the windows was used in the family parlor. The rooms at the back of the east wing, the kitchen ell, and bedchambers in the west wing all feature plain board trim. Baseboards are plain board throughout. With the exception of the door at the top of the kitchen stairs in the west wing and the closet door in the large bedroom in the same part of the house, all doors are four-panel wood doors with rim locks closed using white ceramic knobs. The two doors that differ are six-panel examples

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characteristic of a house built during the second quarter of the 1800s. Hinge types vary, with those that match the period of the rim locks being the most common. The wood floors are mainly pine, although some may be hemlock. Throughout, they are laid using consistent widths rather than very wide random width boards typical of the settlement period. This indicates that the floors in the reused structures were replaced or covered with new boards.

Historic Outbuilding Foundations, Milkhouse, and Stone Walls

A bird's-eye view photograph of the McNaught Family Farm (ca. 1946) shot from above the southwest corner of Lot 88 offers a useful illustration of the property while it was still actively farmed. The image shows the house partially hidden by the conifers planted in front of it in the early 1900s. A large structure, presumably the main barn, rises behind it, but the house and conifers screen details of all the outbuildings arranged north and east of the house. All of these outbuildings except for the milkhouse that is now reused as a shed were lost to fire in the 1960s. The details of the conflagration are unknown.⁴ The photo also shows the former tractor shed (on a separate parcel since the 1960s; it has been converted to a house and was excluded from this nomination due to substantial alteration after the period of significance) facing the house from the south side of McNaught Hill Road. Much of the massive stone fence that delineated Lot 88 can be picked out. Within its boundary, however, virtually none of the internal fences that once created the small rectilinear enclosures typical of nineteenth-century agriculture in the region survives. The photograph shows that the earlier pattern survived on the farm on Lot 89 on the east slope of the valley, which was sold out of McNaught family ownership in 1880.

⁴ "Putting The Sofa Where The Toyota Used To Be," *New York Times*, June 18, 2004. This article states that there were seven outbuildings lost, but it was written about 40 years afterwards and provides no source other than Cardinal, who didn't acquire the property until much later. The date, soon after Marshall McNaught's death in 1962, might indicate an intentional fire if the buildings were disused and unwanted.

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The perimeter wall of Lot 88 is approximately four feet high and measures between eight and ten feet across. It is capped by gigantic, flat stones. These shed water and protected the rubble interior from freeze and thaw cycles. The east, north and west sides of the barnyard are bounded by stone fences laid on large slabs two to three feet wide and four to six feet long. Each side features an opening flanked by large stone gateposts set on similar slabs. A lower section of stone fence running north-south may have bordered the east side of the main barn. The slab foundations of the yard fences probably increased their stability and longevity. Evidence of the stone fencing that surely paralleled McNaught Hill Road was uncovered in 2016 by a crew excavating holes to plant trees.

Immediately around the house on the nominated property, there are sizable fragments of two outbuilding foundations and a loading dock for milk collection. The orientation of the dry laid main barn ramp (one contributing structure) north of the house shows that the ridgeline of the main block of the barn probably paralleled that of the west wing of the house. The west wall of the foundation of a horse, or carriage barn (one contributing structure) forms a high retaining wall east of house, containing the slope as it descends to the brook farther east. The drive accessing the property is perpendicular to McNaught Hill Road and runs east of the latter foundation. It passes a high loading dock built of massive stones reinforced with concrete (one contributing structure). A small, non-historic shed-roofed building (one non-contributing building), possibly built as a studio in the 1980s or 1990s, rests on the top slab. This building surely replaces a milkhouse, but it is unknown whether the one reused as a small shed in the garden space north of the house stood on this site. The surviving milkhouse (one contributing building) is much smaller than the deck of the loading dock and dates to a period when it is likely to have stood over a spring or watercourse. Remains of other outbuildings are no longer evident. Owners in the 1960s and 1970s graded the area north of the house for a lawn. By the time the present owner acquired the property, the area was overgrown and was cleared again for open space desirable for a summer house. The area around the house incorporates many flagged paths made of local stone. Some connect

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the house and highway; others the house and yard behind. Dating such features is difficult, and it is unknown when these paths were built.

Mill Site

Above-ground stone features of a mill hint at archaeological remains at the northwest corner of the McNaught Hill Road intersection with The New Road. A shallow depression enclosed on the west suggest a small mill pond. Large stones laid at the downhill edge form part of the pocket that held a wooden millwheel. The current owner uncovered part of the wheel when he found nails in the brook soon after purchasing the property. Dry laid stone building foundations on the east bank of the stream, close to the west side of the New Road appear to delineate buildings associated with the mill. Construction of the New Road and associated re-grading of the immediate area near the new intersection at McNaught Hill Road may have disturbed the east and south sides of the mill. Archaeological assessment could reveal additional information about this part of the property.

Construction after the period of significance

During the period 1980 to 1995 previous owners constructed three additional non-historic buildings and dug a swimming pond on the farm property. These non-historic features are: A wood frame, gable-roofed cabin (approx. 10' x 22.5'); a wood frame outhouse (3' x 3.5') featuring a door with a traditional crescent moon cut-out; and a wood frame, gable-roofed garage/storage shed (34' x 24'). All three buildings postdate the period of significance and are considered noncontributing (three non-contributing buildings). The swimming pool is not counted.

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SUMMARY

The McNaught Family Farm, in the town of Bovina, Delaware County, New York, is significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of settlement, agriculture, architecture and social history as it documents the development of a significant family farm over nearly one hundred fifty years, for its association with the settlement and development of the town of Bovina and Delaware County, specifically the history of the Scottish immigrant community, the town's largest settlement group, and for its intact farmhouse, which reflects the farm's growth over time and illustrates the typical vernacular farmhouse architecture of the region. The farm also retains open agricultural land, the foundations of agricultural buildings, stone boundary walls, and the unevaluated site of a mill that may have archaeological significance, all of which provide evidence of its patterns of development and use over nearly a century and a half. Its significance is enhanced by the documentary record of the family over the entire period of significance. The McNaught family story exemplifies the Lowland Scottish immigrant experience in the upland areas of the northern Catskills. John (1770–1850) and Janet Marshall (1772–1852) McNaught came to America from Dunbartonshire, Scotland, ca. 1817 with at least eight of their nine children. They leased Lot 88 (202.5 acres) in Great Lot 41 of the Hardenburgh Patent under the standard system of land tenure that was used both in this region of New York in this period and in Scotland. The history of the farm, which produced a variety of products similar to other local farms and was owned by successive generations of the McNaught family from ca. 1817 to 1962, illustrates traditional family behavior patterns of ownership and inheritance over its long period of family ownership. After Marshall C. McNaught (1890–1962), the last family member to own the farm, died, the farm passed out of the family and the majority of the land was divided into nearly forty separate parcels. Today, the intact portion of the farm includes 20.88, which is characterized by an absence of small field patterns and internal stone walls, illustrating the final period of agricultural use of the property [early 60s], when fields, meadows and pastures were eliminated so that large machinery, such as tractors, could be used. Other surviving features include the family farmhouse, which is characteristic of vernacular architectural development of the region during its period of greatest agricultural activity and

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prosperity from ca. 1820 through ca. 1920. As it exists today, the house incorporates an early settlement period house—a one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed building—as the west wing of a large transitional Greek Revival-Italianate wing-and-upright form house assembled between 1865 and 1875. Part of the one-story rear kitchen ell projecting from the west wing is also a reused settlement-period structure. The wood-frame house reflects its development as the center of a family farm over nearly one hundred and fifty years. The property also includes the foundations of the two largest late nineteenth century agricultural buildings, the main barn and the horse, or carriage, barn, a loading dock for milk collection and some of the stone wall enclosing the historic period barnyard. Also extant is an early twentieth-century milkhouse (moved and reused as a garden shed). A good portion of the massive stone wall delineating the boundary of Lot 88 survives. The property also incorporates the unevaluated site of a late nineteenth century water-powered mill. Non-historic features include several buildings built after the historic period.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LOWLAND SCOTTISH SETTLEMENT AND THE TOWN OF BOVINA

The nominated property is located in the town of Bovina, Delaware County, New York. This area lies within the enormous 1,500,000-acre Hardenburgh Patent. Granted on April 20, 1708, the patent was the largest one ever awarded by the British Crown in the North American colonies. Located in the remote and steep Catskill Mountains west of the Hudson River, the land remained an uncharted, largely untenanted region until the mid-1700s, even though its original eight owners regularly bought and sold their shares in it. This greatly increased the number of owners over two generations. During this period, the value of the shares fell because the land was unproductive, and Robert Livingston (1688–1775) of Clermont (Dutchess County) began buying them at bargain prices from the proliferating heirs of the original patentees and other owners. After he had acquired roughly one-third of the shares in the patent, he forced an agreement from the other holders that the land be partitioned into great lots for lottery among them in 1749.¹

¹ Jessie A. Ravage and Kathleen LaFrank, Burns Family Farm, Bovina, NY, National Register Nomination, 2007.

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The McNaught Farm lies in Great Lot 41, which encompasses most of the northeastern portion of Bovina. In the 1749 lottery, it fell to the heirs of Benjamin Fanueil, a New York City merchant and one of the eight original patentees of the Hardenburgh Patent. By 1793, James Desbrosses, another city merchant, owned the great lot. A map drawn ca. 1821 for the tax assessors of Bovina shows a highly irregular lot division in Great Lot 41, which may indicate that it was surveyed piecemeal. Lot 88, which was eventually leased by John McNaught (1770–1851), was surveyed in 1793 for its lease to James Powel according the resulting map of the 202.5-acre lot.² Nothing is known for certain of James Powel. Two men of that name were listed as heads of household in the 1790 federal census in the state of New York, one living in the West Ward of New York City. This section of the city, set between the earlier neighborhoods closer to the docks facing the East River and the larger Hudson River, was rapidly developing by the 1790s. Desbrosses, on the other hand, lived at 174 Pearl Street, an important thoroughfare on the east side of Manhattan that had long been a fashionable address. Although Desbrosses had been a loyalist in the 1770s, he had remained in the city, which was a Loyalist stronghold throughout the American Revolution. He served as a vestryman of Trinity Church 1775–9 and as the warden from 1779 to 1784. His daughter, Charlotte, married Henry Overing, Esq., on August 1, 1795, and Overing became a merchant in his own right. James died on November 8, 1807 and is buried at Trinity Church.³ Later deeds for acreage in Great Lot 41 indicate that Henry managed some of his father-in-law's lands during the nineteenth century; the 1869 Beers *Atlas of Delaware County* labels the Great Lot as the Overing Patent.

Feverish land speculation overtook the new nation during the quarter century after peace with Great Britain was declared in 1783. In New York, the landholding class established in the colonial period was exemplified by

² "Map of the Town of Bovina," [ca.1822]. This map shows the owners of the great lots that comprise the town of Bovina. It also shows how these lots were surveyed into lots of varying sizes. Raymond LaFever, librarian at DCHA and the Bovina town historian published a partial image in his "A New Old Map Of Bovina," Bovina, NY History Blog, Wednesday, April 25, 2012. LaFever speculates that the map was drawn following a request at a town meeting on May 25, 1821, when it was resolved by the assessors listed on the map that the town would fund its creation. The survey for Lot 88 is located in a field book for Great Lot 41 in the collections of the New York State Library. Delaware County Historical Association has a scan of the latter and the original of the former.

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men like the Livingstons and James Desbrosses, who preferred to lease their lands over selling fee simple deeds. Landlords and those selling land outright generally sought settlers from older American settings like eastern Pennsylvania and New England. Potential settlers with wherewithal could choose from newly opened lands not only in New York, but also in Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and northern New England, and most American-born settlers preferred ownership over tenancy. In the buyers market of the 1790s and early 1800s, potential American-born settlers passed over the upland regions of the Hardenburgh Patent where the transportation required to move goods to market was arduous. It was, moreover, poor wheat land. Since rents were levied in wheat, this redoubled the difficulty in marketing these regions. Compounding these difficulties, by the early 1800s, the stream of New Englanders and Pennsylvanians on the move had slowed as the overpopulation that had fueled the enormous migration of the previous decades stabilized. This further enhanced the vast buyers market.⁴ By the 1810s, only those who could not afford to be choosy could be encouraged to take up leases in the upland regions of the Hardenburgh Patent.

Such were the thousands being forced to depopulate Lowland (central and southern) Scotland as their landlords enclosed lands for grazing and changed agricultural practices. Traditional late medieval farming methods there had centered for centuries on the allocation of “runrigs” to tenants, who grew a narrow range of traditional crops and freely grazed livestock in family groups. In 1695, the Scottish Parliament passed laws prompted by the profitability of agricultural commodities, which formed the stable base of the larger Atlantic market. The legislation allowed the consolidation of runrigs and the division of common (grazing) land. These changes inaugurated a long period whereby large landowners enclosed lands, thus closing the customary commons, and introduced new crops and new methods including soil enhancement and crop rotation. For landowners, these

³ Walter Barrett, Clerk. *The Old Merchants of New York City*. Vol. 5. (New York: Thomas R. Knox & Co., 1885): 279–80).

⁴ The predilection is voiced in advertisements for settlers and emphasized by where advertisements were placed. Joseph Ellicott, the land agent for the Holland Land Company opened in western New York beginning around 1800 lamented that the great flood of New Englanders of the 1780s and early 1790s had largely dissipated, leaving him scrambling for potential settlers.

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innovations went hand in hand and offered the additional benefit of reducing the number of people required to work their land. Historians of the early 1900s called these changes the Scottish Agricultural Revolution and applied the term to the period ca.1750–1820. The associated clearance, however, began as early as 1700 and continued as late as 1900.

