

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received

APR 26 1984

date entered

JUN 8 1984

## 1. Name

historic

and/or common

Dryden Village ~~Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory)~~

## 2. Location

street &amp; number

various

\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town

Dryden

\_\_\_ vicinity of

state

New York

code

036

county

Tompkins

code

109

## 3. Classification

## Category

\_\_\_ district

\_\_\_ building(s)

\_\_\_ structure

\_\_\_ site

\_\_\_ object

x multiple

resource area

## Ownership

\_\_\_ public

\_\_\_ private

x both

## Public Acquisition

NA in process

NA being considered

## Status

x occupied

\_\_\_ unoccupied

\_\_\_ work in progress

## Accessible

x yes: restricted

x yes: unrestricted

\_\_\_ no

## Present Use

\_\_\_ agriculture

x commercial

x educational

\_\_\_ entertainment

\_\_\_ government

\_\_\_ industrial

\_\_\_ military

\_\_\_ museum

\_\_\_ park

x private residence

x religious

\_\_\_ scientific

\_\_\_ transportation

\_\_\_ other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name

multiple ownership

street &amp; number

city, town

\_\_\_ vicinity of

state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

Tompkins County Courthouse

street &amp; number

Court Street

city, town

Ithaca

state

New York

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title

Statewide Inventory of

Historic Resources

has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_ yes x no

date

1982

\_\_\_ federal x state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records

Division for Historic Preservation

city, town

Albany

state

New York

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>NA</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

180 0 ML

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The historic resources of the village of Dryden were identified by means of a comprehensive survey conducted in 1981-1982 by students in Cornell University's Preservation Planning Workshop under the auspices of the Dryden Historical Society and with the guidance of the State Historic Preservation Office's staff. The multiple resource nomination includes historically and architecturally significant structures in the form of an historic district and seven individually significant structures located outside the district boundaries. All properties included in the nomination were recorded on New York State building/structure inventory forms and systematically evaluated against the National Register criteria. Those properties whose primary significance is archeological have not been evaluated. No historic resources within the multiple resource area have been listed in the National Register to date.

Dryden is located in the northeastern section of Dryden Township, Tompkins County, New York. The area is marked by rolling hills accompanied by valleys formed by the many streams which eventually empty into Cayuga Lake to the west. The village of Dryden is picturesquely located in one of these valleys, and its many streams and surrounding hills serve as prominent visual features. These streams, along with the presence of stands of superior quality pine trees, were assets which made the Dryden township a logical location for a prospering lumbering industry in the early portion of the nineteenth century.

Settled without a predetermined plan, Dryden village was given regular and precise guidelines for growth due to the roads which were at an early point cut along the boundaries of lots 38, 39, 48, and 49 of Dryden Township. The township had been surveyed as part of the Military Tract of New York State in the 1790's. Subsequent development occurred first along these crossroads leading north, south, east, and west. At the crossroads intersection there developed a commercial node still evident today in Dryden, with residential development occurring along the spurs leading into and away from the intersection. Two areas of the village were developed during the village's most prosperous years by the opening of new streets in the vicinity of the "four corners" intersection, forming the northwest and southeast quadrants of the village. The latter quadrant contains the nominated historic district.

Among the historic architectural resources of Dryden village, the Greek Revival and Italianate styles predominate and reflect the most prosperous periods of the village's development, although later Victorian and twentieth-century styles can also be found. The Greek Revival style was employed primarily along the crossroads during Dryden's earliest prosperous period as a lumbering town (primarily the 1820's through the 1830's), as well as during its following period of industrial development (1840's and 1850's). The Civil War period and the years immediately following were also particularly prosperous ones for the village, during which time more elaborate and ambitious structures in the Italianate style were constructed in the 1860's and 1870's.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area, Dryden, Tompkins County

Continuation sheet

New York

Item number

7

Page

2

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The Dryden Historic District is a significant concentration of the village's most distinct, representative and intact examples of popular architectural styles dating from 1800 to 1905. Although additional concentrations of historic buildings exist in the commercial center and on residential streets of the village, they lack the architectural integrity of the nominated historic district due to alteration and unsympathetic modern construction. The district contains 44 properties, the majority of which are residential. (There are a total of 58 contributing structures.) Three, two-story commercial structures are included which represent simple, vernacular interpretations of the Federal, Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The remaining portion of the historic district is composed of tree-lined residential streets with pleasantly spaced homes built predominately in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Also represented in the historic district are examples of Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, and Queen Anne styles, as well as several early-to-mid twentieth century styles. These generally two-story frame structures are examples of local vernacular interpretations of the popular nineteenth-century "high styles," many of them built with considerable skill by several of Dryden's locally known carpenter/builders.