Recent scholarship (post-1995) by mainly Scottish historians discusses “Lowland Clearances” in contrast to the much better known Highland Clearances. Highlanders were often forced to move through police action, which led to longstanding notoriety of their clearance. Clearance in the Lowlands and the adjoining bordering hills in places like Dumbartonshire was generally done *via* legal means, including rapidly increasing rents and consolidating lands into larger parcels with rents beyond the means of most of the tenantry. Although clearance was more gradual in the Lowlands, it was inexorable and comprehensive. It is said that by 1820, the entire class of cottars was virtually gone from Lowland Scotland, as hundreds of thousands of cottars and tenants moved to industrial towns in Scotland and northern England or they emigrated.⁵

John McNaught and his family were among a large group of Lowland Scots who settled in the steep hills in the northern section of the Hardenburgh Patent in the period ca. 1805-20 and formed the predominant cultural group in these areas well into the twentieth century. Other families from the Loch Lomond area of Dumbartonshire included the Campbells and Scotts, some of whom resided on land near John’s lease. Their families intermarried. Farther afield, Foremans and Hilsons came from the Borders county of Berwickshire, the Blacks

⁵ Wikipedia entries on “Lowland Clearances” and “Scottish Agricultural Revolution” provide background on these topics drawn from recent scholarly sources published mainly through Scottish universities. While the notion of the agricultural revolution is an old one, the understanding of Lowland Clearances has required considerable research in public records carried out within the past three decades. That work continues, and more will be uncovered over time.

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from Dumfriesshire, and the Coulters from Hawick south of Edinburgh.⁶ As a group, these families may have been among the last holdouts in the old country.

Those who emigrated may not have viewed themselves as victims of the land tenure system so much as victims of abuse by landlords. The desire for fee simple deeds expressed amongst American settlers from New England and Pennsylvania may have been less important, or even unfamiliar, to the Scots, or they may simply have been unable to afford to settle otherwise. The density of their numbers in northern Delaware County, New York, allowed the new town of Bovina to be erected in 1820 following the state assembly's agreement to allow it to be established in the 1819 session. Landlords encouraged the erection of towns on their lands, as it offered important political leverage in state government. Towns were erected only when land was peopled and made productive. Forming towns required settlers.

The Scottish settlers in the hills of northern Delaware County appear to have neatly served the purposes of landed interests in both New York and the Scottish Lowlands. While part of the American founding myth describes the intrepid pioneer singlehandedly moving his family to a new place and wresting a livelihood from the wilderness, primary sources frequently embody much more complicated stories of economic, familial, and political relationships whereby people were sought, sometimes encouraged financially, through indentures, leases, and other legal instruments or simple advertisement, to settle in specific places at particular times. Often such details recede over generations as the settlement story is both simplified and celebrated by descendants. David Murray noted in his history of Delaware County prepared for its centennial celebration in June 1897 that the Scots were the last sizable immigrant group to settle in Delaware County. They followed Dutch, German, and Walloons who arrived in the early 1700s and New Englanders who flooded out of western Massachusetts

⁶ Both Munsell (W.W. Munsell, *History of Delaware County* (New York: W.W. Munsell, 1880), transcribed by Susan Detweiler and Bunny and Bruce Lord) (<https://www.dcnhistory.org/books/munbov.html>) and Murray (David Murray, *Delaware County, New York: History of the Century, 1797-1897* (Delhi, New York: 1898) offer lineage and locations for settlers in the upland sections of the towns of Bovina and Andes in northern Delaware County. Only the Gills are said to come from a Highland county, Morayshire.

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and Connecticut beginning in the early 1780s. While he began by saying, “The Scotch... have chosen the hills and uplands in preference to the fertile valleys,” he acknowledged that.

This was partly owing to the fact that they came into the county at a later date when the richer lands along the rivers had been already taken up. But, besides this, and besides their general poverty, which led them to select cheap lands, we must attribute their selection of hilly lands to their predilections founded upon the clear mountains from which they came, and for which they retained such fond memories.⁷

A few pages later, he offered as “illustration” of the “Pioneer Experience,” the anecdote of a Scottish family which first stayed with friends in Andes and then took a lease in Bovina. It describes them passing through established farms to reach the high valley where their lease was located and the labor required to clear land and establish a farmstead.⁸ Murray’s own parents were Lowland Scots, and his anecdote may well be the story of his own family.⁹ While upland Bovina offers a wild beauty to the modern eye, it offered the Scottish immigrants who settled there a harsh existence at the edge of developed farmland. Compared to Scotland, the climate was both colder in winter and hotter in summer. There were few roads, and the hills were cloaked in dense forest. When cleared, the land yielded a prodigious amount of stone. While stone fencing was effective, it took an enormous amount of human labor to construct.

It seems likely that Scottish immigrants such as the McNaughts had very limited—or possibly even dictated—choices, and that they made the best of the situation. Even today, this landscape suggests the hard economic realities faced by early settlers, as the farmsteads wrested from the forest by the Scots beginning in the early decades of the 1800s are abandoned and reforested. As early as the 1850s, some Scots who had first settled in upland areas and their descendants were moving to nearby lower elevation farms with better land and more

⁷ Murray, 50. (<https://archive.org/details/delawarecountyne00inmurr/page/50>)

⁸ Murray, 52-59.

⁹ Raymond LaFever, Bovina town historian, e-mail to the author on 20 February 2019. He relates that David Murray’s father was William Murray from Eskdale. His mother, Jean Black, was also Scottish. David Murray was born in 1830 in Bovina, so he’s unlikely to be one of the two boys in the family caravan described.

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accessible transportation. This choice offered better economic opportunity while staying near family. The residential histories of some of John McNaught's children and grandchildren illustrate this pattern.

In light of these details, it seems likely there is more to know about the economic and political relationships underlying the settling of so many Lowland Scots in the unleased upland areas of northern Delaware County and the Lowland Clearances in Scotland during the early 1800s. People of economic means and potentially also political power named Cockburn turn up in both New York and Scotland. In Scotland, Adam Cockburn of Ormiston created villages for some tenants, but these could not accommodate the numbers who were uprooted. William Cockburn (1736–1810) was a prominent surveyor in New York, especially in the area west of the Hudson River and south of the Susquehanna River. His sons James (1775–1848) and William Jr. (1769–1806) worked with him. They were intimately familiar with the lands they surveyed and acquainted with the landholding class for whom they worked

FARMSTEAD HISTORY

John McNaught-Janet Marshall Era

Secondary sources, probably all relying on a single source, possibly also secondary, say that John McNaught (1770–1850) immigrated to the United States ca. 1817.¹⁰ He was the son of Malcolm McNaught (1733–1827) and was born in Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, ca. 1770.¹¹ About 1790, he married Janet Marshall (b.1772) in Scotland. Nine children—all but one thought to have been born in Scotland—were identified in John's will, prepared in 1849. These include four sons—Malcolm, Duncan, John, and Hector—and five

¹⁰ "William McNaught," Biographical entry in Munsell, W.W. *History of Delaware County*, transcription by Susan Detweiler and Bunny and Bruce Lord) (<https://www.dcnhistory.org/books/munbov.html>.) This may be the earliest publication of the date of arrival.

¹¹ This location is identified in many secondary sources and appears on several of children's gravestones. Sources vary on John's birth year, but later census records strongly indicate that he was born in 1770.

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daughters—Mary, Margaret, Jennet (a.k.a. Janet), Catherine, and Agnes (a.k.a. Nancy)—who achieved majority.¹²

John McNaught certainly resided in Bovina by 1820, as his household was enumerated in the federal census taken that year. Like all censuses taken from 1790 through 1840, the list only identified the head of household and provided tic-marks in columns sorted by age and gender for individuals living in the household.

Assembling a list of those residing in each household requires additional research, which might use later census records, surrogate records, gravestones, etc. Familiarity with the traditional pattern for naming offspring in many places, including Scotland in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, also helps. By this pattern, the first son was named for his father's father. The second son was named for his mother's father. The third son was named for his father. The same convention was used to name daughters. After that, names might have less obvious family precursors or not. While this practice led to a proliferation of people with very similar names, middle names and initials often help identify specific people.

John McNaught and many of his descendants generally adopted this convention into the late 1800s, which sometimes allows teasing apart tangled threads of information. During the 1820s and 1830s, most of John and Janet McNaught's children married into neighboring Scottish families, including the Scutt, Ballantine, Scott (twice), McFarland (twice) and Shaw (twice) families. Later generations of McNaughts married into the

¹² The following offspring of John and Janet McNaught are corroborated by primary source documents and artifacts. Some birth dates are calculated from the census while others come from gravestones. Death dates come from surrogate records and gravestones. Duncan (1792–1847), Malcolm (1794–1883), Margaret Isabella (1796–?), Catherine (1798–?), Agnes (1802–?), John Jr. (1802–?), Mary (1805–?), Hector (1808–1888). Janetta and Catherine may have been twins. This differs in many points from the McNaught genealogies posted at Ancestry.com, but I believe the above is more accurate. It closely matches early census records, which the Ancestry offerings do not. The list presented here accounts for the children acknowledged in John's will prepared in 1849. The Ancestry list includes two men, Gilbert and Archibald, whom other sources indicate were John's brothers. They also moved to Bovina, although neither is recorded there in 1820. Delaware County Surrogate Courts show that both died in the county. They were not John and Janet's children.

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Campbell, Doig, Hoy, Olmstead and Ormiston families and into the Shaw and Scott families again.¹³ These genealogical fragments might be further assembled for a more nuanced understanding of how migratory patterns and relationships when leaving Scotland were maintained or broken and reassembled on northern Delaware County farmsteads. Interestingly, John McNaught's father, Malcolm (1733–1827), followed his family to Delaware County ca. 1824, and he is buried in Bovina. His marker notes he was a “native of Scotland” and that “he visited his children in this country when 91 years old and died July 11, 1827.”¹⁴

In addition to John, his son Malcolm was also listed in the 1820 census as a head of household. A woman of similar age to Malcolm and a son under the age of ten lived under his roof. The woman is likely to be Malcolm's wife, Margery Jones, and the boy their elder son, John Marshall (1820–65), named for his father, John, and given Malcolm's mother's natal surname as a middle name.¹⁵ While some recently compiled genealogies suggest different birth orders for John and Janet's children, it seems most likely that Malcolm was their eldest son, born in either 1792 or 1794, and named for John's father.¹⁶ The same census listed eleven residents, ten foreign and one naturalized, in John Sr.'s, household. This may indicate that Janet bore their ninth child after arrival in the United States.¹⁷ The following lists the tic-marks and offers potential identities. One male < 10 (?), 1 male 10–16 (Hector, age 12), 1 male 16–18 (John Jr.), 1 male 18–26 (Duncan), 1 male >45 (John Sr., age 50); 2 females <10 (Jennet and Catherine?, reputedly twins, according to an Ancestry family tree); 2 females 10–16 (Margaret, age 10, and Mary, age 15); 1 female 16–26 (Agnes, age 17/18); 1 female >45 (Janet

¹³ John McNaught Family Tree, Ancestry.com. This genealogy has many errors in it, but these assertions appear to be generally correct.

¹⁴ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/126166640/malcolm-mcnaught>. This source says his wife was Catherine McKinley, but provides no source. If correct, this might indicate that Catherine McNaught, daughter of John and Janet McNaught, might have been their eldest daughter.

¹⁵ So far, I have not located a definitive birthdate for John Marshall. Post-1840 censuses suggest he was born in 1821 instead, but as this is calculated from a stated age, he might have been born in 1820. If not, there might have been a child who died an infant.

¹⁶ This relationship is consistent across several genealogies presented via ancestry.com, and it seems to be correct.

¹⁷ This would account for a discrepancy in a county biographical review published in 1880, where William McNaught, John's grandson, said that John and Janet emigrated from Scotland with eight children. <https://www.dcnhistory.org/books/munbov.html>

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Marshall McNaught, age 48). Three, probably John Sr, John Jr., and Duncan, were engaged in agriculture. While an overwhelming number of their neighbors in Bovina had Scottish surnames, which surely indicates recent arrival, the McNaughts were among the few with such a large number of unnaturalized family members.

Immigrants from rural Lowland Scotland were probably accustomed to close quarters. Further, the financial wherewithal and labor required to build and heat a house were probably very limited. Simply transporting such a large family group over the ocean had likely already cost a great deal. Taking all of these factors into account, the McNaughts' first house was surely modest. If the one-and-a-half-story side-gabled west wing of the present house is not the first dwelling house, it was probably the first permanent one on the site. This section of the current house has a wood frame built of heavy interlocking timbers. This was typical of frontier New York rather than being like the stone house the McNaughts probably left behind in Scotland. While there was a plethora of stone in the Bovina hills, the lack of stone houses indicates that local builders were unversed in raising stone walls to the height required for a house. The heavy hewn joists, now sistered with modern dimensional lumber, are very badly deteriorated. The house may have sat on such a low foundation that ground moisture permeated it. The west wing retains a characteristic 3:4 footprint with a large main room on the first story and a narrow, single-bay-wide chamber alongside. The upper half-story is similar in plan. Two six-paneled doors reused in the upper story may date to the settlement period. The regular four-bay fenestration with two openings evenly spaced in the gable walls is largely intact on the west side, where it still faces the weather. The westernmost first-story opening is gone, and on the east wall, one window is now the door opening into the stair hall of the later east wing. The outline of a second evenly spaced window in that wall remains evident in the plaster. After 1865 but before 1875, the old house was set on a full-height basement and became part of the much larger, stove-heated house standing on the site today. It appears, however, that the damage was already done to the joist system. Thus, while it is easy to view the underside of the house frame under the current west wing, it is difficult to identify a hearth cradle location in the old frame due to repair work.

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If the wing stands exactly over its original site, the archaeological context that might indicate stone underlying a hearth would have been lost in excavating the later cellar. If it was moved from a nearby site, that information might survive nearby on a former house site in an archaeological context.

There is one other early feature in the overall house that may have been part of the west wing. It is the unusual wood roof with a low barrel vault cross section ending in flared eaves that rests on a wood frame (up-and-down sawn lumber) structure to form the exterior entrance to the cellar bulkhead on the rear wall of the east wing of the house. It is entered *via* a door composed of two wide wood panels with a narrow fillet bead at the joint. The door features heavy battens clenched to the panels and supporting strap hinges. These features all indicate a construction date during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but it is unclear where and how these components were used earlier. One explanation offered is that it protected an exterior bake oven from the weather.¹⁸ Perhaps people accustomed to a more fireproof stone house would have been willing to sacrifice the heat offered by an interior oven for greater security against conflagration. It might also have been the roof over a house entrance.¹⁹

Agricultural schedules of censuses filed in the third quarter of the nineteenth century show that by then farms in the immediate area were managed in a manner described as a diversified agricultural operation. They raised a variety of staple crops and livestock for both domestic use and trade and also production especially oriented to the market, including butter, oats, hay, maple sugar, and apples. This long-established pattern hedged against failure on the home farm or in the larger market. While the products of the Scottish runrigs may have differed in some details, the underlying economic principle was familiar to Scottish immigrants. How it was

¹⁸ Douglas Vickers, Restoration Carpenter, Ancaster, Ontario, reports having found a similar structure that was used on an early nineteenth century house in Catskill, New York.

¹⁹ An example of similar form survives on a Federal era house in Madison County, New York, on US 20, the former Great Western Turnpike. Another is on a house facing NY 28 in the town of Meredith in Delaware County.

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implemented in the first half of the nineteenth century in upland Delaware County is far less evident. The steep uplands of Bovina, when cleared, offered hay land and good grazing, and in 1820 both John and Malcolm McNaught registered sheep earmarks in the town.²⁰ Since their lease payments and quit rents (a form of tax levied by the state and sometimes passed on to tenants) were levied in wheat, John McNaught and his neighbors would have been very interested in the “performance” of the threshing machine they viewed early in 1825. It processed both wheat and rye. The latter grows reliably in cold conditions and was grown mainly for home use and to feed distilleries. The machine threshed cleanly 36 sheaves of either grain in seven minutes when run by a two-horse power and attended by one man and two boys. The advertisement in which eleven men “certified” its performance ran weekly for about two months in the *Delaware Gazette*.²¹ As Ballou’s machine cost between \$30 and \$40—a figure that could furnish a house—it may have been more of a novelty for many of the observers, but such machines were sometimes moved from farm to farm to process grain for a fee. Fields for crops, meadows for hay, and pastures for grazing would all have been fenced using the endless supply of stone unearthed by clearing the land and maintaining fields. Building such walls was laborious, but familiar, to Scottish settlers. Little evidence of the dry laid walls that surely divided Lot 88 into a patchwork of parcels that protected fields and meadows from wandering livestock survive except in the barnyard area north of the house. The much more massive wall that marked Lot 88 off from the surrounding landscape appears to have been built by a different hand and not as an internal agricultural tool. It may date to the 1790s, soon after the Powel lease. Similarly massive walls can be found farther south in the New Kingston Tract marking off 50-acre lots for settlement.

²⁰“Bovina Earmarks,” Bovina, NY History Blog, January 24, 2011. (<http://bovinanyhistory.blogspot.com/2011/01>). Ray LaFever, town historian provided the dates of registration via e-mail to the author.

²¹“Performance of one of Ballou’s Patent Threshing Machines,” As reported in Bovina NY History Blog February 7, 2016. (<http://bovinanyhistory.blogspot.com/2016/02/>)

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By the time the *United States Census for 1830* was enumerated, both John Jr. and Duncan McNaught had married and set up housekeeping. John Jr., and Malcolm were listed nearly adjacent to John Sr.'s, household, but Duncan, whose household included nine people, appears to have been some distance away, although still in Bovina.²² Later documents—a deed, a will, and the 1856 Gould *Map of Delaware County*—show that John Jr.'s, farm was located northwest of his parents' on a separate but adjacent lot carved from Great Lot 41.²³ In June 1826, John [Jr.] and Duncan both registered sheep earmarks with the town.²⁴ Registering their own marks was probably related to setting up their own households and farms. The 1830 census records two boys aged 5–10 in Malcolm's household. These are likely John Marshall (b.1820) and William (b.1823). The additional male aged 15–20 might have been a laborer, possibly also a relation, living under Malcolm's roof. John Sr. and Janet's household had been reduced during the decade 1820 to 1830. The male 20–30 years old was probably their youngest son, Hector, still living at home. There were two females between 15–20, which may show that three of their older daughters had married and lived in their own households.²⁵ By 1840 Hector also had married and lived in Davenport with a woman of similar age.²⁶ Before moving to Davenport, he registered his own sheep mark in 1835 in Bovina. This might date his marriage and setting up housekeeping. His father's (age 70–80) household in Bovina was composed of just one woman of similar age and two women aged 20–30. John Jr. and Malcolm lived nearby.²⁷

²² *U.S. Census for 1830*, Town of Bovina, Delaware County, New York. John Jr., John Sr., and Malcolm are listed on page 9 and the top of page 10. Duncan is midway down page 11. Duncan's household included 1 male 10-15, 1 male 20-30, 1 male 30-40, 1 female < 5, 1 female 5-10, 1 female 15-20, 1 female 20-30, 1 female 30-40.

²³ John Sr, will and deed. This lot was numbered differently in the ca.1822 assessors' map of Bovina and the 1869 Beers Atlas. It was northwest of Lot 88. There is a house on or near this site that is now accessed from The New Road opened in the 1960s. Historically, the site was reached by a long lane extending east from Jim Lane Rd.

²⁴ Bovina Earmarks," Bovina, NY History Blog, January 24, 2011. (<http://bovinanyhistory.blogspot.com/2011/01>). Ray LaFever, town historian provided the dates of registration via e-mail to the author.

²⁵ The census taker marked both John and Janet as being age 40-50, but this appears to be an error. Both were 50-60, as all other records indicate.

²⁶ *U.S. Census for 1840*, Davenport, Delaware County, page 5.

²⁷ *U.S. Census for 1840*, Bovina, Delaware County, pp. 16–17. Duncan was recorded on page 5 in Bovina.

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In March 1847 Duncan died. His household inventory totaled \$4,146.50, of which all but about 10 percent was in notes owed to him in amounts of \$300 or less. He owned 22 cows and heifers; 1 bull calf; a span, or pair, of sorrel mares; two hogs, and three pigs. His farm was unusually well equipped with implements and vehicles. His household furnishings are characteristic of farm households of the region: simply, but likely amply, outfitted. The widow's portion included a "kooking" stove and utensils, four beds and bedding, the "Family Library," a cow, a swine, and basic furniture such as chairs and tables.²⁸

Two years later, in May 1849, Duncan's father, John McNaught, prepared his will. Although he was nearly 80, this document testifies to his being of "sound mind and memory," if also mindful of the "uncertainty of this life." In between John's dictating his will and his death on 29 December 1850, the 1850 census recorded him living with his wife Janet, also 80, and their daughter Margaret, 40, born in Scotland.²⁹ Their son John Jr. was recorded adjacent with \$2,500 real estate, living with his wife, Isabel, 42, and children Mary, 19; Janette, 17;

²⁸ "Duncan McNaught," Letters testamentary and inventory. Surrogate Court Files, Box Q. The number of milch cows would have been a large herd a century later. This region appears to have already been producing the large quantities of butter that are confirmed in the censuses of the third quarter of the century.

²⁹ *U.S. Census for 1850*, Bovina, Delaware County, New York: HH 1129/1162. For censuses taken in 1850 and later, the household numbers are cited rather than page numbers as the latter vary with online and physical sources. The household numbers are integral to the document. Where two numbers are provided, the first is the building visited, and the second is the household visited. This accommodates multiple households living under one roof, so the second number sometimes rises more rapidly than the first. Malcolm McNaught's farm was valued at \$4,050, of which \$3,000 was in real estate. He had invested an above-average figure of \$200 in machines and implements. Three horses provided power, and his field operation concentrated on fodder (80 tons hay) and oats (500 bushels oats) that were important cash crops in the horse-drawn economy of the day. He also raised characteristic amounts of potatoes (100 bu.) and 100 bu. of buckwheat. Butter production (3,800 pounds) produced from 35 cows (15 were dry at the time of the census) formed his most valuable production. He recorded 90 pounds of wool, nearly ten times the amount that his 10 sheep would bear in a season, and four pigs, kept for meat. Like the majority of farmers of the period, he had ventured into apple production and reported 10 bushels.

John M. lived adjacent and managed a smaller farmstead valued at \$1,050 with \$50 in machines and implements. Like Malcolm, his primary production was butter, and he recorded 3,100 pounds of this commodity. The farm belonging to John M.'s uncle, John, Jr., was valued at \$2,800. Like Malcolm he kept a small (12) herd of sheep and some (5) pigs, but he, too, emphasized butter production. He recorded 2,000 pounds of butter. The properties owned by John McNaught's descendants were now well-established, productive farms in the patterns of the day.

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Betsey A., 15; Matilda, 13; James, 11; Nancy J., 9; and Robert S, 6.³⁰ John's son Malcolm was listed with \$3,000 real estate, with wife, Margery, 48; son, William, 25; Mary F. Wilkie, 10; and Janette Dixon, 22.³¹ John M. McNaught, 29, was listed adjacent to his father, Malcolm, with wife, Susan, 24, and infant daughters Margery E., 2; and Mary J., 1.³² The order of this list reviewed in conjunction with the 1856 *Map of Delaware County* suggests that in 1850 Malcolm managed his own large farm on the east slope of the valley (on Lots 89 and 91, based on an 1880 deed). Meanwhile, John M. and Susan resided in the house still shown farther east on McNaught Hill Road. By 1856, however, John Sr.'s house was labeled "J.[ohn] M.[arshall] McNaught" because the latter managed the farmstead centered on Lot 88 on the west slope of the valley after the settlement of his grandfather's estate ca. 1854. John Jr., still lived on the farmstead farther north on the west slope of the valley. The survey for the county atlas published in 1869 did not map the second house farther east on the east slope in Lot 89, where John M. and Susan were recorded in 1850. It was apparently abandoned and possibly already gone from that location.

John Sr. died on 29 December 1850; Janet died a little over a year later on 13 January 1852. Since the first provision of his will ensured that his wife would manage and control his property until her death, action on the remaining five clauses of the will were suspended until her demise. Final settlement was not fulfilled until at least the middle of 1854, following petition by the three sons-in-law and executors—Thomas McFarland, Donald Shaw, and John Scott—for the Surrogate Court to proceed.³³

John's will began by ensuring Janet's financial and physical wellbeing. He also required that their unmarried daughter, Margaret Isabella (b.1810), would also be protected from penury. She was the only one of their

³⁰ HH 1128/1161.

³¹ HH 1120/1153.

³² HH 1121/1154.

³³ Thomas McFarland, Donald Shaw, and John Scott filed petitions to the Delaware County Surrogate Court in Delhi on 28 January 1852 and again on 16 July 1824. (Delhi, New York: Surrogate Court, Delaware County, Box Q.)

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children living at home when the 1850 census was enumerated a few months before her father's death. At age 40, she seemed unlikely to wed.³⁴ Under the second clause of the will, if Margaret had not married by the time of settlement, her father left her a legacy of \$1,400 as well as the bed she slept in and all its furnishings.³⁵ If she wed, the cash amount was reduced to \$200, as it was reckoned that a husband would provide her financial security. Regardless, she was to retain the household furnishings left to her in this and the third clause, which divided up ownership of real and personal estate. It may be that John calculated the cost of setting up each of his surviving sons and his unmarried daughter with a competent living at \$1,400 as he held a mortgage for John Jr. in the same amount. John Jr. had to pay \$200 within a month of his mother's death to keep the mortgaged property. Son Hector appears to have already repaid the cost of setting him up with a farm, as he only received a cash legacy of one dollar like John Jr. Such small cash legacies were made to offset the possibility of suit by a likely heir left out of the distribution. Cash legacies of \$50 each were also assigned to the children of Duncan and Catherine, John and Janet's children, who had predeceased them.

The fifth clause of John's will allowed for two families to live in the house where he lived in 1849 when he prepared his will. Perhaps this was the building now used as the west wing at 289 McNaught Rd. It is unclear whether this was ever acted on. There was another house on the west slope of the valley on the south side of McNaught Hill Road mapped near the north house site in both 1856 and 1869, but we don't know how the second dwelling was used or if any of it survives as part of the current farmhouse.

The final distribution of property left, under the third clause of the will, the remaining land and property to be divided equally among five heirs: son Malcolm, and daughters Janet Shaw, Agnes Scott, Mary McFarland, and

³⁴ Some pedigrees in Ancestry.com list Margaret married to James McFarland, but no source for this is offered, and I can find no primary source. The wording of her father's will strongly indicates she was unmarried rather than widowed. Even if estranged, he would almost surely have still used her married name in a legal document.

³⁵ In this period, the furnishings—hangings, sheets, blankets, coverlids, beds (mattresses), and pillows—were of far greater value than the bedstead they adorned. Bed furnishings were among the most valuable items in most households.