Although the majority of the earlier Greek Revival style structures in the district are somewhat simple and austere, several display fine proportions and detail worthy of special note, for example, the houses at 12 Pleasant Street and 29 South Street. The Union Street residential block is notable for its parade of two-story Italianate style structures embellished with handsomely carved brackets and decorative porch details. Two of the finest Italianate style structures in the village are located at 12 East Main Street and 19 South Street in the historic district, featuring elaborately carved brackets, fine window moldings and decorative porch detailing. Still other masterful examples of local craftsmanship to be found within the historic district include the Second Empire style structures located at 10 Pleasant Street and 25 South Street, the Victorian Gothic style residence at 19 Union Street, and the Queen Anne homes at 26 East Main Street and 3 Pleasant Street. Each of these residential structures reflects the local appreciation and talent for fine detail and multi-textured surfaces. The innovative nature of some of Dryden's builders is also evident in the district, such as in the rusticated cobblestone and geometric patterned concrete blocks designed and cast by the builder of 30 East Main Street. Additional information concerning the district is contained on the enclosed New York State historic district inventory form.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area, Dryden, Tompkins Co.

Continuation sheet New York

Item number

7

Page

3

For NPS use only

received

date entered

The seven individual properties nominated as components of the multiple resource area are in close proximity to the nominated historic district and to each other. Alterations to historic structures and modern construction in the village have disrupted the overall continuity of historic, architecturally intact areas outside of the nominated district. In general, the commercial core of the village and residential areas located in the northwest, southwest and northeast quadrants have suffered a loss of architectural integrity which precludes their nomination. Thus, the seven individual components of the multiple resource area represent distinctive, intact examples of popular architectural styles in those areas of the village characterized by substantial alteration and modern construction, and they are the only structures outside of the historic district that appear to meet the National Register criteria based upon existing research.

The seven individual components of the Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area nomination are as follows: the Southworth House (1836), a distinctive and rare example of a late Federal style structure that is unique in the community for it is built of brick, a material infrequently used in Dryden; the Luther Clarke House (circa 1820-1830), the only intact and most distinctive example of a Federal style residence constructed of wood that remains in the village today; the Lacy-Van Vleet House (1845), a unique architectural interpretation reflecting a transition between the Federal and Greek Revival styles; the Rockwell House (circa 1860-1866), one of the village's finest Italianate style residences, featuring wide overhanging eaves, carved brackets and decorative window heads; the Jennings-Marvin House (1897), a unique vernacular structure in the village, incorporating elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles and notable for its massive shingled tower with a conical roof and oval keystoned windows; the Methodist Episcopal Church (1874), located strategically on the northwest corner of the main "four corners" intersection, an unusual example of the Romanesque Revival style (having been built of wood rather than masonry), and featuring an original colored slate roof and a tall spire that serves as a landmark for the entire community; and the Southworth Library (1894), built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and the most notable masonry structure in the village; constructed of rough-cut Ohio sandstone, it features an off-center belltower and steeply pitched slate roof. Additional information concerning these properties is contained in the enclosed New York State building/structure inventory forms.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1800-1905 **Builder/Architect** William Henry Miller (architect), Darius Givens, William Givens and David P. Bartholomew (builders)

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area contains a significant collection of 68 historic structures (one historic district of 44 properties and 7 individual components) which reflect the history of the crossroads community, from a prosperous lumbering community of the 1820's and 1830's, to a local manufacturing community of the 1840's to 1860's, and finally to an agricultural center in the late 1800's and early 1900's. Included within the historic district are three commercial structures dating back to the greatest period of commercial development of the village, 1840 to 1860. In addition, two of the finest public structures to be built in the village are included in the nomination. These are the Methodist Episcopal Church (1874) and the Southworth Library (1894), the latter designed by the prominent Ithaca architect, William Henry Miller. Their architectural designs and styles, as well as their prominent locations within the village, mark them as significant community landmarks. The majority of the nominated structures, however, represent the various phases of residential development in the village, from the very fine residences of entrepreneurs to the more modest structures of the local working class. In addition to several of the finest residences included as individual components of the nomination, residential structures constitute a significant portion of the original "four corners" community along East Main and South Streets, as well as a neighborhood developed by subdivision in the 1850's through the 1870's (Dwight's "Square"), the most intact portion of which constitutes the Dryden Historic District. This development occurred in response to the growing demand for housing spurred by the economic development of a prospering community. Reflecting the major periods of development and growth in Dryden, the multiple resource area contains distinctive and representative examples of numerous and diverse architectural styles, including: Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, and Queen Anne as well as their vernacular modes. The nominated structures are architecturally significant for their quality of design, craftsmanship, and decorative and artistic detail. Equally important, however, is their association with the overall growth and development of this nineteenth century crossroads community.