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Margaret Isabella McNaught. It is easy to see why John Sr.'s sons-in-law Shaw, Scott, and McFarland were eager to settle the estate as soon as Janet McNaught died in January 1852. All three stood to benefit through their wives' inheritance. An inventory was prepared for dividing the household goods and financial assets. A 1901 deed, the first filed on the property in Lot 88, shows that Malcolm acquired that farmstead by this clause in addition to the one he already owned on Lots 89 and 91 on the east slope of the valley.³⁶ Another deed filed in 1880 shows John McNaught Sr. had leased part of Lot 89 from Henry Overing and wife, by dower right, on the first of December 1822.³⁷ Based on the 1880 deed, it appears that John acquired the lease for his son Malcolm and that the latter subsequently acquired a fee simple deed to the property. For about three decades, from John Sr.'s death in 1850 until 1880, when the east slope farmstead on Lot 89 was sold, it appears the two farmsteads on Lots 88 and 89 were managed by Malcolm, his sons, and his daughter-in-law following settlement of John Sr.'s estate. This differs from John Jr.'s property, which he held independently from Malcolm, and for which provisions were made in their father's will. The 1855 census listed the properties of Malcolm, John M., and John Jr. as similar in size, numbering between 160 and 170 acres each with nearly identical production figures and roughly similar valuations ranging from \$2,600 to \$3,200.³⁸

The deed filed in 1901 shows that various members of the McNaught family owned land before 1840, although they may also have continued to hold leases on other parcels such as Lot 89 and also Lot 91 for some time. Without all of the land documents, especially leases, but also the unfiled deeds referenced in 1901, it is difficult or impossible to determine how many acres were owned at various times during the nineteenth century or the exact locations and dimensions of these lands. It is apparent, however, that long held traditions about leases being dissolved wholesale in 1847 following state legislation abolishing quit rents is untrue. John McNaught

³⁶ *Book of Deeds 139/254*, Delhi, New York: Office of the Delaware County Clerk. The 1901 deed referred to two unrecorded deeds to identify the property mainly located on Lot 88, but, atypically, neither was copied into the deed book to corroborate the new deed. Subsequent references will take the form ###/###. All deeds referenced are located in Delhi, New York.

³⁷ *Book of Deeds 87/568*.

³⁸ *New York State Census for 1855*, Agricultural Schedule, Bovina, Delaware County, p. 1, lines 16, 17, and 20.

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had bought land free of leases earlier, and some other lands may have continued under lease, but free of quit rents, for some time after 1847 as is apparent from deeds recorded throughout the region. The traditional narrative of the Anti-Rent controversy, also known as Anti-Rent War or the Helderburgh War, holds that it boiled over upon the death of the patroon Stephen van Rensselaer in 1839. This descendant of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who established Rensselaerwyck in seventeenth century, Stephen van Rensselaer had owned extensive lands flanking the Hudson River. To settle his debts, his unpaid quit rents payable to the state, as well as unpaid punitive “quarter rents,” which were charged to former tenants who had sold leases, were called in after his death. Further pressure to collect the quit rents was exerted by the State of New York, as it had recently embarked upon a costly improvement scheme for the Erie Canal.³⁹ Throughout sections of New York where lands had been patented in the colonial era and were still largely subject to leases, such as the Hardenburgh Patent, tenants protested. In some areas, protesters dressed in so-called “Indian” costumes made of decorated deerskin with elaborate headpieces intended to disguise their identity and organized meetings or disrupted tax sales; an early meeting was held at the Seacord Hotel in 1844 in the hamlet of Bovina Center. In the neighboring town of Andes, a sheriff’s deputy, Osman Steele, was murdered while overseeing the sale of a property foreclosed upon for delinquent quit rent. The barn of John McNaught’s son-in-law, William McFarland, was among the hundreds of properties throughout the region patented by the crown in the colonial era that were torched by Anti-Renters, as they called themselves. In general, Anti-Renters burned the property of those who opposed them, which may show that McFarland did not support their protest, but this is not documented. There is no documentation that shows how other members of John McNaught’s family and relations responded to the unrest. We do know that most remained in Bovina for another generation or so, living on lands where they were recorded in the years preceding the Anti-Rent period.

³⁹ In 1838 the state began compiling volumes recording landowners, lessees, and quit rents due throughout the area east of the Line of Property established in 1768 that had limited land patents and, thus, settlement west of the Unadilla Creek. This line was drawn by treaty with the Iroquois at the close of the French and Indian War.

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John Marshall McNaught-Susan Campbell McNaught residency

The 1855 state census—taken the year after John Sr.’s estate was settled—recorded three McNaught households in the valley. These were headed by Malcolm, 60; John M.[arshall], 33; and John [Jr.], 50. These, with the households of Robert Post and William S. Scutt between John Jr. and John M., correlate with those shown on the 1856 *Map of Delaware County* on Jim Lane and McNaught Hill roads. The census recorded all of these households living in frame houses valued between \$100 and \$350; of these, all three McNaught dwellings were valued at \$200. These figures denote small, settlement period dwelling houses in contrast with the dwelling house owned by Thomas McFarland (married to Mary McNaught, 50, daughter of John and Janet Marshall McNaught) nearby, which was valued at \$1,000.

While John M., 39, was recorded owning \$3,500 in real estate and \$800 in personal estate, in 1860, no land record filed in his name shows that he held the title to the farmstead centered on Lot 88 on the west slope of the valley, where, based on census order, he lived with his family. The same census listed William, age 36—Malcolm and Margery’s son and John M.’s younger brother and sole sibling—keeping his own household in one of the houses owned by his father on the east slope of the valley on Lot 89. No deed recorded in the county shows William owning land either. By that date, William had married Sarah Barnet, one year his junior.⁴⁰ Meanwhile, Susan had borne a fourth child, Colin M., now age 4. Mary F. Wilkie, who had lived under Malcolm’s roof as a domestic servant in 1855, now lived with John M. and Susan and their children, as did schoolteacher Margaret L. Scott.⁴¹ Presumably she taught in the district school a few hundred yards west at the corner of Jim Lane Road. In between their two households, Malcolm, 60, and Margery, 55, were listed as “Gentleman” and “Lady” with just \$250 of personal estate!⁴²

⁴⁰ *New York State Census for 1855*, Delaware County, Town of Bovina, HH 153/153.

⁴¹ *New York State Census for 1855*, Delaware County, Town of Bovina, HH 151/151.

⁴² *New York State Census for 1855*, Delaware County, Town of Bovina, HH 152/152. These occupations are very unusual for the period and almost seem tongue-in-cheek.

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It appears that Malcolm “retired” after his parents died, and his sons were managing the combined property (much or all of Lots 88 and 89) spanning the east and west slopes of the valley on a shared basis. This surmise is supported by the agricultural schedules filed with the 1860 federal census, which listed William and John M. each with real estate valued at \$3,500—a figure indicating a virtual or “paper” division rather than an actual physical split. The “split” is further supported by the production figures for each of Malcolm’s sons, which were partly divided by type, such as butter, arable crops, and hay into roughly similar values. It is highly unlikely that two adjacent farmsteads so similar topographically and geologically would have been managed very differently, but it is easy to see how two brothers might have managed particular specialties over the span of acreage. The 1860 production list also shows responses to market changes, including a rise in demand for wool by the federal government for Civil War uniforms and for maple sugar as a luxury item. John Marshall’s production included 400 pounds of sugar and 5 pounds of “molasses,” or syrup.⁴³

John M. McNaught died intestate on February 27, 1865. His wife, Susan, was appointed administratrix of her husband’s goods, chattels, and credits on November 16, 1865, by the Delaware County Surrogate Court.⁴⁴ Malcolm McNaught, whose wife, Margery, died between 1860 and 1865, changed domestic arrangements and moved into the house on the west slope (Lot 88) of the valley with his widowed daughter-in-law and her four children, all under age 18. The 1865 state census, taken between John’s death and her appointment, valued the frame house where they lived at \$300. Its value matched that of the one William occupied on the east slope with his wife, Sarah, 41, and their two small children, Ida, 2 years 10 months, and Malcolm J., 11 months. Even though the farms were clearly profitable, both households still lived in modest, old-fashioned dwellings. By the time the survey for Beers *Atlas of Delaware County* was published in 1869, the second dwelling house labeled

⁴³ By the mid-1800s, maple sugar was a specialty food. In the antebellum and Civil War period it also represented home production over West Indian production.

⁴⁴ Letters of Administration for John McNaught, Delhi, New York: Delaware County Surrogate Court Records, Box 283.

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“M. McNaught” on the east slope of the valley in 1856 was gone. Perhaps this was where Malcolm and Margery had resided as lady and gentleman. In 1869, the two dwelling houses nearly opposite each other on McNaught Hill Road on the west slope of the valley were both labeled “Mrs. S. McNaught.”

The 1870 census recorded Malcolm Sr., 75, living with William and Sarah and their children, Ida, 7, and Malcolm, 6, on the east slope. Susan was keeping house, and her son, Malcolm J., 20, was recorded as a farmer, on the west slope. Daughters Margery E., 22, and Jennie, 21, both still lived at home, as did Colin, 13.

William’s farmstead was valued at \$7,000; he claimed \$6,000 in personal estate. Susan recorded \$6,000 in real estate and \$3,000 in personal estate. Through 1875, the farm schedules filed for the two McNaught farmsteads suggest they continued to be managed in tandem by Malcolm’s son William and daughter-in-law Susan. Under this arrangement, the property rose steadily in value. The 1875 population schedule reveals that sometime after 1865 and before 1875, a new house was built for each farmstead. By the latter date, both William and Susan lived in frame houses valued at \$1,800 and \$1,500, respectively. The house Susan occupied on the west slope of the valley is the nominated house; William’s house on the east slope (Lot 89) is gone.

The nominated house incorporates at least one earlier house as its west wing; the kitchen ell might be the second house still mapped in 1869. Even with archaeology, we may never determine which portions of the current house stood where, but what is surely apparent is the reuse of two older structures as the service and family areas of a comfortable and fashionable modern house.

The nominated farmhouse is a characteristic example of a vernacular wood frame house built in the third quarter of the nineteenth century in the upland sections of northern Delaware County. Such houses once dotted back highways at elevation in the region, but the gradual agricultural depression and depopulation that began in the early decades of the 1900s has eroded their number. They combined the massing of the wing-and-upright form popularized in the 1830s and 1840s with interior plans and conveniences typical in their period of construction,

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which might be as late as the 1870s. Although by the 1850s, the Italianate taste, with its taller massing, low-pitched roofs, and strongly rectilinear forms and room plans, was superseding the Grecian taste in urban areas, for many rural people, the latter taste continued to define success and stylishness for at least a decade after the end of Civil War. The wing-and-upright plan continued to be a vernacular adaptation using the gable front main block drawn from Classical prototypes popular in the earlier period with a necessary service area of kitchen, pantry, and often a family parlor. This division of space between a formal and a family block allowed only areas in use to be heated.

It was common to reuse an older structure for the wing because the labor cost of extracting new materials was prohibitively high. Often, only the upright section housing the formal parlor, stair hall, and the best bedchambers was a new structure. Since the reused sections were informal spaces, they tended to be left much as they were, sometimes even retaining older sash in rear and side elevations, as well as doors, hardware, and trim schemes. Often, only where the interior plan of an earlier building was altered, such as the kitchen stair in the McNaught farmhouse, is there evidence of later taste in the scale and detail of trim. The formal section of such houses usually reflects the decorative idiom—both in plan and trim scheme—of the period when it was built. Thus, examples dating to the 1850s might feature very compartmentalized plans without passageways connecting rooms; later examples built in the 1860s and 1870s are more likely to have large rooms, higher ceilings, and hallways, including one with an elegant stair replete with a heavy turned and carved newel post, heavy curved railing, and balusters. The newer section of the McNaught farmhouse, which was built ca. 1870, illustrates these later patterns.

Interior decorative schemes in such houses tended to be spare, with articulated moldings reserved for the new parlor and stair hall. Upstairs trim even in new sections often used minimal trim profiles or plain boards depending upon a specific family's wherewithal. New construction required new hardware, doors, and window

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sash. While the last have been replaced except for one opening in the rear ell in the McNaught farmhouse, it seems that it had six-over-six sash throughout. These might have been regarded as old-fashioned by the 1870s in more urban areas, but they were still common in rural Delaware County. The new section of the house retains four-panel doors and rim locks with white ceramic knobs consistent with the fashion of the 1870s. These were also used where changes were made in the buildings reused as the wing and ell. Exterior decorative schemes of early examples of the type might include classical details such as corner pilasters and partial returns. Later examples might incorporate a bracketed frieze under the eaves or a plain raking frieze like that on the McNaught farmhouse. This last, the simplest of finishes, was most popular after the Civil War. This contrasts with the classical main exterior entrance to the stair hall, which is flanked by sidelights and capped by an entablature featuring simple scroll sawn brackets.

The east and west wings of the McNaught farmhouse rest on a well-built stone foundation built in a single phase and enclosing a full-height cellar; there is only a shallow, inaccessible crawlspace under the rear ell that can be partially viewed through a hole made to allow a heating duct under it. There is no evidence of earlier hearths under the two front sections, indicating that stoves were used throughout the remodeled and enlarged house. The original exterior cellar entrance at the rear of the east wing features the roof from a settlement period structure.

In 1875, when the two McNaught houses rose in value in the census, each farm listed outbuildings valued at \$600 in the agricultural schedule. This appears to be on the low side of average based on valuations for nearby farms in Bovina.⁴⁵ Since such figures ceased to be recorded after this date, we can't tell if the outbuildings subsequently rose in value as the houses had. What is certain is that building a large main barn, a horse barn, and other ancillary buildings in addition to the house required lumber. The remains of a water-powered mill on

⁴⁵ Agricultural schedule, pp. 32-35, lines 40 and 44. Town of Bovina, *New York State Census for 1875*.

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the brook on Lot 88 might have prepared timber drawn off the wood lots, which totaled 110 acres (35 on the west slope and 80 on the east slope) between the two farms, for this purpose. The 1875 farm schedule listed widely varied acreage in wood lots for neighboring farms; these figures are neither the highest nor the lowest. It is unclear whether an industrial schedule was not prepared in Bovina in 1875 or if that one was simply not filed with the widely available copy. Even if there were a schedule and the mill was running in 1875, but its production was used at home, the enumerator may not have recorded it because it bore no income.⁴⁶ If the mill was running, it could have produced framing lumber, plain exterior trim boards, and siding for the new houses and also outbuildings. The interior moldings, window sash and blinds, and the four-panel doors used throughout most of the house were most likely purchased from a steam mill in one of the main valleys.

It seems that in 1880 the mill was active, because in addition to listing Susan McNaught as a resident farming in Bovina (almost certainly at the house at 289 McNaught Hill Road based on adjacent households) the next previous household was headed by a Polish-born miller, Joseph Ciesielski. He was between Susan McNaught and Robert Post, who lived farther west on Jim Lane Road. Ciesielski and his wife, Hannah, had four children.⁴⁷ Ciesielski appears to have immigrated before 1865 because a man of the same name, although of a slightly different age, was recorded in Bovina in that year's state census. In spite of the age discrepancy, it seems likely this is the same man, as Poles were very unusual in rural Delaware County at the time. Fifteen years earlier, in 1865, Ciesielski was listed working as a miller and residing under the roof of Scottish-born miller, Adam Scott, age 60. Scott also shared his frame dwelling house valued at \$300 with Archibald Forman,

⁴⁶ According to the 1870 federal census, William McNaught's holdings increased in value in line with his sister-in-law's holdings. The value of his farm in real estate is \$4,000, with his personal estate valued at \$6,000. The cash value of the farm was listed as \$5,200, the machines and implements at \$400 and the livestock at \$1,650. In terms of livestock, William owned 2 horses, 18 milch cows, 6 dry cows, 5 pigs and only 1 sheep. His farm yielded 200 bushels of oat and 40 pounds of potatoes. William produced slightly less butter than his sister-in-law—1,800 pounds to her 1,900 pounds, even though he had more cows (18 to 11). The meadows produced 60 tons of hay.

⁴⁷ *United States Census for 1880*, Delaware County, Town of Bovina: HH 27/27.

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44, born in Scotland.⁴⁸ In the interim, Joseph married, but nothing else is known of this unusual character in Bovina. His census record is the only fragment of information, aside from the parts of the wooden wheel unearthed at the site where rudimentary walls indicating a race, a gate, and foundations are located. The 1904 USGS Hobart quadrangle showed a small pond with straight downslope edge suggestive of a milldam located farther north on the brook, just within the former Lot 88 boundary. Neither this impoundment nor a mill was mapped in the 1869 atlas. As Beers surveyors were assiduous about mapping evidence of industry, it is unlikely that their absence was an oversight. Archaeology might tell us more about this mill. If the McNaughts built it soon after 1869, its construction might have been prompted by plans to update and augment their buildings.

Matching households with buildings using the 1880 census is difficult because it appears that the enumerator in Bovina struggled with the form. He was a phonetic speller, and he bungled the distinction between dwelling houses visited and families visited, possibly because multiple households living under a single roof were uncommon in rural Bovina. Because of this we cannot answer conclusively the question, “who, in addition to Susan McNaught and her immediate family, lived in the house at 289 McNaught Hill Road?” without additional information. Three households were listed, but we don’t know how many houses there were. Susan McNaught’s household included her younger son, Colin M., 22, a laborer, and two young female servants, Daria Mayham, 17, and Nettie Gladston, 16.⁴⁹ Susan’s son Malcolm was listed as head of his own household. If the house on the south side of the highway still stood in 1880, either he or the miller might have lived there. Or, maybe all of them lived in the large new house.

While Susan remained in the valley in 1880, her brother-in-law, William McNaught, sold the farmstead on the east slope encompassing Lot 91 (177 acres, where the house stood) and also 25 acres in the east and south part of Lot No. 89 to Frederick Johnston for \$4,000 on March 15, 1880. A deed transferring the property from

⁴⁸ *New York State Census for 1865*, Delaware County, Town of Bovina: HH 39/44.

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Malcolm to his son William is not recorded, but the deed from William to Frederick Johnston noted that Lot 91 had been leased by James Desbrosses to Samuel and John Bittles on 1 January 1805 and was subsequently divided in 1835. A series of transactions described show that it was reassembled later, probably either by John McNaught Sr. or his son Malcolm. Lot 89 had been leased by Henry Overing and wife to John McNaught by indenture or lease bearing the date the 1st day of December 1822.”⁵⁰ Without the leases, which were rarely recorded, or additional references in later deeds, the rest of the land puzzle cannot be assembled. Later in 1880, when the census was enumerated, William had already moved his family and his father, Malcolm Sr., to Kortright, and the Johnstons occupied the farm on the east slope. Farther up in the valley, the census recorded Duncan Campbell, Susan’s brother, living with his wife and seven children on the former John McNaught Jr., farm off of Jim Lane Road.⁵¹

On September 4, 1883, Malcolm McNaught died. He specified cash legacies to all six of his grandchildren and left the remainder of his property to his surviving son William. The will was probated on December 29 of the same year.⁵² William died less than four years after his father on March 19, 1887.⁵³ The 1892 census recorded Colin and Rachel McNaught with two-year-old Marshall living in the house at 289 McNaught Hill Road.⁵⁴ They had married nearly four years earlier, on December 19, 1888. Meanwhile, Susan McNaught, 69, was living with her widowed daughter, Mary J. McNaught Thompson, the Thompson children, and a hired man in a different part of Bovina.⁵⁵ As a child, “Jenny” was listed in censuses as “Mary J.,” probably Mary J.[ennet] McNaught. It is unclear why Susan moved, but her daughter could surely have used help running a farm and

⁴⁹ *United States Census for 1880*, Delaware County, Town of Bovina: HH 28/28.

⁵⁰ 87/568.

⁵¹ *United States Census for 1880*, Delaware County, Town of Bovina: HH 25/25: Doncon Cambell, 62, farmer; Nancy, wife, 48, keeping house; Mary C., 21, housework; Libbie N., 19, housework; Collon G., 18; laborer; John M., 16, laborer; Jennie J., 14, at school; Maggie H., 12, at school; Emma S., 11, at school.

⁵² Will of Malcolm McNaught, Delhi, New York: Delaware County Surrogate Court, Box 40.

⁵³ Find A Grave. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/163055594>.

⁵⁴ *New York State Census for 1892*, Delaware County, Town of Bovina, page 2.

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rearing four children under the age of ten. Susan appears to have lived out her days on the Thompson farm and died on March 12, 1904.⁵⁶ A deed filed in 1901, however, indicates that until that year, the farmstead encompassing the house at 289 McNaught Hill Road had remained in the collective hands of William's heirs. On the first day of January 1901, for \$2,000, Susan McNaught, Jennie M. Thomson, Margery E. Scott, all of Bovina, and Malcolm C. McNaught and Mary (his wife) of Hamden, sold their interest in the farmstead centered on Lot 88 in Great Lot 41 of the Hardenburgh Patent to Susan and John M.'s son, Colin M. McNaught. It comprised ± 217.75 acres assembled in two parcels.⁵⁷ To describe the lands transferred, the deed referred to leases and deeds never previously recorded and apparently not recorded even with the deed that referenced them, as was commonly done.

Colin McNaught/Rachel Taylor Era

Colin M. McNaught married Rachel Taylor, in 1888, and their only child, Marshall C., was born in Bovina on January 20, 1890. In 1904, the United States Geological Service mapped the area. This shows one house on either slope of the valley, probably the ones built ca. 1870 based on the census valuations in 1875, and the pond farther north along the brook that was not shown earlier. The highway east beyond William's house over the ridge is shown as a dashed (unimproved) road. In 1904, few roads were paved, which means this was probably a very rough road indeed. The house sites developed by John Jr., later owned by Duncan Campbell and Robert Post on Jim Lane Road and by Elisha Maynard on Yankee Road were still shown.⁵⁸ Overall, however, this map illustrates how upland settlement was already receding into the valleys even so near the highway along the Little Delaware River (now NY 10) that passed through the Town of Kortright to the north. Roads that crossed ridges were unimproved. The number of houses when compared with the 1869 Beers *Atlas of Delaware County* is

⁵⁵ *New York State Census for 1892*, Delaware County, Town of Bovina, page 10.

⁵⁶ Letters of Administration, Susan McNaught, Delhi, New York: Delaware County Surrogate Court, Box 283.

⁵⁷ 139/254.

⁵⁸ Historic USGS Maps of New England and NY, UNH Library, Government Information Unit. <http://docs.unh.edu/NY/hbrt04sw.jpg>.

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obviously diminished, and the census records in the early 1900s show an aging and decreasing population. By the second quarter of the century, the state was focused on the loss of farms in upland regions like Bovina. But, in the first quarter of the century, those who owned their own farms and had a degree of independence continued to make ends meet. In addition to dairy farming, Colin McNaught raised Shropshire sheep, and in June 1929, the *Delaware Republican* reported his shipping three of his full-blooded sheep to Peru, saying, “they will start on their long trip this week, each in its own case.” These included one yearling ewe, a three year-old ewe, and a two year-old ram.⁵⁹

The house at 289 McNaught Hill Road displays changes dating to the residency of Colin M. and Rachel Taylor McNaught. In the newer east wing, a lavatory and a bathroom were added in the rear of the second story. These feature beadboard wainscoting and a footed tub that suggest a pre-1925 date. A small one-story block containing a pantry with built-in cupboards on the north, south, and west walls was inserted in the corner where the rear ell meets the west wing. The rear roof face of the west wing is extended over the pantry and is hipped into the ell roof. One of the ell windows on the east eave wall was replaced with a door into the pantry. A door in the east wall of the pantry opens to an interior cellar stair of stone slabs. Like the pantry, the interior stair was a modern convenience. An exterior door opens in the north wall of the pantry. It now accesses an enclosed porch postdating the period of significance, but there may have been an open porch or just a stoop there in the early 1900s when the pantry was built. The pantry cupboards appear to be similar to the wainscot in the south end of the kitchen, which could date a refurbishing of the ell or adding it to the west wing. We don’t know where the building used for the south half of the ell came from, but it may be part or all of the house that was shown across the road through the 1869 mapping but was gone by 1904. If so, that would also date construction of the kitchen stairs to Colin and Rachel’s occupancy in the early 1900s. The narrow cellar windows in the east

⁵⁹ “This Day For Bovina In June – June 30/89 Years Ago Today,” Bovina, NY History Blog, “entry, June 30, 2018. (<http://bovinanyhistory.blogspot.com/2018/06/this-day-in-bovina-for-june.html>) With a young ram, little wonder they were shipped in separate cases!

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wing may also be of similar date. Rachel McNaught died between the 1930 and 1940 censuses. Colin himself died on December 13, 1940.⁶⁰ Their son, Marshall, inherited the property, which was called a dairy farm in the 1920, 1930, and 1940 censuses.

Marshall McNaught Era

Marshall C. McNaught, the only child of Colin and Rachel McNaught, was born in Bovina on January 20, 1890.⁶¹ One longtime Bovina resident noted that McNaught maintained a “small dairy operation” but recalled that Marshall also “had sheep running around all over the place.”⁶² Another long-time resident commented that “the McNaughts mainly kept sheep,” but this seems to be incorrect based on census records through 1940.⁶³ Marshall McNaught also worked as the New York Life Insurance sales manager for the area, and yet another long-time resident recalled Marshall McNaught regularly visiting his family’s farmhouse to collect the quarterly premium on his father’s life insurance policy and sitting at the kitchen table talking with his mother.⁶⁴ The 1940 census valued the house at \$950 and, at the time, McNaught Hill Road was called Burgaman Road.⁶⁵ The values suggests that there had been little change to the house in some time.

Marshall McNaught suffered an undescribed physical injury in his late thirties or early forties, evidently falling through the hay chute in his barn to the floor below and breaking either his neck or his back.⁶⁶ Although his mobility was reportedly limited, he described himself in the 1940 census as a 50-year-old farmer owning a dairy

⁶⁰ Delaware County Surrogate Court records, Box 601.

⁶¹ "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXTL-TXT> : 13 March 2018), Marshall Colin Mcnaught, 1917-1918; citing Delaware County no 1, New York, United States, NARA microfilm publication M1509 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,712,301.

⁶² Byron Trimbell, long time Bovina resident, interview by Kathleen Kelly, September 2016.

⁶³ Robert Monroe, long time Bovina resident, interview by Kathleen Kelly, October 2016.

⁶⁴ Ted Goedel, long time Bovina resident, interview by Kathleen Kelly, September 2008.

⁶⁵ *U.S Census for 1940*, Town of Bovina, Delaware County: HH 140.

⁶⁶ Ted Goedel, interview.

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farm who worked 90 hours in the last week of March that year.⁶⁷ Few farmers acquired tractors in Delaware County before 1935, which in essence deferred such a purchase until after World War II due to the Depression and then shortages during World War II.⁶⁸ A bird's-eye photographic view of the farmstead on Lot 88 dated ca. 1946 shows the tractor shed Marshall McNaught built opposite the house. The main barn can be glimpsed behind the house, but no details can be discerned. The conifers planted in front of the house were already tall enough to obscure this view. There is a notable difference between the open land within the Lot 88 boundary wall and the adjacent lands on Lot 89 on the east slope of the valley. It appears that by the time the photograph was shot, Marshall McNaught had cleared most of the stone walls from his property to accommodate tractor cultivation, which is most efficient when there are few divisions. A ca. 1970 view shows that by that date, much of the land was still open, as it had only ceased being farmed a few years before.