Settlement in the Dryden village area began in the 1790's as the result of a New York State law calling for a two million acre tract of land in central New York to be surveyed, subdivided, and set aside for settlement by the state's surviving veterans of the Revolutionary War. One of twenty-eight townships thus established, Dryden township was surveyed by Simeon DeWitt, Surveyor General of New York State, who named it after the English poet, John Dryden. The township was fully incorporated on February 22, 1803.

Although lots had been drawn in 1791, many of the war veterans who had been issued titles were reluctant to embark upon the harsh task of settling in the wilderness. As a result, many of these men chose to trade or sell their titles to adventurous inhabitants of some of the more populous communities of the state, particularly from Schenectady, Saratoga, and Albany. The first resident freeholder to arrive in the Dryden area was Amos Sweet, who in 1797 constructed the first log cabin on land northwest of the present-day Methodist Episcopal Church on the northwest corner of Dryden village's "four corners."

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area

Continuation sheet Tompkins County, New York Item number 8

Page 2

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A primary deterrent to settlement was the lack of transportation into the area, as several attempts at cutting roads from Ithaca to Dryden had resulted in only semi-permanent paths. By the first decade of the nineteenth century, Dryden had no more than two rough roads. But these roads, which ran along the boundaries between lots 38, 39, 48 and 49, were passable and were destined to form the "four corners" of Dryden village.

During this early portion of the nineteenth century, log cabins were the most common building forms to be found. However, Dryden's first physician, Dr. Nathaniel Sheldon, built a small frame house in 1800 at the present-day corner of West Main and South Streets. Although moved in 1836 to its current location at 18 East Main Street in the Dryden Village Historic District, it is the oldest frame house existing in Dryden.

Dryden township was originally endowed with high quality pine trees and many creeks and tributaries with suitable milling sites. Thus, once the area had surmounted its transportation problems, it began to prosper with the development of a flourishing timber industry. As evidence of such growth in industry and population, the number of sawmills had grown from twenty-six in 1824 to fifty-three in 1834, and the town population from 3,950 to 5,000.

The Dryden crossroads community enjoyed two fairly distinct periods of building and expansion during the nineteenth century. The first of these is linked to the burgeoning timber economy, as the lumber industry stimulated the development of trade and service economies and the construction of new commercial and residential structures. This new prosperity led to the replacement of rather crude log houses with more imposing Federal and Greek Revival style frame structures. Some particularly fine examples are the Luther Clarke (c. 1820-1830) and Lacy-Van Vleet (c. 1828) houses on West Main Street (included in this nomination as individual components).

As the population increased and the local economy diversified, a commercial node developed at the Dryden "four corners" intersection. As with almost all residential structures in the area, most commercial structures were of wood frame construction due to the relatively cheap and superior quality pine lumber that was locally available. A few exceptions to the general rule of wood frame construction during this period are several masonry buildings constructed beginning in the 1830s. One of these is the brick Southworth House, built by John Southworth in 1836 and located at 14 North Street (included in this nomination as an individual component). Another is the brick commercial structure built by Joseph McGraw, Jr., in 1840 and located at 2 East Main Street in the Dryden Village Historic District.

One of Dryden's most prominent citizens, a local merchant named Jeremiah W. Dwight, became one of the earliest "developers" of the village beginning shortly after he built Dryden's only stone masonry commercial structure (8-10 West Main Street, c. 1852), near the "four corners" intersection. (Although extant, this structure has been severely altered and is not included in this nomination.) Having purchased the Goddard farm located in the southeast quadrant of the village center by 1853, Dwight had

. . . laid out 'The Square' by cutting Pleasant and James Streets through the farm, platted the farm into building lots, and reserved for himself that portion which is now known as the Dwight homestead. (Goodrich, p. 216)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area  
Continuation sheet Tompkins County

New York  
Item number 8

Page 3

The "Square," as developed by Dwight, today provides an approximate boundary for the Dryden Village Historic District. On the Dryden map from 1853, Pleasant and James Streets can be found, along with several of the Greek Revival style houses built by the local carpenter/builders Darius Givens, William Givens, and Daniel P. Bartholomew, Jr. One unique exception to the predominance of Greek Revival style structures is the Gothic Revival influenced house at 8 Pleasant St. featuring a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with "shark's teeth" bargeboard embellishment. The house is unique not only within the historic district, but within the village as well.