Marshall McNaught died in the McNaught farmhouse on April 30, 1962. A local paper reported that neighbor Jim Lane had spoken to McNaught on Monday and that McNaught appeared "in usual health." But on Tuesday, May 1, Lane noticed that Marshall's cows were moving around bellowing, meaning they required attention. Lane investigated and found his neighbor dead. The coroner averred that McNaught died of "natural causes."⁶⁹

Post-McNaught Era

Hugh McDowell, acting as executor for Marshall McNaught's estate, sold the ±217.75-acre property to Henry C. and Anna Wilkens on August 2, 1962, for \$6,250.⁷⁰ Based on a gas lease dated a few years earlier, the Wilkenses were adjoining neighbors.⁷¹ Such leases were sold by traveling agents working for prospecting

⁶⁷ *United States Census for 1940*: Delaware County, Town of Bovina: HH 140. He was listed as widowed.

⁶⁸ Agricultural Extension, "Information about Delaware County Agriculture from 1935 Census," Ithaca, New York: Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, New York State College of Agriculture, February 1937.

⁶⁹ "Marshall McNaught Found Dead At Home," *Catskill Mountain News*, Thursday, May 3, 1962, page 5.

⁷⁰ 438/747.

⁷¹ 421/197.

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companies, and they are surprisingly common in places where there seems little promise of finding a viable amount of the resource. The Wilkenses probably didn't require another house, and less than a year after buying the McNaught farm, on April 30, 1963, they subdivided the house off from the surrounding lands and sold it to Albert and Mary Meyer of Roxbury.⁷² The new house lot incorporated much or all the mill site at the northwest corner of New Road and McNaught Hill Road, the house, and several outbuildings, which were later lost to fire by 1980. That parcel was later transferred several more times and in 2008 it was purchased by the current owners, who acquired three parcels in 2008.⁷³ In 2018, a trust belonging to one of the current owners bought a fourth parcel bounded easterly by the New Road, westerly by the stone wall marking Lot 88, and southerly by one of the three lots previously purchased in 2008.⁷⁴ These four parcels of just over twenty acres form a triangle that is the nominated property.

In a short, chatty article published in the *New York Times* in March 2003, Roger Cardinal said that he and Patricia Sheridan were then owners of the house; he described uncovering numerous layers of wallpaper and also removing dropped ceilings.⁷⁵ The dropped ceilings seem most likely to have been added during the Steck ownership (1971-1994). Cardinal described the house as Greek Revival, probably due to its wing-and-upright form and the classically designed main entrance in the east wing, but it is more truly a representative example of how rural vernacular people of the region adopted ideas for house design based on taste, cultural tendency, and available technology in the post-Civil War period. It is believed that Cardinal also undertook the sistering of the joist system, which, if current appearance is any indicator, was miraculously still carrying the west wing of the house. Cardinal may also have extended the rear kitchen ell, nearly doubling its footprint. If so, it seems likely that he built the large shed-roofed porch clad in T-111 siding and set in the corner formed by the ell with the

⁷² 444/947.

⁷³ 1074/263.

⁷⁴ Acreages are taken from Delaware County Real Property Tax Services maps.

⁷⁵ Bethany Lyttle, "Havens: Living Here; Greek Revival Houses: A Grand 19th-Century Sense of Order," *NYT*, 7 March 2003.

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west wing. This covers a poured concrete floor painted like a large black and white checkerboard, which could be an earlier patio.

It appears that the exterior was largely untouched until the early 2000s. When the current owners bought the house in 2008, the six-over-six replacement sash with wood muntins were already in place. The current owner notes that whoever installed them left the labels on them to be sure prospective buyers would see them. The sash were installed in period openings throughout most of the house. There are now smaller openings in the bathrooms and utility space in the rear wall of the east wing that may have been reduced at that time. A new, nearly square window between the windows in the family parlor in the front of the west wing appears to replace an earlier doorway. The openings were framed in to accommodate the slightly smaller replacement sash. The raking friezes, corner boards, and eaves trim dating to the 1865-75 construction period are preserved. The exterior cladding is a combination of wood and composite clapboards; the exterior window trim was replaced with new lumber when the sash were replaced. At New Years 2013, a fire broke out in the shelf chimney first designed as a flue for the parlor stove in the east wing that had been reused as a furnace chimney. It burned inside the walls for several hours before causing damage to the bathroom at the rear (north) of the upper story. It also consumed a small portion of the floor and stairway adjacent. The fire was, however, contained before it spread very far, and the damaged areas were carefully restored with materials that mainly match what was damaged. Much of the roof of the east wing had to be replaced, but the eaves and corner trim were preserved.

As for the rest of the acreage (mainly Lot 88 in Great Lot 41 of the Hardenburgh Patent), Henry C. and Anna Wilkens sold the remaining land with additional acreage to a local realtor, Everett W. Herrick of Margaretville in 1968.⁷⁶ Merrick began subdividing the land soon after. He sold land to the town to improve the New Road right-of-way, which benefitted his plans for subdivision, as most of the parcels are accessed from that

⁷⁶ 493/218.

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highway.⁷⁷ He also used access from McNaught Hill Road mainly for the land on the south side of McNaught Hill Road. His subdivisions were meant to appeal to urban people seeking weekend retreats and seasonal hunting camps. Bovina Town Historian Ray LaFever notes that the new subdivision law passed by the town in the 1970s was designed to discourage this type of piecemeal development on former farmsteads, especially subdivision of lots under five acres, because it was felt that it eroded the rural character of the landscape.⁷⁸ The acreage on the south side of McNaught Hill Road with Marshall McNaught's three-bay tractor shed was bought in 2004 by Roger Cardinal. He sank \$350,000 into turning the dilapidated building into a three-bedroom house.⁷⁹ It is now unrecognizable as an agricultural outbuilding. Its associated acreage, while partially open and enclosed at its west corner by the stone wall that delineates Lot 88, is characteristic of the weekend development that realtor Merrick was marketing in the 1970s and 1980s. Today, there are 32 parcels within Lot 88 of Great Lot 41 of the Hardenburgh Patent.

⁷⁷ 586/868 and 872.

⁷⁸ Raymond LaFever, Bovina Town Historian, e-mail with Jessie Ravage, 17 January 2019.

⁷⁹ Bethany Lyttle, "Havens: Putting the Sofa Where the Toyota Used to Be," *NYT*, 18 June 2004.

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Robson, John. "McNaught House" Aerial View, Circa 1946.

Wyer, Bob. "McNaught House/Valley" Long View, Circa 1967.

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UTM Coordinates – all Zone 18

1. 521352/4683572
2. 521424/4683184
3. 521423/4683152
4. 521408/4683055
5. 521126/4683222
6. 521317/4683586

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the four contiguous McNaught farm lots that include historic buildings, historic farm outbuildings, farm outbuilding foundations, and potential archeological sites relating to the McNaught farm and the historic farmland that retains sufficient integrity to illustrate the McNaught family's two hundred year occupancy of this land. Although the entire original 200 plus acre farm is identifiable and much of it is outlined by an early nineteenth century stone wall, the vast majority of it was sold and developed after the last McNaught to own the farm died in 1962. Thus, the 20.88-acre nominated property is all that is intact enough to represent the family's long tenure on this land.

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Photographer: Jessie A. Ravage
Preservation Consultant
34 Delaware Street
Cooperstown, NT 13326

Date: 2019

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.
and
New York State Historic Preservation Office
Waterford, NY 12188

Views

- 0001. McNaught Farmhouse, exterior, façade, showing main block and west wing, looking northeast
- 0002. McNaught Farmhouse, exterior, showing west and north wings, looking east
- 0003. McNaught Farmhouse, interior, main block, stair
- 0004. McNaught Farmhouse, interior, west wing
- 0005. McNaught Farmhouse, interior, north wing
- 0006. McNaught Farm, horse barn foundation
- 0007. McNaught Farm, dairy barn ramp
- 0008. McNaught Farm, mill site
- 0009. McNaught Farm, stone wall
- 0010. McNaught Farm, milk house
- 0011. McNaught Farm, milk house foundation with non-historic shed
- 0012. McNaught Farm, non-historic building
- 0013. McNaught Farm, non-historic building

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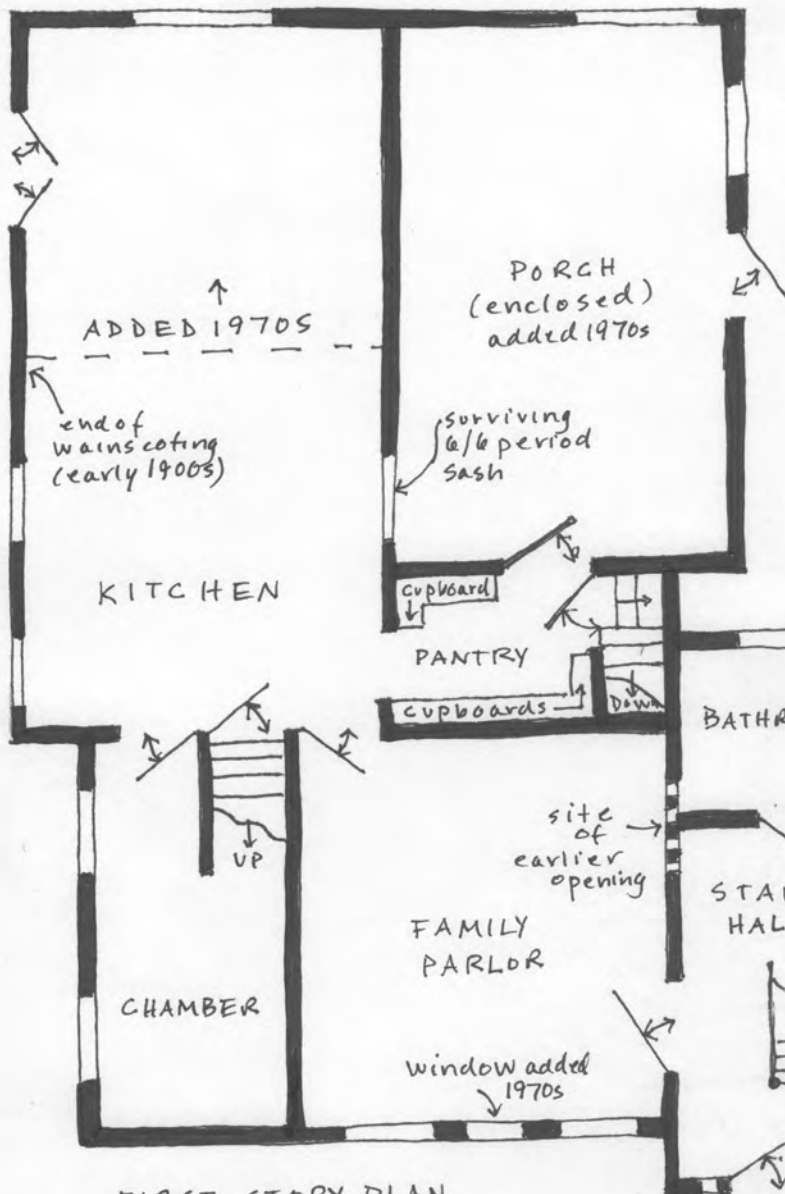
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Aerial photo – c 1946 – nominated area is small triangle in center around farmhouse

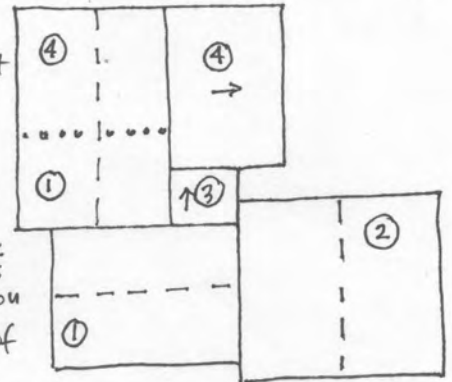
McNAUGHT FAMILY FARM^{HO.}

289 McNaught Hill Rd, Bovina, Delaware Co.
New York



- PHASES:
- ① settlement
 - ② ca. 1870
 - ③ 1900-20
 - ④ post 1970

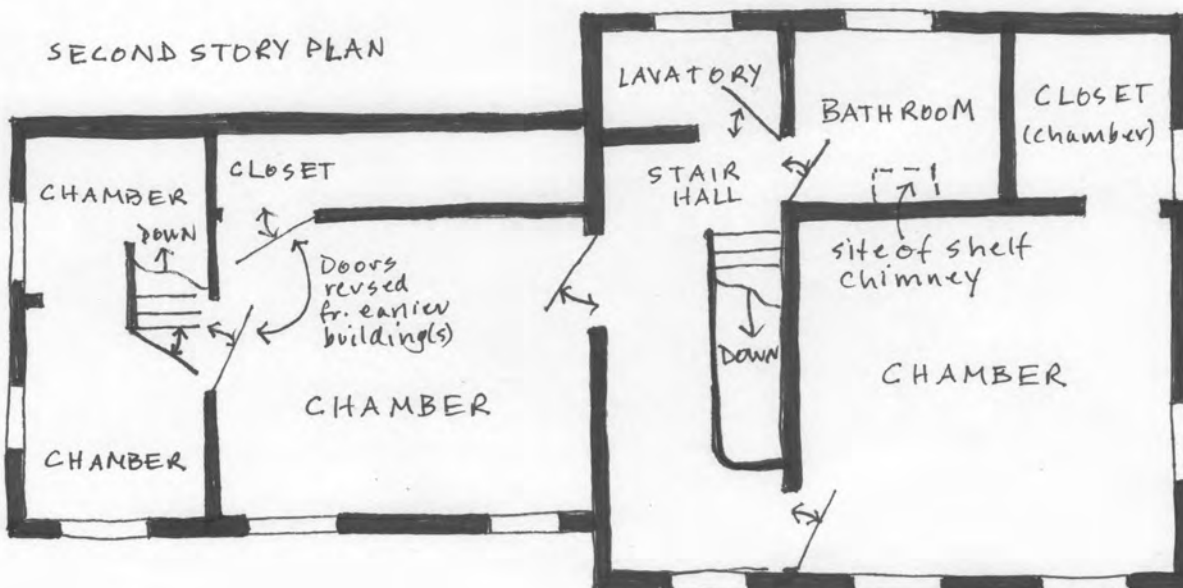
--- Ridge lines
 addition
 → shed roof slope



FIRST STORY PLAN

8'

SECOND STORY PLAN

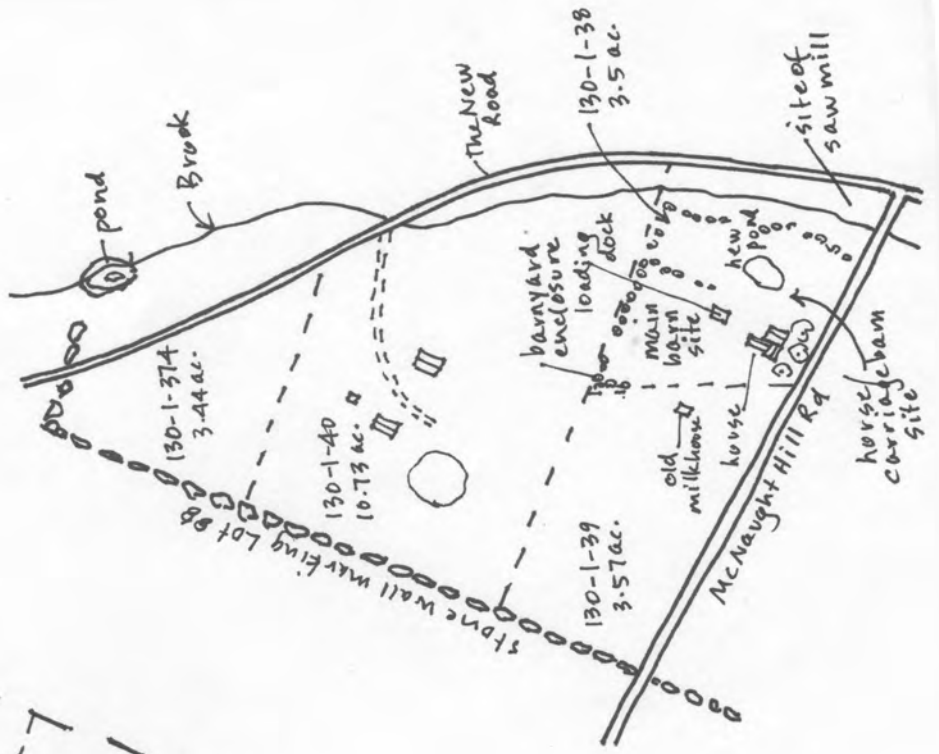
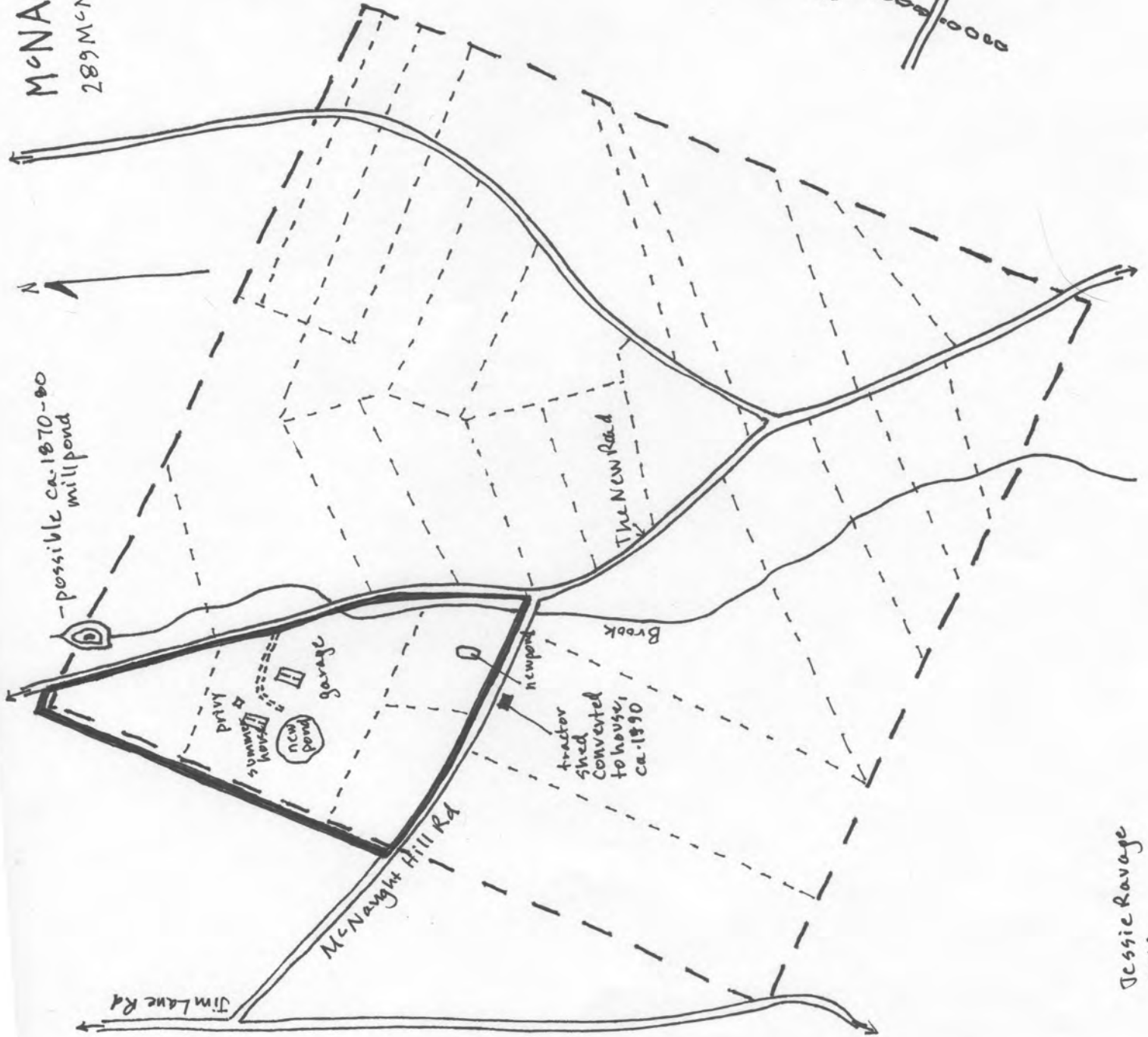


Jessie Ravage
2019

McNAUGHT FAMILY FARM

289 McNaught Hill Rd, Bovina, Delaware Co.
New York

- Lot 88 boundary
- ca. 1965 subdivisions
- nominated property boundary (enlargement below)