The close of the first period of expansion associated with the timber industry was appropriately marked by the official incorporation of Dryden village in 1857 and by the coming of the Civil War. As did many communities throughout the northeast, the village suffered from the death and injury of many of its men who had fought for the Union. In terms of growth and prosperity, the Civil War served as a transition period in Dryden, for by this time it had largely exhausted its timber stands. As a result, residents began to cultivate the new stretches of cleared land, and the area made a rapid change from a timber to an agricultural economy. Dairy and livestock farming became the area's staple, and in time Dryden village came to serve as a vital agricultural center to which farmers brought their crops and dairy products.

Dryden's second period of expansion, from the close of the Civil War to the 1890s, was the most prosperous time in Dryden's history. A further incentive to development was the establishment of the South Central Railroad's Owego-Auburn line through the village in 1869. Thus the village became an important stop on a railroad route which brought Dryden into a more broadly based economy. New industries came to provide needed services to the rising agrarian economy and the village experienced new construction in both the residential and commercial sectors.

The new prosperity was reflected in local architecture by the large number of Italianate style structures built in the village at this time. Among the most notable examples of the style in Dryden are the Rockwell House, built between 1860 and 1866, at 52 West Main Street (included in the nomination as an individual component) and two residences located in the historic district and built by Jeremiah W. Dwight and his business partner, Isaac P. Ferguson, in 1865 ("Towering Elms" or the "Dwight Homestead," located at 12 East Main Street, and the Ferguson House at 19 South Street). These homes feature elaborate carved wooden detailing in their bracketed cornices, window trim, and decorative porches. The Dwight Homestead was described in an article entitled "The Village of Dryden" from the Elmira Daily Advertiser, October 30, 1878. It stated that, "this would be classed as a fine house, even were it located upon the most aristocratic of your city avenues." The article also provides a description of the grounds, which were landscaped with ornamental trees and shrubs, plants and flowers.

In order to meet a growing demand for residential building lots, Jeremiah Dwight again subdivided his "Square" in 1864, cutting it in half east to west to form Union Street. The map of Dryden from 1866 shows a number of buildings built along the new street in the ensuing two years, with others to follow in the late 1860s and into the 1870s. These fine, two-story Italianate houses in the historic district were built primarily by Darius Givens and Daniel P. Bartholomew, Jr. Their nearly identical scale and siting, along with

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area New York

Continuation sheet Tompkins County

Item number 8

Page 4

For NPS use only

received

date entered

their uniformity in style and decorative detail, contribute to the outstanding level of cohesiveness on this block. Like other residential streets forming the "Square Union Street was lined with maple trees which remain today a part of the historic landscape.

Along with the fine Italianate structures built in Dryden during this period, other notable examples of vernacular interpretations of "high style" American architecture were also constructed, including some rather unique Second Empire style homes. Two such houses are located within the historic district at 25 South Street and 10 Pleasant Street (circa 1870s). These homes feature delicate carved detailing and steeply pitched mansard roofs serving as the second floors. An original colored slate and floral patterned roof remains intact at 25 South Street. In addition, examples of Victorian Gothic style structures were also built in the village, perhaps the most notable of which is located in the historic district at 19 Union Street (c. 1887), featuring a decorative porch, Stick style bargeboard ornament, and vertical board and batten siding in the gable ends.

In 1874, the Methodist Episcopal Church was built to replace the original structure, which was lost due to a fire. The fine design and detail of this Romanesque Revival church, as well as its prominent location in the village makes it an important village landmark. Also during this prosperous period of Dryden's history, another of Dryden's finest landmarks was built, designed by the prominent Ithaca architect, William Henry Miller (1848-1922). This was the Richardsonian Romanesque style Southworth Library (1894). Miller is the best known architect of Ithaca, New York, having practiced there from 1871 to 1920. He came to Ithaca from what is now known as Barneveld, New York to enroll as a student of Cornell University in its first year of classes in 1868. Although leaving the school two years later, he was nonetheless Cornell's first architecture student. Working mostly in the Gothic, Romanesque and Renaissance Revival styles, Miller was responsible for the design of over seventy buildings in the Ithaca area. The most notable of these include the Gothic Revival style Sage Mansion on Schuyler Place (1877); his own home, Heller House, at 122 Eddy Street (1876); the Richardsonian Romanesque style Uris Library (1888) and the Renaissance Revival style Risley Hall (1911) on the Cornell campus; and the Romanesque Revival style Greek Orthodox, Baptist and Unitarian churches, all located in Ithaca. Miller had an exceptionally fine sense of texture and detail in his works, which is well reflected in his design of the Southworth Library in Dryden village. The Southworth Library is particularly notable for it was designed as a small-scale version of Miller's design for the Uris Library on the Cornell campus. (See individual inventory form for the Southworth Library for further details.)

During the post Civil War era, the railroad brought to Dryden the economic growth promised by the railroad companies. The farmers especially profited from the broadening of their markets. However, the railroad which had ushered Dryden into the modern era of transportation eventually had a negative effect on the community. By the 1890s, merchants and farmers were forced to compete with the large industries and agricultural centers now made accessible by the railroads, and customers gravitated to these centers for their trade and business.

However, even in the 1890s and into the early years of the twentieth century, buildings of considerable architectural significance continued to be constructed in the village. Among the most notable examples of the period is the Marvin House, built in 1895 and located at 9 Library Street. Its conical tower, Queen Anne style massing and Colonial Revival style decorative details make it unique in Dryden village (included in this nomination as an individual component). Other distinguished examples of turn-of-the-century designs located in the historic district include the Queen Anne style residences at 3 Pleasant Street (c. 1905)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area

Continuation sheet Tompkins County, New York Item number 8

Page 5

For NPS use only

received

date entered

and 26 East Main Street (c. 1894-1897), featuring multi-textured surfaces, irregular massing, and other characteristic decorative details. A particularly unique house to Dryden, also located in the historic district at 30 East Main Street (c. 1905), is the "Catalog" style house built by its first owner, Franklin Hutchinson. Hutchinson, a Civil War veteran, designed and cast the concrete blocks to imitate cobblestone (foundation blocks) and rough cut masonry. He also fashioned a decorative geometric trim.

Lacking an industry to replace its agricultural service center base, Dryden began a long period of economic decline that lasted well into the twentieth century. Although farming was to remain successful in the village area, it took on a new character after the turn of the century, as subsistence farming came to be replaced by business farming. A reflection, perhaps, of this turn of events was the increasing number of alterations made to earlier structures at the turn of the century. These appear as attempts to remodel and "modernize" old facades. In particular, many Greek Revival style houses were updated with the addition of Queen Anne style attributes; the most notable example is the house at 27 South Street in the historic district. Here, the addition of a central tower, bargeboard decoration, shingles and a porch have transformed the original structure in a unique manner.

In the early twentieth century, new construction in Dryden was more sporadic and less intense; it is represented within the historic district by some small-scale residences built upon some of the few remaining open lots within the original "Square." An example is the small house at 5 Union Street, c. 1924. These less pretentious structures reflect a suburban style, as in the Bungalow cottage at 20 East Main Street (c. 1947) and the Cape Cod house at 18 Union Street (c. 1940). Although some of these later structures have not achieved historical significance as they are not yet fifty years old, they do not detract from the architectural cohesiveness of the largely residential historic district. The entire nominated multiple resource area represents the development of a rural crossroads community from its early beginnings, circa 1800, through its flowering in the mid- to late-nineteenth century and finally to the culmination of its growth in the mid-twentieth century.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Goodrich, George E. The Centennial History of the Town of Dryden: 1797-1897. 2nd edition, Ithaca, New York: Wilcox Press, 1975.

Selkreg, John H. Landmarks of Tompkins County, New York. 2nd edition, Evansville, Indiana: Unigraphic, 1976.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name Dryden

see continuation sheet

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UT M References

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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**Verbal boundary description and justification** The boundaries of the Dryden Village Historic District are those delineated on the enclosed large-scale survey map. Boundaries of the seven individually nominated properties are delineated on the enclosed large-scale tax map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janette Johnstone see continuation sheet

organization Div. for Historic Preservation date 3/84

street & number Agency Bldg. 1, Empire State Plaza telephone 518-474-0479

city or town Albany state New York

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

date 4/17/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area, Dryden, Tompkins Co.  
Continuation sheet      New York      Item number      11

Page      2

Research and documentation provided by:

Karen Glazener, consultant to the Dryden Historical Society  
Dryden Historical Society  
Dryden, NY 13053

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received 7/26/84

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 1 of 1

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Dryden Village Multiple Resource Area  
State Tompkins County, NEW YORK

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Dryden Historic District Substantive Review

Keeper

Bruce Van Duzee 6/5/84

Attest

2. Clarke, Luther, House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/8/84

Attest

3. Jennings-Marvin House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/8/84

Attest

4. Lacy-Van Vleet House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/8/84

Attest

5. Methodist Episcopal Church

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/8/84

Attest

6. Rockwell House

Entered in the  
National Register

Keeper

Bruce Van Duzee 6/8/84

Attest

7. Southworth House

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/8/84

Attest

8. Southworth Library

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 6/8/84

Attest

9.

Keeper

Attest

10.

Keeper

Attest