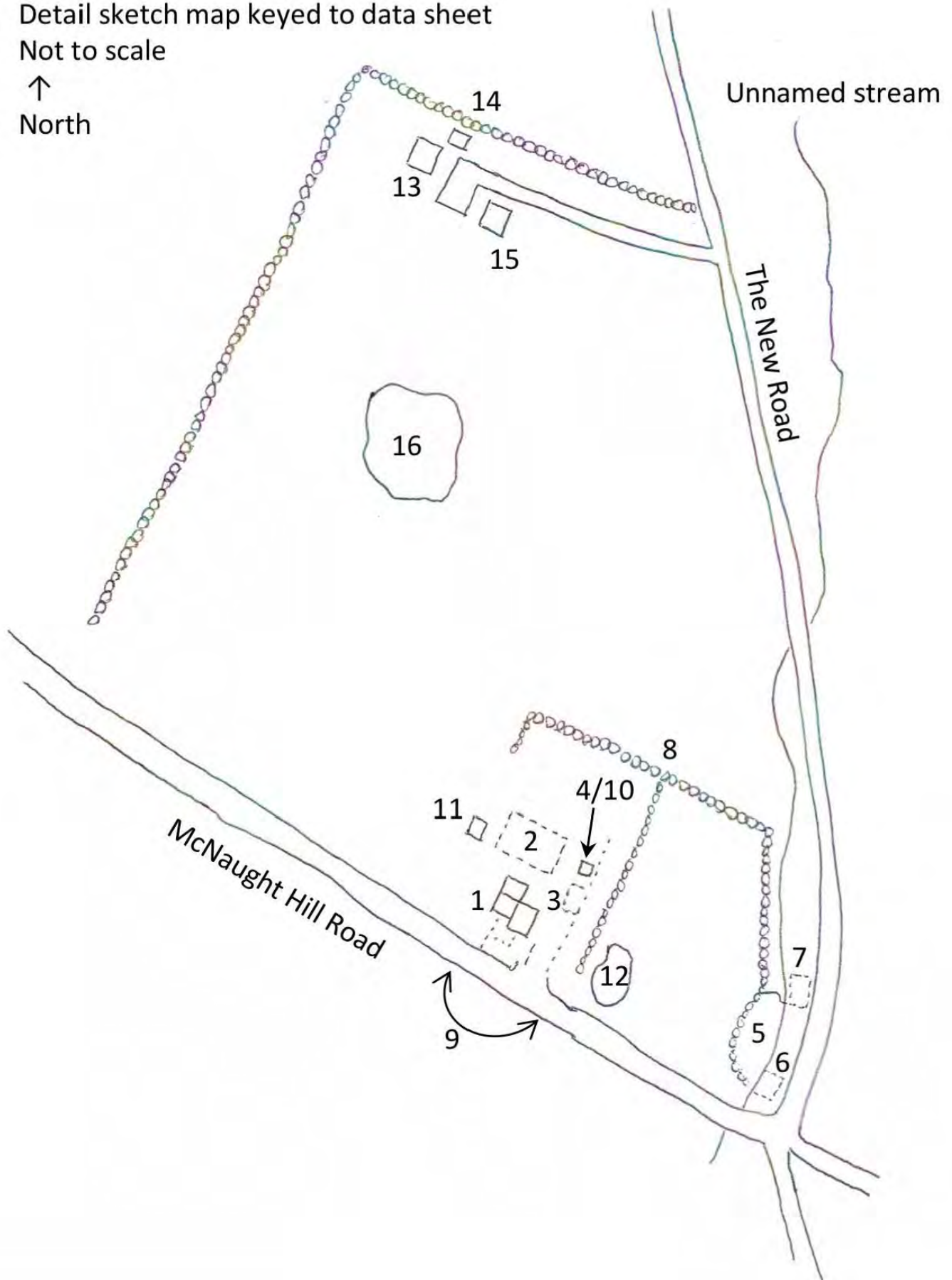
McNaught House, 289 McNaught Hill Road

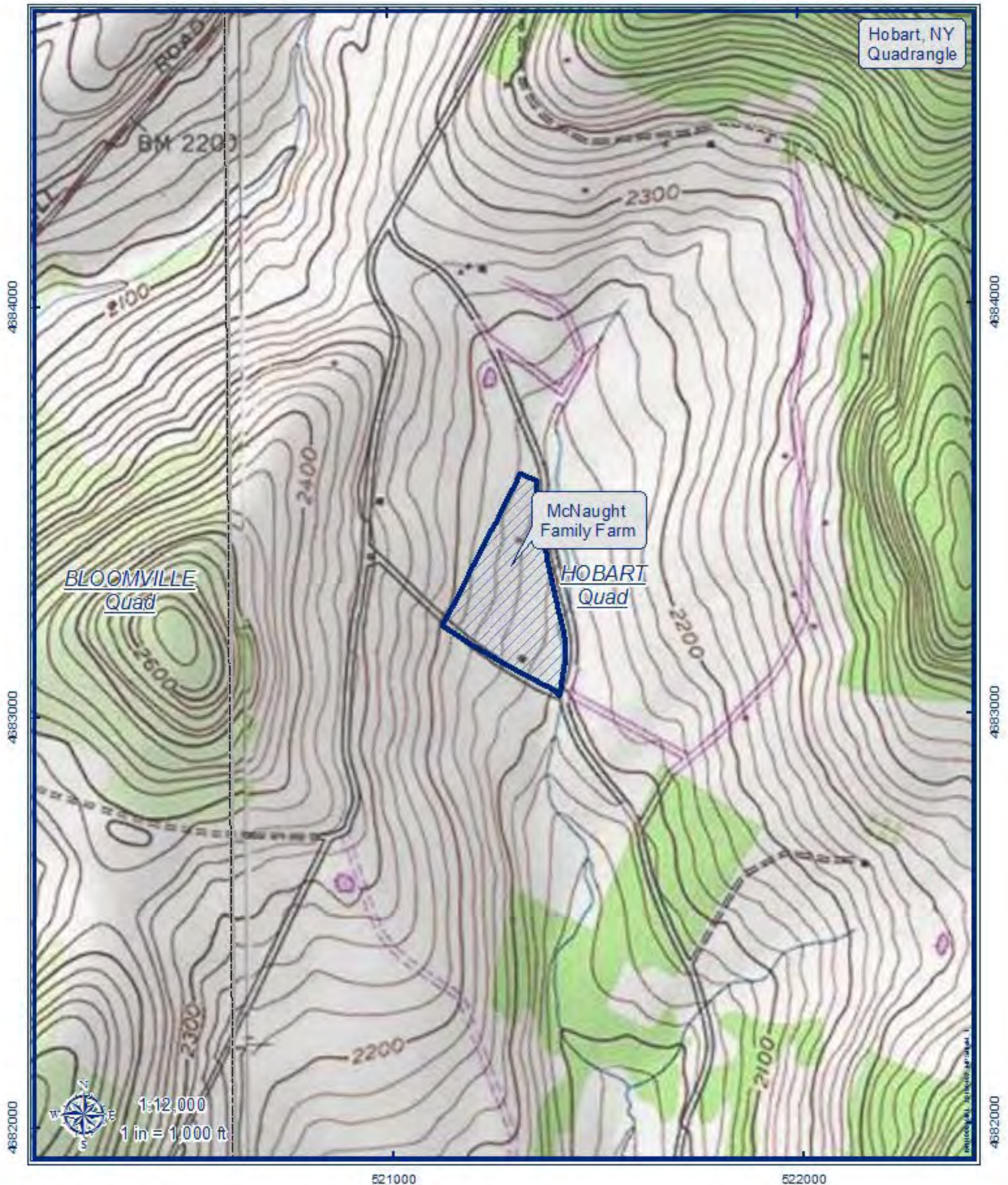
Bovina (Delaware Co.), NY

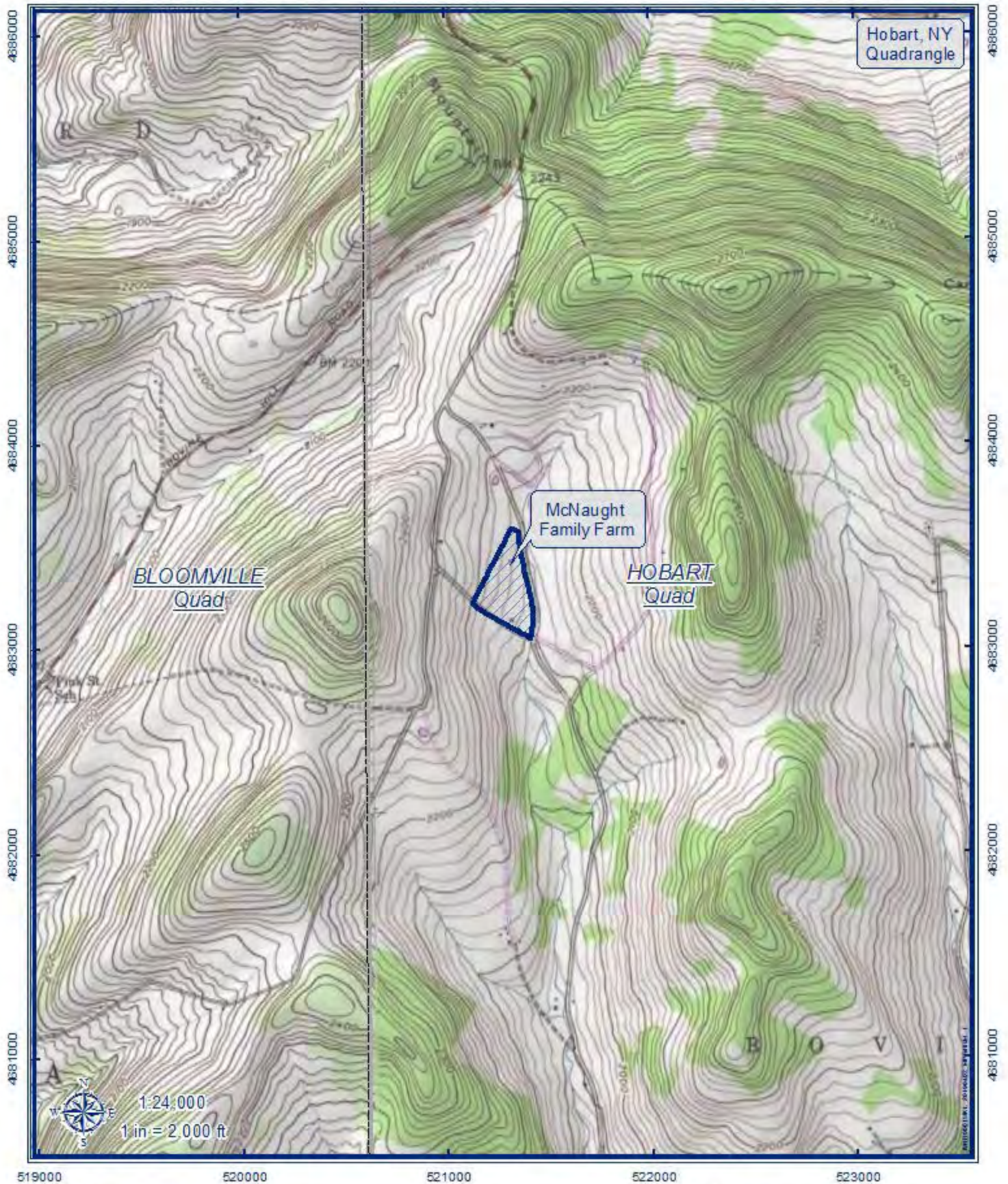
Detail sketch map keyed to data sheet

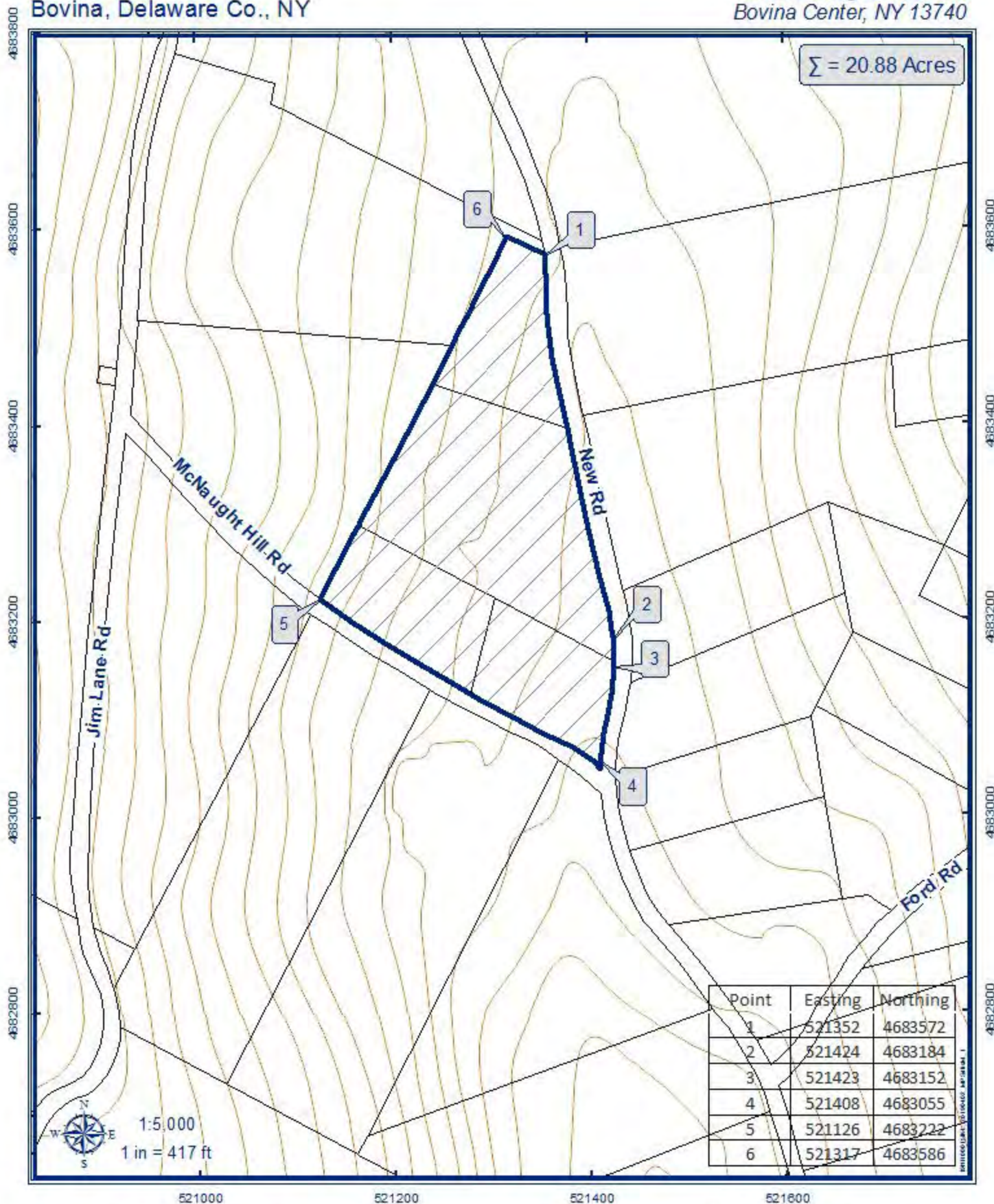
Not to scale

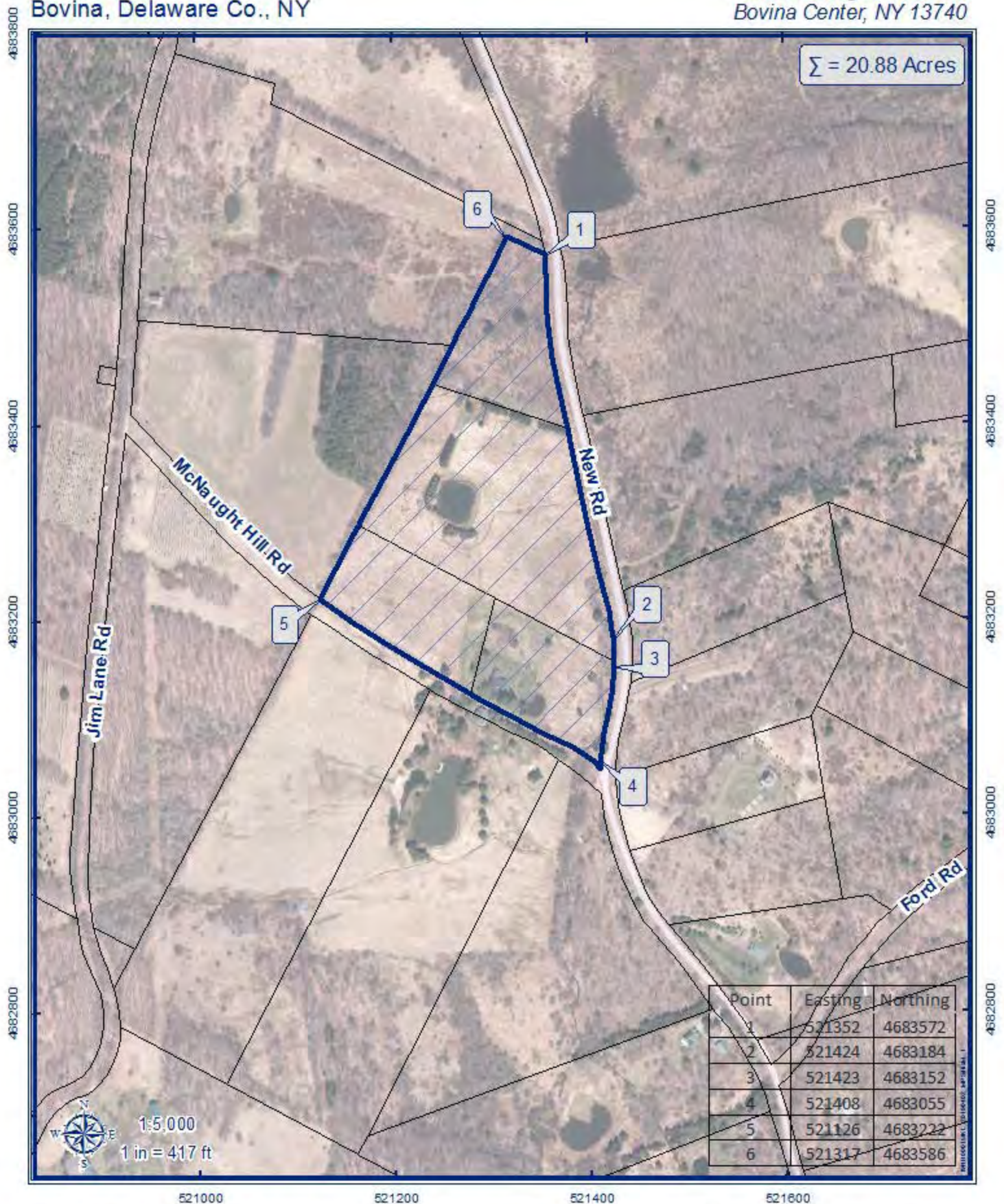
↑
North





































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: 6/24/2019 Date of Pending List: 7/19/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/5/2019 Date of 45th Day: 8/8/2019 Date of Weekly List: 8/9/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

 X Accept Return Reject 8/8/2019 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

ERIK KULLESEID
Acting Commissioner



17 June 2019

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Kings County
Camp Hill School, Pomona, Rockland County
32 Police Precinct Station House Complex, New York, New York County
Fultonville Historic District, Fultonville, Montgomery County (280 owners, 0 objections)
McNaught Family Farm, Bovina Center Vicinity, Delaware County (3 owners, 0 objections) ✓
Frederick and Annie Wagner Residence and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Smithtown, Suffolk County
Dorrance Brooks Square Historic District, New York, New York County (115 owners, 0 objections)
East Marion Road Historic District, East Marion, Suffolk County (158 owners, 10 objections)

